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(May 1920)

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
Hawaii NATIONAL PARK

FILE NO. 207-01.4

ANNUAL REPORT
OF
HAWAII NATIONAL PARK
TO
DIRECTOR
1927 to
F/Y 1945

IMPORTANT

This file constitutes a part of the official records of the National Park Service and should not be separated or papers withdrawn without express authority of the official in charge. All Files should be returned promptly to the File Room. Officials and employees will be held responsible for failure to observe these rules, which are necessary to protect the integrity of the official records.

ARNO B. CAMMERER,
Director.

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207-01

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
HAWAII NATIONAL PARK
HAWAII

July 24, 1945

Annual Report for the Fiscal Year 1945

1945

Administration

General: The major administrative work during the year was concerned with continued unauthorized use of park lands for various purposes by the army and to a lesser extent by the navy; acquisition of the privately owned land in the authorized Kalspana extension; and continued attempts by ether bus operators to encroach upon the business of the authorized park concessioner.

Though martial law was belately terminated by Presidential Proclamation on October 24 the army continued its unauthorized use of the Kau Desert area for training purposes and maneuvers, involving both heavy and light weapons, until early in January. Since that time no use has been made of the area though the army still maintains its warning signs about the perimeter of the area. At its request an estimate was furnished the army of the amount of work necessary to clean up the area, obliterate scars and do such restoration work as is now possible. The intensive use of the desert during the past two years has so thoroughly broken up the hardened crust of the desert soil that time alone can effect any worthwhile restoration. The esthetic value of this part of the park has been largely destroyed for many years to come as has its value for studies of plant invasion and succession.

At Kilauea consideration was given to army requests for such new building construction and other improvements and proposed expansion of the Kilauea Military Camp. At this camp there was also erected without reference to this office just at the close of the previous fiscal year a small prisoner-of-war camp to house prisoners engaged in miscellaneous work at the army rest camp. After protest by the superintendent a formal request for permission to operate the P.O.W. camp was received from the army, but no action was taken then. The camp was of a temporary character, built entirely within the area leased to the army, and no material damage had been done to the terrain.

Much time and thought were given to the new and unauthorized army constructions at Haleakala started during the 1944 fiscal year on sites originally granted the War Department by the Secretary for the purpose of constructing and operating a radar station. This work that was begun and continued over our orders to stop was largely completed and the men to operate the new installations moved in during December.

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From the beginning of this new work the army consistently refused to furnish us with any exact information as to the purpose of the new constructions, but the War Department, in the fall of 1944, finally informed the Secretary that the installations were for a permanent radio-telephone and radio-teletype station and requested a permit to cover the constructions, operation, and maintenance of the station and the camp and other defense installations, or the Secretary's concurrence in a transfer to the War Department of jurisdiction over the sites. At the end of the year this office had not been informed if a permit had been issued.

Since these installations conspicuously deface the summit region of Haleakala that is the focal point for all travel and are visible throughout almost the entire crater; prevent planned development for public use and enjoyment of Haleakala; were constructed over proper orders to stop and in violation of the terms of existing permits; and were apparently neither necessary in that particular location nor urgently necessary in the national defense, we strongly protested to your office the granting of a permit on the terms suggested by the War Department or concurrence in a transfer of jurisdiction. We recommended that a joint War and Interior Department investigation be made into this whole matter.

Some trouble was experienced with Navy fliers using the area, along the shore south of Kilauea, withdrawn from the park, by the act of Congress, for an army airplane bombing range. It was necessary for us to protest on several occasions when practice bombs were dropped or the ground strafed by machine guns several miles outside the bombing range. These activities endangered the lives of employees on patrol or engaged in goat control or other work, visitors to the area and in one instance slightly injured some Hawaiians fishing along the shore. Excellent cooperation to stop these activities was received from higher ranking Navy officials and from the office of the Army District Commander in Hilo.

It was necessary to continue to give considerable time to the problems created by an unauthorized bus company, the Transilux, attempting to force entry into the park and generally encroach upon the business of the authorized concessioner who at our solicitation had pioneered this business some years before the war. This matter was aggravated by the non-cooperative attitude of the Hilo representative of the Office of Defense Transportation who had previously at one time taken very arbitrary and capricious action to hamper operations of the park concessioner. The Hilo Chamber of Commerce apparently partly inspired by the owners of the Transilux Company attempted to force a bill through the territorial legislature that would have placed control of all bus transportation on the island of Hawaii in the Territorial Public Utilities Commission with the stated purpose of eventually securing authority to grant an exclusive franchise for transportation over the whole island. The legislature reported but took no action on the bill and the situation was somewhat improved toward the end of the year.

Fiscal: The park operated during the year under an allotment of regular funds of \$55,006.00 of which \$1,000.00 was transferred for expenditure by other areas and \$52,688.56 expended for administration, protection, and maintenance and small equipment leaving an unexpended balance of \$1317.44 at the end of the year.

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The Forest Protection and Fire Prevention Allocations amounted to \$165.00 of which \$110.40 were expended.

Civilian Public Service funds allotted amounted to \$876.00 of which \$503.35 were expended.

Personnel: The work in every division was delayed and hampered by lack of sufficient personnel. It is not only regrettable but it seems unjustified that this park should be forced to operate on a maintenance basis only at a time when visitor use is as intense as any during its history. These visitors very largely are servicemen on furlough from the various Pacific fighting fronts and instead of being prevented from obtaining the fullest benefit from their furloughs should be assisted in every way possible to obtain it. Additional funds should be provided to employ sufficient personnel to give these men informational and illustrated lectures and conduct guided hikes and tours, to reasonably maintain public trails, comfort stations, and other facilities and provide reasonably adequate police and fire protection. With the limited personnel available none of these things were possible.

At the beginning of the year there were 12 regular employees on duty and two part time minor observers. One employee was inducted into the armed forces, two resigned to accept other employment and six new appointments made. At the end of the year there were 15 regular employees on duty, two minor observers, and one unfilled vacancy.

Lands: Some correspondence and conferences were had with the Territorial Commissioner of Public Lands regarding acquisition of the privately owned land in the Kalapana extension to the park. Action previously taken by him to acquire these lands was directed held up by the Governor who had stated he wished to study the matter. At his request much historical material was furnished the Commissioner for his use in making a report for the Governor's study. It had not been learned at the end of the year if this report had been submitted and no new action was taken locally toward acquiring the lands. We made recommendation to the Service that the Governor be requested to proceed with the acquisition of these lands.

The suggested Kipahulu Valley addition to the park was investigated by Chief Ranger (former Ass't. Naturalist) Fagerlund and Ranger Hjort on a trip covering several days in February. Interesting reports were received from them and following an investigation of native bird life by the Assistant to the Superintendent Baldwin, that is planned for the fall of 1945, a complete report will be submitted to the Service.

The matter of the Thurston Lava Tube lands was finally closed by acceptance by the Department of deeds from the Territory of Hawaii for the 20.6 acres.

Protection

Police Protection: In both sections of the park, but particularly at Haleakala, the ranger staff was kept busy by numerous infractions of the rules and regulations, some house breaking, vandalism and prowling.

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Most of these cases involved or were thought to involve visiting servicemen. A number of arrests were made at Haleakala and punishment by the military courts was generally swift and at times drastic. Lack of sufficient personnel prevented adequate patrol being made at Kilauea resulting in increased vandalism, defacement of signs, buildings, and terrain and night prowling.

Forest Protection: During the year there were eliminated from the Kilauea section by contract drives and ranger control a total of 2,229 goats and 139 pigs. At Haleakala 817 goats and nine pigs were eliminated. The contract drives netted the government \$2,621.

Fire Protection: The small staff on duty, wholly inadequate as a fire protection organization, was constantly drilled and instructed by the Chief Ranger in fire prevention and suppressions. Drills and instruction were also given employees of the Kilauea Volcano House and arrangements worked out with the Kilauea Military Camp for assistance in emergencies and participation in fire drills. Tools and equipment were given weekly inspection and quarterly fire hazard inspections made. We were fortunate in that only one small fire occurred during the year. May and June were very dry with numerous fires in the lowlands east of the park. On June 10 a small grass and brush fire that burned 0.4 acre on the flats west of the Volcano House was quickly suppressed.

Research and Observation

Volcano Observatory: There were no eruptions of either Kilauea or Mauna Loa volcanoes. However, commencing in the late summer of 1944, both volcanoes began to have periods of unusualness. Pressure beneath Mauna Loa remained rather high throughout the rest of the year. In August and February, conspicuous fume clouds were visible over Mokuaweoweo and unusually heavy steaming was observed several times in September. Late in December there were several strong earthquakes of Mauna Loa origin of sufficient intensity to cause some minor damage and be plainly felt as far distant as the island of Oahu.

Here again at the Observatory, lack of personnel prevented any work other than the daily routine being undertaken and this had to be considerably curtailed. The observatory was manned by Volcanologist Finch and the part time services of GPS. Assignee Omer, who made some progress in magnetic observations. Two out-lying seismograph stations were tended by the part-time minor observers.

Wildlife: Assistant-to-the-superintendent Paul Baldwin continued his studies of the native forest birds as time permitted. He collected information on the Laysan Rail, last reported on Midway Island, and later in the year together with a representative of the Territorial Board of Agriculture and Forestry with the cooperation of the Fish and Wildlife Service and the U.S. Navy made a visit to Midway Island in an attempt to secure and transfer to Laysan Island any remaining birds of this species. No birds were found and the species is now probably extinct. Much other useful data was obtained on this expedition. Mr. Baldwin also spent considerable time in the preparation of three articles on Hawaiian birdlife for publication entitled "The Hawaiian Geese, Its Distribution and Reduction in Numbers," "The Fate of the Laysan Rail," and "A Recent Trip to Midway Island."

Forestry: As a result of recommendations made by Dr. Joseph Beck, eminent botanist, during his visit to the park in July, a project was undertaken with the cooperation of the Territorial Board of Agriculture and Forestry and various land owners to attempt preservation of rare and endangered species of native Hawaiian plant life. A nursery for the propagation of these plants was set up in the park and in May a joint expedition made to the Puni Waawaa area on Hawaii to erect protective fences about several rare trees or groups of trees.

Ranger Clifton Davis, a qualified entomologist, continued work begun before the war, while a seasonal ranger here, on studies of the fern weevil and other insects inhabiting the park. He collected and prepared for study a representative collection of park insect life and was honored later in the year by having a hitherto unknown species named after him.

Maintenance

Inability to procure necessary surfacing supplies except in small quantities prevented our accomplishing the programmed road rehabilitation. Fortunately use of the park roads by heavy army vehicles was largely discontinued after January and such repairs as could be made were sufficient to keep the roads in a relatively safe and passable condition. Some unexpended road funds were transferred to the Buildings account to accomplish sorely needed maintenance. Only a very small amount of building repairs had been done since the start of the war. Much more is urgently needed and is planned for 1946.

Interpretation

With the return to duty, as Chief Ranger, of former Assistant Naturalist, Gunnar Egerlund in November, it was possible to resume some interpretative program. Though extremely limited it was of some benefit to the thousands of service men and civilian visitors. Requests for information, guided tours, and illustrated lectures had been so numerous that it was necessary to give some attention to them. The program carried on during the year was beneficial but pitifully inadequate. It is hoped that additional personnel will be authorized in 1946 so that this important work can be expanded.

Concessioners

The Kilauea Volcano House was full to capacity throughout the year. Its available accommodations are inadequate to meet the demand. The concessioner has desired to expand facilities in accordance with approved plans but scarcity of building materials has prevented this being undertaken. Service at the Volcano House has been maintained at a higher level than any other hotel in the Territory and the management has generally cooperated in fire protection and sanitation improvements.

The K. Hatayama Bus Service did a good business despite numerous handicaps. It was able to purchase and put in operation one new bus, an excellent piece of badly needed equipment, and one bus built on a chassis procured locally. The concessioner is making every effort to secure new equipment to replace his old, obsolete and generally worn out buses.

The concessioner at Haleakala was unable to procure any riding or pack animals until late in the year and no service of any kind was rendered under this permit.

General Weather Conditions

Rainfall for the year was normal at Kilauea totalling 96.06". At the Haleakala ranger station a total of 27.45" was recorded.

Though normal, rainfall at Kilauea was spotty. January and February usually wet months had very little, but in April there occurred the heaviest one day and three day falls on record. This rain caused a severely damaging flood in the Kau District on Hawaii and did some minor damage in the park. These heavy April rains were followed in May and June by severe drought conditions.

Maximum and minimum temperatures for the year at Kilauea and Haleakala were respectively 75° and 40° and 73° and 35°.

Snow fell on Mauna Loa as early as October and was generally visible thereafter until late in May. No particularly heavy falls were observed.

Visitors

The following persons of note visited the park during the year: Dr. Joseph Rock, botanist and orientalist; Fleet Admiral Chester W. Nimitz, U.S.N.; former Governor of Hawaii and Mrs. Walter Frear; Mr. Torrin P. Thurston, Owner and publisher of the Honolulu Advertiser; Mr. Webley Edwards, news commentator and war correspondent; Commander Gene Tunney, U.S.N., former heavyweight boxing champion; Lt. Gen. Robert C. Richardson, U.S.A. in command of armed forces in the Central Pacific Ocean area; "Leslie Ford," author and writer for the Saturday Evening Post; and Mr. and Mrs. Clark Lee, war correspondent.

Miscellaneous

Former Chief Ranger Joseph H. Christ who left the Service early in the war to work with the U. S. Engineers, died on February 23. He had served in the park for 12 years.

Former Volcanologist T. A. Jaggar, Jr. was awarded the \$1,000 Frankling Burt prize by the National Geographic Society for his part in developing the first amphibious vehicle.

Edward G. Wingate
Superintendent.

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HAWAII NATIONAL PARK

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UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
HAWAII NATIONAL PARK
HAWAII

September 20, 1943

MEMORANDUM for the Director.

In accordance with memorandum for Service Employees to Whome Copies of the Report Manual were issued dated July 30, there are transmitted the original and one copy of the summary of activities in Hawaii National Park for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1943.

Encls:
CC Regional Director
w/copy of report.

Edward G. Wingate,
Superintendent.

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ANNUAL REPORT HAWAII NATIONAL PARK

JULY 1, 1942 - JUNE 30, 1943

Edward G. Wingate, Superintendent

The Park in the War

As the war in the Pacific continued to change in our favor the necessity for intense defense activities lessened and these were reduced or discontinued as rapidly as appeared justified. Regular guard posts were discontinued in September and the twenty-four hour switchboard duty discontinued in January but this latter was done because of regulations issued governing overtime duty rather than because it seemed wise to do so. The telephone lines were rearranged so that some one employee always had an outside telephone connection after office hours for emergency calls and the superintendent continued to spend most of the nights at the headquarters to be on hand immediately if needed.

Participation in the Hawaii Rifles was actively continued throughout the year, though a directive from the District Commander organizing plantations, ranches, etc., on the island for performance of various specified duties, together with greatly reduced personnel necessitated the withdrawal of a number of employees from the Hawaii Rifles. These were withdrawn to provide groups for fire protection, public work, evacuation and first aid duties and so on. Command of the park company, Hawaii Rifles was turned over to Assistant Park Naturalist Gunner O. Fagerlund and he was later given a formal commission as Captain by the army. This organization throughout had suffered from lack of even minimum equipment, but this was slowly being remedied. The majority of the men continued enthusiastic despite many difficulties and the training was showing

HAWAII NATIONAL PARK
HAWAII

excellent results. Personnel at Haleakala were members of a mounted detachment of a similar organization on Maui.

One local community air raid and gas attack drill was held in cooperation with the army and results were most beneficial. Some persons caught without their masks learned quite painfully the need to have them with them at all times. The park rangers assisted in setting up an air raid and block warden system in the 29 mile area community, necessitated by discontinuance of our guard posts and patrols there.

The park continued throughout the year to assist local authorities by handling the rationing of gasoline and kerosene for the park and adjacent communities and by controlling alien travel until this duty was taken over entirely by the army. Alien property in our custody since early in the war was turned over to the Provost Marshal lessening the congestion in our storerooms.

Evacuation sites to be used by the women, children and aged in the event of invasion were selected and supplied with water and some non-perishable foods. Trucks and drivers were assigned and were in readiness should the need have arisen. The first aid casualty station was kept in readiness and certain employees assigned as assistants, ambulance drivers, and stretcher bearers.

Fire protection and suppression training was given constant attention under the supervision of the Assistant to the Superintendent. Frequent drills with the entire staff participating were held, though more intense training was given the small group assigned to fire protection in the event of attack. All fire protection equipment was kept in good condition and ready for immediate use. Instruction in the handling of incendiaries was given all residents in the park and simple instructions posted in the occupied buildings.

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Army Use of the Park

Only one request for construction work by the army was received at Haleakala. This was for a few hundred feet of gravel road that could be readily obliterated and permission was granted locally.

With the departure of the 27th Division in October, all buildings in the park including those belonging to the Volcano House were returned. Repairs arising from this use were agreed upon with the inspector 27th Division, and were satisfactorily made by the U. S. Engineers. However, a sizeable but undetermined amount of small tools and equipment disappeared during the time this Division was here and expensive glass equipment stored in a room in a small building occupied by the army was later found to have been carelessly smashed. Letters to the commanding officer of this unit ~~were~~ failed to bring any response. The tractor-grader that was badly damaged while in use by the army is still awaiting receipt of repair parts from the mainland. The U. S. Engineers have undertaken to make the repairs.

Plantations, schools and individuals on this island have suffered similar losses of equipment and all through sheer inability to protect their property from the great number of men scattered in large and small units throughout the community.

Lack of personnel and time and the congestion in our storerooms have prevented the taking of an inventory. This should be done at the earliest practicable time.

Shortly after the departure of the 27th Division, whose Commander, Major General R. McF. Pannell, cooperated to the fullest with this office in protecting the park, a bothersome problem arose through use of park by various army units for motorized and infantry maneuvers and firing practice without reference to us. This use that was doing extensive damage to the forests and desert terrain was observed carefully for some time before the matter was taken up with the new commander. The best that could be gotten from these negotiations was his approval of a tentative agreement to confine the army activity to a specified area and on certain days each week and the assurance that as rapidly as practicable this use would be lessened and if possible discontinued. Though this tentative agreement could not be approved by your office it has reasonably been adhered to locally, though late in June it was necessary to call the General's attention to violations of this agreement that he had put in the form of an order to personnel under his command.

As a result of this later conference a range officer has been stationed at the Kilmea Military Camp to control army activities in the area in cooperation with this office. Considerable improvement has since been noted though the area being used by the army is still receiving additional damage weekly and the park roads are deteriorating rapidly under the heavy traffic.

So long as Martial Law remains in effect no further alleviation can be expected, except possibly through a change in local commanders, since the army has authority under this law to do whatever it deems necessary to promote the progress of the war.

Minimum restoration and obliteration of damaged areas at Kilanea is now estimated to cost over \$50,000. and certain sections can never be restored. This does not include damage to roads arising solely from this use.

At Haleakala after the expenditure of large sums of money for buildings, roads, water systems, etc., and completely closing that section of the park for over a year and permanently scarring the landscape the army installations apparently proved unsatisfactory and operations were discontinued in March. A few guards were left on duty to protect the property.

From the beginning of the war the finest type of cooperation existed between the park and the army District Commanders on Maui and most friendly relations were maintained with the navy personnel stationed on or visiting that island. This section of the park has been heavily used by both navy and army personnel for recreation.

In May the park received an award by the Treasury Department of a Certificate for maintaining its record of over 90% participation and 10% payroll deductions for purchase of War Bonds. A similar award was later received from the Department of the Interior.

During the scrap rubber drive that ended in July 1942 a total of 5980 pounds was collected by employees of the Volcano House and the park. This did not include CCC or local army donations and represents an average of just under 50 pounds per person. The average for the island of Hawaii as a whole was about 6 pounds per person.

The restoration of a measure of civilian government in the Territory on March 10 was generally welcomed. Its effect in the park was to restore federal jurisdiction over the area. Previously orders of the Military Governor had made effective in the park various Territorial statutes and rules, regulations and orders of Territorial agencies. It is hoped that a complete restoration of civilian government may be worked out in the near future as the necessity for Martial Law appears to have long since passed.

General Weather Conditions

The first six months saw a continuation of very dry weather but beginning in January precipitation was heavy enough to bring the total for the fiscal year to but a few inches below normal. The calendar year 1942 was one of the driest on record with a total precipitation 30-inches below normal. With the numerous army personnel in the area making additional and heavy drains on the inadequate water supply the continued dry weather created a serious problem. General Pennell had ordered work started on additional water catchment and storage reservoirs but this was stopped when the 27th Division left in October. Their departure enabled us to get by until the rains came in January. However refilling the Volcano House tanks by pumping the overflow from the park reservoir was exceedingly expensive and slow since many leaks had developed in the dried out upper portions of the old redwood tanks. At one time there was less than 180,000 gallons of water available for the park, the hotel and the army units stationed here.

Rainfall at Kilauea totaled 91.13" and at the Haleakala ranger station 51.55". Maximum temperatures at these stations were 78° and 74° and the minimum temperatures were 37.7° and 34°. The minimum at Kilauea was the lowest on record.

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Snow fell on Mauna Loa as early as October 9 and remained continuously visible on both Mauna Loa and Mauna Kea from December 8 until late in May and on Mauna Kea until June 3. There were several heavy falls, one bringing the snow line down to the 9,700 foot level on Mauna Loa. There were several light falls of snow on Haleakala during January.

Appropriations

The regular appropriation for 1943 was \$64,070, a decrease of \$9,595, under the year previous. Of this \$50,000 was originally allotted for expenditure. Various increases in compensation necessitated an additional allotment of \$5,075. Total expenditures for the year amounted to \$53,405.22. The sum of \$85 was allotted for Fire Prevention and Fire Protection of which \$66.41 was expended.

Personnel

At the beginning of the year there were 23 permanent, 10 temporary and 2 part time employees on duty. During the year 6 permanent and 4 temporary employees were transferred to other federal agencies or resigned. During June word was received that only \$39,835 had been appropriated for 1944. This will necessitate dropping seven additional employees and immediately steps were taken to effect their transfer.

This failure to provide sufficient funds to keep on duty the minimum staff required to maintain and protect the park and carry on important research work in view of the contributions to the war that the staff here has made is extremely discouraging. The sum saved by failure to provide sufficient funds to cover the salaries of the minimum staff on duty at the end of the year ^{is} trifling but the resultant loss of personnel will make it impossible to do but a little of the most urgent maintenance work. This so-called economy will probably result in a later expenditure of over

\$100,000. for resurfacing and reconstruction of roads that might have been kept in reasonable repair if it were not necessary to further reduce the staff.

Research and Observation

With the exception of a swarm of earthquakes of Kilauea origin the latter part of September and another swarm on December 21 originating beneath the northeast Kilauea rift the volcanoes were quiet throughout the year. The April-May 1942 Mauna Loa flow remained quite hot and on several occasions following heavy rains conspicuous steam clouds were seen over the flow region. These gave rise to several reports that the volcano was again active.

Pressure of other duties prevented concentration on the native bird studies but two field trips of two weeks and of nine days were made to study the shore line bird population and habitat and the nene range on the plateau between Mauna Loa and Mauna Kea. Bird census counts were continued and some laboratory work done. A bill to further protect the shore line birds that was discussed with Territorial Senator Francis Brown was not introduced.

The goat and pig population continued to increase at Kilauea because of insufficient personnel to control them. Progress made during the last few years in forest restoration is being rapidly undone. At Kilauea 215 goats and 32 pigs were destroyed and at Haleakala 537 goats and 5 pigs. The considerably larger number of goats destroyed at Haleakala is accounted for by the fact that that section is unfenced and the goats are free to drift in and also because the ranger-in-charge put the energies of navy and army personnel on conducted recreation trips to good

use in rounding up these pests. Study of the goat migrations at Haleakala showed that construction of a trap at a narrow point on the east wall of the crater should result in rounding up a large number. This work is to be undertaken as time permits.

The Assistant Park Naturalist spent the year, when not engaged on duties connected with the war, on the forest ecology survey and type mapping. It was found necessary to do much plant collecting and identification. In all over 1200 specimens were collected, identified and properly mounted. Plant count plots were selected and fenced. In this work he was assisted by the one conscientious objector sent to us by Selective Service Headquarters.

The presence in the park of the fern weevil wasp parasite was observed for the first time by the naturalist though it had been released in the islands about 20 years ago. This is an encouraging finding.

During the year whenever possible various members of the staff explored the forested portions of the government lands of Aiea and Kahauleu that became a part of the park when the bill to add the Kalapana area was passed in 1935. These explorations resulted in the discovery of a small, but very fine, stand of native forest in a place known as Heulu. In this kipuka some 30 different species were found including one that is very rare and not previously known to exist on the eastern part of the island.

Ranger Service, Police Protection

During the winter and spring months the park was beset with a number of cases of housebreaking and other offenses. Almost all the unoccupied buildings in the park were either broken into or attempted en-

try made. Juveniles were suspected in the majority of cases as they were found to be the offenders in three cases. In one case the offender was required to restore government property damaged by him and in another the boys returned articles taken by them and were released to their parents. The third was disposed of with a reprimand and warning. An air corps officer found to have forced entry into a vacant quarters was reported to his commanding officer for discipline. Investigation of a reported theft at the Volcano House resulted in the arrest and conviction of the hotel night boy for bootlegging. Investigation of the theft, if there actually was one, was dropped as the parties concerned did not wish to press the matter further. A detective from the Hilo Police force assisted materially in this case and also in one of the juvenile cases.

Insufficient man power to properly patrol the area and an incomprehensible laxity on the part of parents to properly look after their children as well as a general break down in morals accompanying the war appear to be the principal causes underlying these cases.

The Ranger-in-Charge at Haleakala made several arrests of army personnel for violation of hunting and other regulations. Offenders, including two Military Police, were in each instance promptly fined or otherwise sentenced by the Provost Judge.

One civilian was arrested at Kilauea for speeding and received a suspended sentence from the U. S. Commissioner in Hilo.

Concessionaires

Civilian travel that was resumed in June 1942 increased steadily through the year and as a result the Kilauea Volcano House did a record business. Requests for accommodations reached such proportions that an attempt was made in May to secure release of building materials by the War Production Board for the construction of the originally planned addition. This request was refused by the Board because of the acute housing shortage in Honolulu.

As the park offers the only place open to the general public in the Territory where a complete change in climate may be obtained and because of its recreational advantages as well the impossibility of taking a vacation on the mainland it is expected that the heavy patronage of the hotel will continue at least until the end of the war.

Lack of sufficient labor has been a problem all year. The only satisfactory help obtainable were girls and these could not be gotten in large enough number to properly maintain the hotel in a sanitary condition. Such male help as was obtained was practically worthless. The operator's attention was repeatedly called to insanitary conditions in the kitchen and utility areas, and though attempts at improvement have been made the overworked help seems unable to maintain the premises in a satisfactory condition.

The old photo shop, across from the administration building, long an eyesore, belonging to K. Mashara interned alien, who until the war held this concession in the park was sold at auction by the Alien Property Custodian and was torn down and removed from the park.

The Hatayama Bus Service continued its regular trips, but was handicapped in its operations because of gasoline and tire rationing and the competition of small busses and taxis operating on no regular schedule. The service rendered by this concessionaire has been entirely satisfactory. The problem of this competition cannot be entirely met by enforcement of the regulations governing operation of commercial vehicles, but we hope to be able to work out a solution.

At Haleakala the saddle horse and lunchroom concession was not resumed when the park was reopened to the public in February as the concessionaire was planning to go out of business and there appeared little immediate need for these services.

Fire Suppression

Only one reportable fire occurred. This was on July 1 in the vicinity of the Kilmea Military Camp and was suppressed by army personnel. Because of an important military installation nearby the army at first suspected sabotage and this angle was investigated for some time. As a result of inspection of the area by park personnel we were able to convince them that the fire was of accidental origin probably caused by sparks carried by the wind from brush burning operations on a near by ranch. The possibility of sabotage was extremely remote but the army immediately posted a heavy guard, erected a watch tower, and closed the surrounding area to the public.

The fire burned 0.8 acre grass and brush.

Travel

There was an estimated total of 395,885 visitors to the park compared with a total of 325,056 for the year previous. These estimates are based on very careful periodic traffic counts and are believed to be quite accurate. At Kilauea there were 160,324 civilian and 226,356 military visitors compared with 203,077 civilian and 103,504 military for the previous year. At Haleakala these figures were respectively 1,545 and 7,660 and 15,400 and 2,775.

The influx of military visitors began after the start of the war during the preceding fiscal year. At the same time civilian travel dropped to nearly zero, and was not resumed at Kilauea until the summer of 1942 and at Haleakala until the spring of 1943.

Visitors

The following visitors of note were in the park during the year:

July - Mr. and Mrs. Robert Beasley, Territorial Director Social Security Administration, Honolulu; Kilauea Section.

August - Brig. General's R. F. Kernan, Commanding, Maui District, and A. E. Anderson, Commanding, Kauai District; Kilauea Section.
Judge Emil Peters, Territorial Supreme Court; Kilauea Section.

Mr. Frank Atherton, Honolulu capitalist, on USO business; Kilauea Section.

October - Governor, Ingram M. Stainback, overnight guest at Volcano House.

November - Governor Stainback visited Haleakala Section with Territorial Senator, Harold Rice. Delegate-elect and Mrs. Joseph Farrington spent several days at the Volcano House.

March - Dr. Benjamin Draper, Office of Price Administration, Honolulu was a guest for a few days at the Volcano House.

May - Governor and Mrs. Ingram M. Stainback spent several days in the Kilauea Section and were guests at the Volcano House. Territorial Senators David Trank, Francis Silva, and Francis Brown were overnight guests at the Volcano House. Territorial Representative Flora Hays spent a week at the Volcano House. Admiral Chester W. Nimitz, Commanding U. S. Navy in the Pacific visited the Haleakala Section.

June - Lt. General Robert C. Richardson, Commanding the Hawaiian Department and Military Governor of the Territory with his staff including Major General's Burgin, Hale and Smith, and Brig. General's Kramer and Holmes were overnight guests at the Volcano House. Former Governor and Mrs. Walter F. Frear spent a week at the Volcano House.

Miscellaneous

With the abolishment of the OCO and departure of Field Supervisor E. A. Pesonen for the mainland all records of this organization were transferred to our custody. Many jobs were of necessity left uncompleted the most important being the landscaping of the new Volcano House grounds; the Water System connections, Kilauea; and the Hilina Pali Truck Trail. The park staff did some work that was necessary to leave these jobs in a fair state of completion.

The park Chief Clerk spent considerable time on an audit of the CCC canteen books, Camp HMP-1. There was a shortage in the accounts that had been most carelessly kept with much data missing. The records did not show that certain checks cashed from canteen funds were ever deposited in the canteen account. Upon our recommendation the Camp Director was required to reimburse the canteen in the amount of the discrepancy and was discharged with prejudice.

After protracted negotiations cattle were again turned into the 6,418 acre Kapaala strip on Mauna Loa. This was done by direction of the Secretary and order from the Military Governor of the Territory. The ranch company finally agreed to the rental of \$2500. a year originally recommended by the superintendent. This grazing though probably necessary during the war has resulted in complete destruction of all young forest growth that had come up in the area since the cattle were removed in October 1940.

The Territorial Legislature passed a bill requesting and directing the Commissioner of Public Lands to acquire for the park, as authorized by the Act of Congress June 1938, the land of Kamaoia 10,480 acres. Acquisition was to be by purchase or condemnation and \$15,000. was provided for this purpose. This bill was designed to frustrate efforts of Territorial Senator W. H. "Doc" Hill of Hilo, who had secured an option on this land, to have it exchanged for the valuable government waterfront land in Hilo on which he had constructed the Hanilon Hotel, under a government lease.

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10-23
(May 1929)

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

HAWAII NATIONAL PARK

FILE NO. 207-01.4

F/Y 1942

ANNUAL REPORT
OF
HAWAII NATIONAL PARK
TO
DIRECTOR
F/Y 1942

IMPORTANT

This file constitutes a part of the official records of the National Park Service and should not be separated or papers withdrawn without express authority of the official in charge. All files should be returned promptly to the File Room. Officials and employees will be held responsible for failure to observe these rules, which are necessary to protect the integrity of the official records.

ARNO B. CAMMERER,
Director.

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207-01

November 20, 1942

MEMORANDUM for the Director
(Through Regional Director Region Four)

In accordance with memorandum for all field offices dated June 11, there is transmitted in duplicate a brief summary of the activities in Hawaii National Park for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1942.

Edward C. Wingate,
Superintendent

ECW/vm

Encl.

ANNUAL REPORT HAWAII NATIONAL PARK

JULY 1, 1941 - JUNE 30, 1942

Edward G. Wingate, Superintendent

The Park in the War

The outbreak of war on December 7, though not unexpected, brought many new duties and responsibilities, arduous, tedious, and at times hazardous to the park staff. It cast a blot upon what promised to be one of the brightest years in the history of the park. The Haleakala Section was closed to the public after December 7.

Together with most of the communities on the island of Hawaii the park area and vicinity had been organized for over a year for the attack which came on December 7. One week before the outbreak of hostilities the Volcano Unit of the Emergency Police Guard, that included the regular park and CCC staffs and many volunteers from adjacent communities, was put through a 24 hour full-dress surprise alert with all posts and patrols manned. This test proved its value when the call to active duty came on the morning of December 7. On this tragic morning the Guard members and the community responded completely to the call to service. The staff went on a 24 hour, 7-day week operating schedule.

Duty assignments then effected remained largely unchanged until the strengthening of the island's defenses in the late spring made it unnecessary longer to maintain such an extensive organization. Economies were immediately made and several key men on the staff were released for work with the U. S. Engineers or other defense agencies. At the end of

the year only a small staff remained on duty to carry on essential protection, maintenance, and research activities within the park.

The Volcano Unit, Emergency Police Guard, was responsible for the guarding, patrol and observation of the entire park area and adjacent sections as far east as Glenwood and for 24 miles of seacoast on the southern shore of the island. The regular staff assisted Civilian Defense authorities in establishing First Aid Casualty Stations, construction of air-raid shelters, organizing and instructing fire protection brigades, the issuance and instruction in the use of gas masks, and various related activities. It assisted in control of alien travel, gasoline and fuel oil and tire rationing, and at all times was in close contact with the F.B.I. and Army and Navy intelligence offices. The park was custodian for much alien property and citizen and alien firearms and other weapons and radios turned in by military order. The Police Guard was later largely merged with the Hawaii Rifles, a volunteer organization, receiving training from the army, that is subject to call to active military service should the need arise.

During the year the following regular employees were called to military service and resigned to accept positions with, or were transferred to, defense agencies in higher categories. B. F. Moomaw, Assistant to the Superintendent; Joseph H. Christ, Chief Ranger; Gunder E. Olson, Assistant Chief Ranger, La Verne Jess, Principal Engineering Aide; Herbert Quick, Foreman; Paul E. Schulz, Junior Geologist; Burton J. Loucks, Instrument Maker; and David M. N. Hu, Storekeeper.

While the staff and CCC supervisory personnel almost without exception

performed the many extra duties resulting from the war faithfully, capably, and without complaint, certain members distinguished themselves by their performance and devotion to duty. They performed no especial acts of heroism yet missions on which they were detailed required courage of a high order. But it is not these special missions, but their every day performance of exacting guard and patrol duties in addition to regular or emergency tasks over a period of months, that requires recognition. These men are Arthur La Verne Jess, Alexander Janiak, Paul H. Baldwin, Gunder E. Olson, Bernard H. Waltjen, Thompson Kauhi, Ruy H. Finch, and Herbert J. Quick.

The CCC enrollees at Camp H.N.P.-1 distinguished themselves by their performance on many jobs required in the emergency and particularly by their mass response to the urgent request for blood donors after the Pearl Harbor disaster. When the disparity in wages paid these boys in comparison to those paid for similar work by other agencies is considered, their enthusiastic performance was outstanding both in quantity and quality. Their Project Superintendent Mr. Samuel Milne deserves special mention for his exceptionally capable work under many difficulties.

Civilian travel except on necessary business was severely curtailed and for some six months after the start of the war there was practically no civilian use of the park area. Civilians began to come into the park for vacations late in June and for the remainder of the travel year the hotel was almost continuously filled with civilian guests seeking rest and relaxation.

During this period of curtailed travel and for some time thereafter the park program was devoted to work connected with the emergency, a

minimum research program at the Volcano Observatory, and necessary maintenance of utilities and communications. Fire prevention and suppression was stressed with considerable time given to training.

After the resumption of civilian use of the park a limited interpretation program was begun and minimum maintenance of public facilities was carried on. Since the Kilauea Section of the park offers almost the only area at this time where civilians, defense workers, and others in Honolulu can obtain a rest and a change in climate, it seemed necessary for the park to reasonably assist them in obtaining full benefit from the time spent.

The park naturalist and other staff members worked with the U.S.O. giving talks at the various army posts on the island.

There were several periods of tension particularly during December, January, and February, and especially for a time before the Midway battle. The strain of the war and long hours of duty and at times monotonous assignments told rather heavily on a few of the staff. The strengthening of the defenses on the island relieved the tension considerably but the many new faces and activities brought other problems and a tendency in a few to let down.

For some time the food supply was dangerously low with a number of staple articles entirely gone, however this was relieved without anyone suffering, so far as is known, and since then ample supplies have been available. Cost of food has risen and with the increased cost of other articles it is estimated that there has been an average increase of over 20% in the cost of living.

A total blackout nightly has been in effect since the start of the

war and all cars must be off the streets and roads after 8:00 p.m. and all pedestrians after 10:00 p.m. unless by special permit.

Martial law while bringing a number of new restrictions, not all of them apparently entirely necessary or desirable in certain localities, has not caused any particular hardships. It has generally been well administered. However, as time goes on the necessity and wisdom for continuing it in effect seems open to question. Its operation requires the services of a considerable number of officers and men whom it would seem could now best be used in the sphere for which they were trained. Present duplication of personnel in such purely civilian work as price control, motor fuel and tire rationing, transportation control, and the supervision of the police, as well as administering the Selective Service law seems wasteful of man power.

The Japanese population alien and citizen has generally responded quite well though not nearly as well as those who were sympathetic to their problems had hoped. The restrictions upon enemy aliens are not much more severe than those placed upon the general public.

Appropriations

The regular appropriation for the park was \$73,665.00 which was an increase of \$11,665 over the previous year and contained funds for the purchase of several items of much needed equipment. Because of the war none of the items were purchased and total expenditures for the year amounted to \$62,480.00. The Forest Protection and Fire Prevention allotment was \$310. of which \$277 was expended. For the Civilian Conservation Corps, Camp H.N.P.-1 an allotment of \$179,675. was received.

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Research and Interpretation Activities

Volcanic Activity. The southern half of the island of Hawaii on September 25, was shaken by the heaviest earthquake to occur since those preceding the 1935 Mauna Loa eruption. It originated beneath the southeast flank of Mauna Loa and caused about \$7,000 damage in the Kau district where almost all movable objects were thrown down. Stonewalls collapsed and pavements were cracked and buckled. There was no damage in the park area.

On April 26, a spectacular, ill-timed, but expected eruption of Mauna Loa occurred. The flow breaking out first at the north end of Mokuaweoweo thirty four hours later developed its main source at a point on the northeast rift about two miles east of the Puu Ulaula resthouse at an elevation of around 9300 feet. The flow which was Aa ran rapidly down the eastern slope slightly to the south of the 1852 flow and in the direction of Hilo. The activity which is thought to be premonitory to a greater eruption from the same side of the mountain in two to four years was fortunately short-lived. It ended on May 10 and covered a distance of around 17 miles. When forward movement ceased it had reached a point $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles above the Kaumana water supply flume which it threatened to destroy. No damage other than the destruction of a couple of square miles of fine native forest was done. The activity was the cause of much concern while it lasted and experimental bombing by the Army Air Corps was carried out. Though clouds obscured the primary target reasonable success was achieved at the secondary point where hits succeeded in breaking the channel wall. Park Naturalist Gunnar Fagerlund who had been

sent to observe, after the initial outbreak, was camped at Puu Ulaula and was thus enabled to be on the scene very shortly after the main eruption occurred. His remarkably fine color pictures are the first here ever to have been taken of this first stage of fissure eruption activity. Kilauea was quiet throughout the year.

Native Bird Research. Mr. Paul Baldwin continued his bird studies up until the outbreak of war and has given as much time as possible to this important work since. Two species of bird malaria were discovered in blood smears made from birds taken in the park in 1938 and 1939. The ecological implications of this may prove far reaching since it establishes for the first time that bird malaria is present in Hawaii. The white-eye, a recently introduced species of bird, has become widespread in the park and vicinity. Its presence here was first recorded in 1941. The presence of the Akopa (*Loxops coccinea*) was determined and the status of this colorful and rare native bird as a permanent year-round resident is probable. During April field trips outside the park disclosed the presence of more Nene (*Nesochen sandwicensis*) in the wild state than was previously thought. Much interesting data on the habits of this bird were obtained from Mr. Herbert Shipman and Mr. Leighton Hind.

Forest Research . The need for a thorough ecological survey of the forests in the islands has been apparent for some time and it was decided to undertake such a survey in the Kilauea section of the park in 1943. Plans for the survey and base maps were prepared and some preliminary work done. This project is being handled by the park naturalist.

Under the supervision of the naturalist a survey of the fern weevil infestation was made. This study showed that the infestation was not

serious and was confined to certain areas. To prevent spread of the infection, however, it was ordered that no transplanting of ferns for landscape use was to be done without the approval of the naturalist.

Ranger Gunder Olson continued his experimental work at the park tree nursery with native species. The work produced additional evidence that native species can be successfully propagated through nursery methods. Eleven additional species, some rare, were brought through the transplant stage. This work and the results achieved so far is important because one of the justifications presented for the almost exclusive use of exotics by the Territorial Board of Agriculture and Forestry in its extensive reforestry work is that native species could not be successfully propagated.

During the summer of 1941 the silversword at Haleakala were in profuse bloom. As many as 815 flowering plants were counted at one time. There seems little doubt but that the protection given to this section of the park in the last eight years is resulting in a restoration of this beautiful plant.

Park Operators

The new Volcano House, for which the formal corner-stone laying was held in July with a simple and impressive ceremony, was opened to the public at a grand celebration on November 8. The celebration, attended by people from throughout the Territory, many prominent in public and business life, headed by Governor Joseph Poindexter, was highlighted by a national broadcast over the Mutual Network, a flight of Army planes circling over the hotel dropping congratulatory messages to

Proprietor George Lycurgus from the Hawaiian Department, USA, and a buffet dinner and dance. Throughout November the new hotel was filled with guests delighted with the fine comfortable structure, which is a credit to the National Park Service and an asset to the Territory. Reservations indicated a continuance of the patronage enjoyed during this first month of operation.

Since December and the curtailment of local travel there was little or no business until June though the order from the Military Governor permitting reopening of bars, club-rooms, etc., for the sale of alcoholic beverages and the increase in the Army personnel on this island who were almost the only guests (principally for meals and club-room refreshment) provided some financial relief. Also some income is derived from the old hotel and cottages through their rental for military use. Civilians and defense workers began to make use of the hotel in June for vacations of a week or more.

The Haleakala section was closed to public use early in December and the saddle-horse and lunch-room concession of E. J. Walsh, Manager of the Grand Hotel, Wailuku, suspended until the section is re-opened.

The permit of K. Maehara to operate a photographic concession in the Kilauea section of the park was cancelled effective December 31 and will not be renewed. Mr. Maehara, a Japanese alien, in addition to being interned by the authorities, was later found to have failed to comply with several orders of the Military Governor and to have violated certain park regulations.

New Construction

The Volcano Observatory and Naturalist Building, CCC Job 54, on

which work had been progressing slowly due to emergency work necessitated by the war and low enrollment in the CCC was rushed to a practical state of completion in the short time of four days during the middle of March. The Army desired the use of the building as soon as possible. When occupied by the army it was reported 90% complete. Only interior painting, laying of linoleum and installation of some laboratory fixtures remained to be done. The materials are on hand and the building can be completed within a short time after its return to the park. It is an excellent well planned structure and the C.C.C. is deserving of much praise for its workmanlike job. Public contact, research, interpretation and administration will be greatly facilitated when this building is finally put in operation.

A number of CCC jobs connected with the rebuilding and relocation of the Volcano House were completed. These were; Hotel Entrance Roads Job 62; Combination Garage & Laundry, Job 70; Cesspools, Job 74; Public Garage, Job 81; and Seismograph Cellar Roof and Terrace, Job 77. The Landscape Development, Job 72 could be brought to only partial completion, 73% including the stone guard rail.

Abolishment of the CCC on June 30 left many jobs incomplete though most of these would have been completed but for the war. Emergency work necessitated by the war done either under the direction of the park or the military authorities consumed all but a small percentage of the available CCC man-days after December 7. The work included construction of 22 air-raid splinter shelters, of from 10 to 70 persons capacity, for park, CCC, and operators employees, and the public; rendering unusable by erection of obstacles or ploughing all terrain in the park that might be used by the enemy for airplane landings; several miles of military

road construction, stevedor work; camouflage landscaping; and construction of walks and grading for military camps and hospitals. The regular park maintenance and construction staff was also employed on many of these projects.

Civilian Conservation Corps

Administrative control, except for fire protection, sanitation and employment of supervisory personnel was transferred from the Park Superintendent to the Field Supervisor, for the Territory of Hawaii effective July 1, 1941. This arrangement worked satisfactorily until the war made supervision from Honolulu difficult.

In the late winter, enrollment was greatly increased by a campaign initiated by the park in cooperation with the school and military authorities. Not only was the response to the call above expectations but the enrollees generally were proud and happy to find employment on work that directly facilitated the defense of the Territory. Their morale was generally higher than that of older men and their work was of a quality that evoked praise from the military authorities.

Prior to the war enrollees participated in defense vocational training classes in welding, carpentry, and automobile mechanics. Class attendance was good and as a result of the training a number of boys were able to secure employment in well paid jobs. The Camp Surgeon continued his classes in First Aid and Litter Bearing.

With the exception of 20 boys, the entire camp was moved from the park on May 1st for work on an important military project. Upon termination of the CCC at the end of the fiscal year the enrollees, with a few exceptions, were transferred en mass to the Corps of Engineers and

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continued work on the project. So far as Hawaii is concerned, the abolishment of the CCC is a doubtful economy and it does not seem in the best interest of the boys. During the eight and one half years the CCC operated here it completed work of lasting benefit to the park. Much remained to be done and the passing of the organization is regretted, not only because the work program has been set back, but because the organization filled a gapⁱⁿ the social structure in Hawaii.

Personnel

There were 28 regular employees on duty July 1, 1941, which total was reduced to 23 at the end of the fiscal year. Park Ranger Gunder Olson was promoted to the newly established position of assistant chief ranger in November and Ranger Arthur L. Jess to the new Principal Engineering Aide position in February. Junior Park Warden Antone B. Medeiros and Laborer Thompson Kauhi both received War Service appointments as park rangers on June 1, and Laborer John P. Hauanio Jr. was also given a War Service appointment as junior park warden, vice Mr. Medeiros. Miss Elizabeth Decker entered on duty February 18 as clerk-telephone operator and resigned April 30. Miss Valda Milne entered on duty in this same position May 7 under a War Service appointment. William Peleiholani and Joseph Rodrigues were both given permanent appointments as laborers, in April. Transfer of 5 other employees was pending at the end of the year.

Besides those previously mentioned who were called to military duty or were transferred to defense agencies, Laborers Sam Mokuu and William Elderts resigned January 5 and April 9. Assistant-Clerk Telephone-Operator Winifred Tada resigned January 17.

Visitors

Visitors of importance from outside of the Territory during the year

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included former Postmaster General and Mrs. J. A. Farley in August; Mrs. Margaret McKay, authoress; from Peiping China in September; Dr. and Mrs. J. C. Wright, of the Office of Education, Washington D.C., in September; and Mr. David Sarnoff, President, Radio Corporation of America in November. Local visitors included Mayor Lester Petrie, of Honolulu in September, Governor Joseph Poindexter, to attend the Volcano House opening, in November, and Delegate to Congress, Hon. S. W. King in April. Many persons prominent in business and political life in the Territory attended the opening of the Volcano House and visits from high ranking army officers were frequent.

Travel records were not kept after the start of the war.

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10-23
(May 1923)

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

-----HAWAII----- NATIONAL PARK

FILE NO. 207-01.4
F/Y 1941

ANNUAL REPORT
OF
HAWAII NATIONAL PARK
TO
DIRECTOR - F/Y 1941

IMPORTANT

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ARNO B. CAMMERER,
Director.

207-01

December 3, 1941

MEMORANDUM for the Director:

In accordance with instructions contained in Miss Story's memorandum of October 17, there are transmitted the original and four copies of our annual report for the 1941 fiscal year.

Edward G. Wingate
Superintendent

Encl.
CO - Region IV with copy
of report
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ANNUAL REPORT HAWAII NATIONAL PARK

JULY 1, 1940 - JUNE 30, 1941

Edward G. Wincate, Superintendent

Defense Activities

Park employees, as well as residents of the area, have been active in national defense matters. An Emergency Police Guard squad, made up of men in this general vicinity, was organized in November, and has been engaged in target practice since that time. In addition, all members of the unit not already holding Red Cross first aid certificates joined a class conducted by the doctor at Kilauea Military Camp and received standard certificates. During the territorial blackout on May 20, it was decided to test the mobilization plan of the unit, to inspect efficiency of blackout preparations in the various buildings in the area, and on patrol cars, fire trucks, etc., and to patrol the entire inhabited and traveled portions of the park and vicinity for the purpose of inspecting the general efficiency of the blackout.

The title of the staff committee on Food Production appointed in March was changed to "Superintendent's Advisory Committee on National Defense," and its duties broadened to cover review and recommendation on all matters pertaining to national defense in which the park is concerned directly or in cooperation with the community. Orders to curtail official purchases of aluminum and copper products were issued, and recommendations made to householders that they use substitutes for aluminum in their utensil purchases.

At the CCC camp, under an appropriation from the Territorial Department of Public Instruction, national defense vocational training classes have been organized in welding, carpentry, and auto mechanics, with a total of 45 enrollees enrolled. Mr. Earle Russell of Honolulu has been appointed instructor in carpentry, and Park Foreman H.J. Quick instructs the welding class. The class in auto mechanics has been changed from part- to full-time and CCC Mechanic Stanley Nakamura, who was instructor, has been furloughed from the CCC to take complete charge of the work.

The superintendent was appointed a member of Local Selective Service Board No. 1, Oloa, and elected chairman at the board's first meeting.

For some time several of the park women have been actively using their spare time knitting garments for the Hilo Red Cross Chapter.

In addition to small garden plots at the individual quarters, a community vegetable garden was prepared for park employees. Because of the possibility of a shortage in ships later on, employees have also been ordering staple food supplies in case lots for storage for emergency use.

Appropriations

The park's regular appropriation for the fiscal year was \$62,000, which was the same as for the preceding year. The total CCC appropriation for 1941 was \$185,512 and for 1940 \$199,180.

The call for workers on defense projects in Honolulu, the induction of the National Guard into the regular armed forces of the United States, together with calls from the Selective Service, all conspired to reduce enrollment in the CCC camps throughout the Territory. During the last six months of the year the enrollment in the national park steadily declined.

Volcanic Activity

The eruption in the summit crater of Mauna Loa, which commenced the early part of April, 1940, ended the latter part of August, 1940. The eruption was notable in that it was the longest period of sustained activity in the summit crater since 1873-1877, and also because of the small number and size of accompanying earthquakes. The activity was most interesting because of its spectacular high fountaining lasting for a week or more, followed by several days of almost complete quiet, the fountains again returning to brilliant activity without any seismic warning. The greatest depth of fill in Kokoawoewo crater was estimated to be about 90 feet and the average about 45 feet.

Lease

In accordance with instructions from the Secretary's Office, the management of the Espapala ranch was directed by letter on July 29, 1940, to remove all its cattle and other livestock from occupied park lands on or before October 5, 1940. The ranch management had removed all livestock by October 5, and since that time a remarkable reproduction of young kua has been observed throughout the area.

Park Operations

A new operating contract extending the operations of the Volcano House for another 20 years, commencing July 1, 1941, was signed. This contract supplants the old one, which would have expired in 1948.

Plans, prepared by the architect in 1940 were approved by the Director in January 1941, and construction started on the new Volcano House in February. At the end of the fiscal year the building was approximately 50% completed. This new building is located on the site of the old Volcano Observatory, overlooking Kilauea crater.

New Construction

The new Volcano Observatory and Naturalist Building, being constructed by the CCC, was started in July 1940, and at the end of the fiscal year was 45% completed. This is located on the site of the old Volcano House garage, across the road from the park administration building.

An allotment of \$5500 was received from the Park Roads and Trails fund in January for the construction of minor roads and parking areas at the new Volcano House and the Observatory and Naturalist Building.

Research

Considerable headway has been made by CCC Senior Wildlife Foreman Paul H. Baldwin in the study of the life history of native Hawaiian birds and two publications have been issued - "Environmental Relationships of Birds in the Kilauea Section, Hawaii National Park" and "Checklist of the Birds of the Hawaii National Park, Kilauea-Mauna Loa Section, with Remarks on Their Present Status and a Field Key for Their Identification."

The experiments which have been conducted by Drs. Stanley S. Ballard and John E. Payne, Research Associates in Geophysics and Geochemistry respectively, in the collection of gases at the Sulphur Banks, and subsequent analyses, tend to prove their theory that eruptions may be predicted through the appearance of certain gases shortly before the eruption commences. In the collections made at the Sulphur Banks, hydrogen sulphide, not hitherto detected, made its appearance at the time of the Mauna Loa outbreak. Their report was given considerable publicity locally, and in an article appearing in the magazine Newsweek.

Lands

Pursuant to the Act of Congress approved July 16, 1940 (Public No. 745 - 76th Congress), 3,052 acres of land in the Hilina Pali area were withdrawn from the park and turned over to the Army for their use as an airplane bombing target range.

On May 17 Governor Poindexter signed the joint resolution adopted by the Territorial Legislature to acquire the land of Kealakomo in the Kalapana addition for addition to the national park. This acquisition constitutes 4289.4 acres.

Personnel

The superintendent attended the Superintendents' Conference held in Washington in January. He left the park January 8 and returned March 1.

Assistant Park Naturalist Gunnar O. Fagerlund left the park the latter part of October to attend the Park Naturalists' conference scheduled for the early part of November at Grand Canyon. Before returning to the park the middle of December he spent 11 days at the Western Museum Laboratories, devoting most of his time to the preparation of a preliminary exhibit plan for the new naturalist building.

After 20 years' service in the federal government (beginning in 1919) including 5 years on the staff of Hawaii National Park, Dr. T.A. Jaggar, Principal Scientist in charge of the Volcano Observatory, retired on July 31, 1940. During these years his reputation as a scientist has become world-wide and has been recognized by calls for advisement from foreign governments and elections to important offices in leading scientific societies. For 28 years he was in charge of the Volcano Observatory. Dr. Jaggar's retirement was the subject of editorial comment in the local newspapers.

Park Planner Merel S. Sager of the National Park Service, who had been in Hawaii since March on a joint assignment to the park and the Territory of Hawaii Recreational Survey, returned to San Francisco on December 4. His work was concerned principally with the recreational survey of the Territory. While he was in the park Mr. Sager laid out plans for the location of the new Volcano House, parking areas, entrance drive, etc., for the building.

Dr. Edward A. Powers, Ranger in Charge of the Haleakala Section, was called to active military duty in April, and is now serving in the Quartermaster Corps at Jailuka Maui. Ranger Frank Hjort, who was stationed at Haleakala with Dr. Powers, is now in charge of that area.

Dr. Stanley S. Ballard, of the University of Hawaii Physics Department and also Research Associate in Geophysics with the park, was called to active duty with the Navy in May, and has been ordered to Washington DC, to serve in the Bureau of Ordnance.

Assistant Geologist Hugh H. Woesche left for Grand Canyon National Park on April 2, where he was transferred as assistant park naturalist.

Mrs. Alice Woods, for a great many years a resident of Kona, and who had served as minor observer in charge of the Kona seismograph, operated by the Volcano Observatory, passed away March 11. Reverend Kenneth O. Miller, Vicar of Christ Church, Kealahou Kona, was appointed to her position.

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Visitors

Government and Official

July: Mr. Knute Vaksvik of the Territorial Planning Board, on recreational survey of the island.

William H. Wertman, Chief Field Auditing Division of the Service, visited the Haleakala section to check CCC accounts in that camp.

Admiral Howard W. Fitch, Patrol Wing 2, USN and Lt. Francis Black of the Navy Aerological Office at Pearl Harbor, visited the Haleakala section for inspection of the weather station installed by the Navy at Pakaono observation station.

August: Mr. Wertman arrived at the Kilauea section August 3 and remained until the 18th, for the purpose of checking park and CCC accounts.

September: Col. Davidson and Major Ferguson, US Army Air Corps for purpose of investigating possible location for future emergency landing field in this vicinity.

November: John Harvey, Chief Classification Division, Interior Department, accompanied by E.E. Fillett, Assistant Territorial Budget Director.

April: Eugene Jordan, Acting Director of the Vocational Training Program, set up under the National Defense project.

May: Mr. John Courtney, Special Assistant US Attorney of Honolulu, for the purpose of discussing the matter of determination of damages sustained by the government in the Kapepala Ranch matter.

CCC Field Supervisor E.A. Pesonen of Honolulu, made several inspections of our CCC camp during the year.

Visitors

Other

Jack Benney, of radio fame

Dr. Frederic Rustis, metallurgist of Boston and New York

Dr. Helen Messenger, physicist, of Hunter College New York City

Dr. and Mrs. Wahl. Dr. Wahl is dean of the University of Kansas

Medical School

Ex-governor of the Territory, Lawrence M. Judd, and Mrs. Judd, visited both the Kilauea and Haleakala sections.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Ford III

Mr. Alvah Scott, President of the Mutual Telephone Company, Honolulu

Lt.-General Charles D. Herron and family. General Herron is in command of the Hawaiian Department of the Army

Territorial Senator Joseph Farrington

Mr. Ashley Browne of the Department of Agriculture Extension Service, University of Hawaii

Dr. and Mrs. Walter Carter of the University of Hawaii. Dr. Carter is Chairman of the Territorial Land Planning Committee

Admiral and Mrs. Richardson and Admiral and Mrs. Marquat, US Navy.

Mrs. Louis J. Lemstra, President of the American Legion Auxiliary

Dr. Louise Kingsley, Professor of Geology, Wellesley College.

Judge Christy, Territorial Circuit Court, Honolulu

Mr. Lloyd E. Wilson, San Francisco, Grand Master of Masons in the Jurisdiction of California.

Mr. Frank C. Atherton, President of Castle & Cook, sugar factors and agents for the Matson Navigation Company, Honolulu.

Mr. Stanley C. Kennedy, President Inter-Island Airways and Inter-Island Steam Navigation Company

Col. and Mrs. W.C. Mumma. Col. Mumma is territorial representative of Sears Roebuck.

Miss Helen Poindexter, daughter of the Governor of the Territory.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles K. Frazier. Mr. Frazier is a well-known businessman of Honolulu, and new president of the Hui O Pele.

Miss Erna Ferguson of Santa Fe, New Mexico. Miss Ferguson is writing a travel book on Hawaii, similar to those she has written on the Southwest and Mexico.

Civilian Conservation Corps

The following changes in personnel took place during the year. Chief Clerk-Quartermaster Clarence E. Underwood resigned in February in order to accept employment with a Honolulu firm; and Assistant Clerk Kenneth C.S. Kim was appointed clerk-quartermaster to fill his position. Samuel Milne was appointed Senior Foreman in November to take charge of the Haleakala stub camp. Senior Foreman (Engineer) Y.S. Wong was transferred to the Territorial CCC on Kaula in December. Senior Foreman (Landscape) L.W. Hewitt was transferred from Yosemite and entered on duty in this camp in November. Two foremen, Levi Maka and Joseph Markiewitch resigned in order to accept positions on National Defense projects in Honolulu. CCC Camp Director Frank C. Huston and Mrs. Huston left on a trip for the mainland in April, to be gone until July. During his absence Project Superintendent Herbert Hennis was acting director and Senior Foreman Hewitt acted as project superintendent until the Haleakala stub camp was closed in May. At that time Senior Foreman Milne was transferred to this camp and took over the duties of project superintendent.

After the Haleakala camp was closed the area was turned over to the Army, under special use permit, for the duration of the present national emergency.

The duplex quarters, constructed by the CCC, for single employees, was finished in December. Other jobs included: repairs to a dangerous curve and paving of shoulders on the Mamalahoa highway; converting the garage at the "University" building, into a chemical laboratory. Work was started on clearing the site for the new Volcano House and the entrance drive and parking areas in connection with this building. Work has been temporarily discontinued on the Hilina Pali auto trail due to the low enrollment strength and the urgent need to complete other projects. Work was started on a combination garage and laundry room for Dr. Jaggard's use, by the CCC carpentry class under the direction of Mr. Earle Russell, the carpenter instructor assigned to this camp for the national defense vocational training project. It had been necessary to dismantle the buildings that Dr. Jaggard had formerly used for these purposes to make room for the new Volcano House.

The basketball team won the CCC inter-island championship in a tournament played off on Maui.

Three enrollees from the camp won championships in their classes at the Big Island amateur boxing tournament held in January - lightweight, Terutoshi Ogawa; welterweight, Herbert Lum King; and middleweight, Joseph Moore.

Travel

Travel to the Kilauea section during the year amounted to 284,782 visitors and to the Haleakala section 23,170. This represents an increase of 38,144 at Kilauea and 1,925 at Haleakala.

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ADDRESS ONLY
THE DIRECTOR, NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
WASHINGTON

October 17, 1941.

MEMORANDUM for the Superintendent,
Hawaii National Park.

With reference to your radiogram of October 14, special instructions were issued regarding the preparation of the superintendents' annual reports, but the instructions to you must have gone astray.

The report should cover the activities of your park for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1941. This should be a concise summary report; in fact, it might be somewhat of a bird's-eye view of your park, with travel trends, etc.

The formal theme of the Secretary's annual report on the activities of the Department during 1941 is "How the Department of the Interior Contributed to National Defense in 1941 While Protecting Conservation." If your year's work has had any connection with the defense program this should be mentioned in your report.

An original and four carbons should be transmitted, the narrative portion being typed in double space on plain white paper, 8 by 10½ inches, with each page ending in a paragraph.

Charles F. Story
Chief of Information.

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HAWAII NATIONAL PARK

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10-23
(May 1929)

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
HAWAII NATIONAL PARK

FILE NO. 207-01.4
F/Y 1940

ANNUAL REPORT
OF
HAWAII NATIONAL PARK
TO
DIRECTOR
F/Y 1940

Together with brief summary of achievements and events same year

IMPORTANT

This file constitutes a part of the official records of the National Park Service and should not be separated or papers withdrawn without express authority of the official in charge. All Files should be returned promptly to the File Room. Officials and employees will be held responsible for failure to observe these rules, which are necessary to protect the integrity of the official records.

ARNO B. CAMMERER,
Director.

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November 11, 1940

MEMORANDUM FOR THE DIRECTOR:

There is transmitted, in duplicate, annual report for Hawaii National Park, for the 1940 fiscal year.

Edward G. Wingate
Superintendent

Encl.
CC - Region IV with copy of report

SUPERINTENDENT'S ANNUAL REPORT FOR 1940HAWAII NATIONAL PARK

Edward G. Wingate, Superintendent, Hawaii National Park, Hawaii

INTRODUCTION

The fiscal year 1940 was notable in the history of the park because of several important events which occurred and projects begun or brought to completion. Of the more important among these were: One, the Volcano House fire on February 6, which completely destroyed this well-known hotel, one cottage and some water storage tanks; two, the visit of Associate Director and Mrs. A.E. Demaray in August, during which the Mather Flagon was dedicated; three, the eruption of the summit crater of Mauna Loa commencing April 7 and continuing for the remainder of the year; four, the approval by the President of an Act to withdraw from the park a piece of land and transfer it to the jurisdiction of the War Department for use as an airplane bombing target range; five, allotment of CCC funds and the purchase of materials for the long-projected Volcano Observatory and Naturalist Building; six, the celebration of the 75th anniversary of the building of the Volcano House and dedication of the original Volcano House as an historical museum in September; seven, commencement of work by the CCC on the Hilina Pali section erosion control project and eight, the protracted drought.

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HAWAII NATIONAL PARK
Superintendent's Annual Report (contd.)

Of only slightly less importance were the completion of the Haleakala water system; six employees' quarters, including the sorely needed quarters at Haleakala, three laborers' quarters; the Footprint Area museum shelter; and the expedition under Dr. Jaggard to the 1935 lava flow which uncovered conclusive evidence that the bombing of this flow by the Army Air Corps did in fact cause the flow to stop.

GENERAL

Visit of Associate Director Demaray

This visit of Mr. and Mrs. Demaray in August 1939 was the first of either the director or associate director since Director Stephen T. Mather was in Hawaii in 1927 and was of especial importance both to the park and the territory. It was regretted that more time could not have been spent in the park, since out of the 2 weeks they were in the islands it was only possible to allow 5 1/2 days to the park, including the Haleakala section; the remainder of the time being spent in travel between the islands and inspection of Territory of Hawaii CCC camps and projects. However, brief the visit, most of the more important projects and problems were visited and discussed.

HAWAII NATIONAL PARK
Superintendent's Annual Report (contd.)

Dedication of the Mather Plaque

During the Demarays' visit in the park the Mather Plaque, which had been erected in a particularly lovely spot in Kipuka Pumulu (Bird Park) was dedicated with a simple ceremony, about 40 persons being in attendance. Mr. George Lycurgus, an old acquaintance of Mr. Mather's presented the plaque to the park on behalf of the Stephen T. Mather Appreciation. The superintendent accepted it on behalf of the park, and the dedication address was given by Mr. Demaray

HAWAII NATIONAL PARK
Superintendent's Annual Report (contd.)

Withdrawal of Park Land for Army Air Target Range

In November 1938, a conference was held with Army Air Corps officers, at their request, regarding the withdrawal of a section of land to be used as an airplane bombing target range. The Air Corps maintained that the park contained the only suitable area in the entire territory that could be used, and in view of this statement this office agreed not to object to the presentation of an application by the Army to the Department to withdraw a piece of land below Hiline Pali for this purpose. In March 1940, news stories appeared in local papers that a bill proposing the withdrawal of 6450 acres for transfer to the War Department had been introduced in Congress. This was considerably in excess of that originally requested by local Air Corps officers and still more than that agreed on for discussion purposes by this office. Resolutions protesting the withdrawal of this large tract of land were submitted by several local organizations. The bill was amended to meet the objections of the Service, passed the Senate April 22 and the House May 4. It is expected the bill will be signed by the President sometime during the summer.

HAWAII NATIONAL PARK
Superintendent's Annual Report (contd.)

Inter-Island Steam Navigation Company Rate Case

On June 19 local newspapers carried an item that the inter-island rate case had finally been settled definitely; since the 1939 earnings are now known and previous complications arising from passenger fare reduction and the 1938 strike had been cleared. The Maritime Commission found that the existing inter-island rate structure was justified and the company's profits were not excessive.

Grazing on Park Land by Kapapala Ranch Stock

At the end of the year no instructions had been received from the Service regarding action to be taken toward having the Kapapala Ranch remove its cattle from the park lands, in accordance with the Opinion of the Solicitor of the Department dated February 21, 1938.

Assignment of Park Planner Merel S. Sager

Merel S. Sager, Chief National Park Planning Division, arrived in the park March 30, on a combined assignment in connection with the Recreational Survey of the Islands, to be undertaken by the Territorial Planning Board, and in connection with location, plans, etc., for the new Volcano House. Mr. Sager will remain in the Territory approximately 6 months, dividing his time between the recreational survey and plans for the new hotel.

HAWAII NATIONAL PARK
Superintendent's Annual Report (contd.)

NATURAL PHENOMENA

Retirement of Dr. T.A. Jaggar

Dr. Jaggar, Principal Scientist, whose appointment was extended one year beyond the retirement age by Executive Order of July 30, 1938, and by second extension of that order dated May 25, 1939, for one year, retires from the active federal service July 31 of this year. A special appropriation of the territorial legislature has established a chair of volcanology at the University of Hawaii, which Dr. Jaggar will occupy. However, he, the University of Hawaii and Hawaiian Volcano Research Association will continue to cooperate with the park in the matter of publications and research.

Geological Society of America's Grant

The Geological Society of America made a research grant to Drs. Stanley S. Ballard of the Physics Department and John H. Payne of the Chemistry Department of the University of Hawaii for the purchase of special electrical equipment for analysis of volcanic gases collected from the park. Drs. Ballard and Payne hold positions in the park as Research Associate in Geophysics and Research Associate in Geochemistry respectively.

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HAWAII NATIONAL PARK
Superintendent's Annual Report (contd.)

Mauna Loa Eruption, April 7, 1940

The expected eruption of Mauna Loa occurred in the summit crater on the night of April 7. This activity confirmed predictions made by Dr. T.A. Jaggar, Principal Scientist, National Park Service, at various times following the 1935-36 flow, that the next activity of Mauna Loa would take the form of a summit eruption or a flank flow from the northeast rift. While the fissure, which was 3 miles in length, did pour out some lava for a day down the southwest slope, the main activity centered in the summit crater. Activity has died down several times since, but always resumes after periods of from four to eight days quiet. At the present writing the main cone has built itself up some 200 to 250 feet above the old floor level, obliterating the cones of 1914 and 1933. Numerous tourist parties have made the long trip to see the activity and the park staff has maintained continuous observations at the summit.

Weather

There was a serious and protracted drought at headquarters, with only 50.43" of rainfall for the entire fiscal year. The normal rainfall is 100" or more. Even Hilo which is known as "the rainy city" suffered from drought conditions during the winter months. Since we are entirely dependent upon rainfall for the water supply this has resulted in frequent serious water shortages and subsequent danger to government and other buildings from fire. Mean maximum temperature at Kilauea for the year was 69.7 degrees and mean minimum 49.4 degrees.

HAWAII NATIONAL PARK
Superintendent's Annual Report (contd.)

An "airway station" has been established at the summit of Haleakala, and operated on a cooperative basis by the Weather Bureau, Navy and CAA, with the man in charge of the operator's concession at the Haleakala resthouse making observations.

Confirmation of Dr. Jaggard's Theory that Bombing Stopped the 1935 Mauna Loa Lava Flow.

Investigations by Dr. Jaggard in September at the scene of the bombing proved beyond all doubt that the bombing definitely stopped the 1935 lava flow from Mauna Loa which was headed in the general direction of headwaters of the Wailuku river, the only source of Hilo's water supply which is considered of tremendous scientific importance. Dr. Jaggard was accompanied on this trip by Assistant Geologist Woesche, Associate Territorial Forester L.W. Bryan, Park Ranger A.L. Jess and Mrs. Jaggard. The expedition found astonishing accuracy of hits by the bombers, and every evidence that the bomb explosions cooled and solidified the tunnel lava by caving in the tunnel.

HAWAII NATIONAL PARK
Superintendent's Annual Report (contd.)

Hilo Harbor Improvement and Lava Diversion Project

An Associated Press dispatch appearing in local papers on March 30 stated the proposed project for lava diversion barriers and improvement of Hilo Harbor, initiated by Dr. Jaggard and the Hilo Chamber of Commerce in 1937 had been rejected by the War Department on the grounds that necessary construction to reduce the periodic surge in Hilo Harbor would not be economically justifiable at present; which was also given as the reason for rejecting the barriers for protection to Hilo and its harbor from possible future lava flows from Mauna Loa. However, the Hilo Chamber of Commerce was given an extension of time to present additional arguments for this proposed project to the US Engineers.

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HAWAII NATIONAL PARK
Superintendent's Annual Report (contd.)

Dismantling of Old Volcano Observatory Buildings

Several of the buildings comprising the Volcano Observatory were dismantled and materials stored, pending receipt of advice from the Department as to whether ^{the} buildings were the property of the government or the Volcano Research Association. The equipment and other material, which had been purchased by the Association, were donated to the government by the Directors of the Association. The new Volcano House is to be constructed on the site of the old Observatory, and a new combined Observatory and Naturalist building is to be located across the road ~~where~~ the hotel garage formerly stood, funds for which came from the CCC.

HAWAII NATIONAL PARK
Superintendent's Annual Report

ADMINISTRATION

Personnel

At the beginning of the fiscal year permanent positions were as follows: Superintendent, assistant to the superintendent, principal scientist, assistant geologist, assistant park naturalist, chief clerk, chief ranger, 7 park rangers, one clerk-stenographer, one clerk-accountant, one foreman, one automobile mechanic, one general mechanic, one storekeeper, one each research associate in geophysics and geochemistry, without compensation; and 4 laborers. During the year the following new positions were established: junior general mechanic, junior clerk-telephone operator, 3 minor observers. However, because of insufficient funds and difficulty in securing a suitable eligible, our recommendation for the abolishment of the position of junior general mechanic (carpenter) was approved.

HAWAII NATIONAL PARK
Superintendent's Annual Report (contd.)

Ranger John E. Minter was transferred to Boulder Dam, leaving here in December; Ranger Howard A. Powers was promoted from his position to that left vacant by the transfer of J.A. Peck - grade 9, \$2000 per annum; and Frank A. Hjort was appointed from a Civil Service register to the ranger position formerly occupied by Ranger Powers. Herbert J. Quick arrived in the park October 7 from Sequoia, to take over the duties of foreman. Burton J. Loucks was selected from a Civil Service register for the position of mechanic-instrument maker, entering on duty March 1, 1940; and Winifred H. Tada was also chosen from a Civil Service register for the position of junior clerk-telephone operator, entering on duty January 3, 1940. Robert L. Plunkett entered on duty as junior park warden July 5, 1939. Brother J. Maurice and Mrs. Alice Woods entered on duty December 1, 1939 in two of the part-time minor observer positions.

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HAWAII NATIONAL PARK
Superintendent's Annual Report (contd.)

Civilian Conservation Corps Personnel

Paul H. Baldwin was appointed Senior Foreman (Wildlife) April 4, 1940; Victor Gamsky was promoted from enrollee to second cook July 8, 1939; and Tai Kin Au entered on duty as senior cook July 1, 1939. Former second cook Constantine Gamsky resigned July 5, 1939, and Sub-foreman Simeon Kameo April 18, 1940. William D. Merrill of Honolulu was appointed as draftsman for 11 days, May 10-31, 1940, in connection with plans for the new Volcano Observatory and Naturalist Building.

Appropriations

The 1940 fiscal year appropriation was \$62,000, an increase of \$5,600 over 1939. The Roads and Trails appropriation was \$2050 and that for Forest Protection and Fire Prevention \$300. For the operation of our one 200-man CCC camp in the park, including the operation of a 25-man stub camp in the Haleakala section, an allotment of \$184,050, plus \$19,000 additional funds - \$15,000 for materials for the new Volcano Observatory and Naturalist Building and \$4,000 for the construction of the duplex employees' quarters - was made available.

HAWAII NATIONAL PARK
Superintendent's Annual Report (contd.)

IMPROVEMENTS

Major work projects were all undertaken by the CCC and those completed during the year consisted of the following: Museum shelter at the Footprint area (job B-19) from materials donated by the Hui O Pele; 6 employees' quarters - 5 at Kilauea and 1 at Haleakala - (job 308); 3 laborers' cottages (project B-4); a water system at Haleakala (job U-2); woodshed at Kilauea (job B-3); a horse trail at Hilina Fall (job 313-207); and an underground telephone system at Kilauea (job 45-140). As it was threatened by the flow during the 1940 eruption, it was necessary to tear down and move the summit resthouse on Mauna Loa; which was done by park force account. A portion of the old Mauna Loa trail was covered by lava from the eruption and had to be realigned and rebuilt under the CCC (job 227 R-2).

An allotment of \$15,000 CCC funds was received in May for purchasing materials to be used in constructing the new Volcano Observatory and Naturalist Building. Working drawings, based on an alternate preliminary plan prepared some years ago, were rushed to completion, sent by clipper to Washington, and radio approval received in 6 days. Contracts for the materials were let by the end of the fiscal year - June 30. Actual construction will be done by the CCC.

HAWAII NATIONAL PARK
Superintendent's Annual Report (contd.)

PARK OPERATORS

75th Anniversary of Establishment of Volcano House

On September 16 and 17 a dual celebration of the 75th anniversary of the building of the first Volcano House and the 75th birthday of its manager, George Lycurgus, was held. This included a luncheon given by Mr. Lycurgus for his old island friends, a radio broadcast to the mainland, and a cocktail party and dance on Saturday. On Sunday, the 17th, with simple but impressive ceremony the original frame Volcano House was dedicated as an historical museum which Mr. Lycurgus proffered to the Park Service. Several very valuable paintings, photographs and other articles were donated or loaned perpetually to the Volcano House museum.

HAWAII NATIONAL PARK
Superintendent's Annual Report (contd.)

Volcano House Fire, February 6

Approximately 4 months after the 75th anniversary, the 122-room building and a cottage used by the Lycurgus family, was destroyed completely by fire about 5:25 a.m., February 6. It was a day that will live long in the memories of all those residing in the park area as well as the entire island. The fire which originated in the oil cooking range had completely gutted the building in an hour and a half. Heat and sparks from the burning building blowing across the main road, ignited grass and brush on the north side of the Volcano Observatory, threatening it and the park residential area. That this fire was attacked and suppressed in about one minute after discovery by CCC enrollees, and the fortunate early collapse of the east wing of the hotel, probably prevented loss of the Observatory and surrounding buildings. The old Volcano House which had been dedicated as a museum, and 5 cottages fortunately escaped the fire; and with the addition of a temporary dining and kitchen wing, are now used for housing guests. One cottage was torn down to make room for the kitchen wing; so that there are only 20 rooms available.

HAWAII NATIONAL PARK
Superintendent's Annual Report (contd.)

Immediately following the fire plans were started for construction of a new Volcano House; and request made for a new operating contract, (the present one expires in 1946) in order to facilitate bank loans for the new structure.

Dismantling of the unsightly old Volcano House garage, located across the road from the administration building, was done by the CCC in June (job 385). This was necessary in order to make way for the new combined Volcano Observatory and Naturalist Building.

Volcano Photo Studio

This very small business, operated at Kilauea headquarters by K. Mashara of Hilo, gave the usual reasonably satisfactory services.

E.J. Walsh

Mr. Walsh, manager of the Grand Hotel at Wailuku, Maui, has the saddle horse and lunchroom concession in the Haleakala section of the Park. This is an extremely small business, but the provision of hot coffee and food is a great help to visitors to the summit.

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HAWAII NATIONAL PARK
Superintendent's Annual Report (contd.)

Kilauea Military Camp

This rest camp is maintained by the Army under a 20-year lease from the Interior Department. The present commanding officer, Major Stockbridge Hilton, has cooperated with the park in a fine manner.

EDUCATIONAL ACTIVITIES

During the period July 1939 to June 1940 inclusive, interpretational exhibits in the museum were improved primarily through the preparation of an entirely new set of labels by Ranger F.E. Schulz. He also prepared a diagrammatic exhibit on the geological history of the Hawaiian Islands and prepared and installed a trailside exhibit at Thurston Lava Tube. The museum received a new wall map of the Island of Hawaii and a glass-top case for publications.

The park naturalist spent about a third of his time on photography. In addition to handling the regular monthly photographic work of the park, much illustrative material was prepared for interpretational purposes. Mauna Loa provided opportunity for photographing a volcanic eruption. Kodachromes in both movies and stills were made and are being used in connection with lectures.

Fifteen lectures were given on board US Navy ships visiting Hilo.

HAWAII NATIONAL PARK
Superintendent's Annual Report (contd.)

The "Annotated List of Ferns of the Kilauea-Mauna Loa section of Hawaii National Park", prepared by former ranger-naturalist Robert L. Fowler (now connected with the Botany Department, University of Nebraska) was published in the American Fern Journal. The cost of having this reprinted in pamphlet form for distribution here was borne by the Natural History Association.

Re-organization of Hawaii Natural History Association

This association was re-organized, with the first meeting and election of officers being held on June 5. Officers are Park Naturalist Gunnar O. Fagerlund, President; Chester A. Blacow of Hilo, Treasurer; and Constance Whitney, Secretary. The second meeting, for the purpose of voting on the revised constitution, was held in Hilo on the 20th of June. Dues are \$1.00 per year and life membership starts with the minimum of \$10.

Educational contacts for the year amounted to a total of 249,151.

HAWAII NATIONAL PARK
Superintendent's Annual Report (contd.)

FLORA AND FAUNA

Two staked, one-acre plots were established at Maunahi crater, where the ohia trees are dying. In these plots all dead trees were counted, marked and a record prepared. The purpose of these plots is to ascertain the extent to which the trees are being killed, presumably by volcanic gases in the soil.

Study of the fern weevil continued and control work was initiated with the assistance of the CCC.

Mr. George Munro of Honolulu, considered the finest authority on native Hawaiian birdlife, and Mr. Spencer Tinker of the Zoology Department, University of Hawaii, contributed material on the Island wildlife for the Service's proposed publication on rare and vanishing species of wildlife. Mr. Tinker wrote the section dealing with marine and land mammals.

CCC Senior Foreman (Wildlife) Paul H. Baldwin commenced his studies in April on the life histories of those native birds whose existence is threatened. Other projects under his program include census, food habit studies and predator control (trapping of mongooses and rats found in a small kipuka where Nene have been known to spend nights).

HAWAII NATIONAL PARK
Superintendent's Annual Report (contd.)

A CCC project for erosion control (job 327) in the Hilina Pali section was started in January. It is hoped that this area, which had been almost completely denuded of plant growth by goat depredations and washing away of the soil by heavy rains, may be largely restored to its original state.

TRAVEL

In general, travel for the year ending September 30 showed an increase over the previous year, with a total of 266,295 persons visiting the Kilauea section; an increase of 55,494 over the 1939 total of 199,801. At Haleakala the total was 21,515 visitors; a decrease of 5,425 under the total of 26,940 for 1939. The indicated increase at Kilauea is due to some extent to increased tourist traffic to the islands in general and increased use of the park by local residents.

WINTER USE OF THE PARK

Hawaii National Park is open the entire year and there are no winter sports; though Mauna Kea (which is not in the park), as in the past several years, was the scene of many skiing parties.

HAWAII NATIONAL PARK
Superintendent's Annual Report (contd.)

PUBLICITY

Considerable publicity was given the park both by radio and newspaper with the visit of Associate Director and Mrs. Demaray, the 75th anniversary celebration, burning of the Volcano House, eruption of Mauna Loa, plans for the new hotel and new Volcano Observatory. The superintendent and other staff members have written several magazine and newspaper articles at the request of editors. The proposed transfer of park land to the Army for an airplane bombing target range was the subject of newspaper articles from time to time.

The park also received some fine publicity through the press coverage of an address given at the University of Hawaii by Rep. Eugene Crowe of Indiana, in which he stated that "it was lamentable that so many people of the Hawaiian Islands have not been able to see Hawaii National Park, one of the greatest parks in the world." - The Crowes were here on a particularly wet and foggy day.

Island papers gave front page publicity to the resolution adopted at the superintendents' conference in Santa Fe to hold the next conference in Hawaii, provided the cost would not be greater than the Santa Fe meeting.

HAWAII NATIONAL PARK
Superintendent's Annual Report (contd.)

A lecture by Dr. Jagger to the Visitors' Club in Honolulu, and entitled "A Vision of Deep Sea Science," was broadcast over station KGU and reprinted in full in the Honolulu Advertiser on March 31.

Lectures were given by staff members on board a number of US Navy ships which visited Hilo harbor from time to time during the year; and also to the crews of several Japanese training ships of one kind or another, which were in Hilo harbor on various occasions.

Dr. Ballard's article on the discovery of hydrogen in gases collected at the Sulphur Bank just before the outbreak of the Mauna Loa eruption was given publicity in island newspapers and also Newsweek.

At the request of Governor Poindexter photographic material was furnished a Mr. Gifford Beal, who had been commissioned to compose a mural in the Interior Department Building.

The assignment of Park Planner Merel S. Sager to the park and also to assist the Territory in its recreation survey was the subject of considerable newspaper publicity, several papers contained editorials expressing the appreciation of the people of the Territory in the Service's prompt action in sending someone to the Islands.

HAWAII NATIONAL PARK
Superintendent's Annual Report (contd.)

CIVILIAN CONSERVATION CORPS

The Civilian Conservation Corps continued in operation in the park with a 200-man unit at Kilauea and a 25-man unit at Haleakala. Civilian personnel under the general supervision of the park superintendent continued to administer the camp and direct the work projects. Funds were disbursed by the Army Finance Officer at Fort Shafter.

In all, allotments totaling \$199,180 were made available for all purposes, of which \$198,728.30 was expended. There was an average of 207 enrollees in camp daily, of which an average of 161 were released to the project superintendent for field work.

Landscaping, painting and other improvements have made the new camp one of the best in the Territory and the morale of the enrollees is consequently higher. Insufficiency of water storage capacity continues to be the major problem and at times during the year was serious due to the protracted drought. The health of the enrollees was the best for any year since the camp commenced operations in 1934, having a daily average of only 5 enrollees idle because of illness or injury. The enrollees participated in various sports within the camp and also were active in sports programs in Hilo. The Junior Basketball Team won the championship in its class in the Hilo Recreation Center League.

HAWAII NATIONAL PARK
Superintendent's Annual Report (contd.)

MISCELLANEOUS

Bus service - 2 round trips daily - was established early in January between Hilo and the Volcano. This service fills a long-felt need for those in the park who do not have cars, and visitors to the Volcano House who do not feel like paying the prohibitive prices charged by the Inter-Island or Hilo taxi drivers.

A petition was received from the Maui Lions Club, requesting the establishment of a postoffice at the summit of Haleakala, and forwarded with favorable recommendation; and a report on the proposal was prepared for the local postoffice inspector. Nothing further in this respect has been heard.

Of great interest and importance was the first "blackout" attempted for the entire Territory of Hawaii, the night of May 23; which was reported as successful. One of the mainland radio stations (KHX, Hollywood) considered it of enough national importance and interest to move up their regular news broadcast (11 p.m. PST) so the blackout could be rebroadcast through that station from Honolulu.

HAWAII NATIONAL PARK
Superintendent's Annual Report

VISITORS

Government and Official

July 8 - General Hugh Peyton, US Army

August 19 - Delegate to Congress Samuel W. King, accompanied by Representatives David Torry, Dem., Arkansas; Harold D. Cooley, Dem., North Carolina; Lyle H. Boren, Dem., Oklahoma; Sam C. Massingale, Dem., Oklahoma; D. Lane Powers Rep., New Jersey. The party had lunch at the Volcano House and made a trip through the park.

September 16 - Senator William H. King and Mrs. King of Utah; Senator Richard B. Russell of Georgia and Delegate to Congress Samuel W. King, for the Volcano House 75th anniversary celebration.

January 10 - P.F. Smith, Acting Chief, Construction Section National Capital Parks.

March 11-14 - Judge John H. Edwards, former Assistant Secretary of the Interior.

J. Walter Doyle, Customs Collector Honolulu, visited the park several times during April.

E.A. Pesonen, new Territorial CCC Field Supervisor several times.

HAWAII NATIONAL PARK
Superintendent's Annual Report (contd.)

November 14 - Mr. Henry N. Woolman of Philadelphia, President of the Horseshoe Trail Club, and also a member of the Advisory Committee on Hiking, overnight. He was accompanied by Mrs. Woolman.

November 24 - Delegate to Congress and Mrs. Samuel W. King, accompanied by the following Congressmen, visited the park for luncheon - Reps. George M. Sagar (R.-N.J.), Eugene B. Crowe (D.-Ind.) and August H. Andresen (R.-Minn). Mesdames Crowe and Andresen were also in the party.

Others

Mr. and Mrs. Cheney Cowles, Spokane Washington. Mr. Cowles is editor of the Spokane Daily Chronicle.

Mrs. Lawrence Tibbett, wife of the opera star, and her 3 children.

Professor A.N. Winchell, head Geology Department, University of Wisconsin.

Mr. and Mrs. Albert Spalding - Mr. Spalding is the well-known concert violinist.

Mrs. Henry, wife of the French Ambassador to Tokyo.

HAWAII NATIONAL PARK
 Superintendent's Annual Report (contd.)

Mr. Frank Atherton, Honolulu capitalist and philanthropist, several times; as was also Mr. Stanley Kenedy, President Inter-Island Steam Navigation Company and Inter-Island Airways.

Mr. D. Howard Hitchcock, well-known Island painter. Mr. Hitchcock was in the park for about a month during which time he made several paintings, including a beautiful one of Kilauea as it was years ago, which he painted direct on the wall of the former Volcano House clubroom.

Mr. Albert F. Judd (who has since died), head of the Board of Trustees of the Bishop Estate; also Mr. Frank Midkiff, Mr. Judd's successor.

Masonic Grand Master and Mrs. William B. Ogden.

Mr. and Mrs. John Hansen, Washington DC. Mr. Hansen is a well-known amateur color photographer and a good friend of former Director Cammerer's.

Mr. Conrad vonHamm - president of the vonHamm-Young Company of Honolulu.

American Legion National Commander and Mrs. Raymond Kelley

Dr. and Mrs. Wilhelm Tannenberg - Dr. Tannenberg is First Secretary of the German Embassy, Washington.

Imperial Potentate Walter Cline, Order of Mystic Shrine.

HAWAII NATIONAL PARK
Superintendent's Annual Report (contd.)

Bob Davis - famous correspondent with the New York Sun.

Perry Pipkin, National President Junior Chamber of Commerce.

Ex-Territorial Governor and Mrs. Lawrence Judd.

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Sheet erosion in Hilina Pali region. Country denuded by goats permitting scouring away of soil during heavy rains exposing underlying pahoehoe. Several thousand acres have been so destroyed in this section.



Erosion control project, Hilina Pali: CCC Job 327, showing bank retaining wall and rock check dam.



Employees' quarters; Haleakala section, part of CCC job 308, nearing completion. Elevation about 6800' looking northwest across sugarcane fields of central Maui toward West Maui mountains. Distant clouds are over islands of Lanai and Molokai.



Employees' quarters, Kilauea section, also part of CCC job 308.



Completed laborer's cottage - CCC Job R-4



Hilina Pali Truck Trail, showing completed section of road -
CCC Job R-4



2 views of Footprint Museum shelter under construction by CCC (job B-19). Building is to provide shelter for visitors while viewing footprints which will be enclosed in concrete and glass case. Materials donated by Hui O Pele.





Activity at south end of 1940 cone - Mokuaweoweo crater, 5:15 a.m., April 25. Upper left - center of activity at south end of 1940 cone. Center - pahoehoe flow issuing from west flank of cone and moving southwest.



Mauna Loa eruption - 12:30 a.m., April 8, 1940 (about 2½ hours after it started), as seen from Kilauea headquarters some 25 miles distant.



Mauna Loa eruption - 12 noon, April 9. View of fountains from west rim of Mokuaweoweo (summit) crater.



Two views of fire which destroyed Volcano House February 6, 1940. Upper picture shows fire after it had reached sun room at the east end of the building. Lower picture taken after collapse of framework. Heat from the fire was so great lava columns melted on the inner surfaces.





Associate Director Demaray addressing gathering in Kipuka
Pumulu at dedication of Stephen T. Mather Plaque.

file

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
HAWAII NATIONAL PARK

OFFICE OF THE SUPERINTENDENT

HAWAII

July 22, 1940

MEMORANDUM FOR THE DIRECTOR:

As requested in your undated memorandum there follows a brief summary of achievements and events in the park for the 1940 fiscal year.

Visit of Associate Director Damaray

This visit of Mr. and Mrs. Damaray in August 1939 was the first of either the director or associate director since Mr. Mather was in Hawaii in 1927 and was of especial importance both to the park and the territory. It was regretted that more time could not have been spent in the park, since out of the two weeks they were in the territory it was only possible to allow 5 1/2 days to the park, including the Haleakala section; the remainder of the time being spent in travel between the islands, and inspection of Territory of Hawaii CCC camps and projects. However brief the visit, most of the more important projects and problems were visited and discussed.

Dedication of Mather Plaque

During the Damarays' visit in the park the Mather Plaque, which had been erected in a particularly lovely spot in Kipuka Puaulu (Bird Park) was dedicated with a simple ceremony, about 40 persons being in attendance. Mr. George Lycurgus, an old acquaintance of Mr. Mather's, presented the plaque to the park on behalf of the Stephen T. Mather Appreciation. The superintendent accepted the plaque on behalf of the

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park, and the dedication address was given by Mr. Demaray.

Withdrawal of Park Land for Army Air Target Range

In November 1938, a conference was held with Army Air Corps officers, at their request, regarding the withdrawal of a section of park land to be used as an airplane bombing target range. The Air Corps maintained that the park contained the only suitable area in the entire territory that could be used, and in view of this statement this office agreed to concur in the recommendation for the withdrawal of a piece of land below Hilina Kali for this purpose. In March 1940, news stories appeared in local papers that a bill proposing the withdrawal of 6450 acres for transfer to the War Department had been introduced in Congress. This was considerably in excess of that originally requested by local Air Corps officers and still more than that agreed on for discussion purposes by this office. Resolutions protesting the withdrawal of this large tract of land were submitted by several local organizations. The bill was amended to meet the objections of this office and it is expected the bill will be signed by the President sometime during the summer.

Mauna Loa Eruption, April 7

The expected eruption of Mauna Loa occurred in the summit crater on the night of April 7. This activity confirmed predictions made by Dr. T.A. Jaggar, Principal Scientist National Park Service, at various times following the 1935-36 flow, that the next activity of Mauna Loa would take the form of a summit eruption or a flank flow from the northeast rift. While the fissure, which was 3 miles in length, did pour out some lava for a day down the southwest slope, the main activity centered in the summit crater. Activity has died down several times

since, but always resumes after periods of from four to eight days quiet. At the present writing the main cone has built itself up some 200 to 250 feet above the old floor level, obliterating the cones of 1914 and 1933. Numerous tourist parties have made the long trip to see the activity and the park staff has maintained continuous observations at the summit.

75th Anniversary of Establishment of Volcano House

On September 16 and 17 a dual celebration of the 75th anniversary of the building of the first Volcano House and the 75th birthday of its manager, George Lycurgus, was held. This included a luncheon given by Mr. Lycurgus for his old island friends, a radio broadcast to the mainland, and a cocktail party and dance on Saturday. On Sunday, the 17th, with simple but impressive ceremony the original frame Volcano House was dedicated as an historical museum which Mr. Lycurgus preferred to the National Park Service. Several very valuable paintings, photographs and other articles were donated or loaned perpetually to the Volcano House museum.

Volcano House Fire, February 6

Approximately four months after the 75th anniversary of the construction of the first Volcano House, a grass hut on the rim of Kilauea crater, the 122-room building and a cottage used by the Lycurgus family, was destroyed completely by fire about 5:25 a.m. February 6. It was a day that will live long in the memories of all those residing in the park area as well as the entire island. The fire which originated in the oil cooking range had completely gutted the building in an hour and a half. Heat and sparks from the burning building blowing across the main road, ignited grass and brush on the north side of the Volcano

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Observatory, threatening it and the park residential area. That this fire was attacked and suppressed in about one minute after discovery, by CCC enrollees, and the fortunate early collapse of the east wing of the hotel, probably prevented loss of the Observatory and surrounding buildings. The old Volcano House which had been dedicated as a museum, and 5 cottages, fortunately escaped the fire; and with the addition of a temporary dining and kitchen wing, are now used for housing guests. One cottage was torn down to make room for the kitchen wing; so that there are now only 20 rooms available.

Handwritten notes:
The old Volcano House
with 5 cottages
etc

Geology, Volcanology, Etc.

Investigations by Principal Scientist Jaggar, at the locality of the bombing of the 1935-36 Mauna Loa flow disproved all doubt that the bombing definitely stopped the flow, which is considered of great scientific and public importance. The expedition found astonishing accuracy of hits by the bombers and every evidence that the explosions cooled and solidified the tunnel lava by caving in the tunnel.

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Lava Diversion Embankment Project

An Associated Press dispatch appearing in local papers on March 30 stated the proposed project for lava diversion barriers and improvement of Hilo Harbor, initiated by Dr. Jaggar and the Hilo Chamber of Commerce in 1937 had been rejected by the War Department on the grounds that necessary construction to reduce the periodic surge in Hilo Harbor would not be economically justifiable at present; which reason was also given for rejecting the barriers for protection to Hilo and its harbor from possible future lava flows from Mauna Loa. However, the Hilo Chamber of Commerce was given an extension of time to present additional arguments for this proposed project to the US Engineers.

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Retirement of Dr. T.A. Jaggar

Dr. Jaggar, Principal Scientist, whose appointment was extended one year beyond the retirement age by Executive Order of July 30, 1938, and by second extension of that order dated May 25, 1939 for one year, retires from the active federal service July 31 of this year. A special appropriation of the legislature has established a chair of volcanology at the University of Hawaii, which Dr. Jaggar will occupy. However, he, the university and Hawaiian Volcano Research Association will continue to cooperate with the park in the matter of publications and research.

Geological Society of America's Grant

The Geological Society of America made a research grant to Drs. Stanley S. Ballard of the Physics Department and John H. Payne of the Chemistry Department of the University of Hawaii for the purchase of special electrical equipment for analysis of volcanic gases collected from the park. Drs. Ballard and Payne hold positions in the park as Research Associate in Geophysics and Research Associate in Geochemistry respectively.

Publicity

Considerable publicity was given the park both by radio and newspaper with the 75th anniversary celebration, burning of the Volcano House, eruption of Mauna Loa, plans for the new hotel and new Volcano Observatory. The superintendent and others have written several magazine and newspaper articles at the requests of editors.

CCC

The Civilian Conservation Corps continued in operation in the park with a 200-man unit at Kilauea and a 25-man unit at Haleakala. Civilian personnel under the general supervision of the park superintendent

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continued to administer the camp and direct the work projects. Funds were disbursed by the Army Finance Officer at Fort Shafter.

In all allotments totaling \$199,180 were made available for all purposes of which \$198,728.30 was expended. There ^{was} an average of 206 enrollees in camp daily of which an average of 161 were released to the project superintendent for field work.

Landscaping, painting and other improvements have made the new camp one of the best in the Territory of Hawaii and the morale of the enrollees is consequently higher. Insufficiency of water storage capacity continues to be the major problem and at times during the year was serious due to the protracted drought. The health of the enrollees was the best for any year since the camp commenced operations in 1934, having a daily average of only 5 enrollees idle because of illness or injury. The enrollees participated in various sports within the camp and also were active in sports programs in Hilo. The Junior Basketball Team won the championship in its class in the Hilo Recreation Center League.

The major work projects completed by the CCC during the year consisted of a museum shelter at the Footprint area from materials donated by the Hui O Pele; 2 employees' quarters at Kilauea and one at Haleakala; 3 simple type cottages; moving the Hui O Pele resthouse at the summit of Mauna Loa (threatened by the lava flow) - funds also donated by the Hui O Pele; a water system at Haleakala and a woodshed at Kilauea

Personnel

New personnel added to the staff included Ranger Frank A. Hjort, who entered on duty March 18 at Haleakala; Winifred H. Tada, clerk-telephone operator, January 3; Burton J. Loucks, mechanic-instrument maker, March 1; and Brother J. Maurice and Mrs. Alice Woods as minor observers

(part time) December 1. There was one separation - Ranger John E. Minter, who left December 12 on transfer to Boulder Dam Recreational Area.

Miscellaneous

Bus service - 2 round trips daily - was established early in January between Hilo and the Volcano. This service fills a long-felt need for those in the park who do not have cars.

A petition was received from the Maui Lions Club requesting the establishment of a postoffice at the summit of Haleakala, and forwarded with favorable recommendation; and a report on the proposal was prepared for the local postoffice inspector. Nothing further in this respect has been heard.

An "airway station" has been established at the summit of Haleakala, and operated on a cooperative basis by the Weather Bureau, Navy and CAA, with the man in charge of the operator's resthouse at Haleakala making observations.

To date no instructions have been received from the Service regarding action to be taken toward having the Kapapala Ranch remove its cattle from the park lands, in accordance with the Opinion of the Solicitor of the Department dated February 21, 1938.

There has been a serious and protracted drought at headquarters, with only 50.42" of rainfall for the entire fiscal year. The normal annual rainfall is 100" or more. Since we are entirely dependent upon rainfall for the water supply this has resulted in frequent serious water shortages and subsequent danger to government and other buildings from fire.

CC - Region IV
cw

Edward G. Wingate
Superintendent

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10-23
(May 1939)

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
-----HAWAII----- NATIONAL PARK

FILE NO. 207-01.4

ANNUAL REPORT
OF
HAWAII NATIONAL PARK
TO
DIRECTOR
F/Y 1939

F/Y 1939

Also brief summary of achievements F/Y 1939

IMPORTANT

This file constitutes a part of the official records of the National Park Service and should not be separated or papers withdrawn without express authority of the official in charge. All Files should be returned promptly to the File Room. Officials and employees will be held responsible for failure to observe these rules, which are necessary to protect the integrity of the official records.

ARNO B. CAMMERER,
Director.

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November 8, 1939

MEMORANDUM FOR THE DIRECTOR:

There is enclosed annual report of activities
for Hawaii National Park, for the 1939 fiscal year.
One copy of this report is also being furnished Region
IV.

Edward G. Wingate
Superintendent

CC - Region IV
cw

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SUPERINTENDENT'S ANNUAL REPORT FOR 1939

HAWAII NATIONAL PARK

Edward G. Wingate, Superintendent, Hawaii National Park, Hawaii

GENERAL

Inter-Island Strike

The strike of the Inter-Island Steam Navigation Company's crews, which commenced in May, 1938, was finally concluded on August 13. While eventually terminating peacefully enough, in attempting to break the strike at the request of the Hilo people, a steamer was sent into the port of Hilo on August 1, precipitating a considerable demonstration by local unionists. The local police force fired buckshot low into the crowd forcing its way to the ship, and managed to disperse it with relatively few serious injuries. Local CIO officials were demanding, as late as September, that public recognition be taken of the charge that the Hilo police were to blame for precipitating this riot. The entire "incident" was made the subject of a very complete investigation by the Attorney General of the Territory and Grand Jury. The 3 months' strike seriously curtailed travel to both sections of the park and occurring during the summer vacation period caused material loss of business to the park operators.

HAWAII NATIONAL PARK
Superintendent's Annual Report (contd.)

Kalapana Addition

Acting upon instructions of the territorial officials the Board of Land Appraisers for the County of Hawaii appraised the privately owned land contained in the Kalapana addition to the park as authorized by Congress in June 1938. The appraisal showed that there were 37,685 acres of private land valued at \$45,184 involved, which was about \$65,000 less than a rough appraisal made a few years ago and to which cost the governor had raised objection. Information received by this office, through that of the Public Land Commissioner, was to the effect that if the cost of acquiring the land as shown by the latest appraisal was not too excessive the Territorial Administration would request the legislature to appropriate funds for the acquisition of the land. However, no action was taken by the administration and this office undertook to secure some action before the end of the current biennial session of the local legislature. As a result, the Board of Supervisors of the County of Hawaii, the Anna Civic Club and the Mamala Society, and the Hilo Chamber of Commerce, addressed communications favoring acquisition of the land to the legislature or otherwise indicated their approval of the extension.

HAWAII NATIONAL PARK
Superintendent's Annual Report (contd.)

The matter was complicated at this stage by protests to the addition by some residents of adjacent land who sent messages to Delegate King, the governor and the legislature, signing these messages as "Kalapana Hawaiians." As a result, these messages, together with administration insistence upon economy, prevented any action by the legislature toward acquiring the private land.

In this connection it seems not amiss to state that the Congress authorized acquisition of this land by exchange, which can be undertaken by the governor of the territory without action of any kind by the territorial legislature. Such exchanges are agreeable to at least some of the owners involved and the only objection to exchange voiced by the territorial administration is that the territory has been the loser in previous similar exchanges. At the end of the year no action had been taken toward acquiring any of the land by exchange and the legislature adjourned without appropriating any funds for purchase. However, the park took over active administration of the 8,730 acres of the authorized Footprint addition and 11,675 acres in the Kalapana addition, which being government lands, were automatically transferred upon passage of the act authorizing the additions.

HAWAII NATIONAL PARK
Superintendent's Annual Report (contd.)

Request for American President Line Ships to Call at Hilo

This office cooperated with the people of Hilo in requesting the US Maritime Commission to have the American President Line ships include Hilo as a regular port of call. In this connection the superintendent had a conference in February with Mr. William G. McAdoo, Chairman of the Board of the American President Lines, while he was in Honolulu.

Lands

The acquisition of 22.1 acres of privately-owned lands in the vicinity of the Lava Tube was completed by the receipt of deeds from the Territory of Hawaii on April 13, and May 4. One and nine tenths acres of this land formerly belonged to the James Campbell Estate and the balance owned by the Shipman Estate.

Proposed Kauai Addition

In accordance with instructions issued by the Director, a proposed addition to the Hawaii National Park on the island of Kauai was investigated in May 1938 and a final report submitted on August 24, 1938. The following recommendations concluded the report:

HAWAII NATIONAL PARK
Superintendent's Annual Report (contd.)

First - "Waimoa canyon and the Na Pali coast alone are not of sufficient importance to warrant inclusion in the Hawaii National Park, or as a separate park. There is a larger area on the island of Kauai which includes these two outstanding scenic areas and which, from the scenic, recreational, educational and conservation standpoints, is thought to be entirely suitable as an addition to the park. However, because of intense local opposition on the island of Kauai, it is recommended that the matter be dropped, unless and until such a time as local sentiment may become more favorable." Second - preservation of native forest stands within territorial forest preserves. It was recommended that departmental influence be exerted insofar as possible through territorial officials toward prevention of further introduction of foreign plants and birds; prohibiting hunting except for goats and wild pigs; prohibiting grazing and firewood cutting; and review of existing policy of leasing lands for homes and other purposes. Third - it was recommended that an investigation of other scenic areas on the various islands for determining suitability as an addition to the park be authorized.

HAWAII NATIONAL PARK
Superintendent's Annual Report (contd.)

Grazing on Park Land by Kapapala Ranch Stock

Following disagreement by this office with an opinion of the Second Deputy Attorney General of the Territory of Hawaii over the meaning of the phrase "a perpetual right to...graze livestock" contained in a deed dated March 30, 1927 intending to convey to the United States from the Territory of Hawaii a tract of land in Kapapala for park purposes, the matter was presented for an opinion by the Solicitor of the Department. Among other things this opinion, approved by the Assistant Secretary February 21, 1933, stated in effect that the deed from the territory to the federal government was unnecessary and of no effect; that the territory's reservation of grazing rights was equally void; that the lease by the territory to the Hawaiian Agricultural Company (owners of Kapapala Ranch) authorizing the grazing of cattle on park land was void and ineffective; and that the Secretary is charged not to permit grazing of a character destructive of objects which Congress had directed should be preserved. The territorial attorney general was furnished a copy of this opinion and the Director's office notified of his concurrence.

HAWAII NATIONAL PARK
Superintendent's Annual Report (contd.)

While in Washington in January 1939 the superintendent was requested to furnish additional information as to extent of ranch operations in the park to the Solicitor's office, which was given before the superintendent left. On April 18 we were advised by radio, in reply to our inquiry of April 8, that final decision should be expected from the Solicitor's office in two weeks at the longest. However, to date we have received no further word.

NATURAL PHENOMENA

Volcanology, Geology

On August 8, 1938, another series of earthquakes, initiated in May, began in the Chain-of-Craters area. The bump which had been in evidence across the road near Devils Throat for the past year, and which increased in the May-June activity, raised to a height of over 2 feet above the original road surface. A crack about 8" wide opened near this point at the same time, while another opened across the road near the entrance to the Hilina Pali road and a smaller one opposite Hiika crater; and several others across the Hilina Pali road about a mile from the Chain-of-Craters road. Approximately 323 quakes and tremors registered on the seismograph at the observatory this same date. On September 26, while one of the rangers was driving across the uncaved portion of the large crack in the Chain-of-Craters road, a hole about 3 feet in diameter and 20 feet deep opened up.

HAWAII NATIONAL PARK
Superintendent's Annual Report (contd.)

Again in May 1939, interest was focussed on the seismic activity of Kilauea and Mauna Loa, when earthquakes originating beneath both mountains increased in frequency and intensity. There were 6 rather strong quakes, which cracked plaster walls in Hilo, but no other damage was recorded. Quakes continued on into June, with the climax of all seismic activity being reached during the week of June 11.

Dr. Jaggard's appointment was extended for one year by Executive Order, beginning August 1, 1938, and then again in June of this year extended for an additional year, not to go beyond close of July 30, 1940. The territorial legislature included in the budget for the University of Hawaii an item to take care of the salary of a professor of volcanology and Dr. Jaggard will take over this work beginning the September 1940 school year.

The soil temperature experiment to determine the temperature where the forest has been killed in the Chain-of-Craters area, where new steaming areas had developed last year, was set up and readings taken for several months. Records show that temperatures range from 80° F. to 182° F. within the area.

HAWAII NATIONAL PARK
Superintendent's Annual Report (contd.)

Weather

Mean maximum temperature for the year was 74 degrees and mean minimum 58 degrees; with a total rainfall of 102.37". The first snowfall of the year was noted on Mauna Kea (outside the park) December 11, with snow noted on Mauna Loa at 3 different times that month. During January Mauna Loa was covered with snow the entire month, the snow line descending as low as the 8500-foot level on the 16th. On the 26th there was a severe rain and wind storm at the Kilauea section which did considerable damage to telephone and electric lines. During the 24-hour period March 2-3, Hilo received its heaviest rain for several years, 19.2", which exceeded the former high record of April 1933, by some 5". At the same time 11.01" fell at Kilauea which was 1.3" more than the previous high record. Between April 9 and 11 there was a heavy snow fall on both Mauna Kea and Mauna Loa and on the 13th when measurements were taken by the ranger staff on Mauna Loa snow was 6" at the 11,000-foot elevation, 12" at the 12,000 mark and approximately 2" at the summit, though these measurements were taken several days after the snow fell. With the exception of the 3 or 4 winter months, which is generally our rainy season, the weather on the whole was more than usually pleasant.

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HAWAII NATIONAL PARK
Superintendent's Annual Report (contd.)

Flora and Fauna

E.C. McBride, Entomologist with the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine, Honolulu, at the request of the superintendent made an inspection and study of the insect pests in the park between May 23 and 29. His report stated that in general condition of the park flora was found to be in better condition than noted in the 1937 survey; with our most important problem being the injury to the ammann fern by the fern woevil. His various suggestions are being carried out with a view to determine the most satisfactory method of handling this situation.

With the completion of the boundary fence and the continual "warfare" on wild goats in the Kilimua section, there has been a marked improvement in the forest cover in the sections where they formerly abounded. Noticeable increase in the number of young mamani trees was observed in the Haleakala section, where ^{the} ranger in charge has spent considerable time in eliminating the wild goats.

HAWAII NATIONAL PARK
Superintendent's Annual Report (contd.)

The native bird disease studies, started under the CCC, two years ago, were continued by seasonal ranger Paul Baldwin, who was employed as senior wildlife foreman under the CCC, in 1938. Mr. Baldwin was a good conscientious worker and achieved notable results, and in order to further the work he returned several times to Kilauea from Honolulu at his own expense to continue research.

ADMINISTRATION

Personnel

At the beginning of the fiscal year the permanent positions were as follows: Superintendent, assistant to the superintendent, principal scientist, chief ranger, chief clerk, assistant geologist, assistant park naturalist, clerk-stenographer, clerk-accountant, 5 rangers, one foreman, one automobile mechanic, one general mechanic, one storekeeper, and 4 laborers. During the year the following new positions were established: One park ranger, 2 junior park wardens, one mechanic instrument maker, 1 laborer, 1 seasonal park ranger; and one research associate in geochemistry (without compensation).

HAWAII NATIONAL PARK
 Superintendent's Annual Report (contd.)

Assistant Park Naturalist Samuel H. Lamb was transferred to the Biological Survey in November. Gunnar O. Fagerlund, formerly of Colonial National Historical Park, was transferred to this vacancy, arriving June 3, 1939. The work of the naturalist department in the meantime was carried on by the ranger division. P.E. Schulz, former museum assistant at Lassen National Park, entered on duty here January 7; A.L. Jess, selected from a Civil Service register, entered on duty November 19; and Dr. Howard A. Powers as ranger in the Haleakala section September 7. J.A. Peck, former ranger in charge of the Haleakala section, transferred to Sequoia in April. Antone B. Medeiros was selected from a Civil Service register for one of the new junior park warden positions for the Kilam section and Robert Plunkett for the one at Haleakala. John Kauanio was appointed to the new laborer position. Dr. John H. Payne, of the University of Hawaii, was appointed to the new position of research associate in geochemistry, without compensation. Robert R. Craik, foreman, was retired in October, having had 30 years government service; and recommendation made in March for the transfer of Herbert J. Quick, of Sequoia, to the vacancy. In the meantime Sadachi Kawasaki acted as foreman.

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termaster to project superintendent and Clarence H. Underwood's status changed from chief clerk, to that of chief clerk-quartermaster. Dr. Joseph P. Sowers, the physician for the Haleakala section.

HAWAII NATIONAL PARK
Superintendent's Annual Report (contd.)

The entire ranger staff, and some of the other personnel, including CCC, took and passed the Red Cross first aid course.

Civilian Conservation Corps Personnel

New appointments were the following: George Y.S. Wong, senior foreman (engineer), Stephen Hologuchi and Alexander Janiak as junior foremen, former enrollee Kenneth Kim as junior clerk, and E.S. Mollenhoff transferred from the CCC, Custer State Park, to fill the vacancy of senior foreman (landscape). Herbert R. Ronnie was promoted from quartermaster to project superintendent and Clarence H. Underwood's status changed from chief clerk, to that of chief clerk-quartermaster. Dr. Joseph P. Sowers, the physician for the Haleakala section, died on March 26 and Dr. Kenneth P. Jones appointed to the vacancy.

HAWAII NATIONAL PARK
Superintendent's Annual Report (contd.)

Conferences

The superintendent attended the superintendents' conference in Washington, scheduled for January 5; leaving this island on December 21, and returning the middle of February. On January 25 Chief Clerk James K. Higashida left the islands for the mainland to attend the chief clerks' conference to open February 15. As this was Mr. Higashida's first trip to the mainland he spent some extra time in the Washington office, and also on leave sightseeing in various parts of the continent; returning to the islands in March.

Appropriations

The 1939 fiscal year appropriation was \$56,400 , an increase of \$5,300 over the previous year. The Roads and Trails appropriation was \$3,000 , and that for Forest Protection and Fire Prevention \$300. For the operation of our one 200-man CCC camp in the park the allotment was ^{\$}\$79,210 , which included the operation of a 25-man stub camp in the Haleakala section beginning July 1938.

HAWAII NATIONAL PARK
Superintendent's Annual Report (contd.)

IMPROVEMENTS

Employees' Residences

Three of the 5 residences authorized for construction at Kilauea under CCC were completed, with the other 2 well on the way to completion. The set of quarters on Haleakala, also being constructed by the CCC was approximately 95% complete at the end of the fiscal year.

An appropriation was received for the construction of 3 laborers' cottages by the CCC. While this relieves the quarters situation somewhat there are still employees who must board at the Volcano House, or ^{at} outside the park; and all temporary rangers must live there, making quite a strain on their salaries. Additional quarters are still an urgent need.

Puu Ulua Resthouse

This resthouse is located at the 10,000 foot elevation on Mauna Loa. The south inside wall of the building was lined with canvas, making it much warmer and a four-burner kerosene stove installed. The partition separating the kitchen from the main room was taken out. In February approval was requested and received to make a charge of 50¢ per night per person for the use of this resthouse, no charge to be made for those 16 years or younger when accompanied by an adult.

HAWAII NATIONAL PARK
Superintendent's Annual Report (contd.)

Roads

The Territorial Highway Department, under agreement with the Public Roads Administration, started the survey in May for the reconstruction of the section of the Mamalahoa highway through the new Footprint addition to the park. An amount of \$3,000 was allotted by the Service for this survey.

The Chain-of-Craters road which had been damaged considerably by earthquakes was temporarily repaired by the CCC. It is now possible to drive over this road, though for a distance of about 2 miles near Peahi crater there are numerous humps which have to be negotiated with care.

HAWAII NATIONAL PARK
Superintendent's Annual Report (contd.)

Civilian Conservation Corps Projects

In addition to the buildings mentioned previously, the following projects were completed: 33 miles of trail around the Kilauea-Mauna Loa boundary to facilitate patrol and fence repairs; an incinerator at Kilauea headquarters; trail from Napau crater to the lava trees, a distance of one-half mile; additional work on the Mauna Loa telephone line; the boundary through the local golf course, separating the park from Bishop Estate land was fenced, in cooperation with the Keauhou ranch, to keep out cattle and horses; and the secondary road leading to Kipuka Pumulu (Bird Park) realigned and placed entirely inside the park. Three hundred coconut trees were planted at Kalae and Kaone, the beach section of the park below Hilina Pali. The grounds in front of Kilauea Military Camp were landscaped and planted with native shrubs, and 4 entrance portals constructed. At Keakealani School 2 acres were cleared for a playground; the entrance driveway realigned and gravel surfaced; 2 entrance portals and swings and bars built; all materials for this job being furnished by the Department of Public Instruction.

HAWAII NATIONAL PARK
Superintendent's Annual Report (contd.)

PARK OPERATORS

Volcano House

The operator gave satisfactory service throughout the year. On June 30 gross revenues showed a .9% decrease over the same period last year. This loss was partially due to the Inter-Island seamen's strike, which continued from the previous fiscal year on into the middle of August. The operator and this office were keenly disappointed at the refusal of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation to grant the requested loan for rebuilding a portion of the hotel and making other improvements. The superintendent recommended approval of the request of the Volcano House Company to change assignment of its contract from George Lycargus, trustee to George Lycargus as an individual. This request was made to facilitate securing a bank loan for repairs and alterations to the hotel after refusal of the RFC to grant a loan.

Volcano Photo Studio

This is a very small business, operated at Kilauea headquarters by K. Maohara of Hilo. Services have, as always, been reasonably satisfactory.

HAWAII NATIONAL PARK
Superintendent's Annual Report (contd.)

E.J. Walsh.

Mr. Walsh, manager of the Grand Hotel at Waikuku Maui, has the saddle horse and lunchroom concession in the Haleakala section of the park. This is an extremely small business, but the provision of hot coffee and food is a great help to visitors to the summit, viewing the sunrise or sunset from that point. His annual report for the calendar year ending December 31, 1938 showed an expected loss of approximately \$350 for the 1939 fiscal year.

Kilauea Military Camp

This rest camp is maintained by the Army under a 20-year lease from the Interior Department. Excellent cooperation has been received from the present commanding officer, Major Albert Billing, who has proven to be one of the most popular officers - both with the civilian and Army personnel - ever to be stationed here.

HAWAII NATIONAL PARK
Superintendent's Annual Report (contd.)

EDUCATIONAL ACTIVITIES

The work of this department was seriously handicapped due to the lack of personnel. Former naturalist Samuel H. Lamb transferred to the Biological Survey in November, and the new incumbent, Gunnar O. Fagerlund, formerly with Colonial National Historical Park, did not arrive until June 3. In the meantime the work was carried on by the ranger division, with Ranger P.E. Schulz acting in the capacity of naturalist.

Ranger Schulz catalogued all geological specimens and other museum material; made a complete inventory of non-expendable museum equipment; checked library cards and completed several minor additions and improvements to the displays at Uwekahuna Museum.

HAWAII NATIONAL PARK
Superintendent's Annual Report (contd.)

Dr. Howard A. Bowers, ranger in charge of the Haleakala section, prepared 2 papers entitled "Progress Report on Observations of Evidence of Hawaiian Occupation and Use of Haleakala Crater" and "Hawaiian Adze Materials," which was read before the Hawaiian Academy of Science. He is also conducting investigations to settle the discussion as to the correctness of the use of "Haleakala" as the name of the crater, together with a general study of the history of the crater and place names. Old records and literature pertaining to the mountain variously refer to it as "Haleakala," "Heleakala" and "Aheleakala".

A manuscript on the ferns of Hawaii National Park, which will be issued as Natural History Bulletin No. 4, is in the process of preparation by former seasonal ranger-naturalist Robert Fowler, and at the end of June was just about completed except for final mimeographing.

Educational contacts for the year amounted to a total of 144,799.

HAWAII NATIONAL PARK
Superintendent's Annual Report (contd.)

TRAVEL

In general, travel (for travel year ending September 30) showed an increase over the previous year, with a total of 199,801 persons for the Kilmaea Section. At Haleakala there were 28,940 visitors reported, as compared with 22,608 for 1933. Total at Kilmaea for 1938 travel year was 173,265. This increase is attributed to a more widespread interest in the park area brought about through extensive improvements in roads, trails and other facilities, by the regular park staff and CCC. Also, travel for the first time in two years was not affected by shipping strikes.

WINTER USE OF THE PARK

This park is open the entire year and there are no winter sports, as Mauna Loa offers doubtful skiing. Mauna Kea, though not included in the park, was - as in former years - the scene of many skiing parties.

HAWAII NATIONAL PARK
Superintendent's Annual Report (contd.)

PUBLICITY

Lectures were delivered by various members of the staff to local organizations, on board Navy ships and at schools in the vicinity. In August Dr. Jagger delivered a talk over station KGMB, Honolulu on "What Will Mauna Loa Do Next?", and on November 17, the regular weekly Hawaii Calls program, which is sent out to the mainland stations over NBC blue network, originated at the Volcano House, with the superintendent, Dr. Jagger, Assistant to the Superintendent B.F. Moomaw, Jr., and several music troupes participating. In February, while in Honolulu, the superintendent talked before the Visitors Club, attendance about 250 persons. The island newspapers gave the park much favorable publicity during the year - on September 28, the Honolulu Star Bulletin devoted its lead editorial to the US Travel Bureau; April 12, Hilo Tribune Herald had an editorial congratulating the CCC on its achievements during the past year; and ^{on} June 20 carried a very pleasing editorial on the employment of our seasonal rangers for this summer. On October 26 and 27, Fox Movietone cameramen were in the park taking pictures for future editions of Movietonews.

HAWAII NATIONAL PARK
Superintendent's Annual Report (contd.)

The printing of the Volcano Letter, formerly financed by the Hawaiian Volcano Research Association, was taken over by the University of Hawaii at the beginning of this calendar year, as it could no longer be financed by the Association.

MISCELLANEOUS

On November 17 a conference was held with Army Air Corps officials regarding use of park land for bombing range, and copies of correspondence with the Army officials were furnished the Director's office with recommendations.

In January Albert Mackenzie, driver of the star route mail truck which serves the park was convicted of theft of US Mail and sentenced to imprisonment for two years. His apprehension along with two other similar cases within the past three months stopped the frequent loss of mail reported by residents in this district, including park personnel.

HAWAII NATIONAL PARK
 Superintendent's Annual Report (contd.)

VISITORS

Government and Official

July 12 - Congressman John M. Sparkman and Joe Starnes of Alabama, and William B. Unstead and J. Walter Lambeth of North Carolina, arriving on Navy planes from Honolulu; for lunch and returned in the afternoon.

August 10 - Territorial Land Commissioner and Mrs. L.M. Whitehouse, of Honolulu, for several days. They returned again in October.

August 15 - Territorial Senator Joseph Farrington and Mrs. Farrington for 2 weeks. Mr. Farrington is also owner and manager of the Honolulu Star-Bulletin.

Major General C.D. Herron, USA, several times during the year.

September 23 - Marvin Jones, Chairman House Agricultural Committee and his sister, Mrs. Metze Heely, accompanied by Chauncy Wightman of the Hawaiian Sugar Planters Association. Admiral Charles A. Hinkley, Chief Aircraft Scouting Force, USN, was also a visitor that day.

HAWAII NATIONAL PARK
 Superintendent's Annual Report (contd.)

October 30 - Hon. S.W. King, Territorial Delegate to Congress

December - B.L. Douglas, auditor from Washington office, until
 the middle of January, inspecting CCC and NPS accounts.

December 23 - Marvin Kleeme, Division of Grazing, overnight.

Mrs. Ruth Hampton of the Division of Territorial and Insular Possessions, who was making an extended study of conditions in the islands, visited the park in January and February, staying overnight both times.

January 17 - Federal Judge and Mrs. Jeremiah Heterer of Seattle,

May 15 - W.F. Feldsich, meteorologist in charge of the Weather Bureau, Honolulu.

Other Visitors

Prince & Princess Louis Ferdinand of Prussia for 2 days.

Mr. Frank Atherton, Honolulu capitalist, several times.

Mr. and Mrs. Gideon A. Lyon, Washington Star, one week.

Sg. Piero Ghigliani, Italian newsmen, accompanied by Sg. T.

Montanari, Italian consul, overnight.

Deputy Regional Boy Scout Executive Oscar A. Kirkham and Mrs. Kirkham of Salt Lake City.

HAWAII NATIONAL PARK
 Superintendent's Annual Report (contd.)

James Crosswell, economist and capitalist of New Jersey and

Honolulu

Vincent Astor, Duke and Duchess of Sutherland and Mr. Walter

Dillingham, capitalist of Honolulu. Dr. Jagger joined this party on

Mr. Astor's yacht at Kona and accompanied it to the ~~port~~ park

Count Theo Rossi (Martini & Rossi vermouth) accompanied by the

Italian consul for the territory, one day.

American Legion National Commander and Mrs. Stephen Chadwick

Tito Schipa, internationally known opera star.

F.H. Bartholmew, Vice President in charge of the United Press'

Pacific and Oriental Division. His first trip was with Mr. Lorrin P.

Thurston, President and General Manager of the Honolulu Advertiser, and

a week later with Territorial Senator and Mrs. J.H. Farrington. Mr.

Farrington is the owner and manager of the Honolulu Star-Bulletin.



Landscaping at Kilauea Military Camp by CCC - showing transplanting of trees.



CCC crew laying telephone cable underground, Kilmuea section, job No. U-3



Incinerator (CCC Job.)
Feb. 24, 1939



Showing progress on employee's residence at Haleakala, CCC job 308,
Upper picture taken May 2 and lower May 27.





Cliff, west wall Haleakala near Observation Station. Short trail from road was roughed out by CCC to enable visitors to see silver-sword growing on cliff where they are relatively safe from vandals.



View along Chain-of-Craters Road showing humping of road accelerated during spasm of earthquakes on August 8.

ANNUAL REPORT - Rough Draft

GENERAL

Inter-^Island Strike

Will copy from the report of July 17

Kalapana Addition

ditto

Request for American President Line Ships to Call at Hilo

This office cooperated with the people of Hilo in requesting the US Maritime Commission to have the American President Line ships include Hilo as a regular port of call. In this connection the superintendent had a conference in February with ^{Mr} Senator William G. McAdoo, Chairman of the Board of the American President Lines, while he was in Honolulu

Lands

The acquisition of 22.1 acres of privately-owned lands in the vicinity of the Lava Tube was completed by the receipt of deeds from the Territory of Hawaii on April 13, and May 4. One and nine tenths acres of this land formerly belonged to the James Campbell Estate and the balance owned by the Shipman Estate.

Proposed Kanai Addition *see notes*

I haven't the report in my files and don't remember enough of the essential facts to write it up. Will you please write a paragraph on this? - *Kapapala Gray*

NATURAL PHENOMENA

~~Weather~~ Volcanoes

Will copy from the report of July 17

The soil temperature experiment to determine the temperature where the forest has been killed in the Chain-of-Craters area, where new steaming areas had developed last year, was set up and readings taken for several months. ~~see~~

*R*ecords show that temperatures range from 80° F. to 182° F. within the area.

2

Weather

Mean maximum temperature for the year was 74 degrees and mean minimum 56 degrees; with a total rainfall of 102.37 inches. The first snowfall was noted ^{of the year} on Mauna Kea (outside the park) on December 11, with snow noted on Mauna Loa at 3 different times that month. During January Mauna Loa was covered with snow the entire month, the snow line descending as low as the 8500-foot level on the 16th. On the 26th there was a severe rain and wind storm at the Kilauea section which did considerable damage to telephone and electric lines. During the 24-hour period March 2-3, Hilo received its heaviest rain for several years, 19.2", which exceeded the former high record of several years past by 1.3". At that time, however, ~~only~~ 11.01" fell at Kilauea. Between April 9 and 11 there was a heavy snow fall on both Mauna Kea and Mauna Loa, and on the 13th when measurements were taken by the ranger staff ^{on Mauna Loa} snow was 6" at the 11,000 foot elevation, 12" at the 12,000 mark and approximately 2 feet at the summit, though these measurements were taken several days after the snow fell. With the exception of the three or four winter months, which ^{generally} is our rainy season, the weather on the whole was, ~~on the whole~~, fairly decent.

Flora and fauna

E.C. McBride, Entomologist with the ^{Bureau} ~~Department~~ of Entomology and Plant Quarantine, Honolulu, at the request of the superintendent made an inspection and study of the insect pests in the park between May 23 and 29. His report stated that in general condition of the park flora was found to be in better condition than noted in the 1937 survey; with our most important problem being the injury to the amaumau fern by the fern weevil. His various suggestions are being carried out with a view to ^{determine} the most satisfactory ^{method} of handling this situation.

With the completion of the boundary fence and the continual "warfare" on wild goats in the Kilauea section, there has been a marked improvement in the forest cover in the sections where they formerly abounded. (right?) ^{you} And ^x how about the

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goats in the Haleakala section? *insert*

The native bird disease studies, started under the CCC, ~~last~~ ^{two} ~~year~~ ^{ago}, were continued ~~carried on~~ by seasonal ranger Paul Baldwin, who was employed as senior wildlife foreman under the CCC, in 1938.

Even after the expiration of Mr. Baldwin's CCC app. he returned to the Park several times for his own use - please to carry on further studies. see notes

ADMINISTRATION

Personnel

At the beginning of the fiscal year the permanent ~~positions~~ positions were as follows: Superintendent, assistant to the superintendent, principal scientist, chief ranger, chief clerk, assistant geologist, assistant park naturalist, clerk-stenographer, clerk-accountant, ⁵ ~~six~~ rangers, one foreman, one automobile mechanic, one general mechanic, one storekeeper, and four laborers. During the year the following new positions were established: one 2 junior park wardens park ranger, one mechanic instrument-maker, one laborer, one seasonal park ranger; and one research associate in geochemistry (without compensation).

Assistant Park Naturalist Samuel H. Lamb was transferred to the Biological Survey in November, leaving Hawaii on November 4. Gunnar O. Fagerlund, formerly of Colonial National Historical Park, was transferred to this vacancy, arriving June 3, 1939. The work of the naturalist department in the meantime was carried on by the ranger division. P.E. Schulz, former museum assistant at Lassen National Park, entered on duty here January 7; A.L. Jess, selected from a Civil Service register, entered on duty November 19; and Dr. Howard A. Powers as ranger in the Haleakala section September 7. J.A. Peck, ranger in charge of the Haleakala section, left the islands on February 23, on annual leave, and while away received a transfer to Sequoia. Antone B. Medeiros was selected from a Civil Service register for one of the newly established junior park warden positions for the Kilauea section and Robert Plunkett for the other for the Haleakala section. John Hauanio was appointed to the new laborer position. Dr.

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Dr. John H. Payne, of the University of Hawaii, was appointed to the newly created position of research associate in geochemistry, without compensation. Advice ~~Civilian Conservation Corps~~ was received that Dr. T.A. Jagger's appointment as principal scientist had been extended to the end of July, 1939, ~~and~~ by ~~executive~~ executive order, and again to the end of July, 1940, in the same manner. Robert

~~Civilian Conservation Corps~~ R. Craik, foreman was retired in October, having had 30 years government service; and recommendation made ^{in March} for the transfer of Herbert J. Quick, of Sequoia to the vacancy. In the meantime Sadaichi Kawasaki ^{acted as} ~~acting~~ foreman. ~~Just~~ The entire ranger staff, and some of the other personnel, including CCC, took and passed Red Cross first aid course.

Civilian Conservation Corps:

~~George Y.S. Wong~~ New appointments were the following: George Y.S. Wong, senior foreman (engineer) Stephen Haleguchi and Alexander Janiak as junior foremen, former enrollee Kenneth Kim as junior clerk, and E.S. Mollenhoff, transferred from the CCC, Custer State Park, to fill the vacancy of senior foreman (landscape). Herbert R. Rennie was promoted from quartermaster to project superintendent and Clarence H. Underwood's status changed from chief clerk, to that of chief clerk-quartermaster. ^{Joseph P.} Dr. Sowers' the physician for the Haleakala section, died on March 26, and Dr. Kenneth P. Jones appointed to the vacancy.

Conferances

The superintendent attended the superintendents' conference in Washington, scheduled for January 5; leaving this island on December 21, and returning the ^{middle} ~~beginning~~ of February. On January 25 Chief Clerk James K. Higashida left the islands for the mainland to attend the ~~superintendent~~ chief clerks' conference to open February 15,-21. As this was Mr. Higashida's first trip to the mainland he spent some extra time in the Washington office, and also on leave sightseeing in various parts of the continent; *returning to the islands in March.*

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Appropriations

The 1939 fiscal year appropriation was \$, an increase of \$ over the previous year. The Roads and Trails appropriation was \$ and that for Forest Protection and Fire Prevention \$300. For the operation of our one 200-man CCC camp in the park the allotment was \$, which included the operation of a 25-man stub camp in the Haleakala section beginning July 1938

IMPROVEMENTS

Employees' residences

~~Through the allotment of the CCC for five employees quarters were authorized at Kilauea for construction~~ Three of the 5 residences authorized for construction/under CCC were completed, with the other two well on the way to completion. The set of quarters on Haleakala, also being constructed by the CCC had not been finished by the end of the fiscal year. %??=

~~Three laborers' cottages were authorized by the CCC~~ An appropriation was ~~also~~ received for the construction of 3 laborers' cottages/ ~~work~~ by the CCC While this relieves the quarters situation somewhat there are still employees who must board at the Volcano House or rent ~~and~~ outside the park; and all temporary rangers must live there, making quite a strain on their salaries. Additional quarters are still an urgent need.

Roads

The Territorial Highway Department, under agreement with the Bureau of Public Roads, started the survey in May for the reconstruction of the section of the Mamalahoa highway through the new Footprint addition to the park. - allotment?

~~Mauna Loa~~ Puu Ulaula resthouse

~~Repair consisting of lining the building with canvas, placing out the partition~~ This resthouse is located at the 10,000 foot elevation on Mauna Loa. The south inside wall of the building was lined with canvas, making it much warmer and a four-burner kerosene stove installed. The partition, separating the kitchen from the main room was taken out. In February approval was requested

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and received to make a charge of 50¢ per night per person for the use of this resthouse, no charge to be made for those 16 years or younger when accompanied by an adult.

The Chain-of-Craters road which had been damaged considerably by earthquakes ~~in the vicinity~~, was temporarily repaired by the CCC. It is now possible to drive over this road, though for a distance of about 2 miles near Pauahi crater there are numerous humps which have to be negotiated with care.

Civilian Conservation Projects *— Credits at Kilauea - Home -*

In addition to the buildings mentioned previously, the following projects were completed: ~~Boundary~~ ^{Miles -} Trail around the ~~entire~~ boundary of the Kilauea ^{boundary}, to facilitate ^{patrol} fence repairs, etc; an incinerator at Kilauea headquarters; ~~the~~ trail from the end of the Chain-Of-Craters road to the lava trees near Napau crater, a distance of about 2 miles; ~~barracks and messhall and kitchen for the~~ ~~Haleakala CCC camp~~; additional work on the Mauna Loa telephone line; ~~other projects~~ ~~along the boundary~~ ~~through the local golf course,~~ separating the park from Bishop Estate land fenced ^{in cooperation with the ranch} in order to keep out cattle and horses, ~~belonging to Koaohou Ranch~~; and the secondary road leading to Mpuka Puaulu (Bird Park) realigned and placed entirely inside the park. Other projects underway at the end of the fiscal year consisted of: ~~the underground telephone~~ placing the telephone line at Kilauea underground; and tennis court and minor road improvement at the rear of the Volcano House. ^{large woods} (The grounds at Keakaalani school ~~was~~ and also Kilauea Military Camp were landscaped.) Routine maintenance on truck trails, road shoulders, trails, telephone lines, removal of exotic plants ^{was} ~~was~~ carried on.

J. No.

PARK OPERATORS

Volcano House

The operator gave ~~very~~ satisfactory service throughout the year.

On June 30 gross revenues showed a .9% decrease over the same period last year. This is a more serious loss than it appears, since ~~during the same period of the previous year~~ ^{see notes} the ~~Inter-Island~~ ^{inter-island} seamen's strike ~~was~~ which started in May, 1938, and lasted until August 1, ^{is?} ~~travel was even more seriously affected.~~ ^{extremely light.} The first badminton court proved so popular that a second was provided, in addition to ^{lights to enable night playing,}

^{see} Do you want to include anything more about their general financial situation, matter of RFC loan turned down, etc.,?

Volcano Photo Studio

~~In spite of the shipping strike the first three months of the year~~

This is a very small business, operated at Kilauea headquarters by K. Maehara. Services have ^{usually} always been satisfactory.

E.J. Walsh.

Mr. Walsh, manager of the Grand Hotel at Wailuku, Maui, has the saddle horse and lunchroom concession in the ~~Haleakala~~ Haleakala section of the park. This is an extremely small business, but the provision of hot coffee and food ~~at the summit~~ ^{to the summit for viewing} is a great help to visitors ~~to see~~ the sunrise or sunset from that point. ^{view}

Kilauea Military Camp

This rest camp is maintained by the Army under a 20-year lease from the Interior Department. Excellent cooperation has been received from ^{present} the commanding officer, Major Albert Billing, who has proven to be one of the most popular officers ~~at~~ - both with the civilian and Army personnel - ever to be stationed ~~at~~ here.

EDUCATIONAL ACTIVITIES

The work of this department was seriously handicapped due to the lack of personnel. Former naturalist Samuel H. Lamb transferred to the Biological Survey in November, and the new incumbent, Gunnar O. Fagerlund, formerly with Colonial National Historical Park, did not arrive until June 3. In the meantime the work was carried on by the ranger division, with Ranger P.E. Schulz, acting in the capacity of naturalist.

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Ranger Schulz catalogued all geological specimens and other museum material; made a complete inventory of non-expendable museum equipment; checked library cards and completed several minor additions and improvements to the displays at Uukahuna museum.

, Dr. Howard A. Powers, ranger in charge of the Haleakala section; prepared ² papers entitled "Progress report on Observations of Evidence of Hawaiian Occupation and Use of Haleakala Crater" ^{And on the Hawaiian City of Haleakala, the ~~crater~~} which was read before the Hawaiian Academy of Science. He is also conducting investigations to settle the discussion as to the correctness of the use of "Haleakala" as ^{the name} designation of the crater.

"Haleakala", "Heleakala" and "Aheleakala" have been suggested by old-time residents of the island. ^{together with a general study of the history of the crater & place names.}

A ~~manuscript~~ manuscript on the ferns of Hawaii National Park, which will be issued as Natural History Bulletin No. 4, is in the process of preparation by former seasonal ranger-naturalist Robert Fowler, and at the end of ~~the~~ June was just about completed except for final mimeographing.

Educational contacts for the year amounted to a total of 144,799 (that's a wee bit too many if you ask, but that's what they total up to)

TRAVEL

(for travel year ending Sept.30) ^{an in}
In general travel/showed ~~an~~ increase over the previous year, with a total of ¹⁹⁹⁸⁰¹ ~~122,811~~ persons for the Kilauea ~~and~~ section. At Haleakala there were ^{26,940} ~~21,928~~ visitors reported, as compared with ^{22,605} ~~14,799~~ for 1938. Total at Kilauea for 1938 travel year was 173,255. ^{surely}

WINTER USE OF THE PARK

This park is open the entire year and ~~there~~ there are no winter sports, as Mauna Loa offers doubtful skiing. Mauna Kea, though not included in the park, ^{as in former years =} was ~~again~~ the scene of many skiing parties.

9

PUBLICITY

Lectures were delivered by various members of the staff to local organizations, on board Navy ships and at schools in the vicinity. In August Dr. Jaggard delivered a talk over station KGMB, Honolulu on "What Will Mauna Loa Do Next?", and on November 17, the regular weekly Hawaii Calls program, which is sent out to the mainland stations over NBC blue network, originated at the Volcano House, with the superintendent, Dr. Jaggard, Asst. to Supt. Moomaw and several music troupes participating. ^{Wriet} The island newspapers gave the park much favorable publicity during the year - on September 28, the Honolulu Star Bulletin ^X devoted its lead editorial to the US Travel Bureau; April 12, Hilo Tribune Herald had an editorial congratulating the CCC on its achievements during the past year; and June 20 also carried a very pleasing editorial on the employment of our seasonal rangers for this ~~XXXX~~ summer. On October 26 and 27, Fox Movietone cameramen were in the park taking pictures for future editions of Movietone news. The printing of the Volcano Hetter, formerly financed by the Hawaiian Volcano Research Association was taken over by the University of Hawaii at the beginning of this calendar year, ^{as it could no longer be financed by the V.R.A} since ~~it was impossible for the Research Association to carry on due in great part to the very low sugar prices.~~

MISCELLANEOUS

4 On November 17 a conference was held with Army Air Corps officials regarding use of park land for bombing range, ^{and} ~~No definite report has been received from the Department regarding this project (right?)~~ ^{Add notes}

In January Albert Mackenzie, driver of the star route mail truck which serves the park was convicted of theft of US mail and sentenced to imprisonment for two years. His apprehension along with two other similar cases within the past three months stopped the frequent loss of mail reported by residents in this district, including park personnel.

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~~Executive Order~~, The territory's biennium appropriation bill carried an item, under the University of Hawaii, providing for the establishment of a position of volcanology to be filled by Dr. Jaggar in the event he did not receive an indefinite extension of his present appointment as volcanologist in Hawaii National Park. In view of the executive order extending his appointment to August 1940, Dr. Jaggar will take over this position with the University commencing next school year. *with the 1940 school term*

VISITORS

Government and official

July 12 Congressmen John M. Sparkman and Joe Starnes of Alabama, and William B. Unstead and J. Walter Lambeth of North Carolina, arriving on Navy planes from Honolulu; for lunch and returned in the afternoon

August 10 - Territorial Land Commissioner and Mrs. L.M. Whitehouse, of Honolulu for several days. They returned again in October

August 15 - Territorial Senator Joseph Farrington and Mrs. Farrington for 2 weeks. Mr. Farrington is also owner and manager of the Honolulu Star-Bulletin

~~September 10~~ - Major General C.D. Herron, USA, several times

September 23 - Marvin Jones Chairman House Agricultural Committee and his sister, Mrs. Metze Neely, accompanied by Chauncey Wightman of the Hawaiian Sugar Planters Association. Admiral Charles A. Blakely, Chief Aircraft Scouting Force.

Mr. Tillet
E.E. Tillet, Field Supervisor of the CCC made several ~~official trips~~ visits during the year.

October 30 - Hon. S.W. King, Territorial Delegate to Congress.

October 8 - ~~Dr. Chester K. Wentworth, Territorial Board of Water Supply.~~

December - Warren L. Lytle Camp director Territorial CCC Camp Keanae Maui; and W.C. Jarrett Waimea CCC camp director.

December - B.E. Douglas, auditor from Washington office, ~~for the balance of~~ until the middle of January, inspecting CCC and NPS accounts.

December 23 - Marvin Klemme, Division of Grazing, overnight.

Mrs. Ruth Hampton of the Division of Territories and Insular Possessions, who was making an extended study of conditions in the islands, visited the park in January and February, staying over night both times.

January 17 - Federal Judge and Mrs. Jeremiah Neterer of Seattle,

May 15 - W.F. Feldswich, meteorologist in charge of the Weather Bureau Honolulu.

Other Visitors

Prince & Princess Louis Ferdinand of Prussia for two days

~~Robert B. Lea, Vice president Sperry Gyroscope Company~~

Mr. Frank Atherton of Honolulu several times.

Mr. and Mrs. Gideon A. Lyon, Washington Star, for one week

~~Max~~ Members of the territorial prison board visited park on 3 different occasions.

Sg. Piero Ghigliani, Italian newsman, accompanied by Sg. T. Montanari Italian consul, over night

~~Hugh Lythe, Associated Press representative for the territory~~

Deputy Regional Boy Scout Executive Oscar A. Kirkham and Mrs. Kirkham of Salt Lake City

James Cromwell, economist and capitalist of New Jersey and Honolulu (and Doris Duke Cromwell's husband)

Vincent Astor, Duke and Duchess of Sutherland and Mr. Walter Dillingham capitalist of Honolulu. Dr. Jagger joined this party on Mr. Astor's yacht at Kona and accompanied them to the park.

Count Theo Rossi (Martini & Rossi vermouth) accompanied by the Italian consul for the territory, one day.

American Legion National Commander and Mrs. Stephen Chadwick

Tito Schipa, internationally known opera star

Mr. F.H. Bartholmew, Vice President in charge of the United Press' Pacific and Oriental division. His first trip was with Mr. Lorrin P. Thurston, President and

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General Manager of the Honolulu Advertiser, and a week later with Territorial Senator and Mrs. J.H. Farrington. Mr. Farrington is the owner and manager of the Honolulu Star-Bulletin.

July 17, 1939

MEMORANDUM FOR THE DIRECTOR:

As called for in your memorandum of June 15, there follows a brief summary of achievements and events in Hawaii National Park for the period July 1, 1938 through June 30, 1939.

Inter-Island Strike

The strike of the Inter-Island Steam Navigation Company's crews, which commenced in May 1938, was finally concluded on August 13. While eventually terminating peacefully enough, in attempting to break the strike at the request of the Hilo people, a steamer was sent into the port of Hilo on August 1, precipitating a considerable demonstration by local unionists. The local police force fired buckshot low into the crowd forcing its way to the ship, and managed to disperse it with relatively few serious injuries. Local CIO officials were demanding as late as September that public recognition be taken of the charge that the Hilo police were to blame for precipitating this riot. The entire "incident" was made the subject of a very complete investigation by the Attorney General of the Territory and Grand Jury. The 3 months' strike seriously curtailed travel to both sections of the park and occurring during the summer vacation period caused material loss of business to the park operators.

Kalapuna Addition

Acting upon instructions of territorial officials the Board of Land Appraisers for the County of Hawaii appraised the privately owned land contained in the Kalapuna addition to the park as authorized by Congress in June, 1938. The appraisal showed that there were 57,665 acres of private land valued at \$45,184 involved, which was about \$65,000 less than a rough appraisal made a few years ago and to which cost the governor had raised objection. Information received by this office, through that of the Public Land Commissioner, was to the effect that if the cost of acquiring the land as shown by the latest appraisal was not too excessive the Territorial Administration would request the legislature to appropriate funds for the acquisition of the land. However, no action was taken by the Administration and this office undertook to secure some action before the end of the current biennial session of the local legis-

lature. As a result, the Board of Supervisors of the County of Hawaii, the Puna Civic Club and the Maunaloa Society, and the Hilo Chamber of Commerce, addressed communications favoring acquisition of the land to the legislature or otherwise indicated their approval of the extension. The matter was complicated at this stage by protests to the addition by some residents of adjacent land who sent messages to Delegate King, the Governor and the legislature, signing these messages as "Kalaupuna Hawaiians." As a result, these messages, together with administration insistence upon economy, prevented any action by the legislature toward acquiring the private land.

In this connection it seems not amiss to state that the Congress authorized acquisition of this land by exchange, which can be undertaken by the Governor of the Territory without action of any kind by the territorial legislature. Such exchanges are agreeable to at least some of the owners involved and the only objection to exchange voiced by the territorial administration is that the territory has been the loser in previous similar exchanges. At the end of the year no action had been taken toward acquiring any of the land by exchange and the legislature adjourned without appropriating any funds for purchase. However, the park took over active administration of the 5,730 acres of the authorized footprint addition and 11,675 acres in the Kalaupuna addition, which being government lands, were automatically transferred upon passage of the act authorizing the additions.

Geology, Volcanology, Etc.

On August 8, 1933, another series of earthquakes, initiated in May, began in the Chain-of-Craters area. The lava which had been in evidence across the road near Devils Throat for the past year, and which increased in the May-June activity, raised to a height of over 2 feet above the original road surface. A crack about 2" wide opened near this point at the same time, while another opened across the road near the entrance to the Milina Pali road and a smaller one opposite Hiiaka crater; and several others across the Milina Pali road about a mile from the Chain-of-Craters road. Approximately 300 quakes and tremors registered on the seismograph at the observatory this same date. On September 26, while one of the rangers was driving across the uncaved portion of the large crack in the Chain-of-Craters road, a hole about 3 feet in diameter and 20 feet deep opened up.

Dr. Jagger's appointment was extended for one year by Executive Order, beginning August 1, 1933, and then again in June of this year extended for an additional year, not to go beyond close of July 30, 1936. The territorial legislature included in the budget for the University of Hawaii an item to take care of the salary of a professor of volcanology and Dr. Jagger will take over this work when his appointment with the federal government is terminated.

Again in May 1939, interest was focussed on the seismic activity of Kilauea and Mauna Loa, when earthquakes originating beneath both mountains increased in frequency and intensity. There were 6 rather strong quakes, which cracked plaster walls in Hilo, but no other damage was recorded. Quakes continued on into June, with the climax of all seismic activity being reached during the week of June 11.

Request for American President Line Ships to Call at Hilo

This office cooperated with the people of Hilo in requesting the US Maritime Commission to have the American President Line ships include Hilo as a regular port of call. In this connection the superintendent had a conference in February with Senator William G. McAdoo, Chairman of the Board of the American President Line, while he was in Honolulu.

Lands

The acquisition of 22.1 acres of privately-owned lands in the vicinity of the Lava Tube was completed by the receipt of deeds from the Territory of Hawaii on April 18, and May 4. One and nine tenths acres of this land formerly belonged to the James Campbell Estate and the balance owned by the Shipman Estate.

Publicity

The regular weekly Hawaii Calls radio broadcast, sponsored by the Hawaii Tourist Bureau, and relayed over the NBC blue network, to many mainland stations, originated at the Volcano House, November 17. Dr. Jaeger, Assistant Superintendent Macomber, and the superintendent participated, in addition to several music troupes.

CCC

The main construction project consisted of 5 new employees' cottages at Kilauea and one at Haleakala. At the time of this writing 3 are complete and the balance nearing completion. In addition, 3 more simple type cottages are being built for the laborers at Kilauea. Other completed projects are the park boundary trail, incinerator and a trail to the lava trees near Napeu crater. Work on the tennis court and minor road improvement in the rear of the Volcano House is progressing nicely, as is the laying of the underground telephone cable at headquarters. An allotment for the Haleakala water system was received in May and plans immediately prepared and forwarded for approval. A stub camp was set up at Haleakala, on the island of Maui, July 15, 1939.

Personnel

Assistant Park Naturalist Samuel H. Lamb was transferred to the Biological Survey in November, leaving Hawaii on November 4. Gunnar O. Fagerlund, formerly of Colonial National Historical Park, was transferred to this vacancy, arriving June 8, 1939. The work of the naturalist department in the meantime was carried on by the ranger division. W. E. Schulz, former museum assistant at Lassen National Park, entered on duty here January 7; A. L. Joss, who was selected from the Civil Service register, entered on duty November 19; and Dr. Howard A. Fowers, entered on duty as ranger in the Haleakala section September 7. J. A. Peck, ranger in charge of the Haleakala section, left the island on February 27, on annual leave, and while away received a transfer to Sequoia. Antone, De Medeiros was selected from a Civil Service register for one of the newly established positions of junior park warden, and entered on duty May 1, at Kilauea. Robert Plunkett of Maui, was recommended to fill the other position in the Haleakala section.

Miscellaneous

A conference was held on November 17 with Army Air Corps officers regarding use of park land for bombing range.

B. L. Douglas, field auditor of the Service, was in the park from the middle of December to January 13, auditing park and CCC accounts.

Mrs. Ruth Hampton, of the Division of Territories and Insular Possessions, visited the park twice, stopping overnight each time - January 28, and February 2.

Edward G. Wincate
Superintendent

EW

CC - Region IV

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ANNUAL REPORT - ROUGH DRAFT

As called for ~~xxxx~~ in your memorandum of June 15, there follows a very brief summary of achievements in Hawaii National Park for the period July 1, 1938 through June 30, 1939.

Inter-Island Strike

The strike of the Inter-Island Steam Navigation Company's crews, which commenced in May, 1938, was finally concluded on August 13. While eventually terminating peacefully enough, in attempting to break the strike at the request of the Hilo people, a steamer was sent into the port of Hilo on August 1, precipitating a considerable demonstration by local unionists. The local police force fired buckshot low into the crowd forcing its way to the ship, and managed to disperse it with relatively few serious injuries. Local ~~xxxx~~ CIO officials were demanding as late as September that public recognition be taken of the charge that the Hilo police were to blame for precipitating this riot. The entire "incident" was made the subject of a very complete investigation by the Attorney General of the Territory and Grand jury; ~~forwarded to the Governor who was in Washington, who was reported to have discussed it with Dr. Gruening and CIO officials. It was also reported that the incident was to be taken up by the LaFollette Civil Liberties Committee.~~ *The 3 months strike seriously curtailed travel to both sections of the park and occurring during the summer vacation period caused material loss of revenues to the park operators.*

Kalapana Addition

Will you please write the statement for this?

Geology, Volcanology, etc.

On August 8, 1938, another series of earthquakes ^{instated in May} began in the Chain-of-Craters area. The bump which had been in evidence across the road near Devils Throat for the past year, and which increased in the ^{June} activity, raised to a height of over 2 feet above the original road surface. A crack about 8" wide opened near this point at the same time, while another opened across the road near the entrance of the Hilana Pali road and a smaller one opposite Hiiaka crater; and several others

across the Hilina Pali about a mile from the Chain of craters road. Approximately 323 quakes and tremors registered on the seismograph at the Observatory this same date. On September 26, while one of the rangers was driving across the uncaved portion of of the large crack in the Chain-of-Craters road a ~~large~~ hole about 3 feet in diameter and 20 feet deep opened up.

Dr. Jaggard's appointment was extended for one year by Executive Order, beginning August 1, 1939, and then again in June of this year ~~further~~ extended for an additional year, not to ~~extend~~ ^{go} beyond close of July 30, 1940. Should anything be said about the ~~HKRA~~ going partially out of ^{no} business and the local legislation appropriating money for Dr. Jaggard's salary at the University? ^{yes}

Again in May, 1939 interest was focussed on the seismic activity of ~~both~~ Kilauea and Mauna Loa, ~~with~~ when earthquakes originating beneath both mountains increased in frequency and intensity. There were six rather strong quakes, which cracked plaster walls in Hilo, but no other damaged ^{Quakes continued} was recorded. ~~This activity~~ ^{activity} ~~went~~ on into June, with the climax of all seismic/being reached during the week of June 11 .

~~Request~~ Request for ~~Dollar~~ American ^{President} Steamship Line ships to call at Hilo. ^{in October} interest
A request was made by radio ^{that} the Service express its ^{interest} in the Maritime Commission ~~that~~ in securing direct service between Hilo and mainland ports under the reorganized Dollar Line. Until the Matson Line virtually secured a monopoly of the passenger travel to Hawaii in 1931 Hilo had been a regular port of call for passenger steamers. The superintendent interviewed Senator William G. McAdoo, Chairman of the Board of the American ^{President} Line, in Honolulu in February, regarding this matter.

Lands

Copies of deeds were received from the Territory ~~concerning~~ transferring the 1.90 acres of land formerly owned by the James Campbell Estate, in vicinity of the Lava Tube, and a portion of the land Keeau formerly owned by the Shipman Estate.

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Write the
reception
9/11/39

This completed acquisition of all privately owned land in the park

Publicity

The regular weekly Hawaii Calls radio broadcast, sponsored by the Tourist Bureau, and relayed ~~in~~ over the NBC ~~network~~ ^{blue network} to many mainland stations, originated at the Volcano House, November 17. Dr. Jagger, Assistant Superintendent Moomaw, and the superintendent participated, in addition to several music troupes.

CCC

The main construction project consisted of 5 new employees' cottages at Kilauea and 1 at Haleakala. At the time of this writing 3 ~~are~~ are complete and the balance nearing completion. In addition 3 more simple type cottages are being built for the laborers at Kilauea. Other completed projects are the park boundary trail, incinerator and a trail to the lava trees near Napau crater. Work on the tennis court and minor road improvement in the rear of the Volcano House is progressing nicely, ^{is} as the laying of the underground telephone cable at headquarters. A stub camp was set up at ~~Parsonville~~ ^{island of Maui} Haleakala / July 15, 1938.

Personnel

Assistant Park Naturalist Samuel H. Lamb was transferred to the Biological Survey in November, leaving Hawaii on November 4. Gunner O. Fagerlund, formerly of Colonial National Historical Park, was transferred to this ~~position~~ ^{VACANCY}, arriving June 3, 1939. The work of the naturalist department in the meantime being carried on by the ranger division, ~~with Ranger P.E. Schulz acting as naturalist.~~ ~~Mr~~ P.E. Schulz, former museum assistant at Lassen National Park, entered on duty here January 7; A.L. Jess, who was selected from the Civil Service register, entered on duty November 19, ^{and} Dr. Howard A. Powers, entered on duty as ranger in the Haleakala section September 7. J.A. Peck, ranger in charge of the Haleakala section, left the islands on ~~from~~ February 23, on annual leave, and while away received a transfer to Sequoia. Antone B. Medieros entered on duty as junior park warden May 1.

Miscellaneous

B.L. Douglas, field auditor was in the park from the middle of December to January 13, auditing park and CCC accounts.

Mrs. Ruth Hampton, of the Division of Territories and Insular Possessions, visited the park ~~park~~ twice, stopping overnight each time - January 28, and February 2.

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~~Kelepa's Address~~

Captain's Victors

- Prince & Princess Louis Ferdinand of Prussia July 7-8
- Congressmen J. M. Anderson, and J. S. Turner, Alabama, and W. B. Umstead and J. W. Fambell of North Carolina - July 17
- Walter Gifford - Pres. Com. Del. Del Aug 21-22
- Henry H. King - Aug 23 - - - Mr. & Mrs. ^{J.D.} Helen - last party Agri. - Aug 23
- Herbert Mervin Jones, Rep. - China Agri. App. Comtee Sept 23
- Admiral C. A. B. Lebel - U.S.N. Sept 23
- Dr. Francis E. Townsend - Oct 11
- Mr. & Mrs. G. G. Ryan, Wash. Stn. Oct 22-29
- Jan 21 - Sq. Diego Ghigheimi, ^{arrived 7:00 AM} T. Montavari et al. Gen. H.H.
- Mar. 27 - Duke & Duchess of Coburg & Gotha - Vincent's letter
- May 21 - City, Tokyo

Captain's Dept. Board of Appraisers - Hawaii - worked as appraiser of Kelepa's private lands or controlled by Land Commission

Capt. Kelepa's Commission sent resolution to Adm. Sec. - U.S. Marine Commission re ship stop in Hilo - but made similar request in ~~Sept~~ ^{Oct 14} - saw Melrose in Honolulu in Feb

Jr. Park Workers - Egan died Oct 12 - Mend. spinal Melrose e.o.d.

None listed already

N.B.C. Hawaii letter from Vol Home - Nov 17 - Sgt. Green & Herman

Nov. 17¹⁸ Capt. Army Air Officer re use park land for building garage

Paris letter inside Acquiescence of 22.1 acres to be completed by receipt deeds for D.H. on April 13 + ^{May 4} ?

Attendant for Honolulu Water System account in May 1918 minutes prepared & forwarded

Kalopana Addition

Acting upon instructions of the United States the Board of Land Officers for the County of Hawaii examined the privately owned land contained in the Kalopana addition to the park as authorized by Congress in June 1938. The appraised land did have some cases of private land valued at \$ _____ involved which was about \$5,000 less than a rough appraisal made a few years ago and to which cost the Government had raised objection. Information received by this office through that of the Public Land Commission was to the effect that if the cost of acquiring the land as shown by the latest appraisal was not too excessive the United Administration would request the legislature to appropriate funds for the acquisition of the land. However no action was taken by the Administration and this office undertook to secure some action before the end of the ^{current} ~~biennial~~ session of the local legislature. As a result the Board of Supervisors of this County of Hawaii, the Park Civic Club and the Mamala Society (a branch of the Cadogan Society) and the Hahaione Chapter of Commerce addressed communications proving acquisition of the land to the legislature or otherwise indicated their approval of the extension. The matter was complicated at this stage by protests to the addition by some residents of the adjacent land who sent messages to H. E. King, the Governor, and the Legislature receiving these messages as "Kalopana Hawaiian". As a result these messages together with administrative interferences upon economy prevented any action by the legislature toward acquiring the private land.

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In this connection, it ~~is~~^{seems} not advised to state that
 the Congress authorized acquisition of the land by
 exchange which can be undertaken by the Government
 of the Territory without action of any kind by the
 Territorial legislature. Such exchanges are agreeable
^{at least} to some of the owners involved and the only objection
 to exchange voiced by the Territorial Administration is
 that the Territory has been the loser in previous
 similar exchanges. At the end of the year no action
 had been taken toward acquiring any the land by
 exchange and the legislature adjourned without appropriating
 any funds for purchase. However the post took over active
 administration of the — areas of the authorized Forest
 lands and — areas in the Hopewell section which
 being Government lands, were automatically transferred upon
 passage of the Act authorizing the acquisition.

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SUPERINTENDENT

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
National Park Service
Washington

June 15, 1939

MEMORANDUM FOR NATIONAL PARK SERVICE SUPERINTENDENTS AND CUSTODIANS:

Owing to lack of funds, it has not been possible the past few years to print the Director's Annual Report, which includes reports of the various park areas. The same situation exists this year. For this reason, and, since a number of the parks find it difficult to submit their annual reports early in July, you need not send in your complete report for the period of July 1, 1938, to June 30, 1939, until the end of the travel season. A brief summary of achievements and unusual events should be submitted by July 15, however, for inclusion in the Director's Annual Report to the Secretary.

In your full report, please cover in a concise form the important projects undertaken and completed during the fiscal year, including special educational and conservation programs, unique recreational features, winter sports activities, unusual facilities installed for the accommodation of the public, and other outstanding accomplishments.

The annual report may be sent by mail, but the travel figures, which are needed for the Service's comparative travel statistical tables prepared immediately after the close of the travel season, should be wired to this office at the close of business on September 30. The travel data should be for the year October 1, 1938, to September 30, 1939.

PLEASE ACKNOWLEDGE THE RECEIPT OF THIS MEMORANDUM.

SUPERINTENDENT

JUL 7 1939
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

A. E. Demaray
Acting Director.

10-23
(May 1928)

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
HAWAII NATIONAL PARK

FILE NO. 207-91.4

F/Y Year 1938

ANNUAL REPORT
OF
HAWAII NAT'L PARK
TO
DIRECTOR
F/Y 1938

IMPORTANT

This file constitutes a part of the official records of the National Park Service and should not be separated or papers withdrawn without express authority of the official in charge.

All Files should be returned promptly to the File Room. Officials and employees will be held responsible for failure to observe these rules, which are necessary to protect the integrity of the official records.

ARNO B. CAMMERER,
Director.

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July 18, 1933

The Director,
National Park Service,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Director:

There is transmitted in duplicate the annual report for
Hawaii National Park for the fiscal year 1933. As there were
some last minute corrections to be made, the naturalist's re-
port is being submitted separately in a few days.

Very respectfully,

Edward C. Wingate
Superintendent

Director 1
Region IV 1

Park 1

SIERRA WASHINGTON SERIAL NUMBER 1011 1938

HAWAII NATIONAL PARK

Edward G. Wingate, Superintendent, Hawaii National Park, Hawaii

GENERAL

Additions to the park authorized

The agreement by both the House and Senate on June 15 to the conference report on the bill to extend Hawaii National Park to include the so-called Kalapana and Footprint areas, and subsequent signature of this legislation by the President, highlighted the year. This legislation, besides providing for the addition of approximately 65,070 acres of land to the park, including 12 miles of ocean shore line, regions of historic, archaeological, and scenic interest, concludes the first step in an attempt to preserve, not only these values, but the native Hawaiian character of the region as well.

HAWAII NATIONAL PARK
Superintendent's Annual Report (cont'd.)

The land comprising the Kalapana addition lying to the southeast of Kilauea Volcano was once well settled by Hawaiians who had their villages along the shore and cultivated arable lands at higher elevations two or more miles inland. In the course of time, from various causes, the region became depopulated and the land largely passed into private ownership. Today the area contained in the Kalapana addition is without a single occupied human habitation and no use of the land whatever is being made by the present owners. However, through provisions contained in Section 3 of the Kalapana and Footprint addition bill, it will now be possible for native Hawaiians to again occupy this region if they desire to do so. General plans covering such occupancy are now being given thought by the superintendent.

HAWAII NATIONAL BANK
Superintendent's Annual Report (cont'd.)

Investigation into rates, practices etc., Inter-Island Steam Navigation Co.

In the annual report for this bank for the fiscal year 1937, it was recommended that the Department request that an investigation of the Inter-Island Steam Navigation Co. rate structure be made by the proper government agency. Such an investigation was finally undertaken by the U. S. Maritime Commission which opened public hearings on the matter in Honolulu on May 27. The hearings were concluded on June 16 with one hearing being held in Hilo on June 13. Investigators for the Commission were at work for some time prior to the opening of the hearings and remained over for further work after their conclusion.

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HAWAII NATIONAL PARK
Superintendent's Annual Report (cont'd.)

Wild goat eradication

Following completion by the CCC of the goat proof boundary fence, 52 miles in length, and the construction of short drift fences and temporary corrals, the first of the projected goat drives was held on February 18. The drive covered the southeastern corner of the park below Kilauea Volcano over an area of about 48 sq. miles. Park rangers directed the drive in which CCC enrollees from the park camp and civilians participated. A total of 2,861 goats were captured and in addition many young ones died from exhaustion before reaching the corral. Numerous animals escaped capture on the steep cliffs and by hiding in lava tubes.

Three other drives were held during March and April covering the west and southwestern portions of the park and as a clean-up after the main drives. In all a total of 4,083 goats were known to have been captured or otherwise disposed of.

HAWAII NATIONAL PARK
Superintendent's Annual Report (cont'd.)

The lower Mauna Kea slopes have not yet been driven, but there are probably less than 200 goats in that area. It is estimated that there still remain 500 to 600 goats in the Kau Desert and Kilauea Fali sections of the park where, because of the roughness of the ground, complete extermination by driving is impossible. It is planned to drive the Mauna Kea slopes in August 1933 and probably one additional clean-up drive will be advisable in the southern sections of the park. The few remaining goats can then be exterminated or kept under control by the park rangers.

This entire project, including fencing the park boundaries, is the most important forest conservation project undertaken in this park. Its practical completion during the year assures, at least, a partial natural restoration of the native forest cover over extensive areas now almost completely denuded of any young growth. In time, without the removal of the goats, these areas would have become barren wastes.

A part of the cost of the goat drives was covered by sale of 3,500 animals to a contractor which netted \$625.

HAWAII NATIONAL PARK
Superintendent's Annual Report (cont'd.)

Strike, Inter-Island Steam Navigation Co.

Following an almost unanimous vote by members of the Island Boatman's Union, the crews on the ships of the Inter-Island Company walked off on May 26, tying up all inter-island shipping. The company was able to maintain plane service and later put in operation two of its smaller vessels engaged in transporting cattle. The strike continued throughout the remainder of the fiscal year without any indication of early settlement.

Commencing at the opening of the summer vacation period, the strike has materially affected travel to the park, both by tourists from outside of the Territory of Hawaii and by residents. Except for the visitors who have come in by plane for a few hours stay, the usual summer influx of vacationists has not materialized. This decrease in travel is reflected in the declining revenues of the park hotel operator and other travel statistics.

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HAWAII NATIONAL PARK
Superintendent's Annual Report (cont'd.)

This shipping tie-up has also prevented much needed heavy equipment being shipped from the park headquarters to the Kaloonala section for use by enrollees in the new CSC camp there.

Lava flow diversion embankment project

This project recommended by the Volcanologist to protect the town and harbor of Hilo from damage or destruction by Muna Loa lava flows reached a critical point during the year. In accordance with the regulations governing expenditure of funds under the Rivers and Harbors appropriation, representatives of the U. S. Army Engineers conducted public hearings on the proposal in Hilo, December 17.

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HAWAII NATIONAL PARK
Superintendent's Annual Report (cont'd.)

At this hearing, the Volcanologist, Superintendent and local residents recommended that surveys for the project be made to determine its desirability in relation to cost and other factors involved. While at the hearing no one appeared to oppose the project, the superintendent felt that the record should show that opposition was widespread among the Hawaiian and related elements in the population and he so stated. This statement was thought necessary as the opposing elements would be affected either directly by the project or as taxpayers. At the close of the fiscal year, no notice had been received as to the contents of the report submitted by the representatives of the U. S. Engineers.

The Nene (Hawaiian Goose) found in natural habitat ✓

Through the activities of Student Technicians employed by the CCC, it was conclusively established that the Nene, (*Neochen sandwichensis*) or Hawaiian dry land goose was still living in its natural habitat on the lower slopes of Mauna Loa. This bird was long thought to have become extinct in a wild state, though unconfirmed reports of its existence had been made.

HAWAII NATIONAL PARK
Superintendent's Annual Report (cont'd.)

The student technicians were able to photograph the birds and further investigation by the park naturalist revealed that the birds had made this locality their permanent abode. Subsequent observations showed other small flocks inhabiting the same general zone on Mauna Loa and disproved an assertion that the flock of eight originally seen were a flock which had escaped from captivity a few years ago.

Solution of grazing problem on park lands

The question raised by C. Brewer and Co., Ltd., agents for the Kapapala ranch, holders of a Territorial Government grazing lease which included certain land within the boundary of this park, whether or not the superintendent's order to discontinue certain clearing operations undertaken by the ranch on the leased area within the park had any legality, was decided in favor of the Service by an opinion of the Solicitor of the Interior Department dated February 21, 1933 and later agreement thereto by the Attorney General of the Territory of Hawaii.

HAWAII NATIONAL PARK
Superintendent's Annual Report (cont'd.)

Besides clarifying the disputed points, the opinion was far reaching in its effect upon the continuance of grazing in the park and upon the park wood utilization policy as well. Upon request by the Director, a report on grazing damage in the park was submitted March 13 and administrative action was taken locally by the superintendent to bring the park's wood utilization policy into conformity with the conclusions reached in the Solicitor's opinion.

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HAWAII NATIONAL PARK
Superintendent's Annual Report (cont'd.)

Amelia Earhart Putnam

Because of the esteem in which Amelia Earhart Putnam was held by those on the staff who had been privileged to meet her, brief mention is made of the heroic and tragic termination of her world flight but a short distance from its goal. Piloting a specially designed Lockheed monoplane with her navigator, Fred Noonan, she left Lae, New Guinea July 1 for Howland Island on the next to last day of her world flight. She was last heard from at 9:15 A. M. July 2, when she reported that she had only a few minutes gasoline supply left and was not in sight of land. An intensive and protracted search by ships and planes of the U. S. Coast Guard, U. S. Navy, and some foreign vessels over a large area of the Pacific in the vicinity of Howland Island revealed no trace of the plane or its occupants.

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HAWAII NATIONAL PARK
Superintendent's Annual Report (cont'd.)

NATURAL HISTORY

Volcanoes

Both Mauna Loa and Kilauea Volcanoes were quiet throughout the year in respect to surface eruptions. Rock slides at Halemauaha, though at times frequent, were less extensive than in recent years. Blue fume was observable issuing from two vents in the floor of Halemauaha below the western and eastern walls and steaming activity was normal throughout the crater region.

During the year, an interesting "hot spot" developed a few hundred feet south of the Chain of Craters road near Puhiama Crater. Vegetation was observed to be dying and inspection disclosed that a new steaming area several acres in extent had developed and that in contrast to other similar areas, the soil throughout the area was quite warm. Soil thermometers were obtained and the park naturalist is supervising measurements of temperatures there.

HAWAII NATIONAL PARK
Superintendent's Annual Report (cont'd.)

It appears that this "hot spot" is directly associated with an underground lava movement along the eastern rift of Kilauea which first may have manifested itself through a gradual buckling and heaving up of the road surface at one place, first observed over a year ago, with its culmination occurring between May 28 and June 6. At this time there was a spasm of seismic activity with hundreds of earthquakes ranging from instrumental to moderate, and much continuous tremor recorded. The earthquakes were all local to Kilauea and generally centered in the Chain of Craters region near Peahi Crater. The height of the bulge in the road surface between Pahimani and Peahi Craters increased perceptibly and beginning at the eastern end of Peahi Crater numerous cracks developed across the road for a distance of over a mile. Altogether some 18 cracked sections were counted ranging in size from a fraction of an inch to 6 feet in width. The motion appeared to be block faulting along known east-west fractures through this region.

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HAWAII INSPICTION, BUREAU
Superintendent's Annual Report (cont'd.)

On January 23, at 10:03 P.M., the Hawaiian Islands were shaken by the severest earthquake in years. Its distance of origin was 164 miles from the volcano observatory at park headquarters and the probable center of disturbance was 23 miles north of Keaau, Maui. The physical effects of the quake were reported as alarming in Honolulu, causing movement on Hawaii Island with damage in Kohala on Hawaii, Molokai, Maui, and Lanai, and strongly felt on Kauai. Light flashes were reported at Hilo and short-wave radio transmission interference occurred. Many tons of rock fell on the Haleakala road and cracks appeared in the pavement. Hana, Maui, reported broken fuel oil tanks, and landslides. The road from Kailua to Hana, Maui, was blocked for several weeks by landslides. Through central Maui, damage was done to water storage tanks, pipe lines, reservoirs, stone walls and to dishes, pictures, etc., in homes and shops. Chasms were reported opening in the ground on Lanai. The earthquake caused a total estimated property damage of \$150,000.

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HAWAII NATIONAL PARK
Superintendent's Annual Report (cont'd.)

Weather

Clear days and days with .01 inch rainfall or less were somewhat above average. The records of the cooperative Weather Bureau station at the park headquarters show a total of 96 clear days and 111 with .01 inch rainfall or less. Total precipitation amounted to 120.35 inches. Exceptionally heavy rainfall occurred during a three day interval August 1, 2, and 3 when a total of 20.99 inches fell and was the greatest three day fall in 13 years. Nine and five hundredths inches of this fell on August 1 and was the heaviest precipitation for a 24 hour period in 13 years of records. This was, however, exceeded on January 29 when 9.71 inches fell.

The January rain caused only negligible damage, but during the August storm roads were considerably washed out and a large hole was formed a few feet from the corner of one of the park houses when the ground surface caved in over a deep-seated fissure.

HAWAII NATIONAL PARK
Superintendent's Annual Report (cont'd.)

Maximum temperature for the year was 79° on July 24 and the minimum was 40° on April 5. Snowfall on Mauna Loa was less than during the past two years and had largely melted away before the end of April. A storm the night before Christmas which brought fresh snow down below the 10,000 foot level, made the day which was bright and clear exceptionally fine. During March, a measurement of snow depth was made and it was found to be 3 feet on the level near the Mauna Loa summit crater. Anemometers were installed during the year at post headquarters, the 10,000 foot elevation on Mauna Loa, and at Haleakala.

Flora and fauna

In cooperation with this office, Mr. O.C. McBride, entomologist of the Department of Agriculture made an inspection of forest insect damage during November. Conditions were not found to be serious.

Young koa (*Acacia koa*) which had sprung up in the experimental fenced plots on the lower Mauna Loa slopes in the Kapiolani grazing area, were found to be maintaining a healthy rate of growth. These plots were fenced by the CCC during February and March, 1933. Since then hundreds of healthy young trees, some upwards of 15 feet in height, have developed.

HAWAII NATIONAL PARK
Superintendent's Annual Report (cont'd.)

A small tree nursery at park headquarters, built by the CCC, was placed in operation and native forest types are being started for transplanting to the Hilina Pali section of the park where the remaining forest appears incapable of restoring itself by natural reproduction. The forest in this section has been destroyed by the wild goats.

At Haleakala, a serious problem of forest protection exists due to the presence of wild goats which cannot be eliminated by fencing or driving because of the exceedingly rough country and precipitous crater walls. These goats were, to some extent, frightened out of the crater during the time the CCC enrollees working at several points were continually hiking and packing materials over the trails. With this work finished and the boys out of the crater, the goats have returned and are browsing off young tree growth sprung up while the boys were in the crater. The only effective method of control is by shooting but with the limited ranger force at Haleakala, this is not accomplishing a great deal.

The condition of the Haleakala silverchord continues to show improvement.

HAWAII NATIONAL PARK
Superintendent's Annual Report (cont'd.)

Through the CCG, studies of native bird diseases and sources of infection are being carried forward during the summer of 1933. This work, recommended by Mr. George Munro, ornithologist on the staff of the Bishop Museum, Honolulu, is one phase of the general study into the causes of the known and supposed decline in numbers of certain native birds.

ADMINISTRATION

Personnel

At the beginning of the year, the authorized positions on the staff comprised one superintendent, one chief clerk, one clerk-accountant, one clerk-stenographer, one principal scientist, one assistant naturalist, one assistant geologist, one chief ranger, one district ranger, six rangers, one foreman, one automobile mechanic, one general mechanic and three laborers.

During the year, new positions were established as follows: assistant to the superintendent, storerooper, and one laborer for the Haleakala section.

Ranger D. F. Hecman was promoted to the position of assistant to the superintendent, Mr. David Hi entered on duty as storerooper, and Mr. Samuel Makua was appointed to the position of laborer.

HAWAII NATIONAL PARK
Superintendent's Annual Report (cont'd.)

Changes in personnel were as follows: Ranger Philip Murray transferred to Death Valley, National Monument; Stanley Spinola appointed to, and resigned to accept position with Customs Service, as clerk-accountant, succeeded by James Choffe; Ranger Kenneth Williams resigned; and Rangers Gander Olson and John Minter entered on duty, being selected from Civil Service park ranger register.

Mr. Frank F. Fischer, automobile mechanic died from heart trouble after protracted illness on August 30. His position was filled by appointment of Chisato Fujimoto.

Civilian Conservation Corps Camp director, W. J. Stephens and Project Superintendent Walter Fycroft resigned their positions which were filled respectively by transfer and appointment of Mr. Frank Huston from Zion National Park, and Mr. George Pope promoted from Technical Foreman. Mr. Pope later resigned to accept a position with the army and recommendation was made to fill the vacancy by promotion of Mr. Harbord Bonnie, Quartermaster. There were no other important changes.

HAWAII NATIONAL PARK
Superintendent's Annual Report (cont'd.)

Superintendents' Conference

The superintendent was privileged to receive instructions to attend the superintendents' conference in Washington, D. C., January 17 to 23. He left the park on December 29 and returned February 19. Besides the time spent in Washington where various matters of importance to the park were cleared up, he was able to visit Region IV headquarters in San Francisco, the Service mammals division laboratories in Berkeley, Muir Woods, National Monument, Colonial National Historical Park, and Carlsbad Caverns National Park.

Appropriations

The 1938 fiscal year appropriation for Hawaii National Park was \$50,100, an increase of \$4,500 over the appropriation for 1937. The Roads and Trails appropriation was \$9,900 and that for Forest Protection and Fire Prevention was \$350. For the operation of one 200 man CCC camp in the park, \$208,000 was allotted of which \$21,613 was transferred to the Territory of Hawaii with the transfer of 25 enrollees employed in the Haleakala camp on October 1. The total includes \$37,000 allotted for camp and building construction.

HAWAII NATIONAL PARK
Superintendent's Annual Report (cont'd.)

Inadequate funds in the regular appropriation continue to prevent replacement of worn out equipment and the purchase of new equipment. The problem of providing transportation for employees is particularly serious and the lack of sufficient truck and road maintenance equipment causes costly delays on maintenance and construction jobs.

IMPROVEMENTS

Employees residence

Construction of this building which was commenced in June, 1937, project # 677.14, under contract 1-6 p-103 (PW) amount \$12,685 was finally completed by the contractor S. K. Oda of Hilo in December. It was necessary to assess liquidated damages in the amount of \$450 for 92 days delay in completion of the work over the contract time.

Employees quarters

Through an additional allotment of \$9,000 CCC funds, the park was able to commence construction in June of 6 sorely needed employees quarters. Five of these are being built by CCC labor at Kilauea and the other at Haleakala. While these new quarters relieve the housing problem to some extent, additional quarters are still needed for remaining personnel which cannot be housed and must board at the hotel or rent quarters outside of the park.

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HAWAII NATIONAL PARK
Superintendent's Annual Report (cont'd.)

Roads

The project (524), grading and surfacing, 2 mile residential area road, and the project (525) improvement of roads in the headquarters area, commenced during 1937 fiscal year were completed by force account.

An allotment of \$3,000 was received from Roads and Trails funds for resurfacing 2 miles of the main park highway east from the Kua entrance.

The work was done under force account and completed in June 1938.

Work was commenced under force account on project 527, storm damage repairs, Haleakala Road.

Civilian Conservation Corps projects

The project of fencing the park boundary with goat proof wire was completed. In all, a total of 52 miles fence was constructed.

Work on the trailside shrines, information pointers and the Kaunua Loa trailside museum and seismograph collar was finished and temporary exhibits installed.

The public shelters in Haleakala crater were completed in September. These four shelters are located at three camp sites in the crater where a water supply had previously been developed by the CCC.

HAWAII NATIONAL PARK
Superintendent's Annual Report (cont'd.)

A six car garage for government vehicles was built in the rear of the park administration building and 2 two-car garages for employees quarters were finished.

Extensive repairs were completed on the administration building and quarters No. 16.

Nine miles of telephone line from the rest house at Aunui Ulaia to the rest house at the summit of Mauna Loa were completed but with more information at hand on snow conditions at the higher elevations it was decided that additional poles would be necessary. This work will be done during the summer of 1933.

Besides routine maintenance of truck trails, road shoulders, foot and horse trails, and telephone lines, considerable work on removal and extermination of foreign and undesirable plants was accomplished, repairs to the Haleakala rest house were completed, the Haleakala trail relocation was finished, and a new road, gravel surfaced, was constructed leading to the theatre at the Kilimoea Military Camp.

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HAWAII NATIONAL PARK
Superintendent's Annual Report (cont'd.)

Work on landscaping the Military Camp grounds was begun and considerable progress made on the landscaping of the grounds at the Volcano House.

PARK OPERATORS

Volcano House

The operator continues to give satisfactory service and minor improvements were made to the hotel and cottages with some new furnishings installed in the rooms. A badminton court was constructed and is quite an asset in providing recreation during rainy weather.

Gross revenues showed a decrease of 13% on June 30 over last year.

This decrease is partly due to the strike which tied up inter-island vessels in Honolulu from May 26 to the end of the year. There were numerous cancellations of reservations which will affect the entire summer's business.

There had been about five times as many advance bookings as for the 1937 summer but they have almost all been cancelled.

HAWAII NATIONAL PARK
Superintendent's Annual Report (cont'd.)

The operator with the approval of this office made an application through the Director to the Reconstruction Finance Corporation for a loan of \$100,000 for remodeling and reconstructing the present establishment. While this appeared the only solution to the pressing problem of providing better hotel facilities in this park the superintendent is of the opinion that the desirable solution would be for the government to finance and construct a complete new hotel at a cost of about \$250,000. The operation of this hotel could be leased to the present operator or other private corporation or individual.

Volcano Photo Studio

This small business, operated in the park headquarters area by E. Washara, showed a steady increase during the year. While the photography is not of the highest grade, the service was satisfactory and no complaints were received.

R. J. Walsh

This operator who has the saddle horse and resthouse concessions in the Haleakala section provides excellent service but so far the business has been unprofitable. The shipping strike most seriously affects this business since the Maui airport has been condemned, preventing any tourist arrivals by plane or boat. He reports exactly two tourist visitors during the month of June.

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HAWAII NATIONAL PARK
Superintendent's Annual Report (cont'd.)

Because the small volume of business does not warrant the operator constructing a separate building, arrangements were made for him to utilize a part of the government owned observation station for serving hot meals, selling picture cards etc. The operator keeps an employee at the observation station who assists the park ranger in caring for visitors and maintaining and protecting the property. This joint use of the observation station is not satisfactory and it is recommended that the government construct a small rest house and lunch room to be run by the present operator.

Kilauea Military Camp

This recreation camp, which is operated and maintained by the Army under a 20 year lease from the Department of the Interior, was much improved during the year. The buildings were painted to harmonize with the park color scheme and a general clean up of the premises was carried out under the direction of the Commanding Officer, Major Harry Collins. One new barracks for enlisted men was constructed and the radio station relocated. One old storehouse was torn down and rebuilt on the same site.

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HAWAII NATIONAL PARK
Superintendent's Annual Report (cont'd.)

Major Albert Billing relieved Major Collins as Commanding Officer in March.

The presence of large numbers of men at the camp relieved from the usual discipline of an army post continues and probably will continue to present a problem. Vandalism circumstantially traceable to these men while not serious is a constant nuisance.

EDUCATIONAL ACTIVITIES

The complete report of the naturalist division is attached.

As shown in this report, the work of the division is handicapped through lack of proper permanent assistance. It is hoped that funds for the junior naturalist position again requested in the Estimate for 1940 will be provided.

A paper entitled "Wildlife Problems in Hawaii National Park" was submitted and read at the Third North American Wildlife Conference. Natural History Bulletin No. 3, "The Foods and Minerals of the Kilauea-Mauna Loa Section, Hawaii National Park", compiled by assistant to the superintendent, was issued in June.

HAWAII NATIONAL PARK
Superintendent's Annual Report (cont'd.)

A special report on the flora, fauna and geology of Palmyra Island was prepared by the assistant naturalist and assistant geologist following their official investigation of this island during February and March.

The total educational contacts reached a new high when 84,432 were made.

TRAVEL

Because of the local shipping strike and absence of activity of the volcanoes, travel is showing a decrease compared with the previous year.

	1937		1938	
	<u>Cars</u>	<u>Persons</u>	<u>Cars</u>	<u>Persons</u>
General	55,798	167,710	53,061	160,665
Kilauea Military Camp	682	3,498	1,310	4,073
Hotel	<u>2,638</u>	<u>8,000</u>	<u>2,858</u>	<u>8,517</u>
Total (Kilauea Section)	59,118	179,208	57,229	173,255
Haleakala Section	<u>4,703</u>	<u>23,957</u>	<u>4,521</u>	<u>22,731</u>
Grand Total	63,821	203,165	61,750	195,986

WINTER USE OF THE PARK

This park is open the entire year and no special use is made during winter months. Though not a part of the park, Mauna Kea on this island, was again the scene of numerous skiing parties.

PUBLICITY

The weekly radio programs initiated during 1937 were continued until fall and since then from time to time special broadcasts were made by various staff members.

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HAWAII NATURAL AREA
Superintendent's Annual Report (cont'd.)

The superintendent and park naturalist prepared articles for the Christmas edition of the Paradise of the Pacific magazine and other articles appeared in local magazines and the press on special subjects. Press releases were prepared and issued when thought desirable.

Friendly relations were maintained with the press and the park received considerable local publicity. Mr. Eric Pyle, special writer for the Scripps-Howard papers visited the park and prepared several articles which were carried in the mainland papers.

MISCELLANEOUS

Principal scientist T. A. Jaggar was signally honored when Dartmouth College conferred an honorary degree of Doctor of Science upon him at the annual commencement ceremonies.

Professor Jaggar, who had been elected first vice-president of the section of volcanology of the American Geophysical Union, attended the annual meeting in Washington in April and presented four papers. While on this trip he also lectured at the University of Cincinnati.

Construction of the new CCC camp at Hilaena was practically complete at the end of the year and was occupied by the enrollees.

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HAWAII NATIONAL PARK
Superintendent's Annual Report (cont'd.)

The park cooperated with the Territory of Hawaii by transferring on October 1, the Haleakala CCC unit of 35 enrollees and equipment and \$21,613 to cover operations until June 30. Also goat animals were loaned from the Kilauea camp for use in the forest preserve work.

Enrollees from the Territory of Hawaii CCC camp near Hilo assisted during one of the goat drives in the park.

The superintendent, following instructions from the Director, went to Kauai at the time of Assistant Director Conrad Wirth's visit for the purpose of inspecting the Waimea Canyon and Kapali coast sections of that island which had been recommended as an addition to the park. While on Kauai, he attended a public hearing called for the purpose of discussing the proposed park. Opposition to the proposal was strong and general. A report on this matter is still in preparation.

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HAWAII NATIONAL PARK
Superintendent's Annual Report (cont'd.)

Because of their special technical qualifications and the amount of work requiring attention preventing more than two of the administrative staff absenting themselves it was decided that Messrs Lamb and Wascho should make the requested Palmyra investigation and the superintendent and volcanologist would remain at Kilauea. The trip was made on a U. S. Coast Guard vessel which had been ordered also to Canton and Enderbury islands where the American flag was raised.

VISITORS

Government and official

Secretary of the Treasury Henry Wargentum and family visited the park August 11 and 12. He was given special attention by the superintendent and principal scientist.

Mr. Lewis Deschler, parliamentarian of the House of Representatives, Washington, and wife visited the Kilauea section of the park on September 19 and the Haleakala section September 21.

Chief Postal Inspector, Mr. E. F. Aldrich and party, including Mr. John H. Wilson, postmaster of Honolulu and Democratic national committeeman from Hawaii were overnight guests in the park September 15.

HAWAII NATIONAL PARK
Superintendent's Annual Report (cont'd.)

General Andrew Moses, Commanding Officer of the Hawaiian Department

U. S. A. was at the Kilauea Military Camp for a week during September.

Mr. G. Yamazaki, Japanese consul-general for Hawaii visited the park on September 29.

Dr. Ernest Gruening, Chief of the Division of Territories and Insular Possessions, and family visited on the island of Hawaii from October 15 to 23 and were at the park hotel for several days. They were given special attention.

Hon. Charles Hite, Secretary of the Territory of Hawaii accompanied Dr. Ernest Gruening during his visit.

The special joint committee of congress studying the matter of statehood for Hawaii visited the Kilauea section of the park on October 16 and a part of the committee visited the Haleakala section October 18. Those visiting the Kilauea section were, Senators: W. H. King, chairman; Joseph V. O'Mahony; Edward R. Burke; Tom Connally; Guy H. Gillette; Ernest Lundeen; and Representatives: Bertrand Spell, minority leader; John Rankin; Clifford Hope; Schuyler O. Bland; John Kerr; Eugene Crowe; Claude A. Fuller; John Tolson; Joseph Martin, Jr.; Claude Parsons; and Delegate S. W. King.

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HAWAII NATIONAL PARK
Superintendent's Annual Report (cont'd.)

Senator and Mrs. Willard Tydings were guests at the Volcano House October 18 to 20. They arrived with Princess Kawananakoa and were given special attention.

Mr. Ira Lantz, Inspector in the Division of Investigations, was in the park November 20 to December 1, inspecting the books and records of the CCC camp.

Former Governor of Hawaii, Hon. W. H. Frear and wife visited in the park for a week during April.

On April 1, Admiral Tausig, U. S. N., and staff were visitors.

Major General Herron, who had relieved General Moses as Commanding Officer of the Hawaiian Department, U. S. A., was in the park May 2.

Hon. Robert Fechner, Director Civilian Conservation Corps, Mrs. Fechner; Mr. Conrad Wirth, Assistant Director, National Park Service; and Mr. N.E. Tillett Field Supervisor for the Territory of Hawaii CCC, visited the Kilauea Section of the park, inspecting work done by the CCC, camps, equipment, etc., May 4 to 7, and the Haleakala Section May 12. The visit of these officials was of genuine benefit to the park and the superintendent recommends that in the future, the Director or someone of his immediate staff visit the park at least once every two years.

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HAWAII NATIONAL PARK
Superintendent's Annual Report (cont'd.)

Hon. E.C. Moran, Jr., member of the U.S. Maritime Commission and party
were overnight guests at the Volcano House May 12.

Other visitors

Judge and Mrs. S.C. Huber, U.S. District Court, Honolulu.

Territorial Senators; Joseph Farrington, Sarah Cunningham and Francis

I. Brown.

Territorial Representatives; Walter Macfarlane, Jesse Kaulaha, Robert
Wilhelm and August Costa.

Mayer Fred Wright of Honolulu.

Prof. and Mrs. Emil von Haller, University of Vienna.

Dr. Walter Dohyts, Professor University of Louvain, and Director, Belgian
State Botanical Garden, Brussels.

Dr. Renford G. Tugwell.

Dr. Paul Fourmarier, Professor of Geology, University of Liege, Belgium.

Mr. Frank Birch, President Lions International.

Mr. C. H. Low, distinguished Chinese lecturer.

Dr. W. Lindgren Rogers, Professor Economic Geology, Massachusetts In-
stitute of Technology.

Mr. Robert Porter, Trustee of Columbia University.

HAWAII NATIONAL PARK
Superintendent's Annual Report (cont'd.)

Mr. Frank C. Agherton, vice-president of Castle & Cooke, Ltd., Honolulu.

Faith Baldwin, novelist.

Dr. James Kost, Chief Executive, Boy Scouts of America, and family

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HAWAII NATIONAL PARK
Superintendent's Annual Report (cont'd.)



1 - Front view of completed employee residence, PP 677.14 IV.



2 - Side view of completed employee residence, PP 677.14 IV

HAWAII NATIONAL PARK

Superintendent's Annual Report (cont'd.)



3 - Information pointer constructed by GOC at Pua Kihuna



4 - Entrance portals at Kilauea Military Camp, GOC job



§ 5 - Showing cave-in
of ground surface
over deep seated
fissure near em-
ployees quarters
caused by heavy
rain and earth-
quakes.



§ 6 - Flock of Hono, Hawaiian dry land geese, photographed in natural habitat
on Mauna Loa slopes about 7,000 feet elevation.

HAWAII NATIONAL PARK
Superintendent's Annual Report (cont'd.)



† 7 - 600 carollers driving wild goats into corral



† 8 - Showing amount of excavation necessary to repair widening fissures crossing roadways

HAWAII NATIONAL PARK
Superintendent's Annual Report (cont'd.)



9 - First of about 18 cracked areas in Chain of Craters road appearing during earthquake spans May 28 - June 6



10 - Young growth in right foreground shows extent of Koa reproduction in experimental fences plots on Mauna Loa grazed lands.

HAWAII NATIONAL PARK
Superintendent's Annual Report (cont'd.)



11 - Secretary of the Treasury, Henry Morgenthau, Mrs. Morgenthau, Dr. F.A. Jagger, Superintendent Wingate



12 - U.S. Senator and Mrs. Guy Gillette, Superintendent and Mrs. Wingate and Ranger Kenneth Williams

HAWAII NATIONAL PARK
Superintendent's Annual Report (cont'd.)



13 - Director, Robert Peckner, CCC, Ass't Director Conrad Wirth, NPS, and Superintendent Wingate



14 - U. S. Senator and Mrs. Willard Cydings with Ass't Naturalist S. H. Lamb in background

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10-23
(May 1920)

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
HAWAII NATIONAL PARK

FILE NO.

SUPT'S ANNUAL REPORT TO DIRECTOR

YEAR 1937

IMPORTANT

This file constitutes a part of the official records of the National Park Service and should not be separated or papers withdrawn without express authority of the official in charge. All Files should be returned promptly to the File Room. Officials and employees will be held responsible for failure to observe these rules, which are necessary to protect the integrity of the official records.

ARNO B. CAMMERER,
Director.

July 31, 1937

Regular

The Director
National Park Service
Washington DC

Dear Mr. Director:

In accordance with instructions contained in your memorandum dated June 9, 1937, there is transmitted in duplicate, annual report for the 1937 fiscal year.

Very respectfully

Edward G. Wingate
Superintendent

Encl.

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SURVIVAL REPORT FOR 1938

2" ↑

HAWAII NATIONAL PARK

Edward G. Wingo, Superintendent

GENERAL

*Broken
6 pages*

The Pacific coast maritime strike which commenced late in October, 1938 and lasted until February 6, 1937, seriously affected the operations of this park in several ways.

Tourist travel from the mainland to Hawaii was reduced practically to zero and the only visitors making use of the park facilities were island residents.

← 1" > There were some weeks without any visitors at all other than those living in the vicinity of the park.

The strike for a time threatened to cause widespread suffering because of lack of food and medical supplies. However, heavy importations of foreign food stuffs, etc., prevented any real suffering though food prices rose rapidly and remained at a high level. Considerable difficulty was experienced in securing any bids at all except for minor items of food for the CCC camp mess and the Army appeared reluctant to assist, though the Army quartermaster did supply certain items.

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↑
" at least

✓

The high price of food placed a considerable burden on the park personnel as well as local residents though the latter were frequently able to supply many items from their own gardens. It is suggested that park employees be authorized to utilize suitable plots of ground for the purpose of cultivating vegetables for their own use but not for sale. The demand in Honolulu for fresh vegetables became so great that before the end of the strike it was difficult to obtain these locally and then at considerably higher prices.

The strike also stranded several of the park personnel on the mainland where they had gone on vacation or other trips, which, coupled with the illness of other employees, placed a heavy burden on those available for duty.

Five-year extensions on all leases covering private dwellings in the park area were granted by the Director, with the understanding that there will be no renewals at the end of this time. They include Hawaiian Dredging Company, Hawaiian Cane Products Company (who took over the lease of George Richardson), Mrs. E. H. Holmes, Mrs. Isabelle P. Jagger, Mrs. E. M. R. Smith, and Mr. Alvah A. Scott.

On August 1 the 20th anniversary of the creation of this park by act of Congress was celebrated informally by a special dinner and dance at the Volcano House with a program of Hawaiian music and entertainment. Hotel records showed that 250 couples made reservations.

III

Bill to add Kalapana and Footprint Areas to the park

On January 6 Delegate King re-introduced his bill (HR 1995) to add certain lands on the island of Hawaii to the Hawaii National Park and for other purposes. This bill covers the proposed Kalapana and Footprint areas additions to the park. The bill was passed by the House and sent to the Senate on April 19 where at the end of the year it was still held in the Committee on Public Lands and Surveys. Delegate King has stated that he hoped favorable action on this bill would be taken before the sessions close. The bill would add 49,340 acres to the park in the Kalapana region and 5730 acres in the Footprint area region. About 20,000 acres are territorial government land. Included in this bill are several provisions designed to assist in rehabilitation of the native Hawaiians.

Legislation concerning Inter-Island Steam Navigation Company rates

During the recent session of the territorial legislature several bills and resolutions were introduced, aiming at a return of jurisdiction over Inter-Island rates from the US Maritime Commission to the Public Utilities Commission of the Territory and to secure investigation of these rates. Senator Crozier of Maui on March 1 introduced a resolution requesting the Army, Navy and Interior Departments cooperate in establishing purchasing depots on the several islands, the produce to be delivered by government vessel to the Army and Navy posts on Oahu.

Inasmuch as transportation rates directly influence travel to and from the park areas on Hawaii and Hawaii any move which would reduce rates for the benefit of the traveling public should result in increased use of the park by the public. Copies of the various resolutions, etc., were furnished by the territorial legislature and forwarded the Director's office for the information of the department.

In reply to an inquiry it was learned that so far there had been no complaints filed with the US Shipping Board or the Maritime Commission regarding rates or the services of the Inter-Island Steam Navigation Company. However, in view of the constant agitation for rate reduction and criticism which is prevalent in the islands concerning Inter-Island rates it was recommended that the Department request impartial investigation be made. This is again recommended.

VOLCANO OBSERVATORY

Both Mauna Eoa and Kilauea have remained quiet during the year, though during September and October heavy sliding accompanied by many earthquakes and tremors occurred in Halemauau. Blue fume was constantly visible issuing from two vents in the floor of Halemauau. It was light in volume.

Dr. T.A. Jaggar, volcanologist, was elected first vice-president of the Association for Volcanology of the International Geophysical Union.

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Early in the year at the annual meeting of the Hilo Chamber of Commerce, Dr. Jagger presented a plan for the construction of three embankments designed to protect the city and harbor of Hilo from damage by lava flows. This proposal met with favorable reception by the chamber of commerce and other civic bodies in Hilo and has received the support of the Hawaiian Department, US Army. A committee of the Hilo Chamber of Commerce has been engaged in the study of this proposal and recommended to the territorial legislature that an item to cover the cost of surveys for the embankments be recommended for inclusion in the Rivers and Harbors appropriation bill by the US Congress. This was done and an item was included in this bill to cover the surveys which it is understood will shortly be undertaken under the direction of the Army.

Dr. Stacey Ballard of the Physics Department, University of Hawaii, was appointed Research Associate in Geophysics to serve without compensation. This office has received fine cooperation from the University in the matter of Dr. Ballard's gas collecting and analyzing. He has been assisted in this work by Mr. Iwao Miyake, also of the Physics Department, who has specialized in seismologic studies. Their work was in connection with the newly established University school of graduate work in geophysics and is conducted in cooperation with Hawaii National Park.

APPROPRIATIONS

The 1937 fiscal year appropriation for Hawaii National Park was \$45,600, the same as that for 1936, the Roads and Trails appropriation \$23,500 and that for Forest Protection and Fire Prevention \$300. Thirteen thousand dollars was also provided for physical construction. Inadequacy of the regular annual appropriation, preventing the establishment of sorely needed new positions, equipment purchases and necessary maintenance, is a serious handicap to the proper development of this park and is placing an unjust burden on the shoulders of the present staff. Mechanic Fischer, who had been carrying two full-time jobs as mechanic and storekeeper, suffered a heart attack during July, and has never fully recovered. Though repeatedly requested, no funds have yet been provided for ranger quarters in the Haleakala section, where the ranger in charge must rent a house 10 miles outside the park and 20 miles from the region where visitors congregate. Every set of quarters at Kilohana is occupied and the housing problem is acute with two permanent positions awaiting filling. Failure to provide quarters at Haleakala is evoking widespread and unfavorable comment on the island of Maui.

VII

IMPROVEMENTS

Shelters in Haleakala crater

Two public shelters have been completed by the CCC and two more are under construction in suitable campground sites in the crater. They consist of one large room, a kitchen and storeroom and are furnished with spring bunks, sink, cupboards, running water, wood stove, table and benches. They are of frame construction, with galvanized iron roof and stone masonry chimney and foundations.

Mauna Loa Truck Trail

This 12-mile project up the slopes of Mauna Loa to the 7000 foot level was completed by the CCC on September 30, 1936.

Fencing Park Boundary

This CCC project, consisting of fencing approximately 60 miles of park boundary with goat-proof fence was 90% complete at the end of June. Upon its completion in July, goat drives will be held in order to clear the park of these pests, which have denuded thousands of acres of forest land in the islands and in the park.

The Halemau-u trail ^{in Haleakala crater} was completed in July, 1936.

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Two new minor road projects have been under construction this year. They are grading and surfacing of 3/4 mile of residential area roads, which was 80% complete and improvement of the headquarters area roads which was 90% complete at the end of the year. Because of non-receipt of equipment it was necessary to hold up work on these projects until the conclusion of the Pacific coast maritime strike.

Construction of an employee's residence, project PP 677, was commenced in June, under contract I-6p-103 (PW) with S.K. Oda of Hilo.

CIVILIAN CONSERVATION CORPS

The 200-man camp which was assigned to this park continued on the same basis as heretofore, with approximately 150 boys in the Kilauea camp and 50 at Haleakala. This latter camp was operated throughout the winter months as well as the balance of the year.

Personnel

Dertram G. Rivanburgh, camp director, resigned his position on October 20 in order to run for the position of Delegate to the US Congress. Recommendations were made for the appointment of W.J. Stephens, project superintendent, to the position of camp director and for Walter S. Rycroft of Honolulu as project superintendent. However, due to delays, these appointments were not made effective until March 10 and 24 respectively.

Gardner O. Ryer, of Utah, was appointed educational advisor on October 31; George Lope, formerly of American Island State Park, South Dakota, NOW project, was transferred to this park as senior landscape foreman, and entered on duty March 6. Gunder E. Olson, who had been senior foreman in charge of the Haleakala camp, received a promotion to camp director and project superintendent for that camp on December 17. Dr. Howard W. Chamberlin, ^{who} was camp surgeon for the Haleakala section, died May 5, and Dr. Kenneth Paul Jones, also of Maui, entered on duty in that capacity May 8. Fred Waltjen, foreman in the Haleakala camp, resigned October 21, and Harry Alu was appointed to fill this vacancy on October 24.

Harold Craddock and Walter Donaghoe, both of Honolulu, entered on duty June 12 as student technicians. They are making studies of the native birdlife on the island, principally as to the cause of the decline in native birds.

Health and Sanitation

The general health of the camp was good. Dangerous contagious diseases were limited to two spinal meningitis cases. Death occurred in one case, namely enrollee Joseph Reis, the other boy made a perfect recovery. Mumps and measles appeared in mild form and quarantine was necessary for short periods only as a precautionary measure. No fatalities or serious consequences resulted and at no time was there danger of an epidemic.

The weather was consistently good and no lost time on that account was recorded. The tanks were at no time below the necessary minimum required for adequate personal cleanliness and sanitary purposes.

Operation cases were below the average of previous years as were also lost time and minor accidents.

Recreation was carried on during the year with especial attention being given to basketball and baseball during the respective seasons. The education department reports some progress and has been of great assistance in maintaining a higher morale. A camp newspaper, Ka Hui O Mauna Loa, was started in December, a music troupe was organized, and several classes in grammar and penmanship continued.

Work Projects

In addition to the major projects which were reported under IMPROVEMENTS, three trailside information shrines were started at Kilauea and the landscaping and removing of exotic plants from park areas carried on.

PERSONNEL

There was only one change in personnel during the year, that of the exchange of positions between Ranger Harry W. Doust of this park and Ben F. Moomaw of Colonial National Historical Park. In general the morale of the staff appeared to be at a higher level than at any time since the policy of employing rangers and naturalists from the mainland became effective.

PARK OPERATORS

Volcano House

A new gasoline filling station was constructed by the Volcano House and several minor improvements made in the hotel proper.

During the winter months and especially during the period of the maritime strike the hotel suffered a great loss in business, there being weeks at a stretch when the only guests were the one or two permanent park personnel who make it their home. However, after the strike was terminated and travel to the islands began to pick up, there has been a steady increase in the volume of business. The gross revenues on June 30 showed a 37% increase over last year.

Volcano Photo Studio

The operator, K. Mashara, continued to give satisfactory service throughout the year.

E.J. Walsh

Mr. Walsh has the saddle horse and resthouse concession in Haleakala crater, but did little business during the year.

KILAUEA MILITARY CAMP

This recreation camp, which is maintained by the Army, on park land leased for the purpose, continued operations during the year. The new 20year lease became effective on October 1.

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Several minor improvements, such as enlarging the moving picture theater, the officer's dining room and clubroom and painting all cottages and buildings to conform with Park Service standards were made. Major Harry J. Collins relieved Major Hugh Gilchrist in October and has given splendid cooperation.

EDUCATIONAL ACTIVITIES

A complete report of the naturalist division is attached. Activities have increased to such an extent it has been found necessary to place a CCC enrollee on duty at Uwekahuna museum in order to leave the naturalist free to conduct lectures and trips and also keep the museum open at all times during the day. Two enrollees have also been placed on duty at the observation station in the Haleakala section. The program of conducted hikes, tours and lectures was continued without material change. During the absence of Samuel H. Lamb Ranger K.J. Williams was assigned to the naturalist work. Many favorable comments reached this office on the quality of Ranger Williams' lectures. Naturalist Lamb's assignment to the Berkeley office for temporary duty was beneficial both to the employee and the park. While at Berkeley he brought to completion the museum development outline and considerable work was completed with the exhibit plan.

WINTER USE OF THE PARK

This park is open the entire year and no special use is made during the winter months. Though not a part of the park, Mauna Kea on this island, was again the scene of numerous skiing parties, and movies were made of this sport by Charles Herbert, cameraman for the March of Time.

TRAVEL

Since the termination of the maritime strike, February 6, there has been a noticeable increase in travel to the park. From the beginning of the travel year on October 1, 1936 until the conclusion of the strike, travel to the Kilauea section declined 16 $\frac{1}{2}$ %, or a total loss of 10,736 persons. For about a month and a half afterward, until travel conditions had adjusted themselves a small decline in visitors was continued which reached its maximum on March 20 when the total loss was 12,400 persons. Since that time there has been a steady increase in travel, which on June 30 amounted to a total of 17238 persons leaving a net loss in travel for the year at that date of 1401 persons, or .011%. The hotel operators reports of gross revenues also show a dollar increase. Even without volcanic activity it appears certain that when the travel year is over an increase will be shown at Kilauea and at Haleakala. At Haleakala with 3 months to go the total is 15,200 as compared with 16000 for the entire previous year.

PUBLICITY

The superintendent supplied articles to various publications in addition to the usual press releases. A special article for the 80th anniversary edition of the Honolulu Advertiser was prepared on ^{the human} history of Kilauea. Weekly radio programs were inaugurated in January over the local Hilo station, KHBC. These programs have consisted for the most part in talks by various members of the staff and also programs by the CCC enrollees.

On November 9 the regular Hawaii Calls program, sponsored by the Tourist Bureau, was sent out from the Volcano House over a Columbia system network, originating with KGMB of Honolulu.

The monthly publication "Sales Builder" issued by the Mellen Associates, advertising agents of Honolulu, devoted most of the April number to the park and the history of Hui O Pele. This has been distributed to numerous chambers of commerce, travel agents, etc., and has resulted in widespread publicity for the park.

"Roaming Through Hawaii" by Harry Frank made several references to the park and its personnel.

In February Charles Herbert, cameraman for the March of Time, spent several days in the park and vicinity taking moving pictures to be used in future editions of the March of Time.

VISITORS

Official

Mr. Charles Gable, chief of the operators division, was in the park in connection with the operations of the Volcano House from October 4 to 7. John D. Coffman, chief forester, was on an inspection trip from February 24 to March 7, and W.E. Robertson, associate engineer, was assigned to this park to assist in engineering problems between March 13 and May 16. O.C. McBride, entomologist, with the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine, Honolulu, made a trip to the park, for inspection purposes, April 23 to 31.

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IV

There is no question that the visits of Messrs. Cable and Coffman have been of benefit to the park and their observations should be equally beneficial to the Washington office. Altogether Mr. Coffman spent approximately 10 days in the park. In view of the numerous matters brought to his attention it should be considered as a minimum time allowed by Washington office officials visiting in Hawaii.

Other

R.A. Kliendienst, Dept. of Interior, Div. of Territories and Insular Possessions; George Gruen, President Gruen Watch Company, Cincinnati; James A. Schwabacher, San Francisco; Mrs. Melville Muckelstone, National Commander American Legion Auxiliary; Mrs. James Mahaffy Natl. Chaplain of the Auxiliary; R.A. Kirkpatrick, Public Relations Division UP Railroad; Mr. and Mrs. Earl Warren, Mr. Warren was Grand Master Calif. Jurisdiction of Masons; Delegate Samuel W. King and family; Major Gen. Hugh Drum, Commanding Hawaiian Department. USA; Mr. and Mrs. John G. Lonsdale of St. Louis; Rear Admiral and Mrs. Joseph B. Defrees; Mr. and Mrs. Frank Atherton of Honolulu; Mr. and Mrs. Charles Hite, Mr. Hite is Secretary of the Territory; Admiral Ernest J. King, chief of Naval Air Force; Princess Kawanakoa and her daughter Liliuokalani of Honolulu; T. Fukuma, Japanese Consul General; Lorrin P. Thurston Pres. and Mgr., Honolulu Advertiser; British Consul General and Mrs. Tucson of Honolulu; Maj. Gen. and Mrs. C.E. Brigham; Dr. & Mrs. Arthur L. Day of Carnegie Institute; Notary International District Governor and Mrs. deKotte; Mr. and Mrs. David Topping (Arlene Judge, movie actress) Dr. and Mrs. Mead of Brown University; Hollie W. Miller, present Grand Master Calif. Jurisdiction of Masons; Dr. Kalidas Nag, Calcutta Univ., India; Dr. Hans Luther, former German ambassador; Dr. and Mrs. Theodore Dunham of Mt. Wilson Observatory; Dr. Lee P. Seig, Pres. Univ. of Washington; Dr. Marion Luther Britan, Pres. Georgia Tech; Dr. Charles Derleth, Dean of Engineering, Univ. of California; Dr. James Washington Bell, Prof. of Money and Banking, Northwestern Univ.; Dr. Arthur L.

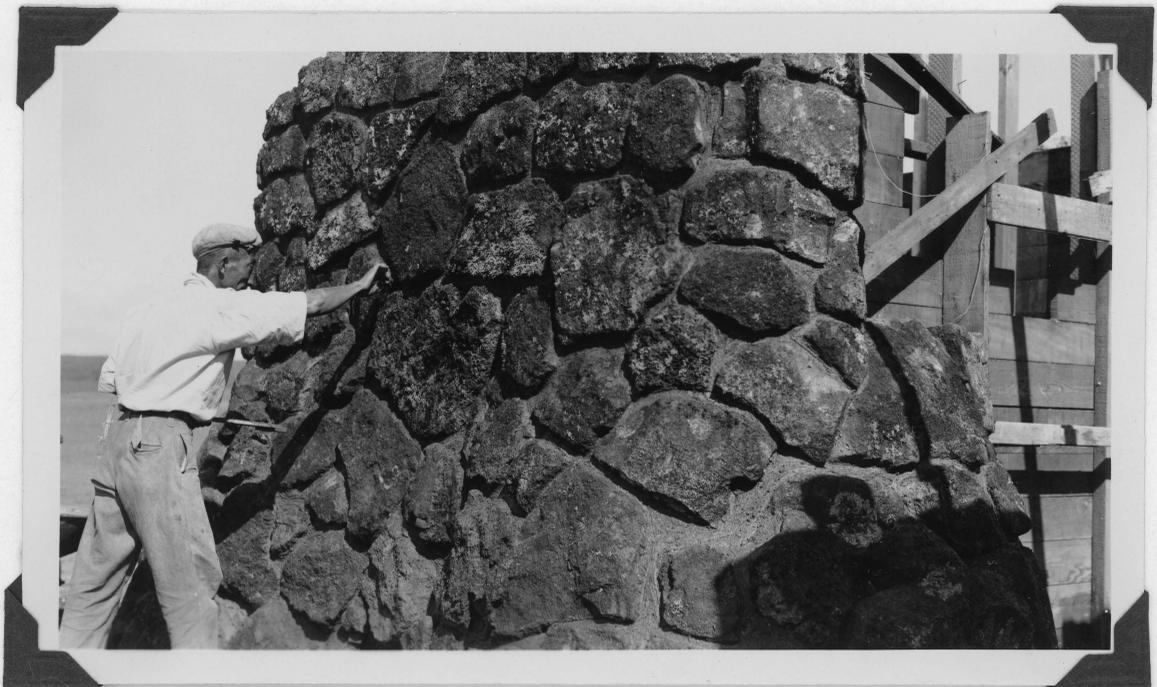
XVII

Mohew, Executive Secretary of Educational Committee, Colonial Office London, England; and the following Congressmen; Representatives Samuel Hobbs, Alabama; Cleveland Dear; John Sandlin, Louisiana and Samuel Collins of California. Also Territorial Senators Joseph Farrington, Joseph Silva and Francis M Brown of Honolulu and Elsie Wilcox of Kaula

HUI O PELE

As stated under Publicity the Hui O Pele received widespread publicity through the April number of the Sales Builder, which has been distributed to various national parks, travel bureaus, etc.

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Close up of stone work - Halemauuan information shrine -
ECW Project - Job 13.



Trailside shrine at Maknōpuhi. Part of ECW Project, Job 12.



Project No. 524 - Surfacing parking area in rear of Park Administration building



Project 525 - Hotel entrance and post office roads improvement, laying base course.



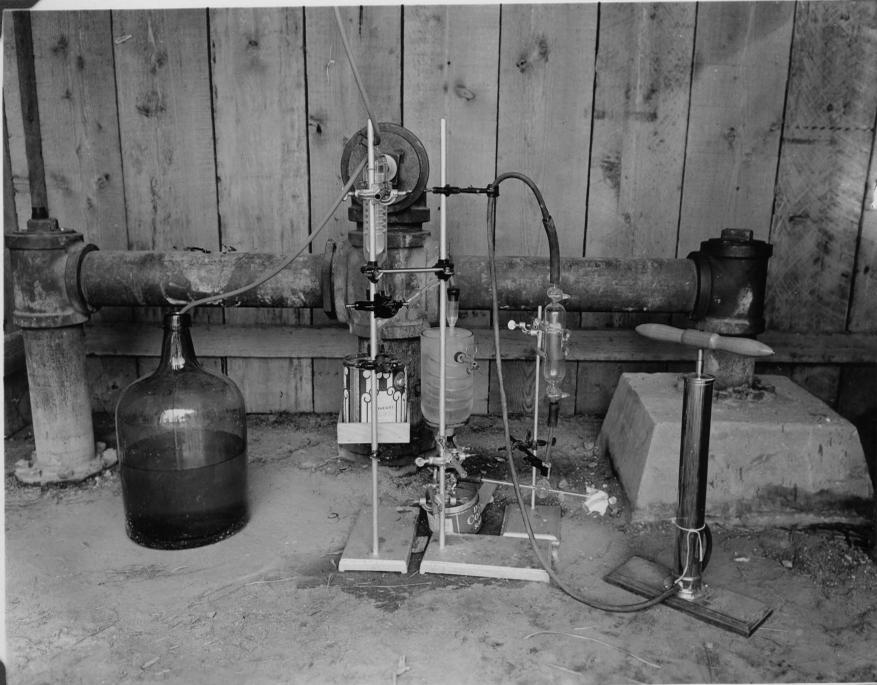
Project No. 525 - Hotel entrance road, surfacing completed at turn around and parking area.



ECW Job 33 - Repairs to administration building - Due to continued seeping of steam through the walls and floor, causing the timbers to decay it has been necessary to rebuild the outside walls of the lobby completely and tear up the entire floor in that room.



Young cocconut grove at Halape - planted by park and OGC - first fruited February, 1937. Chief Forester Coffman and Superintendent Wingate.



Pump and gas collecting apparatus set up inside hut erected over drilled wells at the Sulphur Banks, near the Volcano House.



Haleakala Section. Completed shelter at Holua. Note
entrance to cave in crater wall just above chimney.
BCW Project, Job No. 10.

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ANNUAL REPORT
OF
EDUCATIONAL ACTIVITIES
IN
HAWAII NATIONAL PARK
1937
BY
SAMUEL H. LAMB
ASSISTANT PARK NATURALIST

NATURALIST DIVISION

General

The 1937 fiscal year has been a productive one despite a 6 months absence of the Assistant Park Naturalist. Many worth while projects have been completed, advanced or started during the year and the public contact work has shown gratifying gains.

The Naturalist Staff

During the year the staff has been made up as follows:

July 1, 1936 to Dec. 4, 1936 Assistant Park Naturalist Lamb with part time assistance of Park Rangers.

Dec. 4, 1936 to June 2, 1937 Acting Assistant Park Naturalist Williams in charge of the program in the park with part time assistance of Park Rangers.

Dec. 4, 1936 - Feb. 11, 1937 Assistant Park Naturalist Lamb assigned to the Field Division of Education, Berkeley.

June 2, 1937 - July 1, 1937 Assistant Park Naturalist Lamb and Ranger-Naturalist Fowler with part time assistance of Park Rangers.

Nov. 1, 1936 - July 1, 1937 2 CCC enrollees in full time attendance at Haleakala Observation Station.

March 1, 1937 - July 1, 1937 2 CCC enrollees in full time attendance at Uwekahuna Museum.

Since Hawaii National Park is open the full year with contacts averaging about the same each month the use of seasonal Ranger-Naturalists is not the solution of the staff problem. The need of a full time Junior Park Naturalist is again urgently stressed.

Since the Assistant Park Naturalist is the only man on the Park staff with technical training in Forestry and Wildlife Management, he has become, unofficially, the Park Forester also. This being the case, the Chief Forester of the Park Service has requested him to prepare a type map of the forest cover of the Park. The Chief Ranger frequently calls upon him for consultation on forest protection problems and he has been put in charge of the NCW student technician program of bird and plant study. These are all projects that the Assistant Park Naturalist is vitally interested in and desires to work on as much as possible. In his own department he desires to continue publication of a series of Natural History Bulletins, write a series of scientific articles, present a series of radio broadcasts, complete the museum development plan, develop exhibit plans and prepare the exhibits for five trailside shrines and two museums, catalogue the Naturalist library, produce the illustrative material for three more lectures on the Park and at the same time maintain as high a percentage visitor contacts as possible.

These are all current projects that need much study and research. Many of them must be allowed to go undone or to be done very superficially. Full time assistance of a qualified man would mean not only speeding up of the program but the production of a greatly improved type of work.

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Summary of Educational Contacts

Two charts and a series of Graphs are included;

Chart I - Monthly summary of Contacts, July 1936, to June, 1937.

Chart II - Comparative summary of Educational Contact for the fiscal years 1929 through 1937.

Graphs - The several graphs present a comparison with past years from all possible angles.

Description of Naturalists Activities

The work of the Naturalist breaks up into three main headings, i.e.

(1) Contact Work, (2) Office Work, (3) Special Laboratory and Field Studies.

(1) Contact Work

The contact program remains essentially the same. Changes are made from time to time in routing of certain trips and in the material presented in lectures. The big change this year has been in the use of CCC enrollees to keep the Haleakala Observation Station and Uwekahuna Museum open full time.

(2) Office Work

Routine office work has been kept up to date except for filing. This will be brought up to date with the revision of the filing in the naturalist's office.

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Work was accomplished on the following office projects:

- (1) Preparation of list of books to be purchased, (2) Revision of Park Bulletin of Information, (3) Preparation of a paper on Geologic Examples in Hawaii National Park. (4) Completion of the first two Natural History Bulletins, (5) Compilation of data to be used in preparing relief map of the Island of Hawaii and, (6) Preparation of 6 trail guides.

(3) Laboratory and Field Projects

Work has been accomplished on the following projects:

- (1) Gathering data on date of wild flower blooming, (2) Rehabilitation of the old dark room in the Volcano Observatory for use of Naturalist Division, (3) Collection of plants for herbarium, (4) Preparation and distribution of nature trail labels, (5) Preparation of an exhibit for the Hawaii County Fair, (6) Setting up of a bird survey as an ECW Student Technician project.

Museum Development

A museum development outline for Hawaii National Park was submitted in July, 1936. This outline included 9 minor structures, 5 nature trails, 3 structures for future consideration and 2 existing structures. The 9 minor structures were also submitted as ECW projects, all of which have now been approved. Four are nearly complete and the other five will be built during the fiscal year 1938.

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The Assistant Park Naturalist was then assigned to the Field Division of Education in Berkeley to assist in drawing up the Museum Development Plan, exhibit plans for the 9 minor structures, and an exhibit plan for the Haleakala Observation Station. These plans have been submitted for criticism and revised final plans will be submitted for approval in 1938.

New Equipment

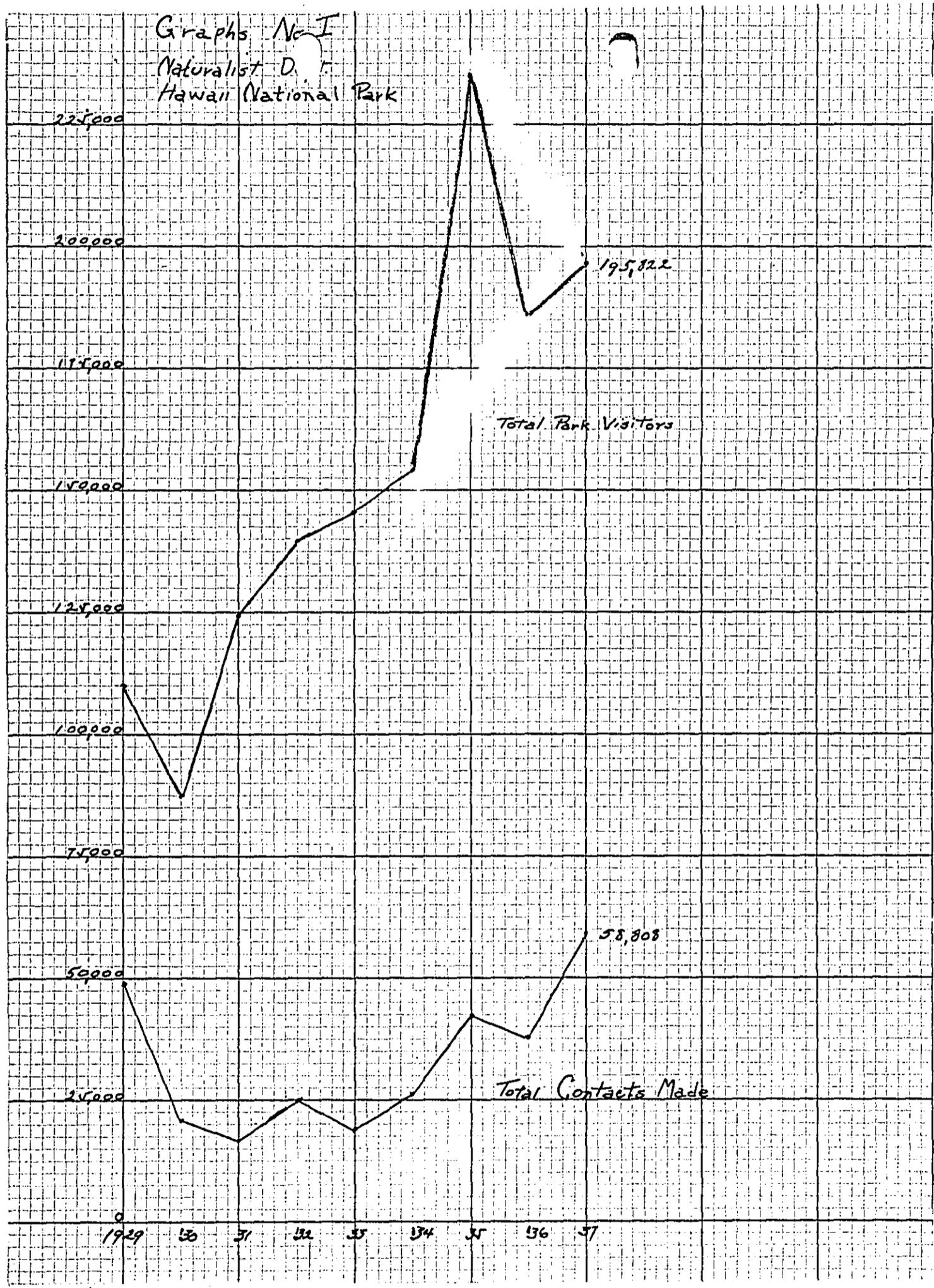
New equipment includes a set of 80 lantern slides and a carrying case prepared at the Field Division of Education Laboratories, a Kodak Retina camera, and a Spencer slide projector with film slide attachment.

Volcanic Activity

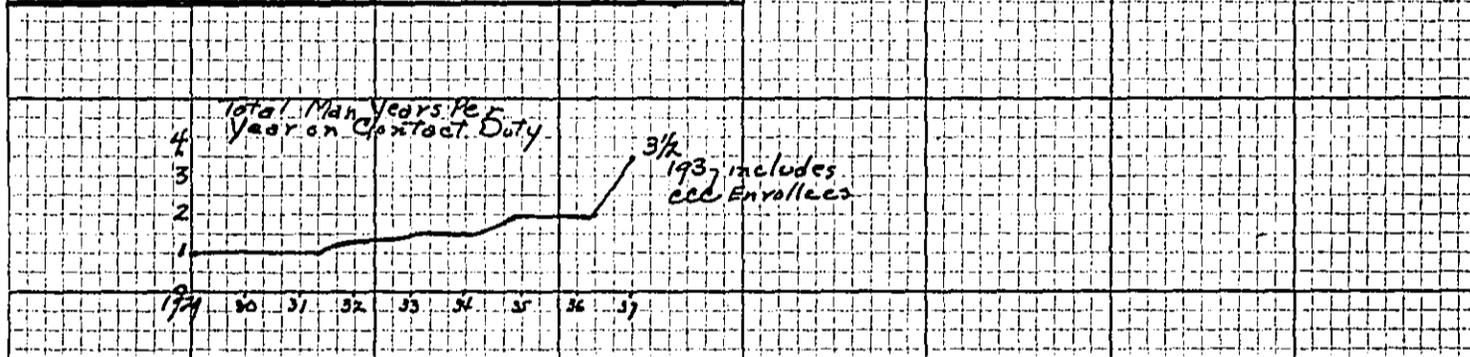
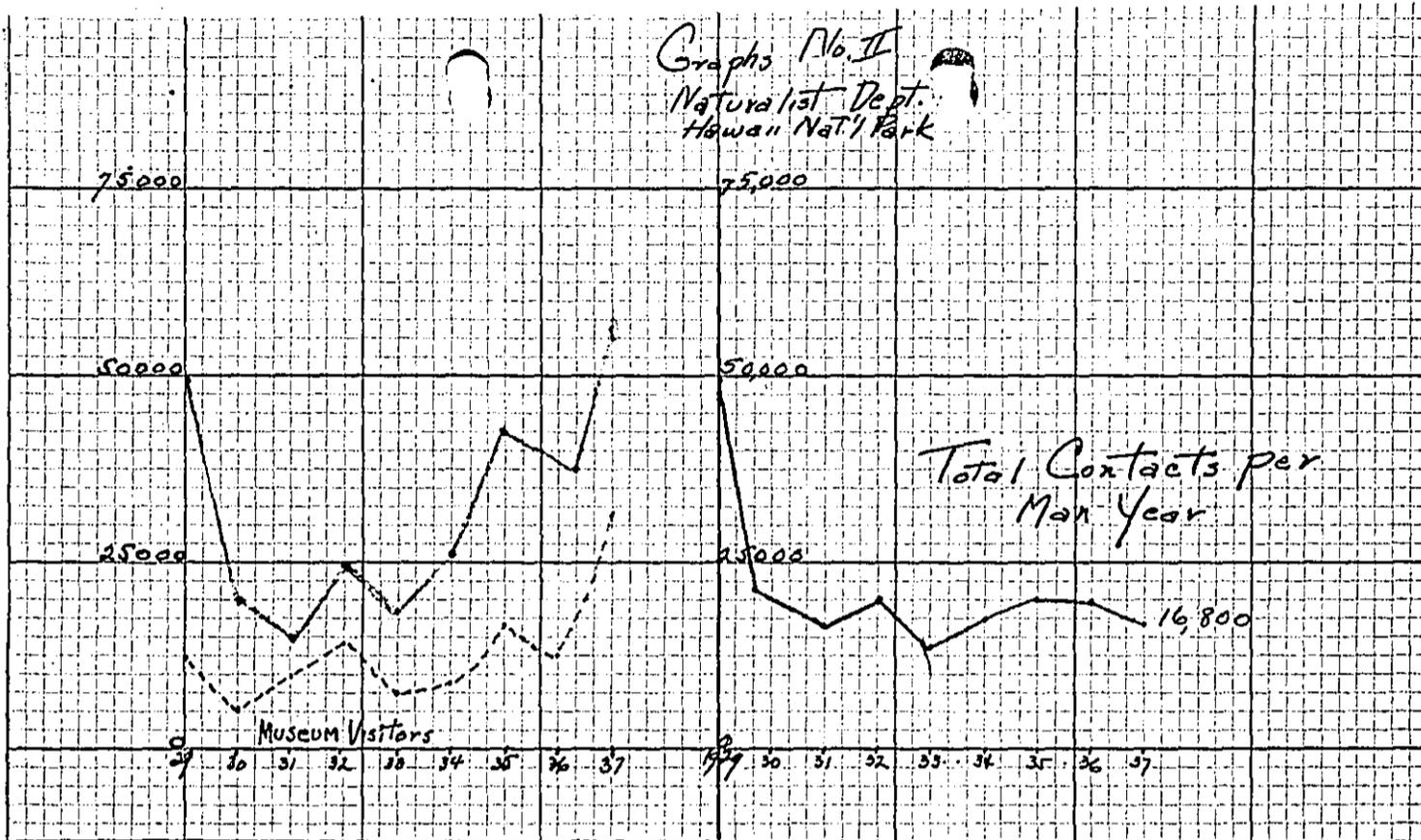
Neither of the Park's volcanoes erupted during the year. Heavy avalanching in the Fire Pit during October constituted the only excitement of the year.

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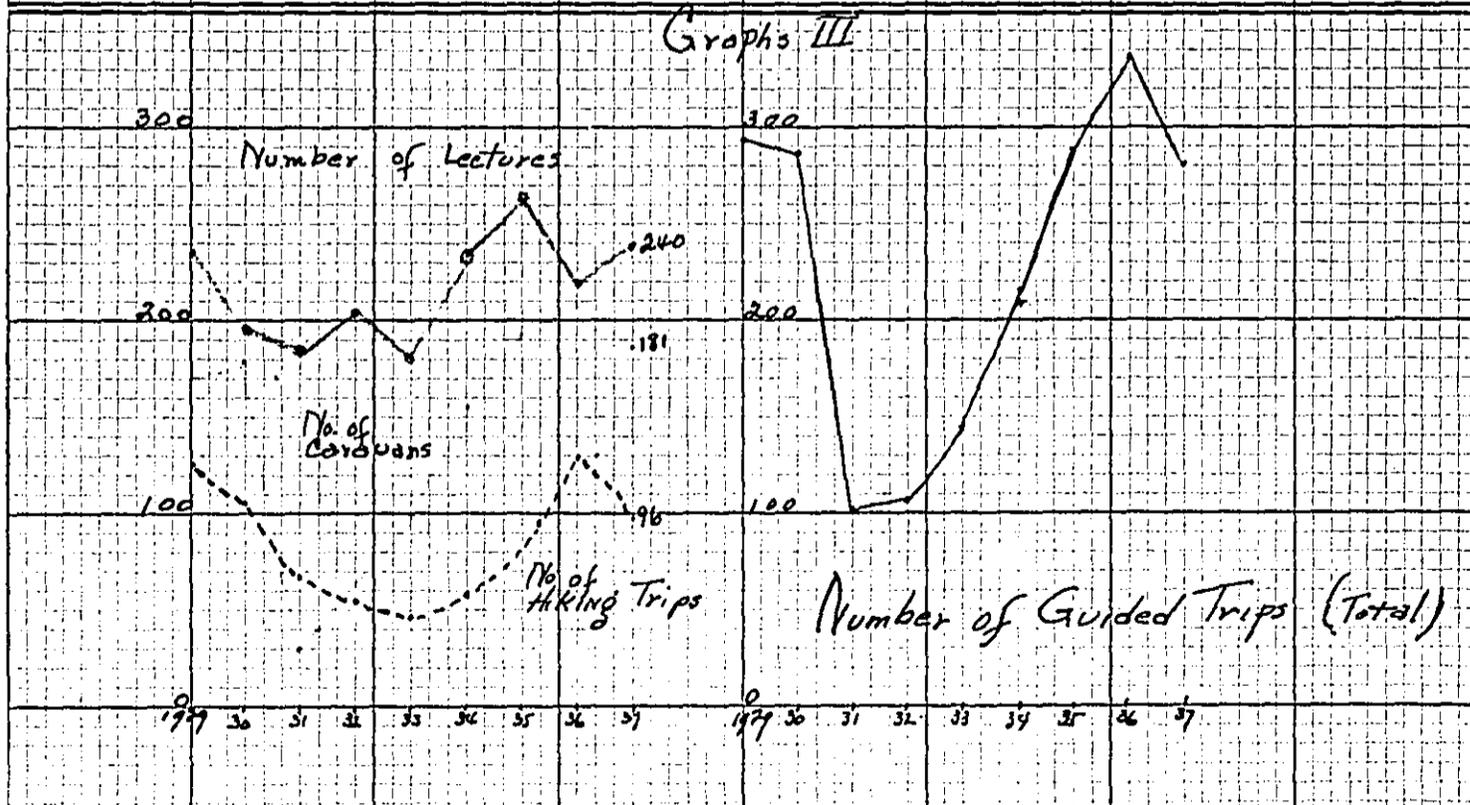
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Graphs No. II
Naturalist Dept.
Hawaii Nat'l Park

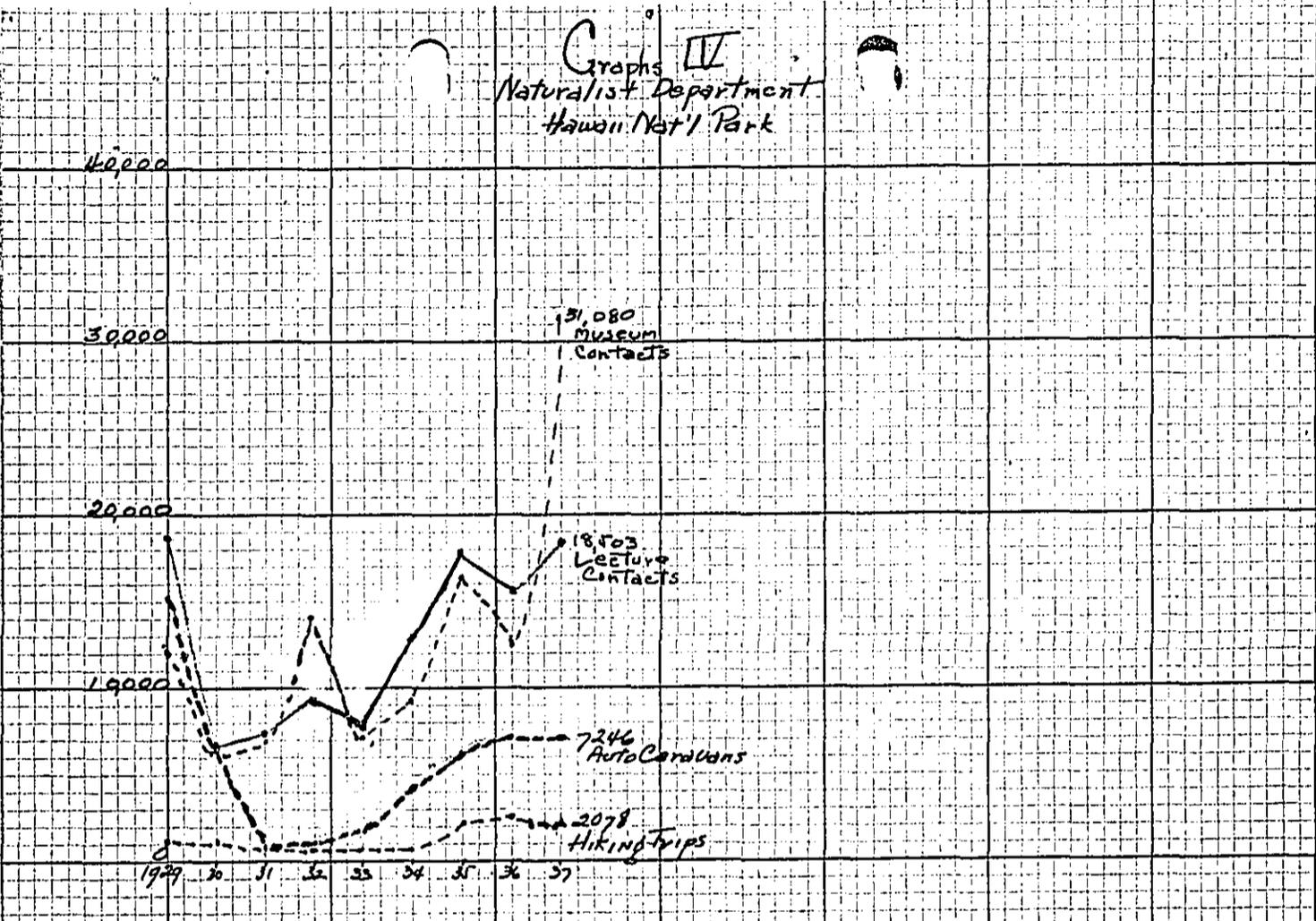


Graphs III

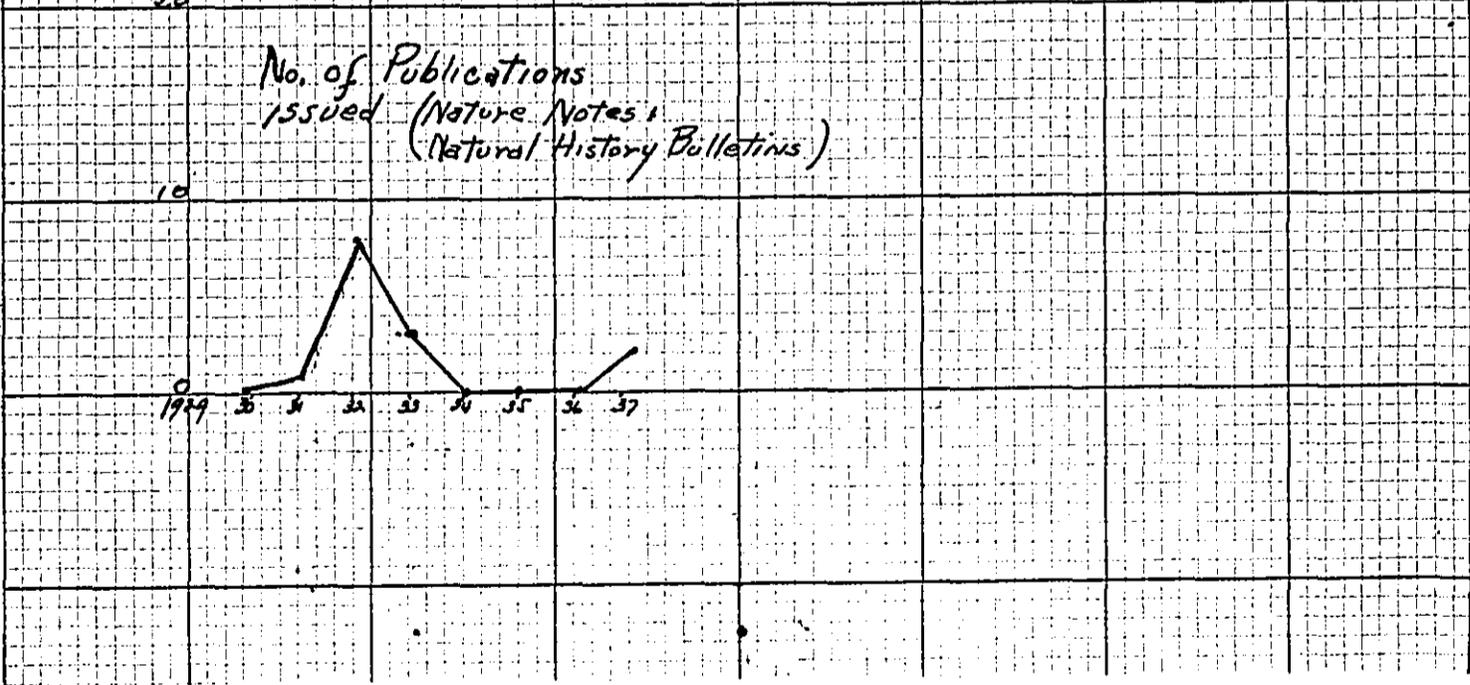


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Graphs IV
Naturalist Department
Hawaii Nat'l Park



No. of Publications
Issued (Nature Notes &
Natural History Bulletins)



I

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR.
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

SUMMARY OF EDUCATIONAL ACTIVITIES IN NATIONAL PARKS AND NATIONAL MONUMENTS.

Hawaii

National Park (Monument)

ANNUAL REPORT
Month 1936-37 193

	EMPLOYEES		GUIDED TRIPS							K.M.C. LECTURE							MUSEUM VISITORS	LIBRARY		LECTURES OUTSIDE PARK		TOTAL CONTACTS	TOTAL NUMBER VISITORS	PERCENT CONTACTED	BROADCAST					
	PERMA-NENT	TEMPO-RARY	AUTO CARAVANS			HIKING		HORSEBACK		BOAT		TOTAL		K.M.C.		MUSEUM.		No Loans	No Contacts	No	Att'd.				Station	No				
			No	No Cars	Att'd.	No	Att'd.	No	Att'd.	No	Att'd.	No	Att'd.	No	Att'd.	No											Att'd.			
JULY			18	109	610	12	176					30	786	3	395		11	722					3	475	33	24	21,554	15		
AUGUST			51	275	1843	17	298					48	844	3	427	3	270	20	1358							5308	18,861	28		
SEPTEMBER			15	47	225	14	283					28	508	3	319		12	521	2	300	17	1140	695			2343	15,753	14.8		
OCTOBER			15	27	291	5	115					20	406	3	297		13	621								2215	13,938	15.9		
NOVEMBER			14	30	351	6	161					22	912	2	197		18	533					2	280	3697	13,443	23.5			
DECEMBER			10	22	254	4	110					13	364	3	298		9	250								2679	14,312	7.6		
JANUARY			11	46	418	5	158					16	573	2	232		15	778					2	320	5076	14,037	36.2			
FEBRUARY			9	21	240	6	157					15	397	1	78		13	404					1	600	4048	13,794	29.3	KHBC	4	
MARCH			14	49	511	8	197					22	608	2	141		18	589					4	820	4644	16,527	35.8	KHBC	5	
APRIL						8	153					21	1556	1	37		22	1635					7	1514	9796	16,936	57.8	KHBC	5	
MAY			13	97	734	6	154					19	888	1	162		15	859					4	1200	7519	20,736	36.2	KHBC	4	
JUNE			18	144	1066	5	119					23	1185	2	315		22	1607					1	30	8519	16,237	51.1	KHBC	3	
TOTAL			181	1056	7246	96	2078					277	9224	26	2898	3	270	18597	2	300	216	18,265	31,080		24	5239	58,808	145,822	30	3.2

II

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR.
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

SUMMARY OF EDUCATIONAL ACTIVITIES IN NATIONAL PARKS AND NATIONAL MONUMENTS.

Hawaii

National Park(Monument)

Month Comparative 193

	EMPLOYEES		GUIDED TRIPS										LECTURES										MUSEUM VISITORS Number	LIBRARY		LECTURES OUTSIDE PARK		TOTAL CONTACTS	TOTAL NUMBER VISITORS	PER CENT CONTACTED	BROADCAST		
	PERMA- NENT	TEMPO- RARY	AUTO CARAVANS		HIKING		HORSEBACK		BOAT		TOTAL		CAMPFIRE		LODGE		MUSEUM.		BEAR		TOTAL			Loans	No. Contracts	No.	Att'd.				Station	No.	
			No.	No. Cars.	Att'd.	No.	Att'd.	No.	Att'd.	No.	Att'd.	No.	Att'd.	No.	Att'd.	No.	Att'd.	No.	Att'd.	No.	Att'd.												
1929			166		15,323		124	1318				240	1444		68	6,136	171	12,763			239	19,899	12,455				47,995	109,807	44				
1930			178		17,233		108	1100				286	2283				196	6891			196	6891	6427				21,651	89,578	24				
1931			29		489		69	903				98	1392		16	267	162	5129	4	1100	182	6496	7219			1	800	15,907	124,932	15			
1932			53		878		52	714				105	1592		6	222	163	7239	2	25	171	7484	14127			33	1909	25,107	139,663	18			
1933			99		278		1863	45	825			144	2680	18	726	5	104	46	5129			167	5959	7187			23	1995	17,829	145,609	12	KGU	2
1934			157		562		4145	59	712			216	4857	33	1835	6	450	153	6639			192	8927	9247			43	5704	26,273	187,078	6	KGR	1
1935			190		1006		5973	97	2106			287	8079	33	6019	6	820	146	10054			255	16893	16438			9	1090	42,500	233,454	18	KGU	3
1936			208		368		7244	127	2526	3	20	338	9787	17	1859	8	1440	186	8654			211	11,652	12433			6	3845	37,719	185,536	20		
1937			181		1036		7246	96	2070			277	9234	26	2898	3	270	135	9797	2	300	216	13,265	31,080			24	5239	58,808	195,822	30	WHB- ISGU	22

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10-23
(May 1936)

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
Hawaii NATIONAL PARK

FILE NO. 207-01.4

SUPT'S ANNUAL REPORT TO DIRECTOR

YEAR 1936

IMPORTANT

This file constitutes a part of the official records of the National Park Service and should not be separated or papers withdrawn without express authority of the official in charge. All Files should be returned promptly to the File Room. Officials and employees will be held responsible for failure to observe these rules, which are necessary to protect the integrity of the official records.

ARNO B. CAMMERER,
Director.

July 23, 1936

The Director
National Park Service
Washington, DC

Dear Mr. Director:

In accordance with instructions contained in your memorandum to all field offices dated June 6, there is attached annual report for this park for the 1936 fiscal year.

Very respectfully

Edward G. Wingate
Superintendent

Encl.
CV

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HAWAII NATIONAL PARK

Edward G. Wingate, Superintendent

GENERAL

The apparently successful bombing of the Mauna Loa lava flow by personnel of the Army Air Corps in accordance with plans prepared by Volcanologist T.A. Jaggar was the outstanding event of the year, though the continued operations of the one CCC camp in this park has again contributed important conservation improvements. Among the latter may be listed the project to fence the park boundaries against the ravages of wild goats and the construction of the Mauna Loa truck trail for fire protection and volcanic eruption purposes.

ADMINISTRATIVE

✓ Lease to Kilauea Military Camp

Final settlement of the protracted controversy aroused over the matter of extending the existing lease which expires on September 30, 1936, to the Trustees of the Kilauea Military Camp was effected on April 30, 1936 when the Secretary of War accepted a 20-year lease as prepared by the Secretary of the Interior.

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Though the new lease is much more preferable from the standpoint of the Park Service than the old one under which the Service could exercise no control whatever over the camp area it is most unfortunate that the camp could not have been eliminated altogether. It is hoped that if Army plans for the future establishment of a military post on this island materialize that they will result in the voluntary withdrawal on their part from the park area. In the meanwhile every effort will be made to promote mutual understanding and good will.

✓ Transfer of Volcano Observatory

On July 1, 1935 the division of volcanology of the US Geological Survey was transferred from the bureau to the National Park Service and its director, Dr. T.A. Jaggar appointed a member of the staff of Hawaii National Park. It is hoped that through this transfer the fundamentally important scientific investigations conducted under Dr. Jaggar's direction will receive the benefit of stabilized appropriations. The uncertainty of and great fluctuations in appropriations previously was a serious handicap to this research.

Bill to add Kalapana and Footprint Areas to Park:

A revised bill, HR 12306 was introduced in Congress on April 5 1936 by Delegate S.W. King which provided for the addition of 49340 acres in the Puna district (Kalapana addition) and 5,730 acres (Footprint addition) in the Kua district, both on the island of Hawaii, to this park. The addition was proposed in the bill entirely excludes the area now occupied as homesites by Hawaiians as well as the beautiful Kaimu black sand beach and Kalapana park. However, the bill includes certain provisions which, should the bill become law, would offer a real opportunity for native Hawaiians and a genuine protection to them against exploitation if they choose to avail themselves of these privileges.

Within the boundaries of this proposed addition is an area containing much of scenic beauty and historical and archeological importance. It is imperative that early steps be taken to preserve from destruction by the elements the historic footprints left in the hardened ash of the 1790 explosive eruption by an Hawaiian army. The ancient Hawaiian temples (heiaus) and burial caves in the Kalapana area should receive the protection offered through making the area a part of this park.

VOLCANIC PHENOMENAMauna Loa Eruption

Following a rather strongish earthquake which occurred at 1:11 a.m. November 21 and felt generally over the entire island as well as Maui and Oahu, Mauna Loa volcano erupted at the summit and along the northeast rift or ridge at approximately 6:35 p.m.

The sequence of events leading up to as well as the location of the outbreak had been accurately forecast at various times subsequent to the 1933 summit eruption by Dr. T.A. Jaggar, Volcanologist, in addresses before various organizations. The outbreak has emphasized the importance and possibilities of scientific study of active volcanic regions.

Because of the great danger to property inherent in any lava flow, from Mauna Loa, as well as to assist Dr. Jaggar in his scientific work, a constant watch was maintained by the park staff. Rangers were stationed at the "Red Hill" resthouse to care for the constant stream of visitors and as the flow progressed down the mountain toward Humuula and then eastward through Puu Oo various staff members were detailed to observe and report.

Late in December the activity which for a month had provided a wonderful spectacle to be enjoyed by all assumed a more serious aspect and from that time until New Year's eve the flow was a definite menace to the city of Hilo. During Christmas week the flow progressed at the rate of a mile a day, necessitating immediate action directed toward averting, if possible, the catastrophe which would now attend a repetition of the 1855 or 1881 flows.

... must attend a repetition of the 1855 or 1881 flows

The first step was to attempt diversion of the lava channel which fed the flow high up on the slopes of the mountain by following through the long-projected plan of dynamiting this channel from the air. Should this fail and the flow continue a land expedition to accomplish the same purpose was planned. Dr. Jaggard urgently requested the cooperation of the Hawaiian Department US Army in this experimental bombing which was readily granted. Upon receiving the approval of the governor, the Chairman of the Board of Supervisors and land owners immediately concerned, the Army Air Corps bombarded the flow at the region pointed out by Dr. Jaggard.

Remarkable accuracy was obtained and while the bombardment did not succeed in breaking through the walls of the channel, Dr. Jaggard is of the opinion that in scattering the explosives over the upper flow region the bombardment played a definite part in bringing the activity to an early end. Dr. Jaggard's report reads in part as follows:

"On December 27 officers and men of the Air Corps USA under Colonel Duncan bombed the source tunnels and released quantities of lava and gas. This produced a sluiceway of liquid lava at the source itself (8500 foot source elevation) verified by four observers. The Hilo flow immediately slowed down, measurements being as follows:

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December 26, 11 a.m. before bombing, 800 feet per hour

" 27, 4 p.m. after " 150 " " "

" 28, 11 a.m. " 40 " " "

" 28, 11 p.m. front stationary

"The remainder of the activity of frontal flowing was a spilling of remnant lava in the streamways adding about a quarter of a mile to the length of the flow. It will take time to assemble all of the facts, but I am satisfied the bombing stopped the progress of the flow."

The last forward movement of the lava was on January 1, 1936, when a small tongue ran a few hundred feet into the Hilo forest preserve.

✓ Kilauea

This volcano remained inactive throughout the year though there was considerable avalanching of rocks from the walls of Halemaumau at times and blue fume constantly issued from the crater. A return of lava may be expected during the coming year.

✓ Dr. Jagger's trip to Montserrat

Early in April Dr. Jagger received a signal honor in the form of an invitation from the Royal Society of London to assist a scientific party which it was sending to the island of Montserrat in the West Indies to study a volcano there which is apparently threatening to erupt.

The invitation included payment of actual expenses and upon the approval of the Secretary of the Interior, Dr. Jagger left immediately, sailing from Hilo on April 11 and from Honolulu a week later. He expects to be away for at least two months.

APPROPRIATIONS

The 1936 fiscal year appropriation for this park was \$45,600, which was \$9,360 more than 1935. The Emergency Roads and Trails appropriation was \$55,290 and that for Forest Protection and Fire Prevention \$300. There was also \$20,003 allotted for physical construction.

IMPROVEMENTS

Surfacing Haleakala Road: On August 31, 1935 bids were opened for armor surfacing of this road, low bidder being Hawaiian Contracting Company in the amount of \$32,575.75. The project was completed on November 29.

Haleakala Observation, Checking and Comfort Stations: On November 9 bids were opened for the construction of these buildings, but all were far in excess of the original allotment. Investigation showed that only the observation station could be constructed for \$7,000. Upon application, an additional \$3,003 was allotted by transfer of Park Service Public Works funds for the construction of these buildings. They were completed in June, by E.J. Walsh of Maui, who was low bidder and had been awarded the contract.

VIII

✓ Mauna Loa Truck Trail: On September 3, 1935, the CCC started construction of a truck trail up the slopes of Mauna Loa. This project had been approved for the 5th period and at the end of June was approximately 85% complete.

✓ Fencing Park Boundary: This project was started in January by the CCC. It is proposed to enclose approximately 60 miles of the park boundary with a goat-proof fence. At the end of June 15 miles of fencing had been completed.

✓ Halemau-a Trail, Haleakala: Construction of this project started in May, 1935 from funds, totaling \$7975, allotted from the roads and trails, emergency construction allotment. These funds ran out in February, 1936, with the trail approximately 80% complete. The balance is being done by CCC labor, and at the end of June was almost complete.

CIVILIAN CONSERVATION CORPS

✓ One 200-man camp was assigned to this park during the year, continuing the program on the same basis as before. During July, August and September of 1935 a side-camp with 50 enrollees was operated in the Haleakala section of the park on the island of Maui and this camp was re-opened with 35 enrollees on April 1, 1936.

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Personnel

There were some changes in supervisory personnel. Park Ranger K.J. Williams was relieved of his duties as assistant camp director and returned to his regular position on the park staff October 1, 1935. Upon re-opening the Haleakala camp in April Project Superintendent G.E. Olson was transferred from the Honolulu unit, Territory of Hawaii ECW to the position of senior foreman and placed in charge of the work in that section of the park. In order to provide for his transfer it was necessary to release without prejudice Foreman M.M. Silva.

✓ On June 2 Assistant Cook Arthur J. Lloyd of the Haleakala camp, died at Kula General Hospital of heart failure.

✓ Following an investigation conducted by both the superintendent and Field Supervisor E.K. Tillet, Camp Director B.G. Ravenburgh was suspended from duty on January 11. He was ordered restored to duty by the Secretary of the Interior on March 9. During the period of Mr. Ravenburgh's suspension Park Ranger Williams was directed to assume the duties of camp director.

Camp Improvements

✓ With the full enrollment of 200 boys again at Kilauea it became apparent that sleeping accommodations were entirely too crowded so during the latter part of November construction was commenced on one new bunkhouse. At the same time a new bathhouse was constructed.

In order to preserve the buildings as well as to remove their ugly bare appearance from the landscape a complete painting job was completed during June. Standard park colors were used throughout.

Health and Sanitation

With the exception of three epidemics of minor colds in October, December and February, the health of the enrollees appeared to be at a higher level than usual. The number of appendicitis cases was considerably lower than the year previous. The entire personnel was again inoculated for typhoid and paratyphoid at the end of March, only new enrollees being excused.

one

There was only case of serious illness and only the constant care of the camp surgeon, special nurses and frequent blood transfusions saved the life of enrollee Herman Hoss who had been ill from typhoid fever. The enrollee contracted the disease while on leave to visit his family.

In general sanitary conditions were good at the camp and frequent inspections were made by the camp surgeon and regular park personnel.

There was a daily average of 10 boys on the sick list including those injured.

Work Projects

Two major projects, the Mauna Loa track trail and fencing of the park boundary were worked on during the year and are reported under IMPROVEMENTS.

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Besides these two projects, relocation, grading, etc., of the crater trails occupied the time of the Haleakala unit, while at Kilauea the program of removal of exotic plants was continued, landscaping work was maintained and considerable man days spent on maintenance of park roads and trails.

For the year an average of 157 enrollees were released to the project superintendent from an average of 179 enrollees reporting for duty. The remainder were employed on camp detail and office work.

Recreation, etc

Excepting a few individuals, all the enrollees participated in the various sports, games, etc., organized for them. The principal pastimes were baseball, regulation and soft-ball, volleyball, basketball, horseshoes and on occasions boxing. One field day and track meet was arranged and on Kamehameha Day, June 11, the entire company marched in the Hilo parade.

The Hilo Recreation Committee cooperated by continuing to supply Sunday speakers for the camp meeting and together with Father Verist Dielen, Catholic priest, supplied evening motion pictures from time to time. Regular Protestant and Catholic services were held on separate Sundays each month.

PERSONNEL

There were several changes in personnel during the year. On July 1, Dr. T.A. Jaggar, Volcanologist, was transferred from the US Geological Survey to the same position on the staff of this park. Park Naturalist John E. Doerr was transferred to a similar position at Crater Lake National Park on December 1. The vacancy left by Mr. Doerr's departure was filled by the promotion of Ranger Samuel H. Lamb to the assistant naturalist grade. At the same time Ranger H.H. Waesche was promoted to the grade of assistant geologist and assigned to assist Dr. Jaggar in the scientific work of the Volcano Observatory.

One vacancy on the ranger staff was filled on November 4 from Glacier National Park by transfer.

On July 1, 1935 the status of Frank F. Fischer, senior laborer (mechanic) was changed to general mechanic (automotive equipment) and his salary raised to \$1680 per annum.

Recommendation was made to the Director on April 12 to establish park warden positions in lieu of one vacant ranger position. This recommendation had not been acted on at the close of the year.

PARK OPERATORSVolcano House (George Lycurgus, Trustee)

Due to lack of any eruption in Kilauea Volcano visitors to the park decreased somewhat during the year and hence the expected upturn in business of this operation did not materialize to any extent. Compared with the previous fiscal year during which Kilauea was active total lodgings show a decrease of 800 and total meals furnished show a decrease of 2,150. Gross revenues, however, show an increase of \$3,650 which appears to be due to sales in the club-room.

The operator continued his program of rehabilitating the hotel buildings. New furnishings were purchased for the lobby, the central brick fireplace and chimney, cracked by earthquakes, was rebuilt with native stone and alterations on the second floor were made to provide 12 additional rooms with private bath, closet space, etc. The dining room and most of the lower floor interior were painted.

At the request of Special Agents visiting the park, the superintendent arranged with the Hilo Tax Office for an appraisal of the hotel property.

Volcano Photo Studio

✓ Operated under a yearly permit the proprietor continued to give satisfactory service to the public and during the last six months the business has shown an increase. This operator was requested to undertake to improve the quality of post-cards offered for sale to the public.

✓ E.J. Walsh

In order to provide sleeping accommodations, meals and saddle horse service to visitors to the Haleakala section, after considerable discussion and study an agreement was entered into with Mr. E.J. Walsh who is owner and manager of the Grand Hotel at Wailuku, Maui to provide this service. The value of this concession to the operator is doubtful.

✓ KILAUEA MILITARY CAMP

The operation of this camp, which is conducted upon park land leased for the purpose, continued unchanged during the year. Several minor improvements, including a new stone office building and a mess bathhouse were made. As usual, changes in personnel in the commanding officer's staff were frequent. The present officer in command, Major H.C. Gilchrist, who succeeded Captain L.C. Boineau on October 1, has shown an unusual willingness to cooperate with the park. It has been a pleasure to have an officer of his ability in charge of the camp.

✓ The operation of this camp, however, continues to deprive the regular park operator of a fair amount of business and the new lease which becomes effective on October 1, 1936 is even less desirable than the old in this respect, since there is no limit, other than available space, to those who may make use of the camp's accommodations.

✓ UNIVERSITY OF HAWAII

During the first part of November a conference with Dr. David L. Crawford, President University of Hawaii, Dr. T.M. Livesay, Director of Summer Sessions of the University and Dr. T.A. Jaggard, was held at which, subject to the approval of the Director, it was decided to abandon the Volcano Summer School as previously conducted and establish in its stead a school of graduate research in science. This proposal was eventually carried out. Dr. T.A. Jaggard was appointed Director of this school and a professor on the staff of the University of Hawaii. The first summer's work, planned for July-August, 1936, will be undertaken by Dr. Stanley S. Ballard in spectroscopic analysis of gases and study of ground tilts and by Dr. Iwao Miyake in seismic prospecting.

EDUCATIONAL ACTIVITIES

✓ A complete report by the assistant park naturalist is attached. The system of using the ranger staff to assist the naturalist in contact work, field trips, etc., which was inaugurated the year previous, is proving very satisfactory from both the standpoint of the park visitors and park administration.

Many favorable reports have been received from the public concerning the work of different rangers and this office notes an increased enthusiasm on the part of the rangers for this work and a desire to fit themselves as fully as possible for it. Rangers Murry and Williams have been especially effective.

Assistant Naturalist S.H. Lamb has continued his conscientious work and has shown with added experience an increasing command of his audience in his lectures. His improvement in lecturing has been marked.

WINTER USE OF THE PARK

This is an all-year park and no special use was made of the area during the winter months. However, due to a heavy snow fall on Haleakala February 1 to 4 there was a great influx of visitors to that section to see the snow. The district ranger in charge reported a total of 4,335 visitors for that month which compares with a normal travel of about 950 visitors a month.

Though not a part of the park, Mauna Kea on this island (Hawaii) was the scene of the first skiing ever indulged in in the Territory. This occurred following the heavy snow fall in February.

TRAVEL

According to reports from the district ranger in charge, who keeps quite an accurate check of travel to the Haleakala section, though his figures are an estimate, approximately 16,500 persons visited that section during the fiscal year. This is greatly in excess of expectations and compares with the few hundreds who visited the crater before construction of the Haleakala road.

Presumably due to lack of any activity in Kilauea travel to this section of the park showed a decrease over the previous year.

PUBLICITY

The park received considerable favorable publicity throughout the year in the local press and the Mauna Loa eruption in November, December and January was of national interest and comment. A special press release was prepared for the third anniversary of the Civilian Conservation Corps and published in all the local papers. The October issue of the Paradise of the Pacific carried a story on the Park Service prepared by the superintendent. In the December issue of the same magazine the park was given some notice in an article on the Honolulu Outdoor Circle. Both the Kilauea and Haleakala sections were mentioned in a Saturday Evening Post story by J. W. McEvoy, in the issue of June 6. Local papers made favorable editorial comment on an annual calendar year report prepared by the superintendent for the local National Park Advisory Board and chambers of commerce. The superintendent initiated an annual Press Day in the park by inviting representatives of the presses to be his guests for the day on September 23. The press appeared to be genuinely appreciative of this gesture. In December Dr. T. A. Jaggar spoke over a national radio hookup from KOU-NBC originating at the Mauna Loa flow. The Hawaii Tourist Bureau on June 24 put on a special Hawaii Calls program from the Grand Hotel at Wailuku, Maui. Mr. Robert Davis, colorful news writer of the New York Sun spoke over the nation-wide hookup, originating with KOMB, Honolulu. His talk was most effective.

The only adverse publicity coming to the attention of this office was an editorial in the Hilo Tribune-Herald commenting on the new 20-year lease granted by the Secretary to the War Department covering the operation of the Kilauea Military Camp.

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VISITORS

Dr. W.W. Krauss, Swedish State Institute of Race Biology; Dr. Hugh Young, Johns Hopkins Hospital, Baltimore; Lady Evelyn Drummond; Mr. Charles Judd, Chief Territorial Forester; Dr. R.B. vonKleinSmid, President University of Southern California; Prof. A. Polyzoides, Managing Editor "World Affairs"; Mr. Chauncy Wightman, Administrator for Territory of Hawaii; Mr. Frank Atherton, financier and philanthropist; Hon Philip Goodwin, Congressman from New York; Mr. Riley Allen, Editor Honolulu Star-Bulletin; Major General Hugh Drum, commanding officer, Hawaiian Department; the following congressmen, who are members of the House ^{Sub-}Committee for Hawaii Statehood, Hon. Eugene ^{Indiana} Crowe, Hon. Ernest Lundeen, Minnesota, J.J. Dempsey, New Mexico, R.J. Cannon, Wisconsin, ^{and} Jack Nichols, Oklahoma; Hon. Samuel W. King, Delegate to Congress from Hawaii; Hon. J.B. Poindexter, Governor, Territory of Hawaii; Dr. D.L. Crawford, President University of Hawaii. Prof. Alfred Meebold, botanist, Germany, Hon. Byron Harlan, Congressman from Ohio, Mr. C.J. Carlson, Executive officer Boy Scouts of America; Mr. and Mrs. James Cromwell (Doris Duke) socialites of New York; Hon. J.R. Farrington, Territorial Senator, Oahu, and manager Honolulu Star-Bulletin; Dr. Chester K. Wentworth, President Honolulu Academy of Science; Dr. and Mrs. Harold Stearns, US Geological Survey; the following Senators and Congressmen, being a portion of Vice President Garner's party to the inauguration of the Phillipine independence, - Senators Nathan Bachman, Tennessee, Bennet C. Clark, Missouri and Sherman Minton. Indiana.

Congressmen L.C. Thurston, Iowa, Don Gingery, Pennsylvania, Stanley Cole, New York, Karl Stefan, Michigan, Fred Crawford, Michigan; The Secretary of War, Hon. George H. Dern; the Postmaster General, Hon. James Farley; Mr. Harry Franck, author and adventurer; Mr. Fred Hansen, Executive Secretary Pacific Coast YMCA; Dr. Daniel Poling; President International Christian Endeavor Society; Dr. R.M. Shand, Professor of Geology from South Africa; Mr. J.P. McEvoy, feature writer for the Saturday Evening Post; Mr. Lorrin P. Thurston, President, Honolulu Advertiser; National Commander Murphy of the American Legion; Admiral Neal, USN; and Admiral Standley, USN.

✓ ANIMAL LIFE

An increase in the numbers of both wild goats and pigs was noted during the year. The goats will be eliminated through drives upon the completion of the CCC fencing project. Damage to plant life caused by pigs rooting is the cause of some concern and their number will probably have to be controlled.

✓ HUI O PELE

The protracted matter of recovering from former Ad Club President P.L. Murphy \$310 misappropriated funds of the Hui-O-Pele was settled on February 17 when US District Attorney I.M. Stainback forwarded to this office a certified check for the indebtedness. The check was turned over to the Outdoor Circle which organization now sponsors the Hui-O-Pele.



No. 1 - Lava fountains at source Mauna Loa flow. Elevation 12,000 feet. November 23, 1935.



No. 2 - Front of Mauna Loa flow in pasture land at base of Mauna Kea. Flow had travelled 25 miles from source shown in the first photograph. December 30, 1935.



No. 3 - Haleakala Observation Station under construction.
Project F.P.663.14 Contract No. I-6p-96(P.W.)



No. 4 - Haleakala Observation Station nearly completed showing
glass enclosed observation room.



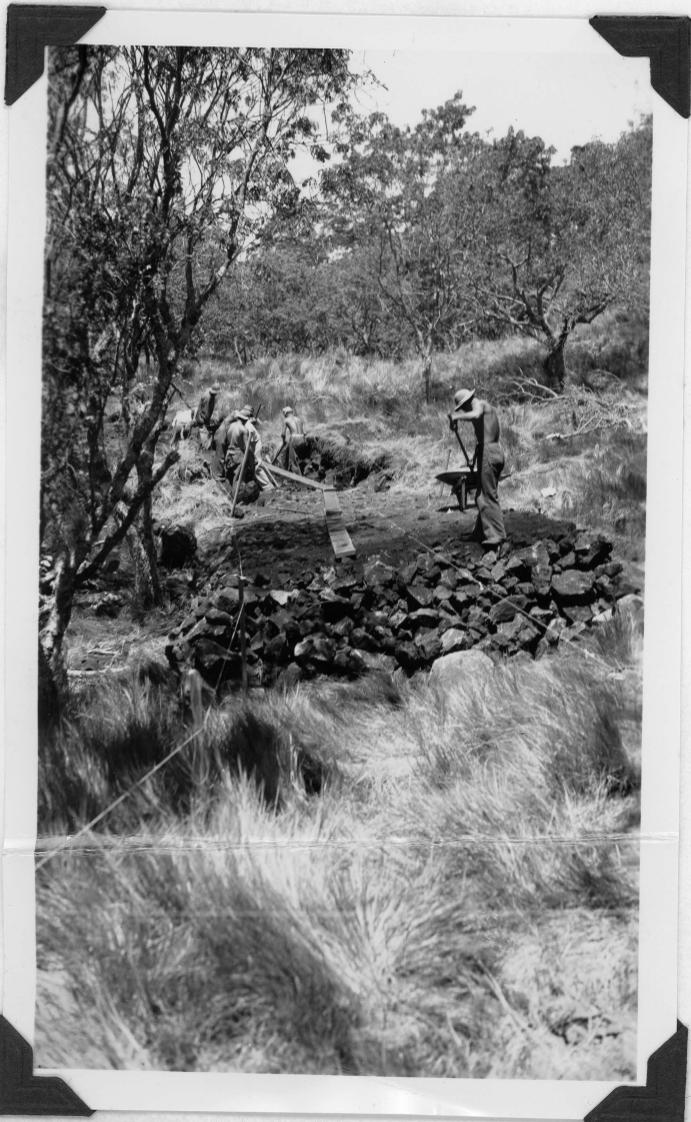
No. 5 - Mauna Loa Truck Trail, CCC project, showing type of country at near beginning of trail.



No. 6 - Mauna Loa Truck Trail - CCC project - portable rock crusher in operation



No. 7 - Mauna Loa Truck Trail - rolling subgrade before applying fine gravel surface.



Mauna Loa Truck Trail
Type of deep grass country
with scattering mamane and
koa now given added fire
protection by trail con-
struction.



No. 9 - CCC crew working on project of fencing park boundaries to protect park against damage by wild goats.

NATURALIST DIVISION

General

The fiscal year 1935-36 has seen considerable change in the naturalist work in Hawaii National Park. First of all was the six weeks absence of Mr. Doerr in August and September of 1935, and then his transfer to Crater Lake in December. This left a vacancy in the staff at Hawaii that could not be filled by a man of associate grade. Because of the fact that the present naturalist had been secured from the junior park naturalist eligible list and had had considerable training for naturalist work as Mr. Doerr's assistant, he was promoted from the grade of park ranger to that of assistant park naturalist to fill the vacancy.

That left no one on the staff of the park qualified to become full time assistant to the naturalist. However, as several of the park rangers had had some training in handling field contacts they have been able to take many of the field trips. The addition of a man to the staff, qualified to assist the naturalist, has been strongly urged from time to time but the superintendent hopes that by waiting he will be able to fill the vacancies with local men, if they qualify in the next ranger examination, thus gaining greater stability in the organization.

Summary of Educational Contacts

The two charts accompanying this report summarize the statistics of educational contacts for this year.

contacts

Chart No. I - Summary of Educational Activities, July 1935 - June 1936

inclusive.

Chart No. II - Comparative summary of Educational Contacts for the fiscal years 1933, 1934, 1935 and 1936.

A close examination of Chart II brings out several interesting points.

Last year Mr. Doerr, in his annual report, stated that one of the major reasons for the high number of contacts for that year (42,500) was the Kilauea eruption. At that time he attributed 7,000 contacts to this interesting outbreak. This year's figures bring that out even more strongly. Almost all of those 7,000 contacts were made at lectures at the Fire Pit and as museum contacts.

In studying the new figures it will be seen that the section "Guided Trips" reflects steady and uninterrupted growth during the four years. This shows a growth in use of the park by people making longer stays and a steady growth in popularity of the guided trips. The number of lecture contacts is more influenced by eruptions at the Fire Pit when large numbers of local people are contacted. If 7,000 is subtracted from last year's total of 42,500 it leaves 35,500 which is 2,219 below this year's total of 37,719. This steady increase, in spite of changes of staff, and a smaller total number of visitors to the area, reflects the growing interest of the visitors in the park educational program.

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The Naturalist Staff

During the year 1935-36 the staff has been made up as follows:

- July - Associate Naturalist Doerr, Park Ranger Lamb assigned to the naturalist, and Ranger-naturalist Morley
- August - Acting Naturalist Lamb and Ranger-naturalist Morley
- Sept. (first half) - Acting Naturalist Lamb
- Sept. (second half) - Associate Naturalist Doerr and Ranger Lamb.
- Oct. & Nov. - Associate Naturalist Doerr and Ranger Lamb
- December - Acting Naturalist Lamb
- Jan. through June - Assistant Naturalist Lamb with part-time assistance of park rangers in field contacts

A full-time assistant or park ranger assigned full-time to the naturalist is urgently needed if office and field projects, other than contact work, are to be given the attention they should have.

Description of Educational Activities

The work of the naturalist breaks up into three general headings in Hawaii National Park, i.e. (1) contact with visitors, (2) office work, (3) special laboratory and field studies

(1) Contact Work

The contact program remains essentially the same as for the year 1934-35. Guided trips, serving 9789 visitors, included the general ~~park~~ ~~park~~ tour, the two-hour tour, hikes to Mauna Iki, Kilauea Iki, Halemauau, Kipuka Pualui (Bird Park) Napau Crater and other areas. A new innovation this year has been the Sandalwood-Steaming Bluff trail hike for visitors just arriving in the park. This gives them a good introduction to what there is to do and see in the park and has proven very popular.

The lecture and museum program has undergone some changes. The number of outside lectures has decreased but the number of people served has increased. No extension teaching has been attempted this year. The material given at the Uwekahuna lecture has been changed considerably to include information concerning the 1935 eruption of Mauna Loa. The lecture on this eruption illustrated with the motion picture of the activity has proven very popular. One new lecture has been added. On an average of once each month Ranger Williams gives an illustrated lecture on the "Birds of the Park and Vicinity". This is frequently given in connection with the showing of the Krakatoa film at the Kilauea Military Camp theater and makes a very worthwhile program.

(2) Office Work

Routine office work continues to take up considerable time. It has not been possible to provide any regular stenographic assistance due to lack of funds. Some typing is done by the clerical force of the administrative office but their time is so well filled that it frequently means delays. However, correspondence, filesⁱⁿ and routine reports have been kept up to date.

One of the most important special office projects has been the improvement of the naturalist's library. Considerable correspondence has been done to find the right books to purchase with the result that 111 books and bulletins have been added. Of these, 50 have been donated by the Bernice P. Bishop Museum of Honolulu, while 61 have been purchased with Natural History Association funds at a cost of about \$112. A few more volumes will be purchased with these funds and then it is believed that the regular appropriation will take care of further needs.

Other leaflets and mimeographed material, including current Nature Notes from other parks and a large number of back copies of Nature Notes have been received.

(3) Laboratory and Field Projects

Several special projects have been started or completed during the year. These have all been discussed from time to time in monthly and special reports and need only be summarized here.

1. Silversword Project. The 1975 field work was completed and final report submitted.
2. Nature trails have been gone over occasionally to see that all signs are in proper places.
3. A manuscript on "The Trees of Hawaii National Park" has been submitted to the editor and returned for revision.
4. A photographic history of the Mauna Loa eruption and a reel of motion pictures of the activity have been submitted.
5. Plans are nearly complete to start publication of a series of natural history bulletins to take the place of the Nature Note series.
6. A plan of minor structures for the educational department is in the process of planning. Considerable time and thought has been spent on the whole museum development plan.
7. Considerable material has been added to the naturalist manual.
8. The bibliography has been completed from material in this office and transmitted to the superintendent for completion.
9. The work of building up a park herbarium has been carried forward.
10. Museum exhibits have been cleaned, rearranged and some additions made.
11. The Haleakala relief model, upon which Mr. Doerr spent some time while at Berkeley, has been received and is now on display.
12. Plans and data for a relief map of the island of Hawaii are being gathered and will be submitted soon.

13. New material to be used in revising the bulletin of general information was submitted to the superintendent.

14. Cooperation with other agencies included assisting the chief ranger with fire protection maps and plans and conferences with ECW and park officials concerning projects and particularly the removal of exotics.

New Buildings and Equipment

The outstanding development in buildings has been the construction of the Halsekala observation station. Some plans have been made toward the utilization of the space for educational exhibits but no work has been done on this as yet. The building was completed in June, and plans may be submitted for this utilization.

New equipment has been mostly photographic. This includes a Bell and Howell Filmo D 16 mm motion picture camera with accessories and a Bell and Howell 57-s silent 16 mm projector. As soon as titling and editing equipment can be added we will be very well equipped for 16 mm movie taking and projection.

A 4 by 5 speed Graphic still camera and accessories have been purchased from Natural History Association funds and dark room equipment has been added from park funds.

Volcanic Activity

The outstanding natural phenomenon of the year has been the volcanic eruption of Mauna Loa. This has been covered in monthly and special reports and in the November, December, January and February numbers of the Volcano Letter, published by the Hawaiian Volcano Observatory. As has been pointed out, this eruption had little effect on the number of educational contacts as the greater part of the activity occurred outside the park. One of the most interesting points about it was the very good opportunity it gave the park personnel to become better acquainted with volcanic activity, thus assisting them materially in interpreting such activity to the public.

Special Groups and Visitors

Postmaster General Farley and party

Congressmen Crowe, Lundeen, Nichol and Cannon of the Statehood Committee.

Secretary of War Dern and party

Dr. Daniel Poling, President of the International Society of Christian Endeavor.

It is interesting to note that the President and four members of the cabinet have now visited Hawaii National Park

10-23
(May 1929)

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

Hawaii NATIONAL PARK

FILE NO. 207-01.4

SUPT'S ANNUAL REPORT TO DIRECTOR

YEAR 1935

IMPORTANT

This file constitutes a part of the official records of the National Park Service and should not be separated or papers withdrawn without express authority of the official in charge.

All Files should be returned promptly to the File Room. Officials and employees will be held responsible for failure to observe these rules, which are necessary to protect the integrity of the official records.

ARNO B. CAMMERER,
Director.

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
HAWAII NATIONAL PARK
HAWAII

OFFICE OF THE SUPERINTENDENT

July 24, 1935

The Director
National Park Service
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Director:

There is transmitted herewith in duplicate the
Superintendent's Annual Report for Hawaii National Park
for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1935.

This report has been prepared in accordance with
your memorandum of June 7.

Very respectfully,

Edward G. Wingate
Superintendent

INC.
EHW:je

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HAWAII NATIONAL PARK

Edward G. Wingate, Superintendent, Hawaii National Park, Hawaii

GENERAL

✓
Of most importance during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1935 was the general improvement in the appearance of the park accomplished by the Civilian Conservation Corps. Rounding and sloping of road banks and shoulders, naturalistic screen planting, removal of exotic species of trees and plants, trail construction and improvement all conspired to bring Hawaii National Park to the most pleasing state of appearance and general upkeep that has been attained since the park was established.

The completion of the Haleakala road from funds allotted under Public Works was the most important single improvement accomplished during the year.

✓ ADMINISTRATIVE

The problem created by the existence on leased land within the boundaries of the park of the Kilauea Military Camp the lease for which expires on September 30, 1937 and the application made by the Secretary of War for a renewal was temporarily settled when the Secretary of the Interior on July 14, 1934, by letter to the Secretary of War, authorized an extension for five years of the existing lease.

II

On November 30 the Director advised the superintendent that this extension should be drawn up in the form of a permit to be submitted to the Secretary of the Interior for his approval. The preparation of the preliminary draft of this permit and initial contacts with the camp trustees regarding inclusion of certain provisions found desirable from the standpoint of this office was assigned to the park naturalist who has been in close contact with the personnel of the Military Camp for some time. By June 30 this draft had been completed and reviewed by the superintendent. Submission to the Director was withheld pending a visit from the Commanding General of the Hawaiian Department when it was expected that this matter would be the subject of conference.

VOLCANIC PHENOMENA

Of greatest importance to the park as well as the Island of Hawaii was the return of lava to the fire pit in Kilauea Volcano at approximately 2:45 a.m. September 6, 1934. This eruption came with little preliminary warning, such as had been evidenced during previous eruptions. A general alarm was rung and with the exception of the ranger on duty at headquarters, most of the local residents, guests at the hotel and Kilauea Military Camp hastened to the scene of activity. As in the last preceding eruption an almost cyclonic wind was blowing from the northeast carrying the smoke and pumice far to leeward.

III

The outbreak occurred along a semicircular crack which extended several hundred feet across the old floor of the crater in the north corner of the pit, at the foot and partly through the northwest wall, and again breaking through the west and southwest wall about 425 feet above the old floor of the crater. This cracking through the wall while quite common in Mauna Loa eruptions had not before been witnessed at Kilauea. This part of the source crack was about 700 feet in length and from it for several hours poured beautiful cascades of molten lava while to the north and across the old floor were countless fountains some of which resembled water poured from a nozzle of a fireman's hose in their continuous action. Two to four hundred feet into the air these streams of highly gas-charged lava shot forth. This spectacular activity endured for almost 12 hours during which time the floor was raised 70 feet. The activity continued until October 8, 32 days after it commenced. The last glows were seen in the pit at 8 p.m. on that date.

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IV

Since that time Haleakalau has been comparatively quiet, with the exception of landslides and one or two strongish earthquakes. The first occurred on January 2 beneath Kilauea and was strong enough to be generally felt over the entire island, cracking masonry walls in Hilo, starting a landslide at Hakalan which blocked the road, spilled water out of tanks at the Volcano District, etc. The second occurred on June 28, originating somewhere between Kilauea and Hilo, about 14 miles from the Observatory. This was reported as being the strongest felt on the island since 1907 and did some damage in Hilo.

APPROPRIATIONS

The 1935 fiscal year appropriation for this park was \$36,240 which was \$10030 less than 1934. The Emergency Roads and Trails appropriation was \$23,525 and that for Forest Protection and Fire Prevention \$300.

Effective February 1, 10% of the salary deduction was returned and on April 1 the balance was received.

IMPROVEMENTS

Haleakala Road: On February 23, the new highway to the summit of Haleakala, on the Island of Maui, was formally dedicated with much ceremony, including an NBC nation-wide broadcast as well as an hour's program over the Honolulu station.

This road fills a long-felt need as the only way the summit could be reached before was by horseback over a long hard trail. The total cost of this road to the Park Service was \$392,128.26.

Electric Line: In December, 1934 the electric power line from Hilo to the Volcano District was completed at a total cost of approximately \$40,000 to the Interurban Light Company.

Fire Equipment Storehouse: A completely fireproof building of re-enforced concrete was constructed to house the fire equipment belonging to the park. The total cost of this building was \$1,188.10 (FP 311.14)

Surfacing Road, Utility Area: The road through the residential and utility area was surfaced at a cost of \$4,876.80.

Garage, Haleakala Section: A four-car garage to house the Park Service automotive equipment located in the Haleakala section was completed in June, 1935, at a total cost of \$1,863.40.

Picnic Ground and Shelter, Bird Park: Bird Park is a very popular place for picnicing and to fulfill a long-felt need a shelter and picnic ground were established, following the suggestion made by Dr. Meinicke in his report.

Auto Campground Development, Old Prison Camp Site: One shelter and water tank were moved from the old auto campground near Keamukani to the old prison camp to provide for campers. This location is far superior to the former one which is in close proximity to the CCC camp.

EMERGENCY CONSERVATION WORK

Two CCC camps have been in operation during the entire year - one 150 man camp at Kilauea and one 50 man camp at the Haleakala section on Maui.

Many minor construction and improvement projects have been carried on by the enrollees consisting of the following: Construction of 13 miles of telephone line to the summit of Mauna Loa, reducing fire hazards Mokuapahi crater, trail construction Kilauea and Haleakala sections, landscaping road shoulders and areas around residences and other government buildings and minor road construction.

One death, due to accident, occurred on November 30, when enrollee Peter Hale, who was riding on a truck loaded with cinders, fell from the truck and was instantly killed.

Outside of numerous appendicitis cases the health of the boys has been very good and all of them have gained weight.

PERSONNEL

The position of chief ranger was established and on March 16 Ranger J.H. Christ, who had been acting in that capacity was promoted and Ranger J.A. Peck promoted to district ranger in charge of the Haleakala section.

VII

Two new rangers entered on duty during the year - Philip Murray who was transferred from the Petrified Forest effective August 16, 1934 and Hugh H. Waasche, effective December 22. On July 25 Clerk Richmond B. Hodges was promoted to chief clerk at Crater Lake National Park, his position being filled temporarily by three persons until February 9, 1935, when Miss Constance Whitney, who had been transferred from Yellowstone entered on duty.

Word was received to the effect that the position of United States Commissioner would be abolished at the close of June 30, 1935.

EDUCATIONAL ACTIVITIES

The park naturalist continued giving his fine and enthusiastic attention ^{to} the work of the naturalist division. Due to increased demands for service by the public it was found necessary to permanently assign one of the rangers to this division as an assistant to the naturalist.

In order to better the morale of the ranger staff, which previously had been engaged solely in maintenance and protection activities, it was decided to make ^{use} of both the ranger and naturalist staffs for public contact work. This has been achieved by preparing in advance a program of each month's activities and in assigning different members of these staffs to conduct the various scheduled trips. So far this system of rotation has worked satisfactorily and appears to be accomplishing the desired result.

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VIII

A Bell and Howell movie camera was ordered through the San Francisco office at a cost of \$333. One print of the film "Volcanoes" was also purchased at a cost of \$61.06.

The report of the park naturalist has been delayed in preparation and will be submitted separately.

PARK OPERATORS

✓ Volcano House Company: A few long-needed improvements, including a heating system and additional showers were installed at the Volcano House and construction of a clubroom addition was started the latter part of June.

Except during the time of the eruption in September and the early part of October the hotel operated at a loss. However, business began to show an increase in June.

✓ Volcano Photo Studio: The operator, K. Mashafa, who operates under a yearly permit, continued to give satisfactory service to the public.

✓ UNITED STATES GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

The field station known as the Volcano Observatory, continued to operate on a very much curtailed basis since the appropriation for 1935 was only \$6000, leaving only \$400 after deducting the salary of the volcanologist. The position of seismologist was abolished the close of June 30 and the volcanologist transferred to the Park Service.

IX

The staff continued routine observations of the crater, making seismograph and tilt records, measurement of rim cracks and triangulation, though with greatly reduced efficiency.

KILAUEA MILITARY CAMP:

Many improvements were made at the Kilauea Military Camp in the way of renovating cottages and barracks, repairing the roads and walks around the camp, etc. The recreation hall at the old Navy camp was remodeled by the Army, with the aid of FEPA labor, into a moving picture theater. This building is much larger than that belonging to the Army and pictures can be shown to a greater advantage. The kitchen and mess at the Navy camp were also remodeled into a recreation hall for the soldiers. After the Navy closed its recreation camp the buildings were transferred to the Army.

UNIVERSITY OF HAWAII SUMMER SCHOOL

This school began its fifth season June 17 with an enrollment of 84 students, which though smaller than last year, exceeded expectations. Nine different courses are offered and classes are held in the sun-parlor and on the lanai at the Volcano House. In addition to these regular courses there is a series of weekly evening lectures by different instructors and members of the National Park Service staff, under the direction of Park Naturalist Doerr.

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TRAVEL

Park travel decreased by 33,620 persons during the year as compared with the 1934 Travel year.

CATEGORY	1934		1935	
	Cars	Persons	Cars	Persons
GENERAL - - - - -	76,431	228,408	65,745	197,237
KILAUEA MILITARY CAMP - -	782	3,683	678	2,967
HOTEL - - - - -	2,867	8,737	2,431	7,004
GRAND TOTAL - - -	80,080	240,828	68,844	207,208

PUBLICITY

The continuation of the publicity campaign in the Washington office naturally meant some for this park. Also the opening of the Haleakala Road resulted in a great deal of publicity for that section and the park as a whole. The NBC conducted a 15-minute nationwide broadcast during the dedication ceremonies and there was a local program over KGU of one hour.

During the eruption of Halemauau there were two radio broadcasts made from the pit in addition to a great deal of newspaper publicity.

Ranger Philip Murray was designated by the superintendent as responsible for all press releases issuing from this office.

The Hawaii Tourist Bureau began an extensive advertising campaign this year which resulted in additional publicity for the park.

IMPORTANT VISITORS

On July 25 the park was honored by a visit of President Roosevelt and two of his sons, Franklin D. Jr., and John and on August 8 Attorney General and Mrs. Homer S. Cummings. Other prominent visitors included Lincoln Ellsworth, famous explorer; Brigadier General Robert S. Abernethy; Mildred L. Clemens, niece of Mark Twain; Frances Parkinson Keyes, magazine writer; Major General Halstead Doree, commanding Hawaiian Department; Governor Poindexter, Delegate King, Rear Admirals H.E. Yarnell and S. Cannon; Mr. and Mrs. George Putnam (Mrs. Putnam was formerly Amelia Earhart) Ambassador to the United States from the USSR A.A. Troyanovsky; Princess Henri XXIII de Russ and Comte de Kotzebus; Mr. and Mrs. Robert Scripps (Scripps-Howard newspaper syndicate); Admiral Standley; Brigadier General C.H. Lyman (Marine ^{Second} Corps); Assistant Postmaster General Harilee Branch; Mr. and Mrs. Randolph V. Whiting (Masonic Grand Master, Jurisdiction of California) and Mr. William A. Duvall, Executive Officer of the Eastern Star.

XII

PROPOSED PARK EXTENSIONS:

Kalapana: The proposed addition to the park of an area in the Puna District on the Island of Hawaii, known as the Kalapana extension occupied a great deal of the superintendent's time during the late winter and spring of 1935. Upon his arrival in Washington Delegate S.W. King, himself a part Hawaiian, took up with the Director the matter of the proposed addition with the result that after many conferences locally and in Honolulu and considerable correspondence maps were prepared by the Commissioner of Public Lands and together with a description of the boundaries were forwarded to Delegate King on April 23.

This proposed addition includes an historically important region as well as an interesting volcanic area and some scenery of value. It also involves the future welfare of the native and part native families of Kalapana Village who to date have been, due to their isolated location, free from commercial exploitation and the inroads of other races. With the completion of the proposed Kalapana Road to join the Chain of Craters Road in the park, whether completed by the Territory or by the Park Service after the addition is effected, the heretofore simple life of the Kalapana Hawaiians is certain to be greatly disturbed. It was with this thought in mind that many local people, including former Governor L.M. Judd, and former Delegate V.K. Houston, advocated the inclusion of Kalapana Village in the proposed extension.

XIII

This could not be accomplished due to the fact that the inhabitants themselves were fearful of any scheme which would place title to their lands in any federal or territorial agency. The boundary of the proposed addition as finally prepared followed the Director's suggestion that the park be extended so as to surround but not include these villages.

In connection with this proposed addition Mrs. A.C. Blickfelt, one of four heirs of the James Campbell estate suggested a possible donation of the land of Kahaualea (27,000 acres) to the park pending a settlement with the trustees of the estate. This land adjoins and is partially included in the proposed addition.

Proposed Footprint Addition: Following conferences with territorial and Brewer and Company officials, holders of a grazing lease on the land of Kapapala, the Territorial Land Commission had the boundaries of this addition surveyed. A description and map of the area which contains some 5,730 acres was forwarded by the land commission to Delegate King in Washington at the same time similar information was forwarded relative to the Kalapana addition.

This addition, together with the Kalapana addition, have been included in a bill drafted by Delegate King, which would authorize the Secretary of the Interior to accept title to these lands for park purposes and also permit his acceptance of adjoining lands by donation.

✓



Attorney General Homer S. Cummings arriving in Hilo



The Governor and party in front of the Volcano House.
Left to right: C. S. Wightman, Commander R. McConnell,
Hon. J. J. Banks, George Lycurgus, Gov. J. B. Poindexter,
Rear Admiral C. W. Cole, and the Superintendent.



Ambassador to the US from USSR, A. A. Troyanovsky and
party at the Volcano House.



Haleakala road dedication ceremony. Left to right; Edward C. Wingate, Mr. Worth Aiken, Maui Kamaaina, Secretary of the Territory Arthur H. Greene.

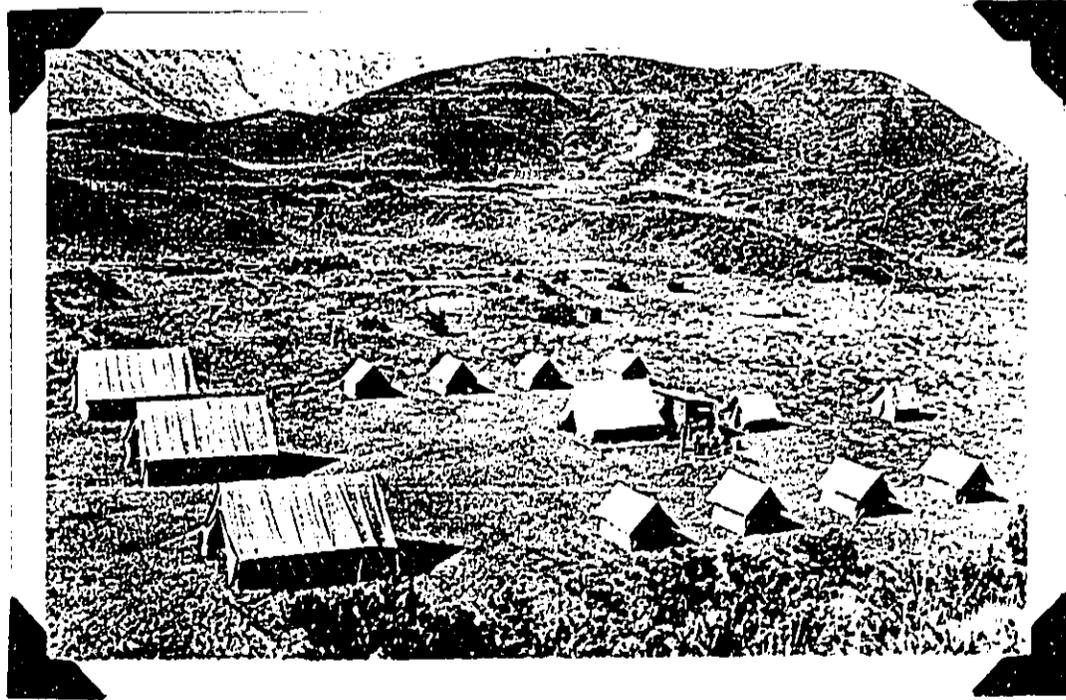


Mr. and Mrs. George Palmer Putnam (Amelia H. Phart)

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The New Electric System, Hawaii National Park
Station transformer at the Volcano House.



ECW Camp in Haleakala Crater

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July 26, 1935

The Director
National Park Service
Washington, DC

Dear Mr. Director:

There is transmitted in duplicate the annual report
for the naturalist department in this park, for the 1935
fiscal year.

Very respectfully

Edward G. Wingate
Superintendent

Encl.
CC - Ansel Hall
CW

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ANNUAL REPORT
OF
EDUCATIONAL ACTIVITIES
IN
HAWAII NATIONAL PARK

1933

By

John E. Doerr, Jr.

Associate Park Naturalist

GENERAL

June 30, 1935 marks the end of the fourth year of naturalist activities in Hawaii National Park. The year which has just closed has been an outstanding one from the standpoint of the number of activities as well as attendance. During the fiscal year 1935, 42,500 educational contacts were made. That figure represents an increase of 15,768 contacts over the year 1934. Approximately 7,000 of the increase may be accounted for by the 32 days of volcanic activity at Kilauea. The remainder of the increase was due to a number of things, not the least of which was that throughout the year the park naturalist had the part-time assistance of at least one ranger. With such assistance it was possible to offer the visiting public a greater number and variety of activities. Throughout the year there was an appreciable increase in the number of mainland visitors arriving on regular steamers and an increase in the number of passengers arriving on world cruise ships.

SUMMARY OF EDUCATIONAL CONTACTS

The charts accompanying this report give the statistics of educational contacts. The charts are as follows:

No. 1 - Summary of Educational Activities July, 1934 to July, 1935

No. 2 - Comparative Summary of Educational Activities for the Fiscal Years 1933, 1934 and 1935.

THE NATURALIST STAFF IN HAWAII NATIONAL PARK

Throughout the year the naturalist staff consisted of one permanent employee, the park naturalist; a temporary ranger naturalist for one month, and a permanent ranger assigned to part-time duty with the park naturalist. In addition, the permanent rangers assisted in educational activities on world cruise boat days and at such other times when large groups of visitors were in the park.

DESCRIPTION OF EDUCATIONAL ACTIVITIES DURING THE YEAR

General: The educational activities during the year may be described under three headings, namely (1) field activities, including contacts with visitors and special studies; (2) museum and lecture activities; and (3) office and laboratory activities.

Field Activities: There were 8,079 contacts made on guided field trips. That figure represents an increase of 3,222 over the year 1934. Guided trips included the following:

General Park Tour which included a drive of approximately 30 miles over park roads, stops being made on the north rim of Kilauea crater, at the Thurston Lava Tube, fern jungle, Kilauea Iki Lookout, at various craters along the Chain of Craters, at Halemauau Lookout and at the earthquake cracks in the Kau desert. Three to four hours is required for this tour.

The general park tour has been popular with all groups of visitors, those spending several days in the park, as well as those spending only a few hours. On this tour one has an opportunity to get a broad view of the characteristics of Kilauea and a good introduction to the vegetation of the wet forest zone.

The Short Park Tour which includes a drive of approximately 15 miles over park roads, stops being made at the Thurston Lava Tube, Kilauea Iki Lookout, Keanakakoi Lookout, Halemaumau, and Uwekahuna museum on the west rim of Kilauea Crater. From one to two hours is required for this trip. This trip, while much too hurried, has been arranged particularly for those visitors spending two hours or less in the park. In conducting this tour we attempted to give just as much of the story of Hawaiian volcanic activity as possible.

The hike to Mauna Iki and the Footprints was one of the most popular guided hiking trips. On this trip visitors had an opportunity to study the the vegetation in the desert section of Kea, "aa" and pahoehoe" lava, ancient and recent lava flows, wind erosion and deposition, the human footprints in volcanic ash, volcanic products such as mud raindrops and Pele's hair, the hot spots in the Mauna Iki flow of 1920, numerous fantastic lava formations and the major geological features along a portion of the Kea rift. The Mauna Iki hike requires from three to four hours, covering a distance of five miles.

The Bard Park hike was popular throughout the year, particularly so with people spending several days in the park. This hike, a distance of $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles, required from one to three hours, depending on the interest of the groups. On this trip the groups had an opportunity to study the "ki-puka" forest composed of a number of species of trees which are interesting botanically as well as from the standpoint of importance of the various trees to ancient Hawaiian life.

From time to time guided hikes were made over the Halemauau trail across the floor of Kilauea Crater; to the Giant Koa tree; to Hapau Crater; Hilina Pali; Pun Haluhulu; Mauna Loa, Kilauea Iki Crater; and along the Steaming Bluff-Sandalwood Trail. On each of these hikes the groups had an opportunity to study particular volcanic features, special phases of botany and history.

Throughout the year field studies were carried on by the naturalist staff. The major field projects were as follows: The marking of several nature trails with metal labels was carried on along the Bird Park Trail, Lava Tube Trail, Halemauau Trail, Kilauea Iki Trail and Sandalwood Trail. Approximately 200 plant specimens were prepared for reference and exhibit purposes by temporary ranger-naturalist Harold Morley. Ranger S.H. Lamb carried on a special study of the silversword in the Haleakala Section of the park. From time to time the park naturalist served in an advisory capacity with the landscape division and on ECF projects. A trail and forest map of Bird Park was prepared. The park naturalist also made field studies in connection with the preparation of the museum development plan.

MUSEUM AND LECTURE ACTIVITIES

During the year 16,438 people visited the museum. The outstanding addition to museum equipment was the relief models of Kilauea and Hualalai. From time to time exhibits of lava specimens were changed. Lack of funds made it impossible to make any appreciable improvements in museum exhibits.

During the year 255 illustrated lectures were given in the park. Of these, 196 were given at Uwekahuna lecture hall, 53 at Halemaunau, Lava Tube, Army Camp and the CCC camp. The total attendance at lectures in the park was 16,893, an increase of 7,969 over the previous year. Nine official lectures were given outside the park, with an attendance of 1090. This is a great decrease over 1934. Due to the pressure of work in the park it was impossible to accept ^{all} invitations to lecture outside the park, and too, during the year 1934 a number of the outside lectures given were in connection with extension teaching for the University of Hawaii.

During the eruption in September and October three radio talks were given by the park naturalist, two over station KGU, one over the NBC hookup.

During the volcano session of the University of Hawaii summer school, the naturalist staff cooperated with the university instructors in giving a series of evening lectures at the hotel. These proved very popular with the local people. Our experience in holding lectures at the hotel demonstrated the need for better lecture hall facilities in the park.

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OFFICE AND LABORATORY ACTIVITIES

Routine office duties were carried on by the park naturalist assisted part time by a permanent ranger assigned to duty with the naturalist. Routine office duties included regular and special reports, handling correspondence, filing, library materials, preparation of programs of activities and preparing an occasional press memorandum.

Special office activities included the preparation of the preliminary draft of the permit for the Kilauea Military Camp, the preparation of a bibliography on the park, museum development plan, photographic history of the eruption, cataloging the books of the park library and carrying on the necessary amount of study of the literature on the region.

Routine laboratory work of preparing and maintaining lecture materials, museum exhibits, nature trail markers and power plant at Uwekahuna were carried on by the naturalist staff. An appreciable amount of time was spent in issuing certificates of membership in Hui O Pele Hawaii. During the year approximately 520 certificates were issued through the naturalist's office. Special laboratory work included arranging the sequence and titles for the Hawaii Section of the film Glimpses of our National Parks, preparing label copy for nature trail signs, drafting museum labels, charts and sketch maps, filling requests for specimens of lava and consulting with the landscape division regarding the proposed naturalist building.

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VIII

PROMINENT VISITORS SERVED

Franklin D. Roosevelt, President of the United States

Attorney General and Mrs. Homer S. Cummings

Lincoln Ellsworth, Antarctic explorer

General H. Dorse, US Army

Brig. Gen. Robert S. Abernethy, US Army

Joseph B. Poindexter, Governor of the Territory of Hawaii

Dr. Rufus M. Bagg, Chairman Dept. of Geology, Lawrence College

Mrs. Anna L. Burdick, US Office of Education

Prof. E.W. Skeats, Chairman Dept. of Geology, Melbourne University

Mr. and Mrs. Sun Fo, Shanghai, China

Mrs. Grace M. Poole, Pres. Federated Women's Clubs of America

Amelia Earhart Pitman

A.A. Troyanovsky, USSR ambassador to the United States

Maj. Gen. and Mrs. George E. Leach, Chief of National Guard Bureau

CONCLUSIONS

The year just ended shows an appreciable increase in the number of educational contacts. In that respect the year has been one of satisfactory accomplishment. Due to the fact that so much of the time of the small staff was needed in actual contact with the visiting public, it was impossible to accomplish all that we hoped to do toward completing certain projects and expanding naturalist activities. We have been busy, to say the least, and yet there are numerous projects needing attention and study. So far our activities have been sufficiently numerous and varied to attract not only the people visiting here for the first time but also many people returning for a second, third or fourth visit. We have not exhausted the possibilities of educational development. Plans have been made for educational development, but due to our small staff, the numerous demands on their time, lack of equipment and small appropriations it has been impossible to do more than just plan. In order to keep pace with other phases of development in the park, in order that visitors (first-timers and come-backers) may gain maximum of appreciation of the region, I feel that the immediate future should bring some major accomplishments of development. An educational program for the Haleakala section of the park should be established, a number of the features of the museum development plan should be constructed during the coming year, there is need for better building facilities for contacting the public. There are many opportunities for research and for interpreting the results of research to the public.

X

To accomplish these things and at the same time keep up with the present program of activities we need an increase in staff, additional office, laboratory and public contact buildings; and museum laboratory, lecture hall and office equipment. My experience here during four years of public contact work definitely indicates that the features of this park lend themselves to interpretation. As yet we have not reached a maximum in a balanced, efficient, interesting and inspiring program of interpretation.

10-23
(May 1929)

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

Hawaii NATIONAL PARK

FILE NO. 207-01.4

SUPT'S ANNUAL REPORT TO DIRECTOR

YEAR 1934

IMPORTANT

This file constitutes a part of the official records of the National Park Service and should not be separated or papers withdrawn without express authority of the official in charge. All Files should be returned promptly to the File Room. Officials and employees will be held responsible for failure to observe these rules, which are necessary to protect the integrity of the official records.

ARNO B. CAMMERER,
Director.

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UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
HAWAII NATIONAL PARK

OFFICE OF THE SUPERINTENDENT

HAWAII August 14, 1934

The Director,
National Park Service,
Washington D.C.

Dear Mr. Director:

Transmitted herewith is the annual report of Hawaii National Park for the year ending June 30, 1934 as requested in Office Order No. 274.

The Park Naturalist's report is not yet ready and rather than hold up this administrative report, I am sending it along with this report omitted. The Naturalist report will be forwarded as soon as prepared.

Very respectfully,

Edward C. Wingate,
Superintendent.

E.C.W:ga

HAWAII NATIONAL PARK

Edward G. Wingate, Superintendent, Hawaii National Park, Hawaii

GENERAL

The fiscal year ending June 30, 1934 was a year of change with several events occurring of importance both to the Park and to the surrounding community.

ADMINISTRATIVE

On November 16 Mr. E. G. Wingate, Associate Engineer, U. S. Geological Survey, stationed at the Volcano Observatory, took the oath of office as Park Superintendent succeeding Mr. E. P. Leavitt, who had been transferred to fill a vacancy in the Superintendency at Mesa Verde National Park, Colorado.

II

VOLCANIC PHENOMENA

At 5:42 A. M. December 2, Kolanawoewo, the summit crater on Manna Loa became active. This eruption had been expected to mature a month earlier by scientists at the Volcano Observatory who based their expectation on a study of all available data. Considering that this volcano is studied only through very infrequent field trips, data from the seismograms and statistics on the frequency of Manna Loa outbreaks their guarded prediction was well made. A scientific party with Park Naturalist Doerr in charge and including Dr. T. A. Jagger of the Volcano Observatory was immediately dispatched on horse to the scene of activity.

The eruption continued until December 18 and except for the first half day was entirely confined within the crater where about two square miles were covered with pahoehoe lava for a depth of from 1 to 40 feet.

The activity presented a wonderful spectacle by night and the fiery glow could be seen from hills back of Honolulu 190 miles distant.

III

Eighty five persons made the difficult three day ascent by trail and a total of 229 took advantage of the service offered by the Inter-Island Airways to witness the eruption by air. This was the first time commercial planes had operated at an eruption in Hawaii.

Throughout the year Kilauea Volcano remained without any surface activity and was unusually quiet.

APPROPRIATIONS

The Park operated on an appropriation of \$45,270 which compares with a total of \$51,100 the year previous. However, of the total appropriated \$12,330 was held in reserve the balance being available for actual operation. Compensation deductions during the year amounted to \$1,211.38. For forest protection and fire prevention \$520 was appropriated.

From Public Works funds \$12,500 was allotted the park for structures and parts and non-structure improvements including fixed equipment. In addition to the allotment of \$501,000 for construction of the Haleakala and Haleamannu-Bird Park Roads reported in the annual report for 1933, \$10,000 was made available by transfer for the completion of the latter project.

IV

✓ On December 21 advices were received that an allotment of \$121,373 had been made available from Emergency Conservation Funds for the operation of a 300 man Civilian Conservation Corp Camp for a six months period.

✓ The Park also received the benefit of work done by a Civil Works crew of 50 men who were employed from December 15, until May 1. A total of \$11,939.46 was expended.

IMPROVEMENTS

✓ Mauna Loa Telephone Line. An extension of this line from the shelter at Pun Ulaala to the summit crater was made during the eruption in December. The Commanding Officer of the Kilauea Military Camp suggested this extension and offered both necessary wire and men for the job. This construction was an emergency work in which local plantations and ranches, the Army, the Coast Guard and the National Park cooperated with much credit due to each organization. The ten miles of line thus added is a permanent improvement of great value to the Park and the community.

✓ Haleakalā-Bird Park Road. This project consisting of 4.76 miles of paved road including ample parking areas at Haleakalā, Uwekahuna Museum and a turn around at Bird Park was completed on March 30. A circle trip around the entire Kilauea Crater is now possible.

✓ Haleakalā Road. Work was commenced on October 3, 1933 and at the end of the fiscal year was fifty percent complete. The project is 10.66 miles in length extending from the Park boundary where it connects with the Territorial Road and runs to the summit of Haleakalā. The road is hard surfaced and is 14 feet from shoulder to shoulder and on curves 22 feet.

✓ Employees Quarters. One new rangers quarters was completed in the residence area on December 23 and is the most up to date of the Park residences.

✓ Comfort Station Lava Tube. This structure of concrete, stone masonry, and galvanized iron was completed during May.

✓ Fire Equipment Storehouse and Garage. Work on this all-concrete and galvanized building was commenced in April but due to the strike of longshoremen on the Pacific Coast was only 40 percent complete on June 30 since shipment of steel windows was necessarily delayed.

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✓ Paranet Lookouts. Ninety-six percent of this project was complete at the end of the year. It consisted of erecting stone masonry walls at various lookout points in the Kilauea Section and along steep embankments beside roads.

Building Reconditioning for Elimination of Fire Hazard. Strike conditions again prevented completion of this project which was only two percent complete on June 30.

✓ Paa Huluhulu Trail. For the first time since the Park was established trail work had the direct supervision of a Landscape Architect and this project, consisting of approximately one and one half miles of trail, is now the standard for trail construction in this Park.

✓ Civilian Conservation Corps Improvements. Projects undertaken during the first six months enrollment period included rounding and sloping of road shoulders throughout the entire park road system with planting of grass to prevent erosion; reduction of fire hazards by clearing back all dead timber, brush and fern and removing the highly inflammable false-staghorn fern for a distance of twenty to fifty feet along all roadsides, also clearing out all dead standing or down timber in the Kipuka Puzulu and Chain of Craters areas; burning of all insect infested trees; eradication of exotic plants such as the blackberry, morning-glory and evening primrose; construction of three miles of cattle and goat proof fence and three miles of foot paths in Kipuka Puzulu. In a summary of Park Activities prepared for the Governor of the Territory the Superintendent stated that on a smaller scale this work might well be made permanent.

VIII

✓ Civil Works Improvements. Under this relief project all employees quarters, the Uuolohama Museum and the Volcano Observatory were painted; the Hilina Pali road was improved and two culverts with stone masonry head walls were constructed; the parking area at the Volcano House was enlarged by grading and grubbing; the Park utility area road was graded and widened; dead timber was removed and progress made in the extermination of morning glories in Kipuka Puuulu; exotic plants were removed by grubbing in the residence area and a short connecting road constructed joining the new and old roads to Kipuka Puuulu (Bird Park).

✓ Hui o Pele Shelter. Twenty five hundred dollars was made available by the Hui o Pele at the request of the Superintendent for construction of a rest house at the summit of Mauna Loa. Work commenced in January and with the exception of painting had been entirely completed by June 30.

PERSONNEL

There were three new Laborer positions established during the year. Two vacancies in the ranger staff were created one by dismissal and the other by resignation. Only one of those ranger vacancies was filled during the year but authority for filling the other was received in June. On October 9 the permanent position of Senior Laborer Mechanic was filled and that of Senior Laborer Carpenter on September 16. Vacant positions on June 30 were Chief Ranger, Commissioner, Park Ranger position 13, two Seasonal Ranger and three Senior Laborer Carpenter. Total positions authorized at the end of the year was twenty six.

✓ United States Commissioner. A bill was presented and passed by Congress authorizing any U. S. Commissioner duly appointed by the United States District Court for the Territory of Hawaii to hear and act upon infringements of rules and regulations of the National Park.

PARK OPERATORS

✓ Volcano House Company. After suffering losses continuously each month since taking over the operation of the Volcano House hotel property a year and a half ago in January business began to pick up and in the last six months has shown an increasing profit. Much of this must go to offset previous losses and to the making of long needed repairs and improvements. The management was desirous of obtaining a new contract and a reduction in license fee. The whole matter of a new contract and reincorporation is to be made the subject of study by Park Service accountants.

✓ Volcano Photo Studio. This operator working under a yearly contract continued to give good service to the public.

UNITED STATES GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

The field station of this organization known as the Volcano Observatory continued operation during the year but on a greatly curtailed basis. The outlook for 1935 is discouraging. Federal appropriations were reduced to a bare \$6,000 which was little more than enough to cover the salary of the Volcanologist. Available funds in the Volcano Research Association treasury made it possible for that organization to assist in payment of salaries during the year. All salaries were reduced one third and the Association paid three fifths of the reduced salaries. This assistance due to depressed business conditions and the feeling that the Government has not properly supported the work will not be forthcoming during 1935. The Association treasury is depleted and member business firms refuse to carry the burden longer.

The small staff continued routine observation of Kilauea through seismograph and tilt records, measurement of rim cracks, spirit levels and triangulation though with a greatly reduced efficiency. Three field trips were made to the summit of Mauna Loa.

KILAUEA MILITARY CAMP

The camp continued operation throughout the year. Several new stone barracks holding eight men each were added and constitute the only major improvement. The War Department's request for a permit or license to operate the camp for a twenty year period after the expiration of the present lease was refused by the Secretary of the Interior in a letter dated September 9 on the grounds that he was without legal authority to grant such a request. Early in the spring of 1934 the matter was brought by camp authorities to the attention of the local press, American Legion and other organizations with the result that for several months a campaign at times heated and biased was waged in behalf of the camp. Upon further request for consideration by the War Department the Director of the National Park Service requested a report on the situation from the Superintendent of this park which was prepared and submitted on June 17.

UNIVERSITY OF HAWAII SUMMER SCHOOL

This summer school held each year at Kilauea Volcano began its fourth season in June with the largest enrollment in history. One hundred students were registered and eight different courses offered carrying University credit. Classes were held in the sun parlor of the Volcano House and on the broad lanai. Supplementing the regular courses a series of weekly community lectures were given by members of the school faculty. These evening programs were conducted by the Park Naturalist.

EDUCATIONAL ACTIVITIES

The naturalist and educational activities of the park were further expanded during the year. Our new ranger who had passed the Junior Park Naturalist examination was assigned to part time duty in this division and is the Park Naturalists regular assistant. A new motion picture projector was purchased, also relief maps of the Kilauea and Hualalai volcanoes. A report of Naturalist activities by the Park Naturalist is attached.

TRAVEL

A general increase in park visitors has been shown through the year. The method of computing actual visitors as registered on the traffic counter was given careful study and a revision made which it is believed will reflect an accurate picture of park travel.

	<u>1933</u>		<u>1934</u>	
	<u>Cars</u>	<u>Persons</u>	<u>Cars</u>	<u>Persons</u>
General	68,352	229,297	76,787	229,483
Kilauea Military and Navy Camps	356	3,057	684	3,390
Hotel	<u>1,513</u>	<u>5,336</u>	<u>2,620</u>	<u>8,124</u>
Grand Totals	70,221	237,690	80,091	240,997

SEP 30 1934

XIV

TRAVEL

A general increase in park visitors has been shown through the year. The method of computing actual visitors as registered on the traffic counter was given careful study and a revision made which it is believed will reflect an accurate picture of park travel.

	<u>1933</u>		<u>1934</u>	
	<u>Cars</u>	<u>Persons</u>	<u>Cars</u>	<u>Persons</u>
General	36,279	113,594	29,133	146,549
Kilauea Military Camp	234	2,025	446	2,233
Hotel	<u>1,084</u>	<u>3,833</u>	<u>1,737</u>	<u>5,296</u>
Grand Totals	37,597	119,457	31,325	154,078

PUBLICITY

The designation by the Secretary of the Interior of 1934 as a "National Park Year" has resulted in much publicity being given the park in the local press. This office participated with frequent press releases concerning the Mauna Loa eruption, Civilian Conservation Corps, Civil Works and regular park activities. One local paper took a particularly critical attitude toward the park and the Interior Department during the discussions concerning the lease to the Kilauea Military Camp. The editor of this paper went so far as to state publicly that he would be happy to be the instigator of as much ill will toward the park as possible if the lease to the camp was not renewed.

IMPORTANT VISITORS

The Secretary of the Navy, Honorable Claude A. Swanson visited the park October 8 and 9. Major General Brint Wells, Commanding Officer of the Hawaiian Division was a December visitor and Admiral H. E. Yarnell, in charge Pearl Harbor Naval Base was a visitor in April. Lt. Commander Knefler McGinnis, who commanded a trans-Pacific flight of six Navy planes, visited the park in company with Admiral A. W. Johnson. Commander McGinnis later returned bringing his wife for a day in the Park. Other prominent visitors included Honorable Montague Paske-Smith, British Consul in Honolulu; Hendrik W. Van Loon, Historian; Otis Skinner actor of note; Dr. D. L. Crawford, President University of Hawaii and Dr. Walter Dexter, President of Whittier College California.

PROPOSED ADDITIONS TO THE PARK

Negotiations were completed with C. Brewer and Company agents for the Kapapala Ranch whereby the foot-print area in the Kau Desert is to be added to the park. The new boundary has not as yet been surveyed by Territorial Engineers.

XVII

The possibility of adding the Kalapana area to the park was given much study and the plan to include lands surrounding the village of Kalapana thus affording the native Hawaiians protection from exploitation seems to meet with considerable local support.

ANIMAL LIFE

There appears to have been a considerable decrease in the number of wild goats roaming the desert country south of the volcano. Wild pigs are plentiful and occasional burros are seen on the arid lava plains near the sea coast. Damage to our forests from these sources has become almost negligible. Rats and mice continue to be a pest.



December 2, 1933. Approaching
summit eruption of Mauna Loa
from the east via Inter-Island
Silorsky. Note fume columns.
Photo by Hilo Photo Supply (Mr.
Pung) from elve. about 14000 ft.



December 2, 1933. Looking south-
westerly through Crater of Moku-
weewe, the new silvery, pahoehoe
flows plainly shown. Photo by
Hilo Photo Supply (Mr. Pung) from
elve. about 14,000 ft.



December 2, 1933. View in main Crater, looking west. Note line of fountains at the source of the flows. Photo by Hilo Photo Supply (Mr. Pung) from elve. about 14000'



December 2, 1933. Showing line of fountains making cascades into south pit of Mokuaweoweo and Lua Hohoni ("Smelly Crater") on the left. At the extreme right, the fountains in the main crater can be seen. The black area in left foreground is the 1926 lava flows. Photo by Hilo Photo Supply (Mr. Pung) from elve. about 14,000 feet.



Group of officials and spectators at official opening of Halomannu-Uweolomnu-
 3rd Park road on April 15. Numbers are as follows:

1933

1. Chas. F. Loomis, Director, Institute of Pacific Relations, Honolulu.
2. John H. Deery, Jr., Park Naturalist.
3. Hermann Rohrer, Manager, Albers Bros. Milling Co., Honolulu.
4. Nathan Gordon, Resident Engineer, Bureau of Public Works.
5. Betham G. Haverburgh, Camp Director, CCC.
6. James Henderson, President, Hilo Electric Light Co.
7. Edward G. Winge, Park Superintendent.
8. Samuel Spencer, Chairman Board of Supervisors, County of Hawaii.
9. Leslie W. Branch, Manager, Hawaii Telephone System, Hilo.
10. Louis S. Rothschild, Rothschild Repair Shop, Honolulu.
11. Herrel S. Sager, Associate Architect.



CCC boys, Kamehameha Day, Hilo



Hii O Pele Rest House
(Summit of Mauna Loa)



Rock Crusher, Haleakala Road

10-23
(May 1929)

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
Hawaii NATIONAL PARK

FILE NO. 207-01.4

SUPT'S ANNUAL REPORT TO DIRECTOR

YEAR 1933

IMPORTANT

This file constitutes a part of the official records of the National Park Service and should not be separated or papers withdrawn without express authority of the official in charge. All Files should be returned promptly to the File Room. Officials and employes will be held responsible for failure to observe these rules, which are necessary to protect the integrity of the official records.

ARNO B. CAMMERER,
Director.

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UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
HAWAII NATIONAL PARK
HAWAII

OFFICE OF THE SUPERINTENDENT

August 20, 1933

The Director,
Office of National Parks, Buildings and Reservations,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Director:

I am transmitting herewith the annual report of Hawaii National Park for the travel year ending September 30, 1933, as called for in your letter of July 13.

A copy of the annual report of the Park Naturalist, and a set of photographs of new activities, will follow by next boat mail.

Very respectfully,

E. P. Leavitt,
Superintendent.

HAWAII NATIONAL PARK

E. P. Leavitt, Superintendent, Hawaii National Park, Hawaii

General

1933

The year just past was one of steady and regular improvement in National Park Service facilities and accommodations, but with no outstanding or spectacular events.

✓ Volcanic Phenomena

Halemauau disappointed everyone this year by remaining inactive. There was about the same amount of steam activity, earthquakes, tilt, and tremor to indicate that the volcano was still very much alive, but that pressure had not been built up sufficiently to bring about a return of molten lava.

✓ Appropriations

The park appropriated on an appropriation of \$51,100, which compares with \$54,600 for the previous year. Due to leaving certain authorized positions unfilled and the reductions made in the salaries of park employees, the savings impounded and returned to the Treasury from the park amounted to \$5,489.80.

II

There was an appropriation of \$430 for forest protection and fire prevention. There were no new allotments under the roads and trails appropriation. Two hundred thousand dollars, which had been set up for the Haleakala road, was withdrawn in January. An allotment of \$516,000 was later made from the public works program funds, from which \$400,000 is for the Haleakala road, \$101,000 for the Halemauuku-Uwekahuna-Bird Park road, and \$15,000 for minor road and trail projects.

Improvements

✓ Water System. An underground concrete reservoir holding approximately 66,000 gallons was constructed to store surplus water collected from the roofs of buildings during the rainy season. A gravity flow system of collecting mains, 2200 feet long, the pipe ranging in size from two to four inches, was also put in. A small pump house was built and a gasoline engine installed for pumping this water back to the tanks at each building when needed during periods of low rainfall or when a water shortage exists. This pump also furnishes an auxiliary fire protection service in that water can be pumped back through the mains for this purpose.

185

III

✓ Machine Shop. A machine shop, consisting of a frame building 25 feet by 36 feet 4 inches in size, concrete floor and work pit, was constructed.

✓ Minor Building Projects. A small garage at Uvokahuna, and office and porch roof at the warehouse, the addition of a back porch to three Government cottages were improvements made during the year.

✓ Halemauuan Guard Rail. A protective fence at the tourist lookout at the edge of the fire pit Halemauuan was erected during the year and the area back of the fence graded and smoothed out.

✓ Thurston Lava Tube Trail. The trails leading to and from the Thurston Lava Tube were improved and paved for the entire distance. The wood rail at the lookout was replaced by a stone parapet wall and the nearby entrance-way to the crater paved and marked by dry rock walls.

✓ Mauna Loa Telephone Line. Through the cooperation of the United States Army, who provided most of the material and the labor, a telephone line between park headquarters and the rest house on Mauna Loa was built this spring.

✓ Red Hill Shelter. In connection with the improvements and repairs in the upper Mauna Loa trail which were continued during the year, the Red Hill shelter was improved by building a fence around the area, putting up a stable for four horses and two toilet buildings, and making necessary repairs to the shelter building itself.

✓ Personnel

Five seasonal per diem positions in Hawaii National Park were made permanent appointive positions during the year. The authorized staff of the park now numbers 23 positions, six of which are still unfilled. Two are permanent positions and four are seasonal positions. The permanent positions unfilled are those of United States Commissioner and Chief Ranger.

✓ United States Commissioner. Legislation to authorize the superintendent of the park to serve as United States Commissioner failed to pass Congress, objection being made on the ground that it involved a combination of executive and judicial duties. Plans are being worked out to make use of the nearest United States Commissioner to the Kilauea and Haleakala sections of the park when needed.

Kilauea Volcano House Sale

The Inter-Island Steam Navigation Company brought suit against the Kilauea Volcano House Company in December for indebtedness of \$143,986.63. The Volcano House Company confessed judgment, and the physical property was sold at public auction on December 29, 1932. Mr. George Lycurgus was the highest bidder, the bid being \$300 for the property. He immediately applied for the transfer of the operating contract, and this was granted by the Secretary of the Interior on March 15.

On January 20 the Inter-Island Company discontinued the sale of their Saturday and Sunday trip to the Hilo region and the park, substituting therefor a two-day around-the-island trip. On the new trip the tourists spend Saturday night at Kona Inn (owned by the Inter-Island Company), and return to Hilo Sunday afternoon in time to take the boat back to Honolulu. This makes a hurried trip. At first only a very short time was spent in the park, and box lunches were served by Inter-Island subsidiaries, giving that company all of the revenues received from tourist business to this island. Through pressure from the Park Service and the Chamber of Commerce they later changed their schedules to provide more time in the park and to patronize the Volcano House and the Waimea Hotel in the procurement of lunches.

VI

The loss of tourist trade at the Volcano House has made it impossible for Mr. Lycurgus, the new manager, to make any profit, even with all the various economies adopted. Local patronage, however, is being gradually built up by the special low rates provided, and it is hoped that the hotel can soon be made self-supporting until business conditions become better, or volcanic activity returns again to stay.

✓ United States Geological Survey

The United States Geological Survey field station in the park has been seriously crippled by reductions in appropriations, and would have had to practically close up had it not been for the cooperation of the Hawaiian Volcano Research Association. With staff reduced to the minimum necessary to carry on the work, two-fifths of the salaries are paid by the Federal Government, while the Research Association is carrying three-fifths of the salaries and practically all of the operating expenses.

✓ Kilauea Military Camp

The Kilauea Military Camp has continued to make improvements, having constructed an incinerator during the year and three stone barracks buildings for the permanent staff, each building holding eight enlisted men.

VII

Educational Activities

For the third season the University of Hawaii, with the cooperation of the National Park Service, offered summer school courses in the park. This year there were five courses: One in botany, with an enrollment of 19; two in geology, the first in volcanology, with an enrollment of 34, and the second in Hawaiian geography, with an enrollment of 38; two in education, the first, "Problems of the Classroom Teacher," with an enrollment of 50, the second, "Curriculum Practicum," with an enrollment of 8; and one course in English, "Interpretation of the Short Story," with an enrollment of 14.

There were 63 registrants in the school with a teaching staff of five instructors headed by Benjamin O. Wist, Dean of Education. Most of the students were teachers. Fifty-four were residents of the Island of Hawaii, Oahu contributed seven, Maui one, and the mainland one. Plans are under way for a further extension of this summer school service for next year.

VIII

National Park Service Activities

✓ Educational Activities. The educational program of the park has been extended and developed considerably during the year. A park ranger has been assigned to assist regularly in the educational work, and other rangers are called upon from time to time. Many trips to points of interest have been developed, and a special effort has been made to interest the local people, with gratifying success. A summary of activities will be found in the annual report of the park naturalist.

✓ Extension Courses. Park Naturalist Doerr conducted an extension course in nature study in the volcano region under the auspices of the University of Hawaii last fall, with an enrollment of 40, most of whom were teachers. The course was a combination of lectures and field trips. Arrangements have been made for two similar courses to be conducted during the school year 1933-1934.

IX

Travel

The number of people making use of park facilities is constantly increasing. An automatic traffic counter for counting automobile traffic shows an average of three or four hundred cars per day passing our administration building. The following table gives statistics:

	<u>1932</u>		<u>1933</u>	
	<u>Cars</u>	<u>Persons</u>	<u>Cars</u>	<u>Persons</u>
General	37,079	139,772		
Kilauea Military Camp	1,828	3,690		
Hotel and Summer Camp	<u>1,771</u>	<u>6,301</u>		
Grand Totals	40,678	139,663		

Publicity

The park received a great deal of publicity during the past year. Items of local interest were sent out regularly to all the newspapers in the Territory and were used. Nature Notes were printed extensively. Three radio broadcasts were given, two from the Volcano House in the park and one from Honolulu, using both Radio Stations KHMZ and KGU. Information circulars were given a wider and greater distribution during the past year than ever before.

Important Visitors

William Atherton DuPuy, executive assistant to Secretary Wilbur, visited the park in September; Congressman Edward T. Taylor, of Colorado, Chairman of the Interior Department Appropriation Committee, was a park visitor in July.

Delegate Victor S. K. Houston, Delegate Lincoln L. McCandless, Governor Lawrence M. Judd, Secretary of Hawaii Raymond C. Brown, and other prominent Territorial officials made several park visits during the year.

✓ Proposed Additions to the Park

Negotiations have been under way by which the foot-print area in the Kau Desert may be added to the park. This is Territorial land, and Governor Judd has agreed to the extension, but the question is still being negotiated with the Kapapala Ranch, who have a 21-year grazing lease on a portion of the land. It is essential that their cooperation be secured in order to get a suitable area for an entrance station on the Kau side with room for automobile parking and barn and stable. The park will also have to secure water from the Kapapala Ranch system, so it is essential that their cooperation and good will be secured in the addition, if possible.

Other areas suggested for consideration being studied are the Fern Forest region back of the Volcano House, the whole of the Mapeu Crater, the Keanhon Landing, and the Kalapana area, including the black sand beach. Each of these areas would be of value to the park and should be added if practicable. Economic conditions, however, have made it necessary to postpone definite consideration until a future time.

XII

Efforts of the Territory to obtain the 1.9 acres on which the Thurston Lava Tube is situated, and which is owned by the Campbell Estate, at a reasonable price, have been so far unavailing. The appraised value of the land is \$47.50. The Campbell Estate seeks \$1,000. Condemnation suit will probably be necessary in order to secure title.

✓ Animal Life

The only native animal life in the park is the birds. They are apparently increasing in numbers, although many of the more important native birds have long since become extinct. Most of the animals are domestic animals that have run wild and are injurious to the park flora; hence are considered as predatory animals. These include, in the order of their importance, wild goats, pigs, burros, and occasional cattle, dogs, and cats. Rats are a great pest, and some years ago the mongoose was imported to control them, but this has not proven successful. The mongoose has increased to the point where it, too, is a pest with little or no reduction in the number of rats.

Introduction of birds from other sections of the world is being continually carried on, and it will probably be only a matter of time when the native birds are crowded out.

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UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
HAWAII NATIONAL PARK
HAWAII

OFFICE OF THE SUPERINTENDENT

August 23 1933.

The Director,
Office of National Parks, Buildings and Reservations,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Director:

Referring to my letter of August 20 transmitting annual report for the fiscal year 1933, I am sending herewith report of Associate Park Naturalist Doerr for the same period.

I am also sending, in duplicate, the pictures required to accompany superintendent's annual report, as promised.

Very respectfully,

Inclosures.

E. P. Leavitt,
Superintendent.

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UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
HAWAII NATIONAL PARK
HAWAII

6-10

OFFICE OF THE SUPERINTENDENT

August 23, 1933.

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UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
HAWAII NATIONAL PARK
HAWAII

OFFICE OF THE SUPERINTENDENT

August 23, 1933.

Mr. E. P. Leavitt,
Superintendent, Hawaii National Park,
Hawaii National Park, Hawaii.

Dear Mr. Leavitt:

Accompanying this you will find the annual report of educational activities in Hawaii National Park for the fiscal year ended July 30, 1933, as requested in your communication of August 20.

Data for the months of July and August, and estimates of educational activities to the end of the travel year, September 30, are attached.

Very respectfully,

John E. Doerr, Jr.
John E. Doerr, Jr.,
Park Naturalist.

cc to Director
cc to Mr. Hall

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8/23/33

ANNUAL REPORT
OF
EDUCATIONAL ACTIVITIES
IN
HAWAII NATIONAL PARK
FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1933

JOHN E. DOERR, JR.
ASSOCIATE PARK NATURALIST

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Part One

Annual Report of Educational Activities in Hawaii National Park for
the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 1933

Part Two

Supplement to Annual Report, including data on Educational Activities
in Hawaii National Park during July, August, and September, 1933.

P R E F A C E

This report is divided into two parts. Part One is the Annual Report of Educational Activities in Hawaii National Park for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1933. Part Two is included as a supplement in which the data on educational activities for July and August and estimates for September 1933 are given.

PART ONE

General

Two distinct groups of people have visited the park during the past year. One group includes those who spent several days, weeks, or months in the park; the other group includes those who spent a few hours in the park. Those spending several days or longer in the park were largely island people with whom former contacts have been made, and with whom future contacts will no doubt be made. A large number of people spending only a few hours in the park had never been here before and will no doubt not return in the near future.

In view of the distinct difference in the length of time that people stay in the park, a particular effort was made to stimulate interest in the educational-recreation facilities of the park among island people, and to render a high quality of educational service to those people spending just a few hours in the park.

Our efforts to stimulate interest and render a high quality of educational service have been concentrated in conducted auto tours and trail trips, and illustrated lectures. In addition to those activities, the museum exhibits, Nature Notes, and cooperation with the University of Hawaii in summer school as well as in extension courses have been a means of rendering educational service.

The volcano--heretofore the main attraction--remained dormant during the year. Without volcanic activity the park lacks that which is highly spectacular. Even with volcanic activity, and particularly during a period of dormancy, this park lends itself to interpretation; hence much of the educational work was directed toward stimulating interest in natural features other than a dormant volcanic crater, and particularly toward an appreciation and understanding of the relationship between the natural sciences in the area.

Summary of Educational Contacts

Lectures. During the year 192 lectures were given with an attendance of 7,704. The number of lectures includes those given in the park (Uwekahuna, Volcano House, Kilauea Military Camp, Navy Health and Recreation Camp) as well as lectures to groups in Hilo, two radio talks from Honolulu, a talk before the general session of the World Federation of Educational Associations in Honolulu, and a talk at the Moana Hotel in Honolulu. In arriving at the above figure of attendance, no attempt was made to estimate the number of contacts made over the radio.

Field Trips. Forty-five conducted field trips were given, with an attendance of 825. The figures of the number of field trips and attendance are not particularly impressive; however, considering that each field trip was a hiking trip of from two to four hours, and that the year marks the beginning of interest in hiking in the park, the figures are indeed encouraging.

Auto Tours. During the year, 99 conducted auto tours were given with an attendance of 1,863 people. A two-hour tour of the park, primarily for the tourist making a two-day trip around the island, and the general park tour have been important parts of the activity program. The two-hour tour covers 15 miles of road, with short stops at the Thurston Lava Tube, Kilauea Iki, Halemauuan, and the Museum. The general park tour covers 30 miles of road. On this tour it is possible to make leisurely stops at the Thurston Lava Tube, Fern Jungle, Chain of Craters, as well as those other places included in the two-hour tour.

Museum. A total of 7,187 people were contacted at the Uwekahuna Museum.

University of Hawaii Extension Course: During the fall semester of the school year, an extension course in Nature Study was given in Hilo for the University of Hawaii. Forty students were registered. The course had the largest enrollment of any extension course given.

1933 Summer Session of the University of Hawaii in the Park. For the third season, the University of Hawaii, with the cooperation of the National Park Service, offered summer school courses in the park. This year there were five courses: One in botany, with an enrollment of 19; two in geology, the first in volcanology, with an enrollment of 34, and the second in Hawaiian geography, with an enrollment of 38; two in education, the first, "Problems of the Classroom Teacher," with an enrollment of 50, the second, "Curriculum Practicum," with an enrollment of 8; and one course in English, "Interpretation of the Short Story," with an enrollment of 14.

There were 63 registrants in the school, with a teaching staff of five instructors headed by Benjamin O. Wist, Dean of Education. Most of the students were teachers. Fifty-four were residents of the Island of Hawaii, Oahu contributed seven, Maui one, and the mainland one. Plans are under way for a further extension of this summer school service for next year.

Before the opening of this year's session, the University had approached the park on the matter of the park's educational staff handling a course in geology. In view of the heavy program of regular educational activities for a one-man staff, it was deemed advisable not to attempt the additional load. While the park's educational staff had no specific responsibility in the summer session, a considerable amount of time was given to assisting in various details.

A copy of Dean Wist's report of the summer session will be forwarded at an early date.

Chart of Educational Activities

Refer to pages VII and VIII of this report.

EDUCATIONAL ACTIVITIES DURING YEAR 1938-'39:

ACTIVITY	JULY		AUGUST		SEPTEMBER		OCTOBER		NOVEMBER		DECEMBER		JANUARY		FEBRUARY		MARCH		APRIL		MAY		JUNE	
	N.	A.	N.	A.	N.	A.	N.	A.	N.	A.	N.	A.	N.	A.	N.	A.	N.	A.	N.	A.	N.	A.	N.	A.
General Park Hour	5	89	8	209	6	118	3	59	9	97	9	104	3	29	4	28	3	13	5	268	6	159	12	421
1 Air Tour															4	55	7	58	6	50	4	40	5	68
Manau Trail	2	22	2	27	2	7					1	7											4	114
Mauna Iki Trail	1	5	1	22	1	4					2	14											4	134
Napau Trail			2	31	1	5											1	1					1	16
Bird Park Trail	2	25	5	123	1	16					1	15	1	47									3	103
Miscellaneous Trail **					1	3	2	61			1	4	1	3			1	1					1	5
Lecture - Uwekahuna	14	484	21	719	10	335	9	220	5	90	15	330	7	246	9	199	14	502	14	781	10	272	20	951
Lecture - Outside Park ***	3	940			3	87	6	248	4	155	2	77	6	208	1	30								
Lecture - Misc. ****	2	167											2	69			10	201	13	454			3	140

EDUCATIONAL ACTIVITIES DURING YEAR 1932-'33:

ACTIVITY	JULY		AUGUST		SEPTEMBER		OCTOBER		NOVEMBER		DECEMBER		JANUARY		FEBRUARY		MARCH		APRIL		MAY		JUNE	
	* N.	A.	N.	A.	N.	A.	N.	A.	N.	A.	N.	A.	N.	A.	N.	A.	N.	A.	N.	A.	N.	A.	N.	A.
Mauna Kea Visitors		563		869		554		373		370		463		543		404		619		1063		537		1130
Miscellaneous Contacts														250										
TOTALS	30	2295	30	2004	25	1129	20	941	19	612	29	1014	20	1195	18	734	26	1194	38	2616	20	1009	53	3067

* "N" - Number; "A" - Attendance

** Miscellaneous Trails - Those trails seldom used in educational contacts; Mauna Loa, Puu Huluhulu, Haleakala, Hilina Pail, Kilauea Iki, and Soldiers Trail.

*** Lecture - Outside Park - Includes extension course, Hilo High School, Keakealani School, 2 radio talks, Worlds Federation of Educational Associations, Moana Hotel, and service clubs.

**** Lecture - Miscellaneous - Includes lectures given at hotel, summer camp, army camp, navy camp, and lava tube.

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SUMMARY OF CHART OF EDUCATIONAL ACTIVITIES:

<u>ACTIVITY</u>	<u>NUMBER OF ACTIVITIES</u>	<u>NUMBER OF CONTACTS</u>
Lectures	198	7,704
Trail Trips	45	825
Auto Tours	99	1,863
Museum Visitors	---	7,187
Miscellaneous Contacts	---	250
	<hr/>	<hr/>
TOTALS	336	<u>17,829</u>

Cooperation of Military Camp, Navy Camp, Hotel, Transportation Company, and
Geological Survey

The Kilauea Military Camp and the Navy Health and Recreation Camp in the park have been big boosters for the educational activities. Both camps have encouraged their guests to attend the lectures, tours, and trail trips, in addition to supplying transportation for auto tours.

The new management of the Volcano House has evidently been too absorbed in their own affairs to take time to become familiar with the educational activities. This is not particularly discouraging in view of the fact that it took the former management some time to realize the advantage of "talking up" park activities to their guests. During the last month of the year the present hotel management has indicated more interest in educational-recreation.

The drivers for the Hawaii Transportation Company are giving good cooperation during the auto tours of the park.

During the year the staff of the Geological Survey and the educational staff of the park have met several times to discuss scientific problems. Continued cooperation between both staffs will be mutually advantageous.

Educational Staff in Hawaii National Park

Since the establishment in May 1931 of the educational branch of the park, educational activities have been carried on by a one-man staff. From time to time during the past year rangers who could be called off their regular duties have assisted in the educational work. The spirit with which the rangers have assisted has been fine. Due to lack of training for conducting educational programs, such assistance has not been entirely satisfactory.

The demands on the one-man educational staff have increased to the point where it is a physical impossibility to do much more than carry on the regular program of activities. There is much interesting and important work to be done which would increase the value and scope of educational activities. The lecture program can not be expanded without first preparing an adequate library of lantern slides. There are many parts of the park virtually unexplored, particularly from the standpoint of educational values. Any additional expansion of the trail program would mean that the one-man staff could not possibly keep up with routine office work. The park's library is badly in need of concentrated attention, likewise the museum. There is an excellent opportunity for additional formal and informal educational contacts at the hotel, army and navy camps, etc. Superintendent Leavitt is desirous of having the educational aspects of all park development thoroughly studied. There is a need for educational information pamphlets. We are rapidly approaching the time when it will be necessary for the present staff to make personal contact with the new developments in the educational work in mainland parks. To do so there should be a full time trained assistant to carry on the educational work here in the absence of the park naturalist. The situation here demands the close cooperation of the park naturalist and a full time assistant.

Equipment

With the exception of office furniture and a few books, no educational equipment has been added since the educational branch was established. The old equipment on hand was adequate during the time that the staff was getting familiar with the area and the work. The past year has proved conclusively that the educational activities have outgrown its equipment. More office space, a library room, and a work shop, including space for preparing museum exhibits and photographic laboratory, are needed. A new power plant is needed to replace the make-shift plant at Uwekahuna. Photographic equipment for making stills as well as motion pictures are needed in order to increase the scope of lecture work.

During the past year a careful study has been made of plans for the future development of the Uwekahuna area and a proposed trail-side museum near the Thurston Lava Tube. Sketches of the plans will be forwarded to your office at an early date.

Conclusions

During the past year the educational staff has made every effort to render efficient and worth while service to park visitors and to the community. In making educational contacts, every effort has been made to add to the prestige of Hawaii National Park and the National Park Service. It has been very gratifying to have received from Superintendent Leavitt, and through his office, recognition of the educational efforts in Hawaii. It has been most pleasing to realize, particularly toward the end of the year, that local people are beginning to show a keen interest in educational-recreation.

I am thoroughly convinced that Hawaii National Park contains a sufficient variety of natural features so that it can be developed into the outstanding educational-recreational attraction in the Hawaiian Islands.

John E. Doerr, Jr.
John E. Doerr, Jr.,
Associate Park Naturalist.

August 22, 1933.

PART TWO

General

July and August 1933 have been the busiest months in the history of the educational work in Hawaii National Park. The variety of activities has attracted an appreciable number of local people who have heretofore not been interested in educational-recreation in the park.

The chart and summary which follow give the data on the number of activities and the attendance.

Conclusion

Part Two of this report has been attached for the purpose of completing the figures for the travel year.

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Educational Activities for July, August and September, 1933

<u>Activity</u>	<u>July</u>		<u>August</u>		<u>September</u>	
	<u>No.</u>	<u>Atten- dance</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>Atten- dance</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>Atten- dance</u>
General Park Tour	13	388	10	410	6	130
Two-hour Tour	5	91	5	115	5	80
Halemauau Trail	3	26	4	54	4	30
Mauua Iki Trail	2	17	3	64	1	20
Hapau Trail	1	19	1	32	1	12
Bird Park Trail	1	15	1	20	1	15
Kilauea Iki Trail	1	17			1	8
Miscellaneous Trails*	2	8	1	4		
Lecture - Uwekahuna	11	455	12	658	12	350
Lecture - Outside Park*					2	80
Lecture - Miscellaneous*	1 (Radio)		4	134	3	60
Museum Visitors		592		800		475
Totals	40	1628	41	2291	36	1260

Note: In the above chart the number of activities and attendance for the last eight days of August and all of September have been estimated.

*Refer to footnotes of chart of activities for the fiscal year 1933, page VII (a) of this report.

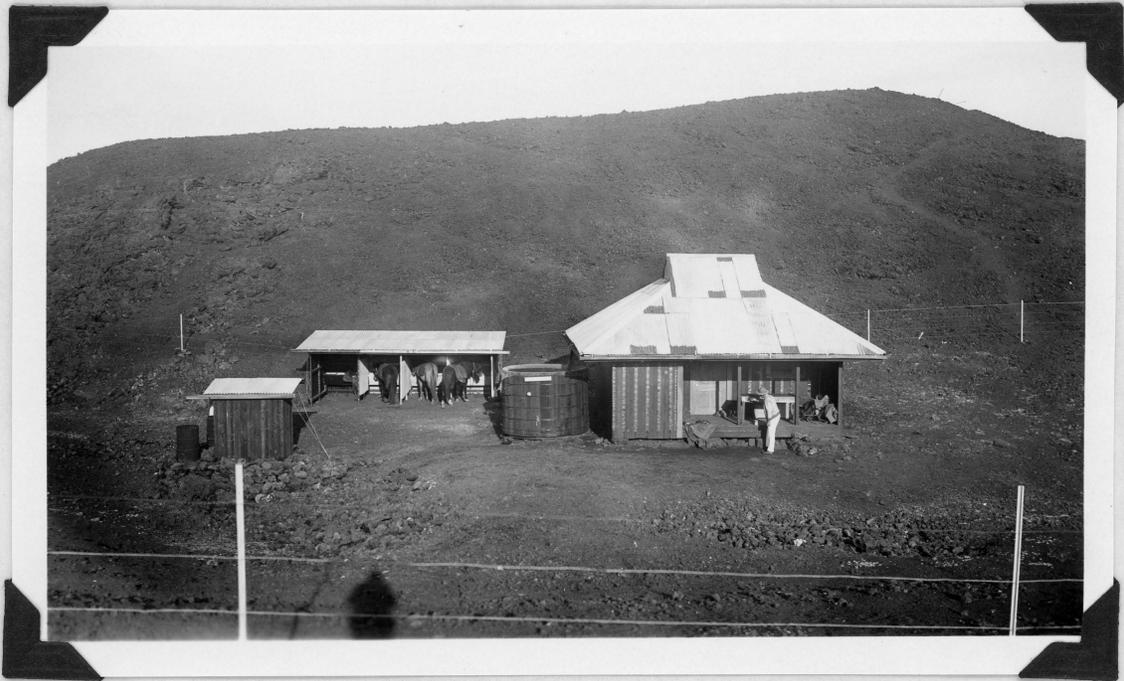
Summary of Chart of Educational Activities for July, August and September

1 9 3 3

<u>Activity</u>	<u>No. of Activities</u>	<u>No. of Contacts</u>
Lectures	45	1737
Trail Trips	28	361
Auto Tours	44	1214
Museum Visitors		1867
	—	—
Totals	117	5179



Students and instructors of Kilauea Summer School, 1933 Session.



Rest house, stable, and corral at Puu Uleula (Red Hill),
10,000 feet elevation, Mauna Loa.



Guard rail at tourist lookout, Hāhemaumanu fire pit.



Paved entrance to trail
to Thurston Lava Tube.
Hitching rack on right.



Section of trail.



Pumping plant at reservoir. #1008



#1007 Machine shop.

10-23
(May 1929)

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
Hawaii NATIONAL PARK

FILE NO. 207-01.4

SUPT'S ANNUAL REPORT TO DIRECTOR

YEAR 1932.

IMPORTANT

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All Files should be returned promptly to the File Room. Officials and employees will be held responsible for failure to observe these rules, which are necessary to protect the integrity of the official records.

ARNO B. CAMMERER,
Director.

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UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
HAWAII NATIONAL PARK
HAWAII

OFFICE OF THE SUPERINTENDENT

August 24, 1932.

The Director,
National Park Service,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Director:

As directed in your letter of June 8, I am transmitting herewith resume' of the important activities of the Hawaii National Park for the year 1932.

Pictures for the report will be mailed separately with a letter of transmittal.

Very respectfully,

Inclosures.

E. P. Leavitt,
Superintendent.

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HAWAII NATIONAL PARK

E. P. Leavitt, Superintendent, Hawaii National Park, Hawaii

Volcanic Activity

Again following the cycle of annual activity, the fire pit Halemauuma in the Crater of Kilauea became active at 2:40 p.m. on December 23, 1931, after a sharp earthquake at 10:40 a.m. the same day, and continued until the afternoon of January 6, 1932. Dense clouds of smoke suddenly rose from the crater as the activity commenced, and investigation showed that the floor of the crater had opened up in a northeast-southwest direction and lava was pouring from the crack in a spectacular manner. The floor of the crater, which contains an area of approximately 80 acres, was filled to a depth of 100 feet with molten lava in the first 24 hours, indicating tremendous outflow. Fountains of lava played to a height of from 200 to 300 feet. The activity was one of the finest and most impressive for many years. As this was the holiday season, approximately 30,000 visitors came to the park during the activity. A description of the eruption was broadcast from the edge of the pit through radio station KGU in Honolulu and the National Broadcasting Company stations on the mainland. This was the first broadcast of an active volcano and created much interest. By lower-

ing a microphone over the edge of the crater, the roar of the fountaining lava, together with the explosions from gas pockets, etc., could be plainly heard.

Halemauau Tragedy

Another event that brought great numbers of visitors to the park and created a great deal of publicity for the park was the tragedy in the Halemauau fire pit in June. Sylvester Mmes, of Hilo, kidnaped his sweetheart, Margaret Enos, a pretty high school girl, shot her to death, and with her body jumped into the fire pit. The two bodies were recovered by Mr. Rikan Konishi, Japanese contractor, after 10 days of intensive effort which involved the erection of a cable across the pit, 3,500 feet in diameter, and the lowering of a cage to the bodies resting on the talus slopes about 850 feet below.

Mr. Konishi contracted to do the job for \$1,000, but his expenses were approximately twice that amount. The supervisors of the County of Hawaii appropriated \$1,000, the National Park Service expenditures were approximately \$500, and \$1,113 was raised by popular subscription and benefit shows and turned over to Mr. Konishi to reimburse him for the additional expense incurred. The park staff, Geological Survey, United

III

States Army, United States Navy, County of Hawaii, and many of the sugar plantations on the island, cooperated in the work by furnishing labor, equipment, materials, and supplies.

Educational Activities

At the request of the University of Hawaii, a nature study course was given by John E. Doerr, Jr., Park Naturalist, to a group of 21 teachers of the Island of Hawaii residing in the Pahala district. The course was started in the February semester with 18 class meetings, once each week for a two-hour period. Thirteen lecture-discussion meetings were held and five half-day field trips. Two credits were granted by the University for completion of the work.

The summer school course in the park, started in 1931 under the joint auspices of the University of Hawaii and the National Park Service, was continued in 1932. This year two courses were given, one a course in Hawaiian flora, by T. C. Zschokke, Extension Forester; and the other a course in Hawaiian volcanoes, by Dr. T. A. Jaggar. Residence credit was granted for these courses. Fifty-nine students registered for the work, 55 of whom took both courses, three took only the botany, and one only the volcanology.

The students were composed largely of teachers. The large registration was in part due to the opportunity to obtain residence credit without the expense of going to Honolulu and attending the University there for a six-weeks' period, the courses offered were attractive and practical, the park is an excellent region for the study of Hawaiian flora and volcanology, the delightful climate of the park was attractive to some, and the opportunity to study under the two well known instructors also drew many to the summer session. Mr. Zschokke's course in Hawaiian flora was largely a matter of field study and collecting, each student being required to prepare a mounted collection of plants. Dr. Jagger's course in volcanology was conducted by illustrated lectures five days a week, with half-day field trips on Saturday. Short weekly essays were required in each course. The entire park staff assisted in the summer school work, serving as guides and sources of information and studying with the students. Park visitors were permitted to attend the lectures and quite a number of them availed themselves of the opportunity.

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The University of Hawaii has been so greatly impressed with the interest in educational courses in the park that plans are under way for an establishment of a branch of the University at Kilauea next year, with a larger staff and greater number of courses and facilities for taking care of approximately 100 students.

During the regional conference of the World Federation of Education Associations held in Honolulu July 5 to 30, the park naturalist made a 40-minute talk on, "The National Parks in the Field of Education." This talk was made to the general session of the conference consisting of approximately 900 people representing several countries of the world. Judging from comments received, the talk was interesting, clear, enthusiastically given, and was well received.

Three radio talks were given over Station KUH during the past year. As the people of the islands generally have had little or no opportunity to learn of the purpose, ideals, and policies of the National Parks, and little of the educational programs or the extent of development, we take advantage of every opportunity to get our story across to as many as we can.

✓ Travel

Travel to the park is approximately 15 per cent greater than for last year, during which we had 124,932 visitors. Most of this travel is local from the Territory of Hawaii, as mainland tourist travel has dropped off materially because of general economic conditions.

The following table gives statistics:

	1931		1932	
	<u>Cars</u>	<u>Persons</u>	<u>Cars</u>	<u>Persons</u>
General	28,314	112,510		
Kilauea Military Camp	390	4,125		
Hotel and Summer Camp	2,322	8,297		
Grand Totals	31,026	124,932		

Construction

One new five-room residence building was completed since the last report was submitted. This building has a veneer of lava stones up to the window sills, has a fireplace, and is the most attractive residential building in the park.

Our new administration building was completed by June 30 and the grounds around have been landscaped and planted. The lower story has reinforced concrete floor and walls. The outside walls are covered by a veneer of lava stones. The upper story is frame with rustic finish, and the roof is of galvanized iron. There are two entrances to the public room, which contains an attractive fireplace. There are five offices upstairs; one office, three store rooms, toilet rooms, conference room, and garage downstairs. The building is attractive, well arranged, and will serve the park for many years. There is ample space for additional offices in the lower story as the park develops.

Seventeen miles of the primary road system at Kilauea headquarters were improved during the year by grading and surfacing. The work was done under contract with the Bitulithic Paving and Concrete Company at a cost of \$175,000. Many of the major trails were also improved, including the Halemaumau trail, Manna Loa trail, and Kau Desert trail.

✓ Kilauea Military Camp

The United States Army is interested in extending and developing the Kilauea Military Camp by landscaping the area between the camp and the main road, building new roads and paths, erecting a number of new

buildings, and making other improvements. Their major improvements during the past year were the installation of a field wireless set furnishing Government-owned, two-way communication between the camp and Fort Shafter, Oahu. There was also the improvement of their electrical system by the installation of more reliable and economical power for furnishing light for the Kilauea Military Camp and the Navy Health and Recreation Camp.

United States Geological Survey

The work of the Geological Survey was expanded and the staff increased with special reference to seismology and study of topographic changes.

The illustrated "Volcano Letter" was published weekly. Seven seismographs are now operated at Hawaii, and the seismograms from five Hawaiian stations are studied. Three pit seismograph cellars have been built around Halemau-
mau about 400 feet back from the rim. These are to house tilt-measuring instruments which are continuously observed. It has been found that rising and falling of the crater with consequent tilting of the land round about is very significant of coming eruptions or the close of an eruption.

The Geological Survey buildings have been entirely rearranged, improved, and repaired. Measurement of the opening or closing of the cracks in the ground at the edge of Halemau-
mau, triangulation of the fissure systems to determine change, leveling to determine rise or fall,

and continuous improvement of the location of local earthquake centers underground, are among the activities of the workers. Dr. Jagger has been especially interested in the definite cycles of outbreak at Mauna Loa and Kilauea and has shown that Kilauea has averaged one eruption per year for the past seven years and that Mauna Loa is averaging outbursts every four and a quarter years, with its next eruption now overdue.

✓ Personnel

Lack of funds for salary and lack of living quarters made it necessary to cancel the position of Chief Ranger from our organization. The position of United States Commissioner also remains unfilled. New legislation authorizing the Superintendent to act as Commissioner, or to take arrested persons before the nearest U. S. Commissioner living outside the park, passed the Senate, but failed in the House.

✓ Visit of Field Officers

Assistant Landscape Architect John B. Woosky visited the park for a month in January and redesigned and laid out the administration building and the Commissioner's residence. He also studied the administrative, utility, and residential areas and other landscape problems, and secured data for working up the six-year development plan for the park.

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Dr. E. P. Meinecke, Principal Pathologist of the Bureau of Plant Industry, spent about a month in the park in June studying our forest conditions with particular reference to the diseases of the koa and ohia trees, and other forest problems.

10-23
(May 1920)

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

____Hawaii____ NATIONAL PARK

FILE NO. 207-01.4

SUPT'S ANNUAL REPORT TO DIRECTOR

YEAR 1931

IMPORTANT

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ARNO B. CAMMERER,
Director.

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UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
HAWAII NATIONAL PARK
HAWAII

OFFICE OF THE SUPERINTENDENT

August 22, 1931

The Director,
National Park Service,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Director:

Referring to my letter of August 14:

I am transmitting several pictures of construction work and other activities in Hawaii National Park, from which it is hoped you will be able to make a selection for inclusion in your annual report.

Very respectfully,

E. P. Leavitt,
Superintendent.



New lecture hall 30 by 57 feet, in Hawaii National Park,
built from Hui O Pele funds. This building adjoins the museum
building. 1931



Silver Sword in bloom in Haleakala section of Hawaii National Park. This specimen is five feet high. Picture taken in July, 1931, by Ranger Christ.



Silver Sword fern in Haleakala section of Hawaii National Park covered with cheesecloth to protect it while in bloom from the trypetid fly, which lays its eggs in seed pods. The larvae feed on the seed. As the plant dies after blooming, the lack of seed is causing these rare and interesting plants to gradually disappear.

PICTURE NOT IN FILE

AT TIME OF

MICROFILMING

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494

Side view looking east of high rock wall supporting widened road on curve near Thurston Lava Tube.

PICTURE NOT IN FILE

AT TIME OF

MICROFILMING

DOCUMENT CAPTURED AS RECEIVED

495

Top view, looking east, of widened road and rock wall on curve near Thurston Lava Tube.

PICTURE NOT IN FILE

AT TIME OF

MICROFILMING

DOCUMENT CAPTURED AS RECEIVED

496

Side view, looking west, of high rock wall supporting widened road on curve near Thurston Lava Tube.

PICTURE NOT IN FILE

AT TIME OF

MICROFILMING

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497

Straightening alignment, widening and raising grade of road through dense fern jungle. Road has been located to give maximum improvement with minimum damage to landscape. Looking southwest.

PICTURE NOT IN FILE

AT TIME OF

MICROFILMING

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498

Straightening alignment, widening and raising grade on road through dense fern jungle. Abandoned roads will be torn up and replanted.

1931

August 14, 1931

The Director,
National Park Service,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Director:

Referring to your letters of July 3 and 14:

I am transmitting the annual report for Hawaii National Park for 1931, limited to approximately 2,000 words, as directed. The final travel statistics will be wired in the night of September 30. I am inclosing some photographs of the new construction for the past year.

The following suggestions are offered for discussion by the Director in his personal report to the Secretary:

1. From the standpoint of the park visitor, improved hotel service in the park is a crying necessity. As the transportation interests serving the park have a monopoly on park travel and such a close control, they should be required to complete their service to the traveling public and provide satisfactory hotel accommodations in the park.

2. Funds should be provided to permit regular visits by the staff of the Washington and San Francisco offices and also the committees on educational appropriations and boundary revision, etc.

3. The opportunity for educational work in this park is second to none and arrangements should be made to send the educational committee over here to study the park and the work and to make recommendations for the extension of the educational program and outline the buildings, equipment and staff necessary for carrying out the program adopted. This should include a new museum building, nature trails, wayside shrines and perhaps a live exhibit showing the life and customs of the Hawaiians.

4. In line with the movement to revise the boundaries of National Parks to take in land that should be included in the park area, a committee might be appointed to study the boundary lines of this park and suggest possible changes that are desirable.

5. With the completion of the road to Haleakala, plans should be made now for such development as will be required there and also plans for developing the park facilities at Kilauea headquarters.

Because of the great distance from headquarters and the expense of travel and time required, special funds will probably be necessary to undertake this work but it is most important in order that development may be carried on in a systematic manner as approved by our experts in these lines.

Very respectfully,

E. P. Leavitt,
Superintendent.

P.S. The pictures mentioned in this letter will be transmitted under separate cover.

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ANNUAL REPORT FOR 1931

AUG 14 1931

HAWAII NATIONAL PARK

E. P. Leavitt, Superintendent, Hawaii National Park, Hawaii.

GENERAL

The past year has been one of the most successful in the development and improvement program of the park. There was a larger appropriation than the previous year. Important additions were made to the park staff and better educational and ranger service provided. The major improvements consisted of the building of new trails, additions and improvements to the system of roads, erection of new buildings, and extension of the telephone system. Volcanic activity returned to Halemaumau firepit last November and December and brought 25,000 visitors to the park during the three weeks that it lasted.

PERSONNEL

The authorized permanent staff consists of thirteen permanent and four seasonal employees. The per diem force consists of a minimum of five to a maximum of thirty.

Thomas J. Allen, Jr. was superintendent of the park until January 15, 1931, when he was transferred to the Zion and Bryce Canyon National Parks in Utah, as superintendent. He was succeeded by E. P. Leavitt, who was transferred from the assistant superintendency of Yosemite National Park.

New appointments made during the year were a clerk-stenographer, naturalist, and five permanent rangers. The positions of chief ranger and U. S. Commissioner have yet to be filled.

APPROPRIATIONS AND REVENUES

	<u>1930-31</u>	<u>1931-32</u>
Administration, protection, maintenance and construction-	36,500.00	54,600.00
Forest protection and fire prevention - - - - -	990.00	100.00
Emergency Reconstruction and Fighting Forest Fires - - -	17.25	200.00
Roads and trails (Bureau of Public Roads) - - - - -	-175,000.00	184,000.00
Roads and trails (National Park Service)- - - - -	5,000.00	7,000.00
Hui O Pele (donated funds) - - - - -	3,736.98	-----
Revenues - - - - -	1,500.00	1,525.00

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/ MAINTENANCE AND OPERATION

Maintenance and operation work covered 45 miles of road, 142 miles of trail, 36 miles of telephone line, 60 buildings and structures, 14 motor vehicles, grounds, signs, equipment, and an electric, water, sewer and sanitation system.

/ ROADS

The Bitulithic Paving and Concrete Company was awarded the contract for road grading and surfacing at Kilauea headquarters; mileage 17.358; completion 430 days; cost \$174,184.76.

A secondary road 3.2 miles in length was constructed between Uwekahuna Observatory and Halamaumau firepit on the south side of Kilauea crater and shortens the distance by approximately four miles; cost \$600.

The secondary road from the Devil's Throat to Hilina Pali was materially improved so as to make it passable for light cars. Cost \$890.79.

The Bureau of Public Roads has completed final road surveys in the Haloakala section of the park.

v TRAILS

A stone shelter house with water tank was erected at Hilina Pali last year. A corral for horses, two dry earth toilets, and a telephone line were built this year. This area now becomes a headquarters for trail trips to the south side of the park.

A trail was built from Hilina Pali to Halape, opposite the island of Koooi, via the Puna trail and Puu Kapukapu; distance 8 miles; cost \$705.

Hilina Pali was the starting point for a trail built westward to Kipuka Pepeiau, over the Kamooalii lava flow, around the Kamakala Hills, past Mauna Iki, terminating at the Uwekahuna Observatory, a distance of 22 1/2 miles; cost \$805.23.

Trail shelters, which also provide water, were constructed at Kipuka None, Kipuka Pepeiau, and Halape.

A new trail was constructed at Haloakala between the rest house and the Halamau trail. The old trails were repaired and the Silver Sword ferns sprayed to rid them of insect infestation.

v EQUIPMENT

The major acquisitions were four Ford express trucks, new office furniture, and new furniture for quarters.

✓ BUILDINGS

A new lecture hall, 30 by 57 foot, was built at Uwokahuna, with corrugated iron roof, sides trimmed with lava stone, lined with Celotex, and cement floor; cost \$3,736.98. Funds were donated by Hui O Polo.

A gasoline and oil house, 12 by 14 foot, with galvanized iron roof and sides and concrete floor was built at a cost of \$179.59.

Two small buildings were enlarged and furnished for bachelor employees; cost \$1,584.92.

Two modern buildings of four rooms and bath were constructed at a cost of \$3,000 each.

An appropriation of \$4,400 is available for the residence of the U.S. Commissioner, and \$8,800 for a new administration building, and plans are being prepared in the office of the Chief Landscape Architect.

✓ TELEPHONE SYSTEM

Extensions to the telephone system were made from headquarters to the Hilo entrance station, one mile; and from Devil's Throat to Hilina Pali, nine miles; cost \$700.

The Hawaii Telephone Company moved its line off the road between the Hilo entrance station and the Volcano House, materially improving the landscape.

/ ELECTRIC SYSTEM

The park secures its electric energy under contract with the Volcano House at \$.07 per kilowatt hour, or an average cost of \$45 monthly. The plant and lines are overloaded and the service is poor.

EDUCATIONAL SERVICE

Improvements in the educational program were made by the appointment of a permanent park naturalist and a seasonal ranger-naturalist, the building of a new lecture hall, the addition of new lantern slides and the showing of a new reel entitled "Volcanoes". This reel was furnished to the park through the courtesy of James Henderson, of Hilo. It shows how volcanoes are formed as well as scenes of important volcanoes of the world in action, including Kilauea. An effort is made to have every visitor hear the lecture and see the slides and motion pictures. To those who visit the park while the volcano is inactive, these pictures are most important. A trail trip from the hotel across the crater of Kilauea to the Halomaunau firepit under the guidance of the park naturalist or ranger is a regular service.

A telescope loaned to the park by E.A. Mott-Smith of Honolulu, was used for views of Kilauea crater and Mauna Loa and Mauna Kea during the daytime, and at night for astrological studies.

The first issue of Hawaii Nature Notes by the educational department was mailed out in June. It created a great deal of interest and favorable comment and a mailing list of approximately 350 names was soon established.

One of the outstanding events of the educational work was the activities of the nature study class from the University of Hawaii. The class of ten members was composed of teachers from various schools in the islands and students from the University. This group, headed by Mr. Theodore C. Zschokke, Extension Forester, made its headquarters at the Kilauea Summer Camp in the park.

Assisting Mr. Zschokke, who held appointment as ranger-naturalist, was Park Naturalist John E. Doerr, who handled the geological studies, and Ranger Everett Brumaghim, who conducted the group on many botanical collecting trips.

During their stay of four weeks they had an excellent opportunity to visit many sections of the park and study different phases of natural history, including botany, geology, climatology, mineralogy, forestry, ornithology, entomology, seismology, volcanology, agronomy, photography, and National Park Service activities.

Special attention was given organized parties visiting the park.

An average of fourteen lectures and five trail trips monthly were given during the year, 6,116 persons visited the museum and attended the lecture, and 805 were conducted over the Halemaumau trail.

VOLCANIC ACTIVITY

Lava came back into the Halemaumau pit at 1:29 P.M. Wednesday, November 19, 1931. It broke through first in two fountains about 100 yards out in the pit floor. According to eye witnesses, the floor started to swell rapidly, then huge blocks of the old crust were thrown into the air by the first gush of fountaining lava. In a short time lava was spouting fifty feet high from these two fountains and from twenty to fifty feet high from seven other fountains closely grouped near the edge of the 1929 flow. At times during the flow the lava was thrown 200 feet in the air and it was very spectacular, especially at night. Activity continued until about noon of December 7. The volume of molten lava covered 62 acres and was estimated to be 229,000,000 cubic feet, weighing 15,000,000 tons. Its depth ranged from 50 to 175 feet.

ANIMAL PESTS

Two cooperative goat drives were conducted during the year, in and near the park, to reduce the number of these animals, which are so destructive to shrubs and plants. The first drive was held on April 16 and 17 by the Territorial Board of Forestry, and two thousand goats were killed. The second drive, in which three thousand goats were killed, was held on May 19 under the joint auspices of the National Park Service and the Territorial Board of Forestry and Agriculture and involved the lands of the park and adjacent territory on the east. Men from the various plantations and ranches, the

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Army and Navy, and from nearby villages and towns took part in both drives. Part of the meat and hides of the slaughtered animals was used by plantation laborers. In addition, 736 wild goats and 28 wild pigs were killed during the year and 57 mongooses were trapped by the rangers, or under their supervision. Rifles and ammunition are supplied by the Territorial Forestry Department.

KILAUEA MILITARY CAMP

Under the Recreation Division of the Hawaiian Department, the U. S. Army operates a camp headquarters and general utility section. The following improvements were made during the year:

A water collecting surface of 11,000 square feet was constructed; cost \$2,000.

Water distributing system was rebuilt; cost \$500.

A 25-kilowatt gasoline-driven electric power plant was installed and electric lines restrung; cost \$3,000.

Underground storage for gasoline, kerosene, and fuel oil was provided, cost \$2,000.

U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

The work of the Volcano Observatory, with Dr. T. A. Jagger in charge, most interesting to the park during the past year, included operation of five seismographs about Kilauea volcano, one in Kona, and one in Hilo, operation of weather gauges, tilt studies, and the publication of the weekly Volcano Letter.

PRIVATE LANDS

Negotiations for the exchange of land by which the park will acquire the Thurston Lava Tube are still under way, but have not yet been completed.

There are seven privately owned cottages on leased sites in the park. These leases expire between 1936 and 1940.

PUBLIC UTILITY OPERATORS

The Kilauea Volcano House Company operated the Volcano House throughout the year on the American plan. The hotel accommodations are inferior to those established in mainland parks, and the lack of hot water, baths, heat and sufficient electric light in the rooms, coupled with the high rate, has been the cause of numerous complaints. The National Park Service has brought all the pressure possible to induce the company to make the necessary improvements, but so far without success.

✓ The Kilauea Summer Camp was operated by the above company from June 20 to September 1. The patronage was light but there was no criticism of the rates, accommodations, or service.

Mr. K. Mashara has erected a very attractive photographic studio and carries a complete line of photographic supplies and equipment.

✓ The Matson Navigation Company and the Los Angeles Steamship Company consolidated last winter. Their steamers call regularly at Hilo on their round trips between the islands and the mainland.

✓ The Inter-Island Steam Navigation Company provides steamship service between Hilo and Honolulu twice a week.

✓ The Inter-Island Airways, Ltd. operates an airplane line between the islands daily, except Sundays.

✓ Regular auto service between Hilo and the park is provided by the Hawaii Transportation Company.

TRAVEL

✓ Although steamship travel during the past year dropped off considerably, the activity in the Kilauea volcano during November and December brought such an influx of visitors to the park that all travel records to date were broken. The following table gives comparative statistics.

	1930		1931	
	Cars	Persons	Cars	Persons
General - - - - -	24,906	75,510	28,314	112,510
Kilauea Military Camp - -	309	3,343	390	4,125
Hotel and Summer Camp - -	3,306	10,725	2,322	8,297
Grand Total -	28,521	89,578	31,026	124,932

RECOMMENDATIONS

1. Provide for improved hotel service to public.
2. Arrange for regular visits by staff of Washington and San Francisco offices and special committees on education, appropriations, etc.
3. Provide plans and funds for extension of educational work and new museum.
4. Study possible park boundary revisions.
5. Prepare development plans for Haleakala and provide necessary funds for it.
6. Develop expansion plan for park facilities and activities at Kilauea headquarters.
7. Study the question of whether a road or a trail should be built to the top of Mauna Loa.
8. Prepare topographic map of park.

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10-23
(May 1929)

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

Hawaii NATIONAL PARK

FILE NO. 207-01.4

SUPT'S ANNUAL REPORT TO DIRECTOR

YEAR 1930

IMPORTANT

This file constitutes a part of the official records of the National Park Service and should not be separated or papers withdrawn without express authority of the official in charge.

All Files should be returned promptly to the File Room.

Officials and employecs will be held responsible for failure to observe these rules, which are necessary to protect the integrity of the official records.

ARNO B. CAMMERER,
Director.

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UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
HAWAII NATIONAL PARK
HAWAII

OFFICE OF THE SUPERINTENDENT

1930

August 23, 1930

Director,
National Park Service,
Department of the Interior,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Director;

According to Office Order No. 166
(revised) I am submitting two copies of our annual
report for 1930.

Very truly yours,

Thos. J. Allen, Jr.,
Superintendent.

Inclosures:

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HAWAII NATIONAL PARK.

Thomas J. Allen, Jr., Superintendent Hawaii National Park, Hawaii

1930

GENERAL

The past year has seen a good start made toward proper development and improvement of Hawaii National Park in order to make its administration more efficient and its features of more complete access by the public. Development, already long delayed, should be continued at a reasonable rate.

ADMINISTRATION

The approved organization includes a superintendent, chief ranger, associate naturalist, foreman, clerk, three permanent rangers and one temporary ranger. Lack of civil service lists of eligibles have prevented filling the positions of naturalist and one ranger vacancy up to the time of this report. Active administration of the Haleakala area on the island of Maui is now possible by assignment of a permanent ranger there as soon as lists become available.

FEDERAL JURISDICTION

In April 1930 the Congress pass a bill giving exclusive jurisdiction over the park area to the federal government and placing a U. S. Commissioner here with judicial powers. This action cleared up the legal problem of whether territorial or federal courts should prosecute violations of regulations.

WEATHER

The dry summer and fall of 1929 were followed by a very heavy rainfall during the winter and spring months of 1929-1930, and with continual rainfall through all months of the year excepting July and September. Many days of three to six inches of rainfall occurred and during December and January trails and roads were very greatly damaged. Rainfall records for the year exceed the normal of 104 inches.

TRAVEL AND VISITORS

Even though total travel figures do show a decrease over 1929 normal park travel has shown a healthy growth. The drop in our total figure is due to the failure of any spectacular flow of molten lava to occur during the year and attract sudden and enormous periodic crowds of local visitors. Visitors have come from a majority of the nations of the world as our geographical position places us on the route of world travelers. Seven around-the-world steamers, several Japanese naval training vessels, groups from the Chamber of Commerce of Los Angeles and San Francisco and from the Sierra Club of California were among our special visitors.

COMPARATIVE TRAVEL, 1929-30

	1929		1930	
	Cars	Persons	Cars	Persons
General	15,415	92,485	24,906	75,510
Kilauea Military Camp	68	3,072	309	3,343
Hotel and summer camp	8,864	14,302	3,036	10,725
Grand Total	18,347	109,857	28,251	89,578

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- 2 -

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COMPARATIVE TRAVEL, 1929-30

	1929		1930	
	Cars	Persons	Cars	Persons
General	15,415	98,483		
Kilauea Military Camp	68	3,072		
Hotel and summer camp	8,804	14,302		
	<hr/>	<hr/>		
Grand Total	18,347	109,857		

- 3 -

REVENUES

	1929-'29	1929-'30
Cottage site rentals	\$ 450.00	\$ 450.00
Grazing permits	25.00	25.00
Hotel lease	1,000.00	1,000.00
Photographer's permits	0.00	25.00
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Grand Total	1,475.00	1,500.00

APPROPRIATIONS

	1929-'30	1930-'31
Roads and trails in national parks	\$ 6,800.00	\$ 166,000.00
Administration and protection and maintenance	27,400.00	36,500.00

Air transportation between the islands of the Territory of Hawaii was inaugurated November 11, 1929 by the Inter-Island Airways, Limited a subsidiary of the Inter-Island Steam Navigation Company. Service between Honolulu and the island of Hawaii started on a two trip per week schedule but almost at once increased to a daily round trip service which is now in operation.

The burning and destruction of the steamer City of Honolulu during May has effected travel to the park as this vessel was one of the most popular for the trip between Honolulu and here.

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✓ VOLCANIC ACTION

Although fully expected and with all signs indicating it, no flow of molten lava has occurred in the past year from either the volcano Kilauea or the volcano Mauna Loa. The last flow was July 1929. However expectations of eruption were justified during four weeks of September and October 1929 when the entire island of Hawaii was continually shaken by over 3000 earthquakes caused by movement of lava under pressure within the earth. The epicenter of these shocks was under Mount Hualalai at the northwest corner of the island. Some jolts were of sufficient strength to shake all other islands in the territory. Stone walls were thrown down, unstable foundations of small buildings were moved, water tanks were turned over and other moderate damage occurred near the quake center. It is supposed that the lava, by finding passage upward in the core of Mauna Loa, relieved its tremendous pressure before it forced a way to the surface. Since then pressure has again been accumulating and by measurement of ground tilt and other indications there once more appears possibility of volcanic again in the near future. The rim of Halemauau fire pit is daily showing new and wide cracks and large sections have collapsed into the pit carrying hundreds of tons of earth and rock.

MAINTENANCE AND CONSTRUCTION

Heavy rains, often precipitating several inches within twenty-four hours caused maintenance work far in excess of the funds originally allotted for such work on park roads and trails. All repairs were made as they occurred and funds needed were transferred from other accounts. Twenty-five miles of road and ninety miles of trail were kept in condition and in use during a twelve month season and the large parking area at Halemauau was improved.

Park buildings were painted and repaired as requirements arose. Two employees cottages were lined with plaster board for warm and protection from dampness, hot water systems were installed in two houses and chimneys and stoves were installed for winter comfort in four houses.

All park equipment was maintained in a satisfactory condition.

New trail construction has included reconstruction of the Bird Park trail into a useful automobile trail or secondary road, construction of a trail into Kilauea Iki crater, a 18 mile trail from the 10000 foot elevation to the summit of Manna Loa, a trail along the north west rim of Kilauea passing over the steaming bluff region, reconstruction after storms of the Waldron Ledge trail, and the Halemau trail into Haleakala. This last trail has been wiped out two years in succession and will be relocated this next spring.

✓ Funds amounting to \$161,000 have been allotted for widening and surfacing all main park roads and surveys for the work have been completed by the U. S. Bureau of Public Roads which bureau is now drawing up specifications to be used in a request for bids on the construction.

✓ New buildings erected include a warehouse of frame construction with concrete floor and platform, public toilets of masonry and galvanized iron at Uwakahuna, public toilets of the same type at Halemau and a lava stone shelter at Hilina Pali overlooking our seacoast. The shelter is a structure donated by the Hui O Pale committee of the Honolulu Ad Club. This organization is also receiving estimates on construction of a lecture hall seating 170 persons which they will erect at Uwakahuna Bluff and donate to our educational uses. The plans have already been approved by the Director.

- 6 -

Twenty-five mile of metallic circuit telephone line have been erected within the park as a basis of a park communication system. This is the first telephone construction to be completed in Hawaii National Park.

✓ ANIMAL PESTS

Three thousand wild goats and fifty wild pigs of domestic origin were killed as part of a program to exterminate these animals from the park and from the island. There are still several thousand more goats and hundreds of pigs which seriously interfere with growth of natural verdure and which should be eliminated. The territorial forestry department cooperates in this work by supplying us with rifles and ammunition and now and then staging a drive by horsemen. Shooting is always restricted to park personnel or responsible persons with park men.

One hundred and twenty-nine mongooses were trapped in order to prevent destruction of eggs and young of ground nesting birds. Mongooses are plentiful but at present can be controlled only in our most populated bird centers due to their annual entrance from outside areas not protected.

✓ EDUCATIONAL SERVICE

Although unable as yet to secure a properly qualified naturalist, park rangers and the superintendent have carried on an educational program of lectures and hikes which are already so popular that the Uwekahuna Observatory has become too small for our audiences. Within the near future a list of civil service eligibles should furnish a naturalist to carry on this work and make it more complete. We are now in need of educational films on volcanology and slides on botany etc.

- 7 -

✓ PUBLIC UTILITY OPERATORS

The Kilauea Volcano House Company continued to operate Volcano House as a hotel accommodation and Kilauea Summer Camp. Many complaints have been received from guests regarding lack of heat, hot water, baths, and regarding other services as well as regarding the rates charged for service rendered. Reports have been made to the Director by the superintendent that conditions should be improved and the matter has been taken up with officers of the company who seem to be disinclined to take any action toward betterments.

✓ E. Mahara of Hilo has under a yearly photographer permit erected a studio and residence for the purpose of supplying visitors with photographs and photo supplies. The studio has just been opened for business.

✓ KILAUEA MILITARY CAMP

The recreation divisions of the Hawaiian Department U. S. Army and of Pearl Harbor U. S. Navy continued to operate a leave area at Kilauea Military Camp upon a subleased section of park lands. The army portion of this area is the largest by far and during the past year has been bettered and enlarged. Operation of an army boat on a twice per week schedule between here and Honolulu has kept the camp with a visiting list of never less than 200 enlisted men and 5 to 50 officers and their wives. Capt. E. W. Thom continued in command and has shown excellent cooperation in enforcement of park regulations among his men. His staff consists of three officers, one a medical captain, and fifty-five men.

✓ U. S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

The U. S. Geological Survey continues to operate its Volcano Observatory under Dr. T. A. Jaggar. Dr. Jaggar and his assistants do continual research work on questions of volcanology and volcanic action. Their cooperation with park forces has been of great assistance to us and of the finest.

✓ PRIVATE LANDS

The lands including the Thurston Lava Tube, a principal park feature, still remain in private ownership due to delays in land exchanges between the owners and the territorial land commissioner. There is no restriction on park use of these lands, however, and the deals are being consummated even though slowly.

RECOMMENDATIONS

Hawaii National Park is behind other parks in development. It has now received a fine start which should be carried out rapidly along all lines of activity. The park is badly in need of adequate administration offices and of a proper ranger force to protect visitors during periods of eruption.

✓ Major action must be taken toward improvement of public hotel facilities.

✓ In educational work this park has possibilities second to no other. It would be well if some representative of the Secretary's educational committee could make a study of our natural features and their relation to public information.

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- 9 -

Visits by the Director and members of his staff at more frequent intervals would be of great value in furthering development and understanding of local problems. Past visits have proven so and it is recommended that they be permitted oftener.

ADDRESS ONLY.
THE DIRECTOR, NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
WASHINGTON, D. C.

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
WASHINGTON

JUL 16 1930

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The Superintendent,
Hawaii National Park,
Hawaii.

Sir:

The Service has had a call from the Secretary of the Interior for the submission of the Director's Annual Report for 1930 at the earliest practicable date, and not later than October 1.

Out of the total number of printed pages allowed by Congress for the Annual Reports of the Secretary of the Interior and the various bureau chiefs (1,250 pages), 159 pages have been allotted to the National Park Service, including the index but exclusive of any illustrations. This is about twenty pages less than the 1929 Annual Report of the Director. It has been necessary to limit the amount of space allotted to the field officers accordingly.

Three pages have been allotted to your report. When printed in 8-point solid type, there will be 1,000 words to the page, but you should allow for 1,000 words in text for each page devoted to tables. Where headings are used, preceded and followed by a blank space, it should be remembered that they will occupy the space of three full lines.

In the preparation of the report, please be guided by the inclosed mimeographed instructions dated July 3, 1930. Especially note paragraph 1 of the instructions, headed "Special Requirements." Several of the field reports in the past have come in on letter-size paper instead of the 8 by 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ size specified. Please be sure to observe this requirement, and also use heavy paper for the original as the printers have difficulty in handling the thin paper.

The official park season for the purposes of the Annual Report is from October 1 to September 30, inclusive, and travel statistics should be submitted for this period. As stated in the attached instructions, telegrams giving total number of visitors and total number of automobiles entering the park for the year must be wired to the Service the night of September 30, and duplicate pages containing complete travel figures must be placed in the mail not later than October 1.

Absence of the superintendent or custodian from his official post on leave will not serve as an excuse for neglecting to submit the report or the travel data by wire. If absence is planned, make arrangements to have the material submitted on schedule.

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In connection with your travel statistics in the report, please include a statement regarding the number of motorists entering the park in private automobiles and the number of people using the public camp grounds. The travel figures should be as complete as possible, since the Service receives many requests for travel data regarding the various parks. Information as to the number and location of free public camp grounds, the approximate number and condition of the wild animals, and the total number of miles of roads, trails, and telephone lines in the park should also be included, as these are matters of public interest.

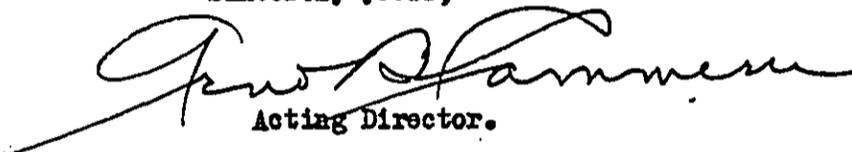
It is suggested that where necessary to cut the report to keep within the desired length, data regarding matters of local maintenance, be summarized in a general statement, omitting details not of general interest. This would apply to painting and repairs to buildings of both the Government and the operators and other such matters.

Your report should be submitted in duplicate and should be mailed in time to reach here by the end of the first week in September. This is imperative.

Photographs showing progress of work on new construction should also be included for use in the report.

Please also submit brief statement concerning any special features of park administration or development that you believe should be discussed by the Director in his personal report to the Secretary.

Sincerely yours,



Acting Director.

Inclosure 11232

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
National Park Service
Washington

OFFICE ORDER No. 166
(Revised)

July 3, 1930.

PREPARATION OF ANNUAL REPORTS--1930 EDITION

In the preparation of the annual reports of the various superintendents, custodians, and field officers at large, to be included in the 1930 Annual Report of the Director of the National Park Service to the Secretary of the Interior, it is directed that the following requirements be observed:

1. Special Requirements.—Use plain, heavy paper, 8 x 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches in size, and write on only one side of the sheet, in lines that are double or triple spaced. Use single spacing only for quoted matter that includes several lines. Leave a margin of at least two inches at the top of the page, an inch at the left, and at least an inch at the bottom. Indent paragraphs 6 spaces.

Each page should begin and end with a paragraph. This is a requirement of the Government Printing Office, to expedite the work of handling both copy and proof.

If new matter must be inserted it should be written on a separate sheet and pasted in at the proper place. Sheets so pasted together should not be longer than 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches. Room for wide tables may be obtained by pasting additional sheets at the side only, but this should not be done in making additions to text. Copy for tables should under no conditions be crowded; it is not necessary that the whole of a table appear on one sheet.

Number pages consecutively at the top. Page 1 of your report manuscript should be headed in the manner shown in the individual reports printed in Appendix C of the 1929 Annual Report, pages 60 to 176.

To obtain uniformity in copy, the several topics treated in the report should be separately headed, in capital letters. Subheadings should be in small letters, with minor subheadings thereunder underscored and used to start the paragraphs to which they relate. The name of the park, at the beginning of the report, should be in all capitals, underscored.

Reports should be clipped together and not fastened with special fasteners or binders making holes in the paper. There is no need for special covers, as these are taken off in the Washington Office when the reports are reviewed and edited.

All numbers, when first word in a new sentence, should be spelled out. Dates should read "June 30, 1930," or "June 30." Do not use th, rd, etc., after dates unless the month is omitted, as "the 30th." Several of the parks ignored this particular instruction last year.

Capitalize names of rivers, roads, etc., as Carbon River Road, Fall River Pass. Do not capitalize the word park in such phrases as "the wild animals in the park."

(over)

Be sure that all statistical data submitted are correct, particularly the totals of tables. As the reports all come in at the last minute and have to be read, edited, and assembled very hurriedly, at the same time that data for the Director's portion of the report is being secured and put into shape, it is impracticable for the office to check all totals. We must be able to assume that the data as submitted are correct.

2. Travel Statistics.—Tables showing travel should be included, omitting only final figures for insertion later. On September 30 a telegraphic report should be made to the Service showing totals from October 1 of the previous year to and including September 30 of the year for which report is made. This telegram must not be overlooked. Duplicate pages, containing tables with complete final figures inserted, must be placed in the mail not later than October 1. The travel wire need contain only the total number of visitors and the total number of automobiles for the year ended September 30. Other travel figures may be supplied on the duplicate pages of the report to be mailed October 1.

Out-of-season travel should be included in all travel statements, and unusually large numbers of visitors due to attendance at pageants and other special events should be counted.

Motorcycles should be counted with automobiles in the totals wired in at the end of September.

In order to secure uniformity in the travel statistics available in the Annual Report, such statistics should be submitted as nearly as possible in the form used in the 1929 Yellowstone report. More detailed travel information should be issued in the form of a press memorandum, as is now done by a number of the parks at the end of the travel season.

3. General.—Report on fiscal matters should be made for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1930. All other matters, such as travel, construction, conditions in the parks, etc., should be for the travel year ended September 30, 1930. In this connection note the second paragraph of the first page of the Director's 1929 report

While the report must necessarily be concise, it should contain data respecting all matters of special interest which transpire during the year, from both an administrative and public-interest point of view. Matters of local interest only should be eliminated where it is necessary to conserve space.

4. Transmittal.—The report must be forwarded in duplicate to the Service not later than the close of September 1, except in the cases of Hawaii and Mount McKinley National Parks, and the Sitka National Monument. These should be mailed in time to reach Washington by the end of the first week in September.

PLEASE ACKNOWLEDGE RECEIPT OF THIS ORDER.

ARNO B. CAMMERER,

Acting Director.

July 3, 1930.

10-23
(May 1929)

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
Hawaii NATIONAL PARK

FILE NO. 207-01.4

SUPT'S ANNUAL REPORT TO DIRECTOR

YEAR 1929

IMPORTANT

This file constitutes a part of the official records of the National Park Service and should not be separated or papers withdrawn without express authority of the official in charge. All Files should be returned promptly to the File Room. Officials and employees will be held responsible for failure to observe these rules, which are necessary to protect the integrity of the official records.

ARNO B. CAMMERER,
Director.

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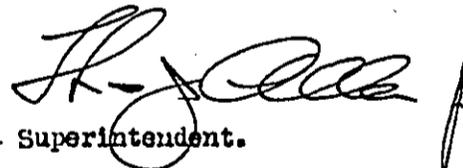
September 4, 1929

The Director,
National Park Service,
Department of the Interior,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Director:

Attached are two copies of our annual report for
1929, together with two copies of extracts to be used as a
portion of "The Year in the Parks".

Very truly yours,


Superintendent.

2 Inclosures.

DOCUMENT CAPTURED AS RECEIVED

September 8, 1927

To the Director,
National Park Service,
Department of the Interior,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:-

The three ^{views} transmitted herewith, two prints of each, are to be attached to my annual report which was submitted in the middle of August.

1. Uwekahuna Observatory, a museum-lecture room built by the Hawaiian Volcano Research Association and presented to Secretary Hubert Work on April 19, 1927.
2. View of throno that constantly stood on rim of Halemaumau during eruption July 7 - 21, 1927.
3. Laying concrete under sheltering roofs on Volcano - Hilo Road during summer of 1927.

Yours very truly,

Superintendent.

Inclosure 4004.

THE YEAR IN HAWAII NATIONAL PARK

✓ VOLCANIC ACTION

The past year has renewed hope of lava returning to the firepit Halemauahu of Kilauea volcano within Hawaii National Park. Two very splendid eruptions have occurred within a space of five months during 1929. The first of these broke out at 1 A.M. on February 20 and for 36 hours maintained a wonderfully spectacular display of fountaining molten lava and filled the firepit for a depth of 45 feet before it stopped. Again on July 24 lava broke out anew. This time in the same pit but at a different location and with much stronger action. The July eruption lasted for four days without ceasing and put an additional 55 feet of new lava in the pit. The pit is now 3500 feet by 3000 feet at the top rim with a depth of 1050 feet. Thousands of persons visited the park to view the two eruptions.

✓ HALEAKALA ROAD

The past session of the territorial legislature passed a road fund bond bill enabling the territory to spend the sum of \$300,000 for the purpose of meeting Federal aid given in constructing a modern highway from Olinda to the National Park boundary from the summit of Mount Haleakala. Work on this road is expected to start early in November, 1929. Upon its completion the Park Service will be expected to and will be enabled to construct the terminus of the road to the edge of Haleakala crater.

✓ AROUND-THE-WORLD TRIPS

The Hawaiian islands and Hawaii National Park are becoming more and more popular as stops on the around-the-world trips operated by various steamship companies. The past year saw around-the-world cruises on the following ships spend some time in the park. Steamships Franconia, Belgolana, Empress of Australia, and Resolute. The passengers on most of these voyages, at the end of the trip, voted Hawaii as the most popular stop which had been made.

HAWAII NATIONAL PARK

Thomas J. Allen, Jr., Superintendent, Hawaii National Park, Hawaii

GENERAL

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1928 ✓ The postoffice name of this National Park was changed, upon the recommendation of the Superintendent, from Volcano House, Hawaii, to Hawaii National Park, Hawaii. This change was effective April 1, 1929.

WEATHER

As is usual in the Hawaiian Islands, the climate throughout the entire year was very pleasing and without extremes. The past winter, however, had two months of slightly colder weather than is customary in these latitudes. The pleasant climate during the summer season is proving to be quite a factor in inducing summer visitors to visit Hawaii.

WRMg
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✓ The early part of the year showed no definite volcanic action or movement other than the usual slight earth tremors and minor avalanching. Early in January a large section of the south rim of the firepit Halemaunau, in Kilauea Volcano cracked up and forced the removal of the public lookout point to a different location. This earth cracking was undoubtedly due to lava movement beneath the pit and was followed in February by an eruptive period. Beginning with this, Hawaii National Park has again attracted the attention of the world by the occurrence of two volcanic lava flows at Kilauea Volcano within the space of only five months. At 1 A.M. February 20, 1929, a spectacular flow of lava commenced in fountains spanning one end of the entire floor of the volcano firepit. For 36 hours fountains played continuously to heights of 100 to 200 feet with a constant roar of pressure and gushing. Lava again broke out on the southwest bottom of the same pit during the morning of July 20, 1929. This time three distinct, steady fountains occurred with two other fountains operating spasmodically in the pit center. That eruption threw molten lava as high as 300 feet and built up three distinct cones against the talus slopes at one side of the firepit. Day and night the constant roar and wonderful spectacle continued for a four-day period. Thousands of persons visited the park during the action. Special steamers were run from the other islands. A continual stream of cars arrived from the various districts of this island and much publicity covered the entire world. The February flow of lava left 55 feet of new lava in the pit and the July flow brought still another 45 feet. The pit depth is now 1050 feet, its width 3000 feet and its length 3500 feet. The new lava floor covers an area of 54 acres.

Present indications based on definite cycles of past volcanic action here are that still a third eruption will occur during 1929 and that in 1930 lava may return to Kilauea for an indefinite period.

The number of earthquakes occurring have been of the expected number, approximately 1000 during the year with two fairly heavy ones, neither of which caused any damage.

VOLCANO OBSERVATORY

The Volcano Observatory of the Geological Survey continued its studies and experiments under the able direction of Dr. T. A. Jaggar. The benefits of Dr. Jaggar's work are becoming increasingly plain, especially so during the present time when it is possible for him to announce expected eruptive periods based on the actual happenings of his past years of study. To date all of Dr. Jaggar's expectations of action have closely coincided with actual occurrence. Dr. Jaggar and his personnel have been very helpful to this Service at all times.

✓ VISITORS AND TRAVEL

Due to a healthy growth in tourist travel to the entire group of Hawaiian islands and to the occurrence of two volcanic eruptions, attendance at this park has shown a large increase. Even without the crowds which attended during the eruption periods our figures would have shown a normal gain. Through its location and the fact that we have pleasant weather throughout the entire year, Hawaii is visited by a great many notable persons. Among those who were in the park during the past year were former Secretary of War Newton D. Baker and Mrs. Baker; Congressman L. C. Dyer and Mrs. Dyer, from Missouri; Judge Oscar E. Bland of the Circuit Court of Appeals at Washington, D. C. and Mrs. Bland; Rear Admiral and Mrs. George Harvell, General Winans, commandant of the Hawaiian Department; Mr. and Mrs. J. Almada (Mrs. Almada is the daughter of the president of Mexico); Frederick Law Olmstead, noted landscape architect, and many others including well-known figures throughout the world, high-ranking officers of the Army and Navy, etc.

Special groups visiting the park include a Japanese Navy tanker, a group of the Sierra Club, California, a Japanese Merchant Marine cadet ship, various officers of the United States Navy, and four around-the-world tour vessels. The following tables will show the travel figures for the period October 1, 1928, to September 30, 1929.

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REVENUES:

	1928-'29:	1929-'30:
Cottage site rentals	\$ 450.00	\$ 450.00
Grazing permits	27.00	25.00
Hotel lease	1,000.00	1,000.00
Miscellaneous	32.52	
GRAND TOTAL:	\$1,509.52	\$1,475.00

APPROPRIATIONS:

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Roads and trails in National Parks:	\$253,300.44	\$6,500.00
Administration and protection and maintenance:	21,715.00	26,395.00

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An increased interest has been shown in the use of public campground facilities. The past year showed nine cars with 22 persons using our campground as against two cars and five persons for last year. A return of lava to the firepit is expected to further increase the use of the camping privileges.

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CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE

Maintenance and repair of 25 miles of road and 90 miles of trail was conducted throughout the park area. Road maintenance was increased due to heavy rains during two of the winter months and due to the enormous travel during volcanic eruptions. The funds allotted to this park for normal maintenance would not have been sufficient to perform all of the work required and were augmented by an additional \$1500 allowed for construction maintenance on the new "Chain-of-Craters" and "Around-the-Island" roads. Road maintenance included the elimination of several very dangerous curves. One of those was on the road leading to Uwekahuna Observatory and the others were on the Kilauea crater road.

Maintenance work was performed on the various park buildings, including the office, rangers' cottages, equipment shed, and laborers' quarters. Roofs of every park building were painted, the color being changed from red, which is usual in Hawaii, to a dark green which coincides more nearly with the natural surroundings and forest growth.

Construction work has included erection of two new dwellings for employees and a lava masonry checking station at the main entrance to the park.

A two-mile section of trail leading out of the crater of Haleakala was obliterated by slides caused by winter rains and has been replaced in a new location. In the Kilauea section a new trail of 2.6 miles has been constructed between the end of the Chain-of-craters road and Napau crater at the extreme southeastern corner of the park. This trail passes through two fields of especially good lava trees and leads past a very beautiful forest of treefern growth. There are practically no grades throughout the entire length. A new trail has also been constructed extending from the Devil's Throat along the old abandoned Kau desert trail and down through Kipuka Keana Bihopa to a temporary terminus on the cliff overlooking the park seacoast area. Three miles of this trail are entirely new work and are opening up to visitors a section hitherto isolated from them. Funds are available for still other small trail projects which will be completed during the 1930 fiscal year but are not completed at the time of this report.

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The territorial legislature which met during the past winter passed a loan fund bill by which bonds are permitted to be sold for the construction of certain new roads within the territory. This bill included an amount of \$300,000 to be used as the territory's share of the total cost of construction of a Federal aid road on the sides of Mount Haleakala on the island of Maui. The terminus of the Federal aid project will be at the boundary of the Haleakala section of Hawaii National Park. Construction of this road will permit construction by the Park Service of an extension of this same road to the rim of Haleakala crater. Territorial engineers are now on the ground placing construction markers and it is expected that bonds will be sold and the contract for construction let simultaneously on November 1, 1929.

Also during the past session of the legislature the County of Hawaii was given authority to issue road construction bonds to the amount of \$30,000 to be used in building a connecting road between this park at the southeastern boundary at the end of the Chain-of-Craters road and the village of Kalapana on the Puna coast.

NATURALIST SERVICE

Educational work has consisted of lectures and field trips on volcanology, volcanic history, geology, botany, bird life, and other natural history. This work has been handled during the summer by Mr. Otto Degener, formerly professor of botany at the University of Hawaii. Lectures are given each steamer afternoon at the Uwekahuna Observatory and during the evening in the lobby of the Volcano House. Dr. T. A. Jaggar, Jr., of the Volcano Observatory, gave lectures to some special groups at the Volcano House.

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Accommodations for the public continue to be furnished by the Kilauea Volcano House, supplemented by Kilauea Summer Camp during the summer season.

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The Volcano House, which is open throughout the entire year, showed a considerable increase in business. The summer camp, with the approval of the director, shortened its season to June 20 - September 15, as experience had shown but little business to be obtainable earlier or later in the summer. Operators of the hotel have formally notified this office that should their operation of the summer camp during the present year prove as unprofitable as it has during the past three years they would request permission to discontinue further operation of it. Although the summer business appears to be better than heretofore, it is not yet known how the company came out financially.

Only minor improvements have been made to Kilauea Volcano House during the year.

✓ KILAUEA MILITARY CAMP

The operation of Army and Navy recreation areas on leased park land at Kilauea Military Camp has been continued. Both sections of this were operated very successfully with a large increase in patronage, which is restricted entirely to Army and Navy personnel. Captain K. W. Thom, the commandant of this camp, has shown the finest kind of cooperation with the Park Service. Our relations have been of the most pleasant nature and Captain Thom has made a special effort to maintain his camp and the conduct of personnel in accordance with park regulations. The various commanders of the Navy section have also shown cooperation but their brief terms of four months each hardly give them time to affect anything definitely.

✓ WILD LIFE

Wild goats and pigs which thrive in certain parts of the park by the thousands continue as a menace to plant growth and reforestation on lava covered lands. With the help of the Territorial Forestry Association one concentrated drive against goats resulted in the elimination of 1100 of the animals from areas both in the park and surrounding our boundaries. An additional 900 goats were killed by smaller foraging parties and rangers.

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Application for contract to conduct a business as park photographer has been received from Mr. K. Maehara of Hilo, Hawaii, and has been tentatively approved by the Department pending location of a studio site by the landscape division. Mr. Maehara has had many years experience in photographic work and should prove a very capable operator in this business.

LANDING FIELD

During October, 1928, the Interior Department granted the War Department permission to rehabilitate and use as an emergency airplane landing field a location formerly used for the same purpose in Kilauea crater. Permission is granted for emergency use by Army planes only and no buildings have been permitted constructed.

An application for permission to use this field for commercial airplane purposes has also been received from the Inter-Island Airways, Inc., which plans to operate transport planes between the various islands of this group. Such permission has been withheld pending formulation of a definite National Park airplane policy.

GOLDEN EAGLE SEARCH - *landing fields*

During June, 1929, a final search for the airplane "Golden Eagle" which was lost during the Dole trans-Pacific flight in 1927 was lead by Ezra Frost, a brother of one of the pilots of that plane. Mr. Frost was assisted in his search by 11 Army planes which thoroughly covered the slopes of Mauna Loa and definitely decided that the Golden Eagle had not crashed on this island as had been supposed. It is interesting that Ezra Frost was at one time employed as a temporary ranger in Rocky Mountain National Park under the present superintendent of this park.

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During May, 1929, while the Superintendent was on a trip to the island of Maui and to Honolulu, on official business, his residence in the park was entered and nitric acid scattered on furniture, clothing, bedding, linens, and fixtures. Practically no object in the entire house was spared. A thorough investigation by special investigator A. E. Farland of the United States Department of Justice, the Hilo detective force under the supervision of Chief of Detectives George Richardson, Assistant U.S. Attorney W. C. Moore, and the Superintendent, secured sufficient evidence to procure indictments against Park Ranger George D. Douglas, who has been arrested and charged with this crime. The investigation also disclosed evidence against Douglas for the violation of territorial laws in unlawfully entering two other residences and in addition disclosed his removal from confidential park files of certain official letters. At the time of this report Douglas is under a total of \$3000 bond on a Federal indictment charging him with theft of official correspondence and on territorial indictments, five in number, charging him with unlawful entry into two separate houses and with malicious damage to the property of the Superintendent, the Superintendent's wife, and the United States government. Trial of these cases is pending until the fall session of courts.

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RECOMMENDATIONS

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10-28
(May 1929)

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
Hawaii NATIONAL PARK

FILE No. 207-01.4

SUPT'S ANNUAL REPORT TO DIRECTOR

YEAR 1928

IMPORTANT

This file constitutes a part of the official records of the National Park Service and should not be separated or papers withdrawn without express authority of the official in charge.

All Files should be returned promptly to the File Room. Officials and employees will be held responsible for failure to observe these rules, which are necessary to protect the integrity of the official records.

ARNO B. CAMMERER,
Director.

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UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
HAWAII NATIONAL PARK
VOLCANO HOUSE, HAWAII

OFFICE OF THE SUPERINTENDENT

March 22, 1928

Mr. Ansell F. Hall, Chief Naturalist,
National Park Service,
Berkeley, California.

Dear Mr. Hall:-

In reply to yours of the 9th I am listing the following answers to specific questions, first pointing out that as no registration is kept of visitors in Hawaii National Park the figures are necessarily estimate only.

1. Total number of visitors Oct. 1, 1926 to Oct. 1, 1927 - 37,551
2. See list for segregation by states.
3. Visitors entering by private automobile - - - 26,235
 " " hired " - - - 11,316
 The latter figure is approximately the number of visitors who stayed over night in the hotel.
4. Visitors who camped - - - - - 10
 " " stayed in hotels, permanent camp, etc - 11,316
 " " for part of day - - - - - 26,225
 (Number of autos entering park in year - - - - - 8,345)
5. Average length of stay of the 11,316 - - - - - 1 1/2 days.
6. Average cost per visitors (numbering 11,316) who stayed in hotel for 1 1/2 days and bought souvenirs, candy, etc - \$ 9.75
 Average cost to each of transportation from and back to Hilo, and expenses in Hilo - - - - - \$17.00
 Average cost to each of around-trip steamer fare Honolulu to Hilo and return - - - - - \$37.00

By the time you receive this you will have juggled and adjusted the figures from eighteen parks and may feel like doing some expert juggling with these. You are welcome for I must reiterate that the above quantities are estimates at best. The total number of visitors 37,551 is thought to be fairly accurate.

Yours very truly,

A. T. Brown
Superintendent.

See copy in files "Chief Naturalist."

VISITORS TO HAWAII NATIONAL PARK
During Oct. 1, 1926 to Oct. 1, 1927:

Alabama	63	New Hampshire	76
Alaska	7	New Jersey	648
Arizona	46	New Mexico	29
Arkansas	49	New York	2997
California	5730	North Dakota	40
Colorado	571	North Carolina	12
Connecticut	239	Ohio	1101
District of Columbia	273	Oklahoma	9
Delaware	9	Oregon	605
Florida	77	Pennsylvania	1151
Georgia	23	Rhode Island	88
Idaho	18	South Carolina	8
Illinois	1993	South Dakota	27
Indiana	382	Tennessee	30
Iowa	98	Texas	143
Kansas	71	Utah	108
Kentucky	158	Vermont	61
Louisiana	27	Virginia	79
Maine	144	Washington	699
Maryland	131	West Virginia	40
Massachusetts	921	Wisconsin	568
Michigan	548	Wyoming	61
Minnesota	389		
Mississippi	45	Total (States)	21318
Missouri	471	Hawaii	14368
Montana	92	Foreign Countries	1865
Nebraska	131		
Nevada	32	<u>Grand Total:</u>	37551

R. T. Evans 3/22/28.

Copy filed "Ship National Park"

HAWAII NATIONAL PARK.

Richard T. Evans, Superintendent, Volcano House, Hawaii.

Mauna Loa produced no volcanic activity during the twelve months ending September 30, 1928, and Kilauea presented only avalanches in Halemauau except on one occasion. A half hour past midnight of January 10 a rosy glow appeared above the Pit only to last less than an hour. Spectators who were early at the rim beheld a fiery lake in three sections that merely glowed without fountaining or motion. It turned to a blackened crust by daylight. The explanation of the outbreak is that a particularly big avalanche from the west wall which agitated the seismograph at the observatory four minutes before the glow appeared crushed in the floor of the pit and squeezed up liquid lava from a pool that had been left by the last eruption.

Avalanches were big and numerous. Once, on February 20 at 8 A.M. a dust cloud rose at the north corner of the pit and hung in the air for 20 minutes. Turned red on its under side by the rising sun and augmented by dust from succeeding slides the huge cauliflower cloud was visible at Hilo and caused excited rumors of an eruption.

✓ UWENKAHUNA OBSERVATORY.

This observatory, which soon became a popular part of the itinerary of every tourist, remained in charge of Dr. Jaggard's department until December 1 when a park ranger took it over exclusively. He made new and artistic labels for the specimens, remounted and rehung charts, pictures, etc., and perfected a lecture to accompany the slides and movies of volcanic activity. During the ten months ending July 31 there were 197 lectures given to 9,216 people. Dr. Jaggard gave 5 lectures by request and his clerk, Mr. R. B. Hodges, gave 29 - most of them before December 1.

✓ KILAUEA VOLCANO HOUSE.

This famous hotel acquired a new manager on November 16 - Mr. James N. Gandy, an Australian and for the past 20 years steward on Pacific liners - who undertook at once to effect improvements in the service and appointments partly on account of the increase in rates to become effective on January 1. A room was added to the office to which the post-office was moved in response to a demand for a more convenient location; telephones were installed in all the rooms; a movie projector and reels of island scenes and volcanic activity were acquired for the entertainment of the guests; the sulphur steam baths were restored.

To properly accommodate the increasing numbers of tourists who take the trip around the island the hotel company let a \$125,000 contract in March for a 20-room hotel to be erected in Kailua, Kona, which was to be finished about October 1.

The Kilauea Summer Camp was open from June 1 to September 30 but this second year witnessed a falling off in patronage, probably due to the objection of islanders to second-class accommodations.

✓ IMPROVEMENTS.

The park residence road was built eastward some 600 feet and enough leveling done at the utility site to permit the erection of an equipment shed. Three 2-room cottages for laborers were built along the road, two of new lumber, and one of salvaged material.

With \$500 donated by Hui O Pele Hawaii a lava masonry shelter was built according to plans by the landscape division at the Thurston Lava Tube, another one on the east edge of Pauahi Crater just off the Chain of Craters Road, and a roofed lava masonry bench on the Crater Trail 400 below the junction of the Sandalwood Trail.

DONATIONS.

✓ Hui O Pele Hawaii, which acquired new members during the year, donated \$300 for the construction of four roofed lava-masonry benches, for a new movie reel of lava activity to replace one at Uwekahuna Observatory that was nearly worn out, and for lantern slides of park scenes.

/ KILAUEA MILITARY CAMP.

Up to July 31 this attractive camp was patronized by 3,149 officers, their families, soldiers, sailors and marines most of whom remained for ten days. Cordial relations were maintained by the superintendent with the commanders of the army and navy sections. On July 30 Captain E. B. Block who had commanded the army section for more than two years was relieved by Captain K. W. Thom.

✓ THURSTON LAVA TUBE ADDITION.

In order to acquire title to this attractive feature authority was granted by Congress to the Territorial Commissioner of Public Lands to effect by exchange the addition to the park of a rectangular area about 300 feet wide by 1700 feet long, comprising about 15 acres of ohia and fern forest beneath which lies the lava tube.

✓ WILD ANIMALS.

The park possesses two species of wild animals only and they are pests. Domestic goats gone wild infest the remote kipukas and damage the forests by destroying the seedlings of trees. A drive was executed on May 22 and 23 by some 40 horsemen directed by Territorial Forester C. B. Judd and 1,752 goats were gathered on the south coast east of the park and slaughtered.

The other animal is the weazel-like mongoose that preys on eggs and chicks of such ground nesting birds as the beautiful Mongolian and Japanese pheasants, California quail and Chinese turtle dove. Trapping operations were begun in March and 65 mongoose were eliminated.

✓ REFORESTATION.

In the spring Bird Park, which is an area of beautiful native Hawaiian woodlands, was encircled with a real stockproof fence that actually withstands the stray cow and hog. By summertime this protection accounted for the appearance of many seedlings, notably ohia, mamani, koa and holei, whereas no new growth was observed in the pasture-lands outside of the fence.

As the first step towards developing the seven miles of coast that forms the south boundary of the park 70 sprouted coconuts and 40 lauhala seedlings were planted on the beach behind Keaoi Island on December 16. On account of wild goats and burros it was necessary to fence in an area and the stock-proof wire, posts and other materials had to be packed on mules from Ainahou Ranch, six miles distant and 2700 feet up the mountain.

✓ MONTHLY BULLETIN.

October 1927 witnessed the initial appearance of a monthly news letter. The completion of the concrete highway from Hilo and the consequent increase in travel to the park, together with other events of importance, seemed to settle upon October as the proper time to yield to the demands from newspapers for current items of interest. The bulletins coming from the other parks convey much useful and interesting information and it has long been the aspiration of Hawaii National Park to reciprocate. Mimeographing of the 50 or 60 copies is done by a class of students in the Hilo Senior High School at a cost of materials which the high school furnishes.

✓ NEW BULLETIN SHIELDS.

In order to present to visitors in a form attractive enough to invite attention the park regulations, information and notices a bulletin board was fashioned to resemble the shield of Hawaii. One inch redwood was used, 24 by 27 inches. The crown at the top is occupied by the letters "HAWAII" carved in relief and in the curve of the base is similarly carved "HPS". A case is superimposed upon the face of the shield consisting of sides of 3/4 inch molding and a glass cover, removable so as to permit frequent changes in the information displayed. The shields are placed in the hotel, military camp, observatory and in every park shelter.

✓ WORLD'S GRANDEST HOLE IN ONE.

To win some publicity in the interims between volcanic eruptions and to satisfy the aspirations of some golfers who had not the time to play on the sporty 9-hole Kilauea Golf Course a putting tee was made on the rim of Halemaumau, golf balls, clubs and cards were furnished by the Hawaii Transportation Company for a nominal sum, and candidates were invited to drive a golf-ball into the great firepit. In the last week of January 89 achieved membership and by the end of September new members numbered nearly 1500, among whom were many prominent and distinguished people.

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✓ CEREMONY AT FIREPIT.

As the final event in the Captain Cook Sesqui-centennial celebration a Hawaii pageant was given on the very edge of the pit on the night of August 18. The program consisted of three parts; exhibitions of individual and group dancing and various hulas; Kapiolani's defiance of Pele; and prayers by the old 99 years old kahuna, Kalama, for the return of Goddess Pele to her home in Halemaunau. Lighted by the breeze-tossed flames of bamboo torches, accompanied throughout the one hour's performance by the terrifying roar of unprecedented continuous avalanches in the nearby pit and made notable by the presence of Hon. Dwight Davis, Secretary of War, Governor W. R. Farrington, Maj. General Fox Connor, Admiral Marvell, Territorial delegate Victor Huston and many other distinguished personages just returned from the Cook exercises in Kealahou Bay the event was deeply impressed upon the minds of more than 1500 spectators.

✓ ROADS.

Roads constituted the liveliest subject of the year.

① The Volcano Road, east of the park, became an unbroken concrete highway for its 30 miles from Hilo when the last 6-mile unit was completed and opened to travel on October 22, 1927.

② The Chain-of-Craters Road, begun on April 11, 1927 under a contract for \$148,000., was opened to travel on April 15, 1928. It stretches eastward for 7 miles from the Crater Road and makes accessible more than 12 wonderful pit and cone craters on the Puna Rift.

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within the park

The Around-the-Island Road, a project of 4.24 miles, was begun on November 9 and completed on June 2, 1928 for \$91,594. It was a reconstruction job to establish modern standards. The gravel surface was later between August 11 and September 15 given an oil process treatment for which a contract was let for \$9,963. A Spears-Wells one man road maintainer was purchased for the oil-processing and afterwards became available for general road maintenance throughout the park.

(3)

The Kau Road, for a distance of 3.25 miles immediately west of the park, under a contract for \$45,485, was given an asphalt macadam surfacing, 10 feet wide. This work done between February and July completed a smooth highway from Hilo to Waichimu, 70 miles.

The Makawao Road, below the Haleakala section on Maui, was surveyed and will become the approach road to that section. Twenty-one miles in length its construction is expected to be authorized by the legislature when it convenes next spring.

✓ TRAVEL.

Travel to the park, double that of the preceding year, leaped ahead the very first month for on October 22 the last unit of the Volcano-Hilo Road was completed. A modern concrete highway now stretches from the seaport gateway of Hilo to the park, a distance of 30 delightful miles which accounts in large measure for the increase in local travel. Tourist travel also shows an increase due to the organized advertising given to the Hawaiian Islands. On November 23 Hilo celebrated the arrival of the new Matson liner Malolo, "Flying Fish", a palatial steamship considered the finest yet built in an American shipyard and intended for the tourist trade between San Francisco and Honolulu.

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CONFIRMATION:

October 1, 1928 3:30 P.M.

Govt. Int. Director National Park Service Washington, D. C.

Expended permanent salaries seven hundred twenty-five dollars one cent. Saving one hundred thirty-eight dollars twenty-four cents. Stop. Total expenditures both permanent and temporary one thousand one hundred twenty-six dollars seventy-six cents. Stop. Personnel four permanent and eight temporary declining to five at close. Stop.

Travel year ending September 30 totals 78,414 visitors and 14,505 autos.

Evans.

TRAVEL:

	Number of Automobiles	Visitors by private auto	Visitors by stage-taxis	Total Visitors
Oct. 1, 1927 to July 31, 1928	12,290	47,458	18,030	65,478
August 1928	1,338	7,466	543	8,009
September 1928	880	4,045	882	4,927
TOTAL TRAVEL YEAR:	14,505	58,969	19,445	78,414

Only 5 people camped over night in the free camp grounds near the Kilauea Summer Camp. Bird Park was closed to camping.

There are in the park 25 miles of roads, 90 miles of trails and no telephone lines.

R. E. Evans
R. E. Evans, 10/1, '28

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CONCLUSIONS:

On December 2, 3, 4 and 5, 1927, 1650 officers, midshipmen and sailors of a Japanese training squadron were conducted to the park by members of the Japanese Association of Hilo.

During May and June the U. S. Battle Fleet engaged in maneuvers in Hawaiian waters and on ten days in May and two in June 5479 officers and a sailors off ships anchored in Hilo Bay made the 35 mile trip to the park.

A number of Pacific coast chambers of commerce made excursions to the park and a visit by 23 members of the Sierra Club proved so attractive that it is to be repeated this fall.

The travel for the year ending September 30 was divided as follows:

	Number of Auto-mobiles:	VISITORS		Total
		By private automobile	By stage and taxis	
	<u>14,505</u>	<u>58,969</u>	<u>19,445</u>	<u>78,414</u>
August =	12,290	47,458	18,020	65,478 -- by July 31.
September =	1,335	7,466	543	8,669
	880	4,045	882	4,927

Only 5 people camped over night in the free camp grounds near

the Kilauea Summer Camp. Bird Park was closed to camping.

There are in the park 23 miles of roads, 90 miles of trails and no telephone lines.

✓

R. J. Evans, 8/31/28.

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10-23
(May 1920)

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL-PARK SERVICE
Hawaii NATIONAL-PARK

FILE No. 207-01.4

SUPT'S ANNUAL REPORT TO DIRECTOR

YEAR 1927

IMPORTANT

This file constitutes a part of the official records of the National Park Service and should not be separated or papers withdrawn without express authority of the official in charge. All Files should be returned promptly to the File Room. Officials and employees will be held responsible for failure to observe these rules, which are necessary to protect the integrity of the official records.

ARNO B. CAMMERER,
Director.

HAWAII NATIONAL PARK

REVIEW 1927.

Volcanic inactivity of Kilauea was terminated after a period of three years by the unannounced reappearance of fire in Halemaumau. At 1 A. M. July 7 the black lava floor of the pit was transformed into a molten lake from which four fiery fountains spouted to a height of 125 feet. The magnificent display continued for three days, raising the level of the lake about 100 feet till it was 1200 feet below the rim. The vigor of the fountains steadily diminished until one after another had ceased except the southernmost one which continued to spout from a cone until the 21 st. Thereafter no activity could be seen in the daytime but at night many cracks across the lake shifted and glowed. Growing fainter steadily these were reduced to four small spots by the middle of August.

TRAVEL

Notwithstanding a general increase of travel to the islands for which two new liners were put into service visitors to the park were numbering only 2000 per month. This poor showing was due to the dormancy of the volcanoes and the rocky condition of the Hilo-Volcano Road which was being reconstructed and surfaced with concrete. The volcanic eruption revived travel at once, within an hour to be exact, and the figures for July jumped to 11,327, bringing the total for ten months to 30,340. The total for the travel year was

37,551

KILAUEA SUMMER CAMP

This cottage type of camp consisting of 12 cottages and a central lodge built in the ohia forest on the edge of the crater 5 miles from the hotel by road was opened to the public on June 1st., under a competent manager. The first guest on the 10th., of June was followed by others and within a month the camp was enjoying a marked popularity. Several times it was filled to capacity. To alleviate the isolation of the camp the hotel company authorized a standard telephone line which was installed on August 13th.

IMPROVEMENTS

The Kilauea Section continued to monopolize park travel and consequently received all the improvements. The most notable one was the Uwekahuna Observatory which was built by the Hawaiian Volcano Research Association at a cost of \$5000 and presented by Dr. Jagger to Dr. Hubert Work on April 19th., as the property of the Interior Department to be operated by the Park Service as a museum and lecture hall.

A shelter was built close to the rim of Halemaumau as a haven from wind and rain for the many people visiting the pit. The Hui O Pele donated \$500 for other shelters and benches to be placed at selected points on the more popular trails.

For the park personnel there were built in the "Residence Section" a ranger's cottage, a two-room workman's cottage and a 4 stall garage, the latter two out of old material salvaged from the old unsightly buildings removed from the highway.

MILITARY AND NAVAL RECREATION CAMPS

These camps enjoying increased popularity were enlarged during the year by the erection of several cottages and efforts were made to beautify the camps by landscape gardening. Their commanders co-operated fully with the park superintendent.

ROADS

The construction of the Chain of Craters Road which was begun on April 11th., was the outstanding development of the year. Such progress was made as to assure its completion by January 1, 1928.

Of lesser importance but of great convenience, nevertheless, was the construction by park labor of 300 feet of rock-filled road to the Sulphur Banks, 500 feet of approach road to the new Summer Camp, 550 feet of road into the Residence Section, and 1800 feet of 16% trail from the Summer Camp through the pali to the crater floor.

HAWAII NATIONAL PARK

ANNUAL REPORT 1927.

Contrary to expectations of volcanic activity in Kilauea and Mauna Loa Volcanoes based on earthquakes and outward mass tilting nothing occurred at the critical periods of winter solstice and spring equinox, but at 1 A. M. July 7 lava returned unannounced to the firepit of Halemauau. It had melted its way through the floor of the pit which had been sealed since July 1924 and spouted from four fiery fountains to a height of 125 feet. In three days about 100 feet of lava had been added to the molten lake bringing its surface to within 1200 feet of the rim.

Except for the incessant wind and occasional driving rains that swept the crowds as they stood or squatted day and night on the perilous edge of the great pit to gaze at the fiery fountains and the changing patterns of orange-red currents in the lake not a terrifying feature attended the eruption. The thing seemed chained to the bottom, 1200 feet below. The outline of the lake suggested the older pit before the explosions of May 1924 started three years of avalanching that pushed back the walls till the pit was quadrupled in size.

The vigor of the fountains diminished rapidly. The night of the 8th., less than 48 hours from the beginning, saw the three northern fountains reduced to boiling pots. The south one, some 50 feet higher than the others and well within the south talus slope, continued its activity for exactly two weeks, surrounding itself with a mounting spatter cone and furnishing the source of a river or delta of brilliant orange colored fire that flowed into the blackened lake and kept its surface constantly changing. From the 21st., throughout the month no activity could be seen in the daytime, but at night four or more cracks in the blackened lake continued to glow. These faint signs of life repaid the visitor for a night trip to the crater.

TRAVEL DURING 1927

Due to the dormancy of the volcanoes during the first nine months and to the rocky detours, inflicted by the reconstruction of the Volcano-Hilo road travel to the park averaged about 2000 a month. General travel to the islands from the mainland and foreign countries increased under the continued advertising by the Territory of Hawaii, through the Hawaii Tourist Bureau. To care for the increased travel the Los Angeles Steamship Company added a new liner, "City of Honolulu," to its fleet, and the Matson Navigation Company duplicated with the "Malolo." The former reached Hilo on her first trip on June 14th., with 229 passengers, but due to several mishaps the latter was delayed in the shipyard until October.

The volcanic eruption proved the great attraction of the park and upset the even monthly average by bringing 11,327 visitors in the month of July. The total for the year was 371,551. (At end of July it was 30,340.)

UWEKAHUNA OBSERVATORY

With \$5000 from the Hawaiian Volcano Research Association Dr. T. A. Jagger, volcanologist of the Geological Survey, built on Uwekahuna Bluff a museum-lecture hall and on April 19th., with dedication ceremonies presented it to Dr. Work for uses of the Interior Department, particularly for the entertainment of visitors to the park. Its location was chosen for its comprehensive view of the Kilauea Crater, Kau Desert, Mauna Loa and Mauna Kea.

There were on display volcanic specimens and charts, an operating seismograph and at stated hours lantern-slides and moving pictures. The Service co-operated with the Volcano Research Association in engaging Dr. Paul Kirkpatrick of Hawaii University for the heavy tourist season, June 24 to August 14, who took charge of the observatory and twice daily entertained visitors with moving pictures and lectures. During that period his audiences numbered 2656 people.

KILAUEA SUMMER CAMP

This camp consisting of a central building and 12 cottages, having a capacity of 40 people, was erected in November and thrown open for business under a competent manager on June 1. The first guest appeared on June 10th., but it soon developed considerable patronage of a high class, The Kilauea Volcano Hotel Co., considering it only an experiment as to location and type proceeded slowly with improvements but it recognized the isolation of the camp and authorized a telephone line which was completed in August 13th.

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KILAUEA MILITARY CAMP

This camp in the cool bracing air on the rim of the Kilauea Crater has proved popular with officers and men from the forts near Honolulu. Captain E. R. Block, honored by a second year's detail as its commander, has co-operated heartily with the Park Service. He has constructed a number of new houses during the year and has achieved a marked improvement in the appearance of the camp. Major General E. M. Lewis, commanding the Department of Hawaii, during his ten days visit in July, was enthuseastic about the possibilities of development.

NAVY RECREATION CAMP

A two family cottage for officers was added in May to the other presentable buildings on the 14 acre tract subleased from the military camp trustees by the Navy Department. On account of the fighting in China the camp was little used by marines and the commanding officer, a lieutenant of the Marine Corps, was frequently changed. Very satisfactory relations were maintained with the Park Service, though. Assistant Secretary of the Navy E. H. Warner and Admiral R. H. Jackson with their staffs expressed their approval of the camp on the occasions of their visits of inspection.

CHAIN CRATERS ROAD

Actual construction of this road was begun on April 11 after title to the land that it crossed had been secured from the Territory by the exchange method. Work was pushed rapidly until its completion by January 1, 1928, seems assured. Guard walls of masonry at the rim of each of the seven craters supplement to a high degree the attraction of this road. The Territorial Legislature failed to appropriate the \$175,000 for the 15 miles connection with Kalapana on the coast.

APPROACH ROADS

Actual laying of concrete on the seven-mile stretch of the Volcano-Hilo Road beginning at the park entrance was begun on April 13th. For six months thereafter several miles of fearfully rocky road had a deterring effect on travel, but when the work was finally completed in October a continuous stretch of hard-surface road connected Hilo with the Park, a distance of 31 miles.

NON-STOP FLIGHTS FROM THE MAINLAND

Of some concern to the Park were the epochal non-stop aeroplane flights from the mainland to the Hawaiian Islands. Lieutenants Maitland and Hegenberger, U. S. Army, landed in Honolulu at 6:29 A. M. June 29th., after a flight of 25 hours 38 minutes from Oakland, Calif. Ernest Smith and Emory Bronte, civilians, crashed without damage to themselves on the island of Molokai in the morning of July 15th., after flying from Oakland in about 24 hours. Distance from Oakland to Honolulu is 2098 miles.

The James D. Dole Flight, for which the Pineapple King offered \$25,000 for the first prize and \$10,000 for the second, was staged on August 16 and 17. 4 contesting planes taking off from San Francisco Bay fields at noon to 12:37 P.M. (Hawaiian time 9:42 to 10:19), August 16. Arthur Goebel of Hollywood was the first to land on Wheeler Field in Honolulu at 12:24 P.M. after a flight of 26 hours. Hawaii's chosen aviator, Martin Jensen, landed 1 hour and 56 minutes later as Number 2.

All over the islands sharp lookouts were kept during these flights for it was realized that adverse circumstances of bad weather and mechanical difficulties might force a landing anywhere.

GENERAL DEVELOPMENT

The Park appropriation was expended entirely in the Kilauea Section as the Haleakala Section was very little visited and Mauna Loa not at all. The 25 miles of roads and 70 miles of trails were constantly maintained in good shape, the signs kept freshly painted, and many additional ones put up including 12 new bulls'-eye reflector danger signals at sharp curves of roads. There are no telephone lines. The two camp-grounds were rarely used overnight and were consequently easily kept in good condition.

TRAILS IN HAWAII NATIONAL PARK

Mauna Loa Section	21 miles
Kilauea Section	27 "
Haleakala Section	22 "

Total 70 miles.

IMPROVEMENTS

The crowds that visited the pit day and night during the eruption made it necessary to put up the Halemaunau Shelter closeby as a protection from the wind and rain. Plans were made to build other shelters, but of a permanent type as designed by the Landscape Division, with \$500 donated by the Hui O Pele.

In the Residence Section for park employees, also according to plans by the Landscape Division, there were built a ranger's cottage, a two-room workman's cottage and a 4-stall garage, the latter two of material salvaged from the old unsightly buildings removed from the highway. Power lines were strung by which current, contributed by the hotel, lighted the residences of the superintendent, clerk, and ranger.

ROADS AND TRAILS

Existing roads and trails received constant maintenance and new ones made as follows: 300 feet of rock-filled roadway to the Sulphur Banks; 500 feet of approach road to the new Summer Camp; 550 feet of road into the Residence Section; 1800 feet of trail on 16% grade from the Summer Camp through the pali to the crater floor.

NEW BOUNDARIES

During the year adjustments were made through Territorial land exchanges to the park boundaries in order to accommodate road projects in the Haleakala Section, the Kilauea Section which was approved on April 13 and was the signal for the beginning of work on the Chain of Craters Road, and the Mauna Loa Section. The latter, approved on February 19, added approximately 72 square miles to the area of the park, which now is about 242 square miles.

PARK INSPECTION

The park was inspected during the past year by the following officials: Dr. Hubert Work, Secretary of the Interior; Mr. Stephen T. Mather, Director of National Park Service; Mr. Dan R. Hull, Chief Landscape Engineer; Mr. Ansel F. Hall, Chief Park Naturalist; and at various times by Governor W. R. Farrington and Delegate-elect Victor Huston.

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DONATIONS

In addition to the gift of the Uwekahuna Observatory by the Hawaiian Volcano Research Association the Hui O Pele donated \$500 for the construction of shelters and benches at selected points on the more popular trails after designs by the Landscape Division.

*R.J. Evans, Supt.
8/17/27.*

4 or 5 photos will be sent in a day or two.

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END

CERTIFICATION

I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT THE MICROPHOTOGRAPH APPEARING IN THIS REEL OF
FILM ARE TRUE COPIES OF THE ORIGINAL DOCUMENTS.

2006

DATE

J. Kaur

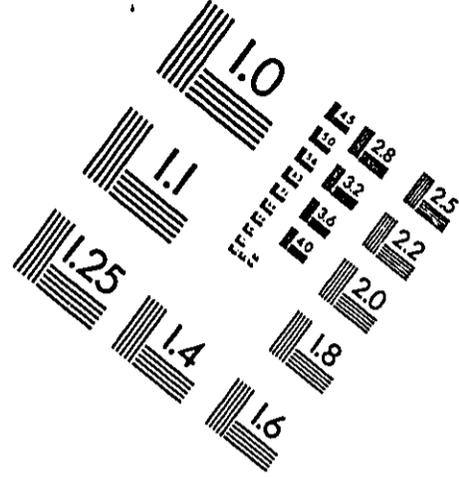
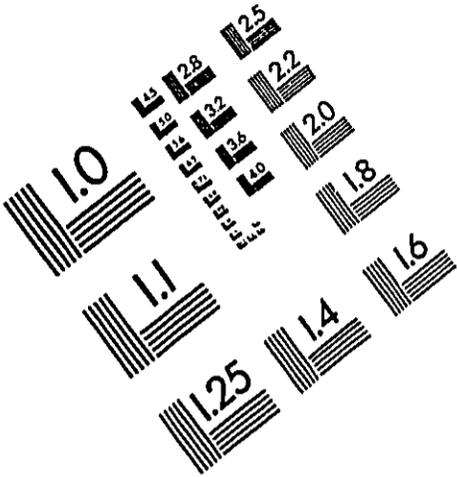
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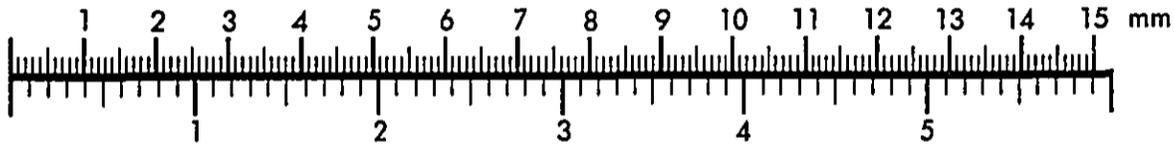
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Association for Information and Image Management

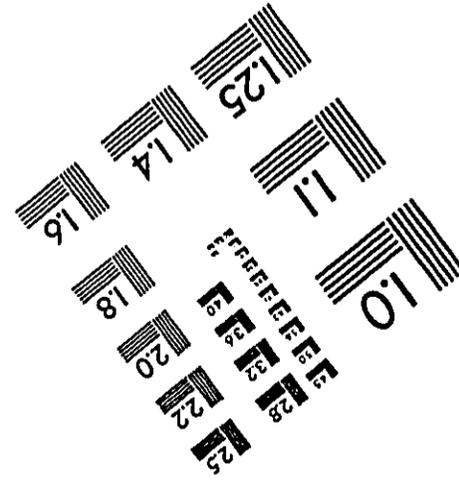
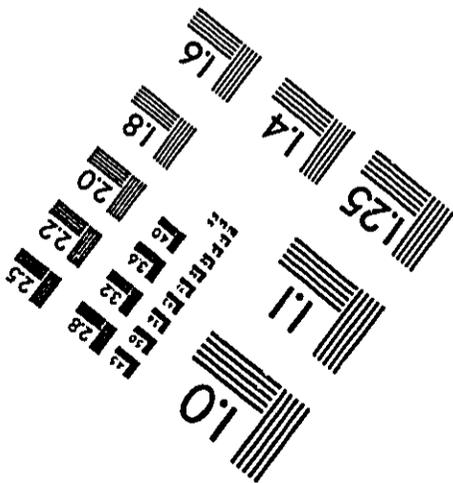
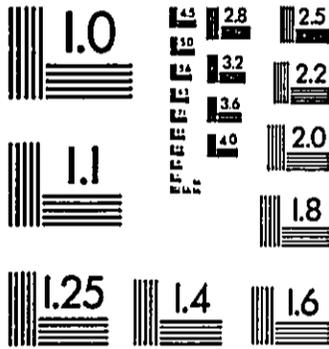
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Inches



MANUFACTURED TO AIM STANDARDS
BY APPLIED IMAGE, INC.

DENSITY TARGET



Reel #06

Box 6 of 6

0007 29) Superintendent Report, 1962- 1963

0304 30) 1964

0518 31) 1965

0751 32) 1966

1046 33) 1967

1263 34) 1973- 1981

1453 35) 1927- 1945