

ANDREW K. POEPOE
MINORITY LEADER
25th DISTRICT

Office:
State Capitol
Room 425
Honolulu, Hi. 96813
548-3856

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

STATE OF HAWAII
STATE CAPITOL
Honolulu, Hawaii 96813



FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Contact: Alan Kawahara
548-3856

POEPOE REQUESTS STATE BICENTENNIAL COMMISSION
TO MAKE KANEOHE BAY PROJECT A BICENTENNIAL UNDERTAKING

House Republican Leader Andrew K. Poepeo has offered a resolution requesting that the Hawaii Bicentennial Commission endorse the proposed establishment of Kaneohe Bay Park as a Bicentennial project.

In his resolution, Rep. Poepeo, 25th District (Aikahi-Enchanted Lakes), states that Kaneohe Bay and its shoreline should be made a public park to "ensure the maximum availability and utilization of this unique area of natural beauty".

"The preservation and planning for our shoreline is of prime importance to an ever-growing number of Hawaii's citizens."

"One of the best ways to preserve valuable areas of the State's shoreline is by setting those areas aside as parks to be used for recreational purposes."

Page Two, Press Release

The original planning for the Kaneohe Bay Park was done by a group of concerned Windward citizens in cooperation with the Kaneohe Outdoor Circle. The plan has since been endorsed by the Sierra Club, the Audobon Society, the Polynesian Voyaging Society, the Kaneohe Community Council, Life of the Land, the Hawaiian Trail and Mountain Club, the Kaneohe Recreational Council, the Kokokahi YWCA and the Council of Presidents.

Under the proposal, the bay and its adjacent land areas would be preserved in the interest of recreation, ecology, flood control and research.

Among the proposal's priorities is the State's acquisition of the Heeia Fishpond, a national historic site, which would be restored and preserved as a "living museum" of early Hawaiian life. Another priority is the acquisition of Matson Point and the Heeia flood hazard area.

The plan also provides for a botanical and zoological park at the mouth of Heeia Stream.

#

2 sail

1 Sat 9am

1 Sun 9am.

U:G

Francis

Bill

Milton

Kunche

Cassano

Time Austin

S. H. Kelly (12/9/74) (X)

Alili Bluffs Community Association
46-329 Ikiiki Street
Kaneohe, Hawaii 96744
December 9, 1974

Mr. Robert Way
Planning Director
City & County of Honolulu
190 South King Street
Pacific Trade Center, Suite 2100
Honolulu, Hawaii 96813

Subject: Gentry/McCormack Proposed Heeia Landing Project Plans

Gentlemen:

I was surprised and disturbed to hear from Mrs. Sarah Sheeley who visited your office recently that you did not have on file our position concerning proposed development plans for the Heeia Fishpond and its surrounding area.

The membership of the Alili Bluffs Community Association has repeatedly re-emphasized its continued support for the rezoning of the total area of Heeia Fishpond together with the land immediately surrounding it back into its former conservation (or preservation) status as it was prior to September 1969.

We also oppose any development plans that would alter the integrity of the fishpond structure with urban or commercial zones or use of it as a siltation catchment area (primary or secondary) for any proposed developments within the Heeia stream drainage basin between Kamehameha and Kahakili Highways. In this regard, we wish to direct your attention to the Sedimentation Study, Heeia Stream Basin, Heeia Landing prepared for Gentry/McCormack in July 1973 by Koebig & Koebig - Hawaii. This study blatantly recommends that Heeia Fishpond be used in conjunction with the planned lagoon in the swampland area to trap sediments during the proposed Heeia Landing construction years and from the Heeia Stream drainage system. In its original design state, the 12 foot wide stone wall went completely around the fishpond and its path can still be followed today. The Heeia Landing development plans propose commercial and residential zones in the area of the inner (mauka) portion of the wall. Contrary to the developer's long-standing promise to "retain the integrity of the fishpond wall," any land-fill in this area would destroy about half the integrity of the Heeia Fishpond.

The U. S. Corps of Engineers has designated most of that low-lying swampland of the Heeia drainage basin as a flood hazard area in its August 1973 Heeia Flood Hazard Area study. At the present time, homeowners flood insurance is required by mortgagees of homes in Alili Bluffs and Mauka Alili Bluffs. At 30-40 feet above mean sea level according to HUD, these developments lie within a flood hazard area. It is estimated that about 75% of the proposed Heeia Landing project is below the 40 foot contour line.

Enclosed are copies of several documents pertaining to the subject. An unpublished manuscript titled Some Legendary and Historical Aspects of Heeia Fishpond for the Bishop Estate - July 1973 by Marion Kelly, Associate

Mr. Robert Way

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Anthropologist at the Bernice P. Bishop Museum, describes the historical, cultural and archeological value of the fishpond and is available for reading on request at the museum. Relative to this manuscript, there is a point in time that those things that are to be cherished as remains of a culture have to be by-passed by bulldozers and earth-fill equipment even if only to be left as run-down artifacts of that culture and history. That time for Heeia Fishpond and its surrounding land area is definitely here. The significance of Heeia Fishpond is well documented as a major survivor of Hawaiian aquaculture practices. It is the most accessible (especially from the Matson Point viewing area) of the surviving six fishponds on Oahu today. Out of 97 at the turn of the century, 74 fishponds were said to be in use.

For over a year since October-November 1973, land moving equipment has been intermittently working in the proposed Heeia Landing project area below Mauka Alii Bluffs. It is estimated that approximately 10,000 cubic yards of earth have been moved from the Haiku Park development area to just below the Mauka Bluffs area in what appears to be a calculated landfill pattern that may coincide with the proposed Heeia Landing project plans (and a proportionate amount of silt was undoubtedly deposited into the Heeia Fishpond and Kaneohe Bay). Have the proposed Heeia Landing project plans (and the numerous revisions and changes thereof) been already approved?

The following table dramatically illustrates the impact and effects the proposed Heeia Landing project would have on this area when compared to the 15 year-old Hawaii-Kai development at the present time:

	<u>Proposed HEETIA LANDING PROJECT</u>	<u>HAWAII-KAI DEVELOPMENT</u>
Area	700* acres (approx. 1 sq. mi.)	1,300 acres** (approx. 2 sq. mi.)
Number of Units***	5,000	5,200
Population	14,000	25,000
Vehicles****	10,000+	10,400+

* All figures estimated to closest 100

** Estimated to be presently developed out of about 3,000 useable acres

*** Single family, townhouse, high-rise

**** At an average of two per unit

It is interesting to note that the proposed Heeia Landing area is about half the size of the presently developed housing area of Hawaii-Kai, yet the developers propose to construct approximately the same number of units (5,000) in the proposed Heeia Landing area. The traffic problems that Hawaii-Kai is presently experiencing would undoubtedly occur here with only one basic corridor to egress/ingress Oahu's CBD and the military centers. It took 15 years to create Hawaii-Kai's gigantic traffic problem, along with the other growth in

Mr. Robert Way

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that eastern part of Oahu . . . the planned Heeia Landing would already have the problem to start with. Another trans-Koolau system is needed now to cope with the accelerated rate of development along the Kaneohe-Kahuku axis. There does not seem to be any "light at the end of the tunnel" in the controversy over the unfinished construction of H-3. At best, the solution appears to be miles down the road.

It should also be noted that even the Trustees of the Bernice P. Bishop Estate in a letter to Mr. T. F. McCormack, the prime leaseholder of the subject land, dated May 17, 1972 in reference to the Revised Master Plan - Heeia Fish Pond and Meadow Area, Heeia, Koolau approved only that section of the plan between Kamehameha and Kahakili Highways. The 88 acre Heeia Fishpond and its surrounding area is makai of Kamehameha Highway and was not included in the section approved by the Trustees. We feel that this measured action by the Trustees may have signaled a position of "development doubt" concerning the fishpond area. This may be an indicator of responsible action by the Estate, which has the "last word" in the preservation of things of historical, cultural, educational, or archeological value to be saved for the generations of Hawaiians to come within their domain. We would laude any such action on their behalf to preserve one of the few remaining monuments of ancient Hawaiian aquaculture.

This letter re-establishes the general consensus of the Alii Bluffs Community Association's past, present and future position concerning the development plans which would affect the Heeia Fishpond and its surrounding land area. This "mini-environmental impact study (EIS)" endeavors to indicate some of the major problems that would affect the physical, cultural and historical values of Heeia Fishpond. Heeia Fishpond is a registered State and National Historic Site, which is also entitled to the protection afforded it by Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966.

Respectfully submitted,



Lehman (Bud) L. Henry
President
Alii Bluffs Community Association

Copies to: (w/o enclosures)

Honolulu District Corps of Engineers
Kaneohe Outdoor Circle
City Council, City and County of Honolulu
U. S. National Park Service, Honolulu
Chairman, State Land Use Commission
State Dept. of Land and Natural Resources
City & County Dept. of Parks and Recreation
Kaneohe Community Council
The McCormack Land Co., Ltd.
Gentry - Hawaii
Bishop Museum
Kamehameha Schools/Bernice Pauahi Bishop Estate
Hawaii Environmental Simulation Laboratory

Polynesian Voyaging Society
D. G. Anderson, State Senator
John Hulten, State Senator
Mary George, State Senator
Kaiser Aetna

5/3/74

After a hiatus of several years, this concept now is generating some interest among groups and individuals concerned with the bay and its watershed.

Especially appealing is the fact that many of the components of this plan already are "in the works".

I hope that this material will suggest to you ideas for fruitful discussion

Alaka,

Jed Linnigton
[redacted] (evenings)
948-7501 (office)

Swinging - Handwritten

Voyagers Park '74

*A Continuing Proposal for
Kaneohe Bay and for
The Cook Bicentennial*

Ted Livingston

Revised, April 1974

Voyagers Park was conceived in April, 1970

Like the dreams that precede most pioneering voyages, the park concept originated as a response to a specific need.

For example, Columbus determined to sail westward under the flag of Spain because of the specific need to bypass the political fact that Portugal had locked the eastward sea-gates to the Indies.

The Voyagers Park idea first emerged as a possible solution to the real need of the University of Hawaii Sailing Team for a base of operations.

Vague dreams jelled when an editorial in the Sunday Advertiser called upon Hawaii's citizens to think of appropriate ways to celebrate the Bicentennial of the 1778 arrival of the Captain James Cook in Hawaii.

- A hundred years ago, in 1878, for the Centennial, the Hawaiian Government had commissioned the statue of Kamehameha that stands in front of the Judiciary Building.

What kind of "monument" would be most suitable for 1978?

A more detailed version of this first statement was circulated among state and city administrators under the title "Where Do We Go From Here?".

On May 27, Governor Burns replied as follows:



EXECUTIVE CHAMBERS
HONOLULU

JOHN A. BURNS
GOVERNOR

May 27, 1970

Dear Mr. Livingston:

Many thanks for your letter of May 4, 1970.

I would like to express my sincere appreciation of the imagination and initiative shown in your suggestion for a means of observing the bicentennial celebration of Captain Cook's arrival in the Hawaiian Islands.

Your point in recognizing the functional aspects of such a celebration is well taken. As I am sure you know, the pressing need for facilities for all types of small recreational craft is one with which we are constantly concerned. Our new Honokohau Harbor on the Kamehameha Coast is only one example of this concern and effort to answer the public need.

Many thoughtful members of the community have given consideration to this bicentennial observance and unquestionably many more will do so. It is most heartening to note the interest which is being shown and you may be assured that all suggestions will be given careful consideration, so that we may find the best possible means of commemorating this great event. I have instructed our State Department of Planning and Economic Development to keep your material on file for future reference as bicentennial observation plans are developed.

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

Sincerely,

John A. Burns

Mr. Theodore W. Livingston
44-006 Malukai Place
Kaneohe, Hawaii 96744

Many potential sites were considered; none carried half the appeal of Kaneohe Bay--long recognized by yachtsmen as the choice small-boat sailing area in the state.

At the same time it became evident that several responsible groups--including the Hui O' Koolau, the Outdoor Circle, The Windward Citizens Planning Conference, the Conservation Council of Hawaii, and the Hawaii Chamber of Commerce--were giving serious attention to the future of Kaneohe Bay. Particularly so since the Legislature recently had voted \$500,000 for masterplanning the Bay and its shoreline.

At the Kaneohe Outdoor Circle meeting at Ulu Mau Village in June, 1970, presentations by Joe Harper and Mike McCormack revealed marked difference of opinion regarding use of just one portion of the Kaneohe Bay shoreline: the Heeia area and particularly the fishpond.

Almost immediately it appeared to the writer that the Voyagers Park concept need not be limited to some small piece of shoreline, crammed in between other unrelated developments, but might be expanded enormously to encompass the entire bay.

Here, against the unsurpassed backdrop of the Koolaus, might grow a planned "community of communities" which, unitedly, through exhibition, demonstration, and participation could serve as a living memorial to Hawaii's special relationship to Seafarers and the Sea.

Guidelines for Voyagers Park

(Quoted verbatim from the writer's paper "Voyagers Park: A Proposed Plan for Kaneohe Bay", June, 1970)

CONCEPT: The foundation of this plan is the belief that the entire bay and its watershed should be considered as an entity. Thus, future development of any kind would be designed to make the maximum contribution to the preservation and enhancement of the whole bay, and to its long-range enjoyment by the people.

THE BAY A PARK: Activation of such a concept appears to require the corollary belief that the entire bay should be declared a park area. This would not mean wholesale condemnation of private property for public use. It would mean present zoning regulations would be superseded by the over-arching consideration of benefit or detriment to the overall park plan. Thus, each new development or program could become a harmonious component of this park which should become one of the most beautiful, functional, and ecologically viable in all the world.

A THEME FOR THE PARK: A theme for this park would be found in the desire to commemorate the voyagers - both Polynesian and haoles - who discovered, enjoyed, used and abused, and finally began to renew this magnificent Hawaiian "fleet of islands".

A SCULPTURE TO STATE THE THEME: The bay and mountains - preserved in as much of their original beauty as now is possible - would serve as the finest monument to the discoverers. Nevertheless, astride a commanding promontory might be erected a single heroic sculpture which graphically would remind all citizens of the sea-faring heritage which has peopled this archipelago. This sculpture might best represent a Polynesian voyaging canoe under full sail. Its design would be selected by a world-wide competition bearing a substantial prize.

DEDICATION OF THE PARK: Dedication of the entire park, and unveiling of the sculpture, would form the climax of the Bicentennial Celebration of the arrival of Captain James Cook. The year will be 1978. The date might best be October 19, Discoverer's Day.

A NAME FOR THE PARK: The park would require considerable thought and discussion. It might be called "Discovery Park", "Koolau Park", or, simply, "Kaneohe Bay Park". For the purpose of this paper, however, it will be called "Voyagers Park".

During the four years which have elapsed since that crucial meeting of the Outdoor Circle at Ulu Mau Village, many things have happened:

1. The Kaneohe Bay in Crisis Committee brought together for action concerned citizens and groups.
2. The Governors Task Force on Kaneohe Bay was activated, and continues its in-depth studies.
3. The film "Cloud over the Coral Reef" aroused a great deal of interest in the Bay.
4. The Hawaii Environmental Simulation Laboratory began gathering its storehouse of useful information.
5. The Kaneohe Stream Flood Control Project was set into motion, and plans continue for the flood control of Kahaluu Stream.
6. A new Grading Ordinance was written and adopted.
7. The Heeia Kea Small Boat Harbor expansion plans have been slowed down, awaiting a more broadly acceptable compromise.
8. The Heeia Fishpond has been designated a National Historical Site.
9. The TH-3 controversy continues to stimulate discussion of basic issues for the future.
10. The Corps of Engineers and the Hawaii Institute of Marine Biology have continued to contribute immeasurably to the understanding of our problems.
11. The Kualoa Regional Park has been opened, with immediate acceptance.
12. The Sewage is on the way out of the Bay.
13. Through enlightened leadership, the Kaneohe Marine Corps Air Station has been drawn into the forefront of efforts to enhance the bay that unites us.
14. The U. S. Government has agreed to return to the state some 500 acres of land encompassing the bird sanctuaries.
15. The Windward Regional Council and the Kaneohe Community Council have gained new maturity in uniting informed citizens and groups for effective action.

Yes--in the idiom of our day--"we've come a long way, baby"

To some of us, however, it appears that the emphasis of this activity has remained too long piecemeal and defensive: seeking to stop or modify this or that development because of its threat to the bay. While these efforts to save the bay from destruction, indeed, are basic to future planning, it seems important to give immediate attention also to some goals for which we wish to save the bay.

Sometimes it seems that development along the bay--both good and bad--continues its piecemeal, pell-mell pace unabated while we sit with hands tied continuing to study more and more about less and less, until one day we'll know everything about nothing.

As the prophet said, "Without a vision, the people perish"

Voyagers Park--or something like it--could give a sense of purpose and a source of pride to all of us who love this bay. It could lead us toward making a suitable setting for our priceless jewel.

Voyagers Park, essentially, would be a loosely interlocking federation of recreational and educational facilities joined by the blue waters of the bay. Fortunately, most of these projects already are in existence, or at some level of planning within the purview of a state or City and County agency.

To train ourselves to think of these individual projects as being parts of a grand jig-saw puzzle, encompassing the entire bay and its shoreline should not be too difficult for any of us.

Here are some of the components of Voyagers Park that would fit into Kaneohe Bay like the pieces of this giant jig-saw puzzle.

1. Kualoa Regional Park. Already this new City and County Park is surpassing expectations as a prime location for camping, picnicing, and instruction in water sports, bird and plantlife, and culture.

Kualoa Regional Park would be the strong northern anchor of the Voyagers Park System.

2. Bird Sanctuaries. Here would be honored the original Hawaiian voyagers. The bird sanctuaries at Kualoa and Mokolii (Chinaman's Hat), at Kapapa Island, and in the Nuupia Pond area adjacent to TH-3 would be given high priority both as facilities for preservation of endangered species, and as outdoor classrooms for casual and serious bird-watchers.

3. Existing Beach Parks at Kaneohe, Kahaluu, and Waiahole. Without spending a cent on land acquisition, these cramped parks could effectively be expanded by extending them out into the bay, to the edge of deep water.

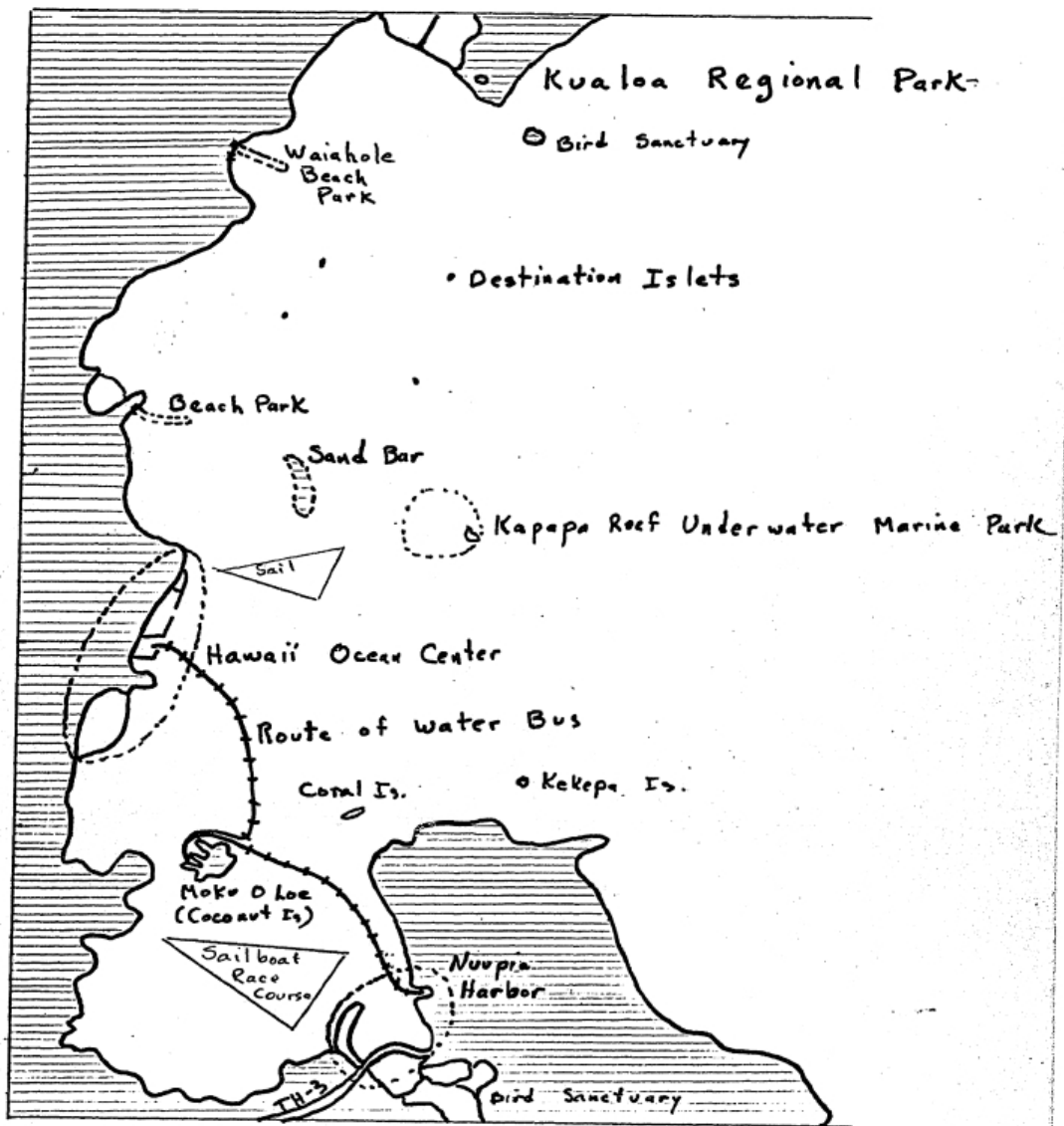
This could be accomplished by dredging, by solid fill behind bulkheads, or by constructing piers (or a combination thereof) depending upon ecological and engineering considerations.

With grass and palm trees, and comfort stations, these mini "magic islands" would open up enjoyment of the bay to many more people, especially those living in the immediate neighborhoods.

4. Kapapa Reef Underwater Marine Park. Kapapa Reef already has been designated by the Department of Land and Natural Resources as a prime location for another underwater park for the preservation and appreciation of the biota of a reef environment. (See Hawaii and the Sea, 1974) p.5-3

5. The Sand Bar and Coral Island. At present, these two areas are the only destination points within the bay readily available for those who enjoy picnicing and camping by boat. In Voyagers Park, these two islets would be left as Wilderness Areas, with the development of no facilities whatever. To alleviate the present dangerous coexistence of picnic and ski boats, a simple solution might be that water skiing be encouraged at the Sand Bar on odd-numbered days, while even-numbered days would be reserved for quiet picnicing.

6. Other Destination Islets. The demand for destinations by boat already is taxing the Sand Bar and Coral Island. Perhaps as many as ten or twelve small picnic islands could be constructed at strategic points up and down the bay. Depending on ecological and engineering considerations, these could be dredged, put on floating platforms, or on posts. They could be equipped with restrooms, with holding tanks serviced by Voyagers Park maintenance boats. Some might be equipped with rudimentary underwater viewing stations.



Voyagers Park 10

7. Water Ski Areas. A number of areas sheltered from prevailing trade winds would be designated as regular skiing areas. Each would have a suitable float, and would be visited from time to time by the Park Patrol boat to encourage safe practices.

8. Sailboat Race Courses. The southern end of the bay is one of the world's finest places to race small sailboats. Another suitable course could be laid out near Heeiea Kea Boat Harbor. Slow moving motorboats and fishermen would be free to traverse this area at any time except during an occasional regatta of major importance, when the area could be declared "off limits" to other traffic.

9. Motorboat Race Courses. None is planned for Voyagers Park, where quiet activity would be emphasized. Motorboat racers would be diverted to Sand Island, on the other side of the island, where they would be free to pit their noise-makers against the aircraft flying overhead.

10. Heeiea Kea Small Boat Harbor. The Voyagers Park concept recognizes the desire of increasing numbers of Hawaii residents to get out on the water in their own boats. The Corps of Engineers and the Harbors Division estimates of an eventual need for 1,600 slips seems quite realistic.

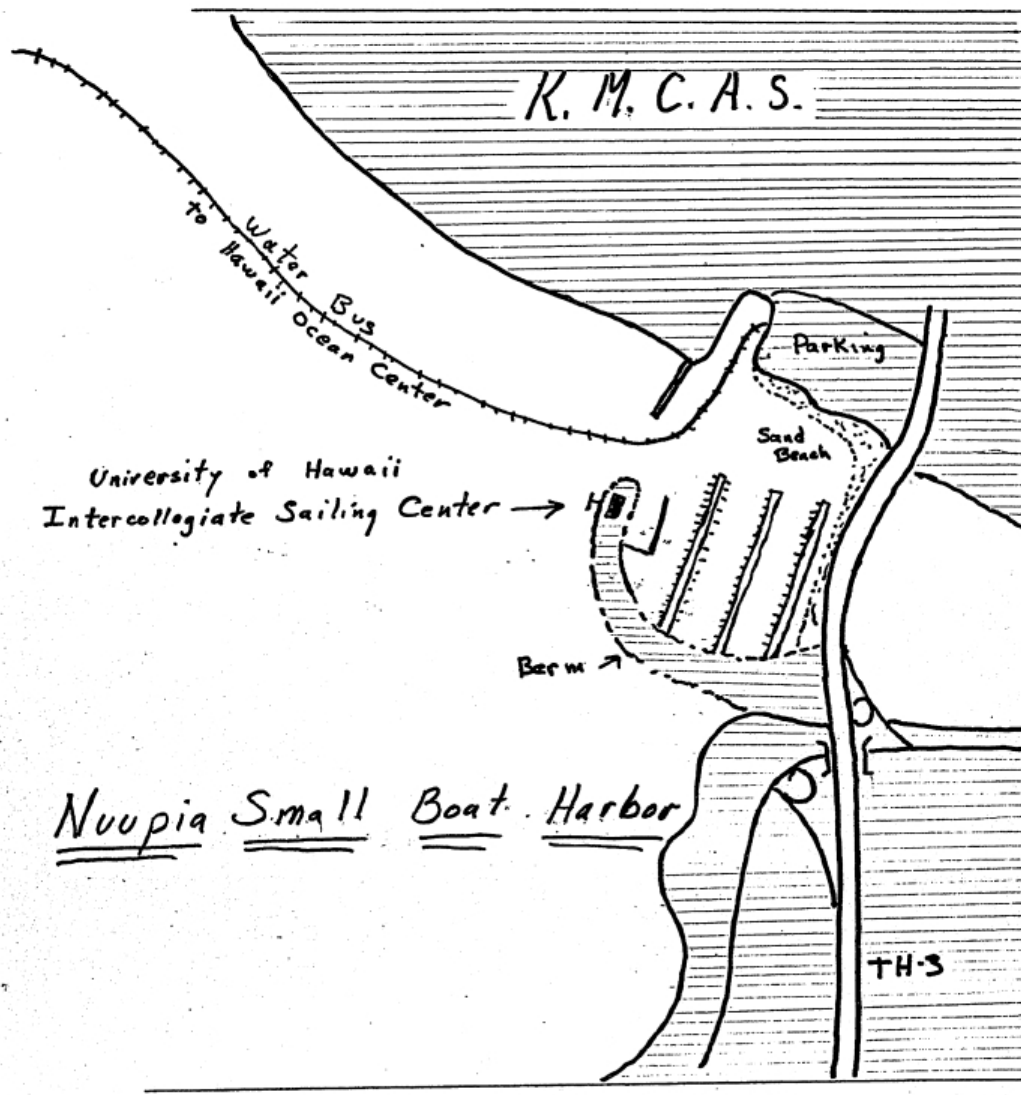
The idea of a jam-packed "boat garage", however, is incompatible with a park-like atmosphere for Kaneohe Bay. A major proposal of Voyagers Park, therefore, is to decentralize the boat harbors. Immediately, the Heeiea Kea enlargement would be scaled downward to provide for 500-600 boats. Across the bay, where the TH-3 Causeway joins the Marine Base, another boat harbor for up to 500 boats easily could be developed, entirely on public land, with excellent access from TH-3 (whether the free-way is completed or aborted).

11. Nuupia Small Boat Harbor. For lack of a better name, at the moment, this small boat harbor off the TH-3 causeway might be named for the nearby pond and bird sanctuary.

Located in perfect relationship to prevailing trades, this splendid harbor could be protected from Kona storms by a low berm closely following the reef line. This could be dredged or made of solid fill, over virtually dead reef and mud flat area, with minimal dislocation of the Marine environment. Slip space for 300-500 boats still would allow for broad spaces of protected water for beginning sailors.

A sandy beach could be developed in the lee of the causeway where quiet-water swimming--much like Ala Moana Park--could be enjoyed. Adequate space for access, parking, and boat launching would need to be acquired from the Marine Base. Perhaps this could be on a trade-off for use of marina facilities by Marine Air Station personnel. Here, too, would be located the major bus terminus from Honolulu, and back-up facilities including snack bars and a boat rental concession.

On the berm would be located the University of Hawaii Intercollegiate Sailing Center with facilities adequate for basic and advanced instruction, and the capability of hosting world-class regattas. Contiguously could be provided space for interscholastic sailing activity and for the aquatic instruction programs of the C. and C. Recreation Dept., the Boy and Girl Scouts, and other similar agencies.



12. Hawaii Ocean Center. The major development within Voyagers Park, and the focal point of the commemoration of the Bicentennial would be the Heeia Area, extending from the enlarged Heeia Kea small-boat harbor, around Kealohi (Matson) Point, and including all of the Heeia Fishpond and adjacent shorelines.

The need for a historical-educational-light industrial "living museum" of Hawaiian Maritime Culture has been clearly stated by the Department of Land and Natural Resources in "Hawaii and the Sea, 1974" (p 3-5). \$100,000 has been earmarked for planning this Hawaii Ocean Center. As the "piece de resistance" of Voyagers Park, this center could include the following activities:

- a. Heeia Fishpond and Adjacent Shoreside. Reserved for pre-European-contact activities. Under the bluff, on the fishpond shore, could be built a row of traditional canoe houses. Some of these would display canoes from various Pacific Island cultures. Other canoe houses would be made available to interested outrigger canoe clubs, which would be encouraged to practice and race within sight of visitors to the park. Small outrigger sailing and paddling canoes could be rented to visitors for use within the fishpond. Throw nets also could be rented, and instruction would be available. (This use of the fishpond is a departure from the purists' dream of reactivation as a working fishpond. But it seems to be a viable compromise, providing a visually exciting and educationally useful role for the ancient pond.)
- b. The Mangrove Stream Mouth Area. Here would be located the City and County Biological Park, precisely as planned by the Recreation Department.
- c. Ulu Mau Village. The village would be expanded to occupy the entire peninsula. In addition to the present displays and back-up facilities, there would be located: (1) a gallery of Pacific Island Art featuring the priceless canoe paintings of Herb Kane. (2) a permanent repository for the canoe that will sail to Tahiti in 1976. (3) a small office and library of the Polynesian Voyaging Society. (4) Exhibits of canoe-building, sennet rope-making, fish hook manufacture, etc. (5) a grove of Koa trees. (6) the sculpture that would set the theme for Voyagers Park.
- d. North Slope of Matson Point. This would be the transition zone representing early European contact. A grove of sandalwood trees would be cultivated, and displays made showing the importance of that trade in Hawaiian, American, and Chinese history.
- e. Heeia Kea Small Boat Harbor. This entire area would celebrate the modern voyagers who continue to frequent Hawaiian waters. Slip space for 500-600 boats would be surrounded by a park-like atmosphere where people could picnic and swim and watch the boats. There would be a tidal basin for sailing model yachts. There could be a "Hall of Fame" for noting Hawaii's contributions to ocean sports, scientific achievement, etc. Along the shore there would be working boat yards with marine railways and even a mini-drydock. These would be arranged so that visitors could view their regular operations leisurely and safely. Also there could be a few marine hardware stores, sailmakers, fishmarkets, gift shops, and restaurants; all master-planned to form a pleasing community.

Land acquisition for this Hawaii Ocean Center would provide a challenge in diplomacy. Conceivably, in this age of renewed pride in the Hawaiian cultural heritage, the Bishop Estate (which owns most of the land involved) might of itself consider this project a legitimate and function of the Kamehameha Schools---somewhat along the organizational pattern of the Polynesian Cultural Center.

In whatever structure that might evolve, there would be countless opportunities for young Hawaiians to re-learn the skills of the past, and take pride in showing them to visitors from around the world.

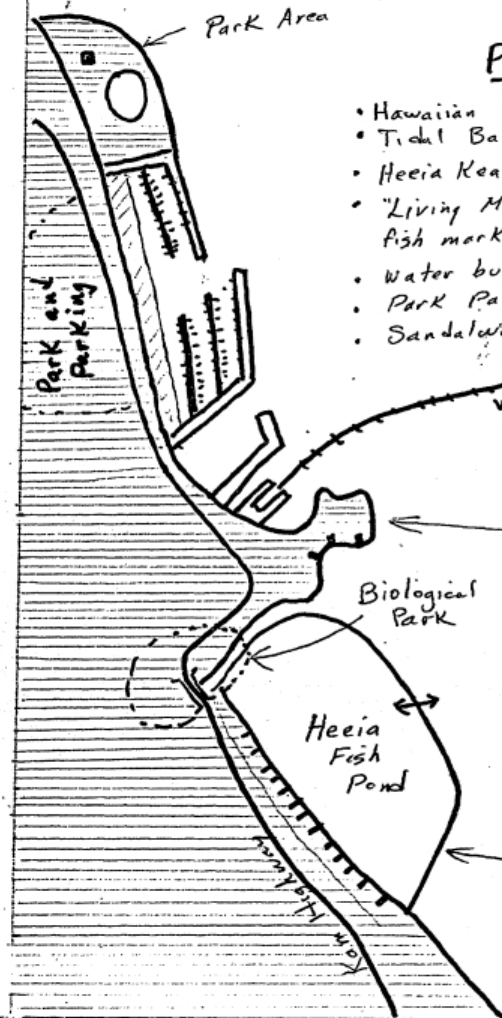
Hawaii Ocean Center

Post-Capt. Cook Area

- Hawaiian Maritime Hall of Fame
- Tidal Basin for model sailboats
- Heeia Kea Small Boat Harbor for 500-600 boats
- "Living Museum" of boat yards, sailmakers, fish markets, restaurants, etc
- Water bus landing
- Park Patrol Headquarters
- Sandalwood Grove

Pre-Capt. Cook Area

- Ulu Mau Village
- Voyagers Park Sculpture
- Gallery of Pacific Marine Art
- Polynesian Voyaging Soc. Office
- Repository for the Canoe which will sail to Tahiti in 1976
- Canoe Building Exhibits
- Sennet Rope Exhibits
- Koa Grove
- Fishpond
 - Canoe Houses for Pacific Canoe Collection
 - Canoe Houses for local clubs
 - Rental of small canoes, casting nets, etc



CITY AND COUNTY OF HONOLULU

HONOLULU BOTANIC GARDENS
50 N. VINEYARD BOULEVARD
HONOLULU, HAWAII 96817



FRANK F. FASI
MAYOR

YOUNG SUK KO
DIRECTOR OF RECREATION

PAUL R. WEISSICH
DIRECTOR OF BOTANIC GARDENS

July 25, 1973

Mr. Ted Livingston
University of Hawaii
Office of Intercollegiate Athletics
1337 Lower Campus Road
Honolulu, Hawaii 96822

Dear Ted:

Exciting ideas. I'm sure our Heeia Biological Garden
will be totally compatible.

Thanks.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "Paul R. Weissich".

PAUL R. WEISSICH, Director
Honolulu Botanic Gardens

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13. Moku O Loe (Coconut Island). The Hawaii Institute of Marine Biology would continue to give leadership as "Brain Trust" of the Bay. Here, too, could well be located the administrative headquarters of Voyagers Park. Hopefully, arrangements might be made with Messrs. Pauley and Post for at least occasional use of the main house as Captain Cook Conference Center on Ocean Studies.

Ultimately, limited access to the island as "destination point" and picnic area would be desirable, but not essential.

14. Water Bus. A suitable ferry system would link Nuupia Boat Harbor, Coconut Island, and the Hawaii Ocean Center. Emphasis would be on reliable, transportation, with a minimum charge of--say--25 cents. Bikers would be welcome to put their wheels aboard the vessel at no additional cost.

Many benefits would derive from this system, such as (a) creating access to the major areas of the Park without increasing the transportation load on Kamehameha Highway unduly. (b) helping to alleviate the parking problem for employees at Coconut Island (c) enabling hundreds of people to get out onto Kaneohe Bay safely and cheaply--out where the view is best of all.

Propulsion and design would be experimental, endeavoring to reduce noise, pollution, and fuel consumption to a minimum.

15. Bikeways. A key to the success of Voyagers Park would be a network of bikeways which would link all of the schools, parks, and other facilities along the bayshore.

These would provide great flexibility for pleasant days, incorporating the bikeways, the water bus, and the buses to and from Honolulu which would carry bikes free of charge.

16. Bay Windows. Wherever possible around the bay, owners of vacant lots would be encouraged, to welcome cyclists and hikers to pause to enjoy a rest and the view. The Voyagers Park Administration, in agreement with the owners, could keep down weeds, maintain a rubbish can, etc.

17. Upland Parks. These parks also would be important to Voyagers Park, providing different vistas, and important exhibits of mountain farming techniques closely related to maritime culture.

18. Universities, Colleges, and All Levels of the Lower Schools. All formal educational institutions would find Voyagers Park to be an enormous outdoor classroom, and research laboratory. The possibilities for effective use are endless.

19. TH-3 Freeway. Whether completed or not, the freeway descent to the Nuupia Boat Harbor and the Marine Corps Air Station would provide the grand "front entrance" to Voyagers Park for vehicles coming from Honolulu.

No attempt has been made in this paper to delineate the legislative, administrative, sociological, and economic factors involved in creating Voyagers Park. Simply, a concept has been presented, a seed-thought planted.

If it seems to be a good idea, obstacles can be surmounted, necessary changes can be made, timetables and budget priorities can be listed. These problems would not be insurmountable, because we the people who love Kaneohe Bay would have caught a vision of a task to be done.

Conclusion

The ecological, recreational, and cultural activities thus catalyzed at Kaneohe Bay would see only their beginnings during the period of Bicentennial preparation and commemoration.

A Hundred years from now--at the time of the Tricentennial--our great grandchildren would look back and say that Voyagers Park was one of the better things done in our day.

On the one hand, this concept would leave to their generation of people a bay of maximum beauty, balance, and benefit, and, on the other hand, it would leave to the future bay the legacy of a people appreciative and knowledgeable about the past, sensitive to the present, and hopeful for the future.

Could there be a more fitting, a more dynamic tribute to the memory of Captain Cook and all of the other voyagers--ancient and modern--who have for themselves discovered this "loveliest fleet of islands anchored in any ocean"?