



FEDERAL WORK PROJECTS IN HAWAII

STATE OF HAWAII ✦ DEPARTMENT OF LAND AND NATURAL RESOURCES ✦ PROTECTING OUR PAST

2011



THE HONORABLE
NEIL ABERCROMBIE
GOVERNOR OF HAWAII

The Department of Land and Natural Resources receives financial support under the Federal Aid Program. Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, the Americans with Disability Act, and the laws of the State of Hawai'i prohibit discrimination on the basis of disability, race, color, religion, sex, or national origin. If you believe that you have been discriminated against in any program, activity or facility, or if you desire further information please write:

Office of Equal Opportunity · U.S. Department of Interior
Washington, D.C. 20240

U.S. Department of Justice
950 Pennsylvania Ave. NW
Civil Rights Division · Disability Rights Section – NYAV
Washington, D.C. 20530

Department of Land and Natural Resources
P.O. Box 621
Honolulu, Hawai'i 96809
Attn: ADA Coordinator

If you require this calendar in alternate formats,
please contact DLNR at 587-1972.

SPONSORS

A project of the State Department of Land and Natural Resources (DLNR) and the Hawai'i Heritage Center. We extend our deepest appreciation to those who have supported this project:

- ❖ Alexander & Baldwin Foundation
- ❖ Build Pacific General Contractor LLC
- ❖ Chris Hart & Partners, Inc.
- ❖ Cultural Surveys Hawai'i
- ❖ Division of Boating & Ocean Recreation
- ❖ Fung Associates, Inc.
- ❖ Hawaiian Electric Company, Inc.
- ❖ Ku'iwalu
- ❖ Viki Nasu Design Group
- ❖ Outrigger Hotels & Resorts
- ❖ Takitani & Agaran
- ❖ Wallace Theaters Management Corporation

PHOTOGRAPHY

David Franzen

DESIGN & PRODUCTION

Viki Nasu Design Group

PRINTING

Edward Enterprises, Inc.

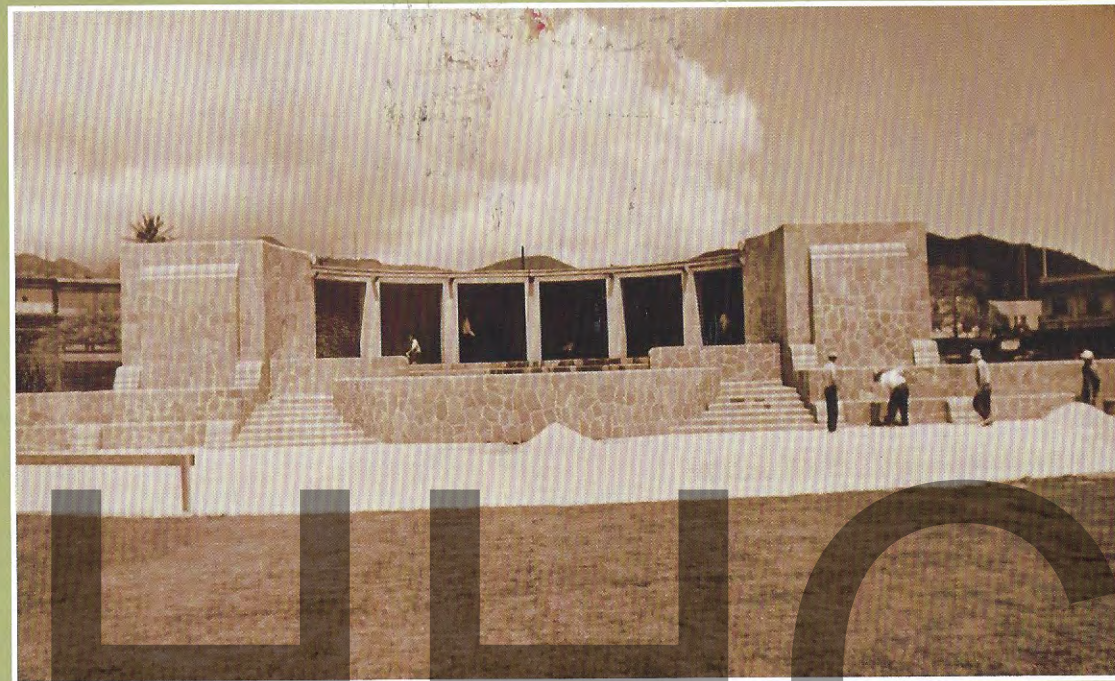
ASTRONOMICAL INFORMATION

Hökūlani Imaginarium at Windward Community College

TIDE PREDICTIONS

EKNA Services Inc., Larry E. Brower, P.E.

Anyone wishing to obtain more calendars please contact:
Hawai'i Heritage Center · P.O. Box 37520 · Honolulu,
Hawai'i 96837 · (808) 521-2749



'A'ala Park bandstand



Woodlawn Drainage—Constructing retaining wall.

TIDE CORRECTIONS

The tidal predictions are based on the high and low tides at Honolulu Harbor, O'ahu. To find the correct times and heights for other locations, use the chart below to adjust the times and heights.

Tidal corrections are listed in hours and minutes. A plus (+) sign means that the tide will occur later than in Honolulu, therefore, add this number to Honolulu time. A minus (–) sign indicates that a tide will occur earlier than in Honolulu, therefore, subtract this number from Honolulu time.

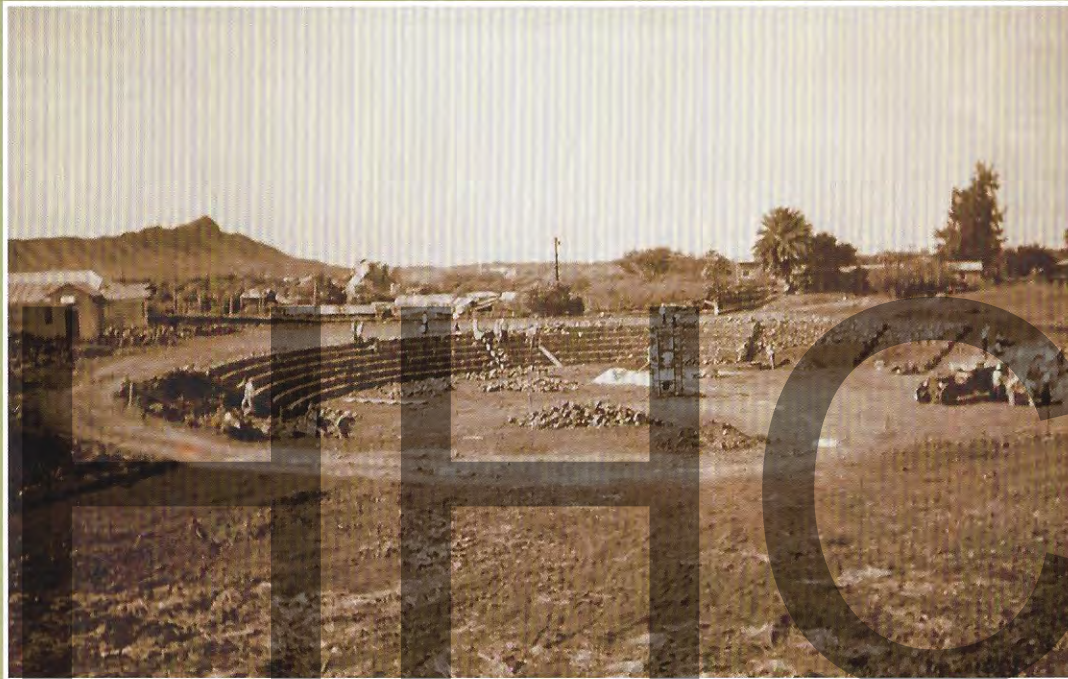
FOR TIDE TIMES AT THE FOLLOWING PLACES,
ADD OR SUBTRACT FROM HONOLULU TIME.

PORTS	HIGH WATER HR/MIN	LOW WATER HR/MIN
KAUAI'		
WAIMEA BAY	-0 20	-0 07
PORT ALLEN, HANAPĒPĒ BAY	-0 36	-0 22
NĀWILIWILI BAY	-0 27	-0 25
HANAMA'ULU BAY	-0 17	-0 21
HANALEI BAY	-1 28	-1 47
O'AHU		
HALE'IWA, WAIALUA BAY	-1 02	-2 05
WAI'ANAE	+0 20	+0 18
HANAUMA BAY	-0 59	-0 45
WAIMĀNALO	-1 15	-1 09
MOKU O LO'E	-1 24	-1 14
WAIKĀNE, KĀNE'OHE BAY	-1 46	-1 18
LĀ'IE BAY	-1 45	-1 46
MOLOKA'I		
KOLO	+0 05	+0 01
KAUNAKAKAI	-0 05	-0 08
KAMALŌ HARBOR	-0 37	-0 16
PŪKO'O HARBOR	-1 03	-0 48
LĀNA'I		
KAUMALAPAU	+0 02	+0 03
MAUI		
KAHULUI	-1 53	-1 41
HĀNA	-1 13	-1 23
MĀKENA	-0 32	-0 32
KĪHEI, MĀ'ALAEA BAY	-0 01	-0 22
LAHAINA	-0 35	-0 40
KAHO'OLAWĒ		
KŪHEIA BAY	-0 09	-0 09
SMUGGLER COVE	-0 15	+0 03
HAWAII'		
MĀHUKONA	-0 26	-0 17
KAWAIIHAE	-0 04	-0 03
KAILUA KONA	-0 26	-0 32
NĀPŌ'OPO'O,		
KEALAKEKUA BAY	-0 16	-0 12
HONU'ĀPO	-0 26	-0 16
HILO	-1 04	-0 59

FEDERAL WORK PROJECTS IN HAWAII

With the United States in the midst of the worst economic depression in its history, Franklin Delano Roosevelt in his inaugural address of March 4, 1933 promised that unemployment would be dealt with “as we would treat the emergency of war,” and that the banks and stock market that had failed the nation would be regulated and controlled. He went on to note, “The money-changers have fled from their high seats in the temple of our civilization. We may now restore that temple to the ancient truths. The measure of the restoration lies in the extent to which we apply social values more noble than mere monetary profit.”

Upon taking office, Roosevelt was confronted with over fifteen million unemployed nationwide, (approximately 25% of the work force). In Hawai'i, the situation was not quite as bleak. In December 1931, fifteen months after the crash of Wall Street, a survey undertaken by Governor Lawrence M. Judd found Honolulu had approximately an 8.6% unemployment rate. However, over the course of the next year that number rose, and Richard A. Cooke, the chair of the Governor's Committee on Unemployment, informed the Territorial Legislature in March 1932, “While it has been impossible for us to ascertain accurately the number desiring jobs and what is more important, the number sorely in need of jobs, nevertheless the records of the Social Service Bureau show that this number is increasing rapidly.” A survey undertaken between December 1936–February 1937 revealed a



University of Hawai'i – Andrews Amphitheater



anything, plus dissatisfied with the slow pace of jobs growth under the Public Works Administration (PWA), President Roosevelt established within the FERA the Civil Works Administration (CWA) on November 9, 1933, in an effort to help the unemployed during the upcoming winter. This program maintained individual dignity by taking people off the dole and providing direct employment for them on public improvement projects. On November 23, 1933, the CWA's first payday, 800,000 workers nationwide received checks, and by mid-December 1933 over 2.6 million people were at work on CWA projects. The program paid the salaries for the workers while the states, territories and local governments provided all materials and equipment. Spending over \$200,000,000 a month during the period November 1933 to March 1934, the agency employed over 4,000,000 people. The Territory of Hawai'i used its CWA funding for a variety of public works projects such as the improving of public school properties, including Robello School and Royal Elementary, the development or upgrading of parks, such as Ala Moana and 'A'ala, the construction of such roads as Kāne'ohe Bay Drive, and the building of flood control measures in areas such as Makiki, Mānoa and Kuli'ou'ou. At the end of the CWA's five month existence, almost all its projects were continued using FERA moneys.

The FERA was terminated at the end of 1935 and its responsibilities were taken over by the newly formed Works Progress Administration (WPA) and the Social Security Administration. Direct relief once

At the federal level President Roosevelt instituted his "New Deal" and developed a number of programs to help the unemployed in the United States and its territories. The National Industrial Recovery Act of June 1933 established the Public Works Administration (PWA), which provided moneys to federal agencies, states, territories, and local governments to contract with private construction companies to make public improvements. Most of its spending came in two waves, 1933–1935 and again in 1938. By the time it shut down in 1939 it had expended over six billion dollars on 34,000 public works projects. Such large scale projects as the Tennessee Valley Authority (TVA) and Boulder (now Hoover) Dam, as well as numerous airports, civic buildings, schools, hospitals, and highways were constructed using these funds. In Hawai'i moneys were used to construct Farrington and Baldwin High Schools, several libraries, the Lihu'e Courthouse, Wailuku Armory, and other public buildings.

Another agency, the Emergency Relief Administration, which former president Herbert Hoover had established to provide loans to states and territories to aid the poor and unemployed, was renamed the Federal Emergency Relief Administration (FERA) in May 1933 and over the next thirty one months provided over three billion dollars in outright grants directly to states, territories, and municipalities whose relief programs were bankrupt or had broken down. However, confronted with people's discomfort over taking government money without doing



Ala Moana Park – Spreading Coral · (inset) Laying Sandstone Pavers at Entry



Robello School – Design Walkway

Cover: The moderne style, FERA funded **Ala Moana Park East Entry Gateway (1934)**, designed by Harry Sims Bent, was officially named the Roosevelt Portals, as President Franklin D. Roosevelt traveled to Hawai'i to formally dedicate and open Ala Moana Park on July 27, 1934.

employing millions of workers. The WPA continued the efforts started by the CWA, and gave employment to approximately eight million workers, almost twenty percent of the nation's work force. In Hawai'i, the program employed an average of 5,500 people a month on 208 projects during 1937 alone. The widening and lining of Nu'uuanu Stream (1937) became a priority, as were improvements to Pauoa Stream (1937) and the construction of both the Kapālama (1938) and Mānoa-Pālolo (1938) Drainage Canals. Other projects included the installing of sidewalks, road construction, and the building of pumping stations for the Honolulu Board of Water Supply.

Frank H. Locey, who previously oversaw Hawai'i's CWA program, was appointed the administrator for the WPA in Hawai'i. However, in April 1938, rather than allow the Territory to continue to administer these funds, the WPA was transferred to military control under Major P. E. Bernel of the Army Corps of Engineers to be used in preparation for World War II. Through the diversion of these moneys the road over Kolekole Pass was one of many defense oriented projects completed in Hawai'i.

These various federal programs left a public legacy of beauty and utility through their many beneficial projects, many of which are still enjoyed by the people of Hawai'i today. In the islands buildings erected with their moneys assumed the styles which were popular during the 1930s, including the art deco, moderne, and Mediterranean revival, as well as the Hawaiian style with its double pitched hipped roof. In addition, many of the projects built in association with parks, storm drainage channels, and school grounds used local lava rock and coral pavers, which remained available at a reasonable cost.

Mānoa-Pālolo Canal (1938) was built thanks to the use of WPA moneys. Its rock lined walls channeled several meandering streams in the area into a straight run to the Ala Wai Canal, allowing the wetlands between Kapahulu and Mō'ili'ili to be opened for urban development.



IONILU DU

The handsome **lava rock terraces (1934)** at the Department of Forestry's Nursery in Makiki (now the Hawai'i Nature Center) were constructed as a FERA project.



CEPDIODU



The Wallace Rider Farrington High School (1939) was designed by C.W. Dickey and partially funded using WPA moneys. It was built to address the growing number of students who began to attend public high schools during the 1930s as a result of the raising of the minimum age for employment and a surplus of plantation laborers.



Graceful and handsomely proportioned, the **Territorial Circuit Court Building (1938)** in Lihu'e was designed by Harry K. Stewart. This PWA project beautifully integrates the Hawaiian and Spanish Mission revival styles.



The lava rock walls that lined Nu'uuanu Stream were part of a WPA funded flood control project (1937). Flood control assumed a high priority in Honolulu after a February 27, 1935 storm dumped 14.23 inches of rain in Nu'uuanu Dowsett in 15 hours, flooding Chinatown's River Street and killing nine people.



The **Molokai Public Library (1937)**, designed by Harry K. Stewart, was one of a number of public buildings in Hawai'i to be built thanks to the PWA. Another PWA project, the Honoka'a Library on the island of Hawai'i used the same plan.



The timber truss **Mākaha Bridge Number 3A (1937)**, was constructed as part of the extension of the Territorial highway from Wai'anae to Mākua. WPA moneys helped fund this road.



The Lava rock terracing at Kawānanakoa School (1934), as well as the fountain featuring bas reliefs by Margarite Blasingame, resulted from the continuation of a number of the CWA's projects by the FERA.



A distinctive mix of Spanish Mission and moderne elements **Henry Perrine Baldwin High School (1940)** was designed by Harry K. Stewart and was partially funded by PWA moneys. Between 1930 and 1938 the number of students enrolled in grades 10–12 throughout the islands increased from 4,905 to 12,716.



SEPTEMBER

The **Makiki-Mānoa Pumping Station (1935)**, designed by architect Hart Wood and the landscape architecture firm of Thompson & Thompson, was one of a number of Honolulu Board of Water Supply improvements funded by the WPA.



OCTOBER

The lava rock **Andrews Amphitheatre** at the University of Hawai'i (1935) was designed by architect Ralph Fishbourne with Professor Arthur R. Keller serving as the consulting engineer. The University covered the \$5,213 cost for materials while the FERA paid for the labor.



NOVEMBER

The brick comfort station with its sweeping pergolas serves as a focal point at **Mother Waldron Playground** in Kaka'ako (1937), a WPA project. Nationally renowned planner Lewis Mumford applauded architect Harry Sims Bent's moderne design, and recommended that the site's artistic sensitivity be emulated in other city playgrounds.



DECEMBER