

**A STUDY OF
HAWAII
BAPTISTS
ON
HAWAII
ISLAND**



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**DEPARTMENT OF SURVEY
AND SPECIAL STUDIES
HOME MISSION BOARD SBC**

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A STUDY OF HAWAII BAPTISTS ON HAWAII ISLAND

August, 1967

Prepared by the

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All materials gathered during the process of the study of Hawaii Island could not be included in a brief report such as this. However, whether their work is identified or not, behind this mass of information are many people - people who were generous with their material, kind in their suggestions, and helpful in sharing their insight.

Because of the outstanding contributions of certain individuals and organizations, we are compelled to single out several of these.

Rev. Malcolm Stuart, the Director of Cooperative Missions of the Hawaii Baptist Convention for the state of Hawaii, has spent many hours in conferences, writing letters, making telephone calls and visiting many governmental and religious executives and planners to secure data needed for this report.

Our appreciation is also expressed to O. W. Efurd, Jr., James Sanbei and Richard Uejo, pastors on the Island and Miss Josephine Harris, Director for the Baptist Student Union, for their sharing of ideas concerning ministries among the people. Special acknowledgement must be made to Rev. Richard Uejo because of the extra burden of responsibilities we placed on him as Chairman of the Missions and Evangelism Committee of the association. He did the research concerning places of worship and number of members for all the denominations and religions as listed on pages 48-56. Further, he planned the itinerary and accompanied Rev. Malcolm Stuart and the author around the Island; prepared the brief history of Baptist work (page 6) and assisted in proof reading the manuscript.

We are indebted to the Hawaii County, Department of Economic Development; the Department of Planning and Economic Development of the state of Hawaii; and the Research, Planning and Statistics Office of the Hawaii State Department of Health. These agencies shared numerous reports and articles which will be frequently referred to throughout this report.

Dr. M. Wendell Belew, secretary of the Pioneer Missions Department of the Home Mission Board, assisted the author with the projections and conclusions. He also reviewed the first draft and is responsible for the strategies recommended throughout the report and is the principal author of the position description for the Area Missionary, pages 60-61.

We are also grateful for the valuable assistance provided by the secretarial staff of the Department of Survey and Special Studies in the preparation of graphs, charts and the typing of the manuscript. It has been a delightful experience for the staff and office help of this department to prepare this report.

Orrin D. Morris, Associate Secretary
Department of Survey and Special Studies

INTRODUCTION - PART 1 - PROFILE OF THIS REPORT

In the following report we concentrate on two major areas of Southern Baptist work on the Island of Hawaii: the expansion of the work through evangelism and establishing new churches; and missionary outreach requiring specialized ministries.

In this study we will begin by looking at the projections and then examining the trends on which the projections were based. This writing style is used in order to accommodate the various types of readers. Those persons who are interested in the report, but who have little responsibility in carrying out the administrative assignments, should refer first to the summary of the findings on the next page. If they are interested mainly in the projections, Part 1 of each section illustrates the results of the numerous calculations. The conclusion which is located on page 38 provides a "wrap-up". However, those persons with detailed administrative responsibility will want to study the report in its entirety.

Section I discusses the topics related to new congregations. The first part of this section gives the location of several towns in which work will probably be organized within the next ten years. The second part develops membership, evangelism and population projections. The third part of this section includes a brief history of the Island and a brief history of SBC work. The fourth part diagnoses the trends in membership, evangelism, organizations and finances among the SBC churches. The next part diagnoses the other religions present on the Island. The final part of this section examines the population distribution and change.

Section II is a detailed analysis of specialized ministries needed on the Island. Part 1 enumerates the mission opportunities. The second part discusses ministries of other denominations and groups among college students and language groups. The third part diagnoses the population characteristics. These include racial and national composition, age-sex contrast, and social and economic characteristics. Finally, the economic prospects for the Island are summarized.

Pages 41-59 are a series of statistical tables which form the appendix. This section of the report is prefaced with an index on page 40.

A job description for the position of Area Missionary on Hawaii Island is found on pages 60-61.

The last two pages of the report are the Bibliography. This is not an exhaustive list of materials, but includes all report or books referred to in the text. Brief descriptions of each item are made with page numbers pointing to important data which need to be studied before particular localities are entered, especially those requiring large investments.

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

SIGNIFICANT PROJECTIONS

1. Number of churches could triple in next ten years.
2. Membership may double by 1977.
3. Evangelism thrust could be greatly strengthened with the beginning of additional congregations and specialized evangelistic ministries.
4. Island may add 5,000 people in next ten years - cities will gain most.
5. Four resort ministries - 10 Home Bible Fellowships needed immediately.
6. By 1970 - 25 Home Bible Fellowships should be in operation.
7. Additional study urgent to project ministry among plantation male laborers.
8. HMB and State Convention projects Area Missionary for Island.
9. Economic prospects for the future are bright - tourism to boom.

ANALYSIS OF PAST

1. Sugar and pineapple industry key to "racial rainbow".
2. Foreign Mission Board first established work on Big Island in 1944.
3. Total members increased 50% during last 10 years. Church finances stabilizing.
4. Evangelism progresses, but with "ups and downs".
5. Buddhist and Catholic churches abound along Hamakua and Kona Coasts.
6. Churches of top 8 protestant denominations only equal 32% of the churches along Hamakua Coast.
7. Buddhist and Catholic members equal two-thirds of total population on Island.
8. All Baptist groups total less than 450 members.

CONCLUSIONS:

1. Complete inventory of language ministries by Christian groups made.
2. Non-Christian religions, traditional ethnic patterns, aging men without families present - biggest problems to face in mission work.
3. South Kona, Kau and North Hilo Divisions require many specialized ministries.
4. Westernization beginning to break down many fine qualities of Oriental family life.

HAWAII ISLAND

Section I - NEW CONGREGATIONS

PART 1 - Church Projections

NUMBER OF CHURCHES COULD TRIPLE IN NEXT 10 YEARS

There are three Southern Baptist congregations on the Island of Hawaii. Two of these are fully constituted churches and the third is a church-type mission. The two churches are located in Hilo and the mission is near Kealahou on the Kona Coast. By 1977 there could be as many as 9 churches and church-type missions meeting on the "Big Isle". The terms "Big Isle" or Big Island are synonymous with Hawaii Island. These names will be used interchangeably throughout this report.

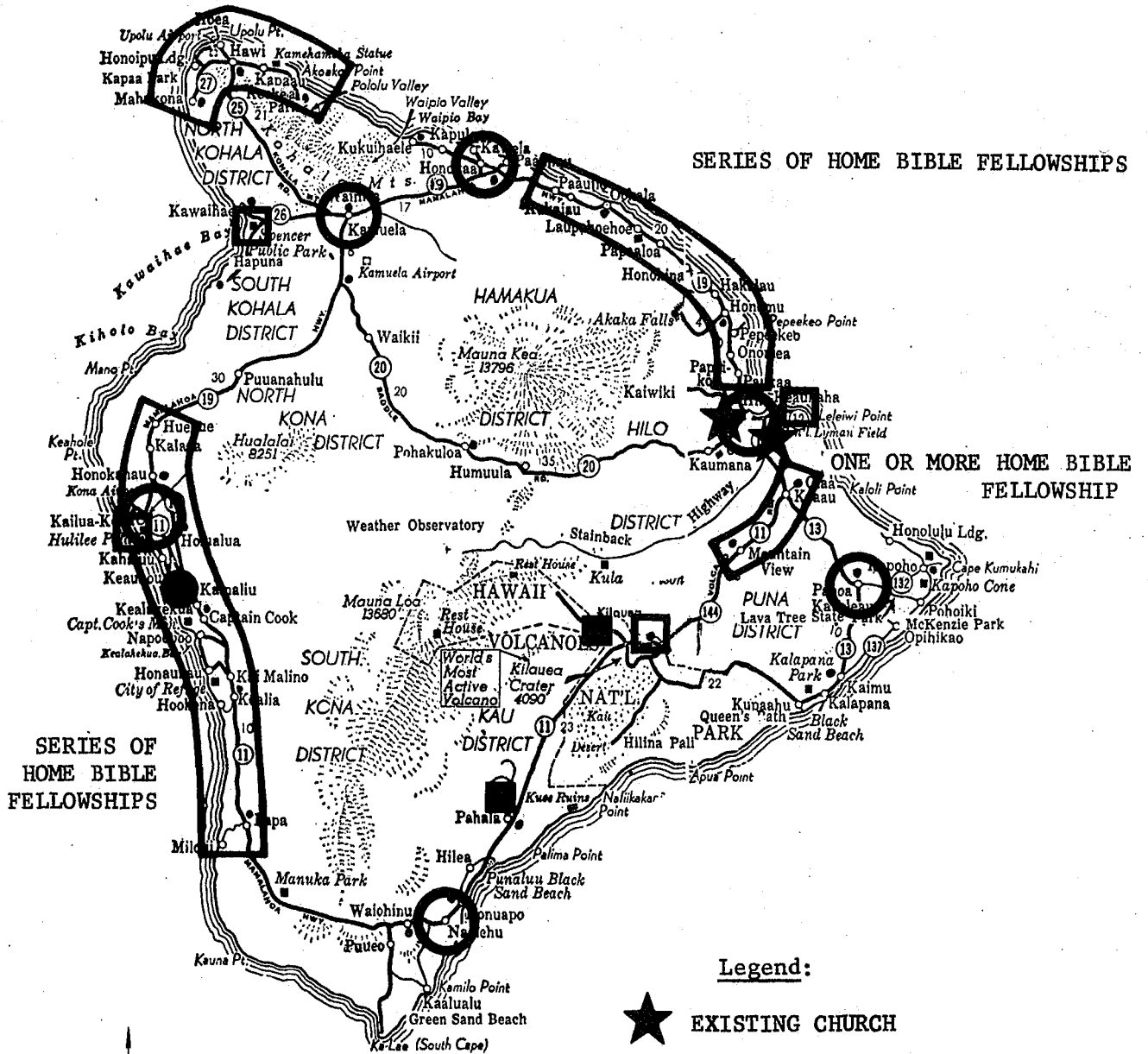
It is not the intent of this report to imply that all of these congregations could be established in the next year or two. However, there are several areas with sufficient population where work could be started immediately. On the other hand, several other areas with limited potential are expected to develop substantially in the next ten years, thus justifying these ambitious projections.

The most immediate need is Kamuela (see Fig. 1). Two areas, which would probably not be started before 1975 are Naalehu and Pahoa. The other three locations are not as urgent as Kamuela but should be scheduled between 1970 and 1975.

In order to accommodate for the development of membership and evangelism projections we will assume that there will be six fully organized churches plus three church-type missions by 1977. Besides the two already organized, we will assume that one will be organized in 1969, another in 1971, then 1973, and 1975.

ONE OR MORE HOME BIBLE FELLOWSHIP

SUMMARY OF MISSION OPPORTUNITIES



SERIES OF HOME BIBLE FELLOWSHIPS

SERIES OF HOME BIBLE FELLOWSHIPS

ONE OR MORE HOME BIBLE FELLOWSHIP

Legend:

- ★ EXISTING CHURCH
- EXISTING CHURCH-TYPE MISSION
- OTHER TYPE EXISTING MISSION
- CHURCH-TYPE MISSION NEEDED
- RESORT MISSION NEEDED
- ◡ OTHER MISSION NEED (as noted)



SCALE ONE INCH EQUALS APPROX 10 MILES
 AREA 4,050 SQUARE MILES
 PRINCIPAL ROADS 1:50,000 1:25,000 1:12,500
 SECONDARY ROADS 1:50,000 1:25,000 1:12,500
 APPROXIMATE MILEAGES
 STATE HIGHWAY MARKER 20

ISLAND OF HAWAII
 STATE OF HAWAII

PART 2 - Related Projections

MEMBERSHIP MAY DOUBLE BY 1977

Table 1 shows the estimated number of members on the Island according to the number of churches projected in the previous paragraph. If, after approximately 10 years there are still only two organized churches, the membership will be approximately 552. If there are four churches in 1977, the membership would be approximately 679, or if six churches, 733.

TABLE 1 - MEMBERSHIP PROJECTIONS ACCORDING TO ORGANIZED CHURCHES,
1970, 1975, 1977

<u>Years</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>6</u>
1966	355				
1970	427	436			
1975	516	571	607	625	
1977	552	625	679	715	733

These projections are based on the past trends in membership growth on the island. Each church has added approximately nine members per year as an average. The projections assume that these two churches will show an average annual net increase of 18 members. This has been the general pattern for 16 years. During the first five years in the life of each congregation the rate of growth was slightly higher. However, during the second five years the churches showed an annual net increase of less than nine members. During the third five year period the rate of growth accelerated to approximately 11 members. Thus the projections reflect an anticipated net increase in members of nine per church per year, the overall trend of the first 15 years of growth. If additional information concerning techniques used in projecting membership is desired, contact the principal author of this report.

EVANGELISM THRUST COULD BE GREATLY STRENGTHENED WITH THE BEGINNING OF ADDITIONAL CONGREGATIONS

Membership growth is dependent upon evangelistic activities of the churches. For this reason, an extensive analysis has been made concerning the number of baptisms and other indicators of the evangelistic outreach.

Indications are that if the present trend in evangelism continues, the three congregations presently working on the island will be baptizing approximately 47 persons by 1977. This is a ratio of one baptism for every 12.5 members. This ratio is the same as has characterized these congregations over the past five years. However, if the number of congregations are multiplied as projected, there would probably be one baptism for every 8.4 members, producing more than 80 baptisms per year by 1977.

ISLAND MAY ADD 5,000 PEOPLE IN NEXT 10 YEARS - CITIES WILL GAIN MOST

Adequate church and membership projections must take into account population changes. Later in this report we will analyze distinctive characteristics which influence growth. Table 2 lists the population projections which we feel reflect the current trend.

TABLE 2 - POPULATION PROJECTIONS FOR HAWAII ISLAND TO 1977

1960	61,332
1965	60,029
1967	61,236
1970	63,045
1975	66,060
1977	67,266

The projections by various agencies differ widely. Thus we have selected a figure based on an annual net increase of the last two years of 603 persons.

This figure closely approximates the projections released by the Hawaii (State) Department of Planning and Economic Development in a report entitled, "Hawaii, Gateway to the New Pacific", page 17.

During the early part of this decade three separate reports were prepared on the principal areas of the county. The first report was by Harland Bartholomew and Associates entitled "A Plan for Kona". Their report estimated that there will be approximately 20,000 persons living in the Kona Study Area by 1980 (page 18). In 1961, Belt, Collins & Associates released a report entitled "A Plan for the Metropolitan Areas of Hilo". In that report, the population for 1980 in the Puna District was estimated at 37,900 and for the South Hilo District, 41,250. A third report was released in September 1963 on the Kohala-Hamakua Planning area. In that report, the population for this area totaled 7,700 for 1980 (page 19).

When the projections for these three sources are combined they total 119,970 persons on the Big Isle in 1980. Even though these are improbable figures, especially in the Puna District, they do reflect the tremendous potential for development that is recognized by several planning consultants who have developed very convincing arguments in favor of their statistical conclusions.

Within three months of the release of this report, the Hawaii (State) Department of Planning and Economic Development will be releasing a "Comprehensive Plan" for the entire state. When that new document is released this section of this report will probably seem very conservative by comparison.

PART 3 - Historical Background

BRIEF HISTORY OF THE ISLAND

Geologists and Volcanologists believe that the Islands arose from the sea thousands of years ago through the action of volcanos. Kauai appears to have reached the surface of the Pacific first. The Island of Hawaii is believed to be the youngest of the Islands in geologic time.

Historians conclude that the Islands were originally discovered by a Polynesian seafarer who crossed the ocean in an out-rigger canoe, sometime prior to 1,000 A.D. During the 13th and 14th centuries, groups of Tahitian Polynesians "rediscovered" the Islands and settled there. These came in large canoes and brought with them their families, gods, food, plants and animals.

For 600 to 800 years the Islanders were isolated from the rest of the world. In January, 1788 Captain Cook sailed along the coast of Oahu and anchored in Waimea Bay, Kauai. On January 17, 1779 Cook returned to the Island and anchored in Kealahou Bay, Island of Hawaii, where a monument stands today, erected in his memory.

In 1790, Kamehameha successfully united the districts of the Big Island. From Hawaii Island he launched his campaigns to unify the Island chain. Near the end of April, 1795, Kamehameha became master of all the Islands with the exception of Niihau and Kauai. In 1810, these two Islands became a part of his kingdom. Through his efforts, both forceful and diplomatic, the Hawaiians achieved a stable and enduring government.

By 1820, the royal line of Kamehameha dissolved the old religion which had become oppressive to the people, ending all restrictive tabus. On March 31 of that year the first company of missionaries arrived off the coast of Kohala, Hawaii. Fourteen other companies of Congregationalist missionaries followed in later years. For 20 years they were the only Christian group working on the Islands.

Several futile attempts were made by Catholics to begin a mission in the Islands. However, they met with no success until freedom of religion was proclaimed in 1843.

The first Mormon missionaries arrived December 12, 1850 and after early struggles won large numbers of Hawaiians to their faith proclaiming the natives as a part of the "ten lost tribes of Israel".

Toward the close of the 19th century, international intrigue multiplied and the Islands became more and more associated with America, their natural protector. Agitation for annexation to the United States was stimulated by the sugar industry, the whaling industry and the gold rush of 1848 in California. The Organic Act of the U.S. Congress in April of 1900 established a territorial form of government of Hawaii. Agitation for statehood began as early as 1919 but did not become a reality until March 12, 1959.

At the turn of the century, the principal industries were sugar growing and milling. During the earliest days of these industries, the local natives were used as field hands and mill workers. However, as the industry greatly expanded and the native Hawaiian population diminished because of diseases, Chinese "Coolies" were imported. The first "Coolies" arrived around 1865 and continued until the Islands were established as a territory (1900). The second generation Chinese moved out of the fields and into the business world of Hawaii and the West Coast of the United States.

In order to replace the diminishing "Coolies" and supply the expanding industry, Japanese workers were brought in between 1885 and 1907. As was true with the Chinese, the second generation Japanese moved into the commercial world of the Island and the West Coast. In more recent years, the Philippine Islands have supplied the principal labor force for both sugar and pineapple production. More limited use was made of Koreans and Portuguese.

In the late 1930's the intensification of war in Asia prompted a military build-up of personnel in the Islands, especially on Oahu. During the Second World War all of the Islands were under strict martial law.

As the war ended, a mass exodus of nearly 40% of the war-time population took place. Since then however, the economy has stabilized and the Islands have moved to the forefront in East-West relations. The present population will soon equal the maximum number of persons as were present during the war years.

Prior to the attack on Pearl Harbor, the Foreign Mission Board of the Southern Baptist Convention withdrew missionaries from China. Several of these came to Hawaii and started the Southern Baptist thrust in the Island chain.

HISTORICAL SKETCH OF BAPTISTS (SBC) ON HAWAIIAN ISLAND

The Foreign Mission Board of the Southern Baptist Convention established a foothold on the Big Island in 1944. That year, Doctor and Mrs. Charles A. Leonard arrived. They were refugees from the mission work in China. For four years they worked with new missions and Bible classes. The first Sunday School was in a Japanese community hall on Kaumana Drive in Hilo. This Sunday School was started as a Bible Class with Mr. and Mrs. Jack Fukamizu and their three sons attending. Changes after the war and the tidal wave of 1946 moved the center of the mission work to what is now the Kinole Baptist Church. It was then called the Hilo Baptist Church, organized with 21 members on November 29, 1946. Rev. Tucker Callaway was called as the first pastor. However, soon after, he was transferred to Japan. Rev. William Haltom then became pastor.

Rev. Victory Koon, retired missionary writes, "The Leonards were living in a rented house near the beach when the tidal wave came. They saw it coming and escaped but the house was destroyed. Later the site at Kinoole was purchased, about one acre with residence. Service men hauled scrap lumber from the tidal wave wreckage and helped build the first Sunday School unit. It was enlarged by Haltom and later the church was built by Ramsour".

The Leonards had mission outreach in the Kaumana area, Piihonua Camp, Mooheau Park and in a few homes. In August 1949, Rev. and Mrs. Hubert R. Tatum arrived to pastor the Kaumana Drive Baptist Mission. It met in homes until an educational building was erected in 1951. That same year, on June 28, the Kaumana Drive Baptist Church was organized with Rev. Tatum as the first pastor.

The Olaa (Keaau) Baptist Mission was started as a Bible class in a plantation community hall by the Leonards in 1945. The Kinoole Baptist Church terminated the work in the spring of 1963.

The Hawaii Baptist Convention and the Home Mission Board helped with financing personnel in starting the Kona Baptist Mission on September 15, 1962. Rev. and Mrs. F. M. Anderson were the first missionaries, working under the sponsorship of the Big Island Baptist Association. The Andersons left May 24, 1963. With the arrival of the O. W. Efurds on September 21, 1963, the Kaumana Drive Baptist Church assumed sponsorship.

PART 4 - Diagnosis of Baptist Trends (SBC)

TOTAL MEMBERS INCREASED 50% IN LAST 10 YEARS

The rate of increase in members during the past 10 years has not been as spectacular as experienced during the first 10 years of work on the Big Island. On pages 41-48 in the appendix, are listed numerous statistics which indicate over-all statistical growth.

Likewise, the organizational statistics from the churches show steady growth. However, it can be noted on Fig. 3 that S.S. attendance when compared to number of members is not as significant now as it formerly was. For example, in 1951, there were 130 persons attending S.S. for every 100 members. In 1959, average attendance and total members were about equal. Now the figure stands around 85 persons in S.S. per every 100 church members. This indicates a factor that is a rather normal occurrence in the early years of mission work. The early successes on a mission field are usually among the children. Those adults who attend are reluctant to identify themselves even after they have made a profession of faith. Thus the membership rolls are low though the attendance is high. However, it is a matter of concern to note that the ratio of persons attending S.S. and total members are quite low even for "maturing" fields.

A quick glance at Fig's 4 and 5 seem to indicate an increased stability in church finances and Cooperative Program giving. Even though there were erratic per capita increases and decreases during the early years, little significance can be attached to it.

FIGURE 2

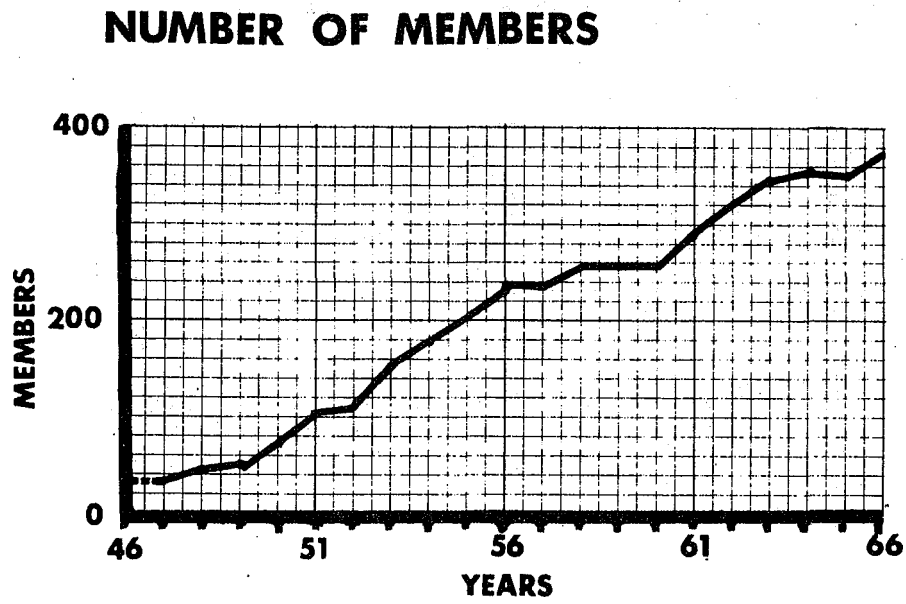
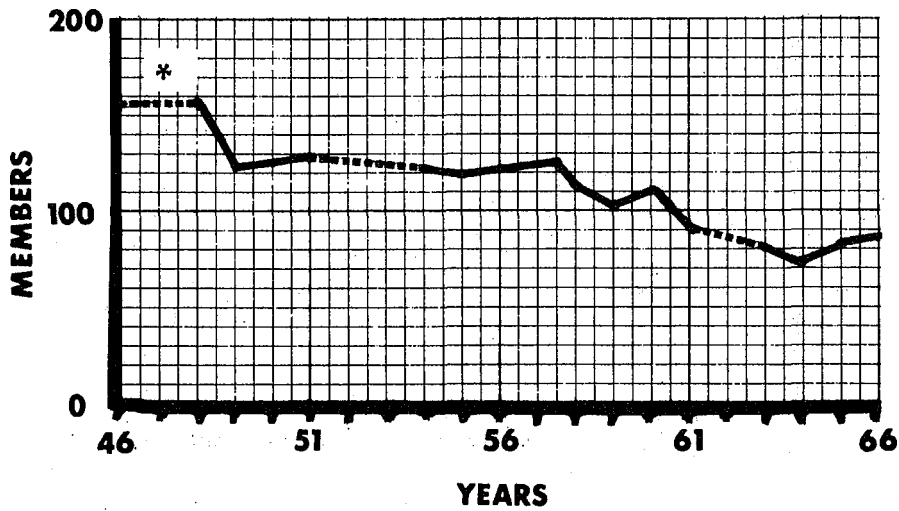


FIGURE 3

SUNDAY SCHOOL AVERAGE ATTENDANCE PER 100 MEMBERS



*Data not available.

FIGURE 4

PER CAPITA TOTAL RECEIPTS

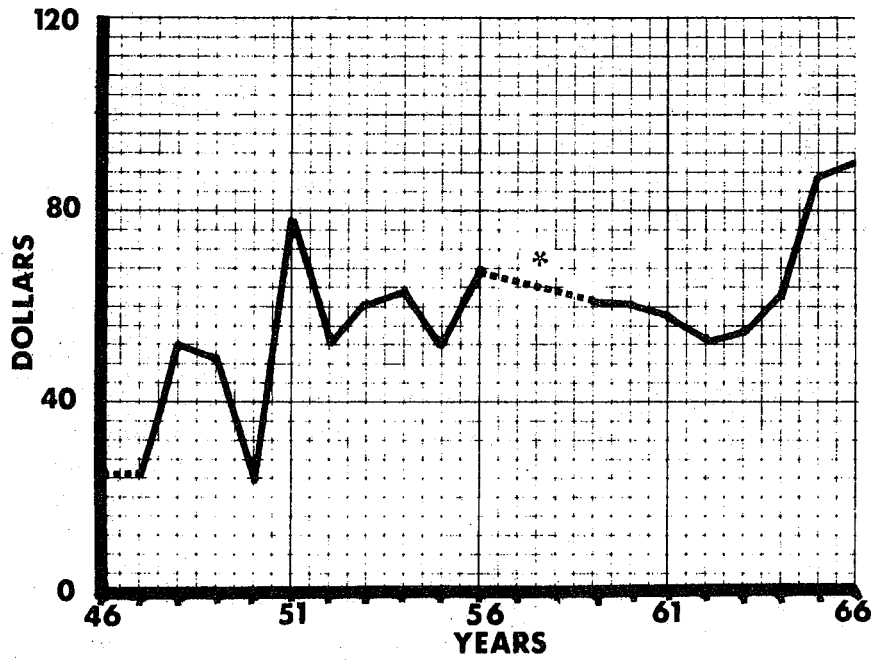
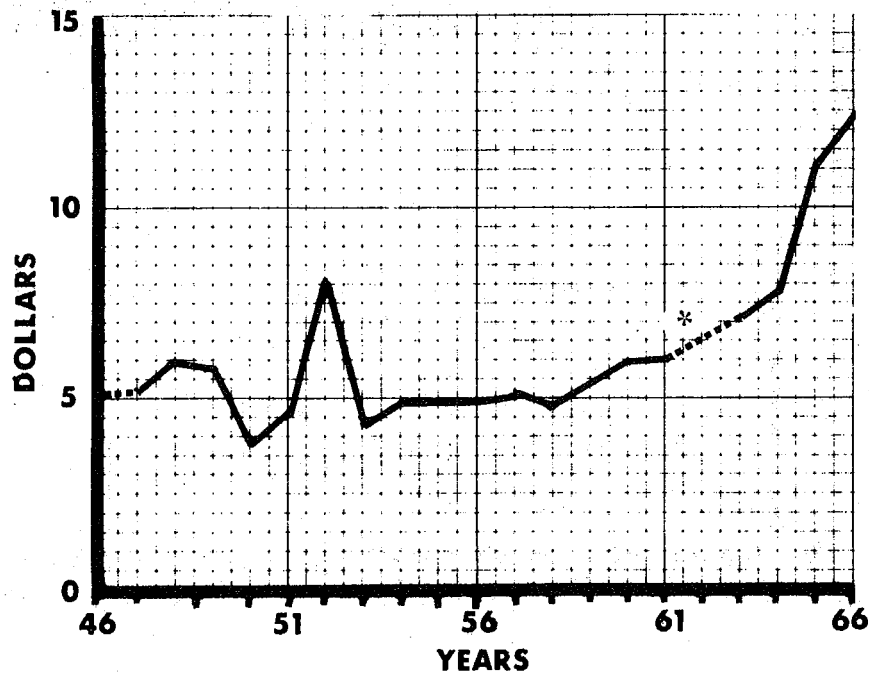


FIGURE 5

PER CAPITA TO COOPERATIVE PROGRAM



*Data not available.

TABLE 3 CHURCHES OF HAWAII ISLAND

Religious Groups	<u>DISTRICTS</u>						Total
	Hilo	Hamakua	Kohala	Kona	Kau	Puna	
Buddhist	5	10	1	7	2	4	29
Catholic	2	8	4	8	2	3	27
Congregational	4	2		13	1	3	23
United Church of Christ	3	5	4	2	1	6	21
Latter Day Saints	3	3	2	2	1		11
Reorg. Latter Day Saints	1						1
Pentecostal	2	1	2	5			10
Baptist	4	1	1	1			7
Jehovah's Witness	1	3	1	1	1	1	8
Assembly of God	3	1	1		1	1	7
Episcopal	1	2	3	1			7
7th Day Adventist	1	1	1	1			4
Methodist	1	1			2		4
Hawaiian Protestant		2		1			3
Hoomana Naauao	1	1				1	3
Salvation Army	1	1		1			3
Church of God	1	1					2
All others (with only 1)	12	1	2			1	16
TOTAL	46	44	22	43	11	20	186
Percent of churches	24.7	23.7	11.8	23.1	5.9	10.7	100.0
Percent of population	50.1	11.2	8.4	16.7	5.3	8.4	100.0

PART 5 - Diagnosis of Other Religions

On Table 3 are listed the places of worship of the major religious groups on Hawaii Island according to the six principal districts of the county. One-fourth of the churches on the Island are located in Hilo, where half of the population lives. An equivalent number of churches are located along the Hamakua Coast. However, only 11.2% of the population live along the Coast. Another one-fourth of the churches are located along the Kona Coast where only 16.7% of the population reside.

We have constructed Fig. 6 to illustrate the distribution of Buddhist and Catholic churches. One-third of all Buddhist congregations are located along the Hamakua Coast.

Fig. 7 illustrates the distribution of several selected religious groups and denominations. Because of their unique doctrines we have singled out Mormons, Jehovah's Witness and Seventh Day Adventists to compare their location to Baptist work.

Table 4 below is constructed to illustrate several other relationships that should influence the decision for starting new churches and/or missions.

TABLE 4 - RELATIONSHIP OF CHURCHES AND POPULATION

Ratios	Districts						Total
	Hilo	Hamakua	Kohala	Kona	Kua	Puna	
Population Per Church	654	152	228	238	289	251	323
Population Per Top 8 Protestant Denominations*	1,582	478	456	457	636	502	741
Percent of All Churches Among Top 8 Protestant Denominations*	41.3	31.8	50.0	51.2	41.7	47.6	43.5

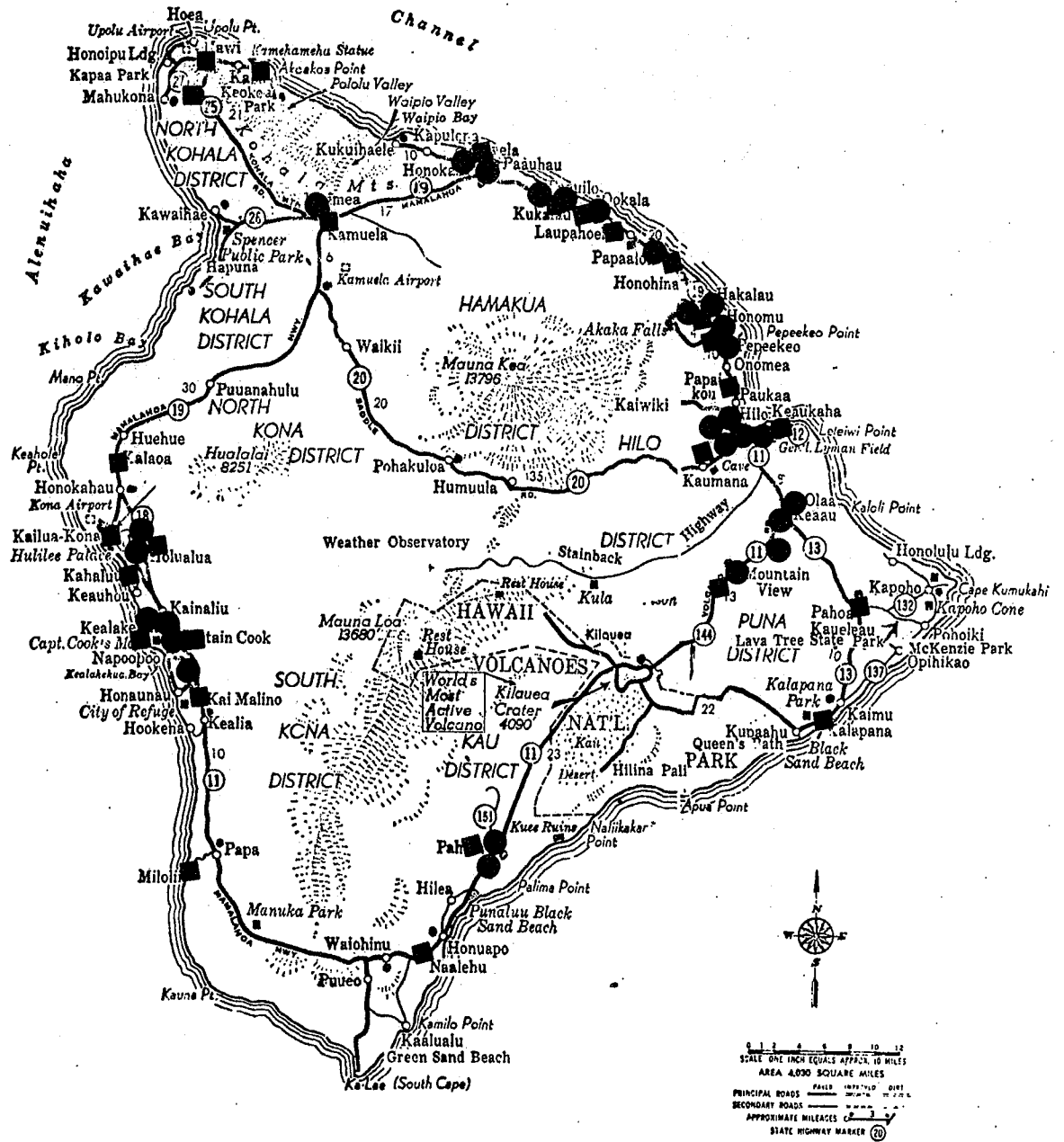
*Assembly of God, Baptist, Church of God, Congregational, Episcopal, Methodist, Pentecostal, United Church of Christ.

The first line of data in the above Table indicates that there is one church for every 323 persons on the Island. However, in Hilo there are twice as many, 654. Along the Hamakua Coast there are more congregations per population than anywhere else. The other four districts show very little difference.

The second line of data on Table 4 eliminates from the base figures Buddhist, Catholic and small or non-Christian religions. When these 8 denominations are separated the ratio changes radically. In Hilo there is only one of these principal protestant churches for every 1,582 persons. Among the other five districts there is little difference except in Kau.

FIGURE 6

DISTRIBUTION OF BUDDHIST AND CATHOLIC PLACES OF WORSHIP

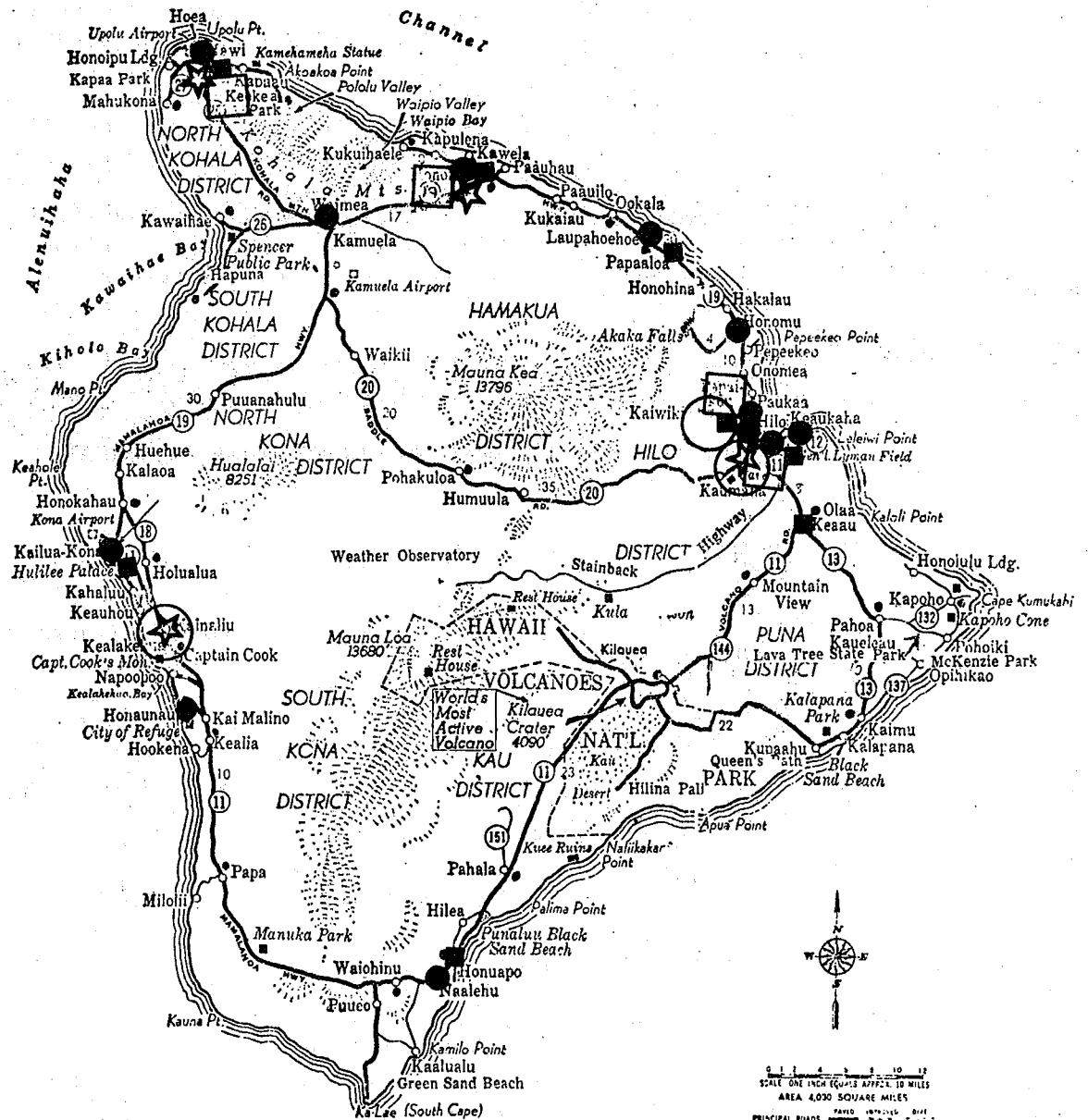


- Buddhist
- Catholic

ISLAND OF HAWAII
STATE OF HAWAII

FIGURE 7

DISTRIBUTION OF SELECTED CHURCHES



- LDS (Mormon)
- Jehovah's Witness
- ★ Seventh Day Adventist
- Hawaii Baptist (SBC)
- Other Baptist

ISLAND OF HAWAII
STATE OF HAWAII

The last line on Table 4 shows the relationship of the top 8 protestant denominations to all other churches present. The most startling fact is that along the Hamakua Coast, less than one-third of all congregations are among these top 8. This is contrasted to the Kona Coast where slightly over one-half of the congregations are among these top 8.

An extensive list of churches with membership and Sunday School statistics can be found in the appendix. The listing has been prepared by personal interviews conducted by Rev. Richard Uejo, pastor of the Kaumana Drive Baptist Church working as assistant to the author of this report.

Membership statistics among churches in any city or state are difficult to assemble. The same is true on Hawaii Island. Table 5 lists the estimated number of members for several of the major religious groups on the Island.

TABLE 5 - MEMBERS OF MAJOR RELIGIOUS GROUPS

Buddhist (5,500 families)*	19,250 est.
Catholic (5,165 families)	18,000 est.
United Church of Christ	16,479
Congregational	1,160 est.
Episcopal	700 est.
Baptist (all groups)	446
Methodist	425

*With and without families.

PART 6 - Population Distribution and Change

POPULATION GROWTH 1960 - 1965 MAINLY IN NORTH KONA AND SOUTH KOHALA, PLANTATION AREAS LOSING POPULATION.

Fig. 8 illustrates the way in which the Island is divided into study areas as used in this report. The central part of the Island is relatively uninhabited by permanent residents. Some military combat training is conducted along the Sadle Road between Mauna Kea and Mauna Loa. The area along the Southeast Coast is in the vicinity of the Volcano's National Park and the Kau Desert.

Fig. 8 defines the Census County Divisions and the names of each. The boundaries form an overlay to show the comparison between these boundaries and those used for the study areas (Fig. 8).

Fig. 10 briefly summarizes the distribution of the population according to the July 1965 estimates. The Hilo and Kona areas are accentuated to make sure the persons reading the report who have not been to the Island recognize where the people primarily reside. In these two relatively small areas nearly three-fourths of the Island's population live.

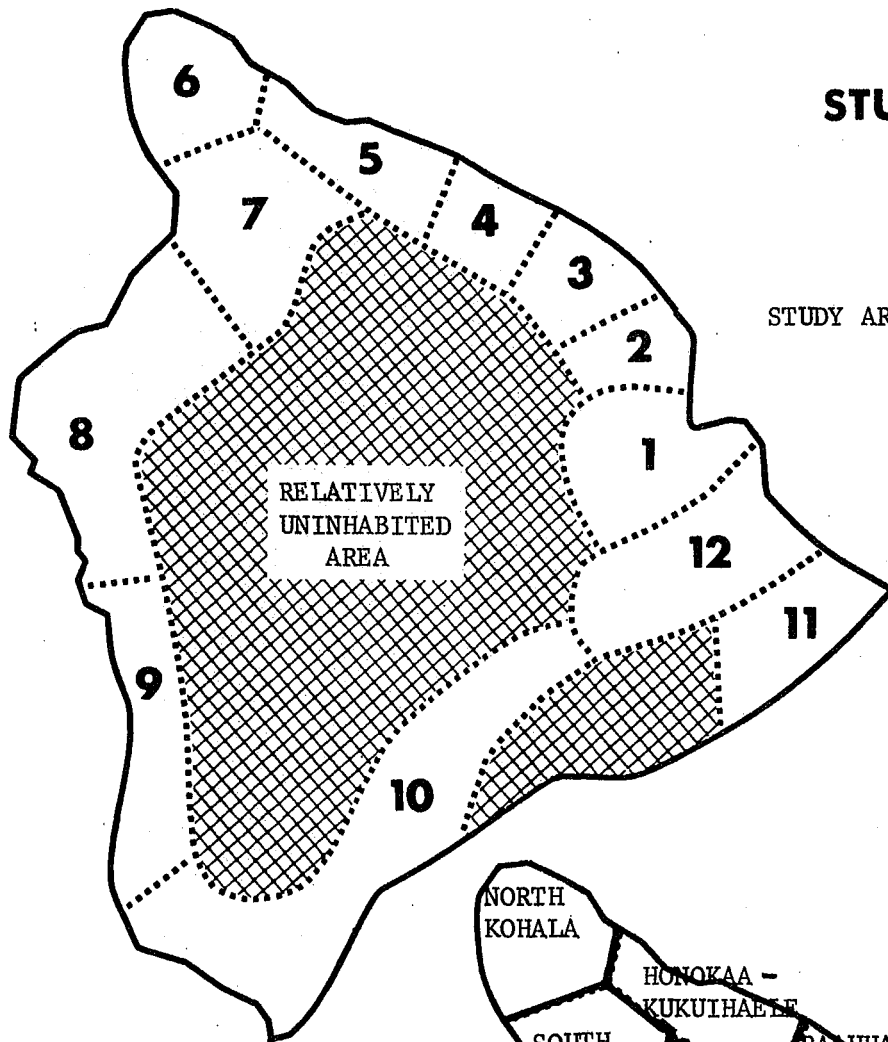
Fig. 11 illustrates the change in population from 1960-1965 by study areas. North Kona and South Kohala have shown the best increases. Most of the development in North Kona is around Kailua. The development in South Kohala is around Kamuela. The development in Study Area 11 is primarily in the vicinity of Pohoia. During the first half of this current decade Hilo showed a loss of 386 persons. As was illustrated on Table 2, the overall population losses experienced between 1960 and 1965 were recovered by January 1, 1967. A substantial part of this recovery has taken place in and around the city of Hilo.

Fig. 12 illustrates the change in number of dwelling units from 1960 to 1965 according to study areas. During that five year period approximately 400 additional dwelling units were reported in Hilo. If there had been 100 units demolished this data would then imply that approximately 500 new dwelling units were constructed. On the West Coast in the vicinity of Kailua, approximately 300 additional dwelling units were reported. When reference is made to the small population in South Kohala, the 108 additional dwelling units is very significant. However, more significant is the net increase of 89 dwelling units in the Pahoia Kalapana area.

During this same period of time several of the plantations demolished a number of their units. This reflects several things. First, mechanization requires fewer workers. Second, more and more workers prefer to live "in town" and drive to the fields or mills, whereas they formerly lived on the plantation or in the small mill vilkage. These and other factors underline the rapid change taking place in the population as a result of industrial progress. These changes are having a profound effect upon the life of the churches on Hawaii Island. More changes are sure to come. Fig. 13 shows the location of the sugar plantation on the Island.

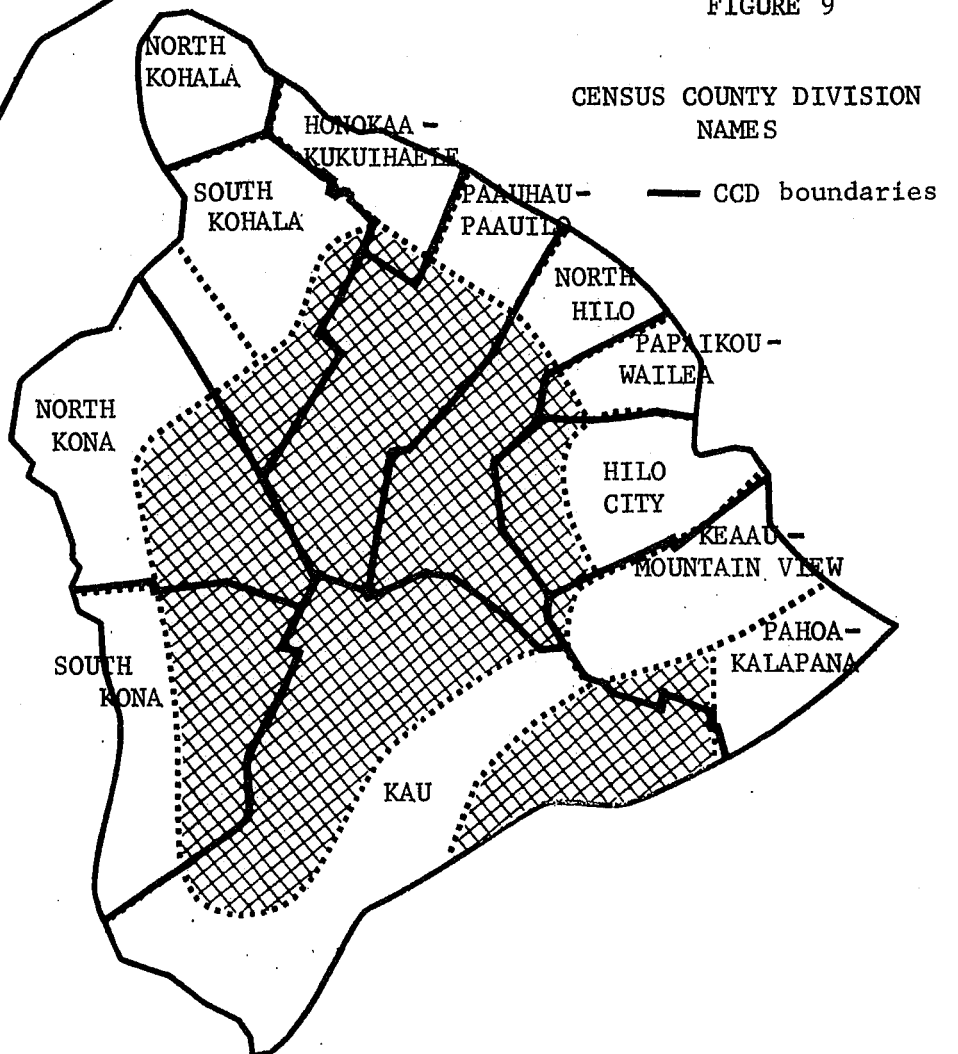
STUDY AREAS

FIGURE 8



STUDY AREA NUMBERS

FIGURE 9



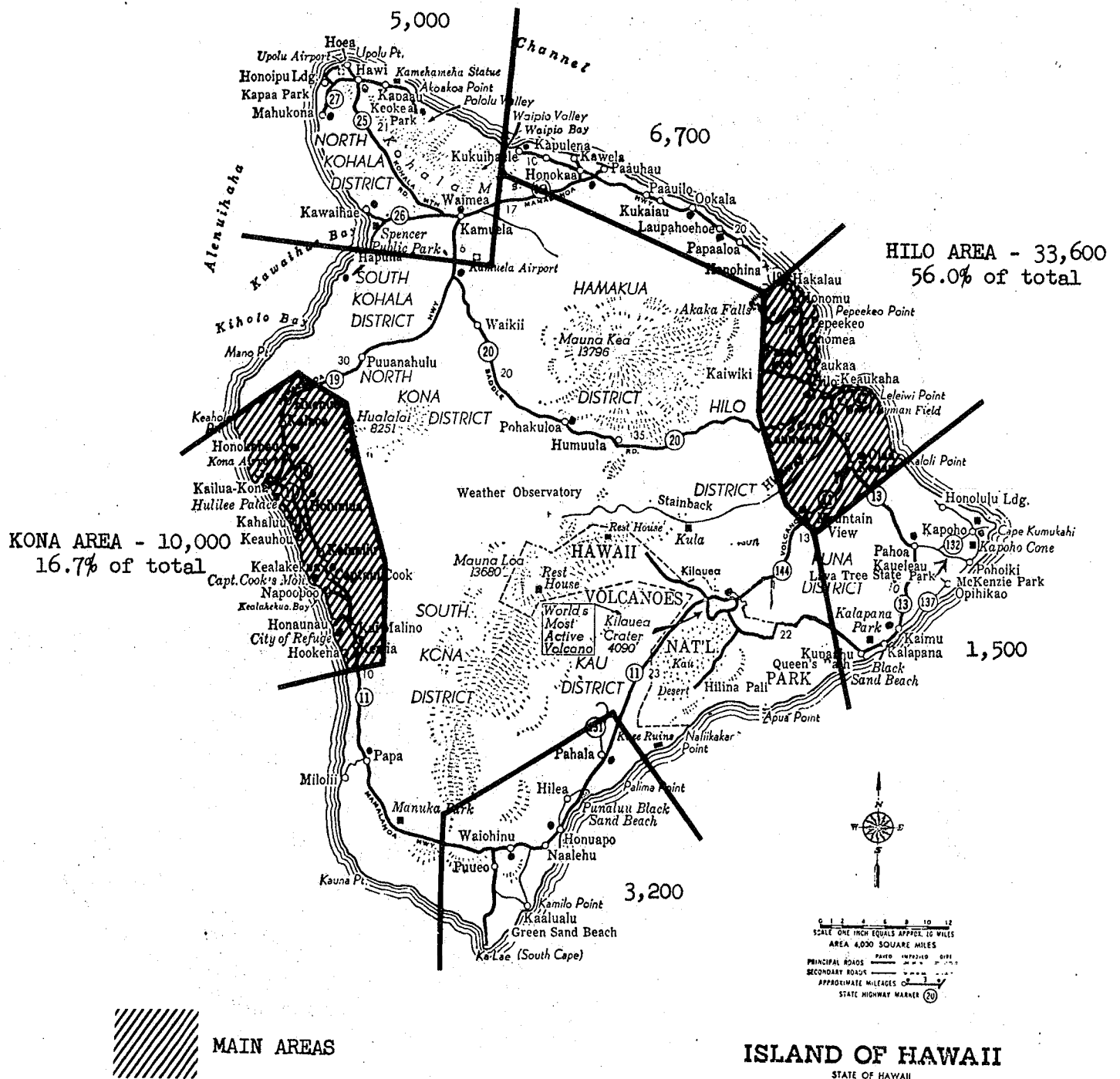
CENSUS COUNTY DIVISION NAMES

— CCD boundaries

FIGURE 10

GENERALIZED DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION

July 1, 1965



SOURCE: Hawaii County, Department of Economic Development

FIGURE 11

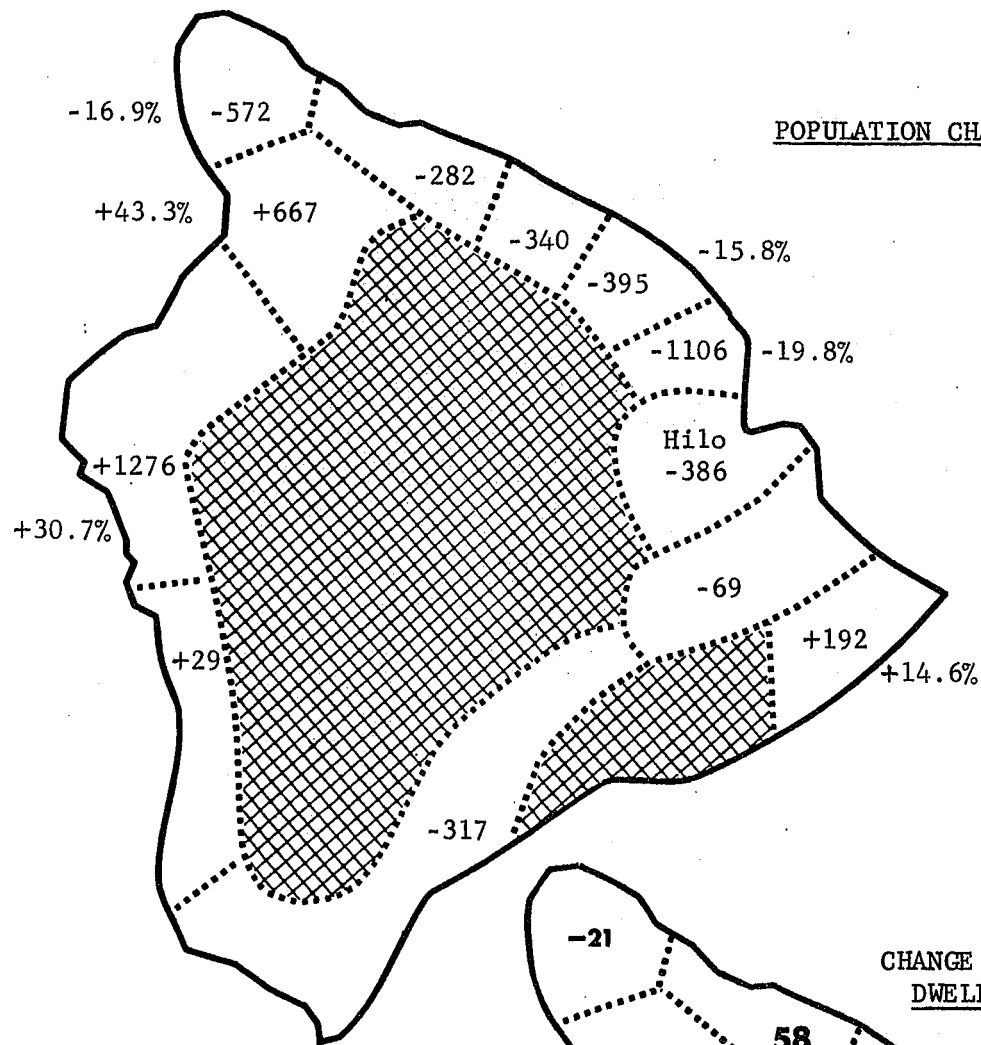
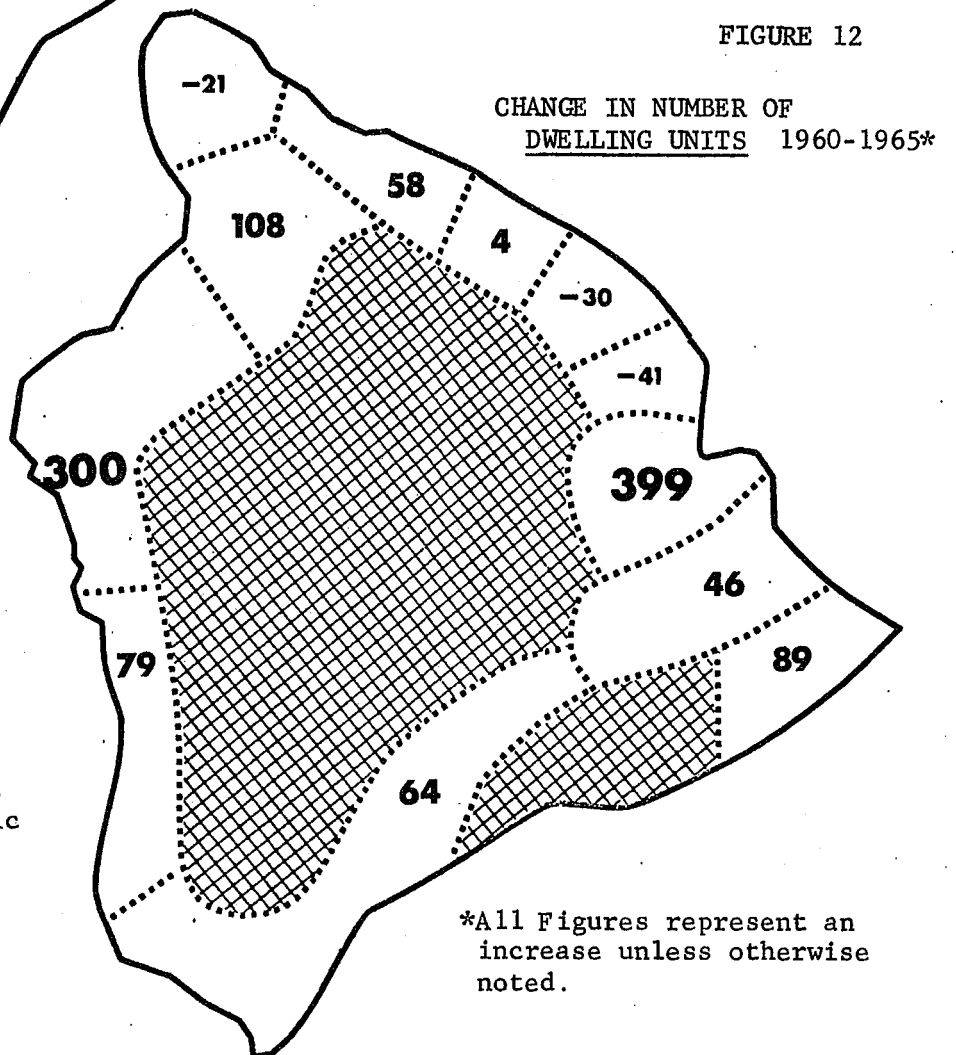


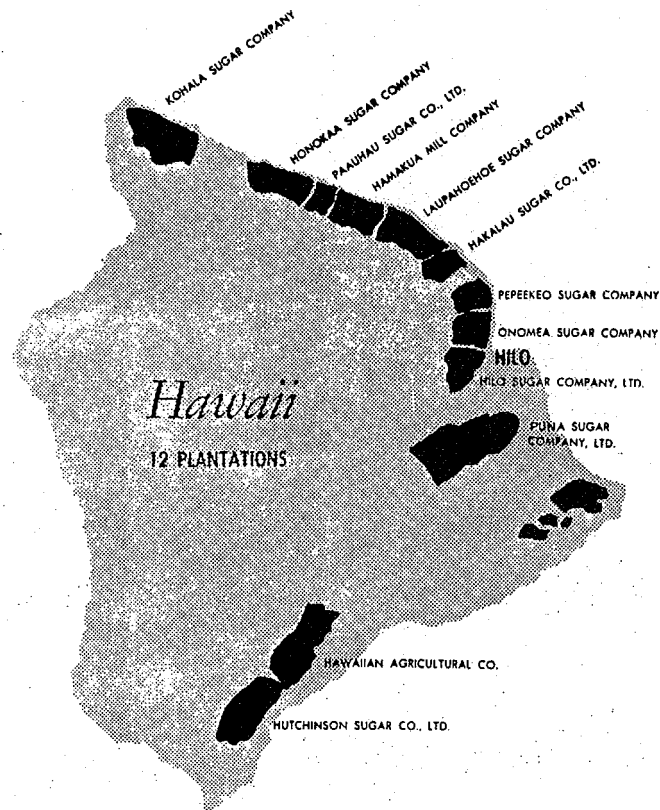
FIGURE 12



SOURCE: Hawaii County,
Department of Economic
Development

*All Figures represent an
increase unless otherwise
noted.

HAWAII ISLAND'S SUGAR PLANTATIONS



Source: Hawaiian Sugar Planter's Association

SECTION II - SPECIALIZED MINISTRIES

PART 1 - Mission Opportunities

4 RESORT MINISTRIES - 10 HOME BIBLE FELLOWSHIPS NEEDED

The various types of mission needs uncovered by this study are listed on Fig. 1, page 2. Four areas are pinpointed because of the need for ministries among tourists. These areas include Hilo, Kailua-Kona, Kilauea Crater and Mauna Kea Beach area at Kawaihae.

Areas needing Home Bible Fellowship ministries are also outlined on Fig. 1. A series of Fellowships are recommended for the Hamakua Coast and another series along the Kona Coast. Because of the unique terrain of the Island the population is scattered in narrow belts along the coast particularly in these two areas. The only significant concentration of population have been pinpointed for church-type mission outreach. However, until the population centers are better developed, "cells" such as Home Fellowships could serve to penetrate into areas heretofore untouched. People reached in these more remote areas, once introduced to the gospel, can be more easily drawn into the churches, thus strengthening the existing work. Further, this "cell" approach allows experimentation in particular communities without heavy financial commitment in pastoral salaries and church buildings.

On the next page are listed a number of approaches being used by churches throughout the Hawaii Baptist Convention. Most of these approaches are a part of the ministries of the work on Hawaii Island. These and other ministries should be planned, tested and adapted to meet the needs of people in unique circumstances, some of which have been uncovered by this study.

SOME APPROACHES BEING MADE BY SBC CHURCHES IN HAWAII

1. Strong church centered organizations.
2. Home Bible Fellowships.
3. Services in resort hotels.
4. English speaking language classes (literacy).
5. Foreign language classes (Japanese, etc.).
6. Baptist Student Union.
7. Day-Care Centers.
8. Kindergartens.
9. Market Place Services, morning watch, vespers, etc.
10. Military rest camp services.
11. Hospital visitation.
12. Services at Rest Homes and Geriatric Centers.
13. Bible, tract, religious magazine distribution*.
14. Advertisement of services on church page of local newspaper.
15. Radio and television ministries**.
16. Participation in area-wide evangelism crusades, etc.

*The distribution of Home Life Magazine is greatly appreciated, especially by Orientals. These people like the relevancy of the articles because they deal with the family. This is related to the Oriental "Field Piety" which is still a strong cultural factor on the Island.

**One pastor has interviewed important personalities and in the conversation injected the gospel. Other approaches are used in addition to regular sermons and Bible study.

Mention needs to be given to membership orientation classes. Most of the churches in the convention have a large number of persons who are awaiting baptism but who for several reasons have not requested the ordinance. Several churches are profitably using an extensive orientation program for both believers and non-believers. One church has a Wednesday morning Bible class geared to young Christians. It is not used to take the place of Wednesday night prayer service but is a complement to it.

The Oriental is generally known for his love of outdoor beauty. With many, landscaping is a highly skilled hobby. Some of the older Orientals allow their children to attend but would never go for worship. However, through an appeal for beautification of the church property valuable contacts have been made.

PART 2 - Ministries of Other Denominations and Groups

There are approximately 600 students at the University of Hawaii, Hilo campus. More than 90% of the students are either Buddhist or Catholic. There are no Baptists on the faculty and only three are believed to be protestants.

Southern Baptists have adapted a student center adjacent to the campus. The center is open Monday through Friday. The programs are generally unstructured and extensive efforts are made to invite students to attend discussion groups. Portions of scripture are distributed on campus. There are an estimated 13 Baptist students: 11 from Hilo; 1 from Oahu and 1 from Molokai.

The churches in the area or which minister to students include:

Holy Cross United Church of Christ - this church conducts a fellowship type meeting for students but offers no Bible classes to the group.

Holy Apostles Episcopal Church.

Hilo Nazarene Church - this church picks up a few students each Sunday and transports them to their services.

St. Joseph's Catholic Church - most of the students go to this church in the evenings.

Grace Baptist Church (independent) - meeting in the YMCA adjacent to the campus.

A new Church of Christ has recently located in the vicinity of the campus - at the time of the writing of this report there were no students attending.

This area of the city is expected to expand as an educational center. Lots are being sold to professionals in University Heights area. A new high school will be erected adjacent to the University. New roads are being opened up throughout this area. A new auditorium for the campus will be erected across the street from the Baptist Center. The main street leading to the University is to be doubled in width. In response to these and other developments a dynamic witness for adults and faculty will be needed in the near future as well as additional ministries to the students. For this reason a third Southern Baptist Church is projected for Hilo.

INVENTORY OF LANGUAGE MINISTRIES BY CHRISTIAN GROUPS ON HAWAII ISLAND

In addition to English language ministries a number of churches have foreign language classes and services. Below are listed the names of churches according to the languages in which the ministries are performed.

I. JAPANESE SPEAKING GROUPS:

- a. Japanese Independent Christian Church - since the pastor passed away last year, the wife conducts cottage meetings in Hilo; small attendance.
- b. Holy Cross Church in Hilo (United Church of Christ) - services conducted by a retired minister of Keaau; about 40 enrolled, 25 attending.
- c. Japanese Assembly of God Church (Wainaku) - 11 members with a Japanese speaking pastor.
- d. Kaumana Drive Baptist Church in Hilo - adult Sunday School class conducted by pastor's wife; monthly worship service conducted by one of the members; Home Bible Fellowships also conducted; classes average 12.
- e. Puna United Church of Christ in Keaau - the Japanese speaking division has about 25 members; a retired minister conducts the services.

2. HAWAIIAN SPEAKING GROUPS:

- a. Hawaiian language services are held in a few small congregational churches, conducted by laymen (Opihikao is typical).
- b. The denomination called Hoomana Naauao, a Hawaiian Protestant group conducts services in both English and Hawaiian. There are three on the Island; Hilo, Kurtistown, and Papaikou with about 370 total members.

3. SPANISH SPEAKING GROUP:

- a. Church of Calvary, Assembly of God in Hilo - 15 members; 25 in Sunday School; young people in English.

4. KOREAN SPEAKING GROUP:

- a. The Korean Christian Church located on Ululani Street in Hilo has only about seven elderly people with three attending with some regularity.

5. FILIPINO SPEAKING GROUP:

- a. Until recently there were a few small Filipino speaking groups but they have merged with other ethnic groups.

PART 3 - Diagnosis of Population Characteristics

"The hues of Hawaii's racial rainbow are becoming more and more intermingled each year, and since World War II - which hastened the process amazingly - the proportion of interracial marriage has run about 40%. "Japanese, Causasian, Filipino, Chinese and Korean - all are still prominent stocks in the community. "But as these people continue merrily to inter-marry there will emerge a growing 'cosmopolitan' type welded of manifold blood combinations". This statement from A. Grove Day's book Hawaii and It's People, summarizes this Pacific melting pot. In the State of Hawaii, East does meet West.

Mr. Day's observations more accurately describe the metropolitan life of Oahu. Conditions on the neighbor Islands are different only in degree. Hawaii Island, like its neighbors, is a rural oriented society with little influx of population except for tourists. A "westernization" is taking place, most noticeably in the second and third generations. The children still feel strongly compelled to maintain the honored name of the family. Thus, the communities of the Big Island are characterized by a high morality compared to the mainland.

The sequence of immigration of field hands was mentioned in the brief history of the Island on page 6. In the following paragraphs we will attempt to extract from the 1960 Census significant data which reveal the "mosaic" of racial and national backgrounds.

On Table 6 are listed the numbers of persons according to their racial identification in the 1960 Census. A companion column shows the relative strength of each racial group. For example, approximately 44% of the persons living on Hawaii Island declared themselves to be Japanese. The second largest group, and a poor second, was Caucasian (17.8%). Practically equal in number was Part Hawaiians at 17.7%.

TABLE 6 - RACIAL COMPOSITION OF HAWAII ISLAND - 1960

	<u>Number</u>	<u>Percent</u>
Caucasian	10,902	17.8
Negro	33	0.1
Japanese	26,915	43.9
Chinese	1,069	1.7
Filipino	9,477	15.4
Hawaiian	1,634	2.7
Part Hawaiian	10,861	17.7
Other Races	<u>441</u>	<u>0.7</u>
TOTAL	61,332	100.0

SOURCE: Bureau of Census, 1960

FIGURE 14

GENERALIZED RACIAL COMPOSITION
by study areas

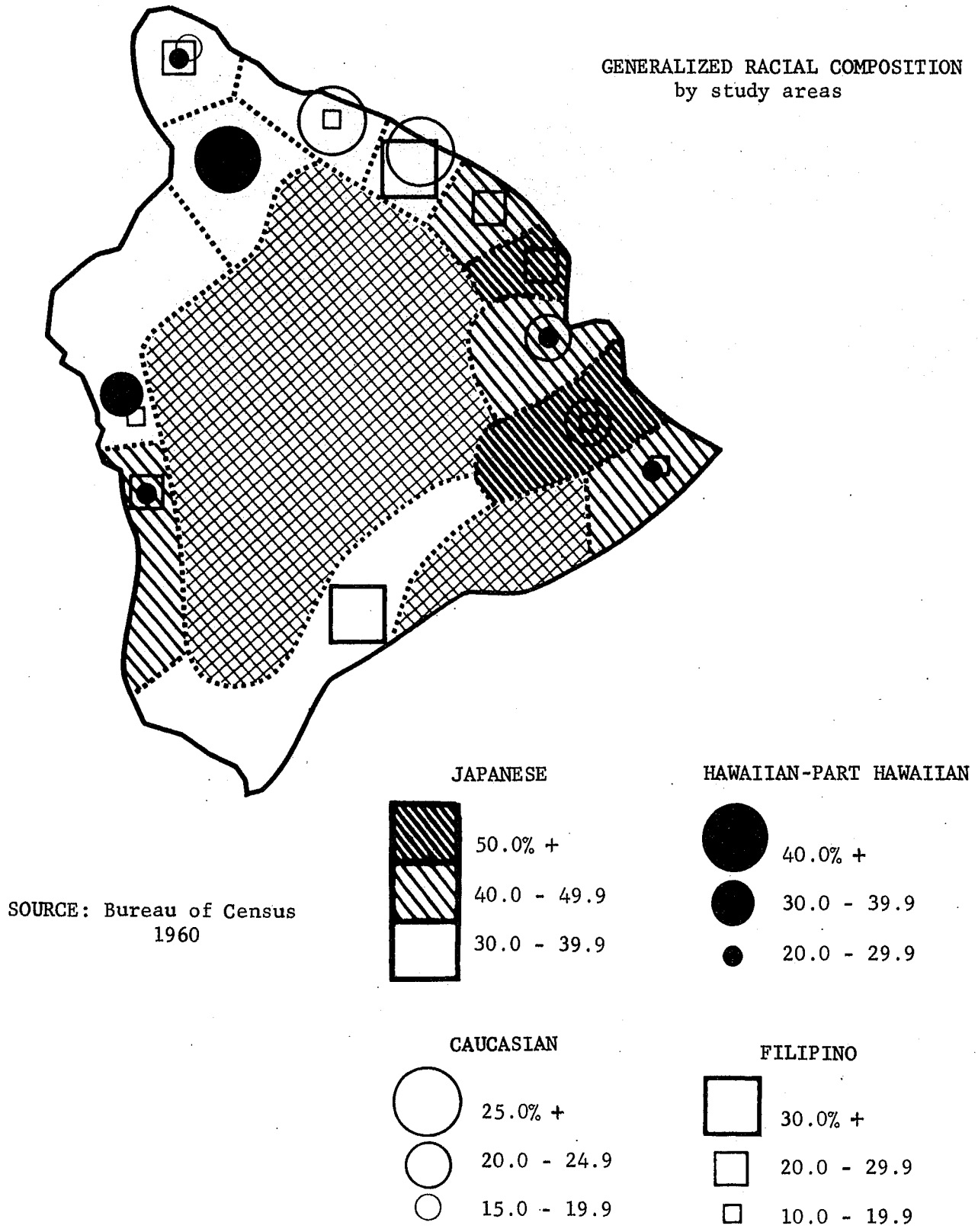


Fig. 14 is an effort to show the distribution of the four principal racial strains according to study areas. In the two areas bordering the city of Hilo, Japanese represent over half of the population. In Areas 1 (Hilo), 3, 9 and 11 the Japanese represent more than 40% of the population.

When Hawaiian and Part Hawaiian are combined, they represent the second largest racial group (20.4%). On Fig. 14, we note that more than 40% of the population in South Kohala are Hawaiian and between 30 and 40% in North Kona. Caucasians represent over one-fourth of the population in only two study areas, Areas 4 and 5, the Northern Hamakua Coast. Filipinos represent more than 30% in Study Areas 4 and 10.

The Japanese are the merchants and the Hawaiians are the ranchers. The Filipinos primarily live in the areas where sugar cane is grown and processed. Even though these statements may be too generalized, there is enough evidence to say that the findings points strongly in these directions.

There are three statistical tables located in the appendix of this report (pp. 57-59) which treat these data, gleaned from the 1960 Census. Table 25 divides the population into eight racial groups according to the twelve study areas. Table 26 shows the percent distribution of the selected races in each study area. This Table indicates that Caucasian and Japanese are nearly equal in Area 5 (Caucasian 29.8%, Japanese 34.7%). The third table, number 27, shows the percentage distribution of each race according to study areas. For example, 66.4% of all Chinese on the Island live in Hilo. In contrast, only 20.3% of the Filipinos live in that city.

FIGURE 15

POPULATION PYRAMID, HAWAII COUNTY
SOURCE: 1960 Census

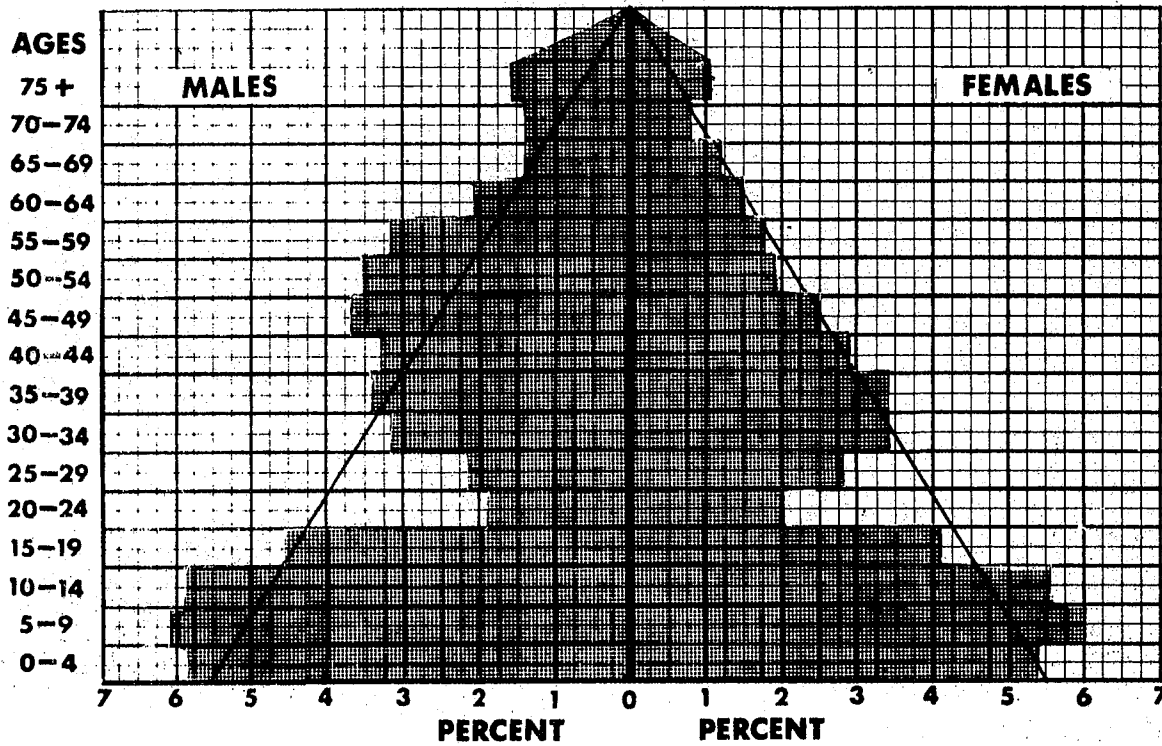
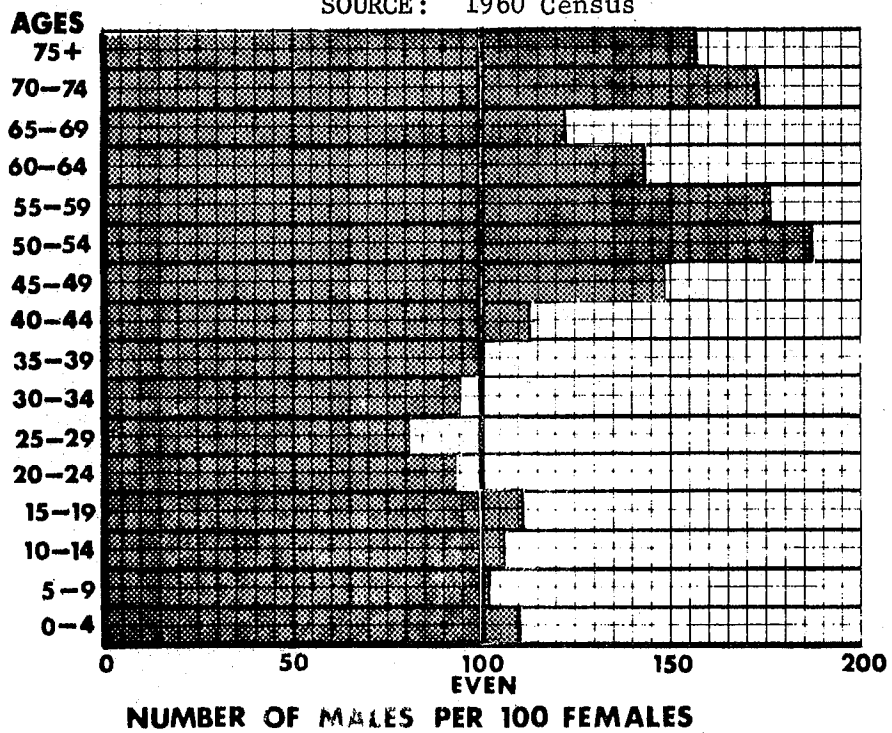


FIGURE 16

SEX RATIOS, HAWAII COUNTY
SOURCE: 1960 Census



IN SOME AREAS OLDER MEN OUTNUMBER WOMEN THREE TO ONE

Fig. 15 is an age-sex pyramid. A normal population, divided by sex and five year age groups, would take the symmetrical form of a pyramid. The youngest part of the population would form the base tapering gradually to the oldest segment at the top. The graph on Hawaii Island seems to indicate that the adults who have children (30-39) have a large number between 5 and 14. There appears to be some lack of small children under 5 and very few adults 20 to 29. This graph also indicates that there is an unusually large number of men between the ages 45 and 69 compared to women in this same age group.

Fig. 16 compares the number of males per 100 females for each five year age group through 75. From this graph it is noted that the males 50 to 54 nearly outnumber females two to one. In the 70 to 74 year age group there is a ratio of 173 males per 100 females, 867 men to 501 females.

The next four graphs show the same type of data for two study areas which show the most deviation from the county trend. Study Area 4, Paauhau -Paauilo Division is shown on Fig's 17 and 18. Study Area 10, Kau Division, is illustrated on Fig's 19 and 20.

Table 13, on page 32, was constructed to illustrate the extremes in such ratios for each of the study areas and for the selected age groups. These wide contrasts are representative of the importing of field workers referred to in the part of this report dealing with a brief history of the Island. Most of the plantation workers came without their families. Casual observations of living patterns and social conduct among age groups and study areas are better understood in the light of these facts. Many of these men are in their early 50's, some have not even reached the mid-century mark. In the age group 45-49, there are an excess of approximately 750 men while in the 50-54 group there are more than 1,000 such men.

Additional study must be conducted locally to answer the following questions: Is any Christian group adequately ministering among these "homeless men?" Is the need great enough for Baptists to become involved? If so, what approaches should be used? Will these ministries require special financial resources? In addition to these questions there are many more which you have probably already raised.

FIGURE 17

POPULATION PYRAMID, PAAUHAU-PAAUILO DIVISION
SOURCE: 1960 Census

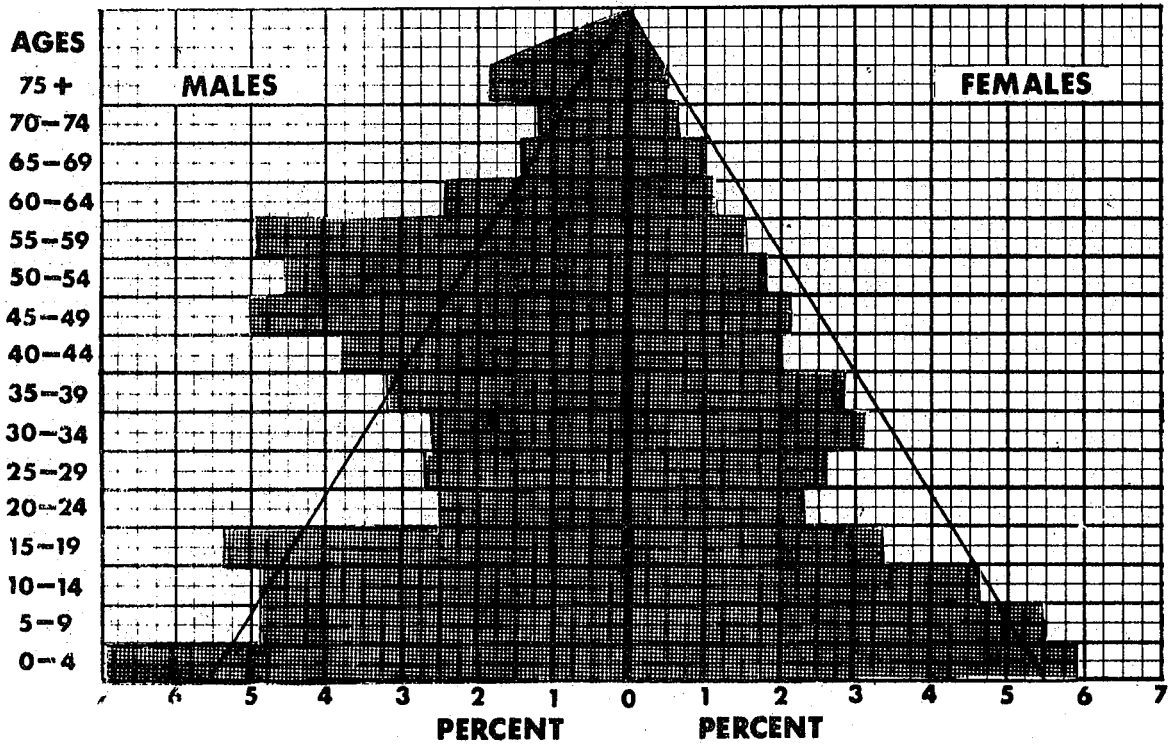


FIGURE 18

SEX RATIOS, PAAUHAU-PAAUILO DIVISION
SOURCE: 1960 Census

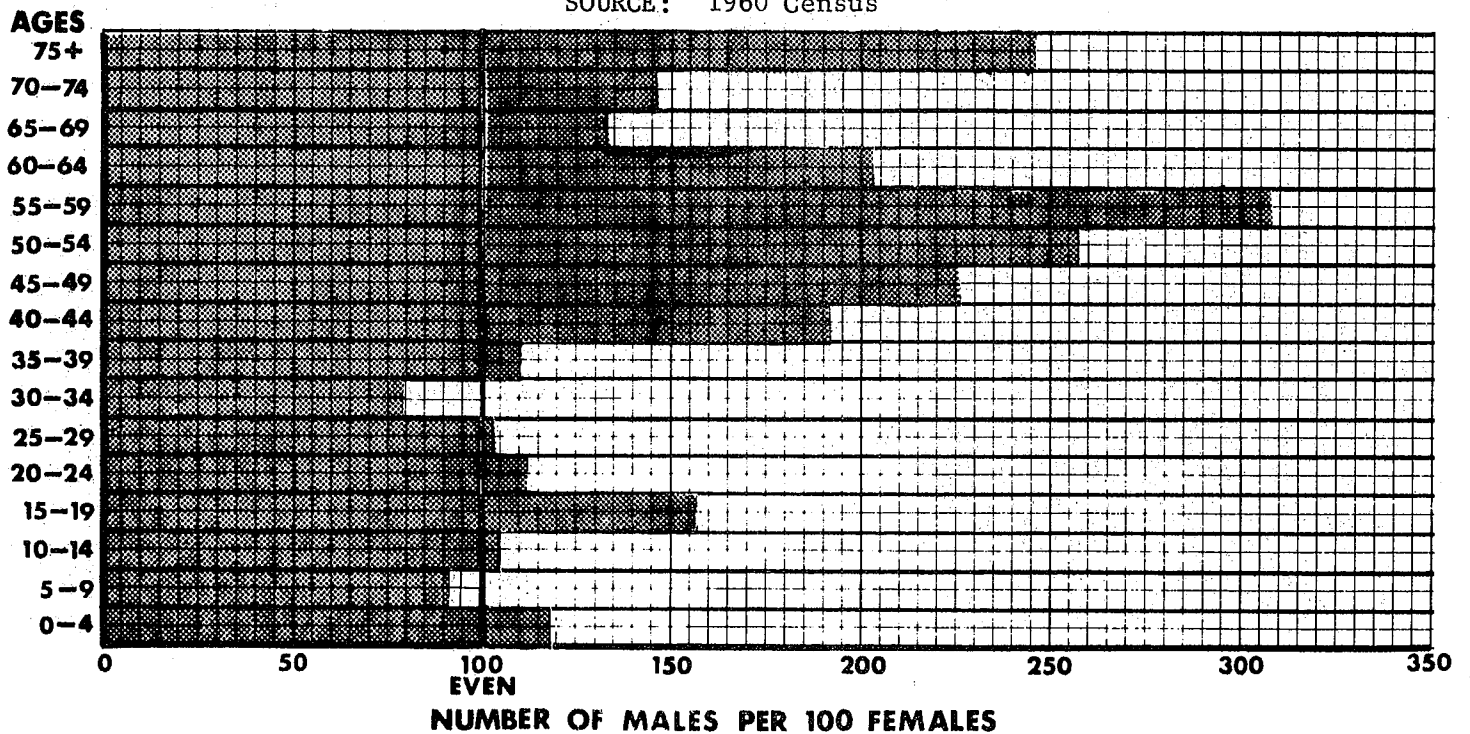


FIGURE 19

POPULATION PYRAMID, KAU DIVISION
SOURCE: 1960 Census

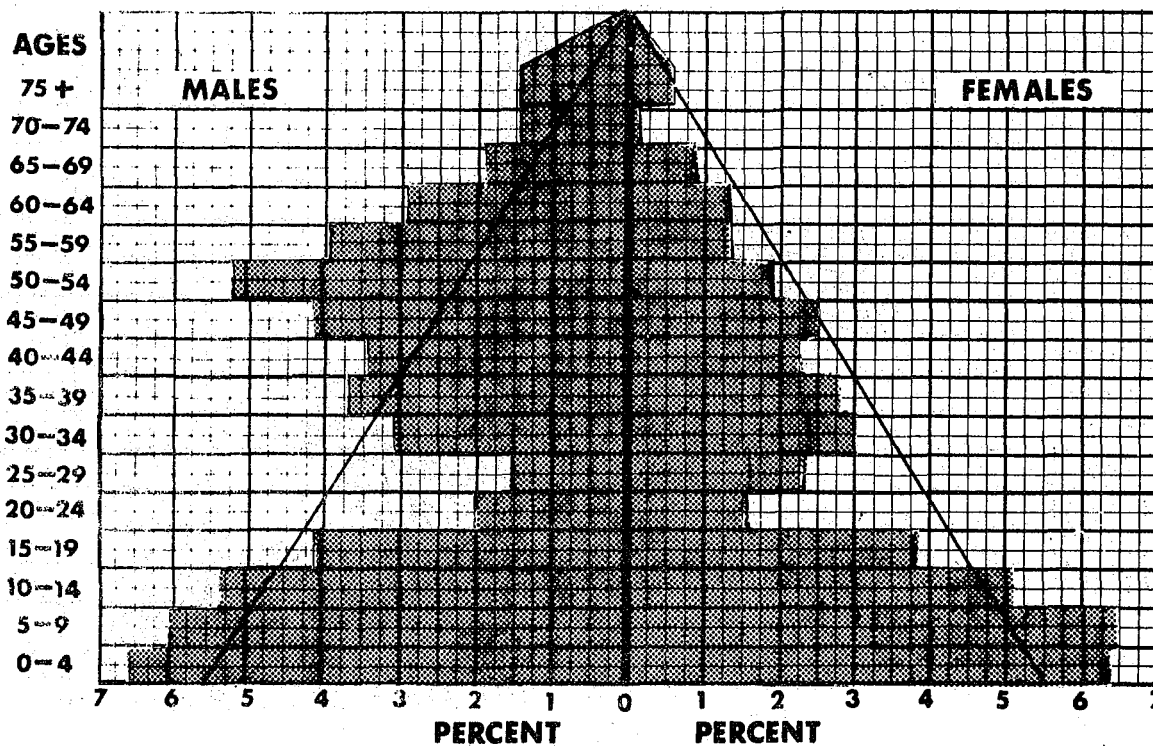


FIGURE 20

SEX RATIOS, KAU DIVISION
SOURCE: 1960 Census

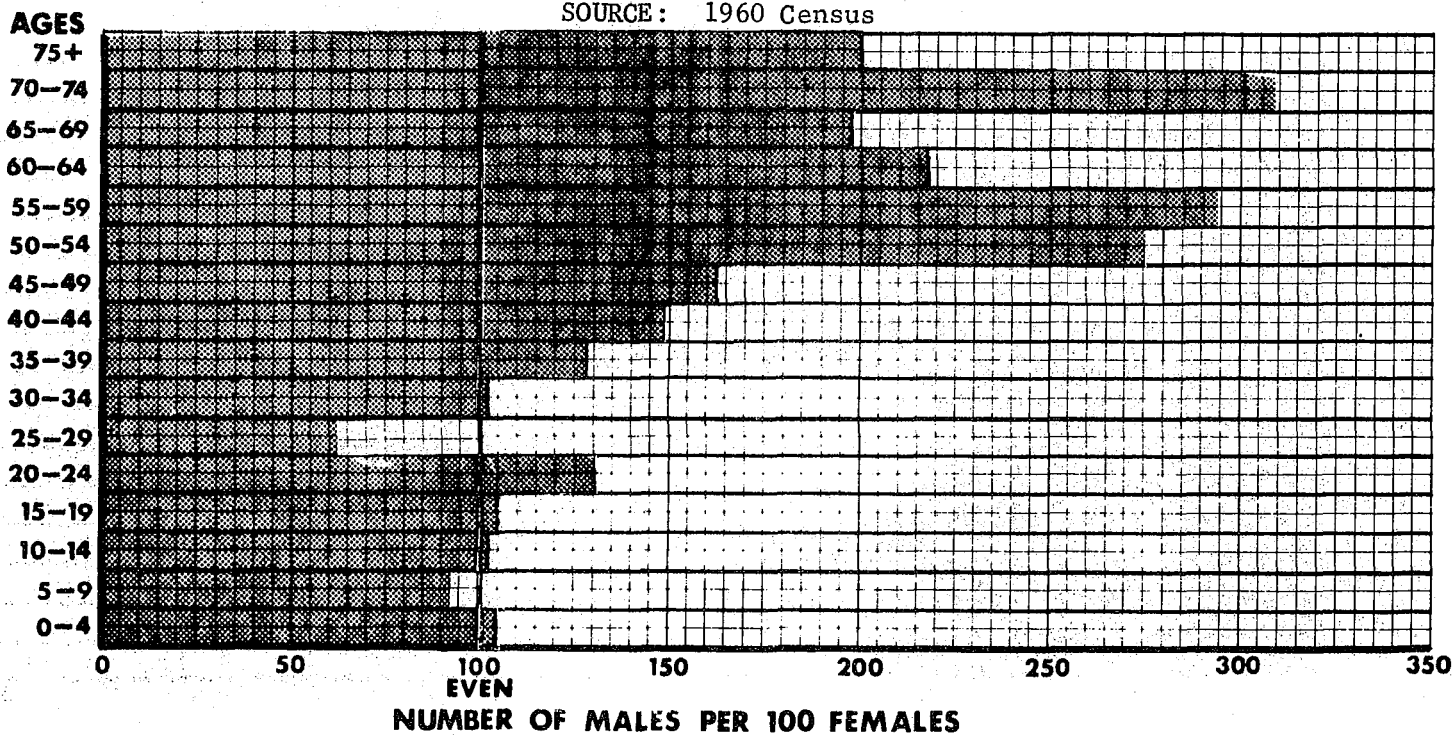


TABLE 13

SEX RATIO FOR SELECTED AGE GROUPS
(Number of males per 100 females)

Study Areas	Age Groups						
	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65-69	70-74	75 & over
1	-	150	-	-	-	141	-
2	-	186	-	-	-	174	-
3	-	387	-	-	-	-	200
4	-	-	308	-	-	-	257
5	-	215	-	216	-	190	-
6	-	-	-	244	-	208	-
7	212	-	-	-	-	-	173
8	-	-	227	-	-	197	-
9	-	264	268	-	-	250	-
10	-	275	293	-	-	307	-
11	-	242	-	-	-	300	244
12	-	221	201	-	-	-	214
TOTAL	149	188	176	144	123	173	157

SOURCE: 1960 Census

SOUTH KONA, KAU AND NORTH HILO DIVISIONS REQUIRE MANY SPECIALIZED MINISTRIES

On Fig. 21 we have ranked the study areas according to the abundance of certain social and economic deficiencies which will require extraordinary ministries to meet the human needs. Table 14 illustrates the way in which each area was ranked according to deficiencies.

In the South Kona Area there is a higher percentage of families with very low incomes than in other areas. Thus, work in this area will not be able to support itself as easily as in other areas. In addition to the high ranking concerning low income a high percentage of the women must also work. From this fact, churches must realize that working women can be involved in only a limited number of church activities. A third factor which compounds the "problems" in South Kona, is the high incidence of illiteracy.

A careful study of Table 14 will reveal many similar relationships in other areas. To illustrate these various factors we have also constructed Fig's 22, 23, 24, 25, and 26. Each chart, when carefully studied, reveals many unique features which must be taken into account as adequate ministries are provided for reaching all the people

ECONOMIC PROSPECTS FOR THE FUTURE ARE BRIGHT

New projects seem as plentiful as orchids on the "Big Island". In one section, the lumber industry has started a new operation, while in another, a dude ranch is to open. Peace Corps trainees prepare for Asian assignments in Waipio Valley, Hilo and several rural school facilities. In Hilo, architects are engaged in extensive urban renewal.

Direct air service between Hilo and the mainland is expected this fall. Present planning and development assures that the city will be able to handle the anticipated influx of population and building as a result of this and other advances.

Accompanying the economics surge is the strong rise in population. Large home developments are planned on the Big Island, some of them already have many lots pre-sold. Spacious lots are even being offered atop wide lava flows in the South Kona Division.

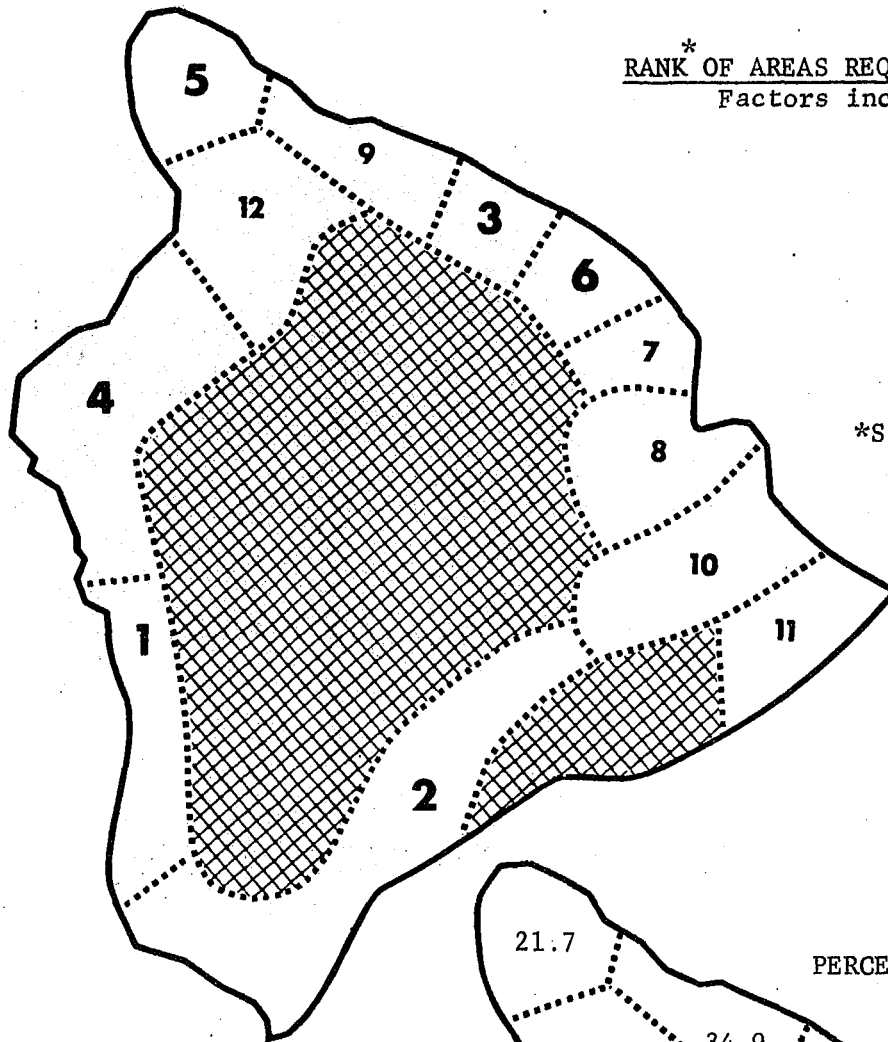
The Island's vast area is also opening to tourism. The most elaborate of the resort developments is Maunaea Beach Hotel on the west side of Hawaii near Kawaihae. This development, by Laurence Rockefeller, is perhaps the most luxurious resort in the Pacific.

In 1960, 120,800 tourists visited Hawaii Island. During 1965 an estimated 162,000 visited the county, compared with 126,000 the previous year. In 1970, an estimated 268,000 visitors are expected. The three major visitor destinations are Hilo, Kona and Kamuela-Kawaihae.

FIGURE 21

* RANK OF AREAS REQUIRING SPECIAL MINISTRIES

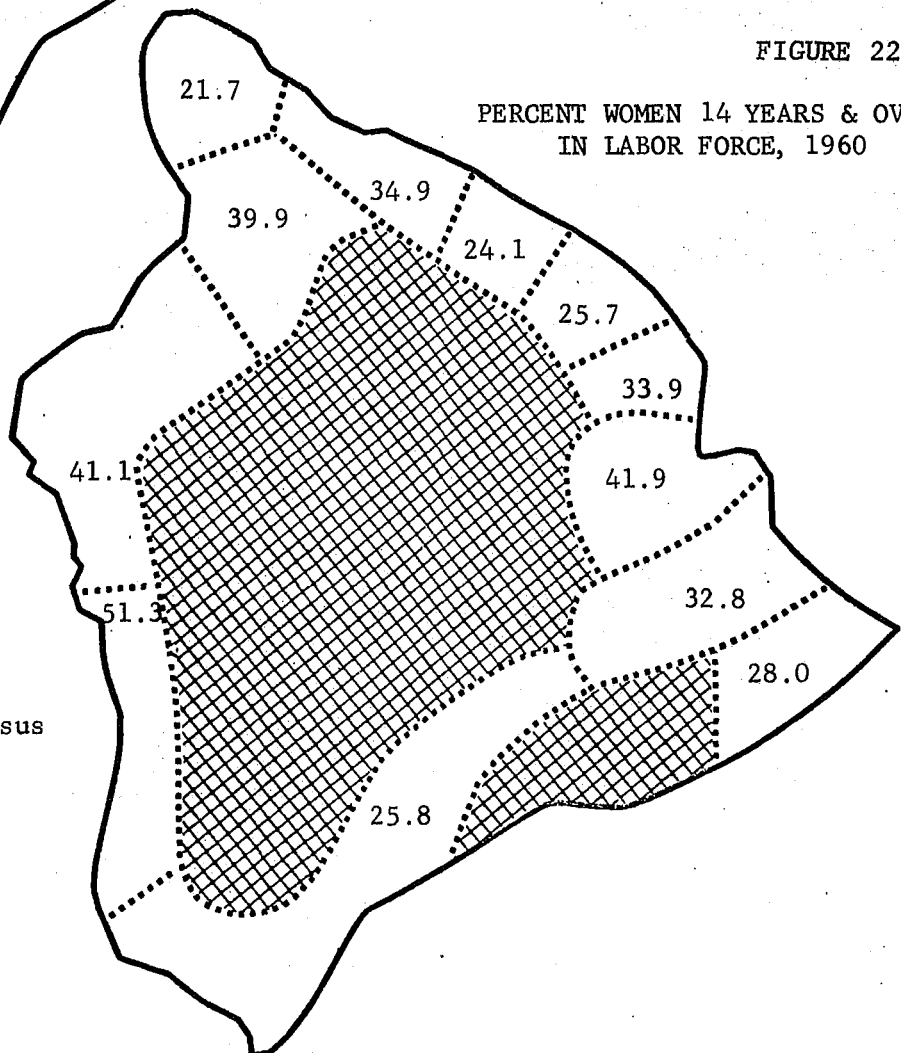
Factors included: income
education
home ownership
working women
sex ratio, etc.



*See Table , p.

FIGURE 22

PERCENT WOMEN 14 YEARS & OVER
IN LABOR FORCE, 1960



SOURCE: Bureau of Census

RANK OF AREAS REQUIRING SPECIAL MINISTRIES

Study Area	Percent Families with Incomes -\$3,000 (1 is highest)	Percent Families with Incomes \$10,000+ (1 is lowest)	Number of Families with Incomes -\$3,000 (1 is highest)	Percent of Population 25yr.&older Functionally Illiterate* (1 is highest)	Number of Persons 25 yrs.&older Functionally Illiterate* (1 is highest)	Percent Women 14 & older In Labor Force (1 is highest)	Sex Ratio Number of Males per 100 Females (1 is highest)	Accumulated TOTAL SCORES	Accumulated Rank (1 has most needs)
1. Hilo	8	12	1	12	1	2	12	58	8
2. Papaikou-wailea	11	6	4	9	2	6	10	55	7
3. North Hilo	11	5	12	3	7	10	2	53	6
4. Paauhau-Paauilo	4	7	7	1	8	11	1	41	3
5. Honokaa-Kukuihaele	9	3	9	10	10	5	7	61	9
6. North Kohala	7	4	5	5	6	12	5	48	5
7. South Kohala	5	10	10	11	12	4	9	70	12
8. North Kona	2	2	3	8	9	3	8	41	4
9. South Kona	1	8	2	4	3	1	4	28	1
10. Kau	6	9	6	2	4	9	3	40	2
11. Pahoa-Kalapana	3	11	11	6	11	8	5	66	11
12. Keaau-Mountain View	10	1	8	7	5	7	11	61	10

Source: Bureau of Census, 1960

*Persons who have not attended more than 4 years of formal schooling

FIGURE 23

NUMERICAL DISTRIBUTION OF FAMILIES
WITH INCOMES UNDER \$3,000

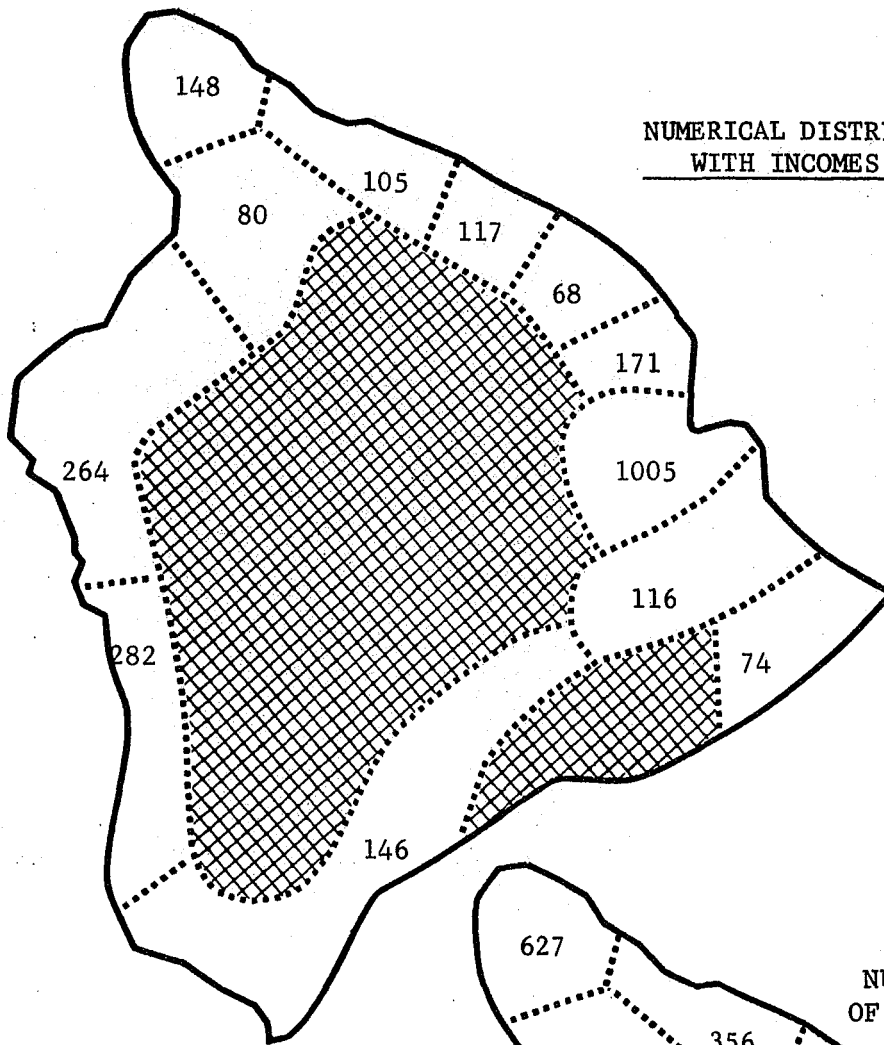
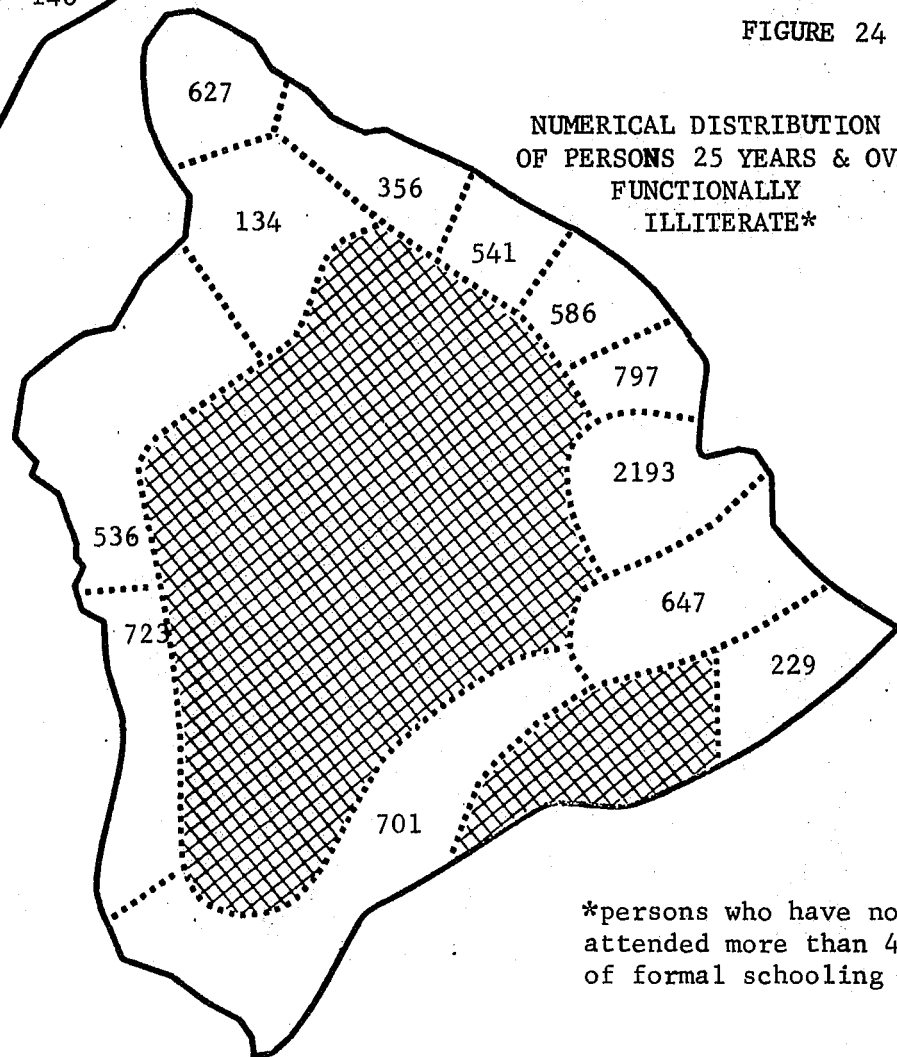


FIGURE 24

NUMERICAL DISTRIBUTION
OF PERSONS 25 YEARS & OVER
FUNCTIONALLY
ILLITERATE*



*persons who have not attended more than 4 years of formal schooling

FIGURE 25

SEX RATIO OF POPULATION, 14 YEARS AND OLDER
(number of males per 100 females)

County ratio: 121

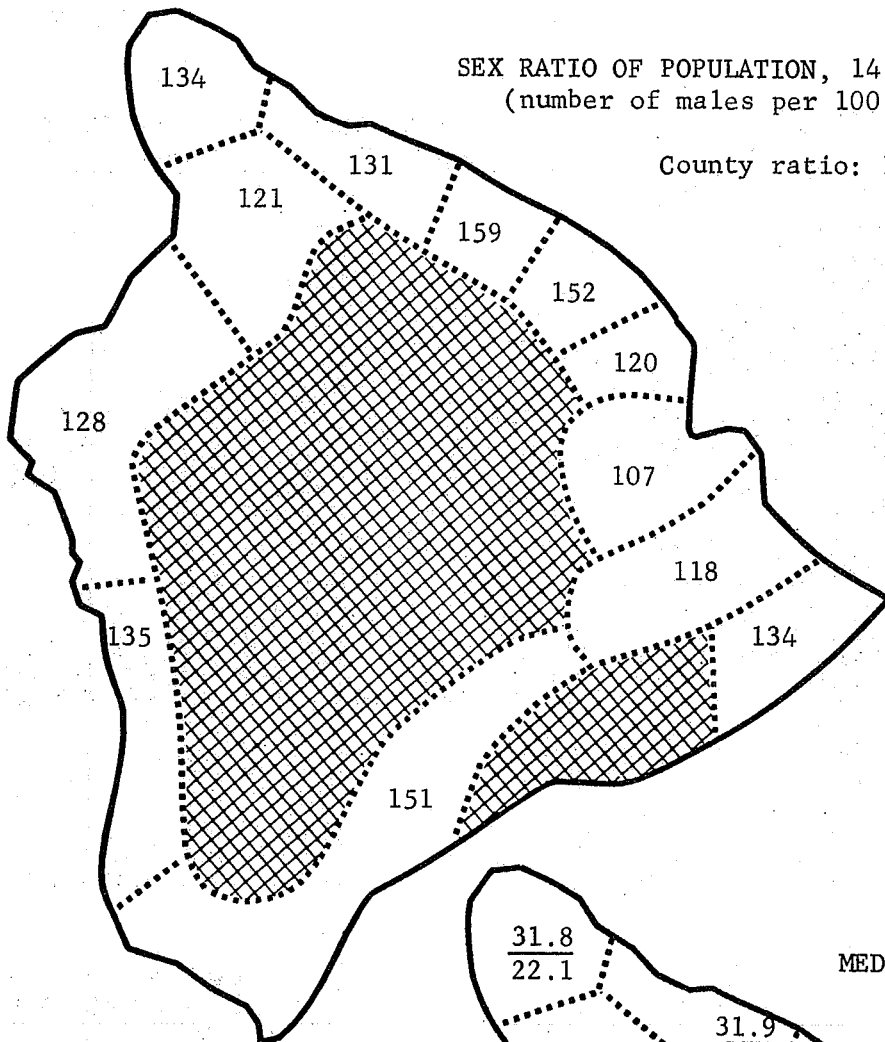
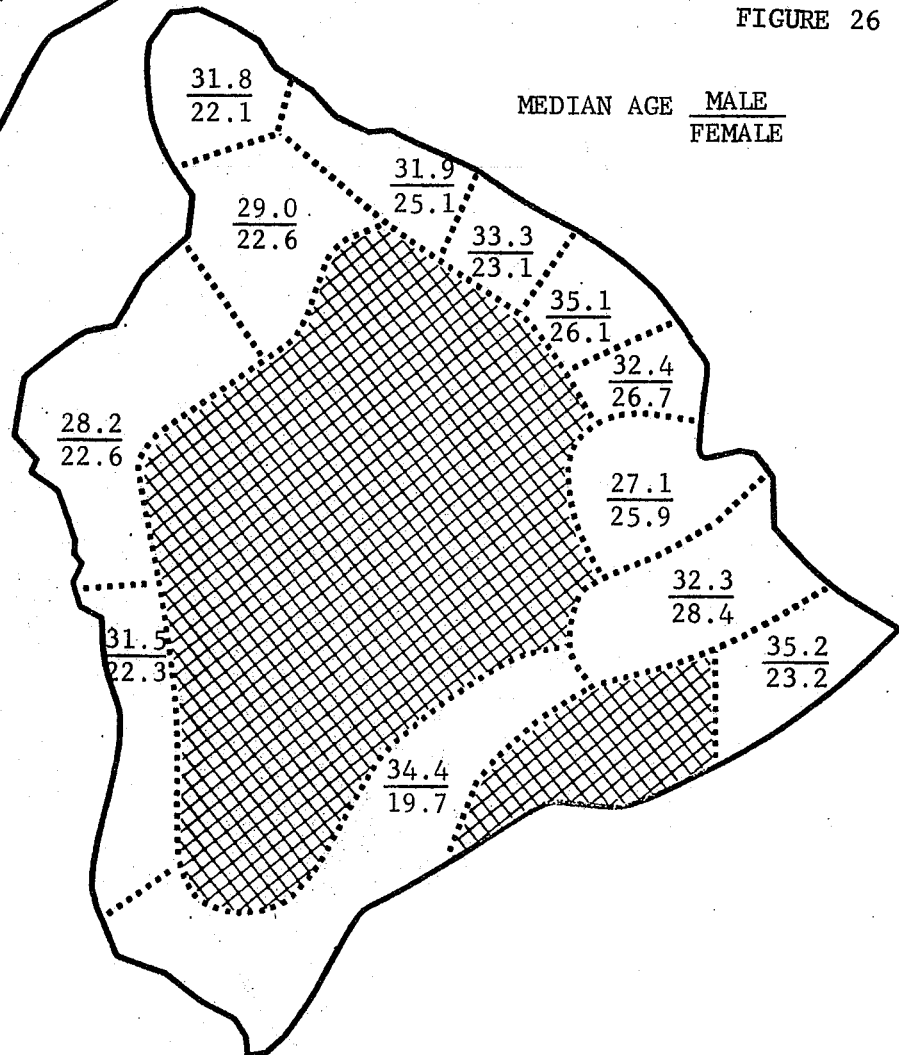


FIGURE 26

MEDIAN AGE $\frac{\text{MALE}}{\text{FEMALE}}$



CONCLUSION:

Each of the Hawaii Islands has facets of their economy which are unique. Therefore, as the churches attempt to speak to the needs of people, approaches are used on the various Islands that are distinct. When the outreach activities of the churches go beyond Sunday School, Training Union and 11:00 a.m. worship, they must reflect unique qualities if the message that is proclaimed is made relevant to the needs of the people.

The Big Isle is primarily noted as a rural-oriented society. It is characterized by a low mobility and "everybody knows everybody", especially their children. Thus, this rural-type society exerts greater pressure toward moral conformity than does the highly mobile life in Honolulu. To further maintain a comparatively high morality, the dominance of the Oriental culture exerts itself, especially in maintaining the honored name of the family. There are no real teen-age gangs on the Big Island, as are known on the mainland or in Honolulu. The radio stations go off the air shortly after 10:00 p.m. On some of the plantations, workers "turn in" at 8:00 p.m., to rise with the sun and proceed to the fields. Thus, visitation of prospects must be done early.

In recent years "Haole bums" have visited the Island. These young "beatniks" from wealthy mainland families have drifted onto the beaches and been a shock to the "non-Haole". The Oriental and Polynesian population have highly respected the industry and "success" of the Haole (white stranger). What this disillusionment will mean in the attitudes of older persons or in the conduct of the youth is not certain. Mass communication as well as mass transportation is beginning to make inroads into the culture.

The Southern Baptist work on the Island has gone through a period of maturation. It has proceeded through two distinctive phases: the gentle nurture of the Foreign Mission Board missionaries in the initial stage; and the indigenous development under the leadership of James Sanbei, Richard Uejo and O. W. Efurud, Jr.

A third phase of the work is being ushered in - the Era of Expansion. This expansion should parallel the economic expansion of the Island that has reversed the decline in population.

The Big Island Association, recognizing need for expansion, has made request of the Division of Cooperative Missions of the Hawaii Baptist Convention and the Pioneer Missions Department of the HMB for assistance in church growth development and mission expansion. The two departments have responded by recommending the appointment of an Area Missionary whose job description is located on pages 60-61.

It must be understood that all projections developed in this report are not goals. These projections may serve as yardsticks against which goals are formulated and against which progress is later tested. Further, it must be remembered that this document in no way commits the staff of the Home Mission Board to financial assistance for programs or projects initiated as a result of this report. All financial agreements by the Home Mission Board are reviewed annually with the Executive Secretary and Director of Cooperative Missions for the Hawaii Baptist Convention.

Mission planning for the Big Island is a joint project of the Big Island Baptist Association, Hawaii Baptist Convention and the Home Mission Board, SBC. Dr. M. Wendell Belew of the Pioneer Missions Department, Missions Division, of the Home Mission Board is responsible for the administration of Mission Pastoral Aid, and other joint strategies coordinated through the Home Mission Board. In addition to Dr. Belew and the staff of the Department of Survey and Special Studies, many other leaders have shown a genuine interest in this report and the work on Hawaii Island. It is our desire to assure the pastors and church members of our prayerful concern and personal interest in the expansion of the cause of Christ on Hawaii Island.

INDEX TO THE APPENDIX

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TABLE 15

	1966	1965	1964	1963	1962	1961	1960	1959	1958	1957
CHURCHES	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
CHURCH TYPE MISSIONS	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	1	1	1
HOME BIBLE FELLOWSHIP	2	1								
INSTIT. MISSION	1	1	1	1	1					
BAPTISMS										
KAUMANA DRIVE	8	19	13	14	23	10	1	3	10	3
KINOOLE	7	21	16	1	10	11	12	16	20	4
TOTAL	15	40	29	15	33	21	13	19	30	7
LETTERS										
KAUMANA DRIVE	10	10	18	18	14	11	-*	3	5	-
KINOOLE	7	4	5	6	6	7	4	7	7	-
TOTAL	17	14	23	24	20	18	(4)	10	12	-
NUMBER OF MEMBERS										
KAUMANA DRIVE	222	207	193	177	163	135	121	123	125	119
KINOOLE	133	125	164	165	158	154	135	130	126	112
TOTAL	355	332	357	342	321	289	256	253	251	231
RESIDENT MEMBERSHIP										
KAUMANA DRIVE	124	116	116	98	87	72	59	71	79	-
KINOOLE	139	121	110	98	-	101	96	87	87	-
TOTAL	263	247	226	196	(87)	173	155	158	166	-
VALUE OF CHURCH PROPERTY										
TOTAL	276,000	240,000	240,000	240,000	226,000	185,000	150,000	145,000	145,000	-
* - means data not available										

TABLE 15 - continued

	1956	1955	1954	1953	1952	1951	1950	1949	1948	1947	1946
CHURCHES	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	1
BAPTISMS											
KAUMANA DRIVE	30	20	15	16	5	19					
KINOOLE	12	5	16	27	7	11	6	12	15	27	-
TOTAL	42	25	31	43	12	30	6	12	15	27	-
LETTERS											
KAUMANA DRIVE	6	-	-	-	-	-					
KINOOLE	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	9	-
TOTAL	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	9	-
MEMBERS											
KAUMANA DRIVE	120	99	71	56	33	32					
KINOOLE	115	102	108	99	77	72	71	55	45	36	-
TOTAL	235	201	179	155	110	104	71	55	45	36	-
RESIDENT MEMBERSHIP											
KAUMANA DRIVE	-	-	-	-	-	-					
KINOOLE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
VALUE OF CHURCH PROPERTY											
TOTAL	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$33,000	33,000	25,000	19,000

TABLE 16

	1966	1965	1964	1963	1962	1961	1960	1959	1958	1957
SUNDAY SCHOOL ENROLMENT										
KAUMANA DRIVE	258	300	304	278	228	201	183	212	208	197
KINOOLE	339	358	327	333	366	374	375	404	379	350
KONA MISSION	48									
TOTAL	645	658	631	611	594	575	561	616	587	547
SUNDAY SCHOOL AVERAGE ATTENDANCE										
KAUMANA DRIVE	147	147	153	162	117	106	102	94	97	96
KINOOLE	121	122	111	110	-	154	179	168	190	188
KONA MISSION	30									
TOTAL	298	269	264	272	(117)	260	281	262	287	284
V. B. S. ENROLMENT										
KAUMANA DRIVE	363	297	171	134	127	127	128	142	153	173
KINOOLE	103	110	76	70	125	134	218	234	210	196
TOTAL	466	407	247	204	252	261	346	376	363	369
TRAINING UNION ENROLMENT										
	177	174	186	173	201	155	149	166	164	165
TRAINING UNION AVERAGE ATTENDANCE										
	64	53	64	72	(33)	63	64	68	85	84
W. M. U. ENROLMENT										
	87	72	41	58	83	100	117	126	120	115
BROTHERHOOD-R. A. ENROLMENT										
	22	12	12	12	12	17	31	32	42	70

TABLE 16 - continued

	1956	1955	1954	1953	1952	1951	1950	1949	1948	1947	1946
	SUNDAY SCHOOL ENROLMENT										
KAUMANA DRIVE	239	246	184	148	69	54					
KINOOLE	285	247	217	200	191	196	186	210	190	205	175
TOTAL	524	493	401	348	260	250	186	210	190	205	175
	SUNDAY SCHOOL AVERAGE ATTENDANCE										
KAUMANA DRIVE	113	107	95	-	-	32					
KINOOLE	174	135	125	-	-	102	89	68	70	-	-
TOTAL	287	242	220	-	-	134	89	68	70	-	-
	V. B. S. ENROLMENT										
KAUMANA DRIVE	169	141	193	118	78	70					
KINOOLE	203	150	151	125	105	145	132	118	129		
TOTAL	372	291	344	243	183	215	132	118	129	-	-
	TRAINING UNION ENROLMENT										
	235	182	166	186	95	42	19	42	40	35	18
	TRAINING UNION AVERAGE ATTENDANCE										
	95	92	68	94	56	-	-	-	29	-	-
	W. M. U. ENROLMENT										
	144	110	88	89	85	63	71	42	62	20	-
	BROTHERHOOD-R.A. ENROLMENT										
	71	20	23	16	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

TABLE 17

	1966	1965	1964	1963	1962	1961	1960	1959	1958	1957
TOTAL GIFTS TO ASSOCIATIONAL MISSIONS										
	\$481.00	261.00	243.00	197.00	-	146.00	58.00	-	-	-
TOTAL RECEIPTS										
KAUMANA DRIVE	\$15,225	13,500	11,870	9,306	7,869	6,807	6,428	6,031	-	-
KINOOLE	16,475	14,105	10,505	9,190	9,484	9,963	9,363	9,740	-	-
TOTAL	31,700	27,600	22,375	18,496	17,353	16,770	15,791	15,771	-	-
MISSION EXPENDITURES										
KAUMANA DRIVE	\$3,580	2,663	2,488	1,880	1,363	1,304	1,086	1,137	893	805
KINOOLE	3,640	3,050	2,538	2,139	2,022	1,911	1,831	1,546	1,497	1,321
TOTAL	7,220	5,713	5,026	4,019	3,385	3,215	2,917	2,683	2,390	2,126
COOPERATIVE PROGRAM										
KAUMANA DRIVE	\$1,579	1,805	1,368	1,180	899	706	575	594	393	550
KINOOLE	2,341	1,907	1,478	1,288	-	1,030	954	783	789	677
TOTAL	4,415	3,712	2,846	2,468	(899)	1,736	1,529	1,377	1,182	1,227

TABLE 17 - continued

	1956	1955	1954	1953	1952	1951	1950	1949	1948	1947	1946
TOTAL GIFTS TO ASSOCIATIONAL MISSIONS											
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL RECEIPTS											
AUMANA DRIVE	\$ 9,779	5,730	5,917	4,222	2,283	1,840					
INOOLE	7,166	4,652	5,037	4,839	3,461	6,466	2,240	2,658	2,340	873	100
TOTAL	\$16,945	10,382	10,954	9,061	5,744	8,306	2,240	2,658	2,340	873	100
MISSION EXPENDITURES											
AUMANA DRIVE	\$ 898	-	-	328	252	88					
INOOLE	1,051	-	-	607	674	584	475	450	-	-	-
TOTAL	\$ 1,949	-	-	935	926	672	475	450	-	-	-
COOPERATIVE PROGRAM											
AUMANA DRIVE	\$ 590	462	342	218	238	88	-	-	-	-	-
INOOLE	581	539	520	420	652	385	280	325	267	192	-
TOTAL	\$ 1,171	1,001	862	638	890	473	280	325	267	192	-

TABLE 18

	1966	1965	1964	1963	1962	1961	1960	1959	1958	1957
PER CAPITA TOTAL RECEIPTS										
Kaumana Drive	68.58	65.22	61.50	52.58	48.28	50.42	53.12	49.03		
Kinoole	123.87	112.84	64.05	55.70	60.03	64.69	69.36	74.92		
TOTAL	89.30	83.13	62.68	54.08	54.06	58.03	61.68	62.34		
PER CAPITA MISSION EXPENDITURES										
Kaumana Drive	16.13	12.86	12.89	10.62	8.36	9.66	8.98	9.24	7.14	6.76
Kinoole	27.37	24.40	15.48	12.96	12.80	12.41	13.56	11.89	11.88	11.79
TOTAL	20.34	17.21	14.08	11.75	10.55	11.12	18.70	10.60	9.52	9.20
PER CAPITA COOPERATIVE PROGRAM										
Kaumana Drive	7.11	8.72	7.09	6.67	5.52	5.23	4.75	4.83	3.14	4.62
Kinoole	17.60	15.26	9.01	7.81	-	6.69	7.07	6.02	6.26	6.04
TOTAL	12.44	11.18	7.97	7.22	(2.80)	6.01	5.97	5.44	4.71	5.31
PER CAPITA TOTAL RECEIPTS										
Kaumana Drive	81.49	57.88	83.34	75.39	69.18	57.50				
Kinoole	62.31	45.61	46.64	48.88	44.95	89.81	31.55	48.33	52.00	24.25
TOTAL	72.11	51.65	61.20	58.46	52.22	79.87	31.55	48.33	52.00	24.25
PER CAPITA MISSION EXPENDITURES										
Kaumana Drive	7.48	-	-	5.86	7.64	2.75				
Kinoole	9.14	-	-	6.13	8.75	8.11	6.69	8.18		
TOTAL	8.29	-	-	6.03	8.42	6.46	6.69	8.18		
PER CAPITA COOPERATIVE PROGRAM										
Kaumana Drive	4.92	4.67	4.82	3.89	7.21	2.75				
Kinoole	5.05	5.28	4.81	4.24	8.47	5.35	3.94	5.91	5.93	5.33
TOTAL	4.98	4.98	4.82	4.12	8.09	4.55	3.94	5.91	5.93	5.33

TABLE 19 CHURCHES AND SECTS IN HILO AREA

<u>Church</u>	<u>Membership</u>	<u>SS. Enrolment</u>
Haili (Congregational)	666	310
Central Christian (Congregational)	99	66
Korean Christian Church (Congregational)	7	-
Kuhio Chapel (Haw'n Cong.)branch,Haili; av. 12 attend serv.		8
Japanese Independent Christian Church (Congregational - since pastor passed away - wife conducts cottage meetings)		
Church of the Holy Cross (Church of Christ)	317	149
First United Protestant " " "	185	184
United Community " " "	181	138
International Christian Church (disbanded)		
Church of Calvary (Assembly of God)	15	25
Japanese Assembly of God Church (Wainaku)	11	-
Glad Tidings (Assembly of God)	75	123
Missionary Baptist (Landmark)	17	40
Grace Baptist (GARB)	30	60
Kaumana Drive Baptist (Southern)	222	292
Kinoole Baptist (Southern)	133	326
St. Mary Gate of Heaven (Roman Catholic in Keaukaha)	150 fam. approx.	
St. Joseph's Roman Catholic Church	1700 fam. approx.	
Hilo Hongwanji (Buddhist)	1000	
Hilo Higashi Hongwanji (Buddhist)	200	
Hilo Meishoin Mission (Buddhist)	250	
Taishoji Soto Mission (Buddhist)	300	150
Hilo Daijingu (Buddhist)	2000	
Kilohana Church, Hoomana Naauao*	300	60
Gospel of Salvation (Pentecostal)	15	20
Holy Apostles (Episcopal)	90 fam.	90
Church of Christ	15	30
Church of the Living God in Keaukaha	25	25
Hilo Methodist	160	100
Lutheran	166	100
Nazarene	28	40
Missionary Church	-	25
Filipino Full Gospel	25	25
Salvation Army	170	125
Seventh Day Adventists	210	150
Pentecostal Assemb.of First Born Church, Inc.	15	15
Church of God	25	35
Latter Day Saints: Mission 1	500	
Mission 2	415	
Mission 3 Keaukaha	450	
Reorganized Church of the Latter Day Saints	96	50
Hawaii Church of World Messianity (Japanese healing cult)	200	50
Bahai	13	15
Seicho No Iye (Japanese sect like Christian Science)	70 fam.	20 not active now
Jehovah's Witness 2 Kingdom Halls		
Tenrikyo Yashijima Church (Japanese healing cult)	150	70
(Few other Oriental cults such as "Dancing Goddess"; Sokka Gakkai)		
*Name of Hawaiian protestant denomination - seems to have some emphasis on healing. Name means "Reasonable Service". Services held in Hawaiian and English.		

TABLE 20 Churches on the Hamakua Coast

Hakalau

Jodo Mission (Buddhist)
Church of the Good Shepherd (Roman Catholic)
Coast United Church of Christ

Honokaa

Honokaa Hongwanji Mission - 200 members; 50 S.S. (Buddhist)
Honokaa Baptist Church - 30 members; 60 S.S.
Latter Day Saints (Mormon)
Methodist - 115 members; 50 S.S.
Salvation Army - 78 members; 227 S.S.; Senior Citizens Home 11
Hamakua Gospel Chapel (Church of God) - 18 members; 22 S.S.
Seventh Day Adventist
Our Lady of Lourdes (Roman Catholic)
Jehovah's Witness

Honumu

Honumu Odaishisan, (Buddhist) - 40 from Honumu plus 120 from Hilo -
Sunday School 18 only from Honumu
Note: same priest conducts monthly services at Ookala (15); Hakalau (70);
Pepeekeo (50); Mt. View (40); Kurtistown (30); Olaa (30); Pahala (50);
the numbers in bracket represent membership.
Good Shepherd (Roman Catholic)
Latter Day Saints (disbanded)
Free Gospel Mission (Pentecostal)
Hilo Coast United Church of Christ - 143 total membership (Papaikou, Pepeekeo,
Papaikou S.S. - 59 Honumu, Hakalau Congregations merged)
Honumu S.S. - 35

Laupahoehoe

Hawaiian Protestant Church - 10; S.S. same group
Latter Day Saints - disbanded and attend Hilo church
One small Buddhist church in Papaalooa
St. Anthony (Roman Catholic) - 275
Congregational (Hawaiian) 32 members, 40 S.S.

Kukuihaele

Hawaiian Church

Ninole

Immaculate Conception (Roman Catholic) - 102

Onomea

Ziona Hou, 6 members, 5 S.S.

Churches on the Hamakua Coast - continued

Ookala

St. James (Roman Catholic) -335

Paauhau

Jodo Shu (Buddhist)

Paauiilo

St. Joseph (Roman Catholic) - 495

St. Columbus (Episcopal) - 1st, 3rd, 4th Sundays; active membership of 35;
release-time education on Thursday (52); services conducted
by Hilo minister

Daifukuji (Buddhist)

Hongwanji (Buddhist)

Filipino Independent Church

Hawaiian Protestant Church

Papaalooa

Jehovah's Witness

St. James (Episcopal) - every 2nd Sunday; 11 members; services conducted by
Hilo minister

Papaikou

Immaculate Heart of Mary (Roman Catholic)

Pepeekeo

Community Assembly of God - not organized; about 50 for services and S.S.
Ka Hoku Church (Hoomana Naauao denomination) - 30 members

Wainaku

Jehovah's Witness

TABLE 21 Churches in Kohala Area

Kamuela

Imiola Congregational Church - 87 members, 60 S.S.
(United Church of Christ)
St. James Episcopal - 160 members, 20 S.S.
Annunciation Roman Catholic Church - 125 families
Latter Day Saints
Buddhist Church
Church of the Living God - 12 approx.

Kawaihoe

Keolahou United Church of Christ 3 members, 3 S.S.

Kohala

Kalahikiola Church (United Church of Christ) - 143 members, 92 S.S.
St. Paul (Episcopal) - 65 members; no S.S.; at Makapala, north of Hawi
St. Augustine (Episcopal) - 60 members, no S.S. - located between Makapala
and Hawi (Kapaau)
Sacred Heart Roman Catholic Church at Hawi - 100 families
Our Lady of Grace, Roman Catholic Church at Halaula - 50 families
Door of Faith Church (Pentecostal) - 2 families
Landmark Baptist Church - 30 members; 40 S.S.
Pilgrim Church (United Church of Christ) - 21 members; 10 S.S.
Latter Day Saints
Gospel of Salvation - Assist. pastor from Hilo conducts services occasionally;
(Pentecostal) 3 families related comprises the group.
Jehovah's Witness
Assembly of God at Hawi - 25 members; 25 S.S.
Seventh Day Adventist - Kona pastor conducts services. 20 members

Puako

Interdenominational church "Hoku Loa" operated by Lutheran, Episcopalian and
United Church of Christ, Average attendace, 15
Annunciation Roman Catholic Church - 35 families

TABLE 22 Churches of the Kona Coast

Captain Cook

Hongwanji Mission (Buddhist)

Holualoa

Hongwanji Mission (Buddhist)
Immaculate Conception Catholic
Pentecostal, Door of Faith - 35 in S.S. and worship

Honalo

Daifukuji Mission (Buddhist) 120 members, 50 S.S.
St. Paul Catholic

Honaunau

Latter Day Saints
Pentecostal
St. Benedict's Catholic Church (Painted Church)
Church of World Messianity - Buddhist healing cult

Hookena

Hauoli Kamaano Congregational - 8 members, 14 S.S.
Hoikeana Congregational (no data)

Kaholuu

Heleani Congregational (Kona Council)
Pentecostal Church
St. Peter Catholic

Kailua Kona

Hawaiian Protestant Church
Latter Day Saints
Mauna Ziona Congregational, 32 members, no S.S.
Mokuai Kaua Congregational (Kona Council) 36 members, 93 S.S.
St. Michael's Catholic

Kai Malino

Pukaana Congregational, 16 members, 30 S.S.

Kainolia

Lanakila Congregational (Kona Council)
Seventh Day Adventist 35 members

Churches of the Kona Coast continued -

Kalaoa

Holy Rosary Catholic
Mauna Ziona Congregational (Kona Council)

Kealahou

Central Kona Union (UCC) - 150 members, 65 S.S. attendance
Christ Episcopal Church - 95 members
Hongwanji Mission (Buddhist)
Kona Baptist Mission - 14 members, 57 S.S.
Kona Gospel Chapel (Pentecostal) 35 members
Lanakila United Church of Christ, 25 members, 20 S.S.
St. John the Baptist Church Mission

Kealia

Congregational (Kona Council)

Keauhou

Helani Congregational - 15 members, 18 S.S.

Kei

Hongwanji Mission (Buddhist)
Pentecostal

Keolu

Hongwanji Mission (Buddhist)

Miloli

Congregational (Kona Council)
St. Peter's Catholic

Napoopoo

Kahikolu Congregational (Kona Council) 7 members, 11 S.S.

Puuanahala

Congregational Church, 5 members, 1 S.S.

Locations not specified:

Kona Jehovah's Witness
Kona Salvation Army

Churches of the Kona Coast continued -

Some small Buddhist sects, such as Seicho No Iye (Healing cult) with
25 families

General Group data:

Kona Council of Congregational Churches, 205 members (Part Hawaiian)
Kona Hongwanji Mission (Buddhist) 400 families (Japanese)
North Kona Catholic Churches, 1500 members (Part Hawaiian and Filipino)
South Kona Catholic Churches, 1300 members

TABLE 23 Churches of the Kau District

Kilaula Military Comp (R & R)

Protestant chapel services held by pastor of Kaumana Drive Baptist Church, Hilo

Naalehu

Assembly of God 75 S.S.
Jehovah's Witnesses
Hawaiian Congregational
Latter Day Saints
Methodist (services in Ilocano and English) 60 members, 15 S.S.
Sacred Heart Catholic

Pahala

Holy Rosary Catholic
Home Bible Fellowship by Kaumana Drive Baptist Church, Hilo
Jishoji Shingon Mission (Buddhist)
Methodist (services in Ilocano and English) 90 members, 20 S.S.

Waiohinu

Kaua Haa Congregational (UCC) 25 members, 6 S.S.

TABLE 24 CHURCHES IN PUNA DISTRICT

Kalopana

Mauna Kea Congregational (Hawaiian) 25 members, 16. S.S.
Sacred Hearts Catholic

Kapoho

United Church of Christ

Keaau

Congregational (UCC) 99 members, 40 S.S.
Jehovah's Witnesses
Puna Hongwanji Mission (Buddhist)
Puna United Church of Christ (services in Japanese and English)
150 members, 80 S.S.

Koae

United Church of Christ

Kurtistown

Assembly of God 20 members, 40 S.S.
Buddhist Church?
Ka Mau Loa (Hoomana Naauao denomination) - Hawaiian
The Wisdom Church (a break from Congregational) - Hawaiian

Mt. View

Buddhist Church?
St. Theresa Catholic

Olaa

First Hawaiian Congregational 23 members, 40 S.S.

Opihikao

Congregational 33 members, 10 S.S.

Pahoa

Sacred Heart Catholic

Puula

United Church of Christ

NUMERICAL DISTRIBUTION OF RACES

SOURCE: 1960 Census

Census County Division	All Races	Cau- casian	Negro	Japanese	Chinese	Filipino	Hawaiian	Part Hawaiian	Other Races
Hawaii County	61,332	10,902	33	26,915	1,069	9,477	1,634	10,861	441
1.	25,966	5,328	22	12,193	710	1,925	661	4,834	293
2.	5,587	1,015	--	2,868	59	1,156	93	350	46
3.	2,493	311	--	1,164	21	688	37	270	2
4.	2,324	592	5	775	9	730	21	179	13
57 5.	2,897	863	--	1,006	31	552	35	400	10
6.	3,386	562	--	1,034	63	753	38	923	13
7.	1,538	199	--	548	13	81	45	648	4
8.	4,451	550	--	1,695	51	631	199	1,311	14
9.	4,292	228	4	1,848	6	966	153	1,071	16
10.	3,368	474	--	1,089	65	1,066	168	484	22
11.	1,326	30	--	645	19	249	146	234	3
12.	3,704	750	2	2,050	22	680	38	157	5

PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF SELECTED RACES IN EACH STUDY AREA

SOURCE: 1960 Census

Census County Division	All Races	Cau- Casian	Negro	Japanese	Chinese	Filipino	Hawaiian	Part Hawaiian	Other Races
Hawaii County	100.0	17.8	0.1	43.9	1.7	15.4	2.7	17.7	0.7
1.	100.0	20.5	.1	47.0	2.7	7.4	2.5	18.6	1.1
2.	100.0	18.2	---	51.3	1.1	20.7	1.7	6.3	.08
3.	100.0	12.5	---	46.7	.8	27.6	1.5	10.8	.08
4.	100.0	25.5	.02	33.3	.04	31.4	.09	7.7	.06
5.	100.0	29.8	---	34.7	1.1	19.1	1.2	13.8	.4
6.	100.0	16.6	---	30.5	1.9	22.2	1.1	27.3	.04
7.	100.0	12.9	---	35.6	.08	5.3	2.9	42.1	.03
8.	100.0	12.4	---	38.1	1.1	14.2	4.5	29.5	.03
9.	100.0	5.3	.009	43.1	.01	22.5	3.6	25.0	.04
10.	100.0	14.1	---	32.3	1.9	31.7	5.0	14.4	.7
11.	100.0	2.3	---	48.6	1.4	18.8	11.0	17.6	.02
12.	100.0	20.2	.05	55.3	.6	18.4	1.0	4.2	.1

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TABLE 26

PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF SELECTED RACES BY STUDY AREA

SOURCE: 1960 Census

Census County Division	All Races	Cau- casian	Negro	Japanese	Chinese	Filipino	Hawaiian	Part Hawaiian	Other Races
Hawaii County	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1.	42.3	48.9	66.7	45.3	66.4	20.3	40.5	44.5	66.4
2.	9.1	9.3	--	10.7	5.5	12.2	5.7	3.2	10.4
3.	4.1	2.9	--	4.3	2.0	7.3	2.3	2.5	.5
4.	3.8	5.4	15.2	2.9	.08	7.7	1.3	1.6	2.9
5.	4.7	7.9	--	3.7	2.9	5.8	2.1	3.7	2.3
6.	5.5	5.2	--	3.8	5.9	7.9	2.3	8.5	2.9
7.	2.5	1.8	--	2.0	1.2	.9	2.8	6.0	.9
8.	7.3	5.0	--	6.3	4.8	6.7	12.2	12.1	3.2
9.	7.0	2.1	12.1	6.9	.06	10.2	9.4	10.0	3.6
10.	5.5	4.3	--	4.0	6.1	11.2	10.3	4.5	5.0
11.	2.2	.03	--	2.4	1.8	2.6	8.9	2.2	.7
12.	6.0	6.9	6.1	7.6	2.1	7.2	2.3	1.4	1.1

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A Suggested Job Description
AREA MISSIONARY OF THE BIG ISLAND BAPTIST ASSOCIATION
Hilo, Hawaii

Primary Function:

To help correlate and implement the program of missions.

Relationship:

1. To serve as an employee of the Home Mission Board with the approval of the state Director of Cooperative Missions of the Hawaii Baptist Convention and the Big Island Baptist Association.
2. To be responsible to the state Director.
3. To work with the association in the program of missions.

Responsibilities:

1. To serve as a liaison between the State and the Association.
2. To serve as an ex-officio member of the associational committees.
3. To help in implementing the associational program of missions.
4. To relate all mission work through sponsoring churches.
5. To assist churches in the establishment of mission extensions, such as Bible fellowships, Chapel type missions, and such ministries as needed.
6. To take the initiative when and where necessary, but always working with the associational committee of missions which serves as an advisory body.
7. To help all mission pastors through the sponsoring churches.
8. To keep abreast of the methods of meeting the contemporary needs of the people.
9. To constantly evaluate the program and keep it foremost in the association.
10. To work with the associational organizations to vitalize the program of missions.
11. To make written reports to the Home Mission Board, the Hawaii Baptist Convention and the Big Island Baptist Association.

General Provisions:

1. Appointed by the Home Mission Board for an indefinite term. The missionary or the state Director will initiate the termination with reasonable time.
2. The Home Mission Board and Hawaii Baptist Convention will provide salary and allowances in accordance with their cooperative agreement.
3. Provisions for the Annuity Plan, the hospitalization and medical plan and group insurance will be worked out by the association, state, and Board.
4. The office, telephone and necessary equipment and supplies will be in his home. The association will make reasonable provisions.
5. Expenses to the annual state convention and the SBC meetings are determined jointly by the state Director and Home Mission Board.
6. Honoraria for supply work and revival meetings may be kept.
7. All denominational and church meetings outside of the association must be first approved by the state Director with a notification to the moderator.
8. Vacation benefits will be based on one week for every six months; vacation time may be accrued not to exceed 4 weeks. Requests for vacation must be made in advance and approved by Division Director and Executive Secretary-Treasurer.
9. Attendance in denominational meetings are in addition to vacation time.
10. Emergency, funeral leaves will be determined by the state Director on a reasonable basis.
11. Sick leave shall be granted on the basis of one day per month, or 14 days per year when necessary for normal illnesses. Accumulative sick leave shall not exceed 24 days. In the case of extended illness, the Executive Board shall have the authority to take action upon the recommendation of the Division Director and the Executive Secretary-Treasurer.
12. The Area Missionary may observe the following holidays: New Years Day; Presidents Day, Memorial Day, Kamehameha Day, Independence Day, Labor Day, Armistice Day, Thanksgiving Day and Christmas.

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