

15TH ANNIVERSARY



ANNUAL REPORT

1979 - 1980



# GUIDING HANDS THROUGH THE YEARS



Dr. Marion Hanlon



Mel McGuire



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September 26, 1980



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Mr. Richard Kibe, Chairman  
Board of Directors  
Maui Economic Opportunity, Inc.  
Kahului, HI 96732

Dear Mr. Chairman:

We are pleased to submit the MEO, Inc. Annual Report for 1979-1980 that highlights the 15th anniversary of the Maui Economic Opportunity, Inc.

The MEO during these fifteen years has grown in size from \$250,000 in 1965, to over \$2,000,000. During the period, the MEO has brought into the community of Maui County, \$13,036,263 from its funding agencies.

More important has been its community accomplishments where it matches its programs with the needs of the community we serve... Child care programs to provide valuable learning experiences to pre-school children to provide for them a head start in life... manpower training and economic development programs for the poor unemployed to assist them back into the mainstream...transportation for the community's senior citizens and handicap...discount programs for the elderly with fixed incomes...alternate energy and energy conservation programs to assist the poor to combat the ever escalating energy cost, and community organization, that produces indigenous leaders and opportunities for the resident community to make their needs known and to seek remedy for community problems in an orderly, organized manner.

That has been, and is, MEO as we prepare for the next fifteen years.

Sincerely,

Joseph M. Souki  
Executive Director

# BOARD OF DIRECTORS — 1979-1980



Left to Right: Gary Hayashi HOEO; Richard Kibe, Chairman; Patricia Perry, Secretary-Treasurer; Louis Hao, Vice-Chairman



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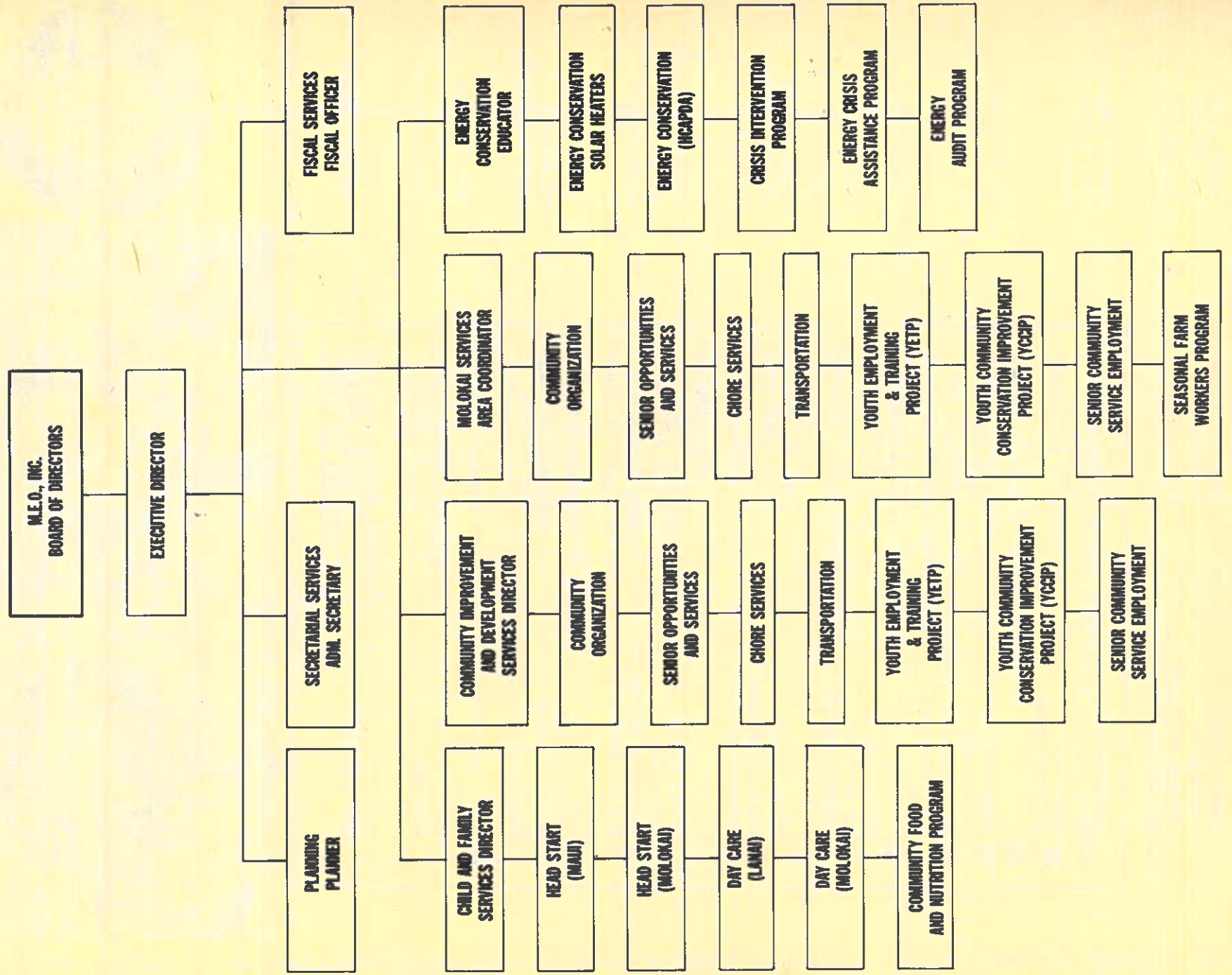
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# ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE



# FUNDING SUMMARY



Program	Funding	Period	Source
Administration	\$124,471	3/1/80-2/28/81	CSA, State Cash, In-Kind
Community Organization	141,296	3/1/80-2/28/81	CSA, State Cash, In-Kind
Senior Opportunities and Services	94,667	3/1/80-2/28/81	CSA, In-Kind
Energy Conservation — Solar Heater	5,375	indefinite	CSA
Community Food and Nutrition	17,890	10/1/79-9/30/80	CSA
Energy Conservation — HCAPDA	13,000	10/1/79-9/30/80	State Cash
Summer Youth Recreation	2,881	6/15/80-9/15/80	CSA
Energy Crisis Intervention Program	30,000	2/1/80-1/31/81	State Cash
Energy Crisis Assistance Program	63,934	2/1/80-1/31/81	CSA
Energy Audit Program	15,616		Maui County
Child Care — Lanai	16,001	2/1/80-9/30/80	Maui County
Head Start	408,536	3/1/80-2/28/81	DSSH, State Cash, In-Kind
Chore Services	64,860	7/1/79-6/30/80	DSSH, State Cash
Transportation	241,016	7/1/79-6/30/80	DSSH, State Cash, Maui County, In-Kind
Senior Community Service Employment	151,508	7/1/79-6/30/80	DOL, In-Kind
Seasonal Farm Worker's Program	167,298	10/1/79-9/30/80	DOL
Youth Community Conservation Improvement Project	92,159	10/1/79-6/30/80	DOL
Youth Employment and Training Project	148,341	10/1/79-6/30/80	DOL
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1,798,849</b>		

# ADMINISTRATION

The Executive Director implements and administers policies and programs as set forth by the Board of Directors.

He directs, coordinates and implements all aspects of the local Community Action Program, including both its administrative and programmatic direction.

Such responsibilities include reporting to and discussing with the CAA Board the programs, personnel and budget plans and priorities, recommending new policies and procedures or changes needed in existing policy or procedural objectives and priorities. Staff training in communication, personnel practices, fiscal management and human relations.

He serves as the primary spokesman for the CAA before public groups, special interest groups and the press in order to explain and promote the community action agency.

As Executive Director it is his responsibility to coordinate CAA activities with those of all pertinent Federal, State and local agencies and organizations and to ensure community-wide anti-poverty strategy.

The Administration, through the Executive Director and his staff must update and analyze Maui County Social Demographic data in order to assist Human Service agencies in the county to increase their capability in providing needed services. Involved in accomplishing this goal are surveys of social data and analysis thereof, along with providing workshops for interested social and community agencies.

Technical assistance is provided in assessing community needs and program priorities to area councils.

The effectiveness of the administration has been and continues to be demonstrated through strengthened community capabilities for planning and coordinating, insuring that every available assistance for the elimination of poverty is more responsive to local needs and conditions. There has been continuingly increased participation of the poor in the development and implementation of all programs and projects designed to serve them, through the efforts of the administration.

Services to the poor in all categories, and all ages, have been broadened, particularly with emphasis on conservation of energy and energy crisis assistance, as well as youth training programs, diversified opportunities and training for seniors and mobilization of non CSA resources in order that programs for the poor may be expanded. The latter involves funding through State and local governments, other Federal agencies, foundations, business and industry and private sources.

The administration takes active participation and involvement in all overall planning of community services on all levels of governments such as the State Manpower Planning Commission and the Comprehensive Committee for the Tri-Isles.

In the achievement of Maui Economic Opportunity's overall goals, the Executive Director is ably assisted by 1 — The Project Director of Child & Family Activities; 2 — The Fiscal Officer; 3 — The Planning Director; 4 — Administrative Secretary; 5 — Community Improvement and Development Director; 6 — Molokai Area Coordinator.



## ENERGY CONSERVATION



### HCAPDA (Hawaii Community Action Program Director's Association)

Goals of this program involved the hiring of legal counsel to represent CAA in rate restructuring, lifeline rates and electric rate increase intervention. Such intervention to be accomplished through testimony in utility rate hearings.

Senior citizens particularly were heard voicing their concerns during utility rate hearings, through information and education disseminated by MEO and the Maui Senior Citizens Planning & Coordinating Council (MEO).

### ENERGY CRISIS ASSISTANCE PROGRAM

The goal of this program was to provide emergency crisis assistance for some 300 eligible households, through the utilization of an Outreach Aide to orient staff, other appropriate agencies and utility companies in ECAP regulations and procedures; survey the target population and provide assistance to applicants. Involved in the procedure in order to determine eligibility were financial condition determination, processing of applications to utility companies, monitoring and evaluation of the program and its effectiveness.

### ENERGY AUDIT PROGRAM

The goals of this program included the provision of energy conservation education and energy audits to 1500 senior citizens for the program year, which would result in an average savings of 15 percent in kilowatt usage for each household.

In addition the goals aimed to assist program participants in increasing their employability to a level where they would be able to compete in the job market and obtain as well as retain suitable employment. Two of the three participants (Energy Education Aides) to be placed in unsubsidized employment.

These aides were trained by MEO's Energy Educator in energy conservation techniques and devices, then oriented to the existing 23 Ku Clubs (approximately 4,000 members). Benefits to the community included increased awareness of energy conservation techniques among the elderly; decrease in utility bills thus providing an increase in disposable income for the elderly.



## ENERGY CONSERVATION

Energy conservation is not only a critical factor nationally, but reaches crisis levels in many instances where the continuing increases in the cost of fuel and electricity have severely added to the burden of the poor and underprivileged residents of Maui County.

In order to best meet the needs of the Tri-Isles, MEO currently is involved in attacking the problem by: 1 — Alternate Energy usage through Solar Heaters; 2 — Energy Conservation (HCAPDA); 3 — Energy Crisis Intervention Program; 4 — Energy Crisis Assistance Program; 5 — Energy Audit Program.

### ALTERNATE ENERGY-SOLAR HEATERS

Hawaii, geologically, because its islands are volcanic in origin, has no fossil fuel deposits — no coal, no natural gas, and as yet no nuclear energy. Although the State is experimenting with a number of alternates, including geothermal power, Ocean Thermal power, and wind-power, none of these resources have been developed to any significant proportion to date.

The cost of shipping petroleum to the Hawaiian Islands is high. This added to the continued increase in petroleum itself as a result of the action of the OPEC countries has resulted in extremely high electric bills which have proven to be extreme hardships on the poor. As a matter of record, a typical residential electrical bill in Hawaii has risen by 80 percent in the past five years. On the islands of Molokai and Lanai the problem is compounded because their oil must be transshipped by barge since they have no deep-sea ports.

Solar water heaters represent a viable means to help solve the needs of the more than 15,000 low-income residents of Maui County, but the cost of commercial models is between \$2,000 to \$4,000 depending on model, family size and installation. The real need was and is for a low-cost reliable solar heater which can be built and sold for less than \$1,000 installed, and can be paid for by low-income residents on a small monthly payment of between \$10 to \$30, actually paying for itself within less than five years by the amount of electrical cost saved.

To combat this problem and answer the need, MEO has already constructed and sells a 4-5 family member unit for less than \$1,000 and this unit more than justifies itself on monthly savings in electrical bills. This has been ably demonstrated on both the islands of Molokai and on Maui where electrical billings have decreased by \$25 to \$30 while unit purchase payments run between \$15-\$20 monthly.

MEO has expanded its program, and under CETA Title VI employed the necessary personnel to provide solar water heaters and energy conservation education to the low and moderate income group.

During the past fiscal year the goal of developing a local, self-sustaining industry to provide gainful employment and training for the unemployed/low-income residents and the expansion of the on-going MEO pilot solar water heater program previously supported and funded by CSA, the state and county, into an effective self-sustaining operation before 1981 was rapidly approaching fulfillment.

# SENIOR OPPORTUNITIES AND SERVICES

The effectiveness of this program in achieving its many goals cannot be overestimated. Its vast array of services and education to senior citizens have received acclaim both in the local press, and, even more importantly, from the seniors themselves.

Basically, the stated goals are: A — Consumer Education; B — Enhancement of social, economic and physical well-being; and C — Advocacy.

The goal of consumer education during the past fiscal year was to aid 1,500 elderly per month to maximize the use of their limited incomes in order to best combat inflation. Playing a major role in accomplishing this goal were comparative buying workshops, group and individual training, consumer protection; aiding 500 seniors to purchase wholesale food commodities with a savings of 20 percent; and discount card.

In its continuing effort to be of aid to senior citizens, MEO began a program in 1969 to persuade various retail stores on Maui to provide discounts, and the response has increased yearly. At the beginning of the fiscal year there were 80 outlets on the Valley Isle which provided discounts ranging from 64 percent at theatres to waiving the 4 percent excise tax at many stores. During the year more than 18 additional retailers were urged to eliminate the 4 percent tax.

Included in the participants of this program are grocery stores, druggists, specialty shops and all manner of merchants who are cooperating to give senior citizens a break in cutting costs.

Opportunities and services to enhance social, economic and physical well-being involved preventive health and accident training to 1,400 Ku club members monthly, as well as lectures by competent resource personnel from such agencies as the Red Cross, Police, Fire Department, various health agencies and the county's Committee on Aging.

Seniors received nutritional education monthly with cooking demonstrations and its relation to nutritive values, menu planning and instruction on food preparation and preservation.

Educational outreach services were provided to 1,500 and many seniors enrolled in Adult education classes such as basic home gardening; basic photography; and even small engine repair. Hula classes and ukulele instruction are extremely popular with the seniors and there are Japanese conversation classes.

Particular recognition has and continues to go to the Plunkett's Plunkers, (MEO), who entertain at almost every conceivable function, and monthly go to visit the elderly confined in various institutions such as Kula Hospital and Hale Makua. The "Plunkers" are beginning to have many followers and during their appearances at the Kahului Shopping Center, or welcoming incoming passenger ships, receive many compliments. It's difficult to realize that they are, indeed, senior citizens. Such recreational programs lessen the isolation of the institutionalized.

Another aim of this program involved aiding at least 110 elderly during the project year to increase their limited incomes through the sale of home produced goods, especially through bazaars and community fairs.

Disadvantaged elderly, estimated at 600 were to be referred to appropriate human service agencies during the project year, and individual counseling provided to an average of 200 elderly families monthly.

Playing a vital part in all of these services to the seniors is the Maui Senior Citizens Planning & Coordinating Council, headed by Francis "Turk" DeMello.

Also very instrumental in aiding and educating the seniors is the publication of the "Sentinel," a multi-lingual newsletter of many pages which is disseminated in some 1,500 copies monthly. Among the information contained therein are nutritional suggestions, recipes, activities of the various clubs, shopping and other transportation schedules and the latest additions to the merchants providing discounts.

In the area of Consumer Advocacy, the continued goal was to assist the 22 Ku Clubs and the Seniors' Planning and Coordinating Council to be effective self-advocates. Included was assistance for the seniors in requesting for a lifeline rate from the State Public Utilities Commission. In January the seniors turned out in force on Maui to tell the PUC that they liked and wanted the "lifeline" rates.

Seniors were extremely active at the Legislature, also, and severely criticized it for its failure to pass adequate legislation in the areas of housing, income, health care, and transportation.





# SENIOR COMMUNITY SERVICE EMPLOYMENT PROGRAM

As in previous years, the major objectives of this project are to meet two real and pressing needs commonly experienced by elderly low-income persons who are unemployed and who have poor employment prospects.

These two needs are 1 — the need for additional income; and, 2 — the need for training and to regain a sense of involvement with the community and the mainstream of life. Generally this project has as its goal the meeting of both of these needs simultaneously through the establishment of subsidized part-time community service employment positions for such persons.

Although the results of the 1980 census are not completely available, there has been a tremendous increase of Tri-Isle residents during the past fiscal year, and there is believed to be a resulting increase of the elderly population. According to the old (1970) census CSA Tables of special poverty statistics the elderly comprised 32.29 percent of the below poverty population. Their problems are continually being compounded by the energy squeeze and the inflation uptrend.

During the 1979-1980 fiscal year the project involved filling the following positions: Two positions at the Lanai Day Care Center in order to upgrade services to meet staffing requirements which could not be met through other program funding.

Six positions (3 on Maui and 3 on Molokai) to augment services at Hale Makua (nursing home), Lanai Hospital, Maui Memorial Hospital, Molokai Hospital and Kula Hospital. Positions were requested in order to increase the capability of these institutions to deliver meaningful services not always available due to shortages in personnel.

On Molokai there were three positions with the county's Refuse Department in order to provide community service and training/retraining of elderly in the area of sanitation and environmental upkeep.

Eight positions (7 Molokai, 1 Maui) were filled in the area of Parks & Recreation. The seven positions on Molokai involved three county groundskeepers and four working for the State Department of Education at Kaunakakai, Maunaloa, Kualapuu School, and Molokai State Library. The one position on Maui involved a groundskeeper for MEO, Inc.

As in the last fiscal year one position on Molokai was filled in the area of Transportation in order to provide the elderly with training or retraining and to serve the elderly in providing transportation services.

Seven positions were filled in the field of Social Services. These involved 3 — Molokai, 3 — Maui, 1 — Lanai. On Molokai one was stationed at the MCAC to provide food stamp outreach; one to assist the county in providing feeding services to the elderly; and one at MCAC to work as an organizer for elderly activities. The Maui positions involved one at the Legal Aid Society performing outreach work for the elderly to ensure that they receive available legal services; two positions were with MEO's SOS program, i.e. Consumer Advocacy, Consumer Education, counseling, referrals, outreach, discount cards, Consumer Protection, safety and health services. The one position on Lanai was that of a Community Organization Aide at MEO, Inc. on Lanai.

Two clerical positions were filled, one on Molokai and one on Lanai. One was stationed at the Molokai General Hospital and one at the Lanai Police Department.

One Energy Conservation position was filled on Molokai, stationing an Energy Conservation Aide at MCAC to provide services to the community (target elderly) in the area of energy conservation.

There were four Custodial/Janitorial positions filled on Molokai, stationed at MCAC, DAGS, DSSH, DOE and the county.

MEO provided job-related and personal counseling to enrollees to aid them in resolving problems which might have adversely affected their successful participation in the program, and every effort was made to move the enrollees into unsubsidized full-time or part-time employment in both the public and private sectors of employment.



## COMMUNITY ORGANIZATION

Primarily the goals of the Community Organization program are aimed in providing aid to area councils in order to focus and prioritize problems and issues and to enable them to be more effective in obtaining institutional changes and solutions to issues affecting the poor.

These goals depend chiefly on the introduction of legislation which will increase financial assistance to Social Services clientele, and to increase, by legislation, social services guidelines for financial assistance and services to the poor and near poor families. The 1979-1980 fiscal year hoped to accomplish this by June 30 1980, and MEO Executive Director Joe Souki, Edward Nakamoto, and Francis DeMello, spent considerable time with the 1980 legislature lobbying for more legislation to aid senior citizens in many areas, including the regulation of the law for the use of generic drugs.

Thousands of Mauians and some retirees who have moved to the county are now senior citizens after spending up to 50 years working for plantations, private industry, government and their own business.

Some are financially secure, but a great many are not. Regardless of status, these seniors are making themselves heard. As an example, in February at a County Council public hearing on the mayor's proposed budget, the first of 20 speakers addressing the large audience was Francis "Turk" DeMello, president of the MEO Maui Planning and Coordinating Council. Acting as spokesman for some 4,000 senior citizens and handicapped persons, he called attention to the "fixed income of the fastest growing poverty group" in the county. He called for the purchase of four 25-passenger vans and also said that seniors need a "full-time attorney" to help them with legal problems; added that seniors were opposed to an increase in the sewer fees and pointed out the difficulties which would be encountered by the poor and near-poor seniors as a result of a hike in the proposed real property tax rate.

By making government officials aware of their needs, the senior citizens are assuring themselves that consideration will be given to the requirements of the men and women who have earned retirement but are finding it difficult to meet inflationary rises in cost of living due to their "fixed" income.

This was just one result of the continued efforts of MEO in the field of Community Organization insofar as it concerns legislation.

Other 1979 goals included the expansion of the discount program to include some 115 Head Start families by February of 1981; provision of an open-air market to serve the poor and near-poor; continued requests that the State PUC provide for a 500 KWH lifeline rate for the poor and near poor by Feb. 1981.

Legal Aid support and MEO paperwork by late December 1979 had led to the selection of a Consumer Advocate, Pearl Punahele, for Molokai. She was selected by an MCAC committee out of 13 applicants, to serve Molokai's "poor, aged, handicapped and needy."

Other goals include provision of referrals of 1,400 disadvantaged individuals to appropriate human service agencies including 300 to Adult Education, 150 to Employment, 200 for Energy Assistance and 750 to other social agencies.

Fifty residents were helped to obtain suitable living arrangements within their financial ability.

Another goal was to recruit, refer and enroll 50 pre-school children to the Health Department's level of immunization.

Finally, 100 families were counseled and guided on education, family-child relationships, child care, marital problems and employment.



# TRANSPORTATION

Maui Economic Opportunity operates the only public mass transit system in the County of Maui, although it's limited primarily to senior citizens and the handicapped with the overall goal of reducing or eliminating current or potential dependency and to achieve and maintain maximum personal independence and self-sufficiency.

The 1979-1980 goal was to provide transportation services to at least 800 unduplicated individuals with an average of 6,667 POS (Purchase of Service) passenger trips per month or 80,000 POS passenger trips for the project year.

In December MEO received a brand new 20-passenger bus through funds allocated by the Urban Mass Transportation Administration and the Hawaii Office of Economic Opportunity with coordination from the State Department of Transportation. The new bus was a welcome addition to the "fleet" and greatly aided improvement of the capability of MEO's transportation services. MEO works closely with the Maui Senior Citizens Planning and Coordinating Council and with handicapped persons to relieve some of the transportation problems in the county.

In the month of March, 1980, through the aid of MEO, Mayor Hannibal Tavares and the County Department of Human Concerns, a 15-passenger Dodge van was given to the Hana area for the convenience of the Senior Citizens of that remote, rural community. "For the infirm and those who no longer can drive or walk distances, it means attending and enjoying the fellowship of the bi-weekly luncheons; being taken to monthly business meetings at Helene Hall at Hana Bay; going on shopping trips and transportation to the medical center when needed.

MEO transportation services were closely coordinated with Velma Santos, director of the county's Dept. of Human Concerns and also in March MEO received a total of six new 1980 Vans from the county as part of its effort to work with MEO in developing and expanding transportation programs for the handicapped and elderly. The county had originally intended to establish its own program, but feels that MEO is in a better position to deliver the service. The county and MEO have been working on proposals for a rural transportation system to qualify for some \$316,000 in federal funds over a four year period.

In addition to serving the elderly and the handicapped, the system also serves children of the ages 3 to 5 years as determined by the DSSH, which has the POS agreement with MEO for the transportation program.

A total of 1,330 persons annually continued to utilize this system after June 30, 1979, of which 261 were on Molokai and 1,069 on Maui. Included in the Maui total were 216 handicapped.



## CHORE SERVICES

Since 1966 MEO has operated programs for the aged, in many categories, and its Chore Services project began in October of 1975 and continues. The program serves persons 60 years and over and those who are disabled as determined by the DSSH and cannot properly care for themselves.

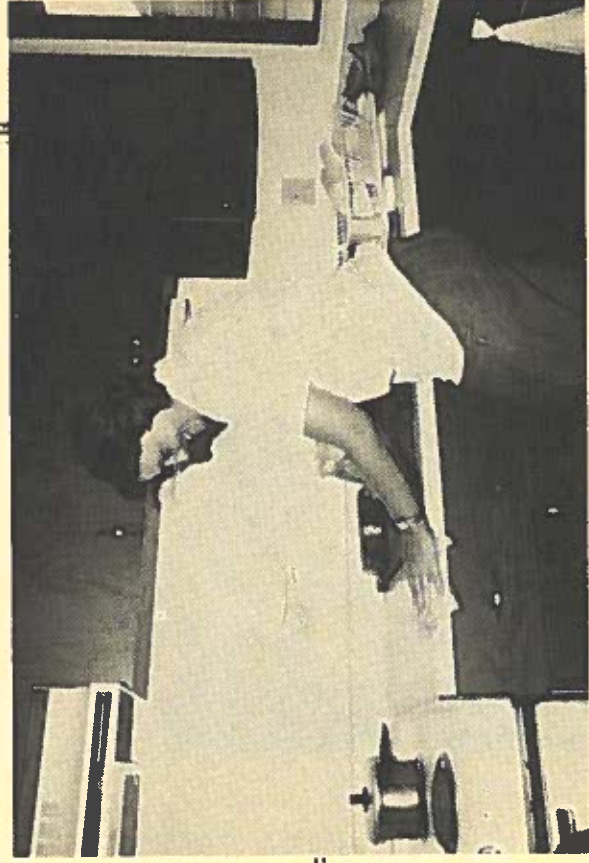
Services provided include household tasks, simple household repairs, light yard work, essential shopping and marketing and urgent transportation to doctors.

Statistically, since the program began, MEO's Chore Services served 187 individuals from October 1, 1975-June 30, 1976; rose to 201 persons served from July 1, 1976-June 30, 1977. From July 1, 1977-June 30, 1978, 199 persons were served, and the average goal of serving approximately 200 persons continued through 1979-1980. Of these 40 were on Molokai and 160 on Maui.

The program enables at least 180 or 90 percent of the 200 to be maintained and sustained in independent living during the project year. By "independent" living is meant non-institutionalization.

The majority of the individuals served were ages 65 and over, while 4.12 percent were ages 10-54 and 60-64. A few (2.58 percent) were in the 55-59 age bracket. All clients served were Title XX eligible.

Specific problem-conditions existing before services are provided is determined by the local DSSH Service unit on Molokai or Maui. It may include physical or mental deterioration, lack of family members to assist and other barriers which diminish functioning of individuals in their own homes.



# HEAD START

This pre-school program is aimed toward enhancing the development of young children through experiences in the areas of social, emotional, cognitive and motor skills and through the involvement of the parents.

Medical, dental, mental health, nutritional and social services are provided for the children of whom at least ten percent have very special needs. Remedial services for these are provided through the coordinated efforts of the Head Start staff, program consultants and community resources.

In May 1980 the program completed its 15th year and has served thousands of children since its inception. Presently the program operates four centers on Molokai and three on Maui.

The standard center based program operates one class in Kahului and one in Haiku on the island of Maui and at Kaunakakai and Kiloohana on Molokai. At a standard center the program is a basic five days a week for children, with 10 days of the year set aside for staff training, home visits, and planning. Children are bused to the centers and home when they do not live within walking distance of the center.

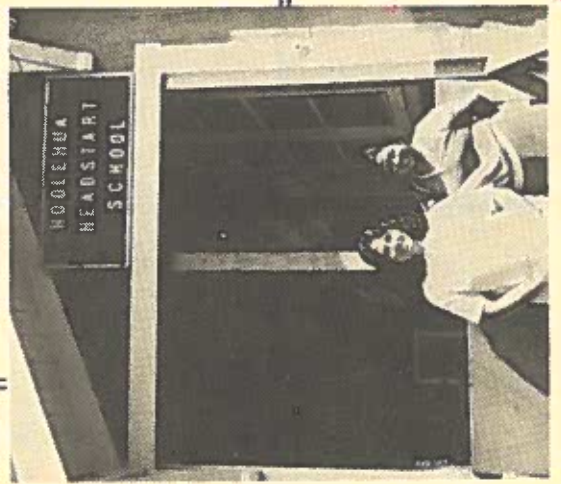
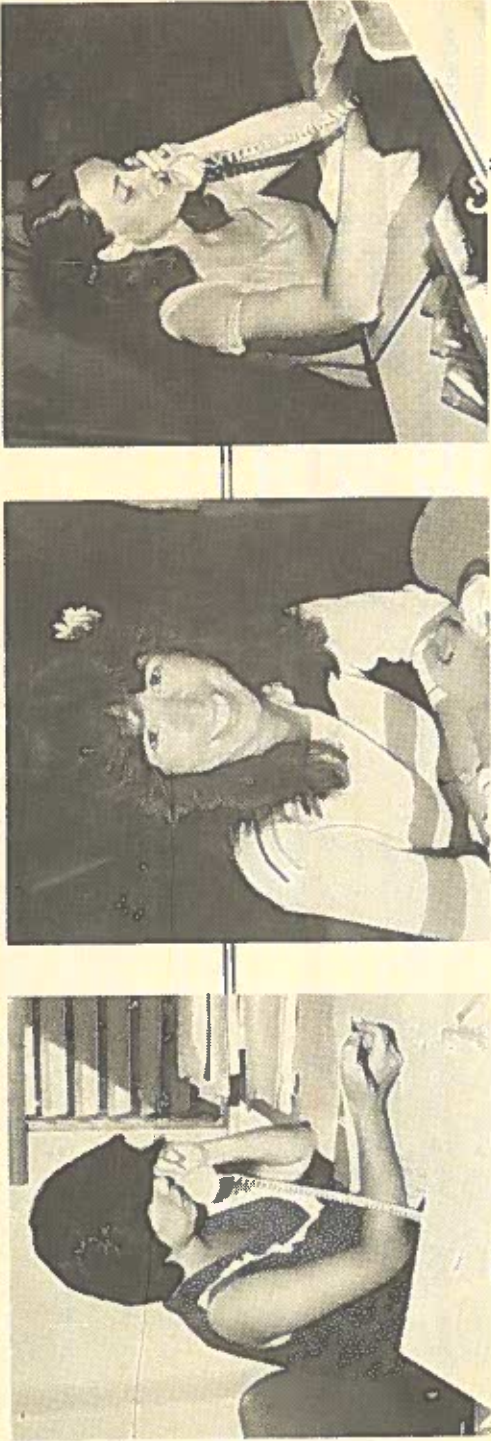
The combination center base-home operates one center in Kahului and one in Makawao on Maui and on the island of Molokai operates at Hoolehua and Maunaloa. This combination center base-home program has the children at the center for three days and two days at home. The teaching staff at the center are the home visitors for two days a week, and specialists provide the backup assistance to the home visitors in addressing family needs.

Primarily the program is designed to serve three-to-five-year-olds from families below the poverty income criteria, and programs are designed to enhance the total development of the children through both curriculum and parent involvement.

In the Kahului district where there are many single parents, they can benefit from an outreach type of program and in the Makawao district where the community is increasing the combination program meets changing needs of families.

On Molokai at Maunaloa the tiny community is clustered and conducive for a more parent education thrust and the prime educator concept here is implemented. In the Hoolehua district where a number of families are migrant Filipinos, a more intensified contact with families is needed to provide greater assistance.

At Maunaloa, which serves 10 children many of the parents are unemployed and the center utilizes great initiative and resourcefulness in providing necessities for the children. This is also done at Hoolehua, where 17 children are involved in the program. A typical example of the initiative used by teachers and parents in these remote areas involves parent-teacher teamwork in refinishing "like new" furniture and toys for the children and improvising such items as attractive mobiles from discarded plastic can tops, and making musical instruments from coconut husks, cans with stones and chair legs. Walls are decorated with attractive murals from children's books, all of which provide the children and parents opportunities for unlimited development of innate resourcefulness. Ethnic pride and emotional development and parent education in child growth are stressed at all the centers.



## LANAI DAY CARE

This program is designed to aid parents to achieve and maintain economic self support and to prevent, reduce or eliminate dependency by providing child care services so that the parents can either prepare for gainful employment or maintain employment.

The program cover approximately 20 children ages three and four, taking care of them and providing activities that enrich their developmental growth physically, socially, emotionally and cognitively.

Excursion and field trips are provided for the children's new and diversified experience of the community and the neighborhood around them, and the center assures a socially stimulating environment and safety for the children while their parents are at work or trying to prepare for work.

Care of the children includes alleviation of existing medical, dental and mental health problems; provision of adequate and nutritious meals and the incorporation of nutrition education during meal activities.

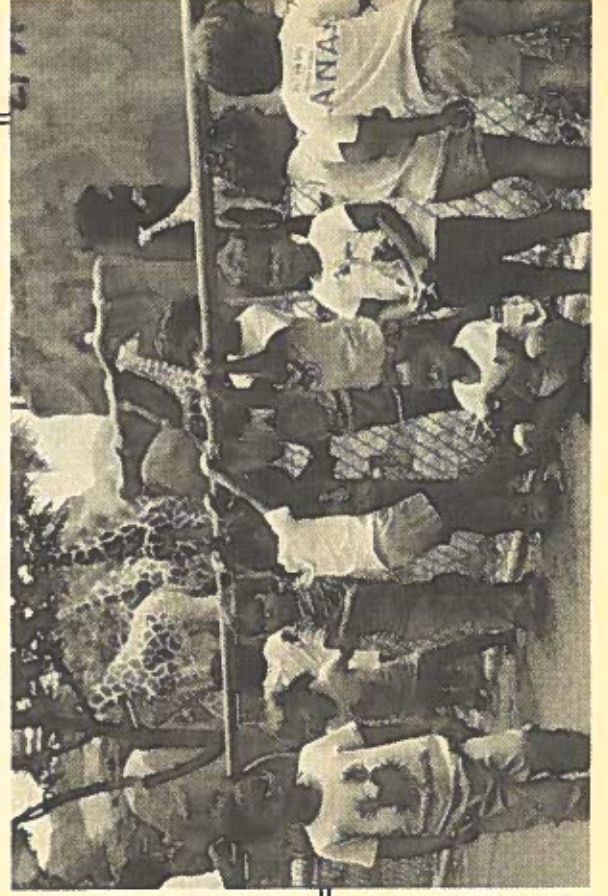
Referral services, outreach counseling and guidance are provided to needy families, and a parents advisory committee provides input into the program.

Beginning in February 1979 the center has been funded by the County of Maui through the Office of the Mayor, from which source funds continue to be furnished. The new program year started January 1, 1980.

Day Care services for young children is always a need on Lanai. Prior to the establishment of the program by MEO there existed no child day care services for working parents on that island and none for abused children or children with developmental needs.

The current service is available to all pre-school children on Lanai with a fee charged for families with higher income and based on a sliding fee schedule.

Over the past years the families have readily used the Day Care services because it meets the needs of both parents and children, and the program is highly regarded in the Lanai community.





## SEASONAL FARM WORKERS

The overall goal of this program was to increase the economic self-sufficiency of participants by: 1 — providing training opportunities to 21 seasonal farmworkers and their dependents to enable them to obtain full-time, non-seasonal employment; 2 — to provide manpower services to 30 seasonal farmworkers and their dependents to enable them to obtain full-time non-seasonal employment; and 3 — to provide supportive services to 45 seasonal farmworkers and their dependents to enable them to improve their wellbeing and capability of obtaining and retaining full-time employment.

In addition the number of individual seasonal farmworkers and/or their dependents who received assistance in securing alternative employment opportunities totalled 29, thus during fiscal year 1979-1980 the total number of seasonal farmworkers and their dependents who were served by the program was 115.

Recruitment of qualified participants was conducted chiefly through outreach services and eligibility determination was the responsibility of MEO. No individuals could take part under CETA for longer than 30 months in any five year period. No individuals could receive allowances for institutional or classroom training for more than 104 weeks in a five-year period, and none could remain in work experience for more than 1,000 hours per year or 2,000 hours in any five year period.

The program continues to serve its dual purpose of providing seasonal farmworkers and their families with services designed to equip them to compete in the non-agricultural job market and to provide those who wish to stay in agriculture with services which upgrade their skills or to develop new skills so they may obtain non-seasonal agricultural jobs.

## YOUTH EMPLOYMENT & TRAINING PROGRAM (YETP)

This program offers a variety of manpower activities to youths from ages 16-21 who are seasonal farmworkers or members of seasonal farmworker families. The young people may be either in school or out of school and the goal is to increase their career options, enhance their prospects of obtaining suitable unsubsidized employment and/or returning to school for additional training as necessary.

To qualify, a young person or his parents must have worked in an agricultural establishment at least 25 days within the 24 months prior to application and must be economically disadvantaged.

The programs offer a wide range of services to those who qualify and the primary goal is to train these youths so that they can be employed or compete successfully in the labor market after being trained.

Some of the major activities offered were classroom training, work training, on-the-job training, and job search activities.

MEO strengthened its existing linkages with the HSES, Maui County Manpower and Youth Services Division, and Alu Like, Inc., Prime Sponsor of Native Hawaiian Programs in order to coordinate outreach, intake and referral services to eligible youths in the prime target areas of Molokai and Lanai.

School-to-work transition was coordinated with the DOE and the selection of participants was coordinated with school personnel, encouraging continued involvement of counselors and educators in program planning and implementation.

Private sector employers have been involved in the youth programs in order to correlate private sector needs with the development of employment and training activities. In addition, linkages have been established for direct input by the Maui Chamber of Commerce and the Molokai Local Development Corporation.

Occupational information has been and continues to be provided by such agencies as the Career Information Center, Office of the State Director for Vocational Education, funded under the Office of Manpower Planning, Governor's Youth Program, State Department of Education and the job information centers of the state, county and federal governments as well as private business.



## YOUTH COMMUNITY CONSERVATION AND IMPROVEMENT PROGRAM (YCCIP)

The Seasonal Farmworker Youth Community Conservation and Improvement Projects (SFW YCCIP) was designed to provide job training and employment opportunities to youth who are members of seasonal farmworker families. It provides eligible youth with opportunities for career exploration through labor-intensive projects which provide tangible benefits to the community. Projects were conducted on Molokai and Lanai where most of the Seasonal Farmworkers and their families are located.

As an example, Lanai youths working under this program together with the county's Summer Youth Employment Programs completed working on the County of Maui Park. The park was designed and landscaped by the youths and included eight picnic tables and four barbeque pits. It is located next to the ballpark in Lanai City.

This is just one of the many programs offered under YCCIP which works through MEO and the county in assessment of community needs on Molokai and Lanai. Some of those needs involve construction of solar heaters; developing of a means of raising fish bait to reasonably supply local commercial tuna fishermen; control and eradication of fruit flies and community beautification projects such as the above park on Lanai.

The YCCIP program by definition serves only youth ages 16-19, and all must be economically disadvantaged seasonal farmworkers or dependents thereof. Many are school dropouts or potential dropouts. The overall goal is to aid these youth to increase their employability where they will be able to compete in the job market and obtain as well as retain suitable employment.

## SUMMER YOUTH RECREATION

Although this program actually took place from July 1, to Aug. 1, 1980, it was planned and followed to successful activation during the 1979-1980 fiscal year.

Its goal was to provide an enrichment program for economically disadvantaged youths of Molokai.

Another goal was a four-day seminar in Hawaiiana for 55 enrollees, including the preparation of native foods, Hawaiian culture and history, particular reference being made to its relation to Molokai. Understanding the animals of Hawaiian waters was an added feature of the seminar.

Some 50 youngsters were taught the basic fundamentals of golf, tennis, soccer and crafts under the enrichment program, with activities ranging from golf and tennis twice a week; soccer once weekly and arts and crafts provided as an option. Golf and tennis pros and a soccer instructor as well as Hawaiiana instructors were utilized in effecting the project.

## COMMUNITY FOOD AND NUTRITION PROGRAM

This program is keyed toward providing nutrition and consumer education to at least 1,500 low income persons, including senior citizens, head start parents and program staff on a regular basis, and to improve their nutritional status through the understanding of nutrition and health.

It provides in an on-going basis, nutrition education to improve the skill of low income individuals for preparation of foods to minimize their nutritive loss.

Included in the nutrition education is information on diet, food safety, special diets, nutrition related health problems, maternal and child nutrition and nutrition for the elderly.

Consumer education includes information and demonstration to improve the ability of low income individuals to obtain nutritionally superior food at the lowest prices available.

MEO, the local CAA as mandated by CSA policies has a network of organizations in which the target area people take part in planning, conducting and evaluating the program. There are four area councils which operate on Maui, Molokai and Lanai, and representatives from each target area council are elected to the MEO Board of Directors.

The program for the Elderly is well supported by the 24 "Ku" (local community) clubs which have a membership of over 4,000. Young families from the Head Start Program are elected to serve on the program's policy council, and representatives of both the Ku Clubs and Head Start families serve on the MEO Board.

The nutrition education program has provided and continues to provide current and up-to-date awareness of food prices, food values, food information, balanced diets, wholesale commodities and the like.

Current available services include the elderly feeding program, available information on food stamps, the USDA's Children's Food programs, the infant program (WIC), discount buying privileges, the demonstrated county garden market, county self-help gardening project and the services of the University of Hawaii Extension program. The crisis relief system is available through the DSSH.

In order to achieve the one year goal of providing nutrition and consumer education to 1,500 low income persons, it was necessary to employ a nutritional specialist; orient the Head Start parents, senior citizens and program staff; coordinate the nutrition and consumer education sessions for the target population; and to develop materials on nutrition and consumer education for distribution among the target area population.

The program continues to be highly successful in developing skills in the target population in wise, cost-saving purchasing and the preparation of food for balanced and nutritious meals thus reducing the problem of hunger and improving their nutritional status.

# COMMITTEES AND COUNCILS



Francis DeMello

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 Vice Chairman ..... Edward Nakamoto  
 Corresponding Secretary ..... Natsuyo Hayase  
 Recording Secretary ..... Staff, MEO, Inc.,  
 (Olive Pacheco)  
 Treasurer ..... Masayo Kawabe

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Manuel Planesi

## HEAD START POLICY COUNCIL

Chairperson ..... Manuel Planesi Maui  
 Vice-Chairperson ..... Josephine Starkey Molokai  
 Secretary ..... Marjorie Kaea Maui  
 Treasurer ..... Phyllis Coton Molokai

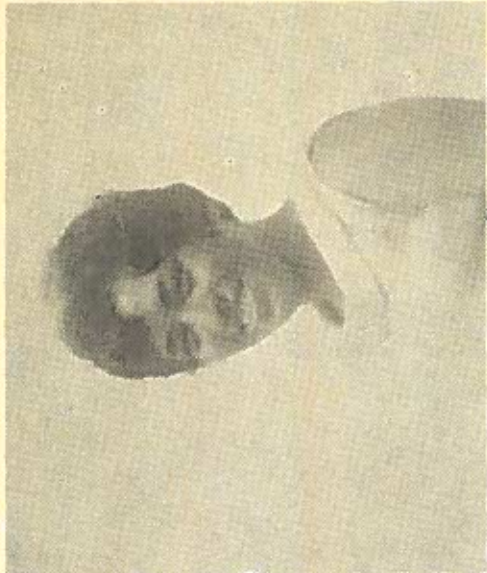
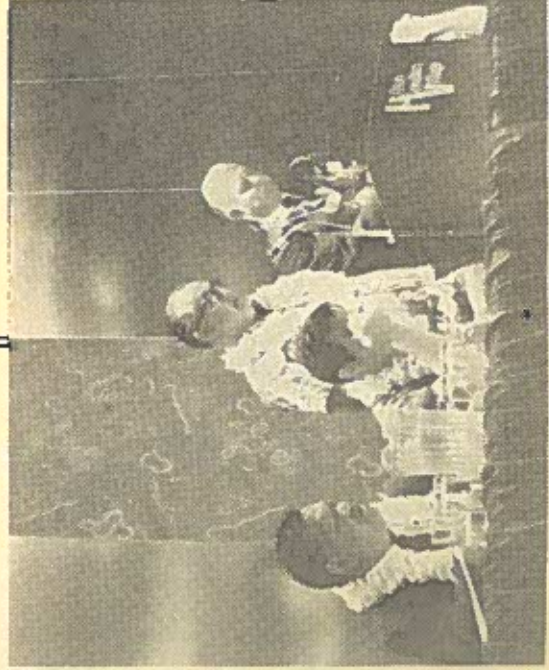
### Members

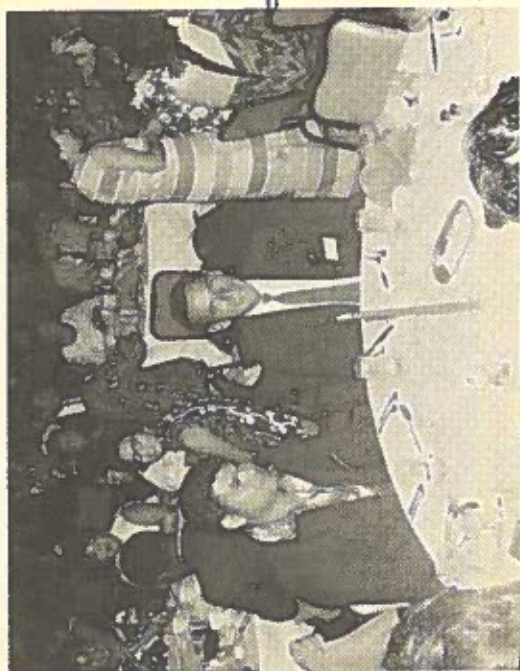
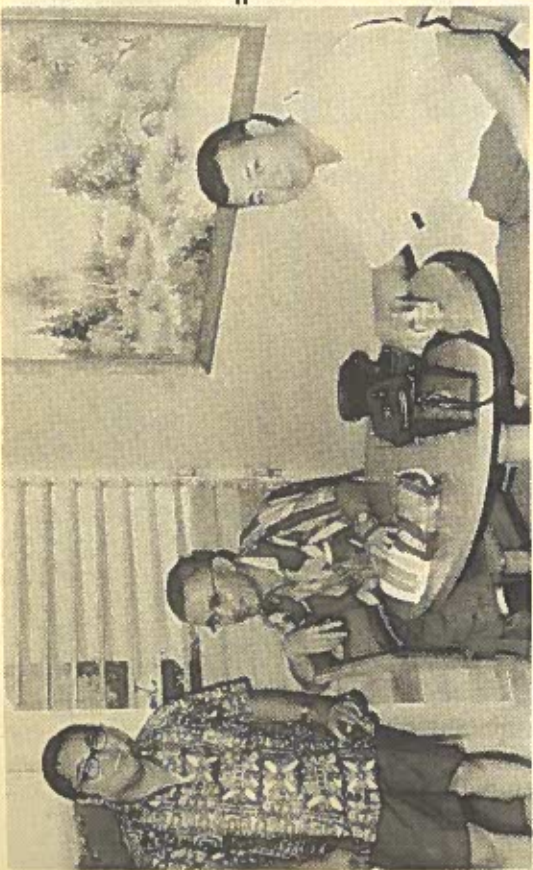
Debbie Mattos ..... Maui  
 Debby Partlow ..... Maui  
 Sherry Mello ..... Maui  
 Sharon Samonte ..... Molokai  
 Della Kaupu ..... Molokai  
 Kathy Davis ..... Molokai  
 Kimie Lane ..... Maui  
 Patricia Perry ..... Maui  
 Roman Piano ..... Maui  
 Suyetomo Toyama ..... Maui  
 Haruyo Yoshioka ..... Maui  
 Lei Kaneakua ..... Molokai

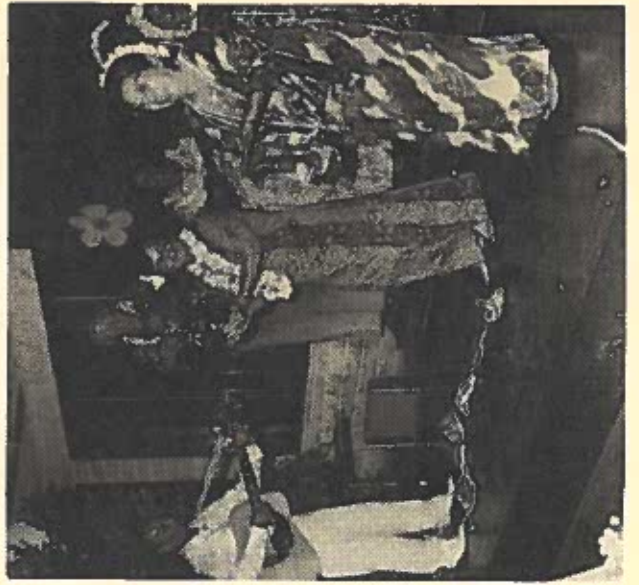
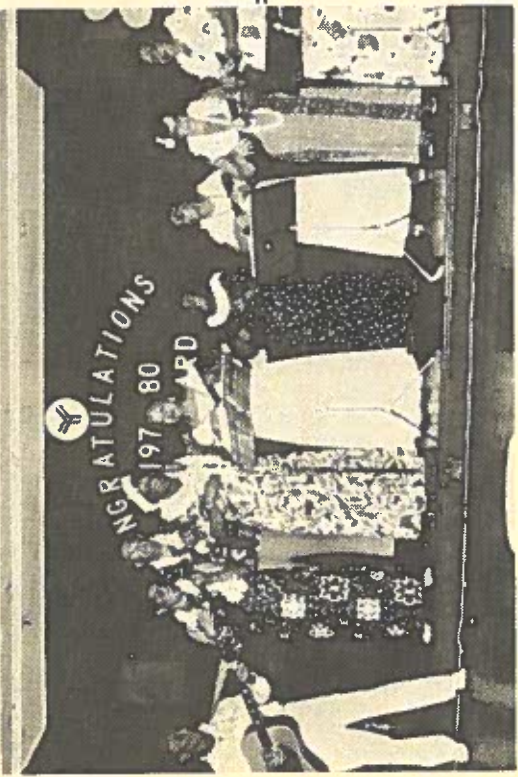
# NOSTALGIA . . .











Annual Report by Jeanne Booth Johnson  
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