

1908-2008

Outrigger Canoe Club

The First One Hundred Years 1908-2008



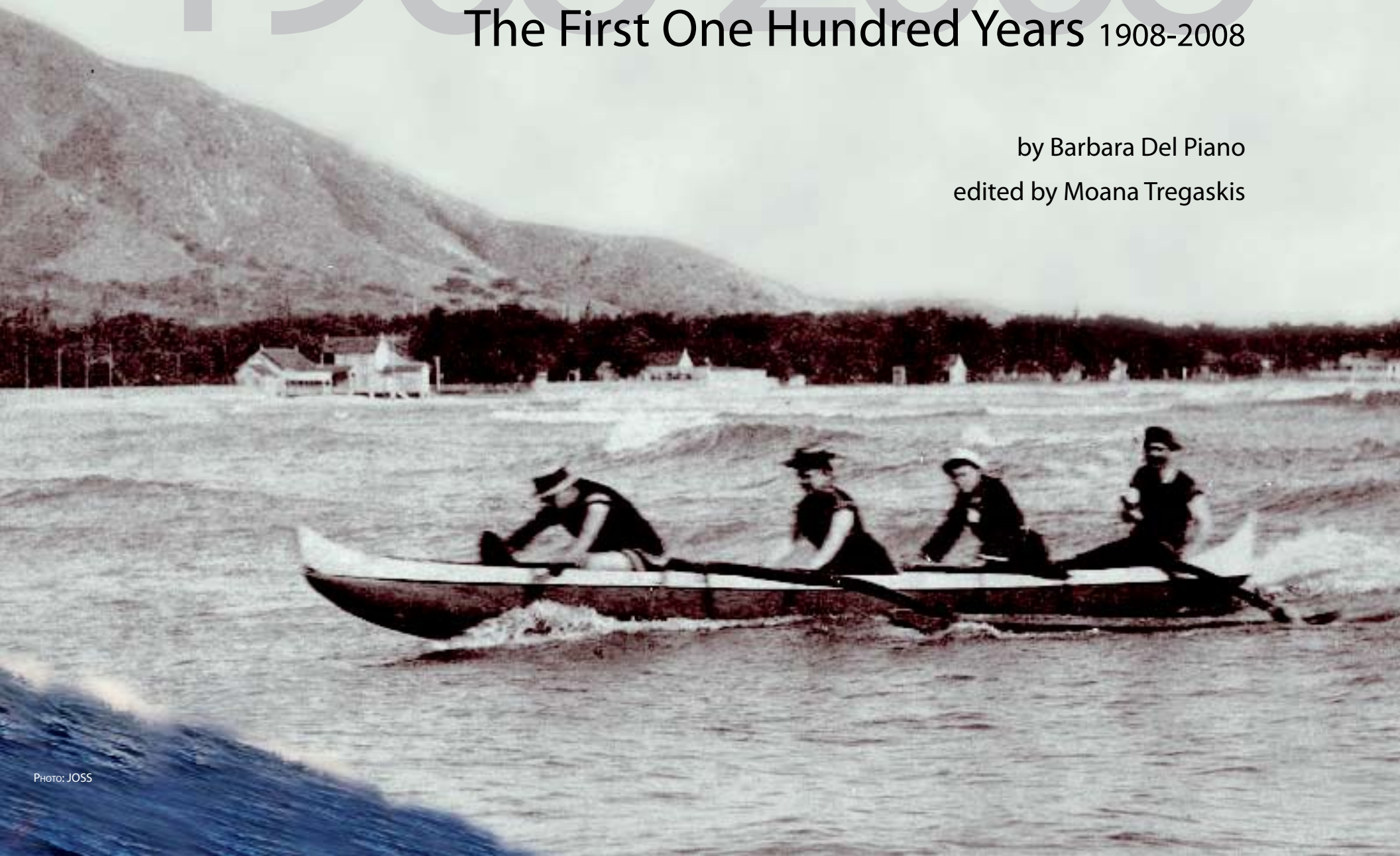


Outrigger Canoe Club
Honolulu, Hawai'i

1908-2008

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The First One Hundred Years 1908-2008

by Barbara Del Piano
edited by Moana Tregaskis





The Centennial Book Committee. Front row, from left: Bill Barnhart, Chairman Moana Tregaskis, Author Barbara Del Piano. Back: Carol Lynn Akana Remillard, Paul Dolan, Joan Pratt, Ruth Hakuole, Dr. Mike McCabe. PHOTO: JOSS

Outrigger Canoe Club

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Dear Outrigger Canoe Club Members and Friends,

As the 66th President of the Outrigger Canoe Club I am pleased and honored to be able to present to the membership this commemorative 100th anniversary book as a kickoff to our year-long celebration of the Club's centennial.



This book was made possible by a hard working volunteer committee chaired by Moana Tregaskis and authored by Barbara Del Piano.

Without their, and the committee's diligence and commitment, this publication would not be such a treasure of photos, memories and captured history of our Club. On behalf of the membership, I thank them for their work.

One has to wonder what our founder, Alexander Hume Ford would think if he could come back to visit the modern day Outrigger. I am sure he would admire the timeless architecture of the Ossipoff-designed clubhouse, marvel at the view of modern day Waikiki from the Hau Terrace, relish one of the Chef's Specials on the Koa Lānai, or view a breathtaking sunset off Waikiki. I am sure he would be in awe of all these things. Yet I think he would be most impressed by the fact that the Club has faithfully continued to keep his dream alive...to perpetuate the ancient water sports of old Hawai'i.

Truly, Ford's purpose in founding a club where "men and boys might ride upright on the crest of waves" has flourished beyond his wildest dreams. Today outrigger canoeing and surfing are popular sports throughout the world and the Outrigger Canoe Club has been a catalyst for encouraging competition at local, national, and international levels.

As the Outrigger Canoe Club enters its second century, let it continue its mission with the same zeal and dedication that saw it through some very tumultuous years. To Alexander Hume Ford and the many members through the years who have devoted themselves with foresight and vision to making the Club the grand institution it is today, we humbly say thank you.

I hope you enjoy this book and the celebration of the 100th year of our Club.

Hoe Wa'a Mau

Aloha,

Vikram Watumull
President

Eauhoemaina wa'a; i ke kā,
i ka hoe; i ka hoe, i ke kā;
pae aku i ka 'āina.



Everybody paddle the canoes together;
Bail and paddle, paddle and bail,
And the shore is reached.

'Olelo No'eau
Hawaiian Proverbs and Poetical Sayings
Mary Kawena Pukui
Bishop Museum Press 1983





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ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

Although I am honored to have authored this history of the Outrigger Canoe Club The First One Hundred Years 1908-2008, it is actually the work of many individuals who contributed to the project in myriad ways.

The idea of a centennial history originated with the Board of Directors in 1996 and delegated to Ward Russell, former Chairman of the Historical Committee. In 1998 an ad hoc Centennial Book committee was formed with Moana Tregaskis as Chairman.

Long before I was chosen to write the book, the Committee held periodic meetings to establish a budget and time line, apply for funding from the Board of Directors, and begin a search for the author. Each member brought to the Committee special talents that proved invaluable during the researching and writing processes. I am extremely grateful for the editorial skills and attention to detail of Moana Tregaskis, Paul Dolan's computer expertise and knowledge of Club history, and Ruth Hakuole's assistance in locating photos in the Club's Archives. Many thanks also to Bill Barnhart for his anecdotal memories that enlivened the story, and the helpful suggestions of Carol Remillard, Joan Pratt, and Dr. Mike McCabe. Each Committee member spent countless hours reading draft after draft of the manuscript to ensure correctness and accuracy.

Information on the Club's early history was difficult and time consuming as all Club records before the 1930s were lost. Fortunately, Bill Barnhart and the author began a Historical Committee project in 1992 and had obtained copies of newspaper articles pertaining to the Outrigger from 1908

through 1917 from microfilm at the Library of Hawai'i. When research for the book began, Carolyn Abney spent many hours in the Library basement pouring through reel after reel of microfilm to bring the information up to date.

Outrigger magazine editor, Marilyn Kali did a superb job of providing and organizing photos from her vast collection; Steve Riede, Outrigger Communications Coordinator, was never too busy to scan dozens of photos gathered for the project.

Many members and others shared information, memories, photographs, and anecdotes including Keith Steiner, Ron Sorrell, Jim Smith, Doris Berg Nye, Yvonne "Blondie" Boyd, Marilyn Haine, Cathy Ostrem, Tiare Richert Finney, Gerry DeBenedetti, Thad Ekstrand, Marian Arnott, Genie Kincaid, Pam Anderson, Walter Guild, Mark Jackola, Fred Hemmings, Jr., Bill Baird, Liz Nakamura, Stephany Sofos and Vik Watumull.

I am grateful for the cooperation of members of the Board of Directors and the help and support of former General Manager Bill Comstock, Management/Admissions Secretary JoAnne Huber, and Controller Gordon Smith.

It was a pleasure to work with graphic designer Doug Behrens and photographer Joss. Aerial photographer John Russell and interiors by Matt Williams also made outstanding contributions to the book.

To these people I have mentioned, and those whom I have inadvertently omitted, I am most grateful for the help and support they provided.





THE STORY OF THE ĀINA

Waikīkī was one of the first areas on Oʻahu to be populated by early Polynesians, possibly as early as 600 AD. Hawaiian families built grass houses along the beach, fished the ocean waters in outrigger canoes, and built loʻi (kalo fields) in the wetlands that covered the area.

The two main areas of Waikīkī beach were Helumoa, shaded by ten thousand coconut trees, located where the Royal Hawaiian and Sheraton Hotels now stand, and Ulukou, the site of the Moana. One of the choicest spots separating the two was ʻĀpuakēhau, ("basket of dew") a stream forming a muliwai or pond before entering the ocean.

Centuries before the arrival of Captain Cook, Waikīkī was a thriving community, a place of peace with abundant food, pleasant, healthful climate, and ideal waves for surfing, a popular pastime of the ancient Hawaiians.

By the fourteenth century, the aliʻi system was firmly established and the islands ruled by chiefs who made Waikīkī the center of government on Oʻahu. With the aliʻi came an elaborate religious system with many kapu and rigid protocol. The makaʻāinana (commoners) were required to provide fish, poi and other items for chiefs and their large retinues. More than a hundred acres of land were developed into kalo fields and fishponds.

The chiefs joined the commoners in surfing the waves off Waikīkī. The favorite surfing area, called Kalehuawehe, was reserved for aliʻi. Surfing was so important that it took on a religious significance; a heiau, called Papaʻenaʻena, was built on the slopes of Diamond Head where surfers gained knowledge of the sport.

With the chiefs came war, usually fought for possession of land. In 1773, Maui's high chief Kahekili invaded Oʻahu, landing his fleet of war canoes at Waikīkī. After conquering Oʻahu, the great chief resided at Waikīkī until his death at Ulukou in 1794.

It was at Waikīkī that Captain George Vancouver first came ashore in the Hawaiian Islands on March 7, 1792, in search of fresh water. It was also here that Kamehameha the Great landed his armada of a thousand war canoes in 1794, when he began his conquest of Oʻahu. After defeating Kalanikupule in the battle of Nuʻuanu, Kamehameha united the islands into one kingdom and established its capital at Waikīkī.

The great chief's grass house was located at the mouth of ʻĀpuakēhau stream, site of the future Outrigger Canoe Club. Here he and his favorite wife, Kaʻahumanu, spent many hours riding surf boards on the waves of Kalehuawehe.

Waikīkī remained the capital intermittently until 1809, when it was officially relocated to downtown Honolulu. Decimated by war and disease, Waikīkī's population declined.

It was not until the reign of Kamehameha III that Waikīkī again lured royalty to its shores. During the ensuing years, most of the beachfront land was inherited or purchased by ali'i and used as a retreat from busy court life in noisy, dusty, Honolulu. Kings Kamehameha V, and Lunalilo, Queen Emma, Princess Bernice Pauahi, King Kalākaua, Queen Lili'uokalani, and Princess Likelike, all had homes in Waikīkī and enjoyed the cool breezes and pleasant waters for bathing, surfing or lavish entertaining.

Because the ali'i had no surviving children, their lands went into estates set up for eleemosynary purposes. Princess Bernice established schools funded by income from her lands; Queen Emma's estate benefited Queen's Hospital; Queen Lili'uokalani established the Lili'uokalani Trust for poor and needy Hawaiian children and families. Lunalilo endowed a home for the aged.

With most of the Hawaiians gone from Waikīkī, Chinese moved in and replaced the kalo fields and fish ponds with rice paddies and duck ponds. As more foreigners visited the islands and experienced the charms of Waikīkī, small hotels and bath houses sprang up along the shore. Waikīkī Road was improved to make the area more accessible, and in the late 1800s, mule-drawn tramcars provided transportation to the beach from downtown. In 1903, two years after the Moana Hotel was built, Honolulu Rapid Transit's electric cars were traveling to Waikīkī on a regular schedule. Wealthy residents built homes along the shore.

After the Ala Wai Canal was dredged in the early 1920s, the rice paddies and duck ponds were filled and roads and houses took their place, followed by hotels, condominiums, stores and office buildings.



Waikīkī rice paddies. Early 1900s.

The Outrigger Canoe Club was fortunate to have acquired a lease on one-and-a-half acres at Āpuakēhau Stream in 1908, where it fostered in countless members and guests a love and appreciation of the ocean and its ancient water sports. There it struggled and survived for over fifty years until it became an anachronism in an area of high rises and commercial activity. Reluctantly, the Outrigger Canoe Club said aloha to Waikīkī.



IN THE BEGINNING

When the Outrigger Canoe Club was founded in 1908, the noble Hawaiian water sports of board surfing and outrigger canoeing were on the verge of extinction. Surfboards and canoes, common household items in pre-contact Hawai'i, had become a rarity.

From the time Captain James Cook arrived in Hawai'i in 1798, journals of foreign ships visiting the islands described surfing as a popular sport. Surfboards varied from three-foot body boards used by children, to enormous eighteen foot koa boards called olo, reserved for the exclusive use of chiefs. The most common board was a medium-size plank called alaia, ranging in length from six to twelve feet. Waikiki, on the island O'ahu, was one of the most popular areas for recreational surfing, and the waves of Kalehuawehe (now called Castles) were the favorite of chiefs and reserved exclusively for them.

Unlike the surfboard, primarily used for recreation, the outrigger canoe had many other uses: war, fishing, religious rites, travel, and transportation. Early accounts tell of thousands of outrigger canoes in the waters and along the shores of all the main Hawaiian Islands.

THE DECLINE OF THE CULTURE

Gradually, these popular, widely practiced, and uniquely Polynesian aquatic pastimes died out. The American protestant missionaries who arrived in 1820 encouraged Hawaiians to abandon ancient customs and adopt new ways. Western sports and recreational activities were introduced by other foreigners; card playing, horseracing, baseball, football and rowing grew popular.



Hawaiian man contemplates the surf at Waikiki.

HONOLULU HARBOR SCENE OF HAPPY BOATING DAYS

King Kalākaua, who ruled the Hawaiian kingdom from 1874 until his death in 1891, revitalized water sports, along with hula and other aspects of disappearing Hawaiian culture. Water sports of his era, however, were not the traditional ones of surfing and outrigger canoeing; shell and barge racing, introduced by crews of foreign ships, were popular in Honolulu Harbor as early as 1860.

The famed Myrtle Boat Club was founded in 1883; the Healani Club was formed in 1890. They remained major rivals in barge racing for decades.

Members of the famed Myrtle Boat Club.



Barge racing in Honolulu Harbor in the late 1800s.

REGATTA DAY PROCLAIMED A HOLIDAY

After the overthrow of the monarchy in 1893, the Provisional Government established Regatta Day as the third Saturday of September when thousands of cheering spectators lined the wharves. Although shells and barges were the most popular watercraft, outrigger canoes maintained a lesser, noteworthy presence. Prince Jonah Kūhiō Kalanianaʻole, nephew of King Kalākaua and Hawaiʻi's second Territorial Delegate to Congress, was active in rowing and paddling from 1906 to 1910. His

The Moana Hotel, completed in 1901, with its 300 foot pier, was Waikiki's first elegant hotel.



Waikiki Beach in an early 1900s postcard.

magnificent koa racing canoe, named A, was one of the fastest canoes ever to race in Hawaiian waters.

Over the years, as Honolulu Harbor was dredged and reconfigured, the boathouses gave way to additional piers and commercial structures. In 1936 the regatta moved to the Ala Wai Canal.

EARLY WAIKIKĪ

By the turn of the century, only a few surfers, mostly young haole boys, rode the rolling waves of historic Kalehuawehe. Outrigger canoes were used for fishing, or the occasional entertainment of visitors. Two beachfront hotels, the Moana, built in 1901, and the Seaside, with its cottages and tent-houses, offered idyllic settings for adventurous travelers seeking a romantic, tropical ambiance. Visitors were fascinated by the dexterity and agility of surfers who caught breaking waves and rode them, standing upright, for long distances toward shore.

It was onto this scene in 1907 that a man, small of stature, yet a giant in terms of tireless energy and creative ideas appeared; his name was Alexander Hume Ford. While visiting Waikiki, he was impressed with Hawaiian water sports he watched in the ocean fronting the Seaside Hotel.

Ford envisioned a club for surfers and canoe paddlers and set out to promote his idea. That he was able to make his dream come true in such a short time is a tribute to Ford's tenacity and ability to inspire others with enthusiasm. That the Outrigger Canoe Club became a reality and has prospered for a hundred years is a tribute to countless men and women who contributed their own talent, vision, and hard work to the organization.



Alexander Hume Ford

Alexander Hume Ford was an unlikely founder of a club devoted to ancient Hawaiian water sports. Of small stature, Ford was never inclined towards athletics...until he saw "men and boys riding upright on the crests of waves" at Waikiki. Not only did he become an avid surfer, he played a tremendous role in perpetuating the sports of surfing and outrigger canoeing which were slowly vanishing from Hawai'i's waters.

Born April 3, 1868 in South Carolina, Ford was descended from wealthy southern rice planters who immigrated to America from England and Scotland in the early eighteenth century. Their plantation thrived until the Civil War when it was looted by Union troops.

Orphaned at an early age, Ford was raised by a spinster aunt. He and a brother, Frederick, attended Porter Military Academy in Charleston. In 1885, after two years of college, Ford worked as a reporter for the "Charleston News and Courier." At age eighteen, he left South Carolina for New York City where family connections gave him entrée to some of the country's most influential businessmen including J. Pierpont Morgan, Jay Gould, and Cyrus W. Field.

After a brief sojourn in Chicago, Ford returned to New York resuming his career as a reporter while writing and producing



Alexander Hume Ford

plays, including some by Mark Twain. He won praise from the famous author for the adaptation of one of his stories.

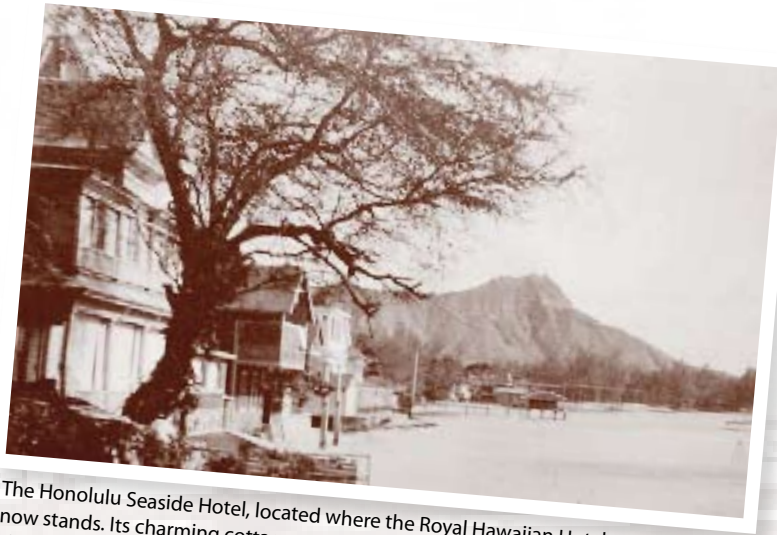
At age thirty, Ford, eager to venture abroad, convinced several magazine editors to finance a trip to Russia. En route, he visited Hawai'i when his ship stopped in Honolulu on March 12, 1899.

Ford's arrival in Russia coincided with the completion of the Trans-Siberian Railroad, a subject for his articles in "Century," "Engineering," "Era," and "Harper's" magazines. Ford spent over a year traveling throughout Russia, Manchuria, and China before returning to the east coast.

Ford's next visit to Hawai'i occurred in May, 1907, when he accompanied a delegation of congressmen from Washington D. C. The junket was to ascertain the needs of the people of Hawai'i, which became a territory of the United States in 1900. After the delegation returned to the mainland, Ford remained briefly in Hawai'i before beginning an extensive tour of the Pacific.

The following year Ford was back in the islands, his headquarters for the rest of his life. It could hardly be said that he settled down as Ford never married and continued to travel extensively.

In addition to the Outrigger Canoe Club, Ford founded the Hawaiian Trail and Mountain Club, "Mid-Pacific Magazine," Hands Around the Pacific, and the Pan Pacific Union. Established in 1911, Hands Around the Pacific was the first international and interracial organization promoting cooperation in commerce and industry between nations of the Pacific. Its members, largely heads of transportation companies, tourist



The Honolulu Seaside Hotel, located where the Royal Hawaiian Hotel now stands. Its charming cottages and tent houses were popular with visitors including Jack and Charmian London.

agencies, government departments, and large businesses, held monthly meetings to discuss ways of working together for the good of people in the Pacific area. His efforts resulted in tourist bureaus throughout the Pacific collaborating on a single display at the 1915 Panama-California Exposition.

The Pan Pacific Union, formed to promote Hawai'i and all Pacific islands, sponsored a series of conferences for which Ford laid the groundwork during six months spent in Washington D. C. There he interested President Warren G. Harding, Henry Cabot Lodge, Prince Iyesato Tokugawa (Japanese delegate to the Disarmament Conference) and other important diplomats on the merits of the organization. The conferences brought leaders of the United States, Japan, China, New Zealand, Australia, the Dutch East Indies, and other Pacific countries together to promote common interests.

The March 1917 issue of "Sunset" magazine called Ford: "Hawaii's best booster and busiest man in the mid-Pacific. No

matter how impossible the thing he starts seems at the outset, they keep going and keep growing." The author opined that, "He is the only person I have ever known outside of some religious orders who worked wholly and solely for others."

On the occasion of his seventy-fifth birthday, April 3, 1943, the "Honolulu Star Bulletin's" editor wrote of Ford: "No celebrity was too big for him to tackle. He hobnobbed as familiarly with presidents and premiers and ambassadors as with the beach boys of Waikiki."

Thousands of dollars passed through Ford's hands, raised for his many causes, and as he stated, "Not a dollar stuck to my hands." Ford died a poor man on October 14, 1945 in Honolulu. Riley Allen, editor of the "Honolulu Advertiser," eulogized Ford saying: "To him we owe the birth of principles and of a pattern of interracial understanding in the Pacific. To him we owe the recreational facilities of the Outrigger Canoe Club." Hawai'i Governor Wallace R. Farrington hailed Ford as "one of the builders of the Hawaii of the future."



Alexander Hume Ford was a visionary who had the ability to make his dreams come true.





Early scenes at the new Outrigger Canoe Club.

chapter 2

A DREAM COMES TRUE

In the early 1900s, only a dozen or so young boys and a few men surfed at Waikīkī. Some lived nearby while others stored homemade redwood boards at the Seaside Hotel bathhouse. Mrs. Arnold, the caretaker, allowed several boys to use the facility if they picked kiawe beans for her horses.

The story goes that one day a group of young surfers heading out to ride the waves at Waikīkī were approached by a stranger...a bearded gentleman...who asked the boys if they would teach him how to surf. According to J. Atherton Gilman in a 1980 oral history interview, the lesson was a near disaster.



Before the dance pavilion was built, a grass house at the edge of the lagoon served as storage for canoes and surfboards.

The pupil, however, was thrilled with the experience and looked forward to his next foray in the splashing seas. The bearded man was Alexander Hume Ford.

Another story tells of an instance when a group of young kolohe haole boys invited a bearded malihini for a ride in an outrigger canoe. The stranger, wearing a two-piece bathing suit falling to his knees, eagerly accepted. They placed the passenger in the front seat of the canoe and paddled into the surf. It was a game the boys often played on unsuspecting tourists. As the canoe plowed through waves, the front passenger was doused with foamy water and usually frightened as the bow suddenly dropped. According to one of the boys, Harry Steiner, Ford enjoyed every minute of the ride and came back for more.

In a 1911 "Mid-Pacific" magazine article, William "Knute" Cottrell related Ford's efforts to become an adept surfer, practicing nearly eight hours a day for six weeks. Charmian London, wife of renowned author Jack London, wrote Ford tried to teach the sport to her husband. After a day spent battling waves off Waikīkī, all Jack had to show for it was severe sunburn.

Ford grew concerned that Waikīkī was becoming inaccessible to the small boy eager to take up surfing or canoeing. Elegant mansions were springing up along the coastline, hampering access to the beach. The new Moana Hotel, with its imposing columns, broad lānai, and pier that stretched three-hundred feet into the ocean, attracted visitors

from around the world, yet made it difficult for kama'āina to walk to the waters' edge.

THE SEED IS PLANTED

Alexander Hume Ford approached a group of boys and suggested forming a club devoted to Hawaiian water sports. Ford's convincing manner piqued the boys' interest; while some were skeptical, they went along with the idea. The boys needn't have worried. Ford's greatest talent was his ability to envision projects and make them happen.

Ford's next step was to find a site for the future organization. He set his sights on a vacant one-and-a-half acre parcel between the Moana and Seaside hotels. Owned by the estate of Queen Emma, the property was administered by trustee Bruce Cartwright, who expressed interest in the idea.

The Seaside Hotel and the estate of Princess Bernice Pauahi Bishop, owner of the land, also favored Ford's plan to "provide the small boy of limited means" access to the beach.

Through the site of the future club flowed 'Āpuakēhau stream, formed by merging waters from Mānoa and Pālolo valleys. A muliwai, or pond, where water flowed into the ocean, was referred to as "the lagoon."

With his nucleus of young surfing enthusiasts and a highly desirable location tentatively secured, Ford approached the business community. Individual businessmen, and in many instances the companies they represented, were enthusiastic, and a number of Honolulu's top executives signed on the spot to become charter members of the fledgling Outrigger Canoe Club.

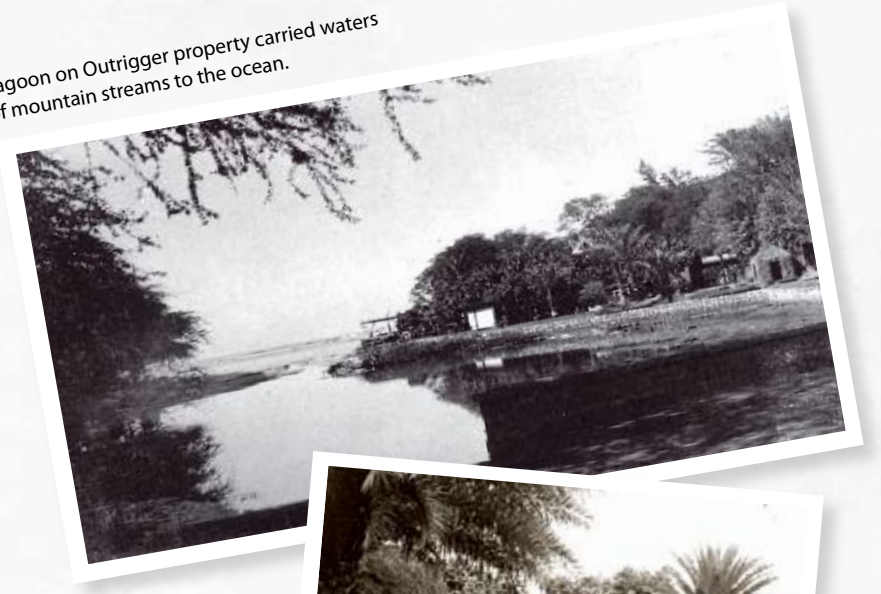


Early days at the Outrigger.

THE GREAT WHITE FLEET

Another compelling reason to form a beach club was President Theodore Roosevelt's announcement the previous year that a massive U. S. naval fleet would be sailing around the world. Two of Ford's major supporters in Hawai'i were A. L. C. "Jack" Atkinson, secretary of the Territory (a Roosevelt appointee), and Hart P. Wood, secretary of the Promotion Committee, forerunner of the Hawai'i Tourist Bureau. In July, 1908, the "Great White Fleet" would visit the islands. Plans were in the making to entertain servicemen, exposing them to a bit of "local color." What better way to demonstrate the charm and culture of old Hawai'i than for the Navy men to experience first hand the regal sports of surfing and outrigger canoeing!

Lagoon on Outrigger property carried waters of mountain streams to the ocean.



Outrigger's first Hau Terrace.





A grass house at the edge of the lagoon served as storage for canoes and surfboards.

Both Atkinson and Wood became charter members of the Club. The first organizational meetings were held either in Atkinson's downtown office, or that of the Promotion Committee.

A notice in the "Pacific Commercial Advertiser" of April 6, 1908, encouraged anyone interested "in surfing as a sport or as a visitor attraction" to contact Charles R. Frazier at his office, 122 South King Street, or to reach him by telephone at his listed number, 271. (Frazier owned the Pioneer Advertising Company.)

OUTRIGGER CANOE CLUB IS BORN

A letter was sent to all known surfing enthusiasts and members of the general public advertising advantages of the new club as;

"...a place where surfboarding may be revived and those who live away from the waterfront may keep their surfboards." The main object of the club, the letter stated, was "...to make Waikiki always the House of the Surfers....where men and boys ride upright upon the crests of waves."

Ford, future governor Lucius Pinkham, and Dr. E. H. Hand met in Atkinson's office on April 27, 1908. Atkinson was appointed to draft a constitution and by-laws; Ford was charged with securing a lease for the property.

Plans progressed smoothly; the only controversial points were the amount of dues and whether there would be an initiation fee. In the end it was decided not to levy an initiation fee and annual dues were set at five dollars. An agreement was reached with trustee Bruce Cartwright for lease of the land at an annual rent of ten dollars, the rate to be fixed for five years and subsequently renegotiated.

On May 1, 1908, the Outrigger Canoe Club was formally established at a meeting held in the office of the Promotion Committee. According to an article in the "Pacific Commercial Advertiser," 150 members were present. Alexander Ford was elected president; L. H. Herbert, vice president; Henry P. O'Sullivan, secretary; R. H. Trent, treasurer; Kenny Winter, captain; Charles R. Frazier, auditor; J. P. Cooke, Harry Macfarlane, Jr., and J. R. Galt, trustees. A proposed constitution and by-laws were unanimously adopted. The newspaper article stated in closing, "The Outrigger Canoe Club expects to fall in line and do its share toward entertaining the officers and men of the fleet; an outrigger canoe race and a surfboard carnival may be among the big events of July."

One hurdle remained: to provide suitable facilities. The Kaimuki Zoo, a small commercial attraction at the corner of Wai'ālae and Koko Head Avenues, had recently closed and two authentic grass houses, even then a rarity in Honolulu, were available for a nominal price.

Ford rounded up a number of young members, and with the loan of a lumber truck from Lewers and Cooke Ltd., transported the houses to Club premises. One house, placed at the edge of the lagoon, was converted into a storage shed for canoes and surfboards. The other, facing the ocean, became a dressing room. The first shower was nothing more than a pipe with a showerhead rigged up among branches of a hau tree. A shed constructed of coconut fronds provided additional canoe storage. A stand of hau trees was propped up to become the "hau tree lānai," and a pavilion for dancing and social events was built over the lagoon. In a matter of weeks the grounds were transformed from a vacant, weed-covered plot of ground to a charming "Hawaiian village."

A hired carpenter kept busy making surfboards selling for two dollars each and up. He constructed lockers for members willing to pay two dollars per year for a secure place to store surfboards. Canoes cost twenty dollars and paddles made of pine sold for a dollar and a half; koa paddles commanded two dollars and fifty cents.

An account of Club activity appeared in the "Pacific Commercial Advertiser" of July 3, 1908 stating, "These are busy days at the Outrigger Club; school has closed and the boys are hard at work cutting out surfboards. Sometimes there are a dozen of them under the lanais of

the grass houses cutting planks."

And so the Outrigger Canoe Club, in just a few months, progressed from a nebulous vision in the mind of a malihini to an active organization enthusiastically embraced by the community. That so much had been accomplished in so short a time was an amazing achievement. It is doubtful whether plans for the Club's formation would have progressed so expeditiously had not the looming arrival of the fleet been a strong impetus. The fleet would come, be entertained "Hawaiian style," then sail away to other ports. The Outrigger Canoe Club would remain to grow and prosper. During the next century it would face many crises and survive them all. Most importantly, it would remain true to its mission of perpetuating the ocean sports of old Hawai'i.



Gardener planting coconut trees around the property.



Navy ships enter Honolulu Harbor and "The Great White Fleet" lies at anchor in Honolulu Harbor.

chapter 3

HERE COMES THE NAVY

Thousands of eager spectators headed for Diamond Head early in the morning of July 16, 1908, to be among the first to spot the Great White Fleet as it appeared over the horizon. Crowds of people traveled by car, carriage, and streetcar... on foot and horseback...up the narrow road along the crater. Steamers, launches, tugs, outrigger canoes, and yachts sailed out to welcome the Naval extravaganza as it approached O'ahu's shores.

At 9:30 a.m., the battleship U.S.S. Connecticut was spotted in the east. One by one, the other sparkling white warships came into view forming a line that stretched across the seascape.

Battleships made their way past Waikiki where scores of spectators watched from the Moana and Seaside Hotels and the newly founded Outrigger Canoe Club. In perfect formation, they proceeded toward the channel, entering Honolulu Harbor at exactly one p.m.

HONOLULU SPREADS THE WELCOME MAT

Stores and businesses throughout the city extended an exuberant welcome to the fleet. Private and public buildings were decorated with flags and bunting. Outrigger placed dozens of



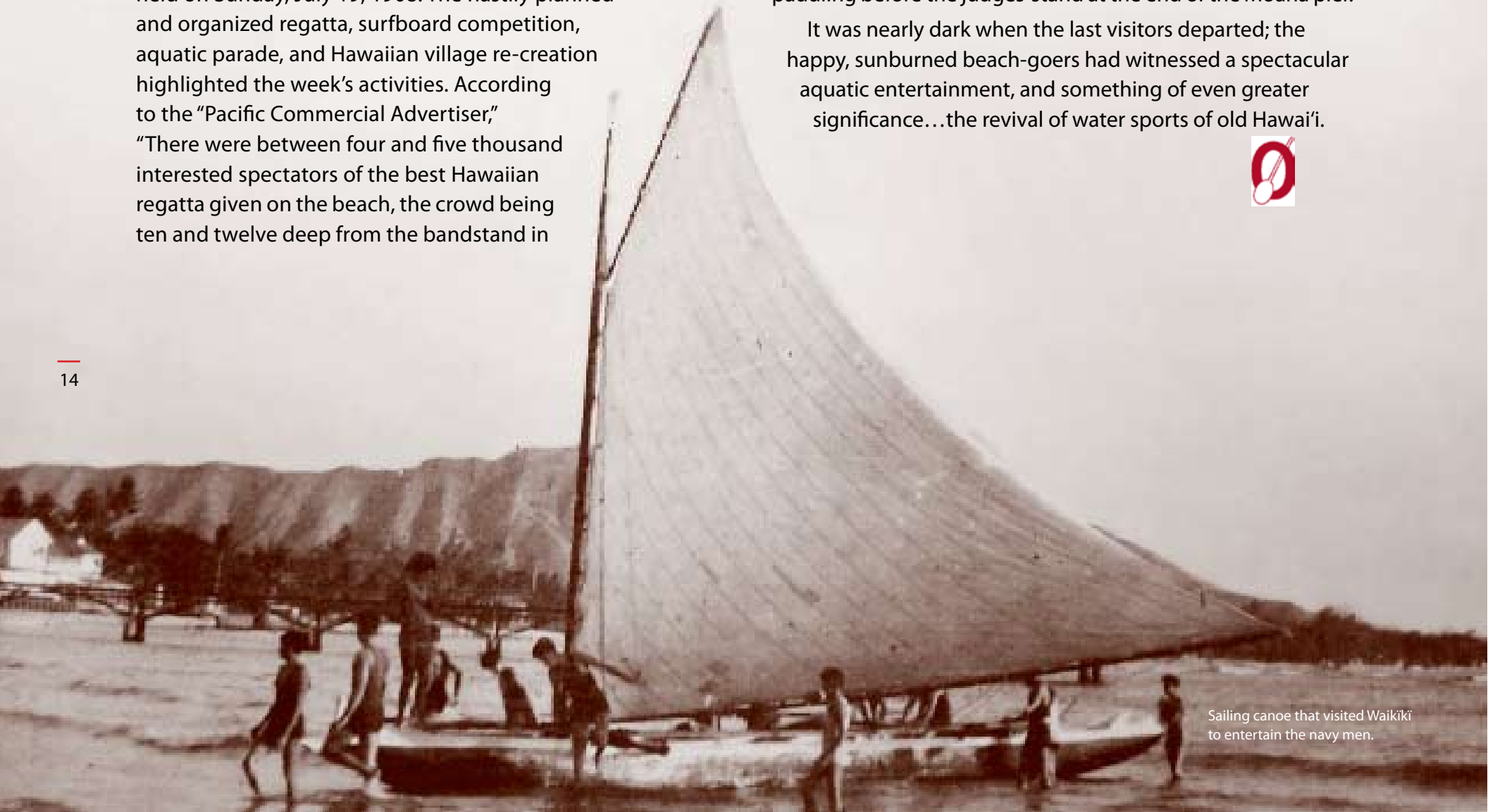
surfboards and some forty outrigger canoes at the disposal of the Navy men. Every available canoe was hastily repaired and put to use. From all parts of the island, boats assembled at Waikiki... small fishing canoes from the leeward side, and even the A, Prince Kūhiō's magnificent koa racing canoe.

A water carnival sponsored by the Outrigger was held on Sunday, July 19, 1908. The hastily planned and organized regatta, surfboard competition, aquatic parade, and Hawaiian village re-creation highlighted the week's activities. According to the "Pacific Commercial Advertiser," "There were between four and five thousand interested spectators of the best Hawaiian regatta given on the beach, the crowd being ten and twelve deep from the bandstand in

the Moana grounds, where Kapellmeister Berger waved his baton...to the Ewa side of the Seaside."

Twenty surfers competed in the surfing competition; Harold Hustace amazed the crowd by surfing backwards and performing a series of stunts that brought cheers from the beach. The finale was a procession of canoes and surfboard riders paddling before the judges' stand at the end of the Moana pier.

It was nearly dark when the last visitors departed; the happy, sunburned beach-goers had witnessed a spectacular aquatic entertainment, and something of even greater significance...the revival of water sports of old Hawai'i.



Sailing canoe that visited Waikiki to entertain the navy men.

chapter 4

ONE STEP AT A TIME

With the excitement of the regatta and fleet entertainment behind them, Club officers concentrated on putting the Outrigger on a permanent footing. Their goals were to increase membership, raise funds for physical improvements, and keep interest in surfing and outrigger canoe paddling alive and growing.

The Outrigger's monthly board meetings continued to be held in downtown offices or at the Commercial Club, a popular businessman's club with dining facilities.



Intended as a club for men and boys, ladies were frequent visitors to the Club and a Women's Auxiliary was established in early 1909 to accommodate them.

The only director able to spend an appreciable amount of time at the Club was its president, Alexander Hume Ford. His daily presence kept younger members in line, and parents felt assured their children were in good hands when they spent after-school hours and summer vacation at the Outrigger. Ford often rounded up a group of idle youngsters and put them to work pulling weeds or raking sand.

Outrigger's staff consisted of two employees: Horomoto, the carpenter, and a caretaker whose primary duty was to look after the grounds. Consequently, the Outrigger relied heavily on services of its junior members. They were often asked to help with grounds work, painting, cleaning, or assisting with minor repairs. Some boys who could not afford dues were allowed to work them off performing chores around the Club.

MOONLIGHT WATER CARNIVAL

Later in the year, the imaginative Alexander Ford came up with a literally "brilliant" idea. He envisioned an ocean extravaganza...a moonlight water carnival featuring an exhibition of illuminated surfing. Only the Club's most proficient and experienced adult male surfers participated. Many hours were spent experimenting with different types of lighting. Compact storage batteries and lights were attached to the fronts of boards. As a surfer caught a wave and stood up, he was enveloped in a brilliant swathe of light as he glided toward shore. Multicolored electric lights were

strung along sides of canoes. From a catamaran anchored off shore, fireworks provided a theatrical climax to the festivities. Guy N. Rothwell and a committee worked hard on the event that took place November 7, 1908.

FORD SPREADS THE WORD

Ford decided to spread word of the wonders of Hawaiian water sports among a larger audience. On December 8, 1908, he sailed to Vancouver, British Columbia, for a promotional tour in Canada and the mainland United States. In his absence Vice President H. L. S. "Allan" Herbert took over as acting president.

A NEW CARETAKER RESTORES ORDER

Around this time Outrigger hired a caretaker named Y. Sasaki. Rumor had it he was an ex-army officer from Japan. With no one of responsibility in charge, Sasaki assumed the role of "boss," taking orders from the Board of Directors and running day-to-day operations. He laid down and strictly enforced rules for youngsters. Eventually, a house was moved to the property for Sasaki and his family.

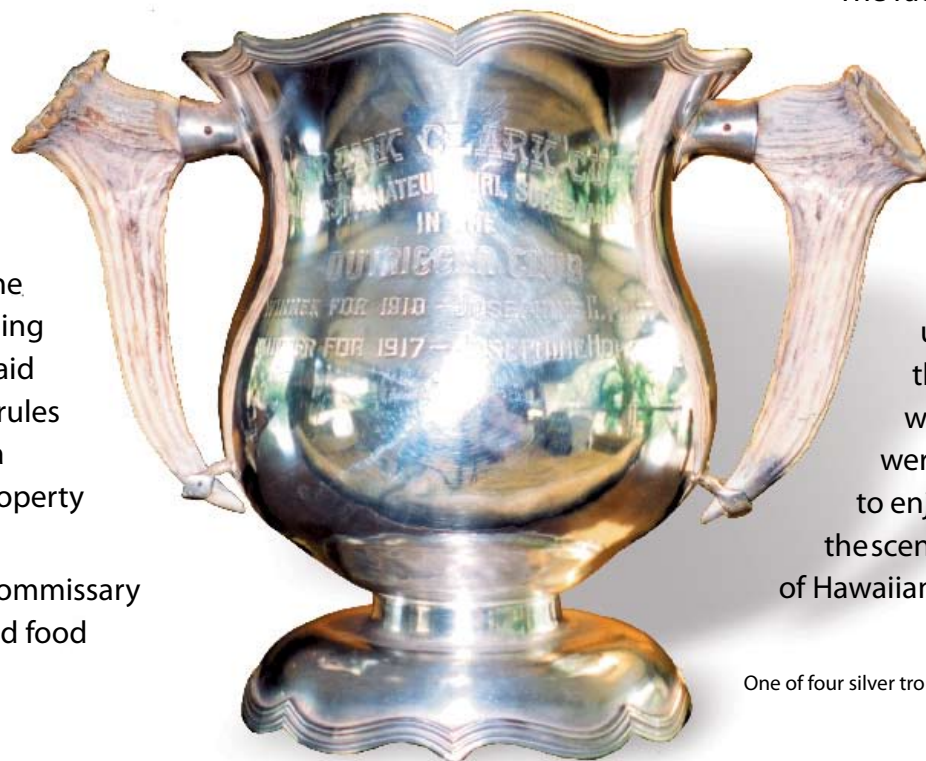
Sasaki opened a small commissary selling a few items of canned food

including baked beans. According to Ronald Higgins' oral history, Sasaki cooked a batch of rice every day and sold it for a nickel a bowl. The combination of baked beans and rice was a popular lunch for many years.

THE CLARK CUPS

During his tour, Ford contacted a cruise line whose ships would be making two stops in Hawai'i early in 1909. He proposed a surfboard contest and canoe races at the Outrigger for the ship's passengers. Frank C. Clark, agent for the cruise line, was so enthusiastic he donated four silver cups as prizes. The Clark Cups, as they would be known, were the first trophies awarded at an Outrigger event.

The races were widely publicized and the expected large turnout materialized as scheduled on January 23, 1909. Unfortunately the ocean was flat, and very little surfing could be done; the sparkling trophies went unclaimed. The following month, the event was repeated; this time waves were bigger and the trophies were awarded. Ford returned in time to enjoy the regatta, and once back on the scene, continued to advance the cause of Hawaiian water sports. His articles about



One of four silver trophies donated by Frank C. Clark.

surfing appeared in the magazines "St. Nicholas," (a popular children's magazine published in New York) and "Collier's Weekly." The publicity was good for surfing, and good for the islands' growing tourist industry.

THE LADIES PUT DOWN ROOTS

Ford envisioned the organization as a club for men and boys, but soon wives, mothers, daughters and sisters were frequenting the Club and family picnics became customary weekend events. In February 1909, a woman's auxiliary was formed, with Julie Judd

Swanzy its first president. The Auxiliary was a separate entity; although the Club provided a ladies bathhouse and use of the premises, the organization was not an official part of the Outrigger. A newspaper article of July 13, 1909 stated: "The new wahine division has been a magnificent success. A surprising number of charming girls get out in the surf every day and have learned to hoe out into the big surf where they



The latest in bathing attire in the early 1900s.

stand on their boards like the most adept male kamaainas." The article also mentioned that "the caretaker has a big kettle whence he pours boiling water to make tea for the ladies after they come in from the water."

DELINQUENCIES CAUSE FINANCIAL PROBLEMS

Operating funds invariably were scarce at the Outrigger, and funds to make needed improvements often unavailable. Although the five-dollar-a-year assessment seems like a meager sum today, apparently it was a financial strain on some members, especially young ones. Collecting dues was difficult; delinquencies mounted, and in late 1909 Outrigger faced its first fiscal crisis. The Club ran short of funds to pay for the women's bathhouse and other improvements nearing completion.

The Women's Auxiliary pitched in and held a supper and ball to raise funds. Several affluent members made outright donations, and others, realizing the precarious state of affairs, paid their dues. Within a few months Outrigger successfully weathered its financial predicament. Hoping to solve the delinquency problem, collection of dues was turned over to the Promotion Committee for an annual fee of \$300. This arrangement continued until 1914.

OUTRIGGER PADDLES IN HONOLULU HARBOR

Outrigger crews paddling on Regatta Day at Honolulu Harbor helped increase interest in outrigger canoeing. In 1909 five teams competed in outrigger races, although the most exciting

events of the day were barge races between the Healanis and Myrtle boat Clubs. In 1910 the Healanis and Myrtles entered crews in canoe races as well as barge races, and Prince Kūhiō brought a crew of Hawaiians from Kona to paddle his famed A.

About this time a young man named George David “Dad” Center, a stalwart of the Myrtle Boat Club, joined the Outrigger. In 1913 “Dad” took on the demanding role of Club Captain, overseeing the Club’s entire athletic program. He retained this position for nearly twenty years.

It would be several years before canoeing replaced barge racing in popularity, but the day was coming. With the loss of Honolulu Harbor as a venue for boat racing, Waikīkī became the Mecca for ocean sports, just as it was in centuries past. And the Outrigger Canoe Club found itself in the center as the major proponent.



George David “Dad” Center, second from right in white suit, took over as Club Captain in 1913. Shown here with Outrigger Canoe Club paddlers.

chapter 5

GROWING PAINS

The next crisis to face Outrigger was one of principle rather than finances. With a hotel on either side, Outrigger sportsmen had frequent requests for surfing lessons or canoe rides and many younger members seized the opportunity to make a few dollars. A number of older men (many had sons on the opposing side) believed that accepting money violated the concept of amateurism, while the younger members believed they should be able to accept money for services rendered. The argument came to a head at the annual meeting on February 16, 1910.

The downtown Commercial Club was packed, and from the first pound of the gavel it was a stormy gathering. At issue was a proposed amendment to article two of the by-laws. It read: "The club shall be open only to amateur membership. No person who in any way contests in professional events, such as a professional paddler, or utilizes canoes for profit shall be entitled to vote or hold office in the club." J. P. Cooke was adamant that the amendment pass, stating it was "better to have no Outrigger Club than to have it turned over to money-makers." John A. McCandless expressed similar views, predicting dire results if the amendment did not pass. He concluded with the ultimatum: "Let us remain amateur or let us go out of existence." Finally a vote was taken; the amendment passed.

While many young men were decidedly unhappy with the outcome, the Club did not disintegrate. However, the matter

was revisited seven months later after the local branch of the Amateur Athletic Union was established. Although surfing and canoeing were not under its jurisdiction, Dr. Erle H. Hand, officer of the local branch of the AAU was called upon to render an opinion regarding the sensitive issue. Dr. Hand ruled that "a distinction should be made between boys owning canoes and receiving cash remuneration at odd times for taking tourists out through the surf, and boys following this pursuit as a livelihood." He reasoned: "The use of club canoes or any club property for individual gain, should be forbidden and no exhibition contests of any kind for purses or financial reward should be allowed, but if a boy chooses to make a few dollars now and then to help keep up his canoe, it is a matter outside of the athletics altogether." Both sides accepted his decision.

DUKE MAKES A SPLASH IN HONOLULU HARBOR

The first event sponsored by the newly formed Hawai'i branch of the AAU was a swimming



Early Outrigger member Duke Kahanamoku became a legend in water sports of Hawai'i.

meet at Honolulu Harbor on Admission Day, August 12, 1911. It marked the first time swimming records in Hawai'i were recorded and officially recognized. The meet also marked the debut of Duke Kahanamoku, who broke two world records at the meet; one stood for fifty years. It was the beginning of an extraordinary career for the young Hawaiian who went on to compete in four Olympics Games and break countless swimming records. His name became a household word throughout the world. After joining the Outrigger in 1917, for the rest of his life Duke was one of its most loyal members.



Duke prepares to dive from seawall adjoining the Outrigger Canoe Club.

KEEPING UP APPEARANCES

The Club's grass houses, dance pavilion with thatched roof, and shady hau tree lānai contributed to the tropical ambience so attractive to both kama'āina and malihini. However, the facilities soon proved inadequate to accommodate the growing membership and large numbers of guests attending social and athletic functions.

The grass houses were in constant need of re-thatching as wind and rain took their tolls on the fragile structures. Maintenance expenses were high. Frequently the suggestion to increase dues arose, only to be met by strenuous objections.

The alternative was yet another fundraiser. A vaudeville show, one-act play, concerts by the Royal Hawaiian Band, surfing movies, and a minstrel performance were some of the entertainment offered to make ends meet. Dances in the pavilion, open to the public, were profitable fund-raisers.

"Chowders" were one of the most popular means of raising money. At first, men held fishing parties and served as chefs. Before long the "chowders" were taken over by the Women's Auxiliary. Huge quantities of thick, ono fish soup were prepared in dozens of kitchens around Honolulu and brought to the Club where they were reheated and served to as many as a thousand patrons in a single afternoon. The "chowders" were usually part of a larger entertainment that included surfing and canoeing

contests followed by moonlight dancing. The admission fee was one dollar.

Despite additional income generated by frequent social events, in January 1911 the newly elected Board of Directors made a decision to raise adult dues to ten dollars a year. Junior members continued to pay five dollars; in 1913 they increased to six dollars.

OUTRIGGER KEEPS ON GROWING

In August 1911 the "Advertiser" reported the Outrigger had the largest number of members of any private club in the islands.

At the time, there were 250 male members and 150 ladies in the auxiliary. By October, the rolls had grown to 500 men and women; a year later, the number doubled. Many new members of both sexes took up surfing and paddling and the number of surfboards and canoes in the waters off Waikiki increased dramatically. In just a few years, Ford's dream surpassed all expectations.



Spectators gather at Honolulu Harbor to watch a swimming meet c. 1910. COUTESY HAWAII STATE ARCHIVES



The new clubhouse provided a large dance floor with ample canoe storage beneath.

chapter 6

THE FIRST REBUILDING

The year 1914 sailed in on a wave of optimism at the Outrigger Canoe Club. For the first time in its history, finances were in good shape, major improvements and maintenance projects completed, and membership at an all-time high.

The previous year the Club's original lease at ten dollars per year had been renegotiated for an additional fifteen years. New terms called for fifty dollars a year for the first five years, increasing to one hundred dollars for the remaining ten. The new lease was affordable and provided a greater sense of security.

On January 24, 1914, the Annual Meeting of the Outrigger Canoe Club was held on the premises for the first time. A larger-than-usual group of members gathered in the dance pavilion to hear President Guy Tuttle announce that the Club was debt free. It was good news for members accustomed to hearing about money shortages. Tuttle predicted continuing success in the coming year.

THE AUXILIARY EXPANDS

The Women's Auxiliary, severely limited by lack of space, had imposed a membership quota and held a long waiting list. When an offer to lease a half-acre parcel at Helumoa, between the Outrigger and Seaside Hotel, for three thousand dollars was received from E. Faxon Bishop, the ladies quickly accepted.

The lease, signed on May 14, 1914, would run until 1925. The auxiliary retained the mauka section and sub-leased the makai portion to the Outrigger for \$1,000. In return, the ladies asked for a lease on the Hau Tree Lānai, already under its jurisdiction. As an alternative, Outrigger suggested the two clubs merge. When a vote by the auxiliary's membership rejected the idea, the leases, as originally discussed, were consummated and plans for new construction went forward.

No one present could have anticipated that world events would soon reshape the continent of Europe, half a world away, or what unexpected catastrophe was in store for the young Club here at home. Within a few months World War I spread like wild fire across the face of Europe; at the Outrigger, a fire caused tremendous damage and unalterably changed its image as a "Little Hawaiian Village."

SMOKE AND ASHES

It was nearly midnight on August 1, 1914, and the weekly dance at the Seaside Hotel was winding down. Suddenly a fire of unknown origin broke out in a bungalow on hotel grounds. The Honolulu Fire Department responded quickly. Aided by men from the Coast Artillery, firefighters worked heroically to extinguish the blaze. Several volunteer firemen rushed to the second floor balcony of the cottage and were forced to jump to the ground, a distance of about twelve feet, when the staircase collapsed in flames.

As giant tongues of fire swept across the smoke-filled sky, the blaze quickly spread, engulfing nearby dressing rooms of the Women's Auxiliary. Within minutes, the thatched roof of the newly rebuilt dance pavilion erupted in flames.

Outrigger caretaker Sasaki battled the raging inferno with a garden hose from the roof of the pavilion until seconds before it collapsed. Sasaki then jumped to the roof of the nearby commissary building, climbing down to throw buckets of water from the lagoon at oncoming flames. Joined by Richard Quinn, chairman of the House Committee who had attended the Seaside dance, Sasaki kept precious canoes and surfboards from sustaining damage.

The following day the "Pacific Commercial Advertiser" described the fire as "one of the most expensive blazes Honolulu has had for some time."

NEW VISIONS FOR THE OUTRIGGER

The Club's directors met with members of the House Committee and Women's Auxiliary the next morning to survey the damage. There was nothing to save; plans to rebuild were essential. Despite the tragedy many directors were far-sighted enough to see an opportunity to improve the quality of life at the Club, both from aesthetic and functional perspectives. Over the years facilities had grown haphazardly, cluttering grounds and eliminating open space. Now appearances as well as operation of the Club could be vastly improved.

The prestigious architectural firm of Ripley and Davis was engaged and plans drawn for a new dance lānai over the lagoon, a modern kitchen to prepare meals, a more attractive entrance to the Club from Kalākaua Avenue, and concrete walkways.



The fire that destroyed most of the Outrigger clubhouse started next door on the premises of its neighbor, the Seaside Hotel. COUTESY HAWAII STATE ARCHIVES



Upgraded club facilities featured an attractive surfboard-shaped sign fronting Kalākaua Avenue.

Paying for the new structures was a major concern, and the Club fell back on its tried and true method of raising money... a “moonlight chowder and dance” to take place as soon as the buildings were completed. Each member was encouraged to sell five tickets at one dollar each.

PLANS PROGRESS

While awaiting design plans, the Club decided to make use of the undamaged floor of the dance pavilion whose roof had been destroyed in the fire. According to Ronald Higgins’ oral history, “they cut the floor into sections and dragged the sections across the lot down onto the top of the beach, and they raised the floor up about ten feet above the beach on pillars or posts and made a lānai up there, and put a roof on top of that, and that became the

first beach lānai with the canoe shed underneath.” Although the reconstructed building was probably intended as a temporary facility, it proved to be such a practical and efficient use of space that it was retained and a similar structure of larger dimensions was constructed adjacent to it. A grass house was retained around the lagoon for ambience rather than usefulness. The popular Hau Tree Lānai was substantially expanded. A long building behind the beachfront pavilions housed dressing rooms, kitchen, commissary, workshop, tool storage, and small meeting room.

CAUSE FOR CELEBRATION!

The party took place on schedule and Outrigger’s new premises were open and ready to welcome an enormous crowd in early afternoon of August 18, 1915. A newspaper article reported that “for nearly three hours, the cooks of the Women’s Auxiliary, aided by perhaps forty others who served, dished up chowder, coffee, rolls, cakes, pineapple and other delectable comestibles to the hungry, well-dressed throng of merrymakers.”

After the last drop of delicious soup was consumed, guests proceeded along the walkway and up the pavilion stairs to the dance floor which measured 45 by 85 feet. They spent the evening dancing to Hawaiian music by “Dude” Miller and his orchestra. (“Dude,” beach boy by day and musician by night, entertained for many years at the Outrigger and Moana Hotel.) With expenses at a minimum, nearly the entire amount realized by ticket sales went directly toward payment of the contractor’s bill. It was a gala night signaling the beginning of a new look and new era for the Outrigger Canoe Club.

THE BIRTH OF BEACH VOLLEYBALL

It was probably a day when the surf was flat and a bunch of fellows were hanging around the Club with nothing to do. According to Ron Higgins' oral history, "Dad" Center went down and bought a couple of volleyballs and a volleyball net and they put the net up temporarily between the surfboard lockers and the canoe shed there parallel to the beach." The game was an instant success and before long a second court was added and the game relocated to a larger area in front of the Hau Tree Lānai. As beach volleyball grew in popularity and many members became expert players, they looked for other teams to compete against. Higgins reminisced: "We didn't have very many other teams to play with. I remember we went down to the Oahu Prison and played the prisoners...only time I was ever in the prison, to tell the truth."

It wasn't long before business men discovered the game, and it proved as popular with them as it was with the younger men.



A group of Outrigger members pose for a photograph on the volleyball court. Duke Kahanamoku is on far right. c. 1915.



Volleyball was an instant hit at the Outrigger with men, women and children participating.

Each afternoon a sizeable group of gentlemen, attired in suits, ties, and hats drove from downtown Honolulu to the Outrigger Canoe Club. They emerged from the locker room in bathing suits and proceeded to the volleyball courts for their daily exercise. Later, a small court was added for children.

Today beach volleyball is a popular sport throughout the world and was introduced as an Olympic sport in 1996.



WORLD WAR I

The bullet fired from the gun of a young Bosnian student that killed Archduke Ferdinand, heir to the throne of Austria-Hungary, on June 28, 1914, is frequently referred to as “the shot heard ‘round the world.” The reverberation was heard even in far-off Hawai‘i where war monopolized newspaper headlines, front-page stories, and radio broadcasts for the next four years.

Due to its strategic location, Honolulu Harbor served as a haven for ships of both Allies and Central Powers. As British and Japanese warships chased German merchant ships across the Pacific, many sought refuge in Honolulu’s neutral harbor.

The United States entered World War I by declaring war on Germany on April 6, 1917. German ships in Honolulu Harbor were immediately confiscated as enemy property and placed in the service of the American

Navy. One of Honolulu’s largest business concerns and agent for several impounded ships was German-owned H. Hackfeld and Company. In 1918 the company and its subsidiaries were reorganized and renamed by the Alien Property Custodian in Washington D.C. In the spirit of patriotism Hackfeld and Company was renamed American Factors and its retail establishment, B. F. Ehlers, Honolulu’s largest department

store, became The Liberty House. A consortium of Alexander & Baldwin, C. Brewer & Co., Castle & Cooke, Matson Navigation Co. and others purchased the assets.

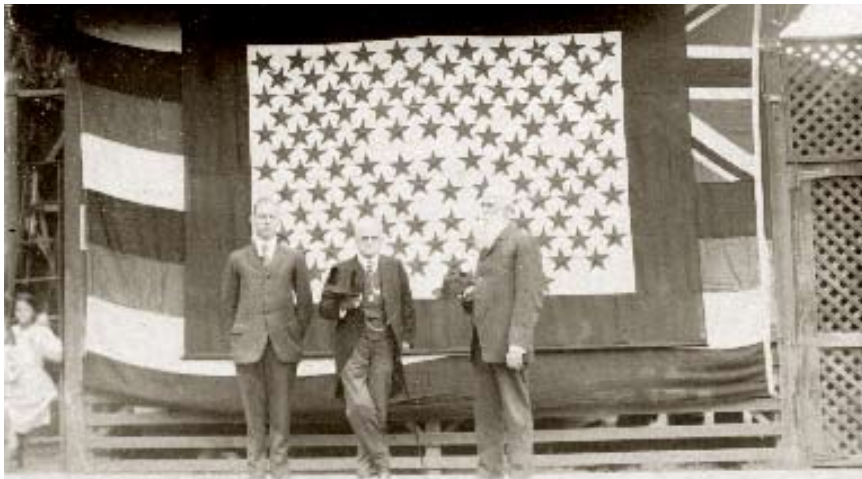
Membership in both Outrigger Canoe Club and the Women’s Auxiliary declined. Many auxiliary members took volunteer jobs to aid the war effort; instead of spending leisure time swimming at Waikiki, the ladies rolled bandages for the Red Cross.



A flag with names of Outrigger members serving in the armed forces was displayed in the clubhouse during World War I.

Other members joined the National Guard or the newly established Naval Militia. Scores of younger members enlisted in the armed forces or were eventually drafted and sent overseas. Others, including future Club President George W. H. Barnhart, and Francis Bowers, were stationed in Hawai'i. Barnhart, commissioned a Lieutenant, was appointed Commandant of the Students' Army Training Corps and posted to the College of Hawaii. In his oral history, Bowers relates how he joined the Army. " ... World War I started up and someone played the band and someone waved the flag, and I ran away from school and enlisted." He spent the next thirteen months at Schofield Barracks.

When a War Relief Committee was established, three of the six members were charter members of the Outrigger: chairman William R. Castle, Sanford B. Dole, and Wallace Rider Farrington. (The latter two served as Territorial governors and presidents of the Club.) In 1918 when the War Relief Committee



At a ceremony on the war's first anniversary, territorial Governor Lucius E. Pinkham (center) presented the flag to Outrigger President Ernest T. Chase (left) and past President Sanford B. Dole. (right).

evolved into a chapter of the American Red Cross, Outrigger charter member Henry R. Macfarlane, Jr. served as acting secretary of the Hawai'i chapter.

Outrigger did its share of entertaining troops; service men were invited to use the Club's canoes and military units put together volleyball teams that played at the Club.

Ladies of the Women's Auxiliary worked for months on a flag listing names of members serving in the armed forces. Wives, mothers, sisters and sweethearts embroidered names on stars and each was sewn to the flag. When it was completed, 130 stars adorned the banner.

A special ceremony was held on Club grounds on the first anniversary of the declaration of war. The high point was presentation of the flag by Governor Lucius E. Pinkham. It was accepted on behalf of the Outrigger by President Ernest T. Chase and Past President Sanford B. Dole. For the war's duration, the banner was prominently displayed in the clubhouse.

FIRST ANNUAL REGATTA AT THE OCC

Despite the war, Outrigger Canoe Club sponsored a month-long regatta at Waikiki in November, 1917. It featured swimming, diving, body surfing, board surfing, canoe paddling and canoe sailing races held on four consecutive weekends. When Queen Lili'uokalani died on November 11, activities were postponed. Billed as "Outrigger Canoe Club's First Annual Regatta," it was intended to be a yearly event. A members-only contest marked opening day with a one-and-a-half-mile swimming race from Castle Point to the Club. The race signaled the first

time in Hawai'i's recorded history that a long distance open-ocean swimming race was held at Waikiki. The winner was Duke Kahanamoku.

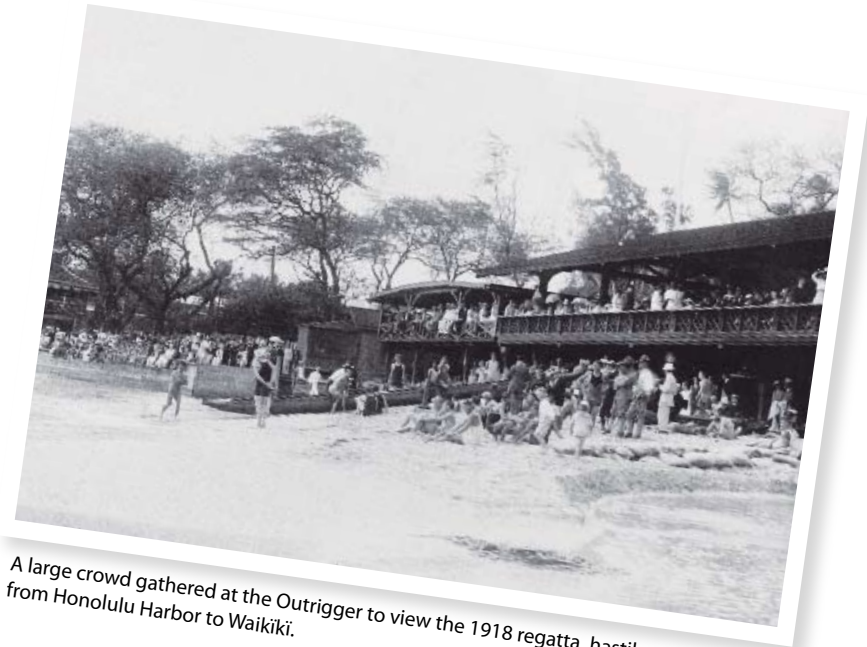
The regatta ended on December 1st with a dance and "chowder." While it failed to become a Club tradition, the one-and-a-half mile open water swimming event, now known as Castle Swim, has survived intermittently to the present time.

OUTRIGGER SAVES THE DAY!

Wartime restrictions in Honolulu Harbor caused cancellation of the 1918 Regatta Day barge races, disappointing thousands of avid rowing fans. The "Pacific Commercial Advertiser" printed a large editorial on September 19 urging: "...that Regatta Day not go into discard in Honolulu." The article stressed that "Honolulu Harbor is not the only place where boat races and such other aquatic stunts as make up a Regatta Day program can be held," asking, "What is the matter with Waikiki?"

Henry Asch, "Dad" Center, and other Outrigger members immediately took up the challenge. With just a few days to organize, they put together a program of canoe and surfboard paddling races. Outrigger's spur-of-the-moment celebration drew thousands of people and high praise from the "Advertiser" for saving the day. It gave accolades to the many "live and wide-awake Outrigger members...who bestirred themselves and did not let the seaweed grow under their soles."

"Canoe and Surfboard Events at the Beach Yesterday Pleased Holiday Crowd" was the caption of an "Advertiser" article the following day. It described events as "exciting" and the entire day's activities an "unqualified success." It mentioned



A large crowd gathered at the Outrigger to view the 1918 regatta, hastily moved from Honolulu Harbor to Waikiki.

the "monster crowd" in the pavilion that enjoyed dancing to "Dude" Miller's Hawaiian quintet.

OUTRIGGER FEELS EFFECTS OF WAR

When the armistice was signed on November 11, 1918, Outrigger was in good physical and financial condition. At the Outrigger Canoe Club's Annual Meeting, held at the Library of Hawai'i in July of 1919, reference was made to a "greatly decreased membership due to the war." The rolls included 576 senior members, 86 junior members, 55 absent members and 56 absent service members. Nevertheless, the Club had paid off a deficit, made repairs, built a small office, placed \$550 in a "sinking fund," and ended the fiscal year with \$1,096.21 in the bank.





Dredging the Ala Wai Canal was a monumental undertaking that took years of planning and execution. COUTESY HAWAII STATE ARCHIVES

chapter 8

RECLAIMING WAIKIKI

Over the years Waikīkī Beach had narrowed considerably due to sand removal, erosion, sea walls, and structures built close to the water's edge. Water flowing from the mountain valleys of Mākiki, Mānoa, and Pālolo inundated the lowlands before rejoining three streams that flowed to the ocean. One of them, 'Apuakēhau, ended in the lagoon on the grounds of the Outrigger Canoe Club. During torrential rains, mud and noxious debris overflowed, entering the ocean and contaminating the pristine waters with foul, smelly sediment that often remained for weeks.

Mauka of Kalākaua Avenue, approximately eighty-five percent of present day Waikīkī was under water. After the introduction of the pesky mosquito to the islands, these swamplands became an ideal breeding place, posing a serious health hazard.

In ancient Hawai'i, these wetlands were used for growing kalo and stocking fish. By 1900 the kalo fields and fish ponds had been replaced by rice fields and duck ponds. As far back as 1905, future governor Lucius Pinkham, then president of the Territorial Board of Health, deplored Waikīkī's sorry condition. His plan to construct a lagoon around Waikīkī to divert water was favorably received but since it involved enormous expense, nothing came of it. When Pinkham was appointed governor in 1913, promoting the reclamation of

Waikīkī was an important part of his agenda. His successor, Charles J. McCarthy, continued his efforts. Years of planning and engineering studies resulted in a two-mile waterway emptying into the ocean at what is now Ala Wai Small Boat Harbor. The acquisition of more than 160 acres was necessary before the project could commence. Hundreds of landowners were involved; title searches, condemnation proceedings, land sales and exchanges took several years. It was not until early 1921 that Hawaiian Dredging Company began to excavate. The dredged material was used to fill land for miles around. When it appeared there was insufficient material, the canal was widened to produce more. Coral beds in front of the Outrigger (the bane of swimmers for years) were dredged and used as additional fill. Streams that polluted the ocean along Waikīkī Beach now flowed into the canal. Named Ala Wai, the waterway reclaimed more than 700 acres of valuable land and increased property values by 800% overnight. Before long, the area was turned into a residential district as streets were laid out and dozens of homes and apartments built. The Outrigger's lagoon could now be filled, providing additional land for expansion.

The Waikīkī Reclamation Project was a monumental undertaking that indelibly changed the face of Waikīkī and greatly impacted the future of the Outrigger Canoe Club.





Seven Outrigger members participated in the 1920 Olympics in Antwerp, Belgium. Left to right: Ludy Langer, Helen Moses, Duke Kahanamoku, Coach "Dad" Center, Warren Kealoha, Pua Kealoha and Bill Harris.



Members of the Waikiki Beach Patrol.



Left to right: Outstanding Outrigger relay team: Bea Dowsett, Gerd Hiorth, Ruth Scudder and Josephine Hopkins.

chapter 9

EARLY OUTRIGGER SPORTS

During the early 1920s, Outrigger developed outstanding teams in non-aquatic sports including volleyball, football, baseball, soccer, basketball, and track and field. Opponents were military teams, high schools, the College of Hawai'i, and Pālama Settlement.

VOLLEYBALL'S FOR EVERYONE

In the 1920s and 1930s Outrigger fielded volleyball teams and sponsored local tournaments, seeking competitors wherever they could find them. Inter-club tournaments were popular and continue to this day. During the months before and after paddling season, young and old, men, women, and kids of all ages flocked to the courts for fun and recreation as well as serious competition.

One of the most coveted titles was that of Outrigger Doubles Champions. At a Club tournament first held in 1925, "Dad" Center and Sam Fuller took the honors; the tournament is still an annual event.

YEA TEAM!

A strong football rivalry developed between Outrigger and the Waikiki Team, a group organized and coached by local sportsman and owner of Schuman Carriage, Gustav "Scotty" Schuman. Records of the two teams were so close that by popular demand a special game was played on New

Year's Day, 1920. At Moili'ili Field, before a crowd of several thousand spectators, the final game of an exciting season was a disappointment. "The Pacific Commercial's" sub-caption the following day read: "Too much New Year's Celebration Takes Pep Out of Players." Outrigger lost the game 10 to 0.

Coached by member Dr. Paul Withington (former coach at Harvard and the University of Wisconsin) the football team had better luck in 1921 when it played the University of Nevada. After an exciting rivalry between Outrigger, Waikiki,



Outrigger football team. Early 1920s.



Pālama and the newly established University of Hawai'i, the season closed in mid-December with all four teams tied with one loss each. The following weekend, Outrigger defeated University of Hawai'i in a play-off game, clinching a chance to play the mainland team on New Year's Day. Outrigger member and former all-American Harvard tackle, Atherton Gilman, played. While they didn't win, the Outrigger team held its opponents to a scoreless tie. The "Advertiser" proclaimed it "one of the finest, if not the finest, football game ever staged in the Hawaiian Islands."

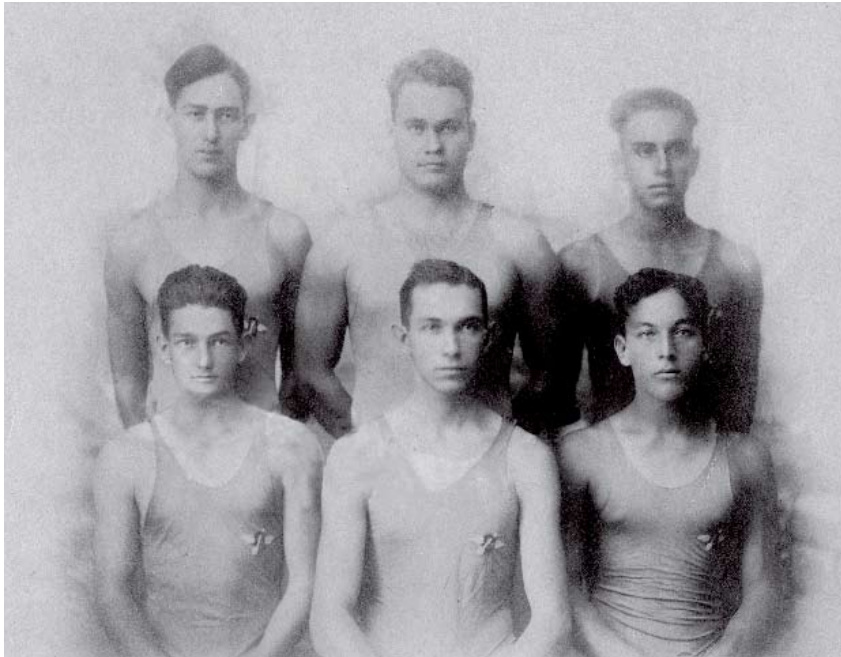
THEY "CRAWLED" TO VICTORY

Swimming was a major sport in Hawai'i, popularized by the phenomenal success of Duke Kahanamoku, gold medallist in the summer Olympic Games of 1912 in Stockholm, Sweden.



Duke and Coach "Dad" Center put Hawai'i on the map at the 1912 Stockholm Olympics.

↪ Lei bedecked Duke Kahanamoku departs for Stockholm, Sweden, where he won an Olympic gold medal.



Outrigger 600 yard relay team. Left to right, front: M. Harvey, F. Turner, A. E. "Toots" Minevielle. Back row: A. G. Harris, W. W. Harris, Jr., A. Mackinney. 1919.

Although the 1916 games were cancelled due to World War I, Duke was still in his prime in 1920, and again won a gold medal in the 100-meter freestyle in Antwerp, Belgium, breaking his previous record. At the 1924 Olympics in Paris, France, at the age of 34, he was nosed out by young Johnny Weissmuller and came in second.

Swimming meets, regulated by the AAU, were frequently held at the Alakea Street slip. Coal barges marked the start and finish of the races; distances between were carefully measured, and times accurately recorded. Practice sessions were a different matter as commercial activity took over the harbor during the week, and few swimming pools existed in Honolulu. Swimmers

trained mainly at the Central YMCA on Hotel and Alakea streets, and Punahou School.

The Outrigger Canoe Club produced many excellent swimmers. "Dad" Center coached the U. S. Olympic swim team in 1920 when Duke Kahanamoku set a world record in the 100-meter men's freestyle event. Gold medallist Helen Moses Cassidy and William Harris, who won a bronze, were Outrigger members competing in the games in Antwerp, Belgium.

Another outstanding swimmer who excelled under "Dad"'s tutelage was Mariechen Wehseleau Jackson. A Punahou student,



Olympic gold medalist Mariechen Wehseleau was one of "Dad" Center's exceptional swimmers.



Mariechen Wehselau was an expert surfer as well as swimmer.

Mariechen was misdiagnosed with a heart murmur and not allowed to participate in the school's physical education program. Instead, she joined the Outrigger where "Dad" taught her to swim and surf. Mariechen made the U. S. Olympic Swimming Team and competed in the 1924 games in Paris, France, earning both gold and silver medals.

In meets held at Honolulu Harbor or the YMCA, Josephine Hopkins Garner, Blanche Fernandes, Helen Martin, Marion Dowsett, Ruth Wayson Stacker, Lillie Bowmer Mackenzie, and Ruth Scudder Gilmar, all of whom trained under "Dad," swam for Outrigger and were among Hawai'i's top women athletes. During the early 1920s Lillie Bowmer held three world swimming records.

When Australia's top women swimmers passed through Honolulu in the summer of 1918, the Women's Auxiliary, in conjunction with the AAU, sponsored a meet which pitted wahine from "Down Under" against Outrigger's finest female swimmers. Auxiliary President Julie Judd Swanzy donated a perpetual silver trophy. Mariechen Wehselau won the trophy four consecutive years, 1921-1925.



UNCERTAIN TIMES

During the early 1920s, spurred by a booming post-war economy, the number of visitors to Hawai'i increased dramatically. Lodging facilities were insufficient to accommodate the growing numbers, especially in Waikiki. In 1918 the Moana Hotel added a concrete wing at each side of its main wooden structure, doubling the number of rooms. Matson



To accommodate the growing tourist trade, concrete wings were added to both sides of the Moana Hotel in 1918.



S.S. Malolo was added to the Matson fleet in 1925.

Navigation Company added ships to its fleet including the luxurious S. S. Malolo. Completed in 1925, the modern ocean liner boasted 650 cabins and was acclaimed the fastest ship in the Pacific.

Farsighted Outrigger Canoe Club members recognized the precariousness of the Club's hold on its increasingly valuable location. In 1922 it made a proposal to Queen Emma Estate trustee Bruce Cartwright to buy the land in fee simple. Final decision lay with directors of Queen's Hospital, the estate's major beneficiary; they refused to consider the sale of any estate



The Seaside Hotel as seen from Kalākaua Avenue.

land. After months of negotiating, the Club surrendered its lease in 1923 in favor of a new one expiring in 1938 at a lease rent of \$150 per month.

As expiration of the Seaside Hotel's lease approached, Bishop Estate put the property out for bid. The Women's Auxiliary's lease with Bishop Estate was also close to expiration. (They had sub-leased a portion to Outrigger.)

In early 1925, the Territorial Hotel Company (owner of the Moana and Seaside hotels) was restructured, and the new company successfully bid on the Seaside property. After consummating a fifty-year lease, it announced plans to build a world-class hotel catering to wealthy clientele. Outrigger members were shocked to learn the lease included land under the pavilion and bathhouses of the Women's Auxiliary and Outrigger Canoe Club. The hotel company met with officers of the two clubs in mid-July, advising them that the Clubs' buildings must be removed by August 6.

As only Bishop Estate land was affected, the pavilion could be relocated on Queen Emma Estate land. However, because the bathhouses could not be moved, rebuilding was required. These improvements would cost far more money than the Club's resources could provide. Outrigger president, Joseph Rider Farrington sent out a "call to action" consisting of a strong plea for contributions toward the estimated \$30,000 moving, remodeling, and building expenses.

Members responded generously to President Farrington's plea. Not only did individuals contribute, several major companies and foundations offered financial assistance. The Territorial Hotel Co. proffered one thousand dollars and the Women's Auxiliary raised two thousand. Within weeks, the goal was met and renowned architect Hart Wood commissioned to design new bathhouses. The lagoon would be filled, providing additional space.

THE PINK PALACE

Meanwhile, plans for the new hotel moved forward. Castle & Cooke, a major stockholder in the Territorial Hotel Co., pledged \$200,000 toward the estimated cost of \$2,000,000. (The hotel ultimately cost nearly \$4,000,000.) Construction of the Royal Hawaiian Hotel began on October 11, 1925 and was completed in eighteen months. A New York architectural firm designed the hotel in a mixture of Spanish, Moorish, and California-mission style architecture, complete with cupolas and belfries. Twelve acres of surrounding grounds were transformed into sweeping lawns and magnificent tropical gardens.

COPING WITH CRISIS

Next door, Outrigger Canoe Club directors worked diligently to vacate the Bishop Estate property while erecting new facilities. Perhaps because of time constraints, a misunderstanding occurred between Outrigger and the Auxiliary. Construction was underway when the ladies discovered their new bathhouse was totally inadequate. Since costly plumbing was installed, substantial changes were impossible.

Faced with their own crisis, the ladies sought an alternative. Most promising was an oddly shaped half-acre parcel belonging to Bishop Estate on the Diamond Head side of the Club. Although a lease was



The luxurious Royal Hawaiian Hotel, dubbed "The Pink Palace," attracted a wealthy clientele from around the world.



available, the rent proposed was beyond the auxiliary's means. When other options failed to materialize, the women signed a twenty-five year lease for a portion of the property. They planned a new clubhouse on this 9,583 square foot parcel called Uluniu, and requested their two thousand dollar donation to the Outrigger be returned. The men's club proposed instead that the auxiliary disband and members join the Outrigger for only the amount of dues remaining in the fiscal year. When the suggestion was rejected, Outrigger requested the auxiliary change its name to more accurately portray its independent status. An agreement was reached in which the ladies relinquished their lease on the Hau Tree Lānai; Outrigger returned their \$2000.

TIES ARE BROKEN

At its annual meeting on February 16, 1926, the Women's Auxiliary of the Outrigger Canoe Club ceased to exist, replaced

by the Uluniu Women's Swimming Club. A major event was the retirement of President Julie Judd Swanzy, founder and guiding light for seventeen years. Before turning over the reins to her successor, Mrs. Alfred L. (Ethelinda Schaefer) Castle, Mrs. Swanzy announced sufficient money had been raised and construction of a new clubhouse would begin soon.

LADIES MAY APPLY

That same month the Outrigger Canoe Club held a special meeting and a motion was passed to delete the word "male" as a membership requirement. Henceforth "any person of good moral character and reputation" would be eligible. However, women members were not allowed to vote.

THE NEW OUTRIGGER TAKES SHAPE

The new club design placed the pavilion back from the beach and new bathhouses were constructed under it. With additional land created by the filled lagoon, parking spaces were located on the premises for the first time. A major fundraising effort was necessary to finance the improvements. A letter, signed by the Board of Directors, appeared in the "Honolulu Advertiser" on April 26, 1923, inviting the public to a fair on the Club's grounds. Proceeds from the sale of a variety of foods and "surf parties" conducted by "Dad" Center were earmarked to reduce the Club's debt of approximately two thousand dollars. The fair was a great success, giving the Club temporary financial relief.

A NEW NEIGHBOR

The grand opening celebration of the Royal Hawaiian Hotel on February 1st, 1927, was a major social event. Twelve hundred



Uluniu Women's Swimming Club succeeded the Women's Auxiliary of the Outrigger Canoe Club in 1926.

elegantly dressed guests, including movie stars, business moguls, military officers, and government officials converged on the lavishly furnished "Pink Palace" for an evening of glittering grandeur. For days the newspapers found little else to write about and their praise of the magnificent Royal was boundless. Minute details were listed including 25,000 feet of carpeting, 450 telephones, 100,000 feet of telephone wire, 6,000 electrical outlets, 950 circuits and 400 bedrooms. A theater-ballroom, called The Regency Room, was decorated with images of barges floating down the Nile. Rugs from Czechoslovakia, Tunisia, Holland and Persia covered tiled floors of the grand lobby. A staff of 300 included ninety-five waiters to serve gourmet meals prepared by a kitchen staff of sixty.

Outrigger's neighborhood had assumed an upscale tone; Waikiki now was a glamorous vacation destination promoted throughout the world; the rich and famous flocked to its shores.

If Outrigger members had misgivings about their glamorous new neighbors, they were quickly put to rest. The visitors, as enchanted with Hawai'i's water sports as the less affluent, clamored for surfing lessons and outrigger canoe rides. Beach activities reached a new high. As the Hawaiian economy boomed, the Outrigger Canoe Club sailed in fair winds.

THE GREAT DEPRESSION

The grand era of prosperity came to an abrupt halt with the crash of the American stock market on October 29, 1929. Hawai'i, not as hard-hit as the mainland, nevertheless felt effects of the national depression. Occupancy rates at the Royal Hawaiian dropped from a high of 22,000 guests in 1929 to 10,000 in 1932

and 1933. The Outrigger, as well as most private clubs in the islands, felt the impact directly. Many members were delinquent in dues; others simply resigned. Applications for membership reached an all-time low despite the Club's reducing its initiation fee to ten dollars.

Outrigger directors sat helplessly as the Club's meager financial resources dwindled and facilities, for lack of maintenance, deteriorated. Long-time member Bill Barnhart remembers dinner table talk in the 1930s when his father, George H. William Barnhart, served on the Board of Directors. He often bemoaned the sorry condition of the Club's buildings. Termite damage and dry rot had taken their toll and there were no funds to repair them. With a sizeable deficit, the Club ended the year on the verge of the most serious financial crisis it had yet encountered.

SWIMMING ALONG

Meanwhile, Hawaiian water sports increased in popularity throughout the islands. Surfboard and swimming races in the Ala Wai Canal and Waikiki Beach were popular events. The open-ocean one-and-a-half-mile Castle Swim drew scores of entrants. Regattas in Honolulu Harbor delighted rowing fans. Swimming meets at the YMCA, Punahou School and Honolulu Harbor attracted some of the world's top aquatic stars including Johnny Weissmuller and Gertrude Ederle. When the Waikiki War Memorial Natatorium opened in 1927, its 100 x 40 meter salt-water pool became a popular venue for competitive swimming. Outrigger members participated in all events.



WAIKĪKĪ BEACH PATROL

In the early 1930s, commercial activity at Waikīkī grew haphazardly. From Gray's Beach at the Halekulani to Kūhiō Beach at the Diamond Head end, dozens of beach boys offered umbrellas, chairs, canoe rides, lomilomi, swimming and surfing lessons. Hotels, as well as the business community, believed matters were getting out of hand as there were no rules or regulations governing these services.

Outrigger president Lorrin Thurston met with a number of businessmen to discuss possible remedies. The result was an appropriation of \$5,000 to purchase all privately-owned beach equipment from individual entrepreneurs and form one organization to provide services.

Headed by William J. "Bill" Mullahey, the Waikīkī Beach Patrol emerged in 1934. When Mullahey left to join Pan American Airways, Sally Hale took over and remained until

Front: Freckles Lyons, John D. Kaupiko, Fran Telles, unidentified, Harold "Dope" Yap. Back: Curly Cornwell, Charlie Amalu, George Perry, Toots Minvielle, Willie Whittle.



Duke Kahanamoku, unidentified, Panama Dave, Joe Minor, Curly Cornwell, Charles Amalu, Joe Guerrero.



Wally Smith and Pua Kealoha.

Sally Hale makes Shirley Temple an honorary member of the Waikīkī Beach Patrol.



Sam Steamboat Mokuahi, Sally Hale, Brucie Soule, Ronnie Sabot. 1956.



The Beach Patrol's Sally Hale gives Bing Crosby a canoe ride.

World War II. Headquartered at the Outrigger, the Beach Patrol attracted many of Hawai'i's famed beach boys including William "Chick" Daniels, Baldwin "Blue" Makua, "Panama Dave" Baptiste, Auwae Noa Kepoikai "Splash" Lyons, Sr., Alan "Turkey" Love, Sam "Steamboat" Mokuahi, Sr., and Simeon "Kalākaua" Aylett. Shirley Temple was given the title of honorary captain.

The rich and famous, movie stars and celebrities were attracted by the beach boys colorful personalities and athletic

and musical abilities. The Waikiki Beach Patrol paid rent to the Outrigger Canoe Club, providing an additional source of income; it also made the Club famous as the home of Waikiki's legendary beach boys.

During World War II, Sally Hale and many Beach Patrol members joined the armed services or took jobs in the defense industry.



Chick Daniels of the Beach Patrol.

Front: Charley Amalu, John D. Kaupiko, Gay Harris, Jimmy Hakuole, unidentified. Back: Yabu Taylor, Vic Kahn, Ernest Stenberg, Curt Lesser, Boss Makua.



New Beach Boy uniforms, 1935: Johnny Makua, Colgate, Panama Dave, Ted Waters, Chick Daniels, Curly Cornwell, Pua Kealoha, Sally Hale, Joe Miner.



Front: Joe Wright, David Malo, Rabbit Kekai, Kuko. Back: Harry Robello, Menehune.



Crowds gather at Napo'opo'o Point overlooking Kealakekua Bay to watch the first Kona Regatta on July 22, 1933. COUTESY BISHOP MUSEUM

THE KONA REGATTAS

The first regatta devoted exclusively to outrigger canoe racing was held at Kealahou Bay on the Big Island's Kona coast celebrating the completion of Māmalahoa Highway. Contactor E. E. Black, whose firm built the highway, asked Outrigger member Lorrin P. Thurston for suggestions on how to celebrate the event. After conferring with "Dad" Center and others, Thurston proposed the idea of canoe races. When his suggestion was adopted, Thurston solicited donations to pay for medals from prominent O'ahu residents including Princess Abigail Kawananakoa, George and Francis I'i Brown, and Harold K. L. Castle. Kona sportsmen Julian Yates, Louis Macfarlane, and Eugene Kaupiko eagerly promoted the event.

Called the Interisland Championship of Outrigger Canoe Racing, the regatta, held on July 22, 1933, included three crews from O'ahu: Outrigger Canoe Club, coached by "Dad" Center; Hui Nalu, coached by Duke Kahanamoku; and Queen's Surf Club, coached by Charles Amalu.

The day was proclaimed a holiday by Governor Lawrence M. Judd who traveled with many of the territory's dignitaries to Hawai'i for the event. For weeks, preparations were reported daily in the

newspapers. Interisland Steam Navigation Co. offered special excursion rates aboard the S.S. Wai'ale'ale. Within days the ship was fully booked.

Departure day for the canoes drew a tremendous crowd to Waikiki where hundreds lined the beach as crews assembled in



Outrigger paddlers eager to compete in the second Interisland Championship of Outrigger Canoe Racing at Kailua Bay on the Big Island's Kona Coast. 1934.



Winning Outrigger Junior Six-man crew relaxes on deck of Coast Guard ship Itasca returning from Kealakekua, August 1933. Left to right: Jack Fraser, Dick Burkland, Reynolds Burkland, Dick Bechert, Herb Jordon, Campbell Stevenson.

front of the Outrigger, attired in new paddling uniforms. After a photo session and practice spin, they paddled to Honolulu Harbor where the canoes were loaded aboard the S.S. Humu'ula.

The canoe races and accompanying activities were hailed in the

newspapers as "Kona's busiest time in history." Interest in the races was so great that Honolulu radio station KGU broadcast the entire three-hour event to O'ahu by short-wave radio, making broadcasting history as the longest short-wave broadcast from a neighboring island to Honolulu. The station's top announcer, Webley Edwards, and "Honolulu Advertiser" sports writer Red McQueen (both Outrigger members) described the colorful scene. Close races and spectacular finishes brought roars from thousands along the beach. Outrigger won by twenty points.

No sooner had the event ended than plans were underway for a repeat performance. It was a milestone in the history of outrigger canoeing. The Outrigger Canoe Club had been formed exactly twenty-five years earlier, and during that time a nearly extinct sport had not only been revived, it was restored to its rightful place as one of the islands most popular athletic activities.

RETURN TO KONA

The following August the regatta was moved from Kealakekua

to Kona's Kailua Bay, drawing an estimated crowd of over twenty thousand "...packed like fish eggs in a caviar can from Napoopoo almost to Captain Cook's monument," reported the "Honolulu Advertiser." The newly organized Kailua Canoe Club, with former Outrigger paddler "Ernie" Cook as stroke, won every race except one. According to the "Advertiser" article, "Kailua's crews ...went galloping through the water today like humuhumunukunukuapuaas being chased by a shark." "Ernie" Cook was hero of the day.

THE LAST BIG KONA REGATTA

The 1935 race was a one-sided victory for the crew from the little fishing village of Hönaunau, coached by avid Kona sportsman Julian Yates. (In 1952, the Hawaiian Canoe Racing Championships were named in his honor.) The Outrigger team refused to wallow in defeat; at the victory party that evening at Kona Inn, "Dad" Center brought the house down dancing hula to the musical accompaniment of Sam Kahanamoku and Charlie Amalu.

THE MOVE TO HONOLULU HARBOR

No written record explains why the Kona Regatta was discontinued. The Interisland Canoe Paddling Championship races of 1936 were held on O'ahu at Honolulu Harbor on June 11, Kamehameha Day.

Outrigger canoeing appeared to go into a period of decline in the late thirties, perhaps in part because the Outrigger Canoe Club was embroiled in its struggle for survival.



OUTRIGGER COMES THROUGH

In 1937, one year before Outrigger's lease expired, Bishop Estate and the Estate of Queen Emma negotiated a land trade. The exchange gave ownership of the Uluniu land next to the Moana Hotel to Queen Emma Estate; Bishop Estate acquired land on the 'Ewa side, where Outrigger's canoe sheds and pavilion were located.

When the Queen's estate declined to continue the lease with Uluniu, due to expire the following year, Bishop Estate offered comparable property on the 'Ewa side of the Outrigger, offering to pay costs of moving the clubhouse.

With land issues decided, Outrigger focused on its deteriorating financial situation. Buildings were in a sorry state and the termite-infested dance pavilion was condemned by the territory's Building Department. Although the land exchange enlarged the Club's grounds providing room for expansion, the entire facility required rebuilding. Any plan the directors developed was beyond the Club's ability to finance. Queen Emma Estate was willing to renew the lease for twenty-five years, with a lease rent increase from \$250 per month to \$1000. The Outrigger faced yet another financial crisis, by far the most serious in its thirty years' existence.

NEW FACES ON THE SCENE

In 1937 long-time member Walter J. Macfarlane ("Walter

Mac" as he was familiarly known) was elected to the Board of Directors and chosen to serve as president. A young man of boundless energy, creative ideas, and optimistic attitude, he infused new enthusiasm into the Board as it faced seemingly insurmountable obstacles. Struggling to find a solution, Board members submitted several plans; each was discussed and dismissed as unworkable. As a last resort, Macfarlane asked assistance from Hawaiian Properties, Inc., owner of the Moana and Royal Hawaiian Hotels. (Territorial Hotel Co. had been restructured and replaced by Hawaiian Properties with Matson Navigation as prime shareholder.) The Club had always maintained a cordial relationship with the hotels, providing invaluable services to their guests. Macfarlane worked closely



Walter Macfarlane took over as president of the Outrigger Canoe Club in 1937 and saw it through stormy times.

with hotel owners and their combined efforts resulted in a win-win plan. The hotel company agreed to lease the entire 63,000 square feet of Outrigger property from Queen Emma Estate for \$12,000 per year for 25 years. Subsequently, it sub-leased 46,000 square feet to Outrigger for \$300 a month for the first five years; \$400 per month for the next ten;



"Walter Mac" rides a wave off Waikiki.

during the final ten years, payment would escalate to \$500. To make it financially profitable, Hawaiian properties subleased the remaining 17,000 square feet, including 110 feet of street frontage on Kalākaua Avenue, to commercial interests. The lease stipulated Outrigger discontinue renting its pavilion for dances and the dilapidated pavilion be removed by May 1, 1939.

This allowed nearly two years for the Club to devise a plan.

Outrigger directors now turned their attention to the physical structure. Several options were discussed; even the least expensive was unaffordable. Borrowing money was out of the question; a few dilapidated buildings were the Club's only collateral.

Over the following year one idea after another was discussed and dismissed as unworkable until at last a sound, realistic, solution developed. The Club would issue \$90,000 in bonds with a principal value of \$50 each, maturing in 1959 and paying five percent interest. To provide subscribers security for their investment, the Board of Directors would be restructured with several members representing bondholders; the Club would be

prohibited from incurring more than \$20,000 in additional debt without permission of seventy-five percent of the bondholders. In order to implement the plan, the Club's charter and bylaws would be amended.

The plan was presented to the members at a special meeting held in the Chamber of Commerce office in the Dillingham Building on Bishop Street on July 28, 1939. Macfarlane worked diligently to prepare members for the innovative and unprecedented undertaking. He did his job well; the votes were unanimous in favor of issuing bonds and amending the charter and bylaws.

Re-elected to the Board the following year, Macfarlane continued as president. Others elected were: George "Dad" Center, Samuel Fuller, Duke Kahanamoku, James B. Mann, Harrison R. Cooke, Henry P. Faye, Leslie A. Hicks and Thomas G. Singlehurst. At this crucial time in the Club's history it is fortunate that extremely competent men were willing to assume demanding roles requiring enormous amounts of time and energy. Among them were two akamai men with exceptional financial expertise: treasurer Thomas Singlehurst, vice president and treasurer of Bishop Trust Company, and Leslie A. Hicks, chairman of the Finance Committee, whose credentials included his position as director, treasurer, general manager, and vice president of Hawaiian Electric Company.

NEW MEMBERS NEEDED

With membership solidly behind it, the Board of Directors consolidated plans to rebuild the Club's physical plant and restructure its membership, establishing more categories

appealing to a larger number of people. At the time, senior men were the only ones with voting privileges. One of the changes gave voting rights to women.

A NEW VISION

When legal details were worked out, an aggressive sales promotion was launched and a sales committee established. At a “kick-off” luncheon at the downtown Alexander Young Hotel, members were urged to buy bonds and non-members who purchased bonds encouraged to join. President Macfarlane was one of the top salesmen. In an oral history, his sister, Muriel Flanders, recalled, “He approached all his friends and family and tried to sell them bonds...he sold my mother five, I think.”

In his oral history, Wilmer “Bill” Morris recalls how he happened to join the Outrigger. “In 1940, while I was still at Punahou, they were having a drive for money for the Club and Walter Macfarlane and Herman Von Holt came up to see my grandmother. (Martha Holmes Dowsett.) ‘Hello, Aunt Martha, how are you? We want you to join the Outrigger.’ ‘I’ve never been to the beach in my life and I’m not starting out at my age,’ she replied.” Macfarlane’s persistence paid off when he finally asked, “What about your mo’opuna?” “As I walked in the room,” Bill remembers, she asked: “How much for him?” “I think it was ten dollars and dues were fifty cents a month.” Morris has been a member ever since. The initial sales effort raised \$26,000.

THE WAITING GAME

On December 15, 1939 Macfarlane announced the bank account held \$27,890; \$21,850 more was promised and construction could

proceed. Charles Dickey, one of Hawai‘i’s top architects, was selected to design the modern plant. The Board awarded the contracting job to Ralph Woolley on condition he subscribe to \$10,000 in bonds.

Contracts with the architect and contractor were signed on June 25, 1940; work began in early July. Existing buildings were razed; three new structures included a waterfront clubhouse with a large, glass-enclosed lounge and sundeck upstairs; on the ground floor were a cocktail lounge, lānai café, hau terrace, informal grill, and soda fountain. Ample locker rooms with attendants boasted steel lockers and showers. Estimated cost was approximately \$75,000.

A smaller structure facing the ocean served as headquarters for the Waikiki Beach Patrol, lockers for surfboards, and other beach equipment. Volleyball courts in the middle of the complex were surrounded by tropical landscaping and



The new Outrigger Canoe Club held a grand opening on February 14, 1941.

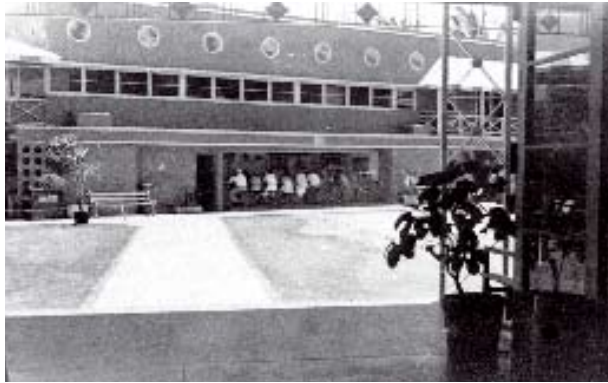
laundering of bathing attire, personal mail and telephone service would be added. Mr. Arthur Bengalia, manager of the Royal Hawaiian Hotel, drew plans for

the upstairs area of the clubhouse, offering hotel equipment and furnishings such as tables, chairs, dishes, cutlery, linen, and crockery for the dining area. On a trip to San Francisco, Macfarlane spoke with Mr. Abraham L. Gump of the prestigious S. & G. Gump Co. Mr. Gump offered to furnish the lounge with no payment due until ten months after installation.

The Kalākaua Avenue frontage on the Club's mauka side was leased to Fred R. Kingman for construction of an arcade consisting of retail shops. Outrigger secured an easement into the Club through the arcade.

BACK IN BUSINESS

On February 14, 1941, the new Outrigger Canoe Club held a formal grand opening. Festivities began early in the afternoon and



The Snack Bar, relocated to the mauka side of the grounds, was a popular gathering place.



A large, open-air dance floor adjoined the more formal dining room.

continued past midnight. A ceremony was held and the new facility dedicated to a surprised Walter Macfarlane. The Board presented him with a plaque "for his untiring efforts" on behalf of the Outrigger. Movie stars Dorothy Lamour and Judy Canova were special guests. Photographers from Fox Movietone News, "Life," and "Woman's Home Companion" busily snapped photographs.

The day marked an auspicious new beginning for the thirty-three-year-old organization so recently emerged from near collapse, now facing a bright and prosperous future



The new club nears completion.



The new entrance to the Club was through an arcade of retail shops facing Kalākaua Avenue.



WORLD WAR II

When the sun rose over Diamond Head that Sunday morning, it looked like another beautiful day in paradise. The day was December 7, 1941, a date fated to change the course of history.

On this December morning there was another connotation for the term “rising sun”...the bright, round emblem emblazoned under the wings of 360 Japanese torpedo planes, dive bombers, and fighters that attacked nearly every military installation on the island of O’ahu, causing immense damage and eliminating the possibility of immediate retaliation.

Launched from aircraft carriers approximately 200 miles north of Hawai’i between 6:00 and 7:15 a.m., three waves of enemy aircraft wreaked massive destruction. At Pearl Harbor, the main target, 94 ships lay at anchor. During the first half-hour, six ships were sunk, 12 severely damaged; others suffered minor blows. More than 2,500 men were dead, wounded or trapped in ships. Nearly 200 U. S. planes were lost. Aboard the sunken U.S.S. Arizona, 1,102 men were lost below decks.

In many neighborhoods, however, residents were either asleep or going about usual Sunday morning activities, oblivious to the carnage and destruction taking place just a few miles away. Helen Sheehan, the only female radio talk show host in Hawai’i at the time, was playing an early morning game of paddle tennis with “Tarzan” author Edgar Rice Burroughs on the Niumalu Hotel beach when FBI agents broke the news and strongly

recommended hotel guests evacuate. Helen spent the night with friends at Portlock.

At the Outrigger, Duke Kahanamoku had dropped by for an early morning swim and was enjoying a leisurely breakfast at the Snack Bar. Club Manager Henry de Gorog was preparing for another busy day. Bill Capp, Army Air Corps member employed as a civilian inspector for the Civil

Aeronautics Authority, received word of the attack and rushed to Pearl Harbor to report for active duty. Told he must wait for authorization from the War Department, Capp dodged careening fire trucks and stray bullets as he drove through the base on his way back to town. His first stop was the Outrigger Canoe Club. By then several families had arrived for a day of sun and surf. When Capp told de Gorog, Duke, and others that the island was under attack, most reacted with disbelief. Those who heard the sound of bursting bombs assumed it came from anti-aircraft practice, a common occurrence. They soon realized, “This is the real McCoy!” a phrase repeated throughout the day by KGU announcer and Outrigger member Webley Edwards.



Tarzan author Edgar Rice Burroughs and Helen Sheehan.

Members departed quickly for home, or if they had joined one of Honolulu's active war-preparedness groups, as many Outrigger members had, reported to their duty posts.

REPORTING FOR DUTY

Outrigger member and physician Rodney West, in an article in the December, 2001 "Outrigger," recalled his actions on hearing



Bombs bursting in air at Pearl Harbor. December 7, 1941. COUTESY NAVAL HISTORICAL CENTER



Six ships were sunk at Pearl Harbor in the first half hour of the Japanese attack.
COUTESY NAVAL HISTORICAL CENTER

the news. A member of the Naval Reserve, West donned uniform, bid his family goodbye, picked up two aviator friends, and drove to Pearl Harbor. "At that time there was only a two-lane highway to Pearl but even then I was able to get up to seventy miles per hour before reaching the main gate. We parked the car at Landing 'A' and were taken across the channel in an open motor whale boat. We passed aft of the battleship Nevada, which was going down stream while being strafed by airplanes above us. Despite winding in and out of the wrecked and burning, capsized, sunk and badly damaged battleships, we crossed the channel without a mishap and got to our duty stations."

Outrigger member Waldo Bowman, in the Army Corps of Engineers, was on active duty at Hickam Field where he and his

wife lived in assigned quarters. In his Outrigger oral history, Bowman vividly describes their experience that Sunday morning while lying in bed making plans for the day. "As we were talking...Whamo! A big explosion...and then another one! I said to Yvonne, 'That Navy is dredging out at Pearl Harbor and wouldn't you know they'd wait until Sunday morning to do their blasting.' And...bang! Again, and down came the light fixture crashing to the floor. Yvonne jumps out of bed, runs down the hallway, grabs a handful of Venetian blinds, looks out the window and screams! I went down there and looked out and there's a roar of a plane just skimming over the roof. I look up and it keels over and I see the red meatball under the wing...then all hell broke loose!"

PREPARING FOR THE WORST

Meanwhile, radio airways continued their ominous messages: "The island of O'ahu is under attack. All civilians stay off the streets. Do not use telephones. Get your cars off the road. Fill buckets and tubs with water to be ready for a possible fire. Make sure garden hoses are attached. In the event of an air raid, stay under cover."

Shortly before noon Governor Joseph Poindexter proclaimed a state of emergency, later relinquishing authority to Major General Walter C. Short, Commanding General of the Hawaiian Department. Short became Hawai'i's military governor when Martial Law was declared.

A curfew beginning at sundown and total blackout went into effect immediately. Volunteer Air Raid Wardens patrolled throughout the night, searching for the faintest

Barbed wire stretched across the beaches of O'ahu for the duration of the war.



glimmer of light. They were authorized to shoot it out or arrest the homeowner. On December 8, 1941, at 4:10 p.m. President Roosevelt signed a declaration of war.

OUTRIGGER HANGS ON

Because both Outrigger president Macfarlane and treasurer Leslie Hicks were stranded on the mainland where they had gone on separate business trips, the Outrigger's Board of Directors delayed meeting until December 17. Prior to their departure, Macfarlane and Hicks approached several Honolulu corporations and received commitments for the purchase of bonds. The money was promised by December 15 but Board members decided it inappropriate to attempt collection. Henry de Gorog reported the sale of liquor temporarily suspended, and due to the curfew, dining business dwindled drastically. The Board debated closing those operations and decided against it. Cuts were implemented in many areas, staff and inventory reduced to a minimum.

By Christmas, Macfarlane and Hicks were back in the islands. When the Board met again on December 26, its major concern was mounting debt. Neither architect nor contractor had been paid; auditors, decorators, various suppliers, and the Hawaiian Hotel Co. were owed sizeable amounts of money. The Club was in arrears about \$50,000. Matters were exacerbated when delinquencies reached an all-time high. The Beach Patrol, for lack of business, was behind in rent. Beach boys left the beach...joining the service or taking defense jobs. Members working on government projects were unable to use Club facilities and asked for an adjustment in dues. Others resigned and no one was applying for membership. Income was negligible

and the bank account contained eight thousand dollars. The Board approached Dickey and Woolley and offered them a percentage of the available cash and a note for the balance. Both accepted. Dues were reduced by half for members unable to visit the Club for a period of six months; De Gorog worked on collecting delinquent dues.

WAIKIKĪ BECOMES A WAR ZONE

Within weeks, barbed wire circled the coastline of O'ahu, armed sentries were posted at intervals, and machine gun installations appeared at strategic points. From a playground for the rich and famous, Waikiki was transformed into a combat zone. Instead of fashionable tourists out for a stroll, the streets of Waikiki were crowded with servicemen. The elegant Royal Hawaiian Hotel, taken over by the Navy as a rest and recreation center, particularly for submariners, underwent startling changes. Prim and proper ladies of the Uluniu looked askance at "skivvies" blowing in the breeze from lanai of the "Pink Palace" next door.

The Outrigger Canoe Club was in a precarious position, facing an uncertain future over which it had no control. Directors and members waited.





Volleyball courts were centrally located and the game was popular with men and women of all ages.



THE WAR YEARS

In early 1942, much to the surprise and relief of directors and members, the gloomy situation improved. The ban on liquor sales was rescinded on February 23 and business in the Club's cocktail lounge and bar resumed, although hours of operation were confined to daylight. When Henry de Gorog learned a large stock of liquor was available for cash, the Club came up with funds to purchase an abundant supply. In September, when the territory "ran dry," Outrigger found itself in an enviable position.

Although ocean access was temporarily prohibited, Thad Ekstrand recalls making friends with a sergeant who allowed a few avid surfers to dig their way under the barbed wire fencing. They were cautioned to head for shore immediately at the blast of a whistle signaling the beginning of offshore target practice. Volleyball became more popular; the number of players was so great that a blackboard was installed to accommodate a waiting list. Dining room sales increased despite the early curfew. Members stopped by for early dinner before spending the night in blacked-out surroundings.

By April so many people were waiting to join the Club that the initiation fee for regular members was raised to thirty-five dollars. By June, the rolls swelled to more than one thousand, and the Board seriously considered closing membership. Instead, it cracked down on delinquents and again raised the

initiation fee; on July 1st, it rose to fifty dollars. Dues of enlisted Outrigger members were reduced to one dollar a month. An honor roll was established for members who lost their lives in combat. Many new members were either in the armed forces or newcomers to the islands.

OCC DOES ITS PART

Outrigger joined the war effort entertaining members of the armed forces, providing recreational and social activities. Thousands of enlisted and commissioned men enjoyed the Club's facilities until permanent military recreation centers were established. The premises were virtually turned over to servicemen Monday through Friday mornings and early afternoons. Weekends and evenings were reserved for members and guests. Wednesday afternoon dances brought droves of uniformed men to the sun deck to enjoy a few hours of dancing with young Outrigger ladies. In conjunction with the U.S.O. (United Service Organization), sandwiches and other refreshments were served. Volleyball courts filled with servicemen. In appreciation, the Club received letters of commendation from Admirals Chester Nimitz, Bull Halsey, and others, for Outrigger's contribution to troop morale.

WAR CLOUDS LIFTING

Not long after the Battle of Midway in June 1942, the curfew was moved to ten p.m. The battle ended Japan's eastward thrust



Even the war couldn't keep people away from Waikiki.

and shortly after, stringent war-time restrictions were eased. Social activities at the Club expanded and dinner dances, ending at 9:30 p.m., were popular weekend events. Weekday dinners drew large crowds. In his oral history, Bill Barnhart recalls, "Frequently there was a long line of people waiting to get seated. The line stretched from the entrance to the dining room across the sun deck to the top of the stairs and down and out of sight."

Eventually water sports resumed at Waikiki when swimmers, surfers, and canoe paddlers were granted access to the ocean through gates installed in the barbed wire. They were under strict orders from the military to be out of the water by sundown. Barnhart recalls a few instances when some "die-hard" surfers were determined to catch just one more wave. "Within minutes after the sun disappeared below the horizon, two thirty-caliber machine guns would start to shoot over the heads of the surfers.

About a minute later the fifty-caliber would chime in. By then, the surfers had gotten the message and were paddling in with their heads close to their boards. A few were lucky and caught waves. Did they stand up? No way! They remained prone until they hit the beach, grabbed their boards, and ran out of sight." Barnhart surmised, "The gates, which were to be closed at sundown, were left open for the surfers by the G. I.s who were probably laughing at them as they ran from the beach."

GOOD TIMES CONTINUE

As Club finances improved, debts were paid, and delayed improvements (such as a canvas canopy over the sundeck) were completed. Henry de Gorog was given a substantial raise, and the Club made a sizeable investment in War Bonds.

At the Annual Meeting in February 1943, membership stood at 1,334, despite many Outrigger members or their families evacuating to the mainland. In May, with facilities taxed to the limit, female, associate, and junior memberships were temporarily suspended.

In spite of, or because of, the war, Outrigger achieved success well beyond expectations. The Club was under sound management with a competent and energetic Board of Directors headed by "Walter Mac."

A TRAGIC HAPPENING

One afternoon in early June 1943, a group of surfers noticed the Club's flag flying at half-mast. Curious, but not overly concerned, they continued to surf. When they returned to the Club late in the afternoon they learned "Walter Mac," at the age

of thirty-six, had died the day before, on June 4, in an Oakland, California hospital. His untimely death was caused by typhoid fever complicated by pneumonia, contracted during an earlier visit to Mexico. As Macfarlane's helpless family kept vigil at his bedside, his anguished sister, Muriel Flanders, bemoaned the lack of penicillin; his life might have been saved, but due to wartime shortages, none was available.

Walter Mac's ashes were returned to Honolulu and an Outrigger memorial service was led by the Reverend Henry P. Judd. Elmer Lee and his musicians played Hawaiian music. It was a sad day at the Club where Walter Mac had dedicated many years of unselfish service, creating a vision for the future that saw it through uncertain times.

A FITTING MEMORIAL

Leslie Hicks, who succeeded "Walter Mac" as president, asked directors "to think of an appropriate, lasting memorial to be made in his memory." Many suggestions were offered but none seemed worthy enough to commemorate a man of his stature until Henry de Gorog suggested the upcoming Fourth of July regatta be dedicated to Macfarlane and a perpetual trophy presented in his honor to the winner of the day's major event. The idea appealed to the Board and Harold A. Mountain, Board member and vice president of Matson Navigation Co., announced his company's Hotel Division would be honored to purchase the trophy.

In less than a month an ambitious program of sixteen races developed. It included sailboat racing featuring MPs (Mid-Pacific boats) from Kaneohe Yacht Club, surfing contests, relays, and canoe paddling competitions for men, women, children, and



The first annual Walter Macfarlane Regatta. July 4, 1943.

members of the armed forces. The six-man canoe race, the day's major event, was a four-mile course of three laps around markers set in the ocean in front of the Club. The last event was a canoe tug-of-war.

THE BIG DAY

July 4, 1943, dawned bright and sunny. By eleven-thirty the beach was lined with thousands of spectators who came to pay tribute, or simply enjoy the races. The crowd erupted in an enormous roar when Outrigger's six-man crew, steered by Duke Kahanamoku, came in first. It was fitting that Outrigger was the first recipient of the Matson trophy, presented that



The Regatta drew thousands of spectators to Waikiki Beach.



"Walter Mac's" mother, Alice Kamokila Campbell, presented the Matson trophy, filled with champagne, to Outrigger's winning senior-six crew steered and coached by Duke Kahanamoku.



Outrigger's servicemen's crew pose with Admiral William "Bull" Halsey. Left to right: Tom O'Brien, Admiral Halsey, Bob Bush, Don Denhart, Mickey Beggs, Jim Fernie, Duke Kahanamoku.

day by Alice Kamokila Campbell, "Walter Mac's" mother. She brought a case of champagne and when the last race was over, the huge silver bowl was filled to overflowing. Duke and his crew, comprised of Thad Ekstrand, Jack Beaumont, Tom Arnott, Jim Fernie, and Bob Bush, took turns sipping the sparkling liquid.

The tradition continues; the year 2007 marked the 64th year the Walter J. Macfarlane Memorial Regatta has been held in Waikīkī, the longest consecutively held outrigger canoe-paddling event in Hawai'i's history. Over the years, four generations of



"Walter Mac's" relatives have presented the trophy and poured the champagne. His sister, Muriel Flanders, remarked in her oral history, "When I see those kids out there in the sunshine, the beautiful water, beautiful waves, and everybody so happy and clean and salty...you know, its just the most beautiful memorial imaginable."



The magnificent trophy awarded to the senior-six crew was donated by Matson Navigation Company in honor of Walter Macfarlane.

Duke's Boys

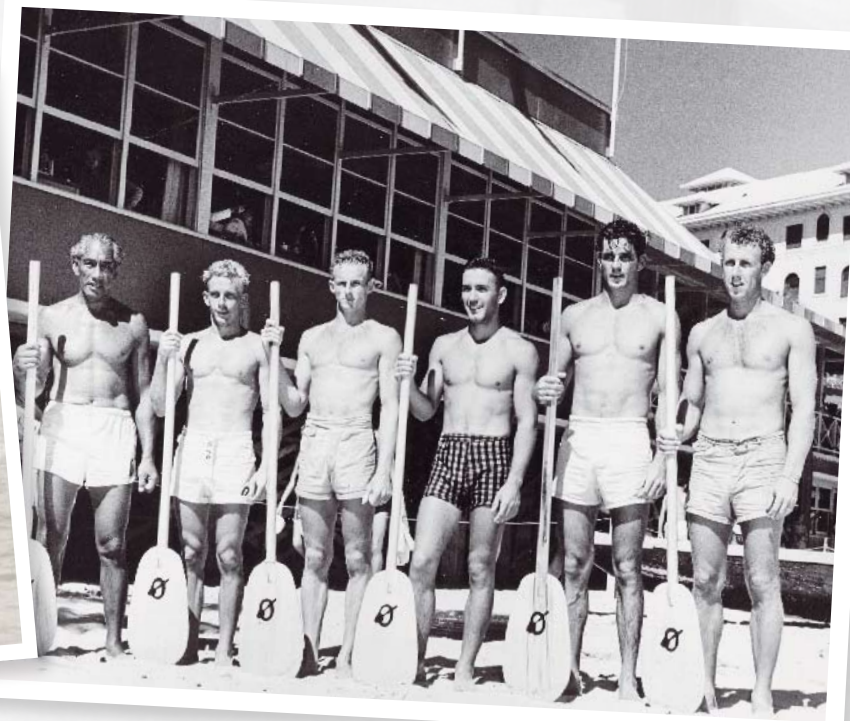
Not long before the first annual Walter J. Macfarlane Regatta on July 4, 1943, Duke Kahanamoku approached a group of young members. According to Tom Arnott's oral history, Duke said, "Hey, you kids look like you're in good shape. Do you want to learn to paddle a canoe...really learn how to paddle a canoe? If you do, come along with me." The young men accepted and one of Outrigger's all-time great paddling crews came into being.

Thad Ekstrand, Jack Beaumont, Tom Arnott, Jim Fernie, and Tom O'Brien were the original five following the legendary Duke to the water and into a waiting canoe. "He was a very

strict, particular, hard guy to work with," Arnott stressed, describing strenuous practice sessions Duke put the boys through. "Boy, when we would go out and paddle from the old Outrigger...parallel to the beach, up the Ala Wai Canal, back down the Ala Wai Canal, back up to the Outrigger. And then he's say, 'Okay, one time around the flag.' (The flag, a mile from shore, was in place for the upcoming Regatta.) We'd go out, go around the flag, and come back in. We'd expect him to say, 'Right on, okay!' No way! We would go round again...and again...just continuous..." By the time Regatta Day arrived, the



Outrigger's Senior-Six paddle along shore at Waikiki.



Duke's Boys. Duke Kahanamoku, Thad Ekstrand, Jim Fernie, Carlos Rivas, Tom Arnott, Tom O'Brien.

boys were in top physical condition. (O'Brien, because of an injured wrist, couldn't paddle. He was replaced by Bob Bush.) The crew easily won the "Senior Six," becoming the first crew to receive the splendid Macfarlane perpetual trophy.

The crew, soon referred to as "Duke's Boys," paddled together under Duke's rigorous coaching for several years, although Duke turned the steering job over to Alan "Turkey" Love. Other crew members were replaced when one or more was unable to paddle due to military service or business reasons.



Every year on Duke's birthday, his "Boys" paddled out in a canoe to remember their leader. From left: Thad Ekstrand, Jim Fernie, Carlos Rivas, Tom Arnott and Tom O'Brien.



Duke's Boys 1944 Macfarlane Regatta Relay Team: front: Bob Rotz, Don Denhart, Gil Carr, Tommy Thomas, Bill Casey, Bill Cook. back: Tom O'Brien, Bob Bush, Jim Pflueger, Tom Arnott, Jim Fernie, Duke Kahanamoku.

The second year Jimmy Pflueger joined the crew and over the next seven years Kenneth Chaney, Carlos Rivas, Jamie Dowsett, Don Tobin, and Warren Ackerman filled in. In the eight years "Duke's Boys" paddled, they won the trophy seven times.

"Duke's Boys" grew close to their mentor for whom they had a great deal of respect and devotion. "He was just a tremendous guy," Thad Ekstrand fondly reminisced.

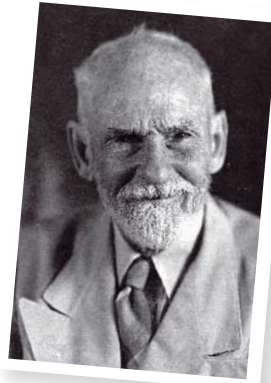
"Duke's Boys" maintained a special relationship with him throughout the years, long after their paddling days were over. After Duke's death in 1968, his former crew celebrated his birthday each year on August 24, paddling out to sea and sprinkling flowers beyond the reef in his memory. They continued the practice until 1998 when they were in their late seventies. Tom Arnott, whose birthday was August 26, two days after Duke's, passed away in 2000. His wife Marian and son William "Wink" Arnott still carry on the tradition in honor of both Tom and Duke.





AFTER THE WAR

Despite his many talents, Outrigger founder Alexander Hume Ford was never blessed with business acumen. In February 1944, when the Board learned Ford was impoverished, they compensated him forty dollars each month and provided his meals. In return, Ford organized and supervised children's activities at the Club.



Alexander Hume Ford

THE BIRTHDAY BASH

As Ford's 76th birthday approached, the directors initiated a Founder's Day celebration. On April 2, 1944, the man whose vision was the catalyst for creation of a water sports club which evolved into a world-famous, unique organization, was honored by scores of members whose lives had been enriched by the experience.

Canoe rides in early morning for members and friends were followed by volleyball games for old timers organized by "Dad" Center. Ford and Sasaki, former Club major domo and guest at the party, passed out ice-cream cones and soda pop to youngsters. Later, an informal dance for junior members was held on the sun deck. The celebration climaxed with a dinner-dance and "talk story" of the Club's early days.



Ford poses with two young Outrigger members and Johnny Hollinger.



Ford and Sasaki pass out soft drinks to the keiki at his 76th birthday party.

↗ Typical beach day at Waikiki. 1940s.



As part of his birthday celebration, Ford was honored at a dinner dance at the Club.

Although he remained a frequent visitor to the Club, Ford's health began to fail. In October 1945, he suffered a stroke and was hospitalized, passing away on the 14th. At services held at the Outrigger, "Honolulu Star Bulletin" editor Riley Allen delivered the eulogy; Outrigger directors served as honorary pallbearers. Ford's ashes were returned to Georgetown, South Carolina, where he was buried next to his father in the family plot. Outrigger assumed all hospital and funeral expenses.



Ford accepts congratulations from a guest while Sasaki stands by.

IN THE "BLACK" AT LAST

Early in 1944 Outrigger treasurer Tom Singlehurst wrote a letter to the membership stating: "...as of October 31, all outstanding bonds will have been redeemed and all indebtedness of every kind will have been paid, dollar for dollar, in full. In addition, the Club will have a satisfactory cash working fund which, together with other assets, will total approximately \$200,000." When 1944 came to a close, the debt-free Club boasted an all-time high membership of 1700. All categories of membership temporarily were closed.

CAUSE TO CELEBRATE

On August 14, 1945, Japan accepted the Allies' terms of unconditional surrender. When the war in the Pacific ended on August 14, 1945, Waikiki, along with the rest of Hawai'i, went wild. Streets were thronged with joyful people; strangers kissed, hugged, and cheered as they danced down Kalākaua Avenue. A Navy band marched by, joined by exuberant barefoot youngsters, servicemen, beach boys, storekeepers, hotel workers, and residents. A cavalcade of automobiles, bicycles, motorcycles, and jeeps joined the parade, honking horns while passengers shouted and waved from rumble seats and running boards. Outrigger members streamed out of the clubhouse to join the throng. The bells of St. Augustine, the little wooden lattice church down the avenue, tolled jubilantly.

THE POST WAR YEARS

In September 1945 the last of the barbed wire disappeared from the sands of Waikiki. When the Navy vacated the Royal

Hawaiian, a massive remodeling program required two years and \$2,000,000 to complete. With a gala celebration exactly twenty years after its original opening in 1927, the Royal Hawaiian Hotel reopened on February 1, 1947.

The Moana, Outrigger's other neighbor, had remained open throughout the war, usually filled to capacity with military personnel on leave, magazine, radio and news correspondents, and civilian defense employees.

In the early months following war's end, activity at the Outrigger decreased. Scores of members, both military and civilian, returned to mainland homes. Hawai'i's wartime "boom" was over; the time had come for the Club to reassess its operation.

Long-time manager Henry de Gorog submitted his resignation in October 1945 in favor of a higher paying mainland job. Until a permanent replacement could be found, the Board hired Gay Harris to oversee operations. Directors sought ways to curtail expenses and implemented several cost-saving measures: plant rentals were discontinued, fewer termite inspections were scheduled, and a less expensive arrangement made for trash disposal.

OUTRIGGER MAKES THE NEWS

In mid-November 1945 Outrigger made the "Honolulu Star Bulletin's" front page, causing a stir that reverberated throughout the community. The incident involved Hawai'i's two most renowned swimmers. Olympic champion and Outrigger life member Bill Smith, serving in the U.S. Navy, brought friend and fellow Ohio State University classmate Kiyoshi "Keo" Nakama to lunch at the Club. At the dining room entrance the manager

refused to admit them in deference to the Club's unwritten policy excluding Orientals.

Although this discriminating policy originally prevailed in most private clubs in Hawai'i, never before had it aroused such public indignation. The "Star Bulletin" followed the front page news story with a critical editorial, and many prominent members, including Bill Smith, resigned. The paper printed several strongly worded letters to the editor, and fourteen members of the Natatorium Athletic Club, registered to swim in the Outrigger's Thanksgiving Day swimming meet, withdrew in protest. The incident was exacerbated by Nakama's accomplishments: a nine-time National AAU swimming champion and gold medal winner at the Pan American Games, and a local hero who had made laudatory headlines in local sports pages for many years. Although an apology from the Outrigger Canoe Club's Board of Directors appeared in the "Star Bulletin" on November 29, the Club did not change its policy. At a special Board of Directors meeting, one director threatened to resign if the policy was not changed; others refused to be coerced by public opinion. In the end, no action was taken. The policy was rescinded five years later when qualifications for membership were based on personal character...not race.

OUTRIGGER BEACH SERVICES

Anticipating a revitalized visitor industry, Matson Navigation Company suggested Outrigger reestablish beach services for hotel guests. (The Waikiki Beach Patrol, an independent organization paying rent to the Outrigger, drastically curtailed



Outrigger Beach Services came into being after the war. Left to right: Louis "Sally" Hale, Earl King, Harry "Curly" Cornwell, John Kauo, Alan "Turkey" Love, Simeon "Kalākaua" Aylett, Louis Kahanamoku, Baldwin "Blue" Makua, Harry Robello, "Panama" Dave Baptiste. Front: Catalino Nunes.

activity at the start of World War II.) The new Outrigger Beach Services was part of Club operations with beach boys working on commission. It provided the same services to the public as its predecessor: canoe rides, surfing lessons, beach equipment, and other amenities.

Lomi lomi, a form of Hawaiian massage, was popular. The Club's lomilomi practitioner, Earl King, a licensed masseur, practiced his trade under a stand of hau trees just inside the Club's beach entrance. Slathering clients with coconut oil as he kneaded tense muscles gave rise to his nickname "Oil King".

Louis Salisbury "Sally" Hale, former manager of the Waikiki Beach Patrol, took charge of the new organization immediately on discharge from the Army. Some of Waikiki's most colorful and well-known beach boys joined Outrigger Beach Services. When the Royal Hawaiian held its grand reopening, the office was open for business. As a gesture of good will, three days of free canoe rides were offered to guests of both the Moana and the Royal.

RETURN OF THE LURLINE

Matson Navigation's Company's pre-war luxury liner, the S.S. Lurline, along with sister ships S.S. Matsonia, S.S. Mariposa and S.S. Monterey, spent the war years in government service, traveling nearly a million and a half miles on the high seas. Unusually large fuel capacity and exceptional speed of twenty-two knots enabled the ships to outrun submarines, allowing them to operate as "lone wolves." Traveling without escorts, they carried troops and cargo to and from combat areas around the world. For nearly a year after war's end, the ships and personnel continued in government service. On April 21, 1948, the completely refurbished Lurline sailed into Honolulu Harbor, greeted by throngs of cheering well-wishers welcoming a beloved hero home from the war. Governor Ingram M. Stainback (Outrigger member and World War I veteran) and Honolulu Mayor John H. Wilson proclaimed "Lurline Day" throughout the Territory.

As the sleek white ship rounded Diamond Head, her bow draped with an eighty-foot lei, an aerial armada of military and civilian planes flew above as a fleet of Army, Navy, Coast Guard, and civilian surface craft, including several canoes from the Outrigger Canoe Club, escorted her toward port.

As the Lurline entered Honolulu Harbor, fourteen outrigger canoes set out from Pier Two led by Charlie Amalu's beautiful koa craft, Princess, manned by students of Kamehameha Schools attired in malo and feather capes. The pageant included a king, queen, and chanter attired in colorful Hawaiian regalia. The extravaganza was conceived and implemented by Outrigger members under the direction of Herbert "Yabo" Taylor, Charlie



The refurbished S.S. Lurline escorted into Honolulu Harbor with grand ceremony.

Amalu, Bob Fischer, "Toots" Minvielle, "Sally" Hale and others.

In many respects that memorable day was the finale of an era and the beginning of another. Vast changes loomed, brought about by unprecedented development throughout the islands, dramatically altering the skyline, increasing the population, and enriching the economy. In the coming years Waikiki would be

transformed from a quietly elegant resort for the elite into a busy commercial center brimming with high-rises catering to a mass market. Outrigger Canoe Club made a valiant attempt to exist in the new environment.





A NEW ERA

War-time shortages and restrictions meant deferral of all but basic maintenance projects at the Club. The dining room and cocktail lounge, rebuilt ten years ago, were showing wear and tear. With income dropping sharply, directors concluded remodeling would vastly improve appearance and attract more customers. The Board commissioned Hawai'i's premier architect, Vladimir Ossipoff, to create a "new look;" work commenced early in 1949.

After delays by the International Warehouse and Longshore union strike, which tied up the waterfront for nearly six months, the Board offered contractor James Clark a bonus of \$500 if construction could be finished in time for the annual Christmas party. He made the deadline and members were delighted with the renovated facilities, particularly an outrigger canoe hanging from the ceiling of the cocktail lounge. The new design integrated the ground and second floors of the pavilion by locating the cocktail lounge halfway between the two levels. Locker rooms were located on either side of the lobby. Total cost, including addition of a new sound system and landscaping, was \$60,315.49.

PAGEANTRY AT WAIKIKI

Canoe racing in post-war Hawai'i grew in popularity and paddling clubs formed throughout the islands. On windward



Architect Vladimir Ossipoff and Dillingham Corp. Engineer Paul Banks discuss design for new clubhouse with Bob Fischer.

O'ahu, the Koolau-poko Lions Club initiated an annual Labor Day regatta in 1949; it continued for many years. Ke'ehi Lagoon, near the airport, evolved into a canoe-paddling venue; races were held at Pokai Bay in Wai'anae, Kailua-Kona, and Honolulu Harbor.

Perhaps the most unique canoe races were those sponsored by the Outrigger Canoe Club. On June 11, 1949, Kamehameha Day, a ho'okupu was held on the beach fronting the Club where a platform was erected, decorated with coconut fronds, ti leaves, ferns and kähili. Board member Sam Fuller reigned as ali'i nui, attired in a brilliant red and yellow cloak and helmet. Canoes carrying "chiefs" from each island paddled to shore laden with

Sam Fuller holds court at Kamehameha Day Regatta.



Senior-six crew with their "trophies" at Kamehameha Day Regatta, June 11, 1948. From left: Tom Arnott, Thad Ekstrand, Jim Pflueger, Warren Ackerman, Tom O'Brien, steersman "Turkey" Love.

stalks of bananas, baskets of papaya and pineapple, and two live pigs. The gifts were presented to the ali'i nui with great ceremony and used as prizes in lieu of trophies. The ho'okupu was held each year until 1952 when the holiday races moved to Ke'ehi Lagoon.

THE BIRTH OF HCRA

As new paddling clubs formed, problems developed. Disputes arose, sometimes turning races into unruly affairs. Bob Fischer, former Outrigger Club Captain, took on the job of starter in an attempt to bring a semblance of order to the races. Fischer attempted to arbitrate disputes and served as unofficial race director. In his oral history he recounts, "At the time we didn't have walkie-talkies and the other fancy radio communication facilities we have now. I had a big bull horn on the beach and a simple amplifying system. I talked into that. I'd call out across the lanes and try to get the canoes lined up. I'd call them back and forth to get them even. It was a real challenge."

Another problem was disparity in size, shape, and weight of racing canoes. Different canoes were measured and discussions held before the Malia, owned by Waikiki Surf Club, was selected as a model. Still, there seemed



Outrigger paddlers line up for photo. Standing: Breezer Bush, George Schattenberg, Randy Worthington, Richard McGill, Robert Cooper, Paul Dick, Tom Haine, Archie Kaaua, Bill Goodheart, Alan Kaaua, Sargeant Kahanamoku. Kneeling: Bill Baird, Mark Auerbach, Chuck Schrader, Charley Martin, Ron Sorrell, Al Lemes. c. 1950.

no way to set standards all clubs would accept.

In his oral history, Club Captain Bill Capp explained: "It dawned on me that there were no rules or regulations of any kind governing canoe racing, so I went to the Board and I said, look, I think we need some kind of an organization, or otherwise canoe racing is going to go down the drain. I'd like permission to form some kind of an association that will keep it alive and promote canoe racing in the islands." The Board agreed and Capp drew up a constitution and bylaws. Seeking advice from experts Duke Kahanamoku, "Toots" Minvielle, John D. Kaupiko and coaches from other clubs, a myriad of details was considered, including clearance required when passing, size of paddles, and canoe specifications. They devised a method of registration and rules for paddlers, and eliminated the practice of paddling in different age groups or moving from one team to another during the same season. After months of meetings and discussions, the organization officially came into being at the Outrigger Canoe Club on June 7, 1950. At a function attended by representatives of all interested clubs, the constitution and bylaws were accepted, Sam Fuller was elected president, and the Hawaii Canoe Racing Association was born.



Boys 13 crew, 1956 Macfarlane Regatta. From Left: Paul MacLaughlin, Bob Beck, Mike Lemes, John Robertson.



Fashion Parade

As a beach club, Outrigger has been a front row observer of the evolution of swimming attire. In the early days, men wore one piece woolen suits with rounded necks, cut-out armholes and a skirt ending about two inches above the leg bottoms. According to a June 1910 advertisement in the "Pacific Commercial Advertiser" for Silva's Toggery, all colors and combinations of suits for men bathers, perfect fitting and strongly knitted, could be purchased at prices ranging from \$1.50 to \$5.00. Women's attire of the period consisted of bloomers covering the knees, skirts, sleeved blouses with collars, stockings and bathing shoes.



Fashionable swimwear of the early 1900s.

Margo Morgan chuckles at a family story of her mother, Gertrude Ripley (Armitage) and aunt, Mildred Chapin (Littlejohn.) Eschewing bloomers and blouses, the teenagers donned less cumbersome sleeveless, skirted men's suits. They were promptly called before the Board of Directors and reprimanded for their unbecoming behavior.

In her oral history, Mariechen Wehselau Jackson complained about the black sateen knee-length smocks they were required to wear at the Outrigger during the 1920s. The ladies of the auxiliary kept a strict watch over the young women's attire and made sure the rules of decorum were observed. "The dear sweet ladies...you see, they had our interests at heart...they didn't want us to go astray," Jackson professed. "...we called them the 'Rocking Chair Fleet'"

The smocks were more than a mere inconvenience for serious swimmers. According to Jackson's oral history, Ruth Stacker, Hawai'i's first competitive swimmer, wore a smock to the end of the Moana pier. "She would then pull off this outer garment, hang it on a nail on one of the piles and go out and swim in the suit which had no impediments. Coming back she would don this garment and come back on the beach."



Head coverings and footwear were important parts of the well-dressed lady's bathing attire.

Ruth Scudder Gilmar, in her oral history, recalled swimming races at Pier Five in the early 1920s when girls wore short silk suits without skirts. She lamented, "The women of the Outrigger just thought it was horrible. And they made them put skirts on them. Even with skirts someone was always waiting for you when you emerged from the water to wrap a towel around you."



1900s bathing beauty poses on the beach at Waikiki.

Gerd Hiorth Blodgett, who swam on the Outrigger's swim team coached by "Dad" Center, talked about "The full wool swimming suit with the legs half way to the knees and the little skirts over it ... and high necks." Blodgett might have been describing a man's suit of the previous generation.

The Territorial Legislature passed the Desha Law in 1921 that required: "No person over fourteen years of age shall appear on any road or highway within the Honolulu District, city and county of Honolulu, in a bathing suit unless covered suitably by an outer garment reaching at least to the knees."



Beach-goers on sand in front of the Outrigger's lagoon.

The law was strictly enforced but with changing standards and styles, eventually was ignored. However, the law remained on the books until 1949.

The one-piece bathing suit debuted in the 1930s and was considered risqué at first. Eventually it was accepted by the general public, especially when movie stars such as Loretta Young, Joan Blondell, and Ginger Rogers appeared on the silver screen wearing revealing garments of silk, cotton, and rayon. Pictures of bathing beauties appeared regularly in "Life," "Colliers," and the "Saturday Evening Post." The form-fitting swimwear usually contained latex, a rubberized yarn that gave the suit greater elasticity.

Men's bathing suits also took on a modern look and one-piece trunks were generally adopted by all but the most conservative.

Two piece bathing suits were popular during the 1940s. Although there were many styles and fabrics, Linn's Tailors on Iwilei Road became the only acceptable source for bathing suits for young Outrigger women. The two-piece "sailamoku" trunks of sturdy cotton gabardine,

lined with white poplin, featured buttons up both sides and a top that tied around the neck. The buttons were uncomfortable when paddling a surfboard and were later replaced with a side zipper. They were most popular in white, royal blue or bright red. Outrigger Beach Services soon sold similar suits with the Club's logo.

The bikini bathing suit, first introduced in France in the late 1940s, did not make its way to Waikiki until the mid-fifties. The first woman to stroll through the Outrigger wearing a bikini caused quite a stir. Volleyball games and cribbage matches came to an abrupt halt as members gawked at the scantily clad wahine. However, it wasn't long before the daring attire was a common sight on the beach.

Today, quick-drying one and two-piece suits of nylon and spandex in vivid colors and bright prints are worn around the Club and on the beaches and the Tahitian wrap-around pareu has become a popular cover-up with both residents and visitors.



Outrigger Canoe Club paddlers pose on the Hau Terrace. 1981.

OUTRIGGER SPORTS KEEP GROWING

The Hawai'i Canoe Racing Association proved invaluable in scheduling outrigger canoe racing competitions. Its rules and regulations brought order and stability to the sport as the number of teams increased. By the mid-fifties, a dozen canoe clubs belonged; nine on O'ahu, one on Kaua'i; the island of Hawai'i was represented by teams from Hilo and Kona.

In 1951 HCRA established a canoe-paddling season beginning in May with the Propeller Club's Maritime Day Regatta at Honolulu Harbor; the Kamehameha Day Regatta followed in June. In 1952 HCRA established the Julian Yates Territorial Canoe Racing Championship in August at Kailua Bay on the Big Island. Augmenting the schedule were races

sponsored by individual clubs including Outrigger's Walter J. Macfarlane Regatta on July 4th. By the mid-fifties, more than five hundred paddlers were participating in the sport.

In 1955 HCRA president Louis Kahanamoku declared Kailua Bay not big enough for the Territorial Championship races; the following year the competitions were held at Nāwiliwili Harbor on Kaua'i. That year canoe races were held for the first time on O'ahu's leeward coast at Pokai Bay in Wai'anae.

MOLOKA'I TO O'AHU

A canoe race from Moloka'i to O'ahu had been a dream of Outrigger member and sportsman A. E. "Toots" Minvielle, Jr. as far back as 1939. The idea met with little support as crossing the channel was considered far too dangerous and the distance too great. "Toots" was persistent, and in 1949 vigorously



Outrigger entry in Moloka'i Race.

promoted the race. In April 1949, a special meeting was held at the Outrigger to discuss a Moloka'i to O'ahu race. Attendees included a large group of Outrigger members, representatives from other canoe clubs, the University of Hawaii, Hawaii Visitors Bureau, Trans Pacific Yacht Race Committee, and others.

When Outrigger's Board met in May to discuss the subject, it was resoundingly turned down. Not long after, the Board established a policy stating, "the Club will not enter such a race, nor permit use of Club canoes. It also will not permit the use of its name by any entrant due to danger of attempting such a cross-channel race both to participants and equipment." As a further precaution, the Board restricted Club canoes to the area between Honolulu Harbor and Diamond Head Lighthouse. The race was temporarily abandoned.

Outrigger was not alone in its opposition. Most canoe clubs and the public in general thought the race a crazy idea. However, "Toots" and his small group of determined paddlers persisted. In 1952 the Aloha Week Committee and Hawaii Visitors Bureau agreed to sponsor the race. Local sportsman Francis I'i Brown offered a prize of five hundred dollars to the winning crew; a group of Moloka'i citizens offered \$600 if the men would not race.

The inaugural race in October 1952 was featured as an Aloha Week festivity. A Young Brothers barge transported canoes to Moloka'i free of charge and volunteers hauled them by truck to the launching site. The Coast Guard provided powered cruisers carrying water, provisions, and doctors to accompany the canoes. "Life" magazine covered the event with local media.

Six clubs entered the race; three backed out at the last minute. Waikiki Surf Club was the only entry from an established club.



Crew members of Kukui O Lanikaula from Moloka'i. Winners of the first Moloka'i to O'ahu outrigger canoe race in 1952.

Hawaiian Surf Club on O'ahu and Kukui O Lanikaula from Moloka'i were crews hastily assembled for the race. Few crewmen were experienced paddlers, the canoes ill-suited for the race, and weather conditions poor. Canvas covers designed to keep water from inundating the canoes (standard equipment today) had not yet been devised. The Moloka'i steersman purportedly had never steered a canoe and the crews practiced for barely two weeks. Nevertheless, the three crews survived the grueling voyage. The canoes arrived in front of the Moana Hotel within nineteen minutes of one another and each was greeted by roaring crowds, including a group of more than a hundred Moloka'i supporters who had flown to Honolulu that morning.

Two years later in 1954, Outrigger relented when an invitation from the Aloha Week Committee was presented to the Board of Directors. The Club Captain was authorized to enter a six-man team on the condition paddlers pass an adequate physical examination and sign a waiver of liability. As a precaution, the Board asked the Club's insurance company for a rider protecting it against liability should there be any accidents during the race.



Outrigger's first crew to paddle the Moloka'i race boarding plane. From left: Jim Smith, Roger Hall, John Russell, Alan Woodell, Ed Robinson, Paul Schmidt.

Club steersman John Russell, paddlers Jim Smith, Allan Woodell and Bill McCracken signed up. However, rounding up four additional paddlers proved difficult. (Two substitutes would paddle only in an emergency.) Jim Smith, who was in military service, knew several navy men with paddling experience and four agreed to join the Outrigger team. The crew was assigned the Hanakeoki, a heavy, cumbersome canoe used primarily for practice. The Board appropriated \$60.80 to pay passage for eight crewmen to Moloka'i. A competing crew of Waikiki beach boys including Club members Tommy O'Brien and Bob Bush paddled the Ka Mö'i.

The evening before the October 23, 1954 race, paddlers from eight clubs and their support groups gathered at 'Ilio Point. After



On left is Kawākiu Nui Bay, starting point of the Moloka'i Hoe.

a meal prepared over hot coals, the canoes were tied and readied for the long journey.

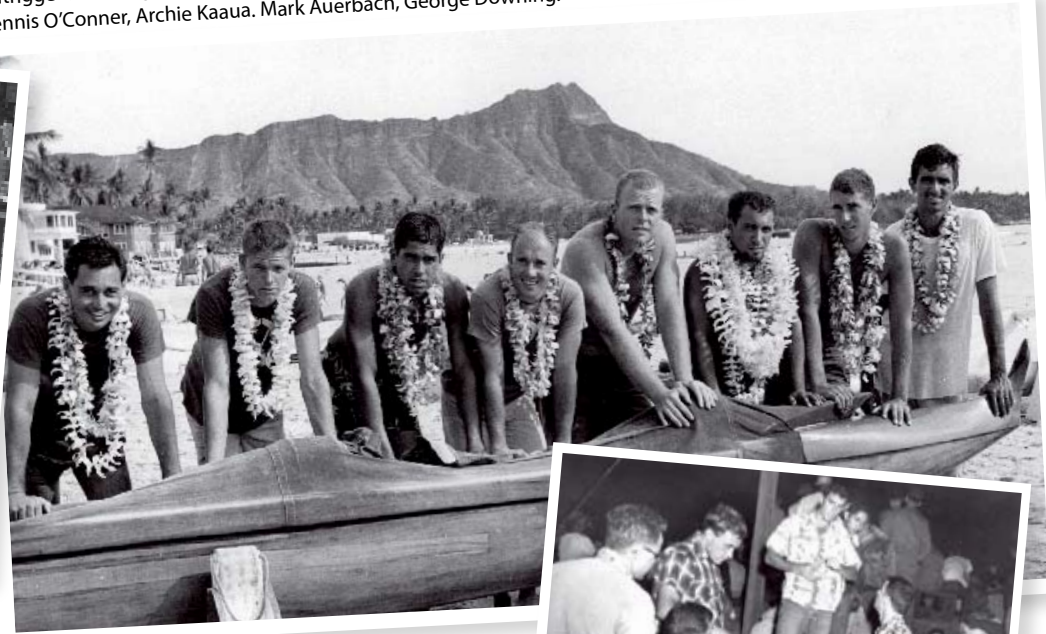
By morning the ocean had roughened and small craft warnings were in effect. Breakfast was ready by 4:45 A.M., a prayer service held at dawn, and at 6:08 a.m. the canoes pushed off into choppy seas. Each canoe was accompanied by an escort boat. Outrigger and others opted for a northerly route, relying on trade winds and swells to enhance speed. Those who set off directly toward Diamond Head fared better. Hui Nalu won the race in six hours and five minutes, bettering the previous year's time by more than two hours.

In 1955 an all-Outrigger crew, coached by "Toots" Minvielle, paddled the Hanakeoki. The crew of Paul Dolan,

Outrigger's winning 1956 Moloka'i crew: from left: Merlyn "Frenchie" Lyons, Doug Carr, Bob Daniels, Bill Baird, Dennis O'Conner, Archie Kaaua. Mark Auerbach, George Downing.



1955 Outrigger Moloka'i crew took 4th place. Front: Bob Muirhead, Paul Dolan, Al Lemes, Tom Moore. Back: Doug Carr, Merlyn "Frenchie" Lyons, Harry Schaeffer, Tom Schroeder.



Outrigger crew checks out Hanakeoki on arrival at Kawākiu Nui Bay. 1954.



Bob Muirhead, Al Lemes, Tom Moore, Doug Carr, Merlyn "Frenchie" Lyons, Harry Shaeffer and Tom Schroeder placed fourth. Substitutions were limited to two individuals; four members of the crew made it all the way.

The next year, 1956, Outrigger Canoe Club won the race for the first time. The winning crew of Mark Auerbach, Bill Baird, Doug Carr, Bob Daniels, George Downing, Archie Kaaua, Merlyn "Frenchie" Lyons, and Dennis O'Connor, arrived at the Moana in seven hours and fifty-four minutes.

Since then, Outrigger has participated in every Moloka'i Ho'e except one, winning the event sixteen times against crews from the Hawaiian Islands, Tahiti, Samoa, Australia, New Zealand, Japan, the mainland, and other places around the world. The Moloka'i to O'ahu Race has become the world's



Paddlers spent the night on the beach before early morning start of Moloka'i Race. 1954.

premier international long distance outrigger canoe-paddling race; in 2006 approximately 100 crews and more than 1000 paddlers participated.

CALIFORNIA HERE WE COME!

Early in 1959, Minvielle traveled to California to promote outrigger canoeing on the west coast. In only a few months the Hawai'i-California Outrigger Racing Association was formed with "Toots" as president.

In September the organization sponsored the first twenty-two mile Catalina Island to Newport Beach race. Three canoes were shipped from Hawai'i and a representative crew assembled from among the islands' leading paddlers, including one each from Kona, Hilo, and Moloka'i. Two Outrigger Canoe Club members, Archie Kaaua and Doug Carr, were on the winning Hawai'i team. The enthusiastic California crew immediately made plans to enter the Moloka'i to O'ahu Race the following month.

The popularity of outrigger canoeing spread rapidly on the west coast and by 1962 five clubs had formed. In 1965 the California outrigger canoe clubs held a joint ceremony to honor "Toots" for his role in introducing the sport to California.

PADDLEBOARDING

In 1948 the newly formed Waikiki Surf Club inaugurated a six-mile paddleboard race from the Moana Hotel to the Diamond Head buoy and back. The Christmas day event was popular for the next five years. In the 1980s paddleboard racing experienced a rebirth in popularity with six competitions scheduled during the year. Cline Mann instigated the Outrigger's Summer



Paddleboard race in the early 1980s.

Paddleboard Race held annually in June, serving as race director for many years.

HITTING THE WAVES

Board surfing was introduced to California in 1907 by George Freeth; in 1912 Duke Kahanamoku brought the sport to the east coast and to Australia in 1914. In 1952 John Lind, one of Waikiki Surf Club's founders, established the first wave-riding competition in modern times. WSC and the Wai'anae Lions Club co-sponsored the International Surfing Championships at Mākaha Beach on the Leeward Coast, an area famed for large winter waves. Participants from around the world came to O'ahu for the event; in 1965 more than 500 surfers entered the competition. Throughout the sixties and early seventies, history was made at Mākaha

by surfing legends “Rabbit” Kekai, Brian Keaulana, and Outrigger members Fred Hemmings, Jr., Joey Cabell, George Downing, and Paul Strauch. The contest was discontinued in 1974.

Recreational board surfing was a major pastime at the Outrigger. Waikiki’s varying ocean bottoms provided different types of surfing waters to accommodate all classes of surfers, from experts to beginners. Within easy paddling distance of the Club was the legendary Kalehuawehe where, in 1917, Duke Kahanamoku began his famous mile-and-a-half ride on the crest of a long wave, ending on the beach fronting the Royal Hawaiian Hotel. Other Waikiki surfing areas are Queen’s, Old Man’s, Public Baths, and Popular’s. Beginners learned

basic techniques of handling a surfboard at “Baby Surf” in front of the Royal Hawaiian Hotel. Paul Dolan remembers “bumming beat-up boards” from Johnny Hollinger, who replaced “Sally”



George Freeth introduced surfing to California in 1907.



Hale as captain of the Waikiki Beach Patrol during World War II. As the name implies, Canoe’s was reserved mainly for outrigger canoes; After “getting the hang” of the sport, Paul recalls advancing to “inside Canoes” where novices took great pains to steer clear of canoes and beach boys.

Helen Haxton (Bode) also learned to surf on a heavy redwood plank borrowed from Hollinger. Haxton, and surfing buddy Anita Berg (Whiting) reminisced about the rigors of carrying twelve foot hollow boards from lockers to the beach, a distance of about fifty yards. In her oral history Haxton recalled: “Even when



Wahine surfers of the 1930s. From left: Francis Matson, Barbara Schleif, Barbara D’Arcy, Margaret “Fuzzy” Boyrie, Bessie Hemmings.



Helen Haxton poses with long board at Outrigger. 1950.

Duke Kahanamoku, one of the world’s great surfers.



Wave-riders Helen Haxton, Dr. Dorian Pascowitz, Anita Berg, Russ Takaki, Coogie Tai.

they were filled with water we would bring them in and hoist them up, undo the metal plug, and let it drain while we carried them." Berg chuckled at the thought of a young man offering to carry her board. "He tried and fell down...so I flipped it up and put it on my shoulder and put it in the locker."

"Dad" Center taught his niece, Pam Anderson, to ride the waves, and in the late forties she became one of the top wahine surfers at Waikiki. In her oral history, Pam recalls hours spent surfing with fellow Club members and outstanding surfers Pat Honi, Pat Barker, and Jane Wylie. "Those were the happiest days of my life," Pam declares.



Yvonne "Blondie" Boyd carries her board out for an afternoon of surfing. Late 1940s.

CASTLE SWIM

The first open-ocean, rough-water swimming race of modern times, Castle Swim, has been an on-again-off-again event since first held as part of a month long aquatic festival in 1917. Resumed in 1922, the swim continued under the auspices of Outrigger Canoe Club until 1933 when it became a joint venture of Outrigger and Associated Students of the

University of Hawai'i. In 1936 the event moved from Waikiki to Ala Moana Channel and was discontinued shortly after.

In 1953 "Toots" Minvielle, chairman of the Club's Swim Committee, reorganized the Castle Swim competition, moving the date to late November. The following year, "Toots" not only organized the race, he entered and won it. As interest declined, Castle Swim was discontinued in 1958.

VOLLEYBALL, OUTRIGGER'S OTHER SPORT

During the 1950s, Wednesday was volleyball night at the Outrigger when as many as eight teams competed. A table



"Toots" Minevielle with his father, A. E. Minevielle Sr.



Outrigger's 1954 Championship team: Front: Tom Haine, Randy Worthington, Pat Wyman, Mark Auerbach, Bill Baird. Back: Bill Cross, Jack Mattice, Ron Sorrel, Dr. James Beardmore, Rab Guild.



Six Outrigger players were on the first Hawai'i team to compete in the U.S. Volleyball Association's Championship tournament in Seattle in 1956. Back row, center: Randy Worthington, Pat Wyman, Tom Haine. Center: Third from left: Bill Cross. Front left: Dr. James Beardmore. Fourth from left: Bill Baird.

was reserved in the dining room for players featuring a special dinner for one dollar and fifty cents. When a women's league was formed, Outrigger teams played both on the Club's sand courts and on hard surfaces, often at the Waikiki Fire Station.

The popular Open Doubles tournament was held each Sunday morning for several weeks during the year. Hundreds of members gathered on the lawn opposite the courts to watch and cheer for their favorites. Pat Wyman and Bill Cross won for three consecutive years: 1956, 1957, and 1958. Many young players developed skills at the Outrigger that made them outstanding college, national, and Olympic champions.

The Six-Man Open tournament, with regulars such as Gil Carr, Ken Chaney, Thad Ekstrand, Dick Muirhead, Clarence

Philpotts, Bill Baird, Bill Morris, Bill Barnhart, Neal Ifversen and dozens of others was another high point on the schedule. An annual kane-wahine tournament was a popular event as husband and wife duos and other mixed partners battled for the championship. Some of the competing couples were Jim and Cissy Beardmore, Bill and Barbara Cook, Jack and Anne Ackerman, Bill and Billie (Neal) Baird, Bill and Alice "Baby" Cross, Ron and Carol Sorrell.

A Business Four-Man tournament drew large numbers of participants including Judge Wilford Godbold, Duke Kahanamoku, "Dad" Center, R. Q. Smith, Ernest Stenberg, Bill Mullahey and Sam Fuller.

VOLLEYBALL HITS THE BIG TIME

In 1954, Outrigger won the Open City-wide championship as well as the Hawai'i AAU Championship with an outstanding



Outrigger doubles champions. From left: Bill Cross, Pat Wyman, Dr. Jim Beardmore, Pat O'Conner.

team comprised of Tom Haine, Randy Worthington, Pat Wyman, Mark Auerbach, Bill Baird, Bill Cross, Jack Mattice, Ron Sorrell, Jim Beardmore and Bob "Rab" Guild.

Outrigger volleyball players got their first taste of national acclaim in 1956. United States Volleyball Association invited the territory to enter a team in its championship tournament in Seattle, Washington. Held each May in a different city, the tournament brings into competition the best teams and finest players from around the country.

In tryouts at the Central YMCA, six Outrigger members were selected: Tom Haine, Patrick Wyman, Randy Worthington, Dr. James Beardmore, Bill Cross and Bill Baird. The team placed third in its first national competition and Haine was one of two Hawai'i players selected for first team All-American honors.

Cross was named to the second team and the Hawai'i team was voted outstanding team in the tournament.

When University of Hawai'i added volleyball to its varsity sports schedule in 1958, the Rainbows, Outrigger, Pacific Club, Hickam, and other military teams engaged

in lively competition. Tom Haine and Bill Cross won the Territorial Doubles Championship in 1959; Haine retained the title for seven years, partnering with Cross, Pete Velasco, Jim Beardmore, Paul MacLaughlin, and Bobby Daniels.



Doubles partners Pat Wyman and Tom Haine.

WAHINE SHINE ON THE COURTS

Women's teams gained the spotlight when a 1958 novice team comprised of Lynn Heilbron, Ruth Campbell, Billie Baird, Cynthia Hemmings, Alice "Baby" Cross, May Balding, and Aggie Quigg came in third in the city-wide competition





OUTRIGGER'S PRIZED POSSESSIONS...KOA CANOES

The most prized possession of any paddling club is its koa canoe. A symbol of strength and beauty, the canoe, made from the precious, richly grained wood of the acacia koa tree, represents the heart and soul of the club that owns it. Most clubs have only one; Outrigger, throughout its one hundred year history, has owned many. Today it has five; three are in active use.

While fiberglass canoes are now more numerous because of lower cost, availability and easier maintenance, the O'ahu Canoe Racing Association and the Hawaiian Canoe Racing Association allow only koa canoes to be used in the regattas they sponsor.

HANAKEOKI

Outrigger acquired its first racing canoe, Hanakeoki, from Dr. Alford Wall in 1908. Although it cannot be verified, a rumor persists that the canoe was christened by Queen Lili'uokalani. It was first used by the Club on Regatta Day, July 18, 1908 in races arranged for the entertainment of "The Great White Fleet." Made in Kona about 1900, the

forty-one-foot-three-inch Hanakeoki was a heavy, cumbersome craft made of extremely hard koa. In 1909, it was displayed in a Hawai'i promotional exhibit at the Seattle World's Fair.

According to Reynolds Burkland's oral history, "Hanakeoki is the heaviest canoe I ever heard of and we hated to paddle in that. It was a big canoe with plenty of room between the paddlers, fat bottom, but heavy as the devil." Burkland was part of Outrigger's crew that paddled the Hanakeoki in the famous Kona Regattas in the early nineteen thirties.



The Hanakeoki is now raced by the Makaha Canoe Club.

Hanakeoki remained the Club's only six-man racing canoe until it acquired the lighter and faster Kakina and Leilani. The Hanakeoki was then used primarily for practice. Joan Kaaua, who frequently paddled the Hanakeoki in the late 1940s and early 1950s remembers it as a "heavy training barge...we liked to race in the Kakina."

When Outrigger entered its first Moloka'i to O'ahu race in 1954, the Club was reluctant to risk the Kakina or Leilani so the crew paddled the reliable old Hanakeoki. It came in fifth that year and took fourth place in 1955. That was the last year Outrigger entered the Hanakeoki in a Moloka'i race, but not the last year for the canoe. In 1959 and 1960 it was paddled by the Beach Boys in the long-distance race. Outrigger continued to loan the Hanakeoki to clubs in need of a koa canoe until 1972, when the newly formed Mākaha Canoe Club purchased it. Twice since then it was damaged in heavy seas and during the repair process the canoe was altered to increase its speed. More than one hundred years old, the Hanakeoki is the oldest racing canoe still in use in Hawai'i.



KA MŌ'Ī

Around 1932 Outrigger acquired a nearly completed koa canoe built in Kona. The thirty-four-foot two-and-a-half inch boat named Ka Mō'ī originally was designed for fishing, but proved suitable for surfing and racing. (In his book *The Hawaiian Canoe*, Tommy Holmes used the Ka Mō'ī to illustrate the hull design of a typical Hawaiian surfing canoe.)

Ka Mō'ī was used primarily by the Outrigger Beach Service for tourists and Club members. In 1954 a group of beach boys paddled Ka Mō'ī in the third annual Moloka'i race. The



The Ka Mō'ī on the beach in front of the Outrigger.



The Ka Mō'i was restored by Club member Tay Perry and his crew of Kawika Grant, Cale Holman, and Norman Ho. A blessing was held by the Rev. Tom Van Culin at the 2002 Annual Meeting to welcome the canoe back to the Club.

seven-hundred-five pound canoe was the heaviest of the seven competing canoes, and according to beach boy "Steamboat" Mokuahi, it carried the heaviest crew.

As canoe storage space was limited at the Club's new site, Ka Mō'i was put on display at Ulu Mau Village where it remained until the Village closed in the mid 1970s. In 1982 it was shipped to Kaua'i where it survived two devastating hurricanes.

The Ka Mō'i finally came home to the Outrigger Canoe Club in 1998 at the request of the Historical Committee. Tay Perry, Kawika Grant, Allan Dowsett, and others volunteered over eleven hundred hours of valuable time to renovate and repair it. On August 9, 2002, the canoe was hung from the ceiling of the

Outrigger's lounge when the popular gathering place was renamed Hālau o Ka Mō'i Boathouse.

OUTRIGGER ACQUIRES TWO NEW CANOES

In the mid-thirties three new koa racing canoes were available from the inventory of a Big Island lumber company bought by American Factors. Since "Dad" Center worked for American Factors, he arranged for Outrigger to have first choice in purchasing them. The canoes were finished by a Kona craftsman and shipped to Honolulu where they were tested in the waters off Waikiki. The Outrigger opted to purchase the two fastest; "Dad" bought the third.

To finance the purchase, a contest was held to see who would donate the most money; the two top contributors named the canoes. The winner was Bob Topping, owner of the New York Yankees, who named the longer of the canoes after his girl friend Leilani. Runner-up was Lorrin Thurston who owned a smaller canoe named Kakina, a translation of his last name. He christened the Club's canoe with the same name, and for many years they were referred to as Kakina I and Kakina II.

LEILANI

The thirty-nine foot Leilani was Duke Kahanamoku's favorite for distance races in open ocean and the only canoe paddled by Duke's Boys in their many "Senior Six" victories in the Walter J. Macfarlane Regattas.

In 1956 Leilani underwent its first renovation. Approximately one hundred pounds of metal and oak ribbings were removed, its depth increased, and plywood

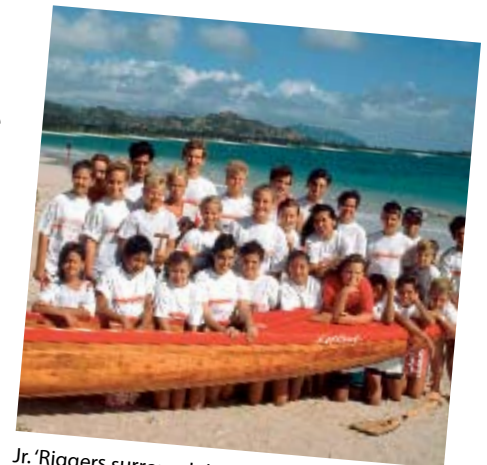


The Leilani sits on Kailua Beach waiting for the first event in the King Kamehameha Regatta in 1990.

reinforcements added. The bottom of the canoe, which gave it stability in rough seas, was left untouched.

The renovation was completed in time for the Moloka'i to O'ahu race in October when the Leilani made its first appearance in the long-distance event. Outrigger not only won the race but its time of seven hours and fifty-four seconds set a record.

In the 1966 Moloka'i race, the Leilani swamped in tumultuous seas. Severely



Jr. 'Riggers surround the Leilani during a 1990 regatta.



An Outrigger crew paddles the Leilani in the Kailua Regatta.

damaged when brought aboard the escort boat, extensive restoration was required before she was able to race again.

Two subsequent renovations in 1976 and 1982 lightened her weight and increased her speed. The 1982 race was close; Leilani was leading when hit by an unusually strong wave. Despite fairly severe damage, she came in third. Leilani won the thirty-second annual Moloka'i race in 1983 and repeated its first place finish in 1984.

KAKINA

About a foot shorter and considerably lighter than the Leilani, the thirty-eight foot, 400 pound Kakina was preferred for sprints and shorter races; it was also preferred by wahine crews. Doris Berg Nye, a member of Outrigger's Senior Women's team in the late 1940s and early 1950s, recalls how her crew would get to the



Kakina, nearly destroyed in 1961 by heavy waves, was back in action in 1967.

beach early in the morning before the men arrived. "We tried to get our favorite boat, the Kakina, but most of the time lost out to the men's team who had first choice."

Kakina sustained severe damage in 1961 when hit by powerful waves. According to an article by Marilyn Kali in the June, 1992, "Outrigger" magazine, "The canoe was thought to be destroyed. The Club trailer was sent to pick up the pieces and it sat in the parking lot for months until they could find someone to rebuild it." George Blanchard took the remains home and eventually put the canoe back together. In 1967, after further renovation, Kakina was back in competition winning the Moloka'i race; it came within .07 of a second of setting a record. It repeated its victory the following year and again in 1975, setting a record both years.

In the first women's Moloka'i to O'ahu on October 14,



The Boys 18 won their race in the Kakina in 1979: Fred Noa Jr., Bruce Black, Pua Rochlen, Kam Chun, Walter Guild, Keoki Young, Pat Ayau.



The Kakina and Kaoloa at Ke'ehi Lagoon.

1979, the wahine paddled a fiberglass canoe. In 1981 they were allowed to use the Kakina. A dedicated Outrigger crew, well trained by Tom Conner, took first place honors in a field of seventeen entries.

In 2001 Outrigger member Joe Quigg and master woodworker Demetrio "Domie" Gose, of Outrigger's maintenance department, extensively remodeled the Kakina, bringing the aging craft up to the latest racing standards.

PAOA

When it appeared that the Leilani had been damaged beyond repair in 1966, George Perry was commissioned to build a new canoe, and after a diligent search for a koa log, one was located



Outrigger paddlers pose with Paoa.



Outrigger members gathers around the Paoa for dedication ceremony. Blessing by Monsignor Charles Kekumano.

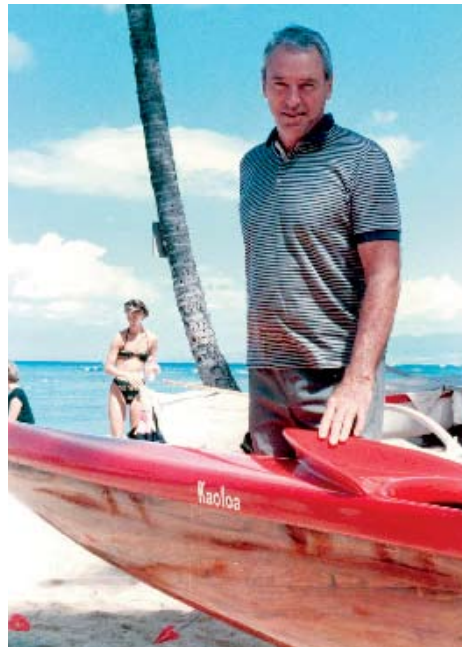
at Ulu Mau Village. Originally from the Big Island, the log was estimated to be at least one-hundred years old and weighed over eight tons. Perry fashioned a thirty-nine-and-a-half foot racing canoe named Paoa after Duke Paoa Kahanamoku who passed away in 1968.

Paoa won its first race and continued to perform well for the Outrigger. However, when the Leilani was restored and back in action, the Paoa was used less frequently, and in 1983 it was purchased by the 'Ewa Canoe Club.

KAOLOA

In 1983, Hui Nalu patron Laura Lucas Thompson offered a forty-five foot long koa log as a prize to the canoe club scoring the most points during regatta season.

Outrigger was searching for a log and Joe Quigg had already been commissioned to design and build a new racing canoe. When Outrigger won the contest, the search was over. Although the log had been cut in two and was damaged at both ends, Quigg managed to carve a sleek, nearly forty-five foot long canoe. The new craft incorporated



Joe Quigg with the Kaoloa that he designed and built.



Auntie Eva Pomroy blessed the Kaoloa at its dedication.



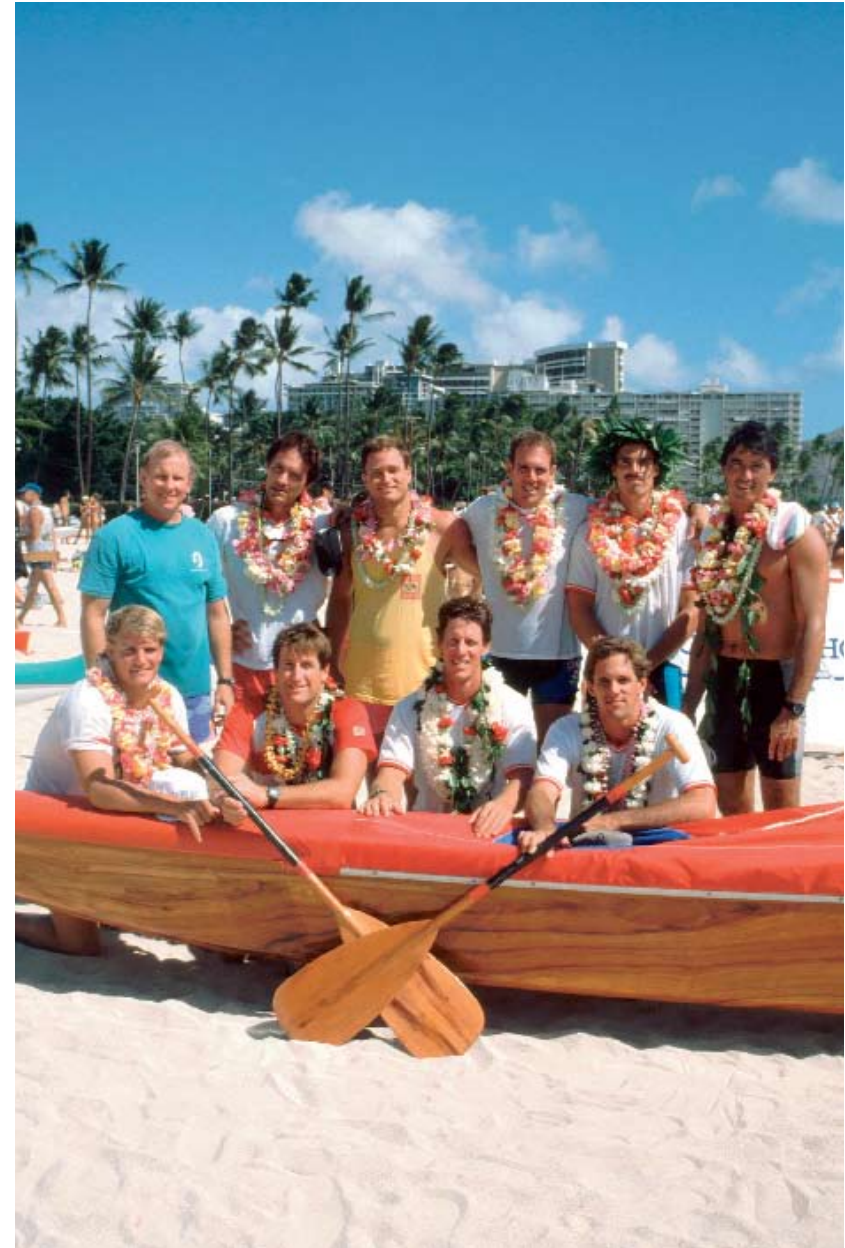
Ray Sukanuma offers a Hawaiian Chant for the Kaoloa.



Karl Heyer IV, Scott Rolles, Walter Guild, Marshall Rosa, Marc Haine, Bill Bright.

In 1990, the Outrigger men won the Moloka'i Hoe in the Kaoloa.

changes in outrigger canoe design which had evolved over the years, yet complied with specifications set by the Hawaiian Canoe Racing Association. The canoe was named Kaoloa, (long spear). In its first season, Kaoloa won both the O'ahu and State Championships. In 1990, it won the Moloka'i Hoe, the last koa canoe to do so. Today Kaoloa is in prime condition, and with the Kakina and Leilani, is used throughout regatta season





The land at diamond head

The land on which the Elks Club and the Outrigger Canoe Club are located originally was part of the crown lands of the Hawaiian monarchy awarded to David Kalākaua when he was elected king. At some point, nearly half of these lands were acquired by Allan Herbert, one time manager of the government-owned Hawaiian Hotel in downtown Honolulu. There is speculation that Herbert received the land from the King in payment of a poker debt.

In 1876 a group of the King's close friends and advisors leased nearly two hundred acres at the foot of Diamond Head from King Kalākaua and Herbert. They formed the Kapi'olani Park Association, a private corporation named after the King's consort. The center area became a landscaped park and the surrounding property on both sides was divided into house lots. The right to bid on one of the one hundred and sixty-five lots came with purchase of a fifty-dollar bond.

The park's main attraction was a racetrack and grandstand built amid carriage drives lined with ironwood trees; a series of small islands accessed by quaint wooden bridges lay in the swampy part of the park. Archibald Cleghorn, father of Princess Ka'iulani and an amateur botanist and landscaper, is credited with its design. Colonel George W. Macfarlane, (former chamberlain to King Kalākaua and grand uncle of Walter Macfarlane, Outrigger President from 1937 to 1943), purchased one of the ocean front lots on which he built a large beach house for his family. In 1888 Macfarlane leased the land to C. N. Arnold who turned it into the Park Beach

Hotel, Hawai'i's first beachfront hotel. An advertisement in the "Pacific Commercial Advertiser" of October 24, 1888, described the Park Beach Hotel as "the finest Bathing Place on the Islands, with excellent billiards and bowling alley." Despite the amenities, the hotel failed in its first year, and Macfarlane repossessed the property. In 1899 it was purchased by James B. Castle who had the spacious ten-year old home demolished. In its place he built what was then the finest residence in Honolulu. Designed by noted architect Oliver Traphagen, the stately three-story colonial mansion had broad lānai across the ocean side on each floor, an enormous ballroom, and Tiffany stained glass windows, the only ones in Honolulu. Kainalu, as the mansion was named, was constructed by expert craftsmen brought to Hawai'i from around the world. In 1920, two years after Castle's death, the Elks Club purchased the estate from his widow for \$155,000 and established its clubhouse.

In 1939, the Elks offered to sell fifty-seven thousand square feet of the property to the Parks Board for \$1.50 per square foot; the offer was turned down. In 1958 the Elks leased half of the property to the Outrigger Canoe Club; the Club moved to the site in late 1963. In 1959, the once magnificent mansion was demolished, replaced by the present Elks Club.



→ The Macfarlane home at Diamond Head briefly served as the Park Beach Hotel before it was repossessed. It was later sold to James B. Castle who demolished it to build Kainalu, his magnificent beachfront mansion.



The James B. Castle mansion, completed in 1899, was the finest residence in Honolulu. After his death, it was sold to the Elks Club.

CHANGING TIMES

The Outrigger Canoe Club thrived in the post-war period; membership increased, finances were sound, and physical facilities well maintained. Steak fries, fashion shows, cribbage tournaments, and dinner dances provided members an active social life; canoe paddling and volleyball headed a list of sports that comprised a vigorous athletic program. As hundreds of beach-lovers enjoyed life at the Outrigger, few heeded the ticking of the clock that brought November 1, 1963, closer with each passing day. On that day Outrigger's sub-lease with Matson Navigation Company would expire.

In his President's report at the Annual Meeting of 1953, Herbert M. "Yabo" Taylor confidently stated, "We have no reason to doubt that we can continue to remain on our present site provided we are in a position to pay our way when the time comes to negotiate a new lease." Initiation fees were raised to \$300 and the building fund enjoyed a healthy rate of growth.

THE FUTURE GETS CLOSER

When the Elks Club considered the sale of all or part of its property in early 1954, Outrigger seriously looked at the Diamond Head site for possible relocation. Some Elks favored a more convenient location in downtown Honolulu. When an offer to the City and County Parks Board to sell a portion of their land at \$1.50 a square foot was rejected, the

Elks successfully applied to the City Planning Commission for rezoning to hotel-apartment status, greatly increasing the commercial value of the property, then appraised at \$900,000. The Elks debated pros and cons of relocating, finally deciding to remain, selling or leasing approximately 77,000 square feet of land on the 'Ewa side. In late 1954, the Elks made a tentative offer to sell the land to the Outrigger Canoe Club for \$450,000.

Leaving their prime location was anathema to most Outrigger members who were confident a new lease would be re-negotiated with Matson or the Queen Emma estate. The announcement that Waikiki Development Company had successfully negotiated a lease for all Queen Emma Estate property in Waikiki came as a surprising blow. The company, owned by mainlanders Clint Murchison and Paul Trousdale, now controlled fourteen acres of prime Waikiki real estate including land under the Outrigger Canoe Club. The remaining thirteen acres were mauka of Kalākaua Avenue. Outrigger could no longer deal with Matson Navigation Company, its long-time friend and advocate. Board members uneasily awaited further developments.

THE SEARCH IS ON

In October 1954 Trousdale offered Outrigger a fifty-five year lease at \$22,000 a year, in addition to the current assessment of \$8,000. This amount would increase annually until 1963, when the present lease expired. By then, annual payments would escalate to \$54,000. Among several encumbrances was

a stipulation that the lessee approve any major building program, retain a ten-foot wide right-of-way through the Club to the beach, and exclusive use of one-third of the beach fronting the Club. Sadly, Outrigger realized remaining at its present location would bear an extremely heavy price.

At the annual meeting on February 25, 1955, Leslie Hicks made a strong plea to purchase the Elks Club property as a sound business investment, whether or not the Outrigger relocated there. Cottages on the site were bringing in approximately \$18,000 each year in rental income and property values were increasing.



The palm-lined circular drive was lined with cottages which were rented out to members of the Elks Lodge.

Many members concurred with Hicks; others were adamantly opposed. Lorrin Thurston led the opposition on the premise that purchase of the property would ultimately lead to relocating there. He believed that alternative options had not been fully explored and if it could not remain at its present site, properties in closer

proximity might be available. After continued and at times heated discussion, no consensus was reached; a motion to postpone the decision was approved.

The following month a vote authorized the Board to offer \$450,000 to purchase 77,000 square feet of Elks Club property



as an investment. The Elks' membership rejected Outrigger's offer, countering with a price of \$500,000. When Outrigger offered \$500,000, pending approval of its membership, the Elks countered with \$600,000. Realizing the rapidly increasing value of the property, the Elks opted to lease, rather than sell, the land. Outrigger asked for terms of a lease.

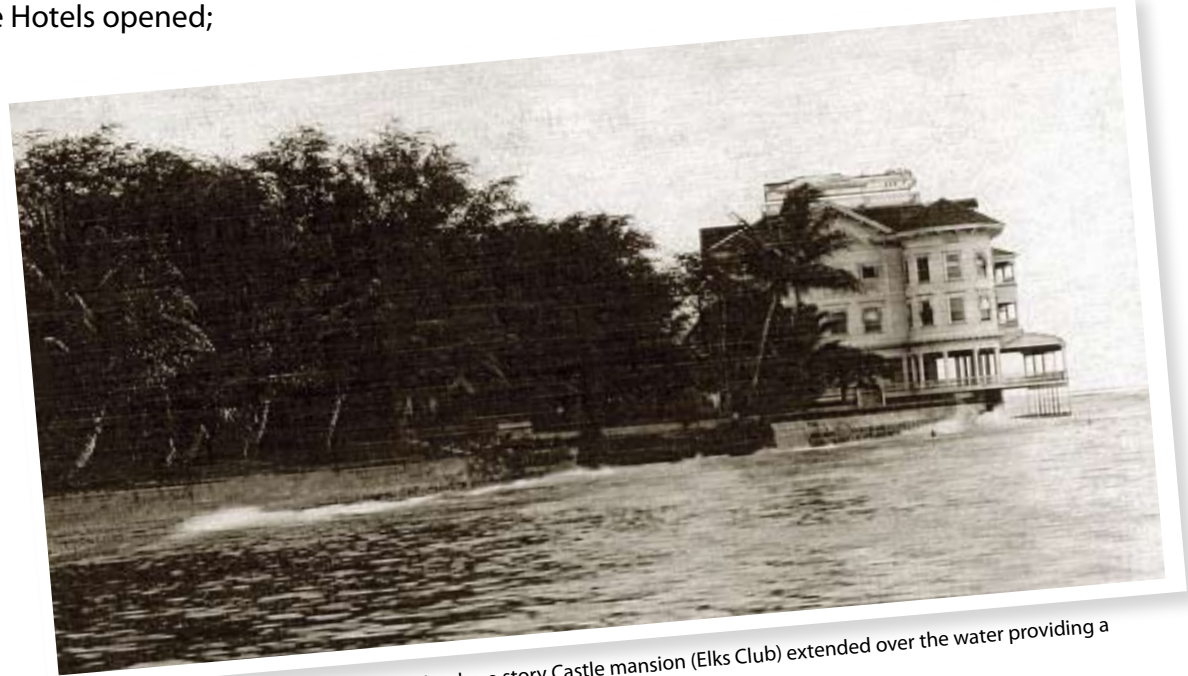
THE BUILDING BOOM OF THE LATE 1950S

From one end to the other, Waikiki reverberated with sounds of construction. Streets were congested with pile drivers, cement trucks, and building cranes. The Rosalie, Waikiki's first high-rise apartment building, was completed in 1955. Roy Kelley's Reef, Matson's Princess Ka'iulani, and the Biltmore Hotels opened; Henry Kaiser's Hawaiian Village was close to completion and more hotels were under construction. The visitor count surpassed one hundred thousand; before the decade ended, it nearly doubled.

Because it was an asset to Waikiki and the tourist industry, Trousdale wanted the Outrigger to remain. He had no immediate use for the site and was proceeding with plans for a large Liberty House store, theater, and Polynesian-style market place across the street. Negotiations with Outrigger continued; offers were revised, counter-offers made. The Club balked at payment of additional rent during the remaining years of its lease;

the developers insisted they were necessary to break even. The stalemate continued.

Shortly before Outrigger's Annual Meeting on February 24, 1956, a final offer was made. Provisions included: \$22,000 annually for the first four years, \$32,000 for the next four, escalating to \$50,000 in 1963. The final twenty-two years were set at \$65,000. In addition, parking for 250 cars in a lot mauka of Kūhiō Avenue near Nohonani Place would be provided at fifty cents per square foot. The Club would be responsible for filling, fencing and paving the area and paying property taxes on all its leased land. In the meantime, lease negotiations continued with the Elks Club.



Located at the point of Diamond Head, the three story Castle mansion (Elks Club) extended over the water providing a magnificent ocean view.

A record two hundred thirty-six voting members (the total attendance was over 500) crowded the sun deck when President Sam Fuller opened the forty-seventh Annual Meeting of the Outrigger Canoe Club. The group sat impatiently through preliminary reports before inundating Board members with questions and expressing opinions on the main business of the day. Some felt the urgency of immediate action; others believed it prudent to wait until the lease expired, nearly eight years hence. Although no decision was made, and members strongly disagreed with one another, they agreed the president and Board had done an admirable job overseeing negotiations with Waikiki Development Company and the Elks Club. The meeting ended with a standing ovation for Sam Fuller.

Former Outrigger President Wilford D. Godbold worked tirelessly to obtain the best possible terms from the Elks. His efforts were rewarded when a proposal was received for a term of ninety-nine years with one renegotiation at the end of fifty years. Rent for the first five years would be \$20,000 per year, increasing to \$30,000 thereafter until 2006. At that time each party would select an appraiser to set a price on the land based on its use as a club, rather than its highest and best use.

On May 25, 1956, a special membership meeting was called. A record number of 270 voting members attended. Three choices were put to a vote: to accept the Elks lease, accept the offer from Waikiki Development Company, or do nothing at the present time.

During the lengthy discussion, members passionately expressed their views. An opposition group had formed and conducted meetings of its own prior to the special meeting. Their spokesmen accused the Board of slanting presentations in favor

of the Elks site. An argument in favor of accepting Waikiki Development's offer was that Outrigger could take advantage of tourist trade and reap substantial income by opening the Club on a limited basis to hotel guests. In moving to the remote Diamond Head location, the Club would lose tourist revenue and suffer a decline in membership. Lack of adequate beach and quality of surfing areas were other complaints. Some feared Outrigger would become more a social club rather than one devoted to water sports and athletics. Proponents of the Elks site argued that the ninety-nine year lease at reasonable rates with adequate parking space more than compensated for perceived drawbacks.

When the vote was finally called for, the audience applauded. Because proxies were checked against ballots and ballots were counted and recounted, results could not be announced at the meeting, leaving the fate of the Outrigger Canoe Club unknown until the Board met on May 29, 1956. At a special Board meeting, secretary Sam Fuller read the results; 480 (59.70 percent) votes in favor of the Elks Club site. Seventy-three (9.08 percent) opted to accept Waikiki Development Company's offer. Two hundred fifty-one, (31.22 percent) voted "no" to both proposals. Although majority ruled, many were dissatisfied with the outcome. One Board member and several others resigned. Many who voted in favor of the Elks' lease were optimistic that Outrigger would remain in Waikiki. When the furor died down, the Board continued to plan for the future; most members continued to enjoy the Club...a lot could happen in seven years.





chapter 20

OUTRIGGER PULLS UPS STAKES

A lease on 73,800 square feet of beachfront land on the 'Ewa side of the Elks Club at Diamond Head was consummated in November 1956 and occupancy would begin early the following year. The Outrigger retained leases on the income-producing cottages while improving the makai side for members, converting the site into a venue for picnics and parties. It proved a pleasant adjunct to the Club's Waikiki facility.

THE AVENT OFFER

In early February 1958 a new face appeared on the scene. California entrepreneur John V. Avent and a group of investors negotiated a lease with Waikiki Development Company for the Outrigger property on which they planned an eight-story deluxe cooperative apartment. Avent offered to purchase the remaining four years of the Club's lease for \$50,000 per year.

The main order of business at the Annual Meeting on February 28, 1958, was discussion of Avent's offer of \$200,000 in cash and guarantee of a \$200,000 mortgage. These funds, added to the \$350,000 building fund, would enhance the Club's financial position. The Board sought authorization to pursue negotiations. Although advantages were apparent, a small but determined opposition group pushed for resumption of discussions with Waikiki

Development in a final attempt to remain in Waikiki. After a lengthy and heated discussion, the Board was empowered to accept or reject Avent's offer. Several contingencies affected the developer's plans: negotiations with Fred Kingman for the arcade shops fronting Kalākaua Avenue, finalizing the lease with Waikiki Development Company, and securing approval from Matson Navigation for transfer of lease. No problems were anticipated as Avent and his group, incorporated as International Building Ltd., intended to proceed whether or not Kingman's property was acquired; Waikiki Development and Matson appeared amenable. While details were finalized, Avent deposited \$25,000 in an escrow account to secure the agreement with Outrigger.

With time an important issue, Outrigger's Board engaged Vladimir Ossipoff to design the new clubhouse, and Pete Wimberly of Wimberly and Cook to deal with technical aspects of construction on the Diamond Head property.

Unexpected problems developed between Waikiki Development Corporation, International Building Ltd., and Matson over terms of the pending lease. Delays in finalizing the agreement postponed start of the new hotel and plans for acquisition of Outrigger property were abandoned. Outrigger was forced to postpone its plans. In a surprising move, Matson Navigation Company sold its Waikiki hotels to Sheraton Corporation in 1959.

↗ Site of the new Outrigger Canoe Club, between the Elks Club and the Colony Surf, featured a shoreline covered with coral.

STATEHOOD AT LAST

On August 21, 1959, President Dwight D. Eisenhower issued a proclamation officially welcoming the islands into the Union as the fiftieth state. The momentous occasion climaxed more than fifty years of bipartisan effort to attain for Hawai'i equality with the other states. Their labors were rewarded when the fiftieth star was added to the American Flag.

The new status sparked an even greater surge in the Island's booming economy. In Waikiki, bulldozers continued their relentless drive, demolishing quaint cottages and corner stores to erect concrete high-rises. Property values soared as developers drove real estate prices up in a frenzied scramble to be part of the building phenomenon.

AVENT RETURNS

Despite failure of International Building's initial offer for early occupation of the Club property, John Avent continued efforts to negotiate a contract to provide space for the Outrigger in the company's proposed building. One proposal provided that International Building create a beach club to merge with Outrigger. The club would be governed by a Board of Directors consisting of seven members from the non-existent International Surf Club and six from Outrigger. Fearing loss of autonomy, Outrigger members rejected the proposal. In 1959 Avent offered Outrigger a lease for part of the new building on a condominium basis. This offer also was rejected.

FOCUSING ON DIAMOND HEAD

Meanwhile, plans for site preparation at Diamond Head resumed.

Two committees were formed: New Building Finance Committee chaired by Tom Singlehurst, and New Site Building Committee, chaired by J. Cline Mann. A Beach Development sub-committee concentrated efforts on a swimming and boating area, and constructing a beach. A contract was signed with Hawaiian Dredging and Construction Company, and Vladimir Ossipoff was given authorization to proceed with designs for the new clubhouse. Singlehurst and his Committee worked on ways and means to finance the project.

J. Ward Russell took on the demanding role of president of the Outrigger Canoe Club in 1960. For the next four years, he and a dedicated Board of Directors and committee



Outrigger President, J. Ward Russell presided over the ground breaking ceremony. Blessing was given by Kahu Edward Keahi Kapoo.



Sand from excavation was retained to create a beach.

members steered the organization through uncharted waters. Although all major decisions were brought to a vote, Russell and his team coped with myriad day-to-day problems. Simultaneously negotiating with Sheraton, International Building, and the Elks Club, countless hours were spent on the Club's behalf. In his oral history, Russell stated, "...I have never worked so hard and attended so many meetings in my life as I did during that period, even more so than during my political career." (Russell was a member of the Territorial House of Representatives for eight years and served in the first Hawai'i State Senate from 1959 to 1963.)



A broad beach was constructed that extended from the Elks Club to the Colony Surf.

THE WORK CONTINUES

While plans for the new clubhouse were finalized, Planning Committee members proceeded with beach and site improvements. Since so much preliminary work was completed prior to construction, bids came in lower than anticipated.

DOWN WITH THE OLD

Existing structures, trees and vegetation were removed. A single monkeypod tree, located at the entrance, was saved. Because plans included a basement, the area was excavated, the sand set aside for future use. When a three-and-a-half acre swimming area was dredged, the coral was used as foundation for the new beach. A low rock wall on the Diamond Head side of the Elks property, and a groin on the 'ewa side of Colony Surf were constructed to contain sand for the future 700-foot beach.

Cost of the entire project was estimated at \$1,250,000. Beginning in March 1959, a monthly assessment of \$2.50 was added to dues of regular members for the Building Fund. Loans totaling \$550,000 were negotiated with Honolulu's major banks. On April 1, 1963, a contract to build the new Outrigger Canoe Club was signed with Pacific Construction Company and work began the next day. With only seven months remaining on the Waikiki lease, a two-month extension was obtained.

The New Site Building Committee (formerly the New Site Planning Committee) was determined that the premises be ready for the annual Christmas party. Chairman Cline Mann recalled, "The good Lord favored us over the next nine months with almost perfect weather. Only one day did it rain hard enough so that the contractor had to suspend operations." When workers of

the concrete supplier threatened to strike, Mann said: "We told the contractor in no uncertain terms that we were not going to sit by and.... miss the pour scheduled for the fourth level of the parking garage." The contractor found another company to deliver cement.

Despite time constraints, Ossipoff developed a design that esthetically combined elements of space utilization and site orientation. Ample parking, volleyball courts, dining and bar facilities, snack shop, locker rooms, surfboard and canoe storage areas, and the perennial Hau Terrace, were incorporated in a flowing design using natural materials accentuating the ambience of the Club's oceanfront location.

A unique feature of the exterior walls was achieved when hunks of coral dredged from the ocean were embedded into the concrete. Rich-grained koa wood was used extensively in public areas. An inter-relationship of structure and landscaping provided a harmonious transition from indoor to outdoor areas.

SCRAMBLING FOR THE LAND

While work on the new site progressed, the situation in Waikiki took a surprising turn. International Building, unable to fulfill its commitments, dropped efforts to secure a lease from Waikiki Development Company. Several parties, including Sheraton Corporation, immediately proffered bids; Sheraton announced plans for a \$10,000,000 seventeen story, luxury hotel on the site.

Much to the surprise of Sheraton and the entire community, Roy C. Kelley, local architect, hotel builder and operator, successfully negotiated a lease on the choice oceanfront property on December 17, 1963. An Outrigger member, Kelley allowed the Club to remain at no charge until after the New Year.



The dining room provided space for private parties and a magnificent view.



A Hau Terrace is a tradition at the Outrigger.

LOOKING FORWARD

The grounds were a major concern of the Building Committee. Mann and his team, Ward Russell, Donald Schmuck, Tom Wells, Hal Whitaker, Walter Collins, Keith Wallace and Dickey Thacker, wanted “a club that looked like it had been there for many years.” Coconut trees were a prominent feature of the landscaping and they needed to find trees at least twenty-five years old. In all, eighty coconut trees were hauled to the site on flatbed trailers and lifted by cranes into prepared holes. According to Mann’s oral history, the trees were placed “in such a way that it would look like we had planted a new building in an existing coconut grove.”



The graceful monkeypod tree, the only tree saved on the property, graced the entrance to the new Club.

Most of the furniture, including McGuire rattan dining and bar chairs, had been ordered from the Orient; upholstered seats were en route from San Francisco. Only days before Christmas, two ships carrying the separate components arrived in Honolulu. To avoid delay, the furnishings were brought directly to the Club and assembled on site.

HAPPY HOLIDAYS

The weather was cloudless and sunny on December 25, 1963, when members arrived at the new Outrigger Canoe Club. Although the kitchen and bar were not fully operational, staff provided food and drinks, and the holiday was enthusiastically celebrated. Even skeptics were impressed.

Members returned to the “old club” for a nostalgic New Year’s Eve celebration. As 1964 drew near and fireworks illuminated the Waikiki sky, not a few tears were shed. It was a poignant moment in Outrigger history...the end of an era lasting fifty-five years.



chapter 21

PROSPERITY REIGNS

Both old and new clubs were closed the first ten days of January 1964. During the hiatus, everything from outrigger canoes to business records and office furniture was moved from the old site to the new.

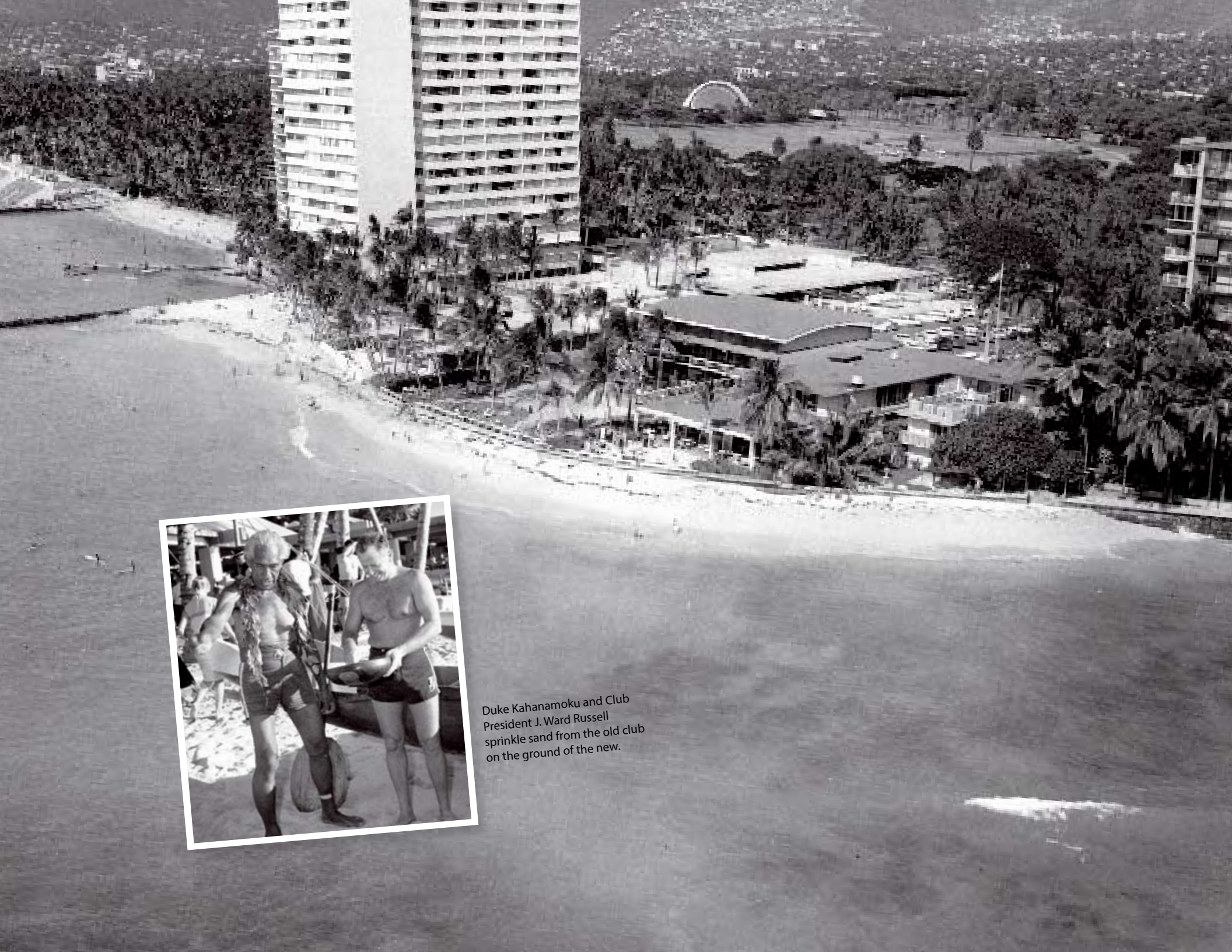
The Outrigger Canoe Club officially reopened on January 11, 1964. A ceremony celebrating the event began with the departure of the Club's ten canoes from Diamond Head to Waikiki at 3:30 P.M. The flotilla was met at Waikiki by Club President J. Ward Russell, Kahu Abraham Akaka, pastor of Kawaiaha'o Church, Cline Mann, and other Club dignitaries.

At the shore's edge, Kahu Akaka blessed each canoe with water sprinkled from a calabash once owned by King Kamehameha the Great. He consecrated an area of sand and each participant scooped up a handful, placing it in the calabash. The canoes set out to sea in single file with Leilani in the lead. Steered by Duke Kahanamoku, and paddled by old-timers Gay Harris, Jack McKenzie, John Hollinger, and Charley Amalu, it was followed by a double hull canoe carrying Russell and Kahu Akaka. About one hundred yards offshore, the canoes formed a circle as Kahu Akaka tossed a lei into the sea in memory of departed members. According to the Club magazine, "The Forecast," "...at that moment a beautiful rainbow appeared over Mānoa Valley."

More than five hundred members and guests awaited the entourage at the new site. As he came ashore, Kahu Akaka sprinkled sand from the old site onto the new beach, then made his way to the grounds where he parted a maile lei stretched between two coconut trees at the Club's boundary. Sprinkling the remaining



Dedication ceremony took place on January 11, 1964.



Duke Kahanamoku and Club
President J. Ward Russell
sprinkle sand from the old club
on the ground of the new.

sand on the ground, he delivered an eloquent prayer, saying in part: "We pray now for Thy blessing upon this new site...the menandwomen...childrenandyouth...presentandto come... that the noble spirit and high purpose of the Outrigger Canoe Club may be continued in them all."

Following the ceremony, Hawaiian music and hula entertained guests during a happy hour and grand lu'au. Dancing to the music of Ken Alford and his Dixiecats, Honolulu's popular jazz band, lasted until midnight. A new era in Outrigger Canoe Club history was unfolding.

A NEW BEGINNING

The re-incarnated Outrigger Canoe Club began its existence on a note of cautious optimism. Beginning in 1957, membership had steadily declined; by 1963 there were 859 regular members. Those who worked to keep the Club alive and facilitate the transition to the new site were relieved when nearly 200 applications for membership were received following the Christmas party. Even more rewarding was the reinstatement of 79 members who had resigned, and 38 who returned from inactive status.

Despite increased membership, operating costs were considerablyhigherandformidablemortgagepaymentsadded to the Club's financial burden. Beach services, a major source of income at Waikiki, were no longer available to the public.

In January, 1964, the initiation fee for regular members was raised to \$500; dues, including building fund assessment and tax, were \$13.30 a month. No longer was the Outrigger Canoe Club "a place where the small boy of limited means"



Duke Kahanamoku, Kahu Abraham Akaka and J. Ward Russell at dedication ceremony.

↗ On left of new clubhouse is Colony Surf. On right is newly built Elks Club which replaced the Castle Home.

could “ride upright on the crest of waves.” In its struggle for survival, the Outrigger Canoe Club had to adapt to a changing economy. The organization that evolved at the foot of Diamond Head was a far cry from the enclave of grass houses where chiseling homemade surfboards was a common sight.

J. Ward Russell, who guided the Club through the tumultuous period leading up to and including the move, relinquished office in 1964 after serving as president for four years, one of the longest terms in the Club’s history. Long-time friend and fellow Board member J. Cline Mann succeeded him.

THE NEW AND THE OLD

Despite demographic changes, the Outrigger Canoe Club remained true to its mission of fostering and promoting water sports of old Hawai’i. New traditions were initiated, old ones perpetuated.

The lu’au held to celebrate the opening of the new Club is an annual tradition. Christmas Open House annually attracts hundreds of members who partake of a scrumptious buffet. When the 1964 Macfarlane Regatta approached, the decision was made to continue the races in front of the “old club” where they had been held for more than 20 years. The Club provides paddlers with a hearty breakfast before they walk along the beach en masse



J. Ward Russell



J. Cline Mann

to Waikiki; the Macfarlane family continues to present the Matson trophy to winners of the “Senior Six.”

PASSING THE TORCH

Members quickly adapted to the new setting. Having passed the half century mark, second and third generation members appeared on the scene, and former young, single members were now parents with youngsters of their own. In his oral history, old time member George Cook, Jr., stated: “I grew up at the old Club, but when it came to moving, I’m glad we came here, because this location and facilities are so family-oriented.” Outrigger past president Peter Balding echoed those sentiments: “I got married and had a couple of young kids and the move from Waikiki... getting more crowded and all...it couldn’t have been more ideal for me and my family.” Another past president, Robert W. Guild, was averse to the move: “I was not happy with moving away from Waikiki because of the surfing. I thought of resigning from the Club...” In retrospect, Guild stated: “...as it turned out we were very much better off here in this area than we would have been in Waikiki.” As time passed, few disagreed the decision to move had been a wise one.

LOOKING GOOD

After an initial surge in membership, the roster continued to swell despite poor economic conditions, escalating initiation fees, and dues. In its first year of operation at Diamond Head, the total membership reached 2,348; total revenue increased more than 52% over the last two years in Waikiki. At the Annual Meeting of 1966, treasurer Stanley James Beard more proudly announced that more than half of the Club's debt had been retired.

DISAPPEARING SANDS

The pristine seven hundred foot stretch of sand fronting the Colony Surf, Outrigger, and Elks Club had cost over \$100,000. It was deemed an important feature of the Club on whose doorstep world famous Waikiki Beach had sprawled for more than fifty years. Comprehensive engineering studies were conducted to ensure the new beach would withstand the vagaries of Mother Nature. However, it was not to be. Each winter, Kona storms took their toll, and in January 1968 exceptionally fierce weather conditions caused severe erosion; during the summer, the sand washed back in. To address the problem, an Engineering Sub-Committee was formed and professional marine advisors consulted. The consensus was that the most reasonable and effective method of retaining sand was to erect a temporary groin installed at first sign of Kona winds. The groin would be secured by piles and sandbags. After the stormy period, it would be removed as trade winds and southern swells replaced the sand. The Elks, U. S. Corps of Engineers, and the Harbors Division of the State Department of Transportation were consulted and permits obtained; the project was completed in the summer of 1968.



Sand of the newly constructed beach came and went at the whim of Mother Nature.

Each September this time-consuming procedure was carried out; repairs to the groin and addition of truckloads of sand and grading of the public area fronting the Club and Colony Surf became a regular part of beach maintenance.

The Outrigger made news in local papers in the fall of 1974 when a complaint was lodged with the State of Hawai'i and the Federal Government. After an investigation by the State Department of Land and Natural Resources (DLNR), the Club was charged with violation of the State Shoreline Setback law and failure to file a conservation use application before moving sand. The small boat mooring cables installed



Members were delighted with the new clubhouse and many who had resigned in protest when the Outrigger left Waikiki, were welcomed back.

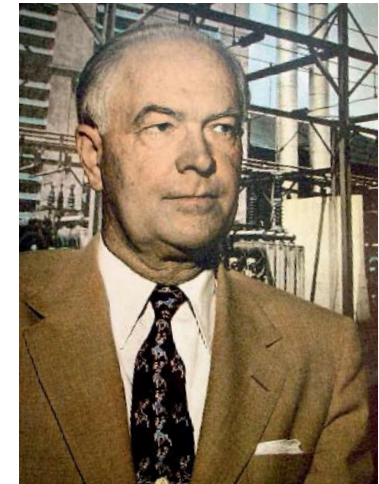
in front of the Club in 1969 were also ruled illegal; they were on submerged lands controlled by the state. The Club had failed to secure a permit for their installation. Although a permit had been obtained from the Harbors Division, the Club was unaware that an additional permit from DLNR was required. Club president Peter Balding and other Board members attended numerous hearings with various government agencies until the problem was resolved. Outrigger agreed to desist from further beach grading; the Harbors Division assumed supervision of the area in which the mooring cables were located.



In 1974, small boat moorings installed by the Outrigger were ruled illegal.

ALOHA, LES

Outrigger lost a long and faithful servant when Leslie A. Hicks passed away in August, 1966. A member since 1909, shortly after arriving in the islands, Hicks served on the Club's Board of Directors for twenty-eight years, including two terms as president and several as treasurer. After retiring from the Board, Hicks served on the New Finance Committee where his foresight and financial expertise helped steer the Club through hard times. He was responsible for establishing the building fund that proved a lifesaver when the Club moved to Diamond Head.



Leslie A. Hicks

STAYING THE COURSE

When Cline Mann's term of office expired in 1965, his final address at the Annual Meeting expressed the sentiments of many of those present: "...during the last five year period the Club has come from a time of declining membership, decreasing revenues, disharmony, and confusion of purpose to the present climate of healthy, harmonious, relationships among members and staff and unity of purpose."



Aloha duke

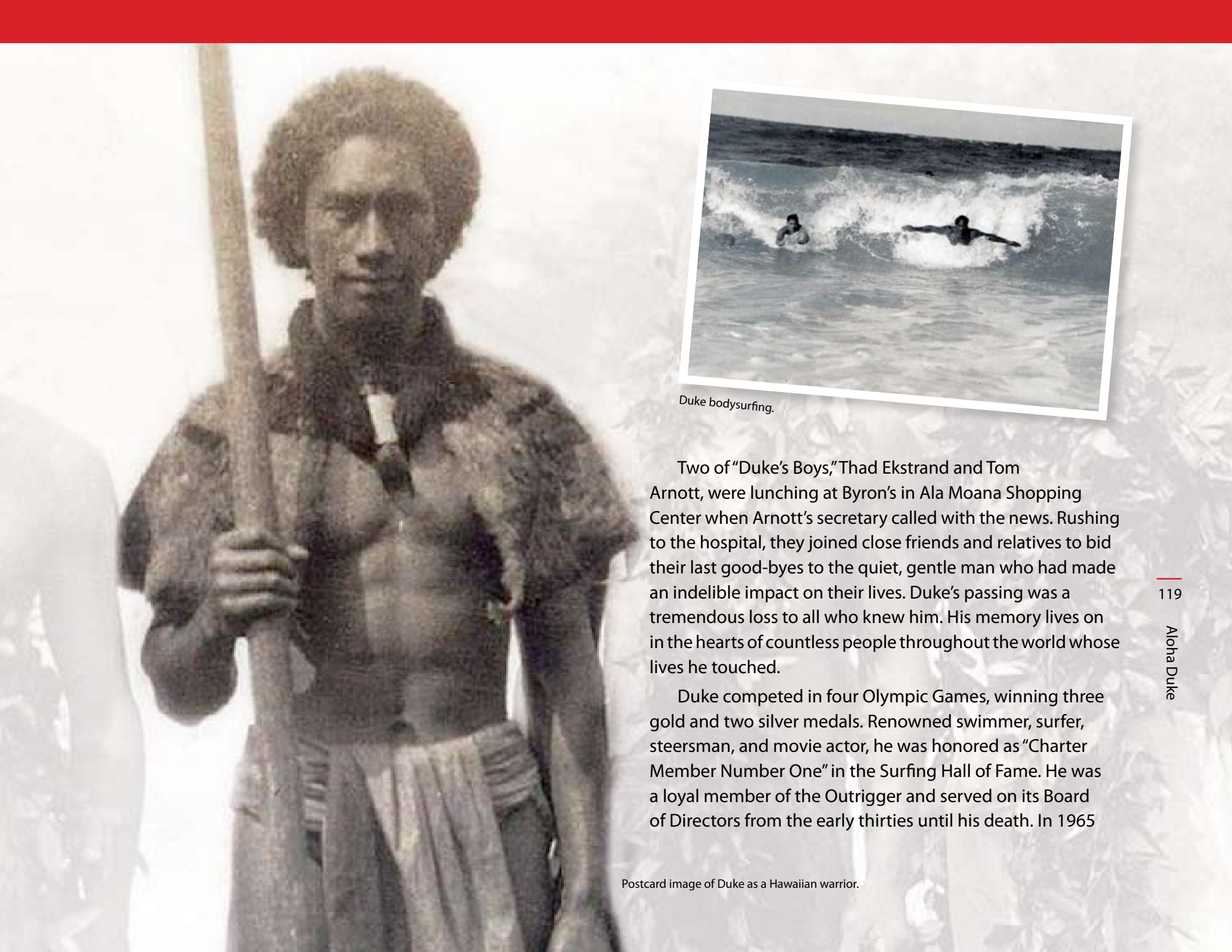
On January 22, 1968 Hawai'i's legendary Duke Paoa Kahanamoku died at the age of seventy-seven. For the last two years of his life, Club member Henry Ayau was Duke's valet and chauffeur. In his oral history, Ayau recalled that hours before Duke suffered a massive stroke, he called Ayau and said: "Boy...let's go eat lunch." So I said 'Okay, Duke. I'll be right down.' I drove down there to Waikiki Yacht Club and as I was driving through the gateway, I saw him on the asphalt. Billy, his brother, was there...and we put Duke in my station wagon. I rushed him over to Kaiser Hospital...Duke had a stroke and was in a coma and never came out of it."



Duke's photo surrounded by his extensive trophy collection.



Front: Tom O'Brien, Bob Bush, Tom Arnott. Rear: Jim Fernie, Duke, Jimmy Pflueger.



Duke bodysurfing.

Two of "Duke's Boys," Thad Ekstrand and Tom Arnott, were lunching at Byron's in Ala Moana Shopping Center when Arnott's secretary called with the news. Rushing to the hospital, they joined close friends and relatives to bid their last good-byes to the quiet, gentle man who had made an indelible impact on their lives. Duke's passing was a tremendous loss to all who knew him. His memory lives on in the hearts of countless people throughout the world whose lives he touched.

Duke competed in four Olympic Games, winning three gold and two silver medals. Renowned swimmer, surfer, steersman, and movie actor, he was honored as "Charter Member Number One" in the Surfing Hall of Fame. He was a loyal member of the Outrigger and served on its Board of Directors from the early thirties until his death. In 1965

Postcard image of Duke as a Hawaiian warrior.

Duke was honored with lifetime membership for his long and faithful service.

Duke also served thirteen terms as Sheriff of Honolulu.

Flags throughout the state flew at half-mast and both Governor John A. Burns and Mayor Neal S. Blaisdell lauded his achievements.

Duke's funeral was one of the largest on record in Hawai'i. At a ceremony at St. Andrew's Cathedral, attended by more than a thousand mourners, Arthur Godfrey eulogized the man who embodied the spirit of aloha. In a voice choked with emotion, Godfrey reminisced about his long friendship with Duke: "You knew he was a champion as soon as you shook hands with him. But with all his strength he was gentle as a baby."

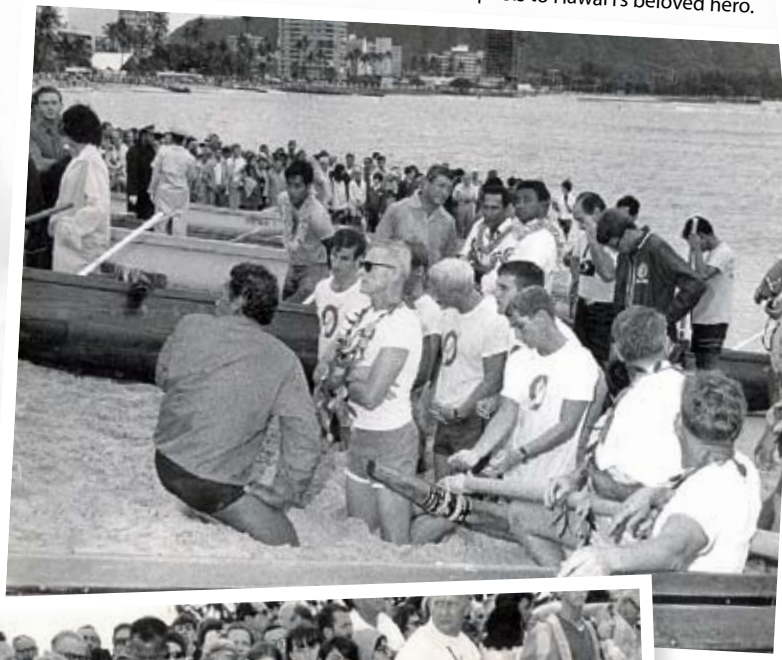
The service was followed by a motorcade from the church to Waikiki Beach where thousands of people waited to bid



A beach boy funeral for Duke.



Thousands gathered at Waikiki to pay their last respects to Hawai'i's beloved hero.



Gay Harris, Charley Martin, and Toots Minvielle will be in the armada that takes Duke's ashes out to sea.



Duke's Boys followed the canoe with Duke's ashes to take him to his final resting place in the ocean he loved.



The Lelani is decorated with a lei in commemoration of Duke.



Club members gathered for a tribute to Duke.

Hawai'i's idol a fond aloha. The Reverend Abraham Akaka conducted a beach boy ceremony in front of the Royal Hawaiian Hotel before Duke's ashes were scattered in the ocean he loved so well. Following the lead canoe was Outrigger's Leilani paddled by "Duke's Boys"... Thad Ekstrand, Tom Arnott, Bob Bush, Jim Fernie, and Tommy O'Brien.

Club President Tom Arnott echoed the emotions felt by so many: "As the sun sets this day, we see everything that you

have tried for and accomplished...the surfer is still there, the sail on the horizon is still full, the ocean you love, its action, its challenge, will never change, Paoa. We miss you, but you will always be here. We all love you, Duke. You belong to everybody. Me ke aloha pumehana no pau ole." (With warm love and affection without end.)



The armada of canoes and boats bid aloha to Duke in the waters off Waikiki.

chapter 22

OUTRIGGER SPORTS ALIVE AND WELL

The sports of old Hawai'i continued to find a home at Outrigger's Diamond Head location. Outrigger crews and individuals kept the Club's name prominently displayed in sports headlines with outstanding performances despite increased competition from a proliferation of new canoe clubs.

MACFARLANE HIGHLIGHTS

Outrigger won its own Macfarlane Regatta eight times from 1964 through 1979. During the same period, the Senior Men's crew brought home the coveted Matson Trophy ten times, setting records in 1964 and 1968.

In 1969, Outrigger won the regatta although victory was a toss up when thirty canoes swamped in the highest waves in the event's history. The Club's Junior Men's crew caught a monstrous eight-foot wave, too large to ride. A "Honolulu Star Bulletin" article of July 5th quoted Outrigger paddler Henry Ayau: "It was unbelievable. We were in the tube with no place to go." The article estimated a crowd of more than ten thousand spectators gathered at Waikiki to watch the event.

The following year, in smooth seas, the Club amassed fifty points to win the Macfarlane with the highest score to date. In 1971 Outrigger eked out a one-point victory over Healani and garnered five consecutive Macfarlane victories

from 1974 through 1978. The 1975 Regatta saw Outrigger come from behind after trailing in the first fourteen events.

Waikiki Surf Club's precious koa canoe, Malia, garnered more headlines than the winner after the 1979 Macfarlane Regatta. Catching the same wave as Ko'olau Canoe Club during the Men's Open Four, the Malia lost control and rammed into the other canoe, breaking three feet off of its own bow. Considered the ideal racing canoe, Malia was treasured by Waikiki Surf Club members, and the entire canoeing community mourned its apparent loss. Fortunately the grand dame of koa canoes was not beyond repair, and after extensive restoration, was back in racing form. Outrigger contributed \$300 toward repairs and Club member Joan Kaaua donated a beautifully hand-sewn Hawaiian quilt to be auctioned, proceeds going to the Malia fund.



Outrigger crew crossing the channel in the 1972 Moloka'i Hoe.



Senior-six crew. 1966 Macfarlane champions. From left: Richard Silva, Al Lemes, Paul McLaughlin, Jeff Fitzsimmons, Gary Blaich, Mark Buck.



Wakey Mist, Mark Buck and Alice Guild. July 4, 1975.



Winning Senior-Six with Matson trophy, 1972. Tom Conner, Tim Guard, Marty Wilson, Mark Buck, Brant Ackerman, Jon Hanneberg.



1976 Senior men's crew: Tim Guard, Tom Conner, Marshall Rosa, Mike Lemes, Bill Mowat, Mark Buck, Brant Ackerman.

FIBERGLASS CANOES MAKE THE SCENE

In 1954 “Toots” Minvielle designed a fiberglass canoe. Less expensive, easier to repair, steady and more maneuverable, the synthetic craft was enthusiastically accepted. In 1957 Outrigger purchased two thirty-four foot fiberglass canoes for use by Waikiki Beach Service; the following year it bought four more.

Although the number of canoe clubs continued to increase, cost and availability of koa canoes limited growth of the sport. According to an article in the “Honolulu Star Bulletin” on September 28, 1979, a fiberglass canoe cost between \$2,500 to \$3,000; Koa canoes ranged in price from \$8,000 to \$10,000.

In California, interest in outrigger canoe paddling was severely hampered by the unavailability of canoes until the appearance of fiberglass canoes. The Malia was one of three

canoes shipped to California for the Catalina to Newport Beach Race in 1959. Before its return to the islands, a mold was made and reproduced in fiberglass. It became the prototype for the Malia class of outrigger canoe and allowed paddling to evolve into a popular sport up and down the California coast.

Fiberglass canoes were popular in Hawai‘i for recreational and commercial use and frequently used for paddling practice. However, in adherence to native culture, only traditional koa canoes were allowed to race in HCRA-sponsored races. New clubs joining the organization were given three years to acquire one.

OHCRA

The expanding number of canoe clubs resulted in the formation of the Oahu Hawaiian Canoe Racing Association (OHCRA) in 1971. Hawai‘i, Maui, Kaua‘i and Moloka‘i each formed its own association with HCRA serving as an umbrella for clubs on all islands. OHCRA assumed sponsorship of the Moloka‘i-to-O‘ahu race and the O‘ahu Championship; HCRA hosted the State Championship races. Both organizations allowed only koa canoes in their regattas; exceptions were occasionally made beginning in the early 1960s.

HUI WA‘A

In 1973, a disagreement developed over racing rules and a second O‘ahu canoe racing association formed. Na Ohana O Na Hui Wa‘a, usually called Hui Wa‘a, soon acquired a membership rivaling OCHRA’s. The major difference: Hui Wa‘a allows fiberglass canoes in its regattas, enabling young clubs with limited funds to participate. Although it strongly



Outrigger canoes starting out from shore for July 4th Macfarlane Regatta.

advocates acquisition of koa canoes and actively assists in raising funds for their purchase, the stringent rule regarding their exclusive use in regattas does not apply to Hui Wa'a events. Hui Wa'a and OCHRA compete against each other only at the State Championship races. Outrigger Canoe Club is a member of OCHRA.

CALIFORNIA HERE THEY COME

Balboa Canoe Club of California entered the Molokai-to-O'ahu race in 1960 using a fiberglass canoe, one of several made in California from the mold of the Malia. A fiberglass division was established in the Molokai-to-O'ahu race in 1963; thereafter teams were allowed to enter a crew in each division.

SURF'S UP

Unlike outrigger canoe paddling, board surfing on waves was primarily a recreational sport until 1954 when the Mākaha International Surfing Championship was held on the Wai'anae Coast.

During the 1960s Outrigger surfers shone in both the junior and men's divisions. Outrigger's first champions, Paul Strauch, Fred Hemmings, Jr., and Joey Cabell all won the Mākaha Surfing Championship in both



Governor John Burns presents Fred Hemmings Jr. with the World Championship trophy which he won in 1968 at Rincon, Puerto Rico.

categories. Cabell was featured in "Time" magazine; Hemmings appeared in "Sports Illustrated." The competition received national television coverage when it appeared on ABC's Wild World of Sports from 1962 to 1965.

After winning the International Championship at Mākaha in 1968, Hemmings traveled to Puerto Rico for the World Surfing Championship. The November contest at Rincon Point featured surfers from sixteen countries. Hemmings won by two points, bringing home the trophy as the world's champion surfer, the first time the title was won by an American. Hemmings and Duke Kahanamoku have both been inducted into the Surfing Hall of Fame, the only Outrigger members to be so honored.

PADDLEBOARDING

When Outrigger assumed sponsorship of Waikiki Surf Club's Christmas Day paddleboard race in 1974 it established a new course from Kaimana Beach to Diamond Head buoy, then to Wreck buoy fronting the Hawaiian Village Hotel and back,



Outrigger Canoe Club Paddleboard race at Waikiki.

lengthening the distance to seven miles. In 1975, more than two hundred paddlers entered the race.



Course of Outrigger Canoe Club Paddleboard race established by Cline Mann. 1981.



Paddleboard winners Kiki Spangler (open), Bret Goodfriend (stock), Bob Rocheleau (Malibu).



Winners of Malibu event: Bob Rocheleau, Francis Burgess, Robbie Muller. 1977.

OUTRIGGER 50TH STATE VOLLEYBALL TEAM

In 1960 the Outrigger Canoe Club represented the newest state in the union in the USVBA National Championship tournament in Dallas, Texas. Mark Auerbach, Bill Baird, Peter Balding, Bill Cross, Tom Haine, Bill Heilbron, Art Lange, Ron Rima, Ron Sorrell, Pete Velasco, Patrick Wyman, and coach Dr. Jim Beardmore, came in seventh against stiff competition.

In 1961 Ron Sorrell coached Outrigger when it captured the State Championship, the Hickam Invitational, and Citywide tournaments. Tom Haine, named outstanding player in the state, was honored with a banquet at Lau Yee Chai restaurant.



Hawai'i All Star team, sponsored by Central YMCA, competed in Olympic trials in New York City. Outrigger members: Ron Sorrell, Bill Heilbron, Pat Wyman, Tom Haine, Pete Velasco. 1964.

Outrigger developed an outstanding women's team in the early 1960s consisting of Billie Baird, Marilyn Haine, May Balding, Gail Lange, Keanuenue Rochlen, Cathy Welsh and Carol Sorrell. In 1962 the wahine took second place in the State Championship Tournament and the Hilo Invitational. The same year Billie Baird, Marilyn Haine and May Balding played on the Nu'uuanu YMCA team that competed against the Japan World Champions.

The Haili Volleyball Tournament, the longest running volleyball tournament in the islands, ranks in importance with the National USVBA Championship. (In 2005 one hundred and forty teams participated.) Outrigger first played in the Haile Tournament in 1966 when coach Ron Sorrell took a team of young players to Hilo for the event. Gary Veach, Dodge Parker, Billy Cook, Jr., Ron Sorrell, Butch Van Orsdel, Drew Flanders, and Steve Fearon defeated Central YMCA for the championship.



Outrigger took first place in AAU Championships in Seattle, Washington in 1968. Front row: George Sarantos, Carl McGowan, Dodge Parker, Wally Young. Standing: USVBA official, Coach John Lowell, Paul MacLaughlin, Jon Stanley, Tom Haine, John Alstrom, Colin Chock, Pete Velasco, USVBA Official.

OCC VOLLEYBALL JUST GETS BETTER

In the ensuing years, the Outrigger teams traveled to such venues as Omaha, Nebraska; Grand Rapids, Michigan; Portland, Oregon; Seattle, Washington; St. Louis, Missouri; Fresno, California; and Knoxville, Tennessee to compete in AAU National Volleyball Championships and United States Volleyball Association Championships.

It was a proud moment in Outrigger history when the Club's team won the 1967 AAU National Championship in Detroit, Michigan, against twenty-two outstanding teams.

Tom Haine and Pedro Velasco were selected to play on the U.S. team in the Pan American Games in Winnipeg, Manitoba, Canada, the following year. Velasco was named First Team All-American; Haine received Honorable Mention. Outrigger's victorious team consisted of Colin Chock, Tony Crabb, David Hendrickson, Michael McMahon, Ron Sorrell, Thomas Haine, Mike Holmes, Carl McGowan, Dodge Parker, and Pete Velasco.

The following year, Outrigger successfully defended its national championship in the 1968 AAU Tournament in Seattle, Washington. Bringing home honors were Tom Haine, Paul MacLaughlin, George Sarantos, Dodge Parker, Pete Velasco, Colin Chock, Jon Stanley, John Alstrom and Carl McGowan.



Four Outrigger members participated in the 1968 Olympics in Mexico City. From left: Coach John Lowell, Jon Stanley, John Alstrom, Tom Haine, Pete Velasco.

OUTRIGGER MAKES THE BIG TIME

In 1968 four Outrigger teammates were among twenty of the country's top volleyball players competing for a spot on the U.S. Olympic Volleyball Team. In trials held in Los Angeles, California, Tom Haine, Pete Velasco, Jon Stanley, John Alstrom, and Outrigger coach, John Lowell, were selected to represent the U.S. in Mexico City in October. Haine was named captain of the team. The U.S. team came in seventh overall, losing some close matches to outstanding European team



FIRST LADIES OF THE OUTRIGGER

FIRST PRESIDENT OF THE WOMEN'S AUXILIARY - JULIE JUDD SWANZY

When Alexander Hume Ford established the Outrigger Canoe Club, he envisioned a club for men and boys. However, it was not long before members of the opposite sex invaded the premises. Ford realized early on that women would be an asset to the Club and set about to establish a woman's auxiliary. His choice to organize and lead the new organization was Julie Judd Swanzy. She was not an athlete, nor does it appear her husband was an Outrigger member.

Julie Judd Swanzy was a fifty-year-old missionary descendent and avid champion of community causes. Married to Francis Mills Swanzy, Julie was actively involved in the Free Kindergarten and Children's Aid Society, the Daughters of Hawai'i, and served as chairman of the City and County of Honolulu's Recreation Committee for many years.



Julie Judd Swanzy

The Women's Auxiliary of the Outrigger Canoe Club came into existence in March, 1909. Julie Swanzy took on the organization with the same gusto she applied to other causes, molding it into an active and viable institution. In negotiations with the Outrigger Board, and later Bishop Estate, she invariably achieved exactly what she wanted. Her dominating personality and unusual skill in bargaining secured exclusive use of the Hau Terrace for the ladies, dressing rooms, and before long, a kitchen in which they prepared picnic meals for friends and families. Under Mrs. Swanzy's guidance, the auxiliary often bailed the men's Club out of financial difficulties. They personally prepared and served gallons of fish chowder for fundraisers, planned elegant balls and casual dances, and during World War I, entertained the troops.

When membership in the Outrigger was offered to the ladies, it was Mrs. Swanzy who swayed the vote to remain independent, firmly believing women did a more efficient job of running an organization than men.

Mrs. Swanzy served as Auxiliary president for seventeen years, resigning in 1926 when ties with the Outrigger were formally broken and the Uluniu Ladies Swimming Club was established. She was named Honorary President, a title she held for life.

A letter from Alexander Hume Ford stated: "I want to lay my tribute at your feet as one of the most loyal and splendid women I have ever met."

FIRST WOMAN BOARD MEMBER – MARIECHEN WEHSELAU JACKSON

Like most private clubs at the time, the Outrigger Canoe Club, although accepting women as full members, still was governed by men. In 1960, an all-male committee nominated Mariechen Wehse lau Jackson and she was elected to the Outrigger's Board of Directors, the first woman in Club history to serve in that position.

Mariechen joined the Outrigger in 1919 at the age of thirteen. She had heard about "Dad" Center and his prowess as a swimming instructor, and after joining the Club, spent weekends and after-school hours under his tutelage. On the Outrigger swim team, her progress was so phenomenal that

Mariechen Wehse lau Jackson, athlete and organizer.



in 1924 she was selected to participate in the Olympic Games in Paris, France, where she won gold and silver medals. Mariechen continued competitive swimming throughout the world, and for many years served as "Dad's" assistant coach.

In addition to her athletic ability, Mariechen displayed pronounced leadership qualities. She was the first woman committee chairman. In 1968 she headed the Historical Committee, a newly-formed sub-committee of the Public Relations Committee. Through her efforts, the Historical Committee was designated an independent standing committee the following year and still operates under guidelines she established.



Jackson was first Outrigger Canoe Club committee chairman.

CLUB CAPTAIN – PAULA CARBONE CRABB

Outrigger takes its athletic program seriously and the people who run it are expected to produce winners in a wide variety of sports. The top position in the program is that of Club Captain, and through the years, outstanding men have held the title including "Dad" Center, Duke Kahanamoku, Bob Fischer, Bill Capp, Cline Mann and Fred Hemmings Jr. More than just honorary, the position of Club Captain is a serious job requiring time, organizational skill, specialized knowledge and experience, dedication, and most of all a love of sports.

In 1986, for the first time in the Club's seventy-eight year history, a woman was chosen to lead its sports program. Paula Carbone Crabb, a native of Connecticut and physical education instructor and gymnastics coach at Punahou School, was ideally suited for the job she held for three years. The Club Captain oversees the entire athletic program; in 1986 it included bicycling, canoe racing, canoe surfing, golfing, kayaking, motorcycling, paddleboarding, running, surfing, swimming, tennis, volleyball, water polo, weight room, triathlon and slowpitch.

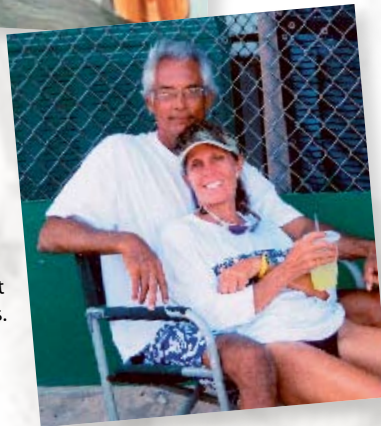
An outstanding athlete, at the time of her appointment Crabb had paddled the grueling Wahine O Ke Kai race three times, winning twice.



Paula Crabb



Paula has paddled Wahine O Ke Kai twentytimes.



Chris and Paula Crabb, first husband-wife Winged "O"s.

FIRST WOMAN CANOE RACING COACH - MICHELE ST. JOHN

When Michele St. John was offered the position of Canoe Racing Coach in 1987, she accepted with some measure of trepidation at being the first female to hold a position of such enormous responsibility. Her duties included recruiting coaches for the Club's thirty-one paddling teams, scheduling practices, and generally overseeing paddlers ranging from preteens to masters. Myriad challenges during both regatta season and long-distance races require managerial skills and a cool head. Michelle's great asset was her unbridled enthusiasm and ability to motivate others.

A paddler and coach for sixteen years, (she paddled on the winning crew of the first Wahine O Ke Kai.) St. John knew what she was in for. "Let's face it," she was quoted in an "Outrigger" magazine article, "We're Outrigger. Not only do we want to win, we're expected to win. We have a tradition to uphold." During St. John's tenure as head coach, the Outrigger tradition was indeed upheld; the Club won five regattas during the season as well as the O'ahu and State championships.



Michele St. John



St. John was an inspirational coach.

FIRST WAHINE WINGED “O” – DIANE STOWELL

Despite advances made by women in Outrigger’s athletic, social, and executive structure, certain areas remained sacrosanct for men. Most notable was the Winged “O,” the elite sports organization honoring outstanding Club athletes. Outrigger women proved themselves by paddling the Moloka’i Channel, and mastered the art of steering a forty-foot koa canoe. They excelled in swimming, surfing, and volleyball; ran marathons and competed in triathlons. They had trophies and medals to prove it, yet their achievements were not acknowledged as comparable to those of men.

An article appeared in the February 1988 issue of “Outrigger” magazine written by editor Marilyn Kali titled, “You’ve Come A Long Way, Ladies.” After listing achievements by Outrigger women, Kali named areas where women had not yet been accepted: House and Long Range Planning Committee chairmanships, and induction into the Winged “O.” “It’s only a matter of time and interest, however, before a woman heads the House or Long Range Planning Committees,” Kali opined. The Winged “O” remains more elusive.”

In 1990 Bruce Ames, a member of the Board of Directors, decided to drum up support for induction of a woman in the prestigious all-male organization. As coordinating director of the Historical Committee, he solicited suggestions for names of



Diane Stowell

women deemed eligible. The idea was initially received with little enthusiasm by the Winged “O” Selection Committee, but Ames and the Historical persisted.

The announcement on February 11, 1991, of Diane Stowell as the first wahine recipient of the prestigious award came as a surprise to Outrigger members; the most astonished of all was Diane Stowell, who was on the Board of Directors at the time.

Stowell’s athletic accomplishments were outstanding; her resumé included ten national age-group championships in swimming, her first love. The two-time all-American swimmer held two national records and was a seven-time winner of the Club-sponsored Castle Swim. In running, another area of Stowell’s expertise, she was recognized as Hawai’i State Runner of the Year in 1984 and 1986. The all-around athlete was also on the winning Outrigger crew in six Hawai’i Canoe Racing Association State Championships. This crew won more HCRA titles than any crew in the association’s history. Stowell also paddled on the 1990 winning crew of Na Wahine O Ke Kai, the women’s Moloka’i to O’ahu race.

Although other deserving women have followed her into the Winged “O,” Diane Stowell always will be recognized as the woman who broke the gender barrier.



Diane Stowell is welcomed into the Winged “O” by OCC President Dan Williamson and Tom Arnott.

FIRST WOMAN OUTRIGGER PRESIDENT - MARY PHILPOTTS MCGRATH

Photo courtesy of Philpotts & Associates.



Mary Philpotts McGrath

Perhapsthemostfar-fetchedprediction made by Marilyn Kali in her 1988 article, "You've Come A Long Way, Ladies," was her statement: "We won't guesswhen, butwho knows, before the century is over, the Outrigger Canoe Club could have its first woman president."

Exactly ten years

later, Kali's tentative prediction came true when Mary Philpotts McGrath was elected to the Outrigger's top office.

A member since childhood, Mary Philpotts McGrath had been around the Outrigger most of her life. Henry R. Macfarlane, Jr., an ancestor, was a charter member of the Outrigger; Walter Macfarlane, Club President from 1939 to 1943, was an uncle. Philpotts McGrath spent many years serving on various Club committees before her election to the Board of Directors in 1995. In the second year of her term, Philpotts McGrath was selected vice president in charge of Operations. Reelected in 1997, she served as Vice President of Activities before being unanimously elected president by her peers after the Annual Meeting of 1998.

During her term of office, Philpotts McGrath oversaw many changes in Club operation including the creation of the Master Plan. A knowledgeable businessperson, she set a goal to balance expenses and services by generating more income and eliminating the necessity of increasing dues. Philpotts McGrath brought to the Board a revitalized sense of optimism, inspired in part by an improvement in the depressed economy that had plagued the state during the 1990s.



Mary Philpotts McGrath presides over the OCC Annual Meeting.



Mary Philpotts McGrath presents Macfarlane trophy to OCC head coach Mark Sandvold. July 4, 1997.

chapter 23

ON THE ROAD WITH VOLLEYBALL

Outrigger's volleyball program increased in numbers throughout the 1970s. Under the leadership of coach Dennis Berg, more than one hundred enthusiastic members joined the program for the 1971-1972 season, the largest turnout in Club history.

On the national scene, Outrigger men and women turned in exemplary performances, coming in seventh in the AAU Championships in Cleveland, Ohio, and ninth in the USVBA Championships in Binghamton, New York. Tony Crabb and Virginia Vandling were selected as alternates for the Pan Am Games.

Extensive team travel to the mainland and foreign countries put a severe strain on the Club's athletic budget. Long-time volleyball team manager Wally Young originated a popular fund-raiser with the cooperation of several airlines. In 1970 the first of many bouillabaisse parties was held, featuring New England lobster, clams, shrimp and oysters purchased and flown in by American Airlines. Champagne was supplied by Western Airlines; three musical groups, courtesy of Hawaiian Airlines, entertained throughout the evening. The players themselves poured champagne and waited on more than two hundred patrons who came to support Outrigger volleyball and enjoy a festive evening.

In 1975 Outrigger's team, coached by Dennis Berg and consisting of Chris Crabb, Tony Crabb, Dave Shoji, Dick Templeman, Tom Arnott, Tom Davidson, Jon Hanneberg, Charlie Jenkins and Jay Anderson won the AAU National Volleyball Championship in Portland, Oregon. Charlie Jenkins was named outstanding player.

In 1976 in Louisville, Kentucky, Outrigger captured the AAU National title for the second consecutive year. In the USVBA Championships in Schenectady, New York, Outrigger



Volleyball players prepare to serve bouillabaisse to Outrigger members. From left: Bob Moore, Chuck Hanneberg, Tony Crabb, Chris Crab, Bill Heilbron, Tom Arnott.



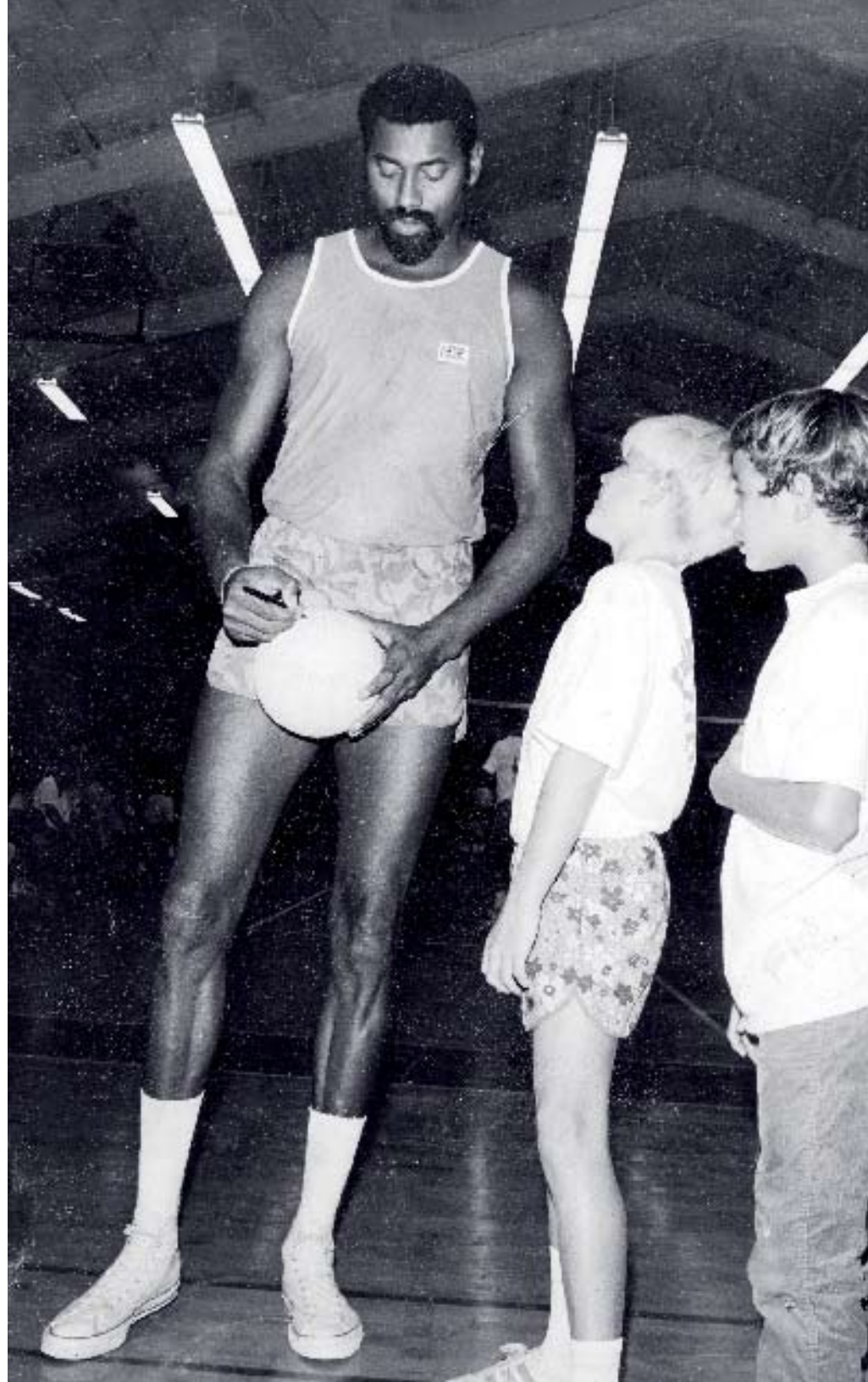
Front: Jay Anderson, Tom Madison, Charley Jenkins, Dave Shoji. Rear: Dennis Berg, Chris Crabb, Tom Davidson, Jon Hanneberg, Tom Arnott.

placed third in the Masters Division and fourth in the Men's Open. Tom Haine was named All-American second team and Mike McMahon, Fred Hiapo, and Colin Chock received All-American Honorable mention.

For the first time in AAU history, the 1977 National AAU Volleyball Championships were held in Hawai'i with seventy-two teams competing. Played at University of Hawai'i's Klum Gym, Outrigger's AA and Master's teams both placed second. The winning team was Sir Dal Rae from California, led by seven-foot-two-inch tall Wilt Chamberlain.



Wilt Chamberlain autographs ball for Marc Haine and Pua Rochlen.



chapter 24

OUTRIGGER GOES THE DISTANCE

Outrigger won the 1965 Moloka'i Hoe with a crew of young men paddling their hearts out to narrowly defeat Kailua in a dramatic finish. Starting at Hale O Lono Harbor near 'Īlio Point, Outrigger's crew headed toward Koko Head, battling Waikiki Surf for the lead in three to six foot waves. As they passed Portlock, Outrigger shot ahead, only to find Kailua



Front: Al Lemes, Tom Rietow, Tim Guard, Mark Buck, Butch Hemmings.
Back: Paul MacLaughlin, Terry Ledford, Fred Lowery, Mike Holmes.

leading on the outside. At Diamond Head Buoy Outrigger pulled away, winning the race by a hundred yards. Paddler-coach Albert Lemes, Paul MacLaughlin, Fred Lowrey, Mark Buck, Tim Guard, Tom Rietow, Butch Hemmings, and steersman Mike Holmes earned Outrigger its first Moloka'i victory since 1956.

MOLOKA'I 1966

The following year on October 16, 1966, a well-trained, confident Outrigger crew set out in the Leilani for the fifteenth annual Moloka'i to O'ahu race. It was a dismal day with heavy clouds, blustery winds, and choppy seas; small craft warnings were in effect. Buffeted by thirty-mile-an-hour winds and swells as high as twenty feet, Outrigger struggled to take the lead, tossed at every stroke by powerful swells.

Half way across the channel the Leilani swamped. Coach Albert Lemes and his crew battled unsuccessfully to re-float the canoe. Observers in the escort boat, Sherman Dowsett's Hula Kai, reported at times both canoe and crew were completely submerged. Paddler Glenn Perry recalls "plowing through huge swells, being totally under water when we hit the backs of some of them....several crew members getting seasick." Fred Hemmings, Jr., who alternated steering with Mike Holmes, was "stunned by the massiveness of the waves." Hemmings likened the ordeal to "paddling down the side of a mountain." Jim Becker, "Star Bulletin" columnist who witnessed the scene from another escort boat wrote the following day: "Many times we were within a hundred feet of our own canoe and couldn't

see it for the Mount Everest of water that rose in the way." Becker described the race as "the most brutal, demanding, exhausting and man-eating sports event ...the angriest, swirling (sic) hunk of ocean you ever saw."

After struggling for more than two hours, exhausted paddlers, with help from the escort boat's crew, put the Leilani under tow. Perry remembers watching helplessly as the front end of the canoe slammed into Hula Kai's propeller. The severely damaged craft finally made it to shore aboard the escort boat with other crew members Tom Bean, Mark Buck, Jody D'Enbeau, Bill Eggers, Robert Holmes, and Tom Holmes. Fortunately, master canoe builder George Perry was able to reconstruct the canoe; it was ready for racing the following year.

Of twelve starting canoes, six finished, including winner Waikiki Surf Club whose canoe swamped three times; another



The Kakina on the home stretch of the 1967 Moloka'i race.

was so badly damaged it sank and could not be recovered; pieces washed ashore at Sandy Beach days later.

MOLOKA'I 1967

Four members of the 1966 crew, Mark Buck, Jody D'Enbeau, Tom Holmes, Fred Hemmings, Jr. and coach Al Lemes returned the following year, joined by first-time Moloka'i paddlers Henry Ayau, Hal Burchard, Bruce Clifford, Mike Clifford, and Jon Hanneberg. In near-perfect weather the refurbished Kakina shot ahead at the starting point and maintained its lead throughout the race, missing a new record by .07 of a second.



Front: Al Lemes, Fred Hemmings Jr., Tommy Holmes, Jody D'Enbeau. Back: Mark Buck, Jon Hanneberg, Mike Clifford, Bruce Clifford, Hal Burchard.



Fred Hemmings, Jr. steers in rough seas as Outrigger wins the 1968 Moloka'i race in record time.



Fred Hemmings Jr., Mark Buck, Tom Conner, Jon Sutherland, Mike Holmes, Billy Mitchell, Henry Ayau, Jon Hanneberg, Aka Hemmings.

MOLOKA'I 1968

Outrigger attempted to repeat its victory in 1968. Although stormy weather made paddling difficult, the crew maintained a comfortable lead. Midway between Moloka'i and O'ahu, swells nearly ten feet high hit the canoe and flipped it over, tossing crewmen over the ama and into the water. As paddlers frantically worked to right the Kakina, Healani and Lanikai narrowed the lead to one boat length. With amazing strength, the crew turned the canoe over and was back in the race within minutes. Henry Ayau, Mark Buck, Tom Conner, Jon Hanneberg, Aka Hemmings, Fred Hemmings, Jr., Mike Holmes, William Mitchell and Jon Sutherland not only won the forty mile endurance trial, it set a record of five hours, fifty-five minutes, sixteen seconds.

MOLOKA'I 1975

Outrigger won the Moloka'i race again in 1975, when it broke its own record and set a new one. For the first time, a crew from Tahiti entered the race and gave Outrigger the proverbial run for its money. Thinking it had a substantial lead, Outrigger's crew was unaware the Tahitian crew was overtaking it on the outside. For over two hours Outrigger trailed,



An exhausted crew pulls toward shore, setting a record in the 1975 Moloka'i race.



Left to right: Tom Conner, Paul MacLaughlin, Fred Hemmings Jr., Brant Ackerman, Mark Buck, Marshall Rosa, Tim Guard, Kevin Olds, Donny Mailer.

finally going ahead at Portlock in an amazing display of strength and teamwork. Pushed to its limits, the exhausted crew arrived at the Moana Hotel in record time of five hours, thirty-nine minutes and seven seconds. Brant Ackerman, Mark Buck, Tom Conner, Tim Guard, Fred Hemmings, Jr., Paul MacLaughlin, Don Mailer, Mike Rodrigues, and Marshall Rosa proudly accepted the trophy which, for a time, seemed headed to the South Pacific.

MOLOKA'I 1976

The following year, Tahitians entered nine crews in the race. Calm weather was to their advantage; their short, brisk strokes and non-bending bodies allowed the Tahitians to move a greater distance with the same number of strokes performed "Hawaiian style." They won the race, and took second, third, and fourth places as well.

The October 17 race covered a distance of fifty-five miles, fourteen miles longer than the previous year. Starting at Kaunakakai, Moloka'i, and finishing at O'ahu's Magic Island,

the event marked the first time in its twenty-five year history that the championship trophy of the world's most famous long-distance outrigger canoe race left Hawai'i's shores.

MOLOKA'I 1977

A determined crew of Tom Conner, Marshall Rosa, John Finney, Tim Guard, Mark Buck, Brant Ackerman, Ed Pickering, Colin Perry and Jay West trained long and hard the following year with one goal in mind...beat the Tahitians! They re-designed paddles, built a fiberglass canoe in Tahitian style, and adopted the Tahitian stroke for paddling in calm water.

In 1977 choppy seas and strong winds disadvantaged the South Pacific islanders. After a fast breaking start, the Club's new thirty-nine foot fiberglass canoe, Manu 'Ula, took a commanding lead at the start. Outrigger's strategy was to sprint the first part of the race and it succeeded in leaving Tahiti and thirty-six other canoes in its wake. The Club's certain victory was challenged when Maire Nui's crew increased its strokes to sixty beats per minute. Both crews paddled furiously until Outrigger broke away and resumed its substantial lead, holding it to the finish.

THE DECADE WINDS DOWN

Hawai'i lost the coveted championship title in 1978 when Blazing Paddles, a team of top paddlers from California, surprised the local canoeing community and won the race. Outrigger came back to finish the decade with a close win in the 28th Moloka'i to O'ahu race that included two California teams and three from Tahiti.

Until 1968 the Moloka'i to O'ahu Race was the only long distance race on the OHCRA schedule. That year a long-distance race from Lanikai to Waikiki was established to prepare paddlers for the fall classic. Sponsored by Lanikai Canoe Club, the inaugural twenty-three mile race on August 24, Duke Kahanamoku's birthday, was named in his honor. In choppy seas that caused three of ten entries to swamp, Outrigger's winning crew led from the start.

ON TO KONA

The Queen Lili'uokalani Long Distance Race, established by

Kai Opua Canoe Club of Kona in 1971, today is billed as the world's largest long-distance race. In 1976, fifty-eight crews from twenty-eight canoe clubs entered the popular two-day paddling extravaganza. The races include an eighteen-mile iron-man challenge without escort boat or substitutions beginning at Kailua Bay and ending at Honaunau. Saturday's races are followed by a torchlight parade through the streets of Kailua and a dance at Kailua Pier. On Sunday, the event climaxes with an award lu'au at Old Airport Pavilion.



Outrigger crew in Mauna'Ula maintains a slim lead over Maire Nui as it passes Diamond Head.



Outrigger Senior Women training for Macfarlane Regatta. July 1951. From left: Pam Anderson, Helen Haxton, Pat Honl, Joan Cooper, Doris Berg, Anita Berg.

chapter 25

OUTRIGGER WOMEN SHINE ON THE SEAS

Women had been active in canoe paddling since the days of the Ladies Auxiliary; women's divisions in surfing and paddling were included in early Outrigger water events. However, in major competitions, men traditionally steered women's crews.

Pam Anderson seems to be the first wahine trained to steer for Outrigger in a regatta. A niece of Dad Center, Anderson learned the technique from her uncle, steering the Senior Women in the Hanakeoki in the 1951 Walter Macfarlane Regatta. As crew member Doris Berg (Nye) recalls the day, she still feels a sense of disappointment at the outcome. After leading for most of the race, the crew discovered they had gone around the wrong flag. They turned and headed out again. "By this time, Waikiki Surf and Hui Nalu were way ahead of us....our adrenaline was really up, muscles straining and our backs practically breaking...." Berg continues, "Within a very short time we gained back all of our lost distance and passed Hui Nalu and Waikiki Surf and we were home free." With certain victory in sight, the Outrigger team opted to catch a large wave. "We didn't quite "pearl dive," Berg related, "but royally swamped!" Waikiki Surf Club won the race.

GOING THE DISTANCE

The first long distance race for women sanctioned by HCRA took place on August 18, 1974. From the exit of Hawai'i Kai Marina to the beach fronting Outrigger Canoe Club, the ten-mile race was sponsored by Outrigger under HCRA auspices. Seventeen clubs entered the contest.

Paddler Stephany Sofos recalls nervously awaiting the start of the race. "Auntie" Eva Pomroy, for many years Club receptionist and beloved mentor, gathered crew members around her and in a gentle, calming voice, allayed their fears with words of



Outrigger's winning crew in the first "Dad" Center race, August 18, 1974. Front: Moira Scully, Stephany Sofos, Laurie Cundall, Heidi Hemmings, Tracy Haworth. Rear: Kristy Muller, Lynn Mason, Maile Morgan, Coach Tom Conner, Jill Maguire.

encouragement and inspiration. "What you do today is for the women of tomorrow," "Auntie" Eva said, passing on to them her family amakua, the manö, (shark god) with the promise it would protect them in open ocean and keep them from harm. "It was chicken skin," Sofos reminisced.

Outrigger took the lead at the start and never relinquished it. The winning crew of Stephany Sofos, Laurie Cundall, Tracy Haworth, Moira Scully, Kristy Muller, Lynn Mason, Maile Morgan, and steersman Jill Maguire covered the distance in one hour, thirty-five minutes, fourteen seconds.

Outrigger women continued to dominate the race with consecutive victories from 1975 through 1978. After a close race, Hui Nalu nosed out Outrigger in 1979. In 1979 the race was moved to Kailua Beach Park, more than doubling the distance. That year, Hui Nalu nosed out Outrigger after a close race.

MOLOKA'I HERE WE COME!

Women had petitioned for a Moloka'i to O'ahu race since the 1950s. Coaches and officials adamantly maintained rough waters of the channel were too dangerous for the fairer sex. In 1975 two women's crews proved it possible for women to successfully make the crossing. A team from Healani Canoe Club and Onipa'a, comprised of strong paddlers from different clubs, set out on an unofficial forty-mile contest across Ka'iwi Channel on October 12. Anne Nichol, a member of the Onipa'a crew, represented Outrigger in the first race allowing members of rival clubs to paddle together.

In early morning darkness, with average five to eight foot swells and crosswinds, the two canoes set out from Hale O

Lono Harbor. The women were permitted eighteen paddlers, including alternates; changes were made every twenty to twenty-five minutes. Healani crossed the finish line in seven hours, nineteen minutes, and twenty seconds, fifteen minutes ahead of Onipa'a. A huge crowd awaited crew members at Fort DeRussy beach, bearing lei and buckets of champagne.

Despite the successful crossing, it was four years before HCRA sanctioned an official Moloka'i to O'ahu outrigger canoe race for women. The first Na Wahine O Ke Kai, aptly translated "The Women of the Sea," was the culmination of years of effort and planning. A group of women worked diligently to secure sponsors, arrange for escort boats, raise funds and form race committees. Hannie Anderson, one of the committee members credited with establishing the race as an annual event, was quoted as saying, "We thought you could put the women and canoes in the water in Molokai and give them trophies in Waikiki. We had to learn about million dollar insurance policies, fund raising, permits, security, finding sponsors and a whole lot more. It wasn't nearly as easy as we thought it would be." Despite setbacks, the race became a reality on October 14, 1979, when seventeen canoes from O'ahu, Maui, Hawai'i, Kaua'i, and the mainland paddled the forty-mile distance. More than two hundred women participated in the history-making event.

In relatively calm waters, Outrigger Canoe Club took an early lead, relinquishing it briefly to Hui Nalu in the first hour, then regaining and holding it for the remainder of the race. Balboa Canoe Club, comprised of outstanding paddlers from throughout the state of California came close, yet could not pass Outrigger's powerful crew. The crossing was completed

in six hours, thirty-five minutes, fourteen seconds, just forty-nine minutes slower than the winning men's crew two weeks earlier. Anne Hogan, Outrigger steersman, was quoted the following day in the "Honolulu Advertiser": "That has to be the ultimate in canoe paddling. It's a long way but I feel so good right now." Her

teammates, Anita Minter, Kaiulu Downing, Sue Oldt, Tiare Richert, Diana Smart, Connie Maguire, Sharon Bintliff, Susie Johnston, Monte Costa, Michelle St. John and Traci Phillips, despite blistered hands and aching shoulders, agree



Outrigger crew of Diana Damon Henderson, Tiare Richert Finney, Sharon "Doc" Bintliff, Kaiulu Downing, Suzy Hemmings, and steersman Anne Hogan Perry in the 1977 Dad Center Race.



chapter 26

THE GOOD YEARS

The late 1960s and 1970s were prosperous years for the Outrigger. Membership continued to grow, athletic programs expanded, and a broader range of sports and social activities were undertaken.

Formal dances, beach barbeques, theme parties, Beach Blasts for younger members, and holiday celebrations comprised a busy social schedule. The Easter Bunny appeared annually, passing out colored eggs to youngsters. Halloween costume parties featured a "haunted house," and a Keiki Christmas Party attracted droves of toddlers gathered at the water's edge to witness Santa's arrival in an outrigger canoe.

Maintenance of facilities and equipment



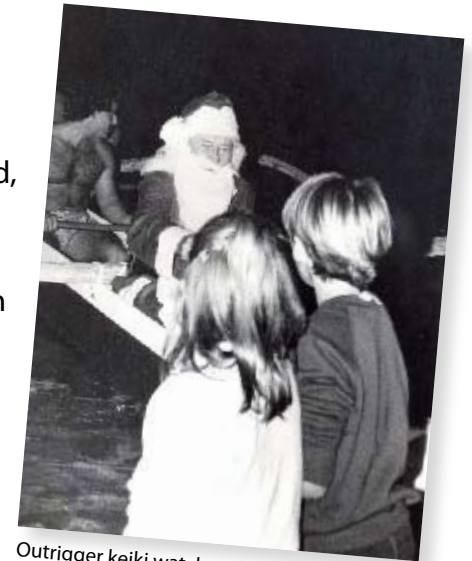
Easter Bunny paddling his own canoe.

was ongoing, and improvements were undertaken with regularity. New technology enhanced Club operations, cash sales were eliminated, and procedures modernized with computerized billing and data processing systems. In 1966 a pension fund for employees was established.

Although financial reports displayed frequent losses in food service, locker room operation, and other departments, the Club never again faced financial crises as severe as those that brought it close to extinction in the '40s and '60s. Dues and initiations fees were raised and careful oversight by Board members and management produced annual overall profits from dues and initiation fees. Shop sales increased yearly and new merchandise added to the inventory. In 1974 the initiation fee for regular members was raised to \$1500.

NEW COMMITTEES

At the time of the move to Diamond Head, several new committees were formed to oversee various aspects of administration and operation. They consisted of Admissions and Membership, Athletics, Building & Grounds, Entertainment, Executive, House, and Nominating Committees. In 1967 three additional committees



Outrigger keiki watch as Santa and crew pull in to shore.

were established: Athletic Sponsors, Long Range Planning, and Public Relations.

LOOKING AHEAD

Long Range Planning initiated member surveys and formed recommendations for future development, including purchase of the Club's leased property.

PUBLIC RELATIONS

The PR Committee consisted of three sub-committees. Press Relations provided Club news to local media; Club Information ensured members were kept abreast of current activities; Historical collected and identified data, photos and trophies in the Club's possession. As one of its first projects, the sub-committee invited a group of "old-timers" to sort through a collection of old photographs. Realizing potential value of the gathering, the interview with charter member Judge Harry Steiner and early members Ernest Tucker Chase, William A. "Knute" Cottrell, Jack Mackenzie, Ronald Q. Smith, and Joseph B. Stickney was taped. Club archives now contain 69 recorded histories providing details and relating incidents not otherwise preserved.

The Historical Sub-Committee was responsible for publication of a history of the Outrigger authored by Harold Yost, editor of the Club's magazine. The attractive, hardcover book, published in 1972, chronicled the Outrigger Canoe Club's past from its founding in 1908 through 1971, its 70th year.

In 1974 the Historical Sub-Committee successfully petitioned the Board of Directors to separate from the Public Relations Committee. The remaining sub-committees, Press Relations and

Club Information, merged and henceforth operated as one body. The new PR Committee focused its efforts on improving the Club's magazine, "The Forecast," renamed "The Outrigger," with a new size and format design.

HONOR THE ATHLETES

The short-lived Athletic Sponsors Committee, chaired by Bill Brooks, arranged the annual Athletic Awards Banquet. Brooks recommended to the Board a way to honor outstanding sportsmen, and those who made exceptional contribution to the Club's athletic program. The Winged "O" debuted in 1968 with the induction of Duke Kahanamoku, Tom Arnott, Ron Sorrell, Albert Lemes, Mark Buck, Cline Mann, Tom Haine, and Wally



Members of the Winged "O." Front: Fred Hemmings Jr., Bill Baird, Wally Young, Ron Sorrell, Mark Buck. Back: Paul MacLaughlin, Bill Capp, Tom Arnott, Peter Balding, Cline Mann, Mike Holmes.



Ron Sorrell congratulates John Beaumont as Kimo Austin helps him into his Winged "O" jacket.

Young. They formed the nucleus of a new standing committee. Replacing the Athletic Sponsors Committee, the Winged "O" Committee selected new members, and organized the annual Athletic Awards Banquet. Brooks was inducted into the Winged "O" in 1983.

LET IN THE LADIES

A room on the Club's lower level overlooking a sunken garden, named "The Gentlemen's Lounge," was used primarily for Board meetings and functions restricted to male voting members. Women were not allowed to serve on the Outrigger Board of Directors; since private clubs throughout the country typically reserved part of their premises for men only, the restriction was not deemed discriminatory. However, at the annual meeting in February, 1975, an announcement was made that the room,

renamed the Board Room, would henceforth be available to all voting members.

CASTLE SWIM

In 1973, Club Captain Fred Hemmings Jr., attempting to enhance the Club's water sports program, approached Swim Committee chairman Gerry DeBenedetti with a plan to revive Castle Swim, last held in 1958. The race originally began at Castle Home, present site of the Elks Club, and ended in front of the Outrigger Canoe Club at Waikiki. In 1973 the course was reversed; swimmers finished at the present Club. Restricted to Club members, the one-and-a-half mile race brought out just seven swimmers. The winner was Bruce Ames.



Surfers escort swimmers during Castle Swim.

By 1975 Castle Swim was an established annual event with nineteen members participating. The Club provided transportation to the starting point and each swimmer was accompanied by an escort on a paddleboard or canoe. Jimmy Dean won the event for the first time in 1974 and continued to dominate the race through 1983, winning the race nine consecutive times.

On November 28, 1982, five days after Hurricane 'Iwa swept across the islands, Castle Swim was held as usual. The classic ocean competition continues to this day. Gerry DeBenedetti, who assisted in organizing the first revival in 1973, competed in the event through 1989 and is still involved handling registration, awards, and other details.

ONLY ASHES REMAIN

At a celebration on September 25, 1978, President William J. Eggers III and former President Ward Russell ceremoniously dropped a lighted match onto a sheaf of papers representing the Club's \$500,000 loan assumed in 1963. Members cheered as the papers burst into flame. The "mortgage" was soon reduced to a pile of ashes. The debt was paid in full and thirty years remained before renegotiating rent on the ninety-nine year lease with the Elks Club. It was indeed a cause for celebration.

OCC IS BIG BUSINESS

The annual meeting of 1979 was the best attended in Club history. Unlike previous years when large turnouts were brought about by dissension or controversy, the tone of the 1979 meeting was one of harmony and satisfaction.



Canoe pulls into shore after practice session in the waters off the Club.

President Eggers reminded the audience: "That quiet little club on the shores of Waikiki Beach, with its sleepy-eyed members lounging among the grass shacks, now lives only in our memories."

It had been seventy-one years since the days of the grass shacks and few who remembered them were still around. Many new members were probably unaware of the origins of the Outrigger Canoe Club and its struggle for survival. Fortunately, many of the men and women, who as youngsters and teenagers paddled, surfed, and played volleyball at the "old club" were now its officers and members of its Boards of Directors. As lawyers, accountants and business executives, they lent expertise to management, keeping in step with inflation, a fluctuating economy, aging and out-grown facilities, and the problems of providing members with greatly expanded services and social programs. Fortunately they remained true to the mission established so many years before....the preservation and perpetuation of the water sports of old Hawai'i



chapter 27

OUTRIGGER'S GOLDEN AGE OF SPORTS

The 1980s were such memorable years for Club athletics that the decade is often referred to as Outrigger's "Golden Age of Sports." The Club produced outstanding surfers, won its own Walter J. Macfarlane Regatta eight times out of ten, the men's Moloka'i to O'ahu Race six times, and the women's Moloka'i race, three times.

MACFARLANE MEMORIES

The outcome of the Macfarlane regatta is often unpredictable due to the vagaries of wind and waves. Luck of the draw plays an important role determining the winner because canoes in certain lanes are more likely to catch waves. It is these uncertainties that provide thrills and excitement for one of the island's most popular and highly attended canoe paddling meets.

When heavy surf was expected for the Macfarlane Regatta in 1980, Outrigger made a major exception to its rules, allowing



1985 Macfarlane: Muriel Flanders offers the winning Senior Men champagne out of the Matson Trophy silver cup. Ed Pickering, Bill Bright, Ed Riley, Walter Guild, Marc Haine, Brant Ackerman.



1985 Macfarlane: Muriel Flanders offers champagne from the Matson Trophy silver cup to her grandson, winning Senior race paddler Walter Guild.



1986 Macfarlane: Muriel Flanders presents the Boys 18 trophy to the Outrigger crew—Cory Beall, Mike Sheehan, Mike Stirling, Loch Eggers, Todd Sandvold and Wesley Goodwin.

fiberglass canoes to enter for the first time. Since Malia's disastrous collision the previous year, the decision was authorized by OHCRA and enthusiastically received by most clubs; ironically, the Malia was the only koa canoe to appear.

July 4, 1980 was a wild day as five to six foot waves caused more than a dozen canoes to swamp. Healani and Outrigger

canoes collided in one race, causing minor damage; in another, Kailua's canoe nearly sank after pearl diving, striking the ocean floor and cracking its bow. The Malia suffered a cracked hull; fortunately the damage was not as severe as the previous year. When points were tallied at the end of the day, Hui Nalu led the field.



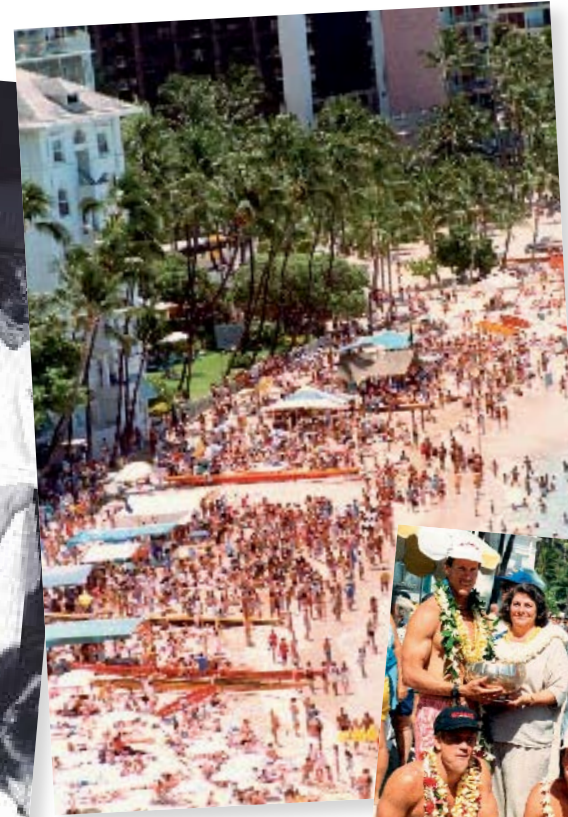
Muriel Flanders presents the 1986 winning Macfarlane Regatta Trophy to her grandson, Head Coach Walter Guild and Canoe Racing Chair Darcy Ames.



Auntie Eva Pomroy blesses the Outrigger crews at the traditional pep rally in the Bar before the 1986 Macfarlane Regatta. Head Coach Walter Guild looks on.



Muriel Flanders (second from left) poses with 1986 winning Senior Women at the 1986 Macfarlane Regatta. From left: Kelly Hutchinson, Tina McKeller, Sandra Haine, Muffer Scully, Tiare Finney.



Paddlers and their families pack Waikiki Beach for the 1987 Macfarlane Regatta.



Alice Guild joins Outrigger's 1987 winning Senior Men as they share champagne with two members of the 1943 winning crew, Bob Bush and John Beaumont. Front: Marc Haine, Chris Kincaid, Keone Downing. Back: Walter Guild, Alice Guild, Bob Bush, John Beaumont, Steve Van Lier Ribbink, Tom Conner.



The 1987 Macfarlane Regatta in Waikiki Beach.

Outrigger was determined to win the 1981 Macfarlane, and it did, coming from a distant sixth place at mid-point to win the regatta and silver Matson trophy. Outrigger coach Walter Guild, grand-nephew of Walter Macfarlane, was ecstatic as he exclaimed, "We were pumped up because this meet means a lot to us as family. Our club is like a family."

Outrigger's loss to Hui Nalu in 1983 was the last time in the decade that the host team did not win the Macfarlane; from 1984 through 1989 Outrigger won consecutive victories over all rivals. Beginning in 1987 the Club won both the Regatta and Senior Men for three consecutive years, ending the decade with an outstanding record in the summer regatta season.

Muriel Flanders, sister of Walter Macfarlane and grandmother of Walter Guild, presents trophy made by Walter to OCC Boys 18 on their record-setting victory in the 1988 Macfarlane Regatta. From left: Mrs. Flanders, Heath Hemmings, Wyatt Jones, Hunter Eggers, Alik Winter, Guy Hicks.



Novice B men won their first Macfarlane Regatta in 1989. From left: Jim Cavanah, Brad Thiessen, Brad Cavanagh, Gary Clark, Jeff Hungerford, Steve Brown.



1989 Macfarlane Regatta: Muriel Flanders presents trophy to Senior Masters Women. From left: Ruby Ifverson, Mrs. Flanders, Peggy Danford, Marilyn Haine, Carol Wilcox, Geri Pedesky, Ulu Friese, Keanuenue Rochlen.



1989 Macfarlane: The OCC Boys 18 won the Canoe Trophy for the second straight year. Coach Todd Bradley, Alik Winter, Craig Campbell, Guy Hicks, Hunter Eggers, Jon Glaser, Puna Kekai and Heath Hemmings.

Wahine O Ke Kai, the women's Moloka'i to Oahu race, was cancelled in 1980 when twenty-two foot waves created havoc in the channel. In 1981, after the Coast Guard predicted eighteen to twenty foot waves, the teams voted on whether or not to postpone the race. Outrigger paddlers overwhelmingly opted to start on schedule. Fortunately the forecast proved wrong; seas were moderate throughout the day.

Following the successful technique of Outrigger men's crews, the wahine got off to a fast start, taking an early lead, helped along by a wave they caught and rode. Steersman Anne Hogan was quoted in the "Honolulu Star Bulletin:" "I think that was the difference right there...if you get the lead it's a big psychological advantage...you're stoked...you don't have to

1981 Outriggers's Na Wahine



1981 Outriggers's Na Wahine



1984 Outrigger's Na Wahine: Seated: Sandra Stanley, Kaiulu Downing, Traci Phillips, Kisi Haine, Tiare Finney. Standing: Coach Tom Conner, Mary Franco, Lesline Conner, Jeanne Jenkins, Muffer Scully, Mary Mason, Katy Bourne.

1981 Outriggers's Na Wahine:
Front: Jeanne Jenkins, Tiare Richert Finney, Evie Black, Paula Carbone (Crabb).
Back: Anita Minter, Muffer Scully, Donna Kahakui, Anne Hogan (Perry), Coach Tom Conner, Lesline Conner, Mary Franco (Lemes), Connie Young, Kaiulu Downing.



1985 Outrigger's Na Wahine: Norma Santiago, Muffer Scully, Katy Bourne, Kisi Haine, Jeanne Jenkins, Mary Franco, Karen Jones, Traci Phillips, Paula Crabb, Lesline Conner, Tiare Finney, Sandra Stanley

play catch-up." For the remainder of the race, Outrigger's crew of Anne Hogan (Perry), Evie Black, Paula Carbone (Crabb), Lesline Conner, Kaiulu Downing, Tiare Richert (Finney), Mary Franco (Lemes), Jeanne Jenkins, Donna Kahakui, Anita Minter, Muffer Scully, and Connie Young maintained a substantial lead, nearly breaking the record.

Outrigger women won the forty-mile challenge again in 1984. Competing against nineteen teams and trailing previous winner Hui Nalu at the start, Outrigger caught up, finishing in record-breaking time of six hours, twelve minutes, eleven seconds. Coach Tom Conner exuberantly exclaimed, "They're incredible! They had to work hard to break the record. There was a bad current running north for most of the race and they had to paddle straight into it for the last two hours." The race marked Tahiti's first entrance in the race; its canoe suffered a cracked hull and was towed to shore.

Outrigger wahine won again the following year competing against twenty clubs from Hawai'i, the mainland, Canada, and Tahiti in the seventh annual Wahine O Ke Kai. For the first time, the race included divisions for both koa and fiberglass canoes.

Rough seas and southerly winds made conditions hazardous, particularly during changes. Coach Tom Conner, aboard the escort boat, worried each time the ama dipped below the water's surface. After the race, the relieved Conner was quoted: "I'm happy we won. It was a tough race...I think the toughest I've been in with the girls....there were probably a half-dozen times

the canoe could have gone over." Outrigger's crew came in with the slowest winning time in the race's seven-year history; yet it was a sweet victory over the elements for Karen Jones, Sandra Stanley, Muffer Scully, Katy Bourne, Traci Phillips, Jeanne Jenkins, Lesline Conner, Norma Santiago, Kisi Haine, Tiare Finney, Paula Carbonne, and steersman Mary Franco.

Outrigger's three victories during the 1980s were a record to be proud of and the best of any women's team in Hawai'i.



1986 Outrigger's Na Wahine: Front: Paula Crabb, Lisa Siggers, Mary Franco. Back: Traci Phillips, Susan Barron, Pii Schneider, Muffer Scully, Tiare Finney, Donna Kahakui, Nina Fox, Jeanne Jenkins, Kaiulu Downing.

A GREAT DECADE FOR OUTRIGGER VOLLEYBALL

Outrigger started off the new decade in 1980 with its AA volleyball team taking top honors at Haili and winning the State Championship; they were a close second in the National USVBA tournament.

The following year, 1981, a strong OCC Masters team took the silver medal in the national contest. Dennis Berg and Tony Crabb were named to the All-American team; Tom Haine and Tom Selleck received Honorable Mention.

Outrigger Juniors, after winning the state regional championship, journeyed to California for the West Coast Prep Championships where they amassed a 14-0 record. They won the Junior National Championship at Creighton University in Omaha, Nebraska. Bruce Ayau, Brian Costales, Arne Lamberg, Pete Mattice, John McDermott, Owen McKibbin, Doug Rigg, and Matt Rigg turned in outstanding performances under the coaching of Scott Rigg.

Outrigger's Masters and Golden Masters each won the national championship in their division in 1982. The USVBA National Tournament, played in Hilo, featured one-hundred-thirty top teams from around the country. The Golden Masters, who completed three days of play without a single defeat, included Ron Sorrell, Fred Hiapo, Tom Haine, Bill Baird, Don Ordensen and John Beaumont.

The Juniors (17 years and under) continued their superb playing, repeating their first-place win at the Junior Nationals in Santa Barbara, California. An article in the August, 1982 issue of the "Forecast" boasted, "For one club to win three out of the four national awards available must say something for the Club volleyball program."

In 1980 a wahine volleyball program was re-introduced. Two years later Dave Shoji and Dean Nowack initiated the first annual volleyball camp for boys and girls aged twelve to eighteen. Passing, blocking, setting, spiking, serving, and individual and team defense were among the basic skills covered.

ONE, TWO, THREE AND AWAY WE GO!

In 1983, Outrigger took the top three spots at the Haili Tournament in April with Jon Andersen named Outstanding Player. The Club repeated triple victories at the USVBA National Championship in Memphis, Tennessee in May when the Golden Masters came in first place; second place went to the Men's Open Team, and Masters came in third.

Outrigger teams participated in the North American Zone Championship, Pre-Olympic Tournament, and the Savinne Tournament in Russia, coming in second in all three. In an exciting tournament in Canada, Outrigger beat Cuba, Argentina, Poland, Canada, and Japan to win the Canada Cup.

In a sold-out exhibition to benefit the U.S. Men's Olympic Volleyball team, Outrigger Masters and Olympic Volleyball

Coaches, including Outrigger's Tony Crabb, played an exhibition match at Blaisdell Arena early in 1984. A special attraction on the Outrigger Masters team was Tom Selleck, star of the popular Magnum P.I. television series whose cast and crew were on hand.

OUTRIGGER JUST KEEPS ON WINNING

Throughout the remainder of the 1980s, Outrigger continued its phenomenal winning streak, sweeping all local tournaments and taking top honors at Haili and the State Championship contests year after year. In 1985 at the USVBA National Tournament on Long Island, New York, Outrigger's Golden Masters came in first, Masters second, and the Open team took fourth place. The fourth place showing was actually an astounding feat in that the team included one high school student and several rookies while many of their opponents were former Olympians. The Golden Masters win was their second in four years.

In 1985 Jon Stanley was inducted into the Volleyball Hall of Fame, the second Outrigger member to be so honored. The



Tom Selleck and Tom Haine at 1984 exhibition.



1985 USVBA Championship Golden Masters team: Front: Dan Ordensen, Bill Baird, Peter Balding. Standing: Ron Sorrell, Fred Hiapo, Bob Kashare, Hugh Foster, Dave Hendrickson, Tom Haine.

thirteen time All-American also had been designated Most Valuable Player in three national competitions.

While Outrigger men continued to dominate the sport on both the local and national scene, Outrigger women developed an outstanding team of their own. In 1985, Outrigger wahine, Keri Baird Fernandez, Traci Phillips, Marci Wurts, Tyler Dacey Herich, Sandra Stanley, Paula Jenkins, Diana McInerney, Pam Rigg, and Kisi Haine,



Jon Stanley was MVP and inducted into VB Hall of Fame in 1985.

defeated the University of Hawaii's Rainbow Wahine.

The 1986 Outrigger's Golden Masters again won the national title in Wichita, Kansas, competing against one hundred and seven teams. Salt Lake City, Utah, was the scene of Outrigger Masters victory in the 1988 USVBA National Championship tournament in one of the most exciting games on record.

After being defeated by the top seeded team, Billauer Chiropractic from Southern California, Outrigger worked its way back from the loser's bracket to face the younger and taller team once again. After losing the first game, they

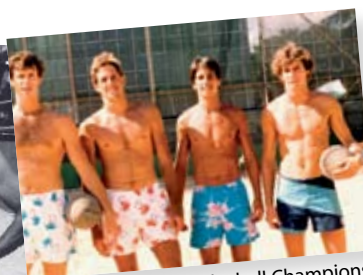


1985 Women's Volleyball Team: Front: Marci Wurts and Kisi Haine. Back: Pam Rigg, Diana McInerney, Sandra Stanley, Tyler Dacey-Herich and Traci Phillips.

chalked up two victories to force a "sudden death" game for the championship. Outrigger came through with a spectacular 15-4 win. Chris Crabb was named Most Valuable Player and Jon Stanley was named to the All-American first team.



1988 Club Doubles Champions Randy Shaw and Kirk Christman, with runnersup R. D. Gray and Chris Crabb.



1985 State Sand Volleyball Champions: Jon Andersen, Mark Rigg, and runners-up Ron Espinoza and Jeff Rodgers.



1985 Open volleyball team. From left: R. D. Gray, Trevor Schirman, Kenny Morrow, Marc Haine, Dan McInerney, Hugh Foster, Coach Dean Nowack.



Members of the OCC Boys 18 and under volleyball team are: Front: John Cheever, Kanoa Ostrem, Stevie Li, Ryan Gilbert, Coach Peter Balding. Back: Coach Chris McLachlin, Ricky Humphreys, Deke Kilpatrick, Jeff Stevens, David Stackhouse, Dave Williams, Lee LeGrande, Wayne Seligson and Brad Stewart.



Coach Chris McLachlin presents the Dodge Parker Junior Volleyball Player of the Year trophy to Kanoa Ostrem in 1989, as President Mark Buck looks on.



1988 Boys 14 volleyball team finished third in the Jr. Olympics. Front: Kaione Crabb, Kimo Greenwell, Trevor Cabell, Richard Riecker, Jason Ayson. Back: Coach Tony Crabb, J. J. Riley, John Wright, Ivan Gale, Brian Kilcoyne, Ryan Avery, Jessie Hunt.

In 1989, the Golden Masters, coached by John Zabriski, won the USVBA National Title in Toledo, Ohio, with outstanding play by veterans Tom Haine, Dennis Berg, Rich Riffero, Dick Templeman, Fred

Chuckovich, Fred Hiapo,

Bill Baird, Linzy Hotz, Wayne Kekina, Bob Kashare, and Mark Lawson. In Long Beach, California, a young team of fourteen-year-olds, coached by Tony Crabb, came in third in their first mainland tournament.

A 1989 review of Outrigger's record on the volleyball courts since the move to the new Club twenty-five years earlier listed four national AAU Championships, six USVBA championships in the Masters division, two in Golden Masters and

two in the Junior division. Club teams finished in the top four forty-seven times during national play, and in the banner year of 1982, won three of four national titles. On the home courts, Randy Shaw held the distinction of winning the Club Doubles

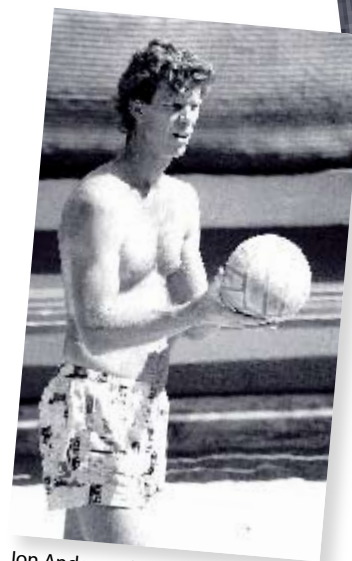
Championship six times while Tom Haine and Jon Andersen each won five.



1987 Women's volleyball team at the Haili tournament. Back: Tyler Dacey, Mary Shoji, Diane Clifford. Middle: Pam Clifford, Marcie Nowack Wendy Crabb, Genie Kincaid. Front: Kristin Crabb (Wendy's daughter), Paula Jenkins, Diana McKibbin.



1988 Haili Volleyball Tournament. Back: Left to right; Peter Greenhill, coach, Deb Zabriskie, Tyler Dacey, Wendy Crabb, Diana McKibbin. Front: Mary Shoji, Marcie Nowack, Pam Rigg, CeeCee Sheehan.



Jon Andersen is ready to serve.



Marc Haine

chapter 29

MOLOKA'I RACES OF THE 1980S

During the 1980s Outrigger was blessed with a plethora of experienced long-distance paddlers and exceptional coaches. While some clubs found it difficult to assemble a competitive crew, Outrigger coach Tom Conner chose starters from a long list of qualified and dedicated paddlers. The result was an exceptional team that ruled the waters of Ka'iwi Channel for several years.

Throughout the 1980s Outrigger's most tenacious competitor was California's Offshore Canoe Club. Previously named Balboa Canoe Club, Offshore culled its crew from top paddlers throughout the state; many were Olympic kayakers who trained all year long.

After defeating Balboa in 1979 by barely three minutes, Outrigger faced an expanded and determined team the following year. A second California club, Imua, was also a serious threat. Outrigger's advantage was experience.

1979 Moloka'i Hoe crew: Left to right:
Steve Scott, Dale Hope, Tim Guard,
Ed Pickering, Bill Bright, Tom Conner.



MOLOKA'I HIGHLIGHTS 1980

On the morning of September 27, 1980, thirty canoes set out from Moloka'i's Hale O Lono Harbor. Outrigger, Offshore, Imua, and Hui Nalu quickly pulled away from the pack and for several hours it was a suspenseful race as the four canoes stayed close together. The first to fall behind were the California teams; Outrigger's fiberglass canoe, Kai'ulani, crossed the finished line in first place. The jubilant crew consisted of team captain Tom Conner, Walter Guild, Bill Bright, John Finney, Tim Kelly, Ed Pickering, Bill Mowat, Keone Downing, and Dale Hope.

BACK IN THE WINNER'S CIRCLE

The "Honolulu Advertiser" described the Outrigger's 1983 crew "as fit and well-trained as any crew Hawaii has produced." After a defeat by the California team the year before, Outrigger was determined to win the race and bring the trophy back to Hawai'i. Coach and steersman Brant Ackerman and crew members Bob Riley, Bill Bright, Ed Pickering, Walter Guild, John Finney,



1983 Moloka'i Hoe crew: Front: Brant Ackerman, Bob Riley, Henry Ayau, Gib Bintliff. Back: Billy Foytich, John Finney, Ed Pickering, Marc Haine, Bill Bright, Walter Guild, Karl Heyer IV.

Henry Ayau, Gib Bintliff, and Marc Haine had a combined total of forty-nine years of Moloka'i race experience.

The weather favored local paddlers with six to eight foot swells and twenty-knot winds in the Ka'iwi Channel. Unlike calm waters of the past two years, an advantage to California paddlers, rough waters require expert steersmanship and wave-surfing ability, qualities of Outrigger team excellence.

An hour into the race, California's Imua had a decided lead while Outrigger appeared to weaken. Once in the open ocean, choppy seas and heavy winds turned things around and Ackerman and his crew moved ahead. Outrigger's koa canoe, Leilani, rode the swells with ease and by the time it passed Koko Head, was more than a mile ahead. Said paddler Gib Bintliff, "We won the race with team determination...for Outrigger and Hawaii!"

The thirty-third annual Moloka'i race was one of the most exciting on record. Outrigger's crew, under coach Steve Scott, trained hard and long, and when October 7, 1984 rolled around, it was in top condition, eager to take on the Californians. Competition for starting positions was so keen that several experienced paddlers did not make the cut. Among the thirty-eight canoes entered, three were from Outrigger. The A team, composed of steersman Brant Ackerman, Henry Ayau, Bill Bright, Keone Downing, Mike Fox, Marc Haine, Kevin Olds, Ed Pickering, and Bob Riley paddled the Leilani.

A last minute entry was a thirty-five and older Master's crew. Although they claimed a combined total of seventy channel crossings, they had not paddled together until the

previous day. Fred Hemmings, Jr., steersman, and veterans Mark Buck, Tim Guard, Tom Conner, and John Finney were joined by Mike Muller, Steve Quinn, Marshall Rosa, and Mike Clifford.

As always, weather conditions played an important role in the outcome of the race. Fairly calm water at the start sent Offshore, whose crew included four Olympian kayakers and paddlers, into an early lead, with Outrigger struggling to catch up. After passing Moloka'i's lee side, seas were choppy. Offshore steersman, Billy Whitford, described the competition, "We walked on 'em at the start. Then we hit the open water. They started working the water a little better and caught every little bump. Outrigger just plays the bump so well." Describing the choppy conditions, Outrigger's Ackerman stated, "The channel was like a washing machine at times. We could never establish a big enough lead to relax."



1985 Moloka'i Hoe: Aka Hemmings, Marc Haine, Henry Ayau, Ed Pickering, Mike Fox, John Finney, Bill Bright, Bob Riley, Walter Guild.

With other canoes in their wake, the two teams paddled their way across the channel in a relentless race to cross the finish line first. Months of arduous training, superior open-ocean experience, and expertise in crew changes contributed to the Outrigger victory. Not only did it win the forty-mile endurance trial, it did so in record time, six minutes faster than the old record set in 1981.

The surprise of the day was the third place finish by Outrigger's Masters; the crew itself was as amazed as anyone. "Even in my wildest dreams I never would have believed we would wind up in third place," an exuberant and exhausted Fred Hemmings, Jr. exclaimed. Mike Clifford added, "being up there with the leaders brought out the best in each of us. Once we got into the thick of it, there was no way we were going to fold."

BANKOH TAKES THE PLUNGE

Since its inception in 1952, the Moloka'i race had been under the auspices of the Aloha Week Committee. In 1985 Bank of Hawai'i became a major corporate sponsor; the race was renamed the Bankoh Moloka'i Hoe. The event that year was noted for its surprise ending; a team called the Illinois Brigade won. It was the first time in the race's thirty-four year history that the winner was not from Hawai'i, California or Tahiti.

Although it had competed each year since 1981, the Illinois crew's best showing was tenth place in 1984. Throughout the race, the team was hardly noticed. In fact, when the canoe pulled into shore at Fort DeRussey, many thought it was Outrigger since the Midwesterners were using Outrigger's fiberglass canoe, Holomalie. Even the radio announcer, when



1987 Moloka'i Hoe: Outrigger approaches
Diamond Head on the way to Waikiki.



told the winner was Illinois, shouted over the microphone... "Wait a minute...it could be the Outrigger Canoe Club...we don't know." The winner was indeed Illinois. The loss was a severe disappointment for pre-race favorite Outrigger who had won six of ten previous races; that the winners were world-class canoeists was little consolation.

MOLOKA'I HOE 1986

The 1986 race drew more entries than ever as fifty-three teams assembled at Hale O Lono Harbor early on October 12. Paddlers, coaches and officials kept a close eye on weather reports; local paddlers hoped for rough water, others prayed for calm seas.

Illinois Brigade, the defending champion was favored, with Tahiti 1 and Offshore considered strong contenders. It had been ten years since any local team, except Outrigger, won the race. Newspapers predicted victory for one of the visiting teams; Illinois' Captain Don Alberda boasted: "Of our nine paddlers, five or six are among the best marathon canoeists in the country. We're ready for a fast race."

When the canoes set out at 7:30 a.m., Ka'iwi Channel was relatively flat, boosting the visitors spirits. Outrigger's core team was its regular Senior Men's crew: Chris Kincaid, Mark Rigg, Walter Guild, Steve Van Lier Ribbink and Keone Downing. Coach Scott chose four additional crewmen: veterans Tom Conner, Bill Bright, Kainoa Downing and Scott Rolles. They paddled the Club's fiberglass canoe, Onipa'a.

Outrigger drew an outside position at the start; Illinois and Offshore were on the inside where the current was moving better. When the canoes reached La'au Point a half-hour later, Outrigger



1986 Moloka'i Hoe: Front: Scott Rolles, Mark Rigg, Keone Downing. Back: Walter Guild, Tom Conner, Bill Bright, Chris Kincaid, Steve Van Lier Ribbink, Coach Steve Scott, Kainoa Downing.

trailed in eighth place. With no waves to catch, the race was a test of endurance, conditioning and determination.

Setting a direct course toward Koko Head, Outrigger's crew paddled furiously and within twenty minutes found themselves in third place. For the next three hours, they lost sight of competitors, except for a brief encounter with a Tahitian team. It was not until Onipa'a passed Koko Head that Outrigger paddlers realized they were in the lead. They remained in first place, finishing in five hours, twenty-seven minutes, forty-five seconds. Outrigger was the only entry from Hawai'i to

finish in the first six positions and the only Hawai'i club to have won the Moloka'i race in the past ten years, chalking up seven victories during that time; Outrigger's upset victory brought the championship back to Hawai'i. Jubilant Walter Guild, who paddled stroke, was so elated he hurled his paddle an estimated fifteen feet into the air when the canoe pulled in to shore.

The following year Outrigger easily won the race, claiming the coveted trophy for the eighth time in nine years.

MOLOKA'I 1988

Fifty-eight canoes lined the shore when the thirty-seventh annual Moloka'i race started off early on the morning of October 9, 1988. Defending champion Outrigger Canoe Club was favored to win, and it did, breaking its 1984 record by more than ten seconds. With much the same crew as the previous year, Outrigger led from start to finish. Hui Nalu Coach Kala Kukea, when asked about Outrigger replied, "They're a dynasty." Indeed, Outrigger was in a class of its own, defeating the best of the best from around the world.



1987 Moloka'i Hoe: Front: Marc Haine, Scott Rolles, Keone Downing. Back: Mark Rigg, Walter Guild, Bank of Hawaii rep, Kainoa Downing, Coach Steve Scott, Steve Van Lier Ribbink, Chris Kincaid.



1988 Moloka'i Hoe: Front: Bruce Black, Keone Downing, Scott Rolles. Back: OHCRA's Joan Malama, Marc Haine, Mark Rigg, Steve Scott, Walter Guild, Chris Kincaid, Tom Conner, Kainoa Downing.



A view of the Club from the water.

chapter 30

OUTRIGGER MEETS THE CHALLENGE

The Outrigger Canoe Club's physical plant aged gracefully, its superb architecture withstanding the test of time. Noted architect Geoffrey Fairfax in his book, *The Architecture of Honolulu*, describes the club as "not a building, as such, but a series of congenial spaces flowing indoors and outdoors... as it moves toward the ocean it becomes part of the beach itself...still pleasantly resisting confinement."

OUTGROWING ITS SPACE

The Club was designed when membership stood at fewer than one thousand. By 1967 there were nearly two

thousand members. When membership approached 3,000 in 1969, the initiation fee increased to \$1,000, and all categories of membership were closed until vacancies occurred. Club usage grew exponentially with increased membership, and basic facilities were no longer adequate to accommodate large numbers of members and guests.

When the new Club was built, parking was more than adequate; now the parking structure filled to capacity on weekends and holidays. Although additional levels were considered, construction problems and costs hindered implementation.

Membership continued to grow, and by 1980 the number approached 4,000. On weekends and holidays, facilities were taxed



The view from the Hau Terrace extends from Waikiki to Ka'ena Point.



Sunset from the Koa Lānai.



Front entry to the OCC.



A colorful garden welcomed members at the Front Door.

to the maximum by members and their families, guests, and members of clubs around the world with Outrigger reciprocal agreements. Quality service was difficult to provide due to inadequate kitchen, storage and delivery facilities. Insufficient parking was a major cause of member dissatisfaction.

It was not until 1988 that one-and-a-half stories were added to the garage.

By 1981 the situation was so critical that again all categories of membership were closed, except juniors and associate spouses. The initiation fee for regular members was raised to \$5,000, monthly dues to \$45.00.

A WEIGHTY MATTER

The small weight room in the men's locker room was one of the Club's most popular amenities. In April 1981, the facility was moved to a larger area in the garage, eliminating several parking spaces. Usage continued to increase and in 1988, under the guidance of Hank Laas, the weight room was enlarged to 14,000 square feet, taking four additional parking stalls.



Keahi Robins works out in the Weight Room.

FINANCING SPORTS PROGRAMS

Outrigger canoe paddling remained Outrigger's premier sport, followed by volleyball, while hundreds of members participated in a variety of other sports. Funding such a broad athletic program was often difficult. With greater frequency, Outrigger teams traveled to neighboring islands, mainland United States, and foreign countries to compete, straining the athletic budget



The Weight Room was enlarged in 1988 to accommodate a larger number of exercise machines.

beyond its limits. Fundraisers and donations from members helped keep the program operating.

For many years, future Outrigger president, Club Captain and athlete, Ron Sorrell, explored the possibility of establishing a non-profit organization to accept funds, property, and other assets as tax deductible gifts to support Outrigger's athletic program. In 1979 the Board of Directors accepted Sorrell's plan.

An ad hoc committee chaired by C. E. "Bud" Ackerman was appointed to develop the Outrigger Foundation's organizational structure and strategy. When tax exempt status was conferred in 1983, fundraising began; an initial drive brought in more than \$35,000 in donations and pledges. During the first seven months of 1985, the endowment reached \$101,000. The foundation's first contribution was in support of U. S. Olympic Volleyball.



Signing the papers that merged the Outrigger Foundation and the Duke Kahanamoku Foundation were Tom Lalakea, Rab Guild, Ward Russell and Peter Balding.



Ron Sorrell, left, and ODKF President Ben Cassiday, right, present the first ODKF grant to City & County lifeguard Debbie Wayman.

In 1986 the Outrigger Foundation merged with the Duke Kahanamoku Foundation, an organization with similar goals. Established in 1962 by a group of Duke's friends, the Duke Kahanamoku Foundation's mission was to perpetuate Duke's name by providing financial support for individuals and organizations which perpetuate Duke's spirit and legacy. By combining operations and assets, the two foundations emerged a stronger entity, better equipped to fulfill their objectives. Major projects focused on awarding scholarships and grants to individuals and teams.

With Ben Cassiday as its first chairman, a fifteen-member Board of Directors appointed a selection committee to review applications and recommend recipients. Today the Outrigger Duke Kahanamoku Foundation has more than a million dollars in assets. In 2006 thirty-one scholarships and twenty-six athletic awards were granted to teams and athletes throughout Hawai'i.

THE LAND

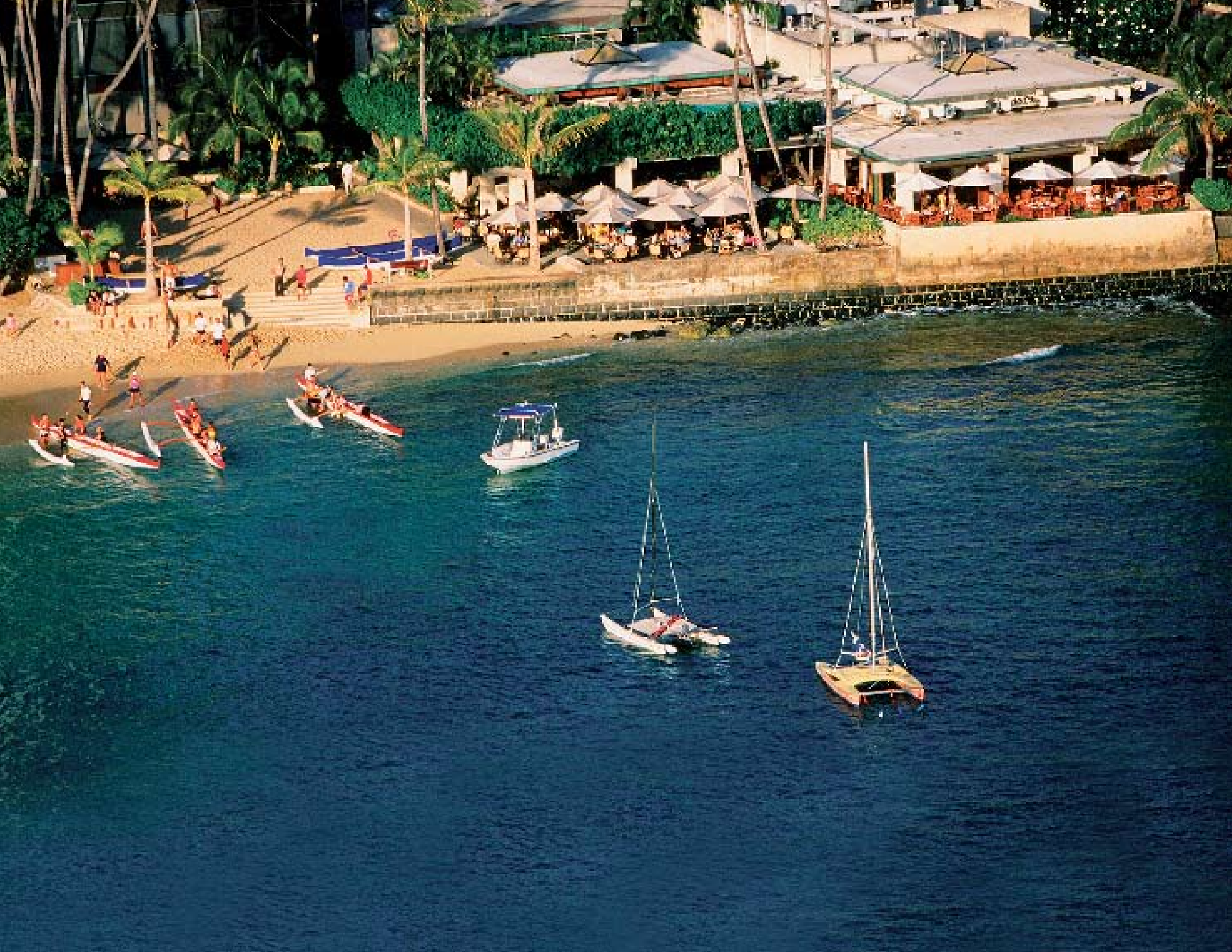
Despite favorable terms of its ninety-nine year lease, the Outrigger Board of Directors, spurred by the Long Range Planning Committee (LRPC), attempted to purchase its land outright. In 1983 a \$4,000,000 offer was made to the Elks Club. When the offer was unanswered, LRPC began to look for an alternate site. Although several locations were explored, none was acceptable.

In 1988, word reached Outrigger Board members that the Elks Club was amenable to entertaining another offer. As a first step, both clubs had their respective property appraised. After

informal meetings, another offer of \$4,000,000 was hand-delivered to the Exalted Ruler and five trustees on February 26, accompanied by a check for \$100,000. On April 4 the offer was officially rejected, the reply stating the Elks long term plans “do not anticipate selling the fee at this time”. LRPC’s reaction was to urge the Board to add monies to the Building Fund to prepare Outrigger for a substantial rent increase in 2006, or to acquire a replacement site at termination of the lease in 2055, should that be necessary



Nestled among high-rise hotels and condominiums, with Diamond Head in the background, Outrigger Canoe Club provides amenities for both social and athletic activities.



chapter 31

CAUSE TO CELEBRATE

Although twenty five years had passed since the Club moved to Diamond Head, old-time members still thought of it as the “new club,” yet many newcomers were unaware of the Club’s history at Waikiki and the traumatic events that led to its relocation. As Cline Mann envisioned it a quarter of a century before, the Club looked as though it had always been there.

Some members regarded Outrigger as Hawai’i’s premier organization for Hawaiian water sports; others considered social amenities the Club’s greatest asset. All agreed the ocean-front location with its breathtaking view of the Waikiki skyline, Honolulu Harbor, and Wai’anae Mountains was an ideal place for either.

The cost of enjoying life at the Outrigger increased dramatically over the span of twenty-five years. A major cause was inflation that doubled from 1970 to 1980. The high cost of living was reflected in initiation fees and dues, increased respectively in 1989 to \$10,000 for regular members and sixty-five dollars monthly. Fortunately, dues and fees for junior members remained affordable. During the 1980s, although more than \$5,000,000 were spent on capital improvements and maintenance, Outrigger’s financial state remained healthy; the Building Fund grew steadily.

OUTRIGGER WEATHERS THE STORM

Hawai’i’s robust economy, fueled by unprecedented Japanese investment in the previous decade, slumped late in 1990. The Gulf War in January 1991 caused a decline in travel worldwide, and a depressed Japanese economy nearly brought investment in the islands to a halt. Hawai’i found itself in a recession lasting throughout the decade, affecting government, business, and institutions. Private clubs, including the Outrigger, were particularly vulnerable to the economic downturn, impacting the Club’s operation and membership.



For surfing, outrigger canoeing, playing volleyball, or just relaxing on the beach the Outrigger has it all.

With a substantial building fund of over three and a half million dollars and a healthy cash flow, the Club suffered no serious financial difficulties. Nevertheless, the recession forced the Board and management to employ new strategies to deal with adverse economic conditions including declining sales, loss of members, and a substantial decrease in membership applications. In 1991 a quarterly mini charge of \$75 was imposed on dining and bar purchases to offset losses in the food and beverage departments. Prices were raised in 1993 and every two years thereafter to cover inflationary increases in operating costs. Dues increased in 1994 and were scheduled to rise every two years.

LOOKING AHEAD

The Long Range Planning Committee, now a permanent standing committee, developed Outrigger's first comprehensive plan to identify and prioritize objectives and set forth strategies to accomplish them. The plan covered a five-year period and was reviewed, updated, and extended annually. Working with other standing committees, LRPC evaluated present and future expenditures for everything from committee projects to capital improvements and general maintenance. It was a valuable tool when making important management and operational decisions.

The ad hoc Finance Committee was made a standing committee in 1993. Its mission was to advise the Board regarding investment policy, and an ongoing strategy to increase the Building Fund. Its goal of sixteen million dollars was to be achieved by 2006 when the Club's lease rent would be renegotiated.

CLOUDS HANG ON HORIZON

During the continuing recession, many members relocated to the mainland where job opportunities were better. In 1995 "Pacific Business News" reported dire unemployment statistics, a twenty-seven percent rise in foreclosures, and a record-breaking total of 2000 bankruptcies. One casualty was Outrigger neighbor Colony Surf; the boutique hotel entered into receivership and closed in November 1995.



Paddleboarder contemplates the water.



Superb night-time view from the Koa Lānai.

At the 1995 Annual Meeting, Membership Chairman Jason Oliver reported 128 regular members transferred to non-resident status the previous year. The wait for regular membership was reduced to an average of eighteen months, compared to three years in 1993. The following year, processing time for new members was barely five months and Club usage declined. The waiting list was reduced by half; members transferring to non-resident status reached a high of 153. Overall membership was under quota, and lockers, usually in demand, sat empty. Outrigger was not alone; the entire community suffered as economic indicators continued to fall.

DOUSE THOSE CIGARETTES!

Despite lagging food and beverage sales, the Board of Directors initiated a smoking ban on Club premises. The sale of cigarettes was discontinued in 1991. The Board anxiously awaited results of its decision and was pleased when sales did not decline; although a few private parties were cancelled, the overall reaction was positive.

KEEPING UP APPEARANCES

An extensive project to renovate the kitchen, trash room, and receiving area, previously budgeted, was completed in 1993. The Snack Shop, Colony Surf groin and locker rooms also underwent remodeling. Refurbishment of the dining room, scheduled for 1994, proceeded as planned, the project considered necessary to revitalize the thirty-year-old facility and provide an incentive to increase member usage.



Construction was underway to upgrade the dining room.



President Walter Guild unties the maile lei after the blessing by the Rev. William Kaina to open the new Koa Lānai.

An Architectural Review Committee, a sub-committee of Building and Grounds, was established to oversee the renovation. Virginia Murison, designer of the recent Moana Hotel restoration, was selected as project designer.

Members were delighted with the new ambience combining indoor and outdoor spaces more dramatically than in the past, providing an uninterrupted flow of space from dining room to lānai. Attractive wood-framed folding glass doors replaced canvas blinds lowered during inclement weather. The doors also offered an option of assimilating private dining areas into the larger room when more space was required. Filtered lighting cast leaf-shaped shadows on the floor, and a wall of beautifully grained koa separated the service and dining areas. On the Diamond Head side, the garden area was enhanced with attractive planting and tiki torches.

KOA LAÑAI

In the fall of 1998 the Board approved a contest to rename the main dining room, eliciting nearly a hundred entries. The winning name, Koa Lānai, submitted by Bill Haig, was announced at the 1999 Christmas Open House.

LIGHT AT THE END OF THE TUNNEL

As the decade drew to a close, economic indicators in Hawai'i rose for the first time since 1990. Outrigger had come through rough financial times with vastly improved facilities, a financially strong building fund, and high hope for the future. With renegotiation of its lease approaching in 2006, Outrigger's future lay close at hand.



chapter 32

OUTRIGGER'S SPORTS OF THE 1990S

Surfing, which had gradually declined in popularity after the move from Waikiki, was revived in the early 1990s by Mark Jackola and others who initiated new programs for young members.

With a budget of \$250, Jackola developed an outstanding surf team of high school age boys which competed in high school surfing contests around the island as well as the Hawai'i Amateur Surfing Association championship held at Ala Moana Bowl. Jimmy Austin, Duff Janus, Zach Payne, Keith Kandell, Keegan



Carissa Moore burned up the waves as a five-year-old.

Edwards, and Marc Rocheleau were among the talented young surfers in the program. Later, Terry Needels, Kisi Haine, and Kaili Chun, formed "Girls for Girls," a training and mentoring program for junior members. Mark hauled boards in the Club van to Waikiki Beach where the

Young surfers learn the technique of surfing.



The Saturday Learn to Surf Clinics were popular with Jr. 'Riggers offered by Kaili Chun, Kisi Haine and Terri Needels.



Keone Downing won the Eddie Aikau surfing title in 1990. PHOTO BY WARREN BOLSTER.



Canoe surfing is popular with members.



The 1995 Junior Surf Team included Duff Janus, Aaron Ackerman, Keith Kandell, Marc Rocheleau and Jimmy Austin.

girls learned the sport at traditional surfing spots near the old Club. The program produced many outstanding surfers including Crystal Thornberg. Although she has retained amateur status, Crystal has a sponsor for whom she traveled to such places as Liberia, Australia, New Zealand and Indonesia, and has been featured as a free surfer in documentary films.



Cassie Needels catches her first wave during the Girls for Girls surfing program.

During the remaining six years of the decade, Outrigger won the Macfarlane three times and took second place honors the other three. For the entire decade, Outrigger Canoe Club retained its record for most wins in all summer regattas as well as State and O'ahu Championships.

PADDLING TO VICTORY

Outrigger out-paddled its competitors in the 1990 Macfarlane Regatta, then in its forty-eighth year, winning with an impressive ninety-five points; its nearest opponent scored 49. Outrigger's winning streak continued until 1993.



The Girls 18 won their event and a trophy in the 1990 Macfarlane Regatta. Front: Missy Mowat, Joan Taylor, Kristin Ingersoll, Annemarie Paulin. Back: Lisa Jackson, Susan Taylor, Becky Sharp, Eliza Leineweber, Julie Cundall, steersman Todd Bradley, and Nalani Hunt.



Guido Salmaggi sings the Star Spangled Banner at the 1990 Macfarlane Regatta.



Outrigger's men won the Makule Trophy in the 1991 Macfarlane Regatta. From left: Jack Mattice, Tay Perry, Jim Peterson, Kawika Grant and Jon Haig.



Senior men's paddler Walter Guild shares champagne from the Matson Trophy with Canoe Racing Chair Courtney Seto.



The Senior Men's Matson Trophy on the beach at the Macfarlane Regatta.



Alice Guild representing the Macfarlane family, presents the winning trophy for the 1991 Macfarlane Regatta to OCC President John Goss and Head Coach Tom McTigue.



The Senior Men's Matson Trophy on the beach at the Macfarlane Regatta



VIP guests at the 50th annual Macfarlane Regatta, July 4, 1992, all paddled in the first Macfarlane in 1943. Front: Ivanelle Mountcastle Choy; seated: Peggy Monahan Melim, Sissy Fuller Fink, Lorraine Brown Williams, Roselle Robinson Armitage, Thad Ekstrand, Bill Cook. Standing: Tom Arnott.



The Women's Open 4 set a new record in winning their event at the 1992 Macfarlane Regatta. From left, steerman Walter Guild, Kehau Kali, Diana Clifford and Cathy Ho.

The Macfarlane family attended the 1993 Walter J. Macfarlane Regatta at Waikiki Beach. Seated: Alice Guild, Muriel Macfarlane Flanders (sister of Walter Macfarlane), and Mary Philpotts-McGrath. Back: Lissa, Walter and Di Guild, Billy Philpotts and Jon Staub.



The winning Sophomore and Senior Women at the 1994 Macfarlane Regatta were, front: Nicole Wilcox and Sara Ackerman. Standing: Malia Kamisugi, Donna Kahakui and Diana Clifford.



Outrigger's Billy Philpotts and Todd Bradley receive the 1994 HCRA state championship trophy from Joan Malama.



Bringing home the HCRA Championship for Outrigger in 1995 were the canoe racing team: Mike Fox, Todd Bradley, Marc Haine, Kalani Schrader, Mike Fine and Jana Arakaki.



The Outrigger Girls 16s won the HCRA Championship on Kauai in 1995. Front: Jeffy Hill, Meliana James, Melissa Gibson, Sandy Dunn, Meleana Blaich. Back: Coach Kalani Schrader, Mahealani Lum, Nanea Tannehill and Anne Rosa.



The Boys 12 won their event in the 1996 Macfarlane Regatta: Aka Beaumont, William Dornbush, Andy Cavanah, Thomas Finney and Matthew Cohrt, with Coach Bill Bright and steersman Marc Haine.



Leinaala Heine Kalama, Robert Cazimero and Manu Boyd offer the oli, pule and Hawaii Pono at the opening ceremonies of the 1997 Macfarlane Regatta.



Outrigger's Girls 13 won the HCRA championship in 1999. From left, Stephanie DeWeese, Ali Rigg, Kai Bourne, Elizabeth Stams, Jen Tokin, Amy Lawson, and Coach Mark Rigg.



Outrigger's Boys 16s won the HCRA Championship in 1996. From left: Coach Paul Frieze, Peter Stams, Bryan Turner-Gerlach, Patrick Mason, Alexander Turner-Gerlach, Aaron Ackerman and Zachary Payne.



Walter Guild presents the wave trophy for winning the 1997 Macfarlane Regatta to OCC head coach Mark Sandvold.



1999 State Championship races on Maui. Boys 13 crew was undefeated for 3 years. From left: Coach Scott Rolles, Darragh O'Carroll, Robby Field, J. P. Loui, Kyle Morgan, Cutter Rolles, Peter Van Lier Ribbnink, C. J. Smith.

GOING THE DISTANCE

In long distance events, challenges became increasingly difficult as the competitive field continued to grow in both numbers and power. Outrigger men launched the 1990s distance season by winning the Bankoh Moloka'i Hoe. In the Club's koa racing canoe, Kaoloa, the starting crew of Kainoa Downing, Walter Guild, Bruce Black, Mark Rigg, Courtney Seto, and Tom Conner got off to a fast start, taking a lead of five boat lengths in the first



Winning the 1990 Moloka'i Hoe in the Kaoloa was the Outrigger crew of: Front: Mark Sandvold, Chris Kincaid, Walter Guild and Mark Rigg. Standing: Coach Steve Scott, Tom Conner, Bruce Black, Geoff Graf, Courtney Seto and Kainoa Downing.

few minutes. At the first change, just past La'au Point, Mark Sandvold, Chris Kincaid and Geoff Graf came on board. For the next hour and a half, Outrigger and Outrigger Australia battled side-by-side for the lead. In what can only be described as a fluke, the Australians caught a wave traveling perpendicular to the course. As it rode across the bow of Kaoloa, the canoes collided, flipping the Australian canoe over. Within minutes the challengers righted their canoe but Outrigger had already taken the lead, retaining it for the rest of the race. The victory gave Outrigger the distinction of winning the Moloka'i Hoe four of the past five years.

In 1990 a record-breaking seventy-six crews entered the Moloka'i race, coming from such diverse locales as Switzerland, Pennsylvania, Canada, the South Pacific, and California.

The 1993 race was dedicated to founder A. E. "Toots" Minvielle, who passed away earlier that year. For the first time in its forty-two years, the channel was crossed in fewer than five hours. Although Faaa of Tahiti won the race, their canoe was steered by veteran Tom Conner who previously steered Outrigger to nine victorious Moloka'i crossings.

By 1995 the number of entrants in the Moloka'i race increased to ninety-two; the following year the number rose to 105. After its 1990 victory, Outrigger finished in the top ten for the next seven years, always a formidable contender, but not until 1998 did it recapture the title of world long-distance outrigger canoe champion. The crew, coached by Kala Judd, consisted of Ikaika Kincaid, David Horner, William Pratt, Mark Sandvold, Andrew Glatzel, Matthew Rigg, Billy Balding, Marc Haine and Walter Guild. The following year,

after a strenuous five-month training program, Outrigger repeated its victory. It was the sixteenth time Outrigger won the prestigious title since the Club first participated in 1954, more than any other competitor.



Winning the Moloka'i Hoe for the 16th time were the Outrigger men of 1998. Front: Andrew Glatzel, Walter Guild, Dave Horner and Matt Rigg. Standing: Coach Kala Judd, Ikaika Kincaid, Marc Haine, Billy Balding, Mark Sandvold, Bill Pratt, and David Buck.

WOMEN OF THE SEA

Outrigger women also compiled an impressive record in distance races, winning the "Dad" Center race from Kailua to Outrigger four times during the 1990s. (The 1994 race was cancelled due to high surf and strong winds.) In the Wahine O Ke Kai, the women's Moloka'i to O'ahu race, the wahine were faced with the same formidable competition as the men. Offshore Canoe Club, an assemblage of California's finest women paddlers, began a string of six consecutive victories from 1986 through 1991. Although Outrigger consistently finished in the top three, it was not able to surpass the powerful west coast team until 1992, when a crew of determined Outrigger women paddled their hearts out to win. Against twenty-seven teams from Hawai'i, the mainland, Australia,



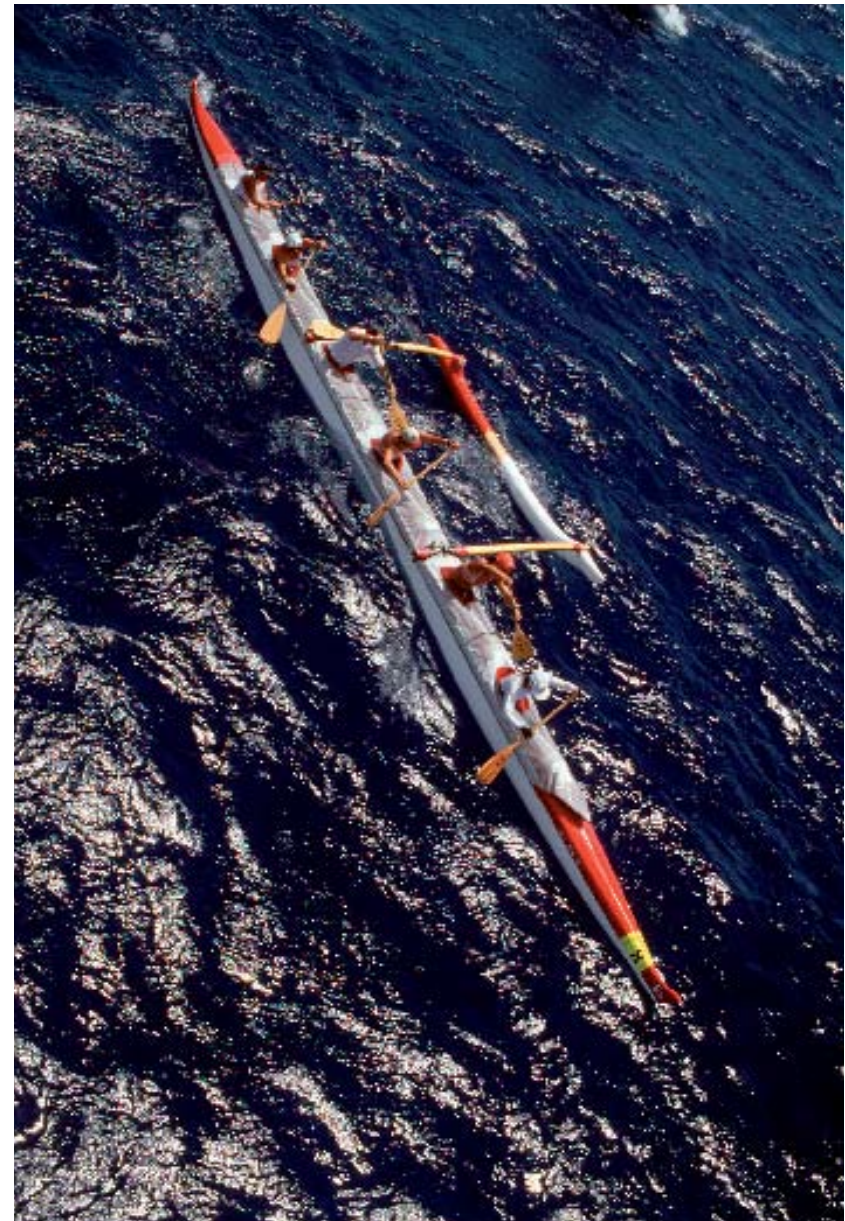
Winning the "Dad" Center long distance race in 1992 was the Outrigger crew of Kisi Haine, Traci Phillips, Mary Smolenski, Kaili Chun, Paul Crabb, Sara Ackerman, Donna Kahakui, Nicole Wilcox, Katy Bourne and Coach Steve Scott.

New Zealand, Canada and Tahiti, Outrigger wahine finished barely five minutes off the record set by Offshore in 1990. Although both crews paddled furiously, neither was able to take a commanding lead during the first twenty miles. It was not until Waikiki came in sight that Outrigger caught a series of swells to send them out in front.

Steersman Paula Crabb exclaimed: "When we hit Waikiki and I realized what we had done, I couldn't stop crying." Coach Steve Scott and team members Cathy Ho, Sara Ackerman, Nicole Wilcox, Malia Kamisugi, Katy Bourne, Kisi Haine, Kaili Chun, Lesline Conner, Mary Smolenski, Traci Phillips, and Donna Kahakui shared the sweet taste of victory.



Outrigger won the 1992 Na Wahine O Ke Kai in 5:49:03. The winning crew was: Front, Nicole Wilcox, Mary Smolenski, Malia Kamisugi, Traci Phillips. Standing: Paula Crabb, Katy Bourne, Donna Kahakui, Cathy Ho, Kaili Chun, Sara Ackerman, Lesline Conner and Kisi Haine.



1994 Na Wahine O Ke Kai



1994 Na Wahine O Ke Kai

BREAKING RANKS

For the next six years, Outrigger women were forced to settle for second or third place honors. After losing to Offshore four consecutive years, and to Australia's Rigeroos for two years, Coach Scott attempted to level the playing field by organizing a new canoe club in 1998. Culling the best paddlers throughout the state, including five from Outrigger, he assembled a crew intent on bringing the championship back to Hawai'i. The new club, named Waimanalo Canoe Club, proved controversial; many Club members believed the paddlers were being disloyal to Outrigger.

Waimanalo won the "Dad" Center, and looked forward to the Moloka'i race. Chances for a local victory appeared good as fifty-four of the sixty-seven crews entered were Hawai'i based.

Waimanalo set off to a fast start taking an early lead with the Rigeroos striving to catch up. Before the race was half

over, the Australians had passed all competition and led to the finish with Waimanalo barely two minutes behind. A depleted Outrigger team came in fifth, eighteen minutes later.

In 1999, Waimanalo was determined to win Wahine O Ke Kai. With Australia's Rigeroos absent, Waimanalo was favored. As the canoes raced across Ka'iwi Channel in mild weather, Hui Nalu and Waimanalo appeared to alternate the lead. Unnoticed by either crew, little known Wailua Kayak and Canoe Club from Kaua'i, a crew who had never practiced together, set off on a northerly course. It was not until close to the end of the race that Waimanalo and Hui Nalu became aware that Wailua was leading. When the race ended, Hui Nalu placed second, Waimanalo third, and Outrigger again came in fifth. It was the first time since 1981 and only the second time in the history of Wahine O Ke Kai that the top three places were won by Hawai'i teams; Outrigger was not among them



Photo: JOSS

E

MPLOYEE MEMORIES

Throughout its history, hundreds of loyal and dedicated employees have contributed to the hospitable and successful operation that has made the Outrigger Canoe Club a world-class organization. Here are just a few who elicit fond memories from old-time members.

One of the earliest staff members was Y. Sasaki, who did everything from pouring tea for the ladies, beating back flames in the fire of 1914, to scolding misbehaving youngsters who got out of line at the old Club. Sasaki and his family lived on the Club grounds so he could serve as night watchman in addition to his many other duties. Long after he left the Outrigger, Sasaki was fondly remembered for the delicious meals he prepared and the friendly attitude he displayed.



Catalino Bernales Nunes

Catalino Bernales Nunes, otherwise known as "Daddy," "Bataan," or just plain Nunes, worked as beach attendant for Waikiki Beach Services from 1940 until his death in 1953. Small and wiry, Nunes always had a smile on his face and a chuckle in his voice as he laid out beach chairs and umbrellas for members and guests.



Charles Hee

Charles Hee came to work at the Outrigger when the new clubhouse was under construction in 1941. One of just two office employees, he handled the Club's financial affairs as Office Manager for the next forty years, writing bills by hand and keeping accounts by the old Boston ledger system. During his tenure, Hee worked under twenty-six different Club Presidents.

Although bartender par excellence Katsui Anzai retired in 1982, his famous alcoholic concoction, Anzai's "Banzai Punch" is still served each Christmas at the Club's open house. After a brief employment at the Outrigger in 1941, Anzai left when war broke out for a defense job with the U. S. Corps of Engineers, returning in 1946 to resume his job as head bartender. Anzai was one of the Club's most popular employees for over thirty-six years.



Katsui Anzai

"Mama" Helen Kishida was everyone's favorite waitress. Members and fellow employees alike appreciated her kind and helpful attitude. In 1966, with the help of several members, Outrigger staff fulfilled "Mama" Helen's dream to visit her



Helen Kishida

family by presenting her with a round trip ticket to Japan. When "Mama" retired in 1971 after nearly thirty years of service at the Outrigger, she was sorely missed.

It was a gamble for Henry de Gorog when he left a secure job at the posh Royal Hawaiian Hotel to assume management of the financially troubled Outrigger Canoe Club in 1941. His expertise brought greater stability and more efficient management to the newly rebuilt Club. When World War II erupted, he led the Club through uncertain times. It was Henry who suggested naming the Fourth of July Regatta after Board president Walter Macfarlane with whom he worked closely throughout his tenure.

"Sunshine's" kuleana was the Outrigger parking lot, located across the street from the old Club at Waikiki. With a flower behind his ear, an ukulele in his



Francis "Sunshine" Ah Chong

hands, and a song in his heart, "Sunshine," (Francis Ah Chong) greeted everyone with warm aloha as they drove in.

Estanislao Delicano, called "Del" by members and fellow-employees, was one of the most popular waiters at the old Club. His shy, and unassuming demeanor belied his colorful past which included more than thirty years of active and reserve duty in the U. S. Navy. Del enlisted in his native Philippines in 1919 and served as chef to former Chiefs of Naval Operations Admiral Harold R. Stark and Admiral Chester Nimitz. He was at Pearl Harbor on December 7, 1941, and witnessed the devastation that occurred that day. After the war, "Del" made Hawai'i his home and came to work for the Outrigger Canoe Club, never missing a day of work in nearly twenty years.



Estanislao Delicano



Richard Ota

Richard Ota was the star attraction at the Outrigger Snack Bar at the old Club, regaling members with jokes and stories that kept them laughing. At employee parties, Richard was famous for performing his "dance of the seven veils." Ably assisted by "straight man" Clara Oyafuso, Richard's antics made the Snack Bar one of Outrigger's most popular sites.

Eva Mauaeikakaluaolonoika hiki Pomroy was everyone's beloved "Auntie." Far more than "receptionist," as listed in her job description, "Auntie" Eva was the personification of ho'okipa to all who entered the Club. She had a special aloha for the keiki, listening to their troubles, loaning them bus fare or a quarter to see the latest movie at the Waikiki Theater. She was called on to give the pule at Club functions, christen new canoes, bring ti leaves to the paddling crews to insure a successful race, and choose a Hawaiian name for a member's baby. "Auntie" Eva accompanied crews to races all over the island, and was the Outrigger's most ardent supporter. For nearly thirty years, "Auntie" Eva's smiling face graced Outrigger's front desk. Those who remember her will never forget her.



Eva Pomroy



Ruby Yakibu

Ruby Yakibu worked in the Outrigger's business office where her knowledge, accumulated over forty-five years, made her an invaluable asset to the Club. She probably knew more members by name than anyone before or since. Ruby's service to the Club went beyond her regular duties, always willing to take on extracurricular duties like employee picnics and Christmas

parties. In celebration of forty years at the Outrigger, in 1995 the Board of Directors invited Ruby and her family to dinner at the Club where all guests received complimentary strawberry shortcake in her honor. When Ruby retired in 2000, she was given an honorary membership in the Club she served so well for so long.

Shortly after the Waikiki Beach Patrol was formed in 1934, Sally Hale took over as Captain, a post he retained until 1941. "Sally" looked the part, never without his visored cap which helped to cover his prematurely balding head. "Sally" served in the Army during World War II as a tug boat captain. He returned to head the newly formed Outrigger Beach Services at war's end. Although he spent his early years on the beach, "Sally" is the only one of the famed Waikiki beach boys born on the mainland.



Sally Hale



Maximillian Fuentes

Maximillian "Maxie" Fuentes served as maitre d' for many years in the old Outrigger dining room. Dapper in bow tie, starched shirt, and elegant suits, his charming manner gave a touch of class to the casual ambience. During the war years, Maxie doubled as a night security guard, sleeping in the Beach Patrol Office.

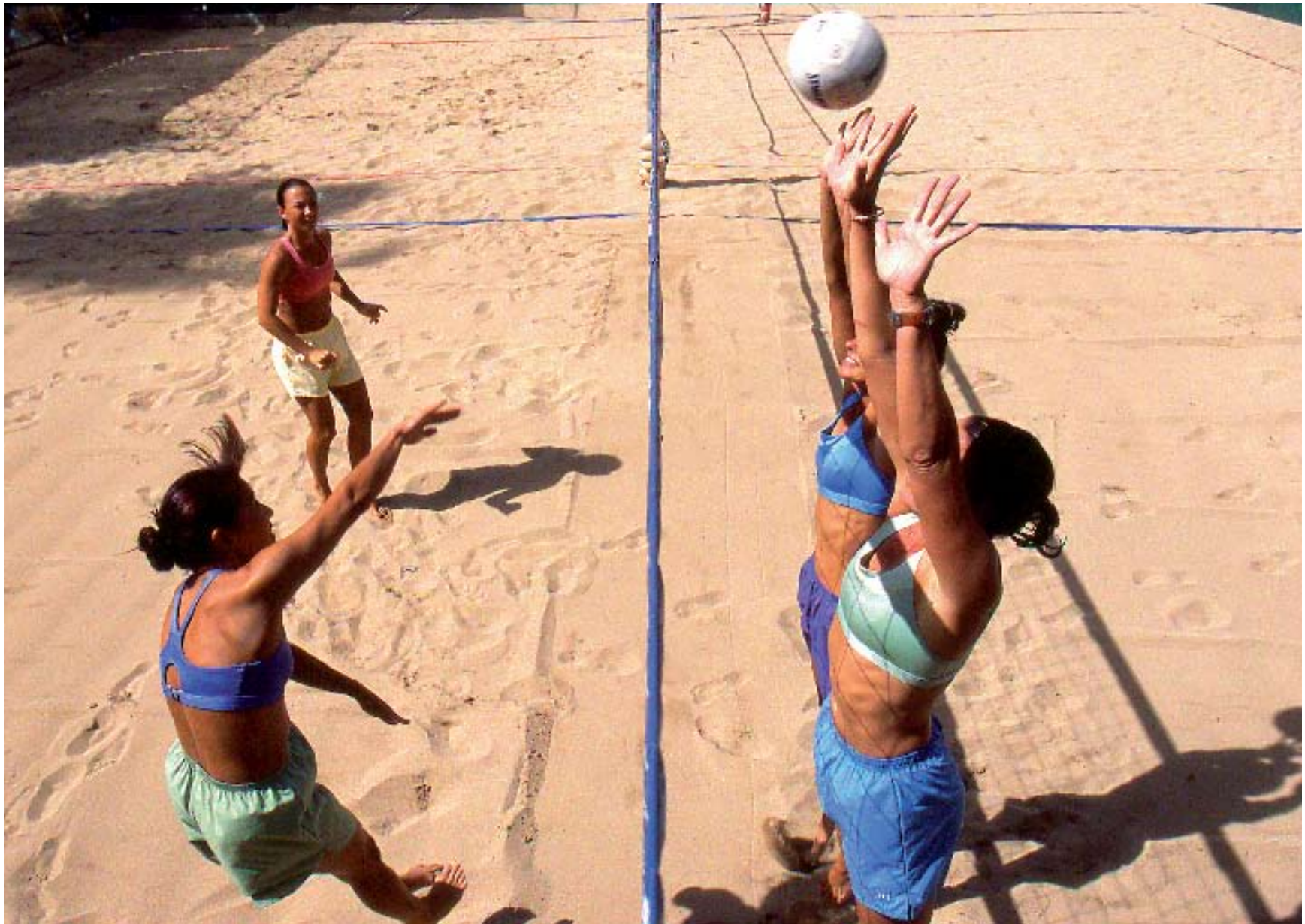
Young Jay Lee, known by all who knew him only as "Mr. Lee," came to work in the men's locker room in July, 1976 at the age of 59. Slightly built, with a seemingly grave demeanor, he quickly established a casual rapport with members who used the locker room facilities on a regular basis. Pat Bowlan once remarked, "Funny thing about the Outrigger Canoe Club. It's the only private club in the world where the locker room attendant calls me by my first name and I call him "Mr. Lee."



Young Jay Lee



PHOTO STEPHEN RIEDE



A spirited women's game on the OCC sand courts. PHOTO: JOSS

chapter 33

OUTRIGGER VOLLEYBALL IN THE NEW CENTURY

Outrigger and the sport of volleyball lost one of its greatest stars at the death of Tom "Daddy" Haine on September 10, 1994 after an amazing career on the courts. Inducted into the Volleyball Hall of Fame in Holyoke, Massachusetts in 1991, Haine's career as "King of the Courts" spanned nearly five decades. In his honor, an annual Tom "Daddy" Haine 4-man Beach Volleyball Tournament was begun and continues to this day.



Tom "Daddy" Haine



Participants in the Daddy Haine Tournament join hands in a moment of silence for Daddy, who helped put Outrigger volleyball on the national map.



Jon Andersen, Marilyn Haine and Marc Haine visit Tom "Daddy" Haine's photo at the Volleyball Hall of Fame in 1995.



The Outrigger sand courts are full on Labor Day weekend for the Daddy Haine 4-man Volleyball Tournament.



The winning team joins the Haine family at the end of the 2006 Daddy Haine Tournament.

OCC KEEPS UP ITS RECORD

In 2000 Outrigger sent six teams of over fifty players and coaches to the Haili Volleyball Tournament in Hilo where they scored three first place victories as well as a second and third. They repeated their triumph in 2001.

The Outrigger Masters 50 successfully defended their division championship title in the USVBA national tournament in Columbus, Ohio, in 2000. Players Randy Shaw, Jon Stanley, Chris Crabb, Charlie Jenkins, Bill Johnson, Jim Bukes, Ilmar Tarikas, Robin Durand, and Chris McLachlin dedicated their victory to missing teammate Tom Madison who was recovering from surgery.



The Outrigger Boys 18 won the 2000 Haili Invitational Volleyball Tournament's A Division. Rhonee Rojas, James Ka, Will Repun, Doug Johnstone, Ryan Go, Brennan Prahl, Kaione Scott, Tamaheri McCabe and Parker Smith.



Bringing home the gold at the 2000 Haili Invitational Volleyball Tournament in Hilo were OCC's Masters Men: Randy Shaw, Ilmar Tarikas, Bill Lawson, Jon Stanley, Bill Johnson, Tom Madison and TC Gray.

KIDS IN THE SPOTLIGHT

In Louisville, Kentucky, the Boys 14 took first place honors at the 2002 Junior Olympics; the Boys 16 came in third. OCC Girls 18 traveled to Salt Lake City, Utah, for the Junior National Volleyball Championships in late June to compete against sixty-four teams. After outstanding play, the girls nearly won the championship before losing a heart-breaking, very close match. Kanoe Kamana'o, La'akea Campbell and Alicia Arnott were awarded All-Tournament honors.

Outrigger's junior volleyball program continued to expand enabling five junior teams to compete in the Junior Olympics in 2003; all five teams finished in the top five of their divisions, a tribute to the staff of dedicated coaches, parents and other team supporters.



The Outrigger Boys 17 team won the Silver Division in the 2000 Junior Olympic National Volleyball Tournament in Reno.



Outrigger's Girls 18s finished second in their division at the junior National Volleyball Championships in Salt Lake City in 2002. Team members were Courtney Chai, Michelle Look, Hoku Tamayori, Puna Richardson, Mounia Nihipali, Alicia Arnott, Kekai Crabb, La'akea Campbell, Kanoe Kamana'o. Coach: Chris Blake. (not in order)



Members of the Girls 10 volleyball team in 2004 were: Front, Kahala Schneider, Piper Whalen, Jenna Frowein, Hailey Wade, Rachael Kincaid, Katie Hetherington. Back: Coach Terrie Needels, Dallas Jenkins, Abby Yosaitis, Mikela Schwinn, Hallie Hobson, Hannah Harrer, LillyBelle Deer, Katie Farden, Coach Kisi Haine.

In 2004 the Junior Volleyball program was expanded yet again to include a team for girls aged ten. In the first year, fifteen youngsters registered for the team coached by Terry Needels and Kisi Haine.

The Outrigger Masters 50, with most players pushing sixty, journeyed to Atlanta, Georgia, for the 2004 USVBA National Championships. Against twenty-eight teams from the United States, Canada, and Brazil, they captured a gold medal in the Silver Bracket. Led by Chris Crabb, the team included perennial players Charlie Jenkins, Bill Johnson, Bill Lawson, Tony Crabb, Ilmar Tarikas, Randy Shaw, and T. C. Gray.

In 2004 four Outrigger teams participated in the Junior Olympics in Austin, Texas; all finished in the top five, including a second place win for the Boys 16. Two members of the team, Kawika Shoji and Spencer McLachlin, were invited to try out for the Youth National Team. The second generation Outrigger volleyball stars journeyed to Lake Placid, New York, for a weeklong competition between a select group of eighteen of the top young volleyball players from around the country. Both boys made the final cut; Shoji was selected captain when the team traveled to Mexico City, Mexico, to compete against top teams from Puerto Rico, Canada, Mexico, and Guatemala. The team was undefeated throughout the tournament and won the gold medal in an exciting final match against Canada; Shoji was awarded "Best Setter" honors. Their victory ensured participation in the 2005 Boys' Youth World Volleyball Championship.

Emphasis on youth is the cornerstone of Outrigger's volleyball program as it continues to produce outstanding

players on all levels, from beach volleyball on the Club's sand courts to the hard courts of the Olympics games.

From ten-year-old girls to men pushing sixty, Outrigger teams bring home trophies and medals and the honor and prestige that accompany them. None of this would be possible were it not for the dedication and involvement of dozens of Outrigger men and

women who give countless hours to coach, manage, organize, raise funds, or sit in the stands and cheer. Outrigger volleyball is truly a team effort involving far more than the players themselves. A very supportive staff from General Manager on down contributes to the successful program



Winning the USA Volleyball Junior Olympic Boys Championship in 2005 was the Outrigger Boys 17.
Front: Will Ehrman and Jacob Jenkins.
Row 2: Elias David, Jordan Inafuku and Riley McKibbin.
Row 3: Coach Chris McLachlin, Kawika Shoji, Kealii Frank, Matt Brown, Spencer McLachlin, Kala McInerny, and Coach Charlie Jenkins.

chapter 34

TIME FOR CHANGE

In 1998 the Board recognized the need to establish a facilities master plan for long range maintenance and renovation projects, assigning responsibility to the Building and Grounds Committee. A Master Plan sub-committee was formed to develop and implement improvements, additions, and alterations to the Club, with guidance from the Architectural Review Committee whose *raison d'être* was to preserve the integrity of Ossipoff's original design.

Established as an ad hoc standing committee in 1999, the Master Plan Committee employed the services of architect Ted Garduque to conduct a space utilization study and develop an overall plan to determine Outrigger's future needs. It was apparent that piecemeal maintenance, repair, replacement and remodeling, adequate in the past, no longer sufficed. It was necessary to develop a comprehensive plan integrating the original design concept of the Club with the demands of larger membership and staff. Upgrading older facilities and adding new ones would be incorporated into an overall master plan designed to serve members' needs for the next fifty years.

THE BIG PICTURE

Based on the study, three separate plans were submitted by the architect. Designated SK-1, SK-2 and SK-3, the merits

of each were carefully weighed by the committee. Eventually all were rejected.

POLLING THE MEMBERS

In early 2001 a professional comprehensive survey was conducted. A questionnaire was mailed to a representative sampling of members and interviews were conducted with focus groups in each major membership category. The survey's purpose was to determine expectations in areas of food, service, facilities, and operations, and discover which improvements would enhance overall member satisfaction. When results were tabulated, leading



Enjoying the water on a Sunday afternoon.

the “wish list” was a new, enlarged fitness center, the same conclusion previously determined by the Master Plan Committee. With funding assured by the Board of Directors, the Committee embarked on its mission to bring the thirty-eight year old facility into the new millennium.

President Chris McKenzie appointed Jaren Hancock chairman of the Master Plan Committee in 2002. In order to best accomplish its objectives, the Committee divided into two sub-committees: Technical and Construction, headed by Don Parker, to work with the architect on design concept; Sue Tetmeyer took on Marketing and Communications to keep membership informed of the Committee’s plans and progress.

SEEKING A SOLUTION

The dilemma facing the Committee was location of the fitness center. As previous plans each presented serious drawbacks, the architects, under the Committee’s guidance, went back to the drawing board to explore alternatives.

SK-4 emerged, a plan that seemed to satisfy all requirements. The fitness center would replace the “baby” volleyball court and extend over the roof of the snack bar, placing it far enough from neighboring buildings; noise would not be a factor, and costs significantly less than previous plans.

MEMBERS SAY NO

In June 2002 a membership meeting was held to introduce the plan. Serious objections were raised by members who reminded the Committee and the audience that some of the Club’s outstanding volleyball players learned the sport on

the “baby” court. They staunchly opposed eliminating this Outrigger tradition.

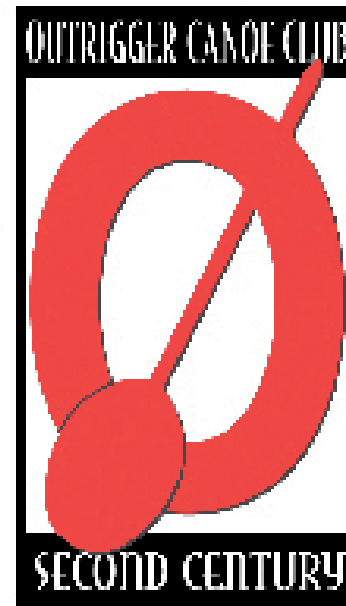
TRY, TRY AGAIN

The Committee and architects met for a day-long brainstorming session. They reviewed previous plans and explored new ideas to fulfill requirements and gain acceptance of the membership.

The Committee was satisfied with its result, dubbed SK-5, to create 7500 square feet of additional space while minimally altering the appearance of the building.

The new plan called for demolition of the bar, excavation of the area beneath, and rebuilding with a 3,300 square foot fitness center above the bar. The excavated basement area would accommodate administrative offices, storage, and the employee’s dining room. The Board Room would be moved to the current employee dining room where proximity to the kitchen would allow use as a

room for private functions. The Logo Shop would be discreetly relocated off a redesigned lobby with increased display space.



*Honoring our past...
Building our future.*

THE PLAN MOVES FORWARD

Pankow Special Projects was selected as contractor and David Kerr hired as Construction Project Manager. As preliminary planning progressed, it became apparent that relocating the Board Room was not viable. The revised plan, dubbed SK-6, was approved by the Master Plan Committee, the Board of Directors, and the Architectural Review Committee. Before presenting it to the membership, the Marketing Committee suggested naming the project appropriately. After much deliberation, Outrigger Canoe Club – Second Century was selected, to be known by the acronym OCC 2 C.

THE COMMITTEE PERSEVERES

OCC 2 C was the main topic at the 2003 Annual Meeting in February. While no drawings or cost estimates were available, Committee Chairman Jaren Hancock explained design details,



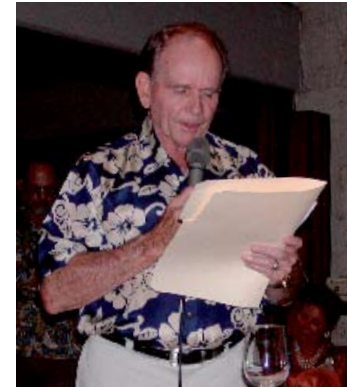
Jaren Hancock explains OCC 2 C project to members at special meeting.

only to find member reaction generally unfavorable. Despite magazine articles and meetings with standing committees, some members insisted they were not aware of the project and dismayed at how far it had progressed. Others opposed locating the fitness center over the bar; many members were concerned with the timing of the project...five years before lease renegotiation.

As discussion heated up, former President Bob Anderson moved

to bring the entire project to a halt. When the majority voted in favor of the motion, President McKenzie, using proxies assigned to the Board by absentee members, voted to defeat it. The meeting ended with several disgruntled members vocally expressing displeasure.

OCC 2 C turned out to be the most controversial issue the Outrigger Canoe Club faced since its decision to relocate nearly fifty years ago. It became the chief topic of conversation around the bar, locker rooms, Hau Terrace and Koa Lānai.



Former President Bob Anderson moved to bring the entire project to a halt at the 2003 Annual Meeting.

RUMBLINGS FROM WITHIN

At the following Board meeting, the Master Plan Committee was advised to begin an informational campaign and schedule a referendum to give members an opportunity to vote on the project. In the ensuing discussion, two Board members voiced strong disapproval. Their objections were based on lack of specific funding plans, as well as timing, which they felt inappropriate. However, a motion to abandon OCC 2 C was defeated.

Shortly after, the Architectural Review Committee withdrew its support, deciding the plan would compromise Ossipoff's original design concept. Nevertheless, the project moved forward, accompanied by an intensive promotional campaign.

By July, architectural drawings and renderings were completed and a cost estimate of \$6,715,698 submitted. Regular

updates were sent in monthly billings and notices were posted around the Club and on its website. A special OCC 2 C logo for use on written communications was designed by a professional artist, and a full page letter signed by President Glenn Perry appeared in the July 2003 issue of the Club's magazine. The letter announced upcoming informational meetings featuring power-point presentations, a "hotline" for submitting questions and comments, and notice of the referendum wherein all members were encouraged to participate.

In early August a display of architectural renderings of the new design was set up in the lobby. Boxes for questions, comments and suggestions were placed around the Club. Upcoming forums were widely publicized.

MEMBERS HAVE THEIR SAY

The Koa Lānai was filled to capacity for the special informational meeting on August 12. A well-prepared team of contractor Charles Pankow, project manager David Kerr, architect Ted Garduque, and the OCC 2 C Technical & Construction Sub-Committee analyzed cost and schematic plans in depth. Walter Guild moderated during the question and answer period that followed.

The audience, however, remained skeptical. Nearly every phase of the project elicited objections, the most strenuous being placement of the fitness center over the bar and undertaking such a costly improvement before lease renegotiation. Although the Committee received positive feedback prior to the meeting, particularly from young members and athletes, those in favor either did not attend or did not voice their opinions.

A second membership forum two weeks later, attended by many of the same members, resulted in a similar response. Matters appeared at an impasse when a solution to the dilemma came from a suggestion lost among fast flowing questions and objections at the previous meeting. Sidney Snyder, former associate of Ossipoff, inquired why ten thousand square feet of space beneath the driveway was not under consideration as a site for the fitness center. A variation on this theme previously was explored by the Master Plan Committee; it considered placing the Fitness Center in the present Board Room and sunken garden. That idea was abandoned because the area lacked sufficient height and floor space.

The new concept located the Fitness Center further out under the driveway, requiring deeper excavation to allow for necessary height requirements. Access from the lower parking level placed it closer to the locker rooms. The plan eliminated one of the most serious objections to OCC 2 C. SK-7, as the new plan was called, was endorsed by ARC; architects returned to the drawing board.

CASTING THE VOTE

The Board made the decision to delay construction until an agreement with the Elks was reached. The referendum, scheduled for the fall, was postponed while the new plan was developed. Except for relocation of the Fitness Center, SK-7 remained essentially the same with one major exception: the bar would remain untouched and there would be no second story addition. Added advantages of SK-7 were shorter construction time, lower cost, and minimal effect on Club usage.



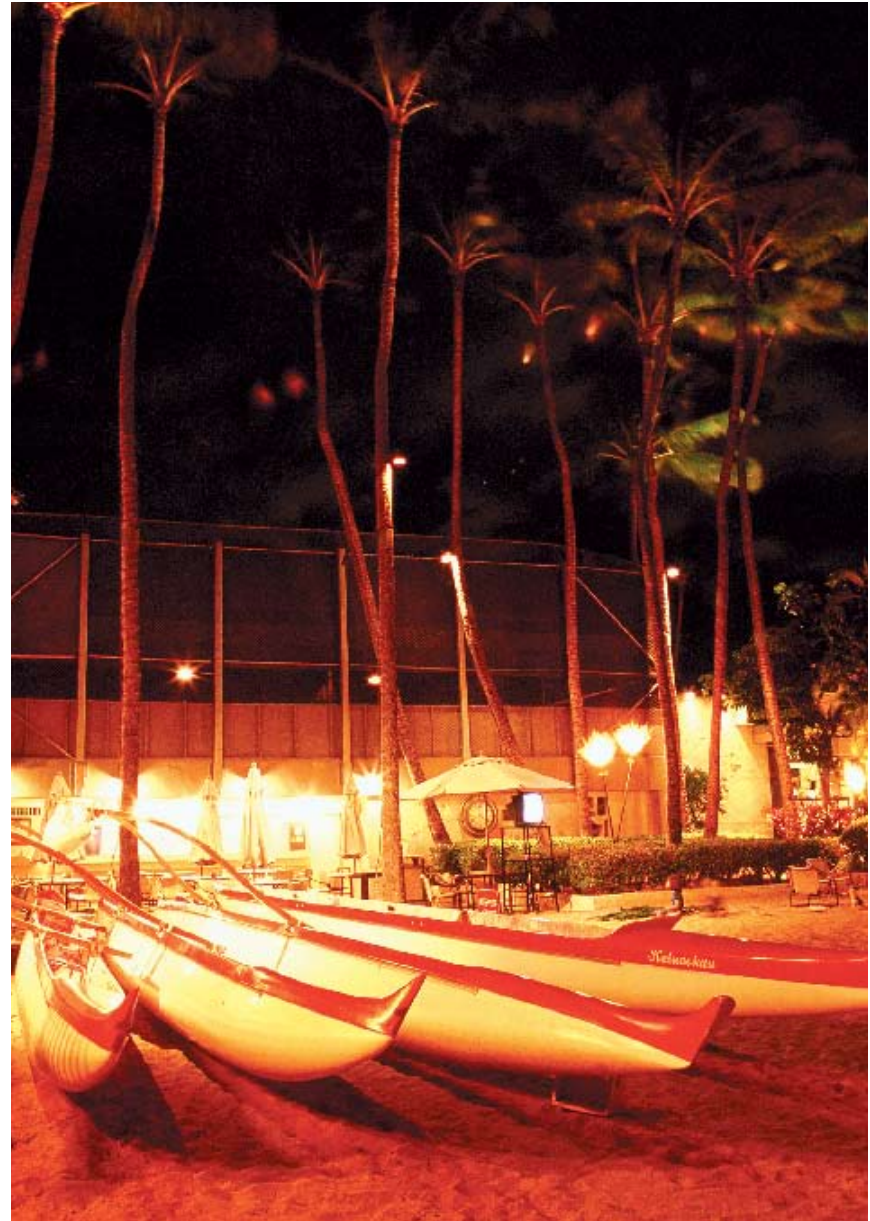
Members pack the 2004 Annual Meeting to learn the results of the referendum.

THE VOTES ARE COUNTED

Results of the referendum vote were announced at the Annual Meeting on February 23, 2004. The ballot gave voters a choice between locating the Fitness Center over the bar or underground; it also included the option of casting a negative vote for both. The ballot assured voters that no work would commence before lease renegotiation was completed and the amount of the lease rent had been determined.

Of 1004 ballots cast, 624 (62 percent) favored OCC 2 C; 380 (38 percent) were opposed. Four hundred fifty (72 percent) preferred the Fitness Center underground; 174 (28 percent) voted to place it over the bar.

The issue was settled; the Board temporarily set aside OCC 2 C. For the next four years, it would focus on renegotiation of the Club's lease.



Canoes lie quietly beneath towering coconut trees. PHOTO: JOSS

A FAMILY AFFAIR

The Outrigger Canoe Club means different things to different people. To athletes, especially those engaged in Hawai'i's traditional water sports, it's a place to learn to paddle...to rig a canoe...to store your surfboard or your kayak. It's a place where kids who learned to play volleyball on the Club's "small court" have gone on to become Olympians. It's a place with a well-equipped gym for working out...a place to shower and change. It's a place to find your niche on a sports team or a paddling crew and to find expert coaching and guidance from people who care. It's a place to learn sportsmanship and family values. It's a place to eat and drink...to celebrate your birthday...to enjoy a fabulous oceanfront view, and maybe see a "green flash" at sunset. The Outrigger Canoe Club is a place where families get together to share outdoor and ocean activities, bask in the sun, play and eat and laugh and learn together. For many, it's a home away from home where lasting friendships have developed and business deals have been consummated. It's a place from which your ashes may be scattered on the sea that has attracted you throughout a lifetime.

If one were to review the membership rolls of the past one hundred years, it would not be uncommon to notice fifth generation members on the Club's roster. Nor is it a rare occurrence for grandparents to celebrate special occasions on the Koa Lānai, surrounded by third or fourth generation descendents, all members of the Outrigger Canoe Club. Family names like Brooks, Buck, Watumull, Cassiday and Hemmings remain on the Club roster generation after generation. In many families,

parents and children paddle on different crews, in different age groups... all for the same club. Often parents serve as coaches for their children's crew.

Keith Steiner's father Harry, and his brother Lionel joined as charter members in 1908. Two young surfers, convinced by Alexander Hume Ford of the merits of such a club, they remained life-long members. Keith estimates there are eighteen descendents of Harry and Lionel, including spouses, who presently belong to the Outrigger.



Keith and Harry Steiner

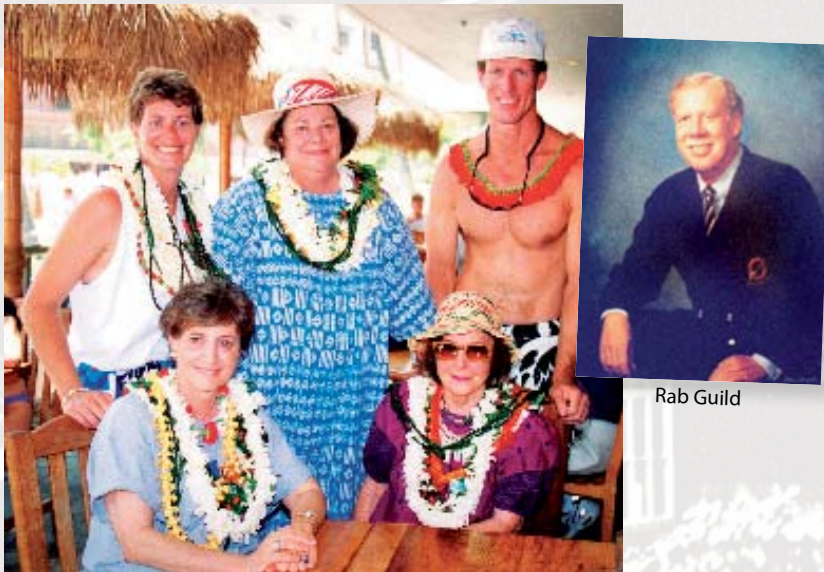
The five Dolan boys probably hold the record for the most siblings belonging to the club at the same time. They were fixtures around the Outrigger in the late nineteen twenties, thirties and forties. On the volleyball court, paddling a canoe, or surfing the waters of Waikiki, the brothers were a strong



The Dolan brothers. From left: Paul, John, Philip, Robert, Louis, Jr. 1937.

presence at the Club. Bob paddled on the Outrigger's Junior Six crew in the 1934 Kona Regatta. In 1947 Bob and Johnny took on all comers in doubles volleyball at the prestigious Jonathan Club in Los Angeles and came away undefeated. During World War II, Louis, the oldest, joined the Business Men's Training Corps. Bob and John and Phil and Paul all served in the Navy. The older three in World War II and the youngest, Paul, served in the Korean War from 1953 to 1955.

Robert "Rab" Guild, son Walter, and sister-in-law Mary Philpotts McGrath, a niece of Walter J. Macfarlane, all served as presidents of the Outrigger. Walter, an outstanding athlete and Outrigger steersman for many years, was Head Canoe Coach as was his sister, Di Guild and first cousin Billy Philpotts. Today, more than twenty members of the extended family belong to the Outrigger.



Front: Mary Philpotts McGrath and her mother, Muriel Flanders. Back: Mary's sister Alice Guild between two of her children, Di and Walter.

Rab Guild

Tom Haine excelled in volleyball, a sport he learned as a teenager at the Outrigger. Tom and wife Marilyn, college sweethearts, competed in mixed doubles and men's and women's teams at the Outrigger for more than thirty years. Marilyn recalls, as a young mother, putting her children to sleep under the coconut trees at the old Club while she took a turn on the courts. Their children, Marc and Kisi, were raised in the water and on the volleyball courts, and went on to excel in both sports at the Club and at mainland colleges. Two of Marc's four children are junior members; the others will be joining as soon as they are old enough. The Haine family holds a unique distinction; Tom, Marc and Kisi are all members of the prestigious Winged "O."



Marc, Marilyn, Kisi and Tommy Haine.



The Haine clan. From left: Mark, Kim, Noa, Marilyn, Kisi, Riley, Reece. 2006.

Former presidents Thad Ekstrand, Tom Arnott, Ernest "Tommy" Thomas, and Peter Balding met their wives at the Outrigger. Bill and Billie Baird, and Bill and Beryle Haxton were teenagers at Waikiki whose romances blossomed on the volleyball courts or the beach at the old Outrigger. Their involvement in the Club continued after the move to Diamond Head where their children grew up, joined as Junior Members, and now have keiki of their own who are third generation Outrigger members.



Pat and Thad Ekstrand



Marian and Tom Arnott



May Balding, Gay and Kimo Austin, Peter Balding.



Chris and Paula Crabb and their children Trevor and Taylor.

Chris Crabb and Paula Carbone met at the Club where both were heavily involved in sports, as participants and coaches. Paula served as Outrigger's first woman Club Captain in 1986. Chris is one of the Club's outstanding volleyball players; Paula's forte is paddling. They married and are parents of teenage Outrigger members who, like their parents, are heavily involved in the Club's program. Chris and Paula are the only husband and wife to have been inducted into the Winged "O."

Perhaps the largest family at the Outrigger in sheer numbers is the Ostrem ohana.

First to join was Robby, followed by siblings Doug, Gary, and Connie; all surfed and paddled on Outrigger crews. The family's senior members, Bob and Kai, followed their children into the Club several years later, realizing they were missing a lot of fun activities with their offspring. Four generations of Ostrems now belong to the Outrigger. When patriarch Bob Ostrem passed away in 2004, his services on the Hau Terrace drew hundreds of friends and family to pay respect. The Ostrem family, including those acquired through marriage, number over forty Outrigger Canoe Club members. Daughter-in-law Cathy has been teaching hula to members, both adults and children, for several years. Her group performs regularly at the Club's annual lu'au.



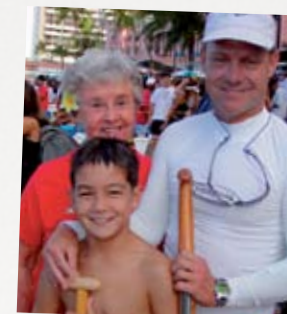
Robby, Kai and Cathy Ostrem.



The Ostrem clan gathers at the Club.

Katy Bourne, Todd Bradley, John and Tiare Finney, Chris and Genie Kincaid, Steve Van Lier Ribbnick, Mark Rigg, Keoni Kino, and Scott Rolles are only a few who paddled for the Outrigger, and coached their children's crews as well. Balancing work, home, school and paddling practice has frequently put a strain on family life but rewards have outweighed inconveniences and strengthened family ties.

For one hundred years, the Outrigger Canoe Club has provided a safe and friendly environment for social and athletic activities for people of all ages and backgrounds. It is a place where families come together to share a special bonding developed through common interests.



Todd Bradley with mom, June and son Brendan, at regatta.



Tiare Finney has coached daughter Elizabeth's crew, shown with Stephanie Smart.



Genie and Chris Kincaid.



Keoni Kino



chapter 35

OUTRIGGER SPORTS IN THE NEW MILLENNIUM

As Outrigger moved into the new century, its vigorous athletic program, including surfing, swimming, board and canoe paddling, volleyball, and other sports produced champion teams and individuals who won recognition both in Hawai'i and the mainland. With emphasis on youth, Outrigger had developed outstanding athletes from among its junior members.

CATCH THOSE WAVES

Members of Outrigger's junior surf team, Keegan Edwards, Geodee Clark, Amy Lawson and Carissa Moore performed exceptionally well in Hawai'i Amateur Surfing Association competitions held throughout spring and summer of 2000; Edwards captured the state championship. After another outstanding year in 2001, Edwards opted for professional status.

The Menehune Surfing Contest at Ali'i Beach in Haleiwa, which attracts as many as two hundred participants, focuses on youngsters twelve and under and features children as young as four years of age. A kokua division for the youngest keiki allows parents to assist their children. In 2002, nine year old Carissa Moore took first place in the seven-to-nine year old category, one of few contestants to surf the outside break.

Outrigger's own surfing contest, held only when waves fronting the Club are large enough on a summer Saturday, was

held in 2002 after a two-year hiatus. The contest's eight divisions included girls eleven years and under, won by Jenna Frowein; boys, eleven years and under, won by Johann Hedemann, and masters over the age of forty-five, won by Bill Lawson.

In November, 2003, ten year old Carissa Moore turned in an outstanding performance at Haleiwa's Ali'i Beach when she



Keegan Edwards



Kayla Ginnella and Jenna Frowein were winners in the 2002 OCC Surf Contest.



Easton Watumull, Brendan Bradley and Conner Grune won their division in the 2007 Summer Surf Contest.

competed in the Roxy Pro against professional women surfers from around the world. The youngest surfer ever to compete in a Triple Crown contest, she made it to the quarter finals.

In 2004, at age eleven, Carissa again made surfing history as the first female surfer to capture three championship titles at the National Scholastic Surfing Association's competition in San Clemente, California. Carissa also received the John McMahon Outstanding Junior Surfer Trophy, awarded for the first time in ten years.

Carissa continued to enter Triple Crown events and in 2006, as a fourteen-year-old freshman, amassed the two highest overall heat scores and the four top-scoring individual waves.

Outrigger's successful surfing program is highly indebted to Mark Jackola, Terri Needels, and Kisi Haine who have spent countless hours teaching the sport to young Outrigger members.

CASTLE SWIM

The popular open-ocean swim continues to attract dozens of members each November. The 1.2 mile race is unpredictable from year to year, depending on which way the current runs. In 2004, for the first time in its long history, Castle Swim was won by a wahine.



Kristi Torkildson won the 2004 Castle Swim. Wil Yamamoto, left, was second, and Bob Momsen, third.

Thirteen year-old Kristi Torkildson managed to eke out a close victory from a field of mostly male competitors. She repeated her triumphant finish in 2005.

REGATTA SEASON

The summer paddling season, consisting of eight regattas culminating in the State Championship races in early August, brings out hundreds of Outrigger members of all ages. In 2000 and 2001 the Club came in a close second to Lanikai in its own

prestigious Walter Macfarlane Regatta. The following year, 2002, it regained the trophy, finishing sixteen points ahead of Lanikai, and taking first place in eleven races. Outrigger won the Macfarlane regatta again in 2004.

In 2001 Outrigger had two important wins: the John D. Kaupiko Regatta on July 15 and OHCRA Championship on July 22; both regattas were held at Ke'ehi Lagoon. Outrigger retained the title of O'ahu Champion in 2003 and consistently finished in the top five in other regattas.



Members line up at the start of the 2006 Castle Swim.



Masters women paddle hard at the Macfarlane 2006. PHOTO: JOSS

In 2004 HCRA made a rule change heavily impacting Outrigger. The new rule stipulated that manmade materials such as fiberglass could not be used on manu or gunnels of koa canoe hulls, disqualifying all three Outrigger koa canoes. A grace period was granted in 2005, permitting non-conforming canoes to enter the State Championship on payment of a \$250 fine. Outrigger paid the fine and attempted to bring the Kaoloa up to specifications the following year. Unable to do so, the Club asked for an extension of the grace period. When the request was denied, it competed in a borrowed canoe. For the first time in fifty years, Outrigger did not win a single event at the State Championship races.

The 2006 regatta season got off to a late start when a broken sewer pipe caused forty-eight million gallons of raw sewage to contaminate the Ala Wai Canal, training ground for many clubs including Outrigger. Forced to find other practice areas, many moved to Maunalua Bay in Hawai'i Kai and Ke'ehi Lagoon; Outrigger opted for the ocean fronting the Club. Throughout



Walter Guild taking the open steersman spot and steering a women's crew at the Macfarlane Regatta. PHOTO: JOSS



Ikaika Harbottle and Karel Tresnak help to set up the turn at a summer regatta on the windward side of the island. PHOTO: JOSS

the regular regatta season, the Club finished in the top five; in its own Macfarlane Regatta on July 4, Outrigger crews came through to win with 112 points, tying their 1987 record.

REMEMBERING CLINE MANN

In 1985, eleven years before the death of Cline Mann in 1996, a paddleboard competition was named in his honor. Cline is considered the “father” of modern paddleboarding for his many contributions to the revival and promotion of the sport. Held each July, the Cline Mann Memorial Paddleboard Race features a seventeen-mile course from the Makai Pier at Waimanalo to the Outrigger Canoe Club. It is the longest paddleboard race on the schedule and attracts men and women participants of all ages.



Winning the Cline Mann Jr. Paddleboard Trophy in 2006 were Chris Fong and Robby Kelley.

GOING THE DISTANCE

Once the summer regattas finish, paddlers gear up for the challenging long-distance races which take place from August to October. The season opens with the Kaena Challenge, from Sunset Beach to Mākaha Beach, followed by the twenty-four mile Duke Kahanamoku Race from Kailua to Duke Kahanamoku Beach at the Hilton Hawaiian Village. Labor Day weekend brings hundreds of paddlers to the Big Island's Kona Coast for the eighteen mile iron man Queen Lili'uokalani race. Then the crews are off to California for the Catalina Race in September.

In 2002 the former Skippy Kamakawiwo'ole Race was renamed in honor of Outrigger member and outstanding athlete Henry Ayau who passed away in May. The race is the last long distance challenge before the ultimate experience of the Moloka'i to O'ahu Canoe race in October. The start of the new century produced a fifteen-year high in junior and novice participants in the Club's distance paddling program.

In 2000 the Duke Kahanamoku race was cancelled due to high surf warnings. The following year, Outrigger women won the race by a half mile, battling rough water conditions most of the way.

Outrigger women won the women's division of the Duke Kahanamoku race in 2001 and the Club-sponsored “Dad” Center race in 2002 and 2003. In 2002 Outrigger men dominated the Duke Kahanamoku race winning three divisions: Open, Masters 35 and over, and Masters 45 and over. Outrigger came in first in 2004 but was disqualified for failing to round a buoy.



Queen Lili'uokalani Long Distance Race 2002.



The 2005 Outrigger women in the "Dad" Center Race.

They came back the following year to take first place despite a coaching change one week before the race.

In 2005 an Outrigger crew paddled the newly refurbished Kakina in the "Dad" Center race, the first time in eight years a koa canoe was used.

THE ULTIMATE CHALLENGE

Although each of the long-distance races has its own special attraction, they are considered preliminary training for the Moloka'i to O'ahu race, the ultimate challenge in outrigger canoeing. World-wide competition makes it increasingly difficult for local clubs to win.

Outrigger men have continued their record of admirable performances so far this century. The men won the koa division three consecutive years, 2000, 2001 and 2002; masters 35 won their division twice.



Karel Tresnak Jr. steers OCC in the 2005 Molokai Hoe. Photo: JOSS

Outrigger women won Wahine O Ke Kai's koa division in 2002, placing fourth overall. It is the only club to finish in the top five in every race since 1979 when women first made the treacherous crossing. The 2006 crew of Paula Crabb, Megan Clark, Jane Stevens, Maile Cluney, Diana Allen, Megan Jones, Traci Phillips, Mary Smolenski and Donna Kahakui have a combined total of more than one hundred channel crossings.

Excellent coaching, supportive parents, staff and membership, dedication and commitment to the sport continue to produce outstanding crews. Loyalty and team spirit, synonymous to the Outrigger Canoe Club, keep its teams at the forefront of outrigger paddling competition and continue to attract scores of youngsters who will carry on Outrigger's grand tradition.



chapter 36

THE FUTURE IS NOW

As the years passed, the original lease between the Elks Club and Outrigger, which was fair and equitable to both sides in 1956, appeared increasingly favorable for the Outrigger due to the fifty year passage of time before renegotiation. Under terms of the lease, the ground rent from 1961 to 2006 was \$30,000 per year for the 73,804 square feet of oceanfront land at the foot of Diamond Head. (For the first five years of the lease, until the new clubhouse was constructed, the amount was reduced to \$20,000.)

Originally, no beach frontage, swimming area or place to land a canoe existed. The Elks Club site ended at a sea wall with coral beds at its base. In order to make the site suitable, Outrigger designed a dredging and beach development program that probably could not be duplicated today. This construction program was integral to the Club's decision to move from the surfing capital of the world in the middle of Waikiki Beach.

During the ensuing fifty years, land values rose exponentially with statehood, the arrival of jumbo jets, population increases, a change from residential to high-rise use, scarcity of ocean front land, and inflation.

Due to these factors, land values near Diamond Head had increased significantly by the time the lease's initial fifty-year fixed rent period expired on November 15, 2006. The lease stipulated that "for the last 49 years of said term to November 15, 2055, such annual rent shall be determined by written agreement

of the Lessor and Lessee, or if they shall fail to reach an agreement within sixty days prior to the end of the fiftieth year of said term, then such annual rent as shall equal five percent (5%) of the then market value of the demised premises as a club site (exclusive of all improvements thereon constructed by the Lessee) as shall be determined by appraisal....." The lease defined the process by stipulating that each club would appoint an impartial appraiser; the two would then appoint a third.

In mid-2006, members of the Outrigger's Elks Ad Hoc Committee (established in 2001 to prepare for the lease renegotiation) met with Elks trustees and representatives of their



The Koa Lānai ready for dinner patrons.



Sunset from the Koa Lānai.

respective law firms in an attempt to reach an agreement on the rent to be paid for the remainder of the lease term, or a purchase of the fee simple interest in the land. Outrigger negotiators believed that the many references in the lease to “club” use entitled Outrigger to a significant discount from the property’s lease rent based on unrestricted highest and best use. What emerged from the meetings, however, was the inability of the two clubs to agree on the meaning of the lease’s “club” related use restrictions. What seemed obvious to Outrigger members for fifty years was now apparently subject to a different interpretation by the Elks. When no agreement could be reached, Outrigger filed a complaint with the First Circuit Court asking it to resolve the meaning of the “club” use restrictions in order to establish what the parties originally intended the appraisers to value.

It was a disappointment to Outrigger when, on September 19, 2006, Judge Randal K. Lee, after reviewing the lease and supporting briefs submitted by each club, deferred to the appraisers to determine what the Elks and Outrigger intended the use restrictions to mean.

After the court’s ruling, the parties met again in one last effort to resolve the issue surrounding the rent or purchase of the fee interest in the land, without success. Following the procedure set forth in the lease, the clubs each appointed an appraiser; the Elks Club selected Suzanne Mellen of San Francisco; Outrigger chose James Hallstrom of Honolulu. The third person agreed upon was Jon Yamaguchi, also of Honolulu. These three appraisers would determine the rent through an arbitration proceeding held in Honolulu.

While Club members from both organizations anxiously waited for the arbitration process to unfold, Outrigger increased payments to the Elks on a temporary basis, to be adjusted when the final rent figure was set. The Board of Directors warned that another increase in dues was possible at that time.

The panel of appraisers began a hearing on May 21, 2007, to establish the lease rent. Their decision was due fifty days after the conclusion of the proceedings. Once the lease rent was determined, monthly payments, retroactive to November 15, 2006, if appropriate, would be remitted by the Outrigger to the Elks Club. No other rent increases could occur for the duration of the lease term which expires on November 15, 2055.

In the meantime, Outrigger members resigned themselves to the inevitable outcome. Paddling practice began, volleyball courts were as crowded as ever on weekends, swimmers logged their miles; surfers and kayakers continued to enjoy their sports. Mahimahi remained the most popular item on the dining menu, and life at the Outrigger continued uninterrupted.

In retrospect, the proceedings of the past year became just another chapter in the Club's one-hundred year struggle for survival. That the Outrigger, from its inception, has been at the mercy of landlords has affected many aspects of its development. Had it been able to own its own land, the Club would have had better control of its destiny. Despite the many crises it faced, including two world wars, it has evolved into an outstanding world-class athletic club whose contributions to the preservation and perpetuation of ancient Hawaiian water sports is unparalleled.

As 2008 approached, the Board of Directors authorized an ad hoc Centennial Celebrations Committee to plan activities for Outrigger's 100th anniversary. In keeping with its focus on the future, the Committee was made up primarily of members of a generation younger than usually comprise the Club's regular committees. Brimming with enthusiasm, the planners set an ambitious agenda of athletic and social activities to take place throughout the centennial year. One of its first projects was a contest among members to coin a motto to be used throughout the year. More than just a catchy phrase, the Committee was determined to find a maxim that expressed the heart and soul of the Club. The winning entry was "Hoe Wa'a Mau" (Paddle the Canoe Forever.)



Fiberglass outrigger canoes after a busy day.

The Historical Committee's ten-year centennial project, an up-dated history of the Outrigger Canoe Club, was published; the Logo Shop inventory was expanded to include a variety of specially designed centennial merchandise, ranging from jewelry to tee shirts.

The once-in-a-hundred-years event was commemorated throughout 2008...on cocktail napkins, dining menus, and in the lobby display case and Outrigger magazine.

As it enters its second century, invigorated by a genuine feeling of optimism and a sense of perpetuity, the Outrigger Canoe Club will continue to be a strong presence in the community and an enthusiastic competitor in outrigger canoeing



A view of the Outrigger Canoe Club from the beach.

and other water sports, volleyball, and a variety of athletic events.

Board members already are contemplating possibilities for the future of the Club after 2055 when the lease expires. And one thing is certain; whether it remains in its present location or moves to a new one, the Outrigger Canoe Club will continue to paddle its canoe.



As scores of members, guests, employees, deliverymen, and others pass through the beautifully landscaped entry walk and into the lobby each day, few notice an inconspicuous bronze plaque just outside the door. It was installed without ceremony early one morning in 1964 by the New Site Building Committee that oversaw the move from Waikiki to Diamond Head. It was the Committee's desire to leave a lasting expression of their hopes and aspirations for the organization that had successfully survived yet another major crisis that brought it to the brink of extinction and emerged strong and optimistic.

The plaque, with words by Cline Mann, simply states:

"Let this be a place where man may commune
with sun and sand and sea, where good fellowship
and aloha prevail and where the sports of
old Hawaii shall always have a home."



OUTRIGGER CANOE CLUB – CLUB CAPTAINS

Among the demanding duties of Club Captain are: to give direction to and assist in the organization of athletic sub-committees, maintain the integrity of all athletic programs, communicate policies set forth by the Board of Directors, increase participation of OCC members in athletic programs, and maintain description of current athletic subcommittees on the club Web site.

Kenneth Winters	1908
Kenneth Atkinson.....	1908-09
Kenneth Brown	1910
Lorin Andrews.....	1910
Ira D. Canfield.....	1911
Edward Melanphy	1912-13
A. B. Kroll.....	1913-14
George “Dad” D. Center	1913-15
H. E. Podmore.....	1916
J. O. Carter	1917
George “Dad” Center	1918-31
Albert Gay Harris.....	1932
George “Dad” Center	1933-42
Duke Paoa Kahanamoku	1943
Robert D. Fischer.....	1946-49
William Martin Barnhart.....	1949-51

Robert D. Fischer.....	1951-52
William Prange, Sr.....	1952-1954
Clyde French.....	1952
Frederick E. Steere, Jr.....	1954-55
William C. Capp	1955-56
Robert A. Anderson, Jr.....	1957-59
Ronald Glenn Sorrell	1959-63
Thomas A. Haine.....	1961-62
Thomas M. Arnott.....	1963-64
John Cline Mann.....	1965-66
J. Douglas Kilpatrick, III.....	1967
Peter Adams Balding.....	1968-70
Karl Heyer, III.....	1971-73
William F. Baird	1974
Frederick M. Hemmings, Jr	1975
Robert T. Guard	1976
John Beaumont.....	1977-78
Robert Neil Kashare.....	1979
Christian Henry Lass.....	1980-81
Lincoln Schafe	1982
Robert T. Guard	1983
Robert L. Moore	1984
Bruce Ames.....	1985
Paula Carbone Crabb	1986-88
Ron Li	1989
William Bright	1990-91
Elizabeth Perry-Dugan.....	1992-93

Greg Moss	1994-95
Ron Li	1996
Kalani Schrader	1997
Marc V. Haine.....	1998
Tiare Richert Finney.....	1999
William Danford	2000-2001
Sasha Macnaughton.....	2002-8/30
Dr. George Wessberg.....	2002-

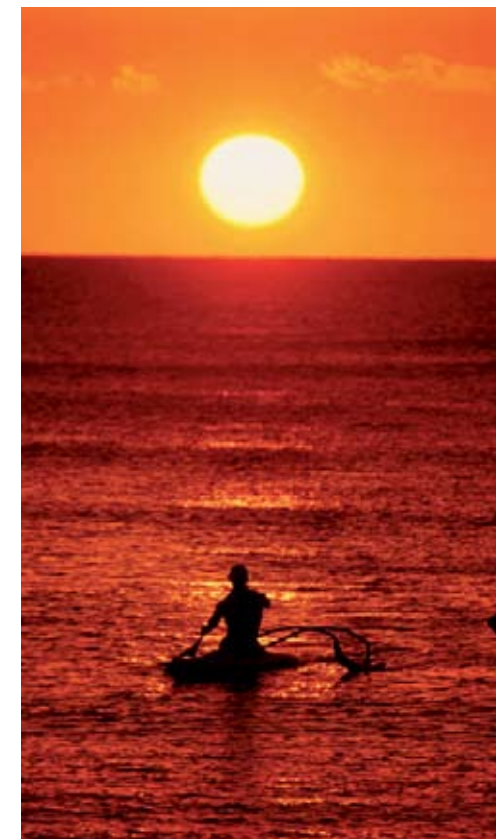


Photo: JOSS

OUTRIGGER CANOE CLUB – WINGED “O” RECIPIENTS

This award was established in 1967 to recognize members who have made outstanding contributions to the club’s athletic program.

Duke Kahanamoku *	1968
Al Lemes	1968
Tom Arnott	1968
Mark Buck	1968
Tom Haine*	1968
Cline Mann*	1968
Ron Sorrell	1968
Wally Young*	1968
Fred Hemmings, Jr	1969
Johnny Hollinger*	1969
Gerry Ober*	1969
“Dad” Center*	1970
Peter Balding, Sr	1970
Mike Holmes	1971
Paul MacLaughlin	1971
Bill Baird	1972
Karl Heyer, III	1972
Bill Capp	1974
John McMahon	1976
Brant Ackerman	1978

Colin Chock	1979
Kimo Austin	1980
John Beaumont*	1981
Bob Fischer	1982
Henry Ayau	1983
Bill Brooks	1983
Walter Guild	1986
Tom Conner	1987
Tim Guard	1988
Steve Scott	1991
Diane Stowell	1991
Bill Bright	1993
Paula Crabb	1996
Christopher Crabb	1997
Jon Stanley*	1998
Marc Haine	2002
Kristin Haine	2003
Charles Jenkins	2003
Mark Rigg	2003
Tracy Phillips*	2004
Joseph Quigg	2005
Keanu Ruel	2005

*U. S. Olympian



Photo: Joss

OUTRIGGER CANOE CLUB – CHARTER MEMBERS

A. L. C. Atkinson
R. Atkinson
H. M. Ayers
F. Bailey
Judge S. M. Ballou
Dr. J. Blackman
E. B. Blanchard
A. M. Brown
Kenneth Brown
Willard Brown
F. W. Carter
George Carter
George Castle
Harold Castle
W. R. Castle
W. L. Castle
H. M. Chandler
H. C. Christian
Joseph Pratt Cooke, IV
Joseph Pratt Cooke, V
W. J. Cooper
Charles S. Crane
F. L. Davis
C. W. C. Deering
A. H. Dickey

Sanford B. Dole
G. C. Ellis
Wallace Rider Farrington
J. Fleming
Alexander Hume Ford
Charles R. Frazier
Dexter Frazier
J. R. Galt
A. Gartley
H. A. S. Giles
Arthur Gilman
Atherton Gilman
J. A. Gilman
A. F. Griffith
J. Guild
W. W. Hall
Frank Halstead
E. H. Hand, MD
A. G. Hawes, Jr.
George F. Henshall
Allan L. H. Herbert
Burton Holmes
F. H. Humphris, MD
Curtis Hustace
Frank Hustace
Harold Hustace
E. L. Hutchinson, MD
Christian Foster Jenkins
R. A. Lyon

H. R. Macfarlane, Jr.
C. F. Maxwell
J. A. McCandless
James A. McCandless, JR.
J. H. McInerny
C. Medcalf
J. F. Morgan
Ernest A. Mott-Smith
Henry P. O'Sullivan
G. Osborn
Lucius E. Pinkham
K. B. Porter
A. S. Prescott
Warren Amond Purdy
A. L. Robertson
Guy N. Rothwell
Leslie P. Scott
A. L. Scroggy
Doremus Scudder, MD DD
C. Simms
W. G. Smith
O. Sorenson
Harry Steiner
Lionel Steiner
A. J. Stout
E. D. Tenney
W. W. Thayer
F. E. Thompson
Richard H. Trent

F. L. Waldron
J. H. Walker
G. R. Warren
W. L. Warren
John Waterhouse
Lane Webster
M. C. Webster
W. D. Westervelt
Samuel White
A. Wilder
C. T. Wilder
C. Wilder
James A. Wilder
W. Williamson
E. T. Winerrit
Kenneth Winter
Hart P. Wood
C. D. Wright

OUTRIGGER CANOE CLUB – Managers

William “Pat” J. Flanigan	04/15/40 – 08/15/40
Director On Duty	08/16/40 – 12/31/41
Jack Bowden	01/01/42 – 09/30/42
Henry De Gorog	10/01/42 – 08/01/45
Albert Gay Harris	08/16/45 – 02/02/48
Edward P. “Ted” Magill	03/01/48 – 05/31/51
Howard Frederick Mosher	06/06/51 – 10/31/52
Edward P. “Ted” Magill	01/01/53 – 01/31/54
Frederick W. “Bill” Kane	02/15/54 – 05/31/56
Edward P. “Ted” Magill	06/01/56 – 06/07/58
E. S. “Jake” Tudor	06/12/58 – 12/31/61
Arthur E. Jarl	01/01/62 – 05/03/62
Don H. Ross	05/04/62 – 08/01/64
Peter Van Dorn	08/15/64 – 10/31/71
Norman Riede	11/01/71 – 05/31/79
Raymond P. Ludwig, Act’g G.M.	06/01/79 – 01/07/80
Raymond P. Ludwig	01/08/80 – 05/26/95
Gordon C. R. Smith, Act’g G.M.	05/27/95 – 09/15/95
John R. Rader, Jr.	09/16/95 – 10/23/02
Gordon C. R. Smith, Act’g G.M.	10/24/02 – 01/13/03
Richard C. Lee, III	01/14/03 – 09/16/03
Gordon C. R. Smith, Act’g G.M.	09/17/03 – 03/07/04
William T. Comstock	03/08/04 – 12/08/06
Gordon C. R. Smith, Act’g G.M.	12/09/06 – 04/18/07
Michael C. Ako	04/19/07



OUTRIGGER CANOE CLUB – PRESIDENTS

Alexander Hume Ford..... 1908-1909
A. L. H. "Allan" Herbert..... 1909-1910
Sanford B. Dole..... 1910-1911
Philip L. Weaver..... 1911-1913
Guy H. Tuttle..... 1913-1916
H. B. Campbell 1916-1917
Ernest Tucker Chase..... 1917-1918
Peter Warren Dease 1918-1922
D. E. Mooney 1922-1924
Carlton C. James 1924-1925
Percy D. H. Deverill..... 1925
Joseph Rider Farrington..... 1925-1927
Lorrin Potter Thurston 1927-1930
Roy Banks 1930-1931
George H. William Barnhart 1931-1932
Ronald Quay Smith 1932-1933
Leslie Asa Hicks 1933-1934
Edward W. Timberlake 1934-1935
Clarence H. Dyer 1935-1936
James D. Willson 1936-1937
Walter James Macfarlane..... 1937-1943
Leslie Asa Hicks 1943-1944
Harold A. Mountain 1945-1946

Wilford D. Godbold 1946-1953
Herbert Mirle Taylor..... 1953-1955
Samuel M. Fuller..... 1955-1956
Henry Vincent Danford..... 1956-1957
Frederick E. Steere, Jr..... 1957-1958
Ronald Quay Smith..... 1958-1959
Martin Anderson..... 1959-1960
James Ward Russell, Jr..... 1960-1964
J. Cline Mann 1964-1965
Thomas J. S. Muirhead..... 1965-1966
Thomas Martin Arnott..... 1966-1968
Howard H. Goss..... 1968-1969
Ernest Hayden Thomas..... 1969-1970
Donald Avery 1970-1971
Thad Wayne Ekstrand..... 1971-1972
Thomas A. Haine 1972-1973
Robert W. Guild 1973-1974
Peter Adams Balding..... 1974-1975
Robert Wakefield Mist..... 1975-1976
Roy Clark Kesner 1976-1977
Robert A. Anderson, Jr..... 1977-1978
William J. Eggers, III..... 1978-1979
Ronald Glenn Sorrell 1979-1980
Charles E. Ackerman, Jr 1980-1981
Robert L. Moore 1981-1983

Benjamin B. Cassiday, Jr 1983-1985
Robert W. Guild 1985-1986
Roy Clark Kesner 1986-1987
Thomas A. Haine..... 1987-1988
Mark E. Buck 1988-1989
Peter Adams Balding..... 1989-1990
Harwood Daniel Williamson 1990-1991
John T. Goss 1991-1992
James C. Peterson..... 1992-1993
Charles A. Swanson..... 1993-1994
Walter F. Guild 1994-1995
Wendell F. Brooks, Jr 1995-1996
Robert T. Guard 1996-1997
Brant E. Ackerman 1997-1998
Mary Philpotts McGrath..... 1998-1999
Anthony James McMahon 1999-2000
Karl Heyer, IV 2000-2001
Harold E. Henderson 2001-2002
Christopher Mckenzie..... 2002-2003
Glenn A. Perry 2003-2004
Jaren A. Hancock 2004-2005
Alan K. Lau 2005-2006
Barbara B. Stehouwer..... 2006-2007
Vikram Watumull 2007

GLOSSARY OF HAWAIIAN WORDS

ā'ina	land, earth
akamai	smart, clever, expert
alaia	small, thin surfboard made of breadfruit or koa
ali'i	chief, chiefess, king, queen, noble, royal
ama	outrigger canoe float
'aumakua	family or personal god
'Ewa	place name west of Honolulu, used as a directive
hālau	long house, as for canoes or hula instruction
haole	white person, Caucasian
hau	a lowland tree, Hibiscus tiliaceus
heiau	pre-Christian place of worship
hikie'e	large Hawaiian couch
hoe	paddle, oar; to paddle or row
ho'okipa	to treat hospitably, hospitality
ho'okupu	ceremonial gift-giving to a chief
hui	club, association, corporation, partnership
humuhumunukunukuapua'a	fish, varieties of humuhumu (Rhineanthus aculeatus)
iako	outrigger canoe crossbars
imu	underground oven

kahu	pastor of a church; honored attendant, guardian, nurse, keeper
kalo	taro, an aroid cultivated since ancient times for food
kāne	male, husband, man
kapu	taboo, prohibition
kama'āina	native born
kane	male, husband, man
keiki	child, offspring, descendant
kiawe	the algaroba tree, mesquite, Prosopis pallida
koa	the monarch of Hawaiian forest trees, Acacia koa
kokua	to help, assist, support
kolohe	mischievous, naughty
kuleana	responsibility, jurisdiction, authority
lānai	porch, veranda
lauhala	pandanus leaf, used in plaiting
lo'i	irrigated terrace especially for kalo or rice
lu'au	young kalos, a Hawaiian feast
maka'āinana	commoner, populace, people in general
makai	ocean, toward the ocean
malihini	stranger, newcomer, guest
malo	male's loincloth

mano.....	shark
mauka.....	inland, upland, toward the mountains
mo'opuna	grandchild
muliwai.....	river, river mouth, pool near mouth of a stream
nalu.....	wave, surf
nui.....	big, large, great, important, many, much.
'ohana	family, relative, kin group
olo	long surfboard, as of wiliwili wood
'ono.....	delicious, tasty, to relish
'oi.....	sharp, sharpness
pule.....	prayer, grace, blessing
uluniu.....	coconut grove
wahine.....	woman, lady, wife

Definitions from: Hawaiian Dictionary by Mary Kawena Pukui and Samuel H. Elbert (University Press of Hawaii 1981.) Place Names of Hawaii by Mary Kawena Pukui, Samuel H. Elbert and Esther T. Mookini (University of Hawaii Press 1974.) In Gardens of Hawaii by Marie C. Neal (Bernice P. Bishop Museum Press 1965.)



Photo: Joss

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University of California
Berkeley, California

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Board of Directors' Meetings
1912 - 1925 and 1937 - 2007

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Outrigger Magazine
Mid Pacific Magazine

ORAL HISTORIES FROM THE OUTRIGGER CANOE CLUB ARCHIVES

Eight Old Timers (Ernest Tucker Chase,
Jack Mackenzie, William A. "Knute" Cottrell,
Judge Harry Steiner, Joseph B. Stickney,
Ronald Q. Smith, Mariechen Wehselau
Jackson, J. Ward Russell)
July 8, 1968

Frederick E. Steere, Jr.,
Mariechen W. Jackson, Helen M. Cassidy
May 1979

J. Atherton Gilman, Jr.
February 7, 1980

Ronald Higgins, Francis Bowers
June 9, 1978

A. E. Minvielle, Jr.
February 23, 1979

Lorin P. Thurston
June 8, 1979

Ruth Scudder Gilmar
Lillie Bowmer Mackenzie
April 19, 1979

J. Atherton Gilman
February 7, 1980

William J. Mullahey
May 6, 1980

J. Ward Russell
November 21, 1981

John Cline Mann
June 7, 1982

Thomas W. G. Singlehurst
April 15, 1983
Waldo Bowman
November 15, 1984

Bob Fischer
September 25, 1985

Eva Mauaeikakaluaolonoikahiki Pomroy
January 14, 1986

Robert I. Bush
April 10, 1987

Fred Hemmings, Sr.
April 29, 1987

Reynolds G. Burkland
August 11, 1987

William C. Capp
April 21, 1988

Pamela Anderson
April 10, 1991

Muriel Macfarlane Flanders
June 25, 1993

Marilyn Haine
June 17, 1995

Ronald G. Sorrell
July 1, 1996

Robert Wylie Guild
April 28, 1998

Thomas Arnott
February 25, 1995

Thad Wayne Ekstrand
September 9, 1993

Wilmer Cox Morris
December 1, 1999



Photo: JOSS



Barbara Del Piano

Island born author Barbara Del Piano is a graduate of Roosevelt High School and the University of Hawai'i. A member of the Outrigger Canoe Club since 1947, she has written numerous articles for Outrigger magazine. Her articles also have appeared in Honolulu. She is the author of *Nā Lani Kaumaka, a History of the Daughters of Hawai'i*, (2005) which received an award from Hawai'i Historic Foundation for its contribution to historic preservation in Hawai'i, and a 2006 Ka Palapala Po'okela Award from Hawai'i Book Publishers Association for excellence in non-fiction. She has written a children's book, *Emma Beloved Queen of Hawai'i* (2007) and co-authored *Ei Nei, Do You Remembah?* and *Ei Nei, Do You Remembah Too?* (1985). A former editor of the 'Iolani Palace Quarterly, she contributed many historic articles to that publication



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