

Since 1959, Hawai'i has been on a path shaped by key figures instrumental in the past, present and future of the Islands.

50 WHO STEERED THE COURSE AFTER STATEHOOD

LEGACY OF 50

People, accomplishments defined state of Hawai'i

Advertiser Staff

The imprints contribute to the story of Hawai'i since statehood.

From culture to business to politics and beyond, these 50 have helped in myriad ways to define the Aloha State.

Since 1959, Hawai'i has been on a path Hawai'i's statehood, this is more antholshaped by these key figures and countless others who are no doubt as noteworthy. All have been instrumental to the future of the nation's youngest state.

that goes beyond the who's who of politicians, popular entertainers and cultural icons. In reviewing the half-century of

compiled a sampling of 50 men, women

and organizations in an impressive list

ogy than complete historical account, but the accomplishments of these 50 are among those that stand out in their areas of expertise for the lasting impact they

With readers' help, The Advertiser have had on our Islands.

WINONA BEAMER

Auntie Nona preserved, promoted Hawaiian culture

She was a teacher, dancer and a storyteller but above all, Winona "Auntie Nona" Beamer was a fervent guardian of Hawaiian culture.

At Kamehameha Schools, where Beamer taught for nearly 40 years, she established a curriculum that embraced Hawaiian culture. In the 1960s, she helped reintroduce standing hula for women at the school.

Beamer was 3 when she started learning hula, and she taught its graceful movements for 30 years in Waikīkī. She would become a relentless promoter of ancient forms of hula and inspired worldwide interest in the dance.

Beamer, who coined the term "Hawaiiana" in 1948, dedicated her life to sharing Hawaiian culture, but said it was often a struggle to bring it to the forefront of a Hawai'i dominated by modern influences.

But she was not afraid to speak up.

In 1997, Beamer lent her voice to the simmering frustrations that Kamehameha Schools 'ohana — students, parents, faculty, staff and alumni — felt about the way the school's five trustees managed the institution. In an angry letter to the state Supreme Court, which at the time



appointed the trustees, Beamer challenged the authority and motives of the trustees

Beamer's letter sparked an unprecedented protest movement that led to widespread reform of Kamehameha Schools and the ouster of its trustees.

- Mike Gordon





442nd RCT

They fought racism and covered themselves in glory

War II-era 442nd Regimental Combat Team are the stuff of legend: Japanese-American men from Hawai'i and Mainland Japanese-American "katonks" whose families were imprisoned in Mainland internment camps — came together as an all-Nisei fighting force to become the most highly-decorated unit of its size.

They rallied behind a war cry that inspired them in their bloody battles across Europe: "Go For Broke!"

The heroism of the men of the 442nd earned members of their unit the Distinguished Service Cross, the Silver Star, the Bronze Star and more than 9,000 Purple Hearts.

As they fought racism back home and from their own haole commanders, many of the heroes of the 442nd were denied their rightful honors.

Right after the war, only one Medal of Honor was awarded to a Nisei - or second-generation — Japanese-American soldier: to Private 1st Class Sadao S. Nunemori of the 100th Infantry Battalion. It took half a century for President Bill

Clinton in 2000 to award the Medal of Honor to 22 Japanese-Americans whose exploits had not been honored. Twenty of the Medals of Honor went to veterans of World War II.

In 1943, the War Department announced that it was forming an all-Nisei combat team and called for 1,500 volunteers from Hawai'i, the focus of the Japan-

The valor and exploits of the World ese attack that propelled America into war. Ten thousand volunteers answered the call.

> But the Mainland response was far different. By the time the War Department asked for 3,000 Japanese-American volunteers on the Mainland, the federal government had already rounded up between 110,000 and 120,000 persons of Japanese ancestry and sent them to "relocation centers" or "internment camps" around the country. President Truman had his own term for the centers. He called them "concentration camps."

> The 442nd Regimental Combat Team was activated in February 1943 and fistfights broke out in the training barracks at Camp Shelby, Miss., between the pidgenspeaking Island volunteers and the volunteers from the Mainland.

> It was at a 1943 dance put on by a Japanese-American internment camp in Rohwer, Ark. that then-Cpl. Daniel K. Inouye and his fellow Hawai'i soldiers realized they had bigger issues to worry about than fighting their fellow volunteers from the Mainland.

> Back at Camp Shelby, Cpl. Inouye assembled his squad of Hawai'i soldiers and told them about the trip to the internment camp, Inouye recalled in a 2001 Advertiser interview.

> "At that moment," Inouye said, "the regiment was formed, and we were ready to fight anybody."

> > — Dan Nakaso



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50 WHO STEERED THE COURSE AFTER STATEHOOD



JOHN BELLINGER

First Hawaiian Bank CEO a major player in state's economy, passionate civic leader

to the chairman and chief executive officer of First Hawaiian Bank, once attributed the firm's success — and his own — by staying "in your own backyard" and dealing with people you know something about.

At a time when large banks across the country floundered when they ventured into the unknown, Bellinger's philosophy kept Hawai'i's second-largest bank on course during two decades of record earnings. He guided First Hawaiian through a

John Bellinger, who rose from bank teller time of credit cards and automated banking. When Bellinger unexpectedly died in his sleep in 1989, then-Gov. John Waihe'e said the banker played "a major role" in the economic and social development of the place he loved.

"It goes without saying that John Bellinger was one of Hawai'i's most influential business leaders with an unwavering belief in the potential and strength of his state and fellow citizens," Waihe'e said.

The part-Hawaiian son of a Pearl Harbor

electrician, Bellinger was a long-time civic leader who felt it was important to give back to a community that nurtured him. He was one of the state's highest-paid executives - a gruff, direct employer - but friends said he also identified with the little guy. The causes Bellinger helped with both time and money included the Boy Scouts of America, Pālama Settlement, Kawaiaha'o Church and the Boys Club.

Mike Gordon

OHN BURNS

3-time governor led the state's Democratic revolution

In the crucial first years that followed statehood, as growth swept over Hawai'i with hurricane force, the architect of change was John A. Burns, who served three terms as governor.

As a prelude to these years, Burns had done more than most men. He helped engineer the great Democratic revolution in 1954 that toppled the Republican Party's hold on power in the

Burns was elected as Hawai'i's delegate to Congress and began working for statehood.

He was elected governor in 1962 and re-elected in 1966 and 1970.

Throughout his career in public office, one of his major aims was to restructure Hawai'i's social system. He saw the Democratic party as a vehicle to right social wrongs. In fighting for racial equality and educational opportunity, Burns helped dismantle the plantation oligarchy and its tight financial controls.

Burns had a special bond with Hawai'i's Japanese-Americans, serving as their champion during World War II and



later, as a father figure to young men seeking to make an impact. He helped them transition from a subservient role to one of leadership in a new state.

Most of the state's major highways were constructed during his time in office, and Burns also spent millions of dollars on the Honolulu International Airport. The state's public school system under Burns enjoyed its

Territorial Legislature. Two years later, greatest period of expansion ever.

Working closely with fellow Democrats, Burns sent large sums of money to the University of Hawai'i in an effort to improve it. During his administration, the state also created a community college system.

When Burns died in 1975 from colon cancer, it was said that one contribution stood out among all others. During an era of change, upheaval and redistribution of power, Hawai'i could have easily experienced a wave of racial animosity.

But not under Burns, who guided the state clear of disaster through wise and conciliatory leadership.

— Mike Gordon

GEORGE CHAPL

Advertiser editor revived newspaper, fought racism

George Chaplin, the son of East European Jewish immigrants, felt the sting of prejudice in his birthplace of South Carolina and later bucked Hawai'i's powerful, Republican haole establishment to turn around Honolulu's dying morning newspaper as editor of The Honolulu Advertiser.

In his 28 years in charge of The Advertiser, Chaplin reached out to under-represented ethnic groups, broke down decades of ill will toward The Advertiser and dreamed of a future for Hawai'i as a pluralistic society devoid of class, race and religion divisions.

In 1962, Chaplin and The Advertiser's then-owner, Thurston Twigg-Smith, took on the Republican establishment and the so-called Big Five that controlled Hawai'i business and endorsed Democratic newcomer Dan Inouye for U.S. Senate.

" ... That probably changed Hawai'i about as much as a newspaper could change things," Twigg-Smith said in a 2003 interview following Chaplin's death at the age of 88.

Chaplin's arrival at The Advertiser in 1958 began a dramatic shift in the newspaper's editorial stance and its financial fortunes.



The Advertiser, with a circulation of 47,000, was being overmatched by its much larger competitor, the Honolulu Star-Bulletin. The creation of a joint operating agreement with the Star-Bulletin in 1962

helped The Advertiser regain its financial footing as Chaplin reached out to the various ethnic chambers of commerce and immersed himself in community issues.

Chaplin himself had experienced prejudice in his college days in South Carolina. At Clemson, a military school, he was taken aside by the colonel and told that he was the top cadet in the graduating class but would not get the honor because he was Jewish.

As editor of the New Orleans Item in 1949, the dominant Louisiana paper at the time, Chaplin editorialized for Hawai'i statehood, drawing the attention of The Advertiser's then-publisher, Lorrin Thurston.

Chaplin arrived in Hawai'i on the eve of statehood and the jet age. He retired in 1986.

— Dan Nakaso

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50 WHO STEERED THE COURSE AFTER STATEHOOD



JEAN CHARLOT

Prolific 'popular artist' and muralist focused on Hawaiian and Pacific cultural themes

Jean Charlot, who was already a recog- saw in them a heroic culture, and he labored theater and the mural outside the United nized fresco muralist, painter and sculptor when he arrived in Hawai'i in 1949, once said sidered himself a "popular artist" and thought of art as nourishment for the masses.

cancer, the French artist fed the people of Hawai'i a wondrous diet.

Charlot was a man of prodigious talent and creative energy whose portrayal of Hawaiians in his art glorified the Islands' past. He those at the Leeward Community College

to portray that through his work.

He discovered in his adopted home a culwho charmed him. Charlot immersed himself in Pacific themes. He hunted for petro-For 30 years, until his death from prostate glyphs, traveled to remote corners of the state and learned to write Hawaiian.

He painted numerous massive works: the frescoes at Bachman Hall and Jefferson Hall on the University of Hawai'i-Mānoa campus,

Public Workers' building on School Street.

He was considered the dean of the Hawai'i that art should be for the people. Charlot con- ture that fascinated him and a native people art establishment and was definitely prolific, producing nearly half a million original prints in addition to his major pieces. But Charlot was generous and often gave away his art.

He also liked to trade it. Whenever he wanted a lū'au from his favorite restaurant, Helena's Hawaiian Food, he would offer the owner a painting or a lithograph.

— Mike Gordon

CHINN HO

Tycoon built Ilikai, was a 'Big Five' power

By the time Hawai'i became a state, real estate tycoon Chinn Ho had already shattered racial barriers in business, opening the door for Asians who had previously only dreamed of corporate boardrooms. But in 1959, the self-made millionaire had his own new dream: Hawai'i's first high-rise luxury hotel, the Ilikai.

Ho knew Waikiki would need more hotel rooms and raised \$27 million for the project, at a time when few of the state's banks would invest in the area.

When it opened in 1964, the Ilikai was the first new beachfront hotel in a decade. It boasted 1,050 rooms and condominium apartments, a rooftop restaurant and a glass elevator.

The Y-shaped Ilikai was designed by architect John Graham, who also created Seattle's Space Needle. At 30 stories, it was one of the tallest and most distinctive buildings in the state.

And during the opening credits of the popular CBS crime show "Hawaii Five-0," which began airing in 1968, legions of TV viewers got a glimpse of the Ilikai's penthouse balcony.

In the years before statehood, Ho earned a reputation as a savvy businessman, organizing a hui of friends into his primary investment firm, Capital Investment. He was the first Asian trustee of a landed estate — the Robinson estate — and the first Asian director of Theo H. Davies & Co., a "Big Five" company historically run by white men. He also became the first Asian head of the Honolulu Stock Exchange.

But Ho always maintained that he built his success on principles that included the human equation. It was so at the Ilikai, where the cigar-chomping businessman sometimes greeted guests in the lobby or showed up in the cafeteria to have coffee with his employees.

— Mike Gordon

SAMUEL A. COOKE

Key figure at Honolulu Academy of Arts, Nature Conservancy

As a great-grandson of Anna Rice Cooke, the founder of the Honolulu Academy of Arts, Samuel A. Cooke grew up with art.

His grandfather served as chairman of the museum's board of trustees from 1925 to 1948, and Cooke followed in his footsteps 27 years later. He wound up heading the board for 16 years, from 1975 to 1981, and from 1997 to 2007.

"It was important that I associate myself with the academy, not only from a family standpoint but also because it's important to me to promote the arts in the state of Hawai'i," Cooke said.

During his second tenure as board chairman, Cooke oversaw the Renaissance Campaign, which resulted in the expansion of the museum with the John Hara-designed Luce Wing.

"We had been advised by Mainland consultants that we couldn't raise the money necessary for the project, and Sam was convinced otherwise," said Judy Dawson, then-director of development at the academy and a current board member.

Cooke has played a key part in making sure the museum continues to serve the people of Hawai'i. He and his wife, Mary, are also collectors, with an important collection of 80 paintings by Hawaiian masters, as well as artifacts and a collection of rare Hawaiian voyaging books that "starts with (Capt. James) Cook and covers all the French, Germans, Russians and Italians who



came after," Cooke said. In 1996, the Cookes founded the nonprofit Mānoa Heritage Center.

A Honolulu businessman and fifth-generation kama'āina, Cooke retired in 2002 as senior vice president of Morgan Stanley. As president of the Cooke Family Foundation,

Cooke has supported not only the Honolulu Academy of Arts but also environmental, educational and human services institutions in Hawai'i.

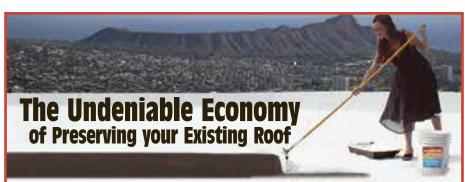
In 2002, the Botanical Research Institute of Texas honored Cooke with its international award of excellence in conservation - Cooke helped found the Hawai'i chapter of the Nature Conservancy in 1980, spearheading environmental action.

"I'm not a tree hugger, but you have to pay attention to the land," he told the Fort Worth Star-Telegram in 2002.

He and Mary are scheduled to receive their latest award in November, when the Hawai'i Arts Alliance honors them with the Alfred Preis Award, which recognizes individuals who have "demonstrated in word and action a lifetime commitment to the arts and arts education for all the people of Hawai'i."

— Dan Nakaso





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50 WHO STEERED THE COURSE AFTER STATEHOOD

FRENCHY DESOTO

'Mother of OHA' lends a strong voice for Hawaiians

Adelaide Keanuenueokalaninuiamamao "Frenchy" DeSoto had been a janitor from Wai'anae, a patronage employee as a sergeant at arms in the state Senate - who later illegally occupied Kaho'olawe to stop the military bombing of the island — when she became a delegate to the 1978 statewide Constitutional Convention and was suddenly appointed head of the Hawaiian Affairs Committee.

There was plenty of frustration over the plight of Native Hawaiians in their indigenous lands, but no state blueprint to guide the delegates to create a mechanism to help.

When the dust of the historic ConCon had settled, the state Legislature officially approved the delegates' concept now known as the Office of Hawaiian Affairs.

Thirty-one years later, DeSoto is known to a generation of Hawaiian activists as the "Mother of OHA."

She served as chairwoman of OHA's first board of trustees in 1980, guit to run unsuccessfully for state Senate and was re-elected in 1986 before resigning again in 2000 — along with other trustees — when the U.S. Supreme Court ruled against OHA's Hawaiian-only elections in the Rice v. Cayetano case.

Frenchy, as she prefers to be called, has never hesitated to speak her mind through a throaty voice that can charm even some of her harshest critics



In a 2004 interview with The Advertiser, DeSoto looked back at the birth of OHA and said, "I believe the OHA was the beginning of creating a political machine that could be heard," she said. "Otherwise Hawaiians are never heard, unless perhaps they're wearing a holokū and strumming an 'ukulele."

about the death of James A. Michener, the author of the book "Hawaii," DeSoto recalled a scene in the movie version of Michener's book in which she and her son, former City Councilman John DeSoto, were cast as extras.

Mother and son were "part of the crowd that captures the sailors and beats the hell out of them after they burned the church," Frenchy DeSoto remembered.

And then she turned to her usual eloquence:

"Mr. Michener gave the world that opportunity about what truly transpired between the native people and the missionaries," she said. "Nobody talked about it and, if anything, he allowed for that discussion to continue.

"And that's all we expect literature to provide for us: to tell the story and empower everyone throughout the world with knowledge and information with which to make choices."

— Dan Nakaso

WALTER DODS

Charismatic local boy reshaped First Hawaiian

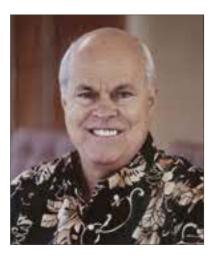
First Hawaiian Bank was a sleepy institution when Walter Dods started working as its director of advertising and public relations in 1968.

By the time Dods retired 36 years later, he had transformed First Hawaiian into one of the largest banks in the nation, reshaped the Honolulu skyline with the state's tallest building — the \$175 million First Hawaiian Center — and influenced the University of Hawai'i and Democratic politics with his clout, typically behind the scenes.

Often described as charismatic, Dods was said to be a leader whom employees wanted to work for, no matter the task he asked of them. It might have come from his local style, for he has always been a local boy at heart — Dods grew up in 'Āina Haina and kept li hing cherry seed in his office.

As chief executive of BancWest Corp., the parent company of First Hawaiian, Dods modernized the bank and improved efficiency. He consolidated back office functions and created a call center to ease the phone-answering burden felt every day at local branches.

He oversaw the bank's name change from First National Bank of



Hawai'i — his very first assignment and created its "Yes" campaign.

And when he took the top post after his predecessor died of a heart attack, Dods took First Hawaiian into the merger business.

The merger with Bank of the West in California to form BancWest Corp. in 1998 was perhaps his greatest deal. Three years later, the bank was bought outright and shareholders walked away with a huge windfall. Dods was one of them; his pre-tax take came to \$30 million.

— Mike Gordon

WALTER DILLINGHAM

Builder's vision led to creation of such popular O'ahu landmarks as Waikīkī Beach and Ala Moana Park

He was known as Hawai'i's greatest builder because Walter Francis Dillingham literally changed the O'ahu landscape.

Among dozens of other projects over a 50-year period, Dillingham and his companies dredged Pearl Harbor for the Navy and built its drydocks; converted Waikīkī from 1,000 acres of swamp land into a world-famous beach; reshaped Honolulu's water- tary; and built Ala Moana Center, in addifront; carved out Kewalo Basin; created Ala



Moana Park for "working families"; took busted-up, dredged coral to create Rodgers Field, which is now known as Honolulu International Airport; cleared "useless" coral reefs from Kāne'ohe Bay for the mili-

tion to recarving Johnston Island, Midway,

Wake, Kwajalein and Guam.

Reader's Digest wrote a glowing profile on Dillingham and his successful business interests in 1951. A decade later, Life magazine produced a nine-page spread on Dillingham and his family, with one of the headlines reading, "Sunny, stable world of great wealth."

Time Magazine wrote a lengthy obituary upon Dillingham's death in 1963 at the

age of 88.

He had died in his sleep in his Diamond Head mansion called "La Pietra," which was later donated to Dillingham's alma mater, Punahou School.

Upon his death, Dillingham was lauded by statesmen and labor leaders - who did not always agree with Dillingham's politics but admired his vision.

— Dan Nakaso





In a 1997 Advertiser interview

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JOSEPH FARRINGTON

Congress delegate started out as a newspaper reporter

Joseph Rider Farrington got his start in journalism at the age of 12, writing a column called "Poultry Pickings" for The Evening Bulletin, a newspaper that later merged with the Hawaiian Star and would later be run by Farrington as its president and publisher.

Farrington became a school correspondent as a student at Punahou School. His father, Wallace Rider Farrington, would later become

Hawai'i's sixth governor and president and general manager of the Honolulu Star-Bulletin.

Joseph Farrington went on to become a reporter in Washington and returned to Honolulu in 1924 to serve as managing editor of the Star-Bulletin. When Wallace Rider died in 1933, Joseph took over as president and general manager of the Star-Bulletin and also became president of the Honolulu Lithograph Company and the Hilo (Hawai'i) Tribune-Herald and was vice president of the Hawaiian Broadcasting System.



In 1934, Farrington was elected to the first of two terms as a Republican senator in the Territorial Legislature. He was then elected Delegate to Congress in 1942 and won re-election as a Republican in 1944, 1946, 1948, 1950 and 1952.

Farrington had suffered a previous heart attack and had told supporters that he would not seek re-election to Washington.

In 1954, while working in his Capitol Hill office, Farrington suffered a fatal

heart attack. A memorial service in Washington drew 60 members of Congress.

The urn containing his ashes sat in the throne room of 'Iolani Palace, the seat of Hawaiian monarchs, as thousands of mourners passed through the red-carpeted, flower-filled room.

His urn was inscribed with the lines of one of Farrington's favorite poems, William Ernest Henley's "Invictus": "I am the master of my fate,

I am the captain of my soul."

— Dan Nakaso

MORTIMER FELDMAN

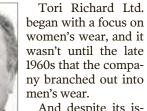
Chicago expatriate founded Tori Richard clothing line

Mortimer Feldman had been a Chicago clothing manufacturer on a 1955 visit to see a buddy in Hawai'i when he decided to retire in the islands. A year later, the clothing company Tori Richard was born.

The company that now has its products sold in 2,500 specialty and "upscale" stores around the world started with just a single sewing machine in an office along Honolulu Harbor.

There have been many misconceptions about the company that Feldman founded.

The name was not based on one person but two — Feldman's children Victoria and Richard. And despite its reputation, Tori Richard is not a high-end aloha shirt company catering to men, although people such as Steve Case and Kevin Costner have been known to wear the brand.



And despite its island identification, most of the company's

sales are outside of Hawai'i. By 1969, Tori Richard was generating

\$2.5 million in annual sales and 70 percent to 80 percent of its business was centered on the Mainland, with only about 20 percent of its business in Hawai'i. Japan accounted for the rest of the sales.

— Dan Nakaso





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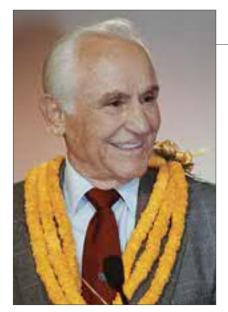
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50 WHO STEERED THE COURSE AFTER STATEHOOD



FRANK FASI

Champion of 'the little guy,' some of long-time Honolulu mayor's projects still going strong

lu for 22 years — a feisty ex-Marine with ideas some considered whacky but were often ahead of their time.

The City Council in 1992 blocked Fasi's proposal for a rail-transit system - but a bus system, community gardens, the popsimilar plan is now back in force and headed toward reality. Later, Fasi turned to alternatives such as a commuter tunnel under Pearl Harbor and Honolulu Harbor. He also wanted to reinstate free bus passes for senior citizens and students.

Fasi ideas that did come to pass are now a staple of life in Honolulu: Satellite city Honolulu City Council, (1965-68); and as halls that bring services to communities Honolulu mayor, (1969-80, 1985-94).

Frank F. Fasi served as mayor of Honolu- across O'ahu, the popular city-run Summer Fun programs, the Civic Center's park-like setting that Fasi helped create by mounting a bulldozer himself and tearing up the council members' parking lot, an award-winning ular Honolulu City Lights holiday exhibits and celebrations, the H-Power plant that turns garbage to energy and neighborhood boards.

> "I fight for the little guy," Fasi said in every campaign dating back to his service in the Hawai'i Territorial Senate, (1958-59);

But Fasi had as many political enemies as he did friends and could never stretch his appeal and political clout across all islands to reach the governor's office, despite five attempts. Perhaps it was his blunt, mercurial style. He once called Kailua residents who wanted changes in sewage treatment 'ignorant housewives."

When he tried to recapture his mayoral seat in 2000, Fasi — then 80 — offered himself up as a more conciliatory candidate. And when the issue of his age came up, Fasi dropped and pumped out 50 pushups.

— Dan Nakaso

IRAM FONG

Nation's first Asian-American senator earned respect of labor

He was a Kalihi-born entrepreneur of such enormous drive that he rose from poverty to a seat in the U.S. Senate. In Hiram Fong — a lawyer, tycoon and statesman under five American presidents - Hawai'i's immigrants could always see a shining example of possibility. To them he was a legend.

The son of uneducated Chinese im-

migrants, Fong was only a boy when he started working odd jobs to help support his family. He picked kiawe beans, shined shoes and caught crabs he could take to market.

But his keen intellect, sense of humor and belief in hard work set Fong apart. He graduated from McKinley, the University of Hawai'i and in 1932, received his law degree from Harvard.

Fong endeared himself to voters over a 14-year tenure in the Territorial Legislature. Although a Republican, he supported laws that helped or-



ganized labor and ordinary people. In 1945, he worked to pass the landmark "Little Wagner Act," which allowed agricultural workers to unionize. It would earn him the respect and unwavering support of the ILWU, the union that represented plantation workers.

When Hawai'i gained statehood, Fong ran for one of the two new seats in the U.S. Senate and became the nation's first Asian-American senator. He held that seat until retiring in 1977. For Fong, the job represented as much responsibility as possibility.

"I was very, very careful," he would say. "I knew that if I did anything that was in the line of dereliction of duty, why it would shame me or shame my family. It would shame those of my ethnic background and it would shame my people of Hawai'i."

- Mike Gordon

Waikīkī showman took Hawai'i to the world

When he reached national stardom in the 1960s, riding the crest of Hawai'i's tourism boom, entertainer Don Ho became the popculture face of a new state.

Ho was the consummate crooner, synonymous with Waikīkī. In his prime, he was the dark-eyed, laid-back, hedonistic embodiment of Hawai'i.

He put the state on the entertainment map. For nearly 40 years, Ho packed showrooms with tourists eager for a good time and he delivered, too, holding court from behind an organ with a glass of scotch and a burning cigarette nearby.

They were rowdy, rollicking performances, a nightly tribute to



Ho's motto: Suck 'em up. His shows were a

mix of songs, jokes and wisecracking double-entendres. He brought audience members on

stage to hula. He taught them how to make a shaka. He kissed grandmothers — their daughters, too.

And he posed for countless photographs, never saying no because he felt they were the best form of advertising. Ho brought Hawai'i to the world, and the world kept coming back. Tourists made him a must-see act and some returned dozens of times.

— Mike Gordon





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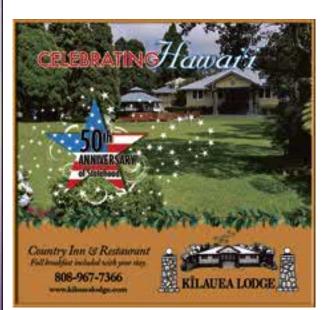


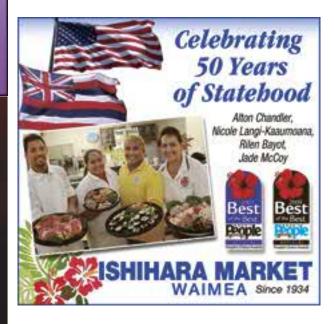
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50 WHO STEERED THE COURSE AFTER STATEHOOD

DAN INOUYE

Medal of Honor winner put Hawai'i on national stage

Just a month before Congress agreed to bring Hawai'i into the union, the people of the Islands voted on July 28, 1959, to send Daniel K. Inouye to Washington, D.C. as their first member of the U.S. House of Representatives.

Five decades have passed since Hawai'i became a state. Eleven U.S. presidents have been elected, including Island son Barack Obama, America's 44th president.

Yet Inouye, (D-Hawai'i), remains in Washington, now serving his eighth Senate term after Hawai'i voters elected him to the Senate in 1962.

At 84, Inouye is the thirdmost-senior member of the Senate, and as chairman of the Senate Appropriations Committee steers the spending of American taxpayer money.

He gained prominence on the national political stage in the 1970s during the Nixon Watergate hearings and later chaired the Iran-Contra hearings of President Reagan's era.

But back home, the people of the Islands had long before heard of the battlefield courage of Inouye, who lost his right arm fighting in Eu-

rope with the legendary all-Nisei 442nd Regimental Combat Team during World War II.

Inouye, who rose from enlisted man to the rank of captain, was later awarded the Medal of Honor.

He came from the streets of McCully and McKinley High School to become majority leader in the Territorial House of Representatives, a U.S. Congressman, then an eight-term U.S. senator. He also was the first chairman of the Senate Select Committee on Intelligence, and has chaired the Indian Affairs Committee, which oversees the rights of Native



Hawaiians, and is a ranking member on the Commerce Committee and Rules Committee.

Political watchdog organizations regularly list Inouye as one of the big spenders when it comes to the billions of dollars in so-called "political earmarks" that Inouye regularly steers toward his Island state for everything from infrastructure to the environment to improving the lives of Native Hawaiians.

But back home, little grumbling can be heard about the man voters continue to send to Washington.

— Dan Nakaso

HENRY J. KAISER

Industrialist's vision created Hawai'i Kai community

TOM GILL

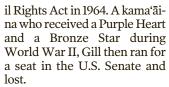
Idealist crafted 'Democratic revolution' foundation

Tom Gill was a U.S. congressman, Hawai'i's lieutenant governor and a labor attorney, but one principle fueled everything he did: Fairness. It was something he sought in every endeavor.

In the 1950s, as Hawai'i headed toward statehood, Gill led the progressive wing of the De-

mocratic party and helped bring about the so-called "Democratic revolution," which changed the balance of power in the Islands in 1954. It was Gill who wrote the party platform that year that drew Hawai'i residents into the Democratic party.

Gill was an idealist, at times impatient, who was elected to Congress for only a single term — 1962 to 1964 — but was instrumental in the passage of the U.S. Civ-



Gov. John Burns, often a Gill rival, then appointed the labor lawyer to the new Office of Economic Opportunity. Rela-

tions between the two powerful men soured, though, after Gill was elected lieutenant governor in 1966. Gill would run twice for governor, losing both times.

It was said, when Gill died in June 2009, that he was brash, abrupt and even arrogant. But throughout his life of public service, Gill was also an uncompromising champion of the people.

- Mike Gordon

GEORGE HERBIG

UH professor still making contributions to astronomy

Even among the 41 faculty at the University of Hawai'i's world-renowned Institute for Astronomy, emeritus professor George Herbig stands out.

"Our faculty is among the leaders in their field, but it's right to say that Dr. Herbig is in a class of his own," said Rolf Kudritzki, the institute's director. "You rarely find an example of a scientist like this. George is somebody who everyone here has the deepest respect for."

Don't bother trying to get Herbig himself to talk about anything but his work studying the physics of the formation of stars, including pioneering observations of young stellar objects.

"He's one of the most modest persons I have ever met," Kudritzki said. "He just wants to do his work."

Herbig, 89, has spent a career studying how young stellar objects formed off the interstellar gas between the stars and dust



clouds in the Milky Way. At least three celestial objects bear his name — Asteroid 11754 Herbig; Herbig Ae/Be stars; Herbig-Haro objects — "and probably many more," Kudritzki said.

Herbig came to UH in 1987 from Northern California's Lick Observatory and attained emeritus status at UH in September 2001.

Yet Herbig shows up at the institute every day and remains up to date in his field, publishing papers and doing research atop Mauna Kea on the Big Island.

"He is definitely still making contributions," Kudritzki said, "and everybody

here is very happy about that." — Dan Nakaso



When industrialist Henry J. Kaiser looked at the open space below Koko Crater in 1959, he saw something else besides 6,000 acres of coral, marsh and lava. He saw a resort community of 50,000 people, an integrated \$350 million master-planned development on par with a second city. Kaiser named it

Kaiser named Hawai'i Kai.

A small army of trucks, barges and bulldozers all of them painted pink,

Kaiser's official corporate color — swiftly began the transformation. He built homes at a pace Hawai'i had never seen, but Kaiser was not a man to wait for change.

Kaiser was 72 when he arrived in the Islands in 1954. When he couldn't get a room at a Waikīkī hotel, he built his own hotel. He spent the rest of his life carving out a new empire in Hawai'i.

Building Hawai'i Kai on the scale he described seemed impossible, but not to Kaiser, a rags-to-riches multimillionaire whose shipyards helped win World War II.



On the eve of statehood, Kaiser was viewed as a man determined to change expectations — to take a place lacking ideas and vision, as one Honolulu editorial writer said, and teach its people to dream.

Kaiser died in August 1967 at a home he built on the edge of the young state's newest suburb. Hawai'i Kai was still building at the time of his death, attracting middle and upper-class homebuyers who valued its close proximity to Honolulu. Kaiser's dream did not become a second city, but today it is home to more than 31,000 people.

— Mike Gordon

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50 WHO STEERED THE COURSE AFTER STATEHOOD



JACK HALL

Powerful union organizer shut down waterfront, 'brought industrial democracy' to Isles

When it came to labor relations with the was said that Hawai'i had mellowed in the years immediately after statehood.

Hall, whose best years as a blunt, bare-fisted organizer were behind him, was at the height of his power. He had made his International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union a respected institution. Lawmakers who had once loathed it now sought the union's political endorsement. And his close friend, John A. Burns, was governor.

Such labor peace was the product of years of hard-fought class struggle, bitter strikes and militant defiance of the status quo.

ILWU and its powerful boss, Jack Hall, it a union fight, but he was also an intelligent and skilled negotiator. He was always a man of controversy, but he also was a man of his word.

Hall started organizing workers in Hawai'i in 1935. He took them to the heights of solidarity. Under Hall, they waged a waterfront strike in 1949 that shut down the territory to the outside world. It was unlike anything Hawai'i had ever experienced.

The same could be said of Hall.

When he left Hawai'i for the West Coast in 1969 to become ILWU's vice president and director of organization, he was praised

Hall was never a man to back away from as someone whose contributions to Hawai'i were beyond measure.

An editorial stated that "more than any other man. Hall brought industrial democracy to the Islands as they moved from feudalism and paternalism to the sophisticated and broadly affluent society of today."

Hall died in January 1971 and his contributions were fondly recalled from every point on the political compass. A few days later, in a tribute felt across Hawai'i, 64,000 union men and women stopped work for 15 minutes.

- Mike Gordon

TONY HODGES

Life of the Land founder kept environment at the fore

Tony Hodges essenkick-started tially Hawai'i's modern-day environmental movement when he founded the environmental activist group Life of the Land and waged war with corporate developers.

Although his successes were mixed and his tactics often ridiculed, Hodges is nevertheless noteworthy for his place in Hawai'i's environmental history.

He challenged plans for the H-3 Freeway,

called it a "road to nowhere" and lost. He took on the military establishment and sued the Soviet Union.

Hodges later resigned from Life of the Land, the group he founded, calling it namby-pamby.

He ran twice for public office — once for U.S. Senate and once for governor. As

a long-shot candidate for governor in 1986, Hodges challenged his opponents, in-cluding Pat Saiki and Mufi Hannemann, to agree to candidate drug tests, saving public officials need to be seen as role models.

Few people could disagree with Hodges' overall goals for the Islands: A cleaner environment, better schools and a culture free of illicit drugs.

When he last appeared in the spot-

light, Hodges was in Silicon Valley in the early 1990s trying to find a big manufacturer for his TONY! keyboard, which was hinged between the "g" and "h" keys to allow the hands to rest in a more natural position.

— Dan Nakaso

GEORGE HELM

Fought to stop military's bombing on Kaho'olawe

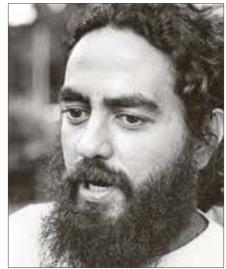
He was a gifted musician and falsetto, but George Helm is best remembered for his martyrdom as a leader of the movement to stop military bombing of Kaho'olawe.

The Moloka'i native felt a special connection to the land — Helm coined the phrase aloha 'āina, which is Hawaiian for love of the land — and he joined the first group of activists to make an illegal landing on Kaho'olawe on Jan. 4, 1976.

The visit triggered an activist movement among Hawaiians and their supporters. They formed Protect Kaho'olawe Ohana and engaged in numerous other landings, which got some of them jailed.

Helm was a spiritual and charismatic man who was an influential part of the movement. He was moved by what he experienced on Kaho'olawe and believed that peaceful civil disobedience, which included civilian occupation, would lead to the island's return. Helm was a skilled activist, too, dealing with the media while planning future landings. He appealed to lawmakers in Honolulu and Washington.

Helm would never live to see the day the military stopped bombing the island.



In early 1977, Helm and his cousin Kimo Mitchell disappeared during a visit to Kaho'olawe.

Emmett Aluli said the legacy of Helm, Mitchell and others linked to the Kaho'olawe Nine serves as an inspiration for younger generations.

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— Mike Gordon



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The family joined together and Kamesaburo rebuilt the factory and started over. In 1976 their hard work and determination was rewarded when the Uyehara family established their own factory on Akepo Lane in Kalihi where it still stands today.

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ALOHA

50 WHO STEERED THE COURSE AFTER STATEHOOD



DUKE KAHANAMOKU

Charismatic icon spread surfing and aloha around world before and after statehood

for any man that would be a monumental legacy. But Duke Kahanamoku — Olympic swimming gold medalist, charismatic beachboy and surfer — was something more than mortal. His name was, and remains, as magic to the world as Diamond Head.

Kahanamoku grew up on Kalia Beach in Waikīkī and became a four-time Olympian. His swimming prowess put Hawai'i on the sporting map. Between Olympics and after retiring from competition, he toured the world to give swimming exhibitions. During this time — from 1914 to the 1930s — he also popularized the Hawaiian sport of surf-

He was the father of modern surfing and ing with demonstrations in California, New Jersey, Australia and New Zealand.

His celebrity never faltered and when Hawai'i became a state, he was already its symbolic royal face for millions of people. Kahanamoku was charismatic, gentle and charming. And his zest for life was infectious.

He was sheriff of Honolulu from 1938 to 1960 and served as the city's unofficial greeter, welcoming dignitaries and celebrities on almost a daily basis. In 1961, after the sheriff's job was abolished, the city hired him officially as its greeter. He danced the hula with Britain's Queen Mother Elizabeth.

When President Kennedy visited, Kahanamoku was the first person he wanted to meet.

Kahanamoku died of a heart attack in 1968 at age 77.

At his funeral, entertainer Arthur Godfrey eulogized his good friend. He said Kahanamoku gave Hawai'i "a new dimension" and its "very first measure of international stature." Before Kahanamoku, much of what the world knew about the Islands lacked dignity. "He was the soul of dignity," the entertainer said.

- Mike Gordon

GEORGE KANAHELE

Restored 'Hawaiianness' to Waikīkī and founded the Native Hawaiian Tourism and Hospitality Association

Hawai'i's conflicting values and was the more than 140 proposals for improving the driving force in a movement to restore a sense of "Hawaiianness" to Waikīkī.

Kanahele's ideas weren't always accepted as he argued that Hawaiians are natural hosts who must embrace the reality of tourism and take an active role in shaping it to the advantage of their community.

Waikīkī was a natural laboratory for his ideas. In a 1994 report, "Restoring Hawai-

George Kanahele worked to reconcile ianness to Waikīkī," Kanahele outlined area in ways that both locals and tourists could embrace. Included in his proposal was the creation of the Waikiki Historic Trail.

> He founded the Native Hawaiian Tourism and Hospitality Association, and helped corporate clients integrate Hawaiian values into their management and customer-relations practices.



In 1995, Kanahele instituted a program withbring choral directors to teach Hawaiian music to the staff. Kanahele's Hawaiian Music Foundation paid for the program for two years. But

when it came time for the hotels to start picking up the cost, all but one eventually

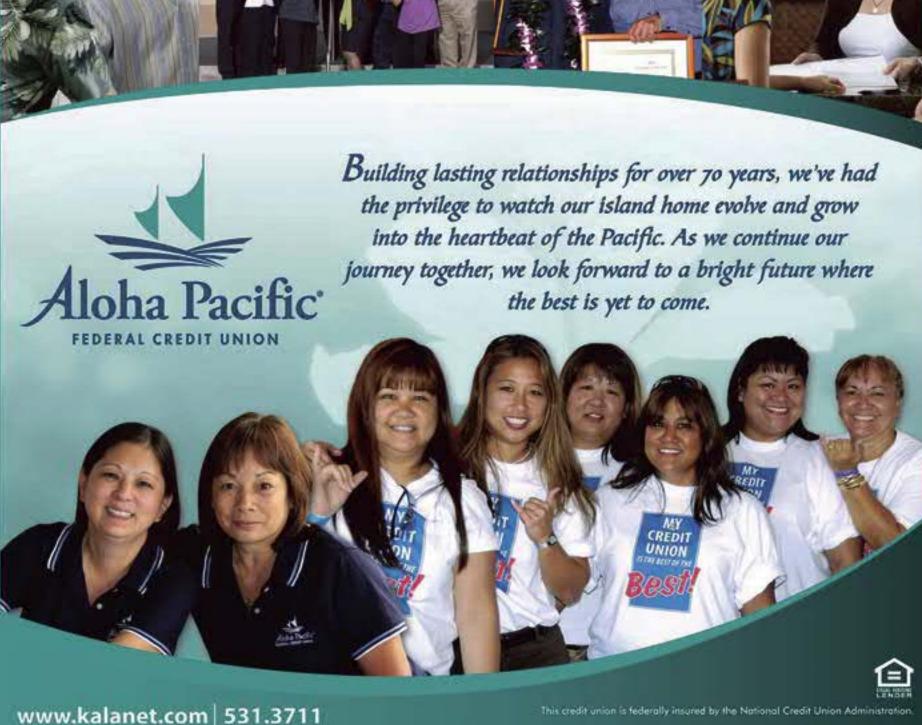
dropped the program.

Kanahele was born in 1930 and educatin Waikiki hotels to ed at Kamehameha Schools, Brigham Young University and Cornell University, which helped Kanahele reconcile his Mormon faith with Hawaiian spirituality.

Kanahele had begun to spread his work to Guam when he died in 2000 during a seminar on Guam.

- Dan Nakaso





50 WHO STEERED THE COURSE AFTER STATEHOOD



ISRAEL 'IZ' KAMAKAWIWO'OLE

Beloved entertainer continues to generate new fans with his sweet, melodic voice

dah Iz" Kamakawiwo'ole became one of ballot, favorite entertainer of the year. only five people to lie in state in the rotunda of the state Capitol.

In an island state filled with beloved entertainers, Kamakawiwo'ole was perhaps Hawai'i's most favorite musician at the age of 38.

More than 5,000 people streamed through the rotunda to pay their respects. nal Makaha Sons of Ni'ihau, and later the About 10,000 friends and fans later gathered at Mākua Beach for his funeral.

His "N Dis Life" CD won Kamakawiwoʻole four Nā Hōkū Hanohano awards in 1997, for album of the year, male vocalist of ant of a man with a sweet falsetto voice conthe year, island contemporary album and tinues to touch fans with songs steeped in

After his death in June 1997, Israel "Brud- graphics; he also was named, by popular Hawaiian tradition, cultural hardship and

Kamakawiwo'ole, who struggled with obesity since childhood, watched the live TV coverage of the Nā Hōkū awards from his hospital bed, connected to life-support equipment. He later died of respiratory failure.

He had been the focal point of the origi-Makaha Sons. But artistic and philosophical differences with the band led Kamakawiwo'ole to turn solo in 1993.

More than a decade after his death, the gi-

revival and compassion.

His medley of "Over The Rainbow/What A Wonderful World" - with its improvised lyrics and chord changes — continues to generate new fans through movies, television shows and commercials.

It's fair to say that many of the people more recently touched by Kamakawiwo'ole's music don't know the story behind the morbidly obese singer-songwriter from Mākaha who wrestled with drug addiction and financial problems and later in life urged young people to stay away from gangs and drugs.

- Dan Nakaso

HAL 'AKU HEAD' LEW

Radio personality kept audience wondering what's next

Hal "Aku Head" Lewis developed as much controversy as he did fans as one of the highest paid radio personalities in the world.

He woke up his Island audience with oldies music, jokes and political opinion for 17 years on the radio station now known as KSSK.

Born Herschel Hohenstein, "Aku Head" was a professional violinist before he began working in Island radio and made a name for himself as a disc jockey years later at the Hilo Hattie show at KPOA. At the height of his popularity in the late 1960s — when his station still held its original call sign of KGMB - Lewis com-

manded 20 percent of O'ahu's morning radio from across the Islands — and Aku appreciataudience. Estimates of his peak annual pay ranged up to \$500,000.

Lewis' comments resulted in lawsuits and on-air apologies, but the off-beat deejay never relented. Just before his death in 1983 from lung cancer, Lewis publicized and "covered" an April 1 parade featuring "Magnum P.I." Tom

Selleck and other notables that turned out to be an April Fool's Day joke, to the frustration of the several thousand fans who came out to watch.

The name "Aku Head" may have stemmed from the call of an angry listener, who asked to speak to the disc jockey with the large nose. She called him an "aku-head," comparing his profile to that of the tuna fish called aku in Hawaiian. The deejay took to the name immediately and thereafter hated being referred to as Hal Lewis.

As controversial and politically incorrect as Aku Head's radio program was, it drew listeners

ed them to the end.

In a statement he prepared and was read on the air after his death, Aku Head said: "Folks, I wish there was some way I could make you know how much I have loved you all through the years."

— Dan Nakaso

DITH KANAKA'OLE

Students were Hawaiiana instructor's legacy

Edith Kanaka'ole wrote the history of the Hawaiian renaissance in her native tongue.

She was born on the Big Island, and Hawaiian was her first language. Throughout her life, Kanaka'ole's well-spoken English was sprinkled with Hawaiian words, for that was the way she

thought. Kanaka'ole lived in Hilo and was a longtime Hawaiiana instructor at the University of Hawai'i-Hilo. For much of her life, she also taught hula, which she learned from her mother, and was well-versed in the uses of native plants and the legends, chants and stories of the Islands.

An authority on the language and culture of her people, she was an active participant during its 1970s revival. She served as a bridge for students who wanted to rescue aspects of Hawaiiana that were almost lost. When she died in 1979, her many students were said to be her legacy.

One of her specialties was the system of 'ohana, or family, in Hawaiian life. She was always eager to share what her family had taught about 'ohana.

Keeping traditions alive required use, Kanaka'ole once said. She lived and practiced what she taught.

"We need to take our traditions off the shelf and put them into practical use," she said. "One cannot say we have learned until we've done that."







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50 WHO STEERED THE COURSE AFTER STATEHOOD



AH QUON MCELRATH

Tireless advocate for labor unity and social justice; served on UH Board of Regents

Ah Quon McElrath dedicated her life to worker. She counseled members on sub- praised her devotion to "militant, multiculthe rights of working people. She was a tireless defender of the underdog whose efforts shaped the history of labor and social justice across the state.

She was a key organizer for the International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union in Hawai'i during the 1940s and for several decades — and well past her official retirement in 1981 — McElrath stood as one of labor's most forceful voices.

stance abuse, mental health and other social tural, democratic unionism in Hawai'i" and problems. McElrath had a hand in legislative protection for the state's agricultural workers, low-cost community housing, improved public education and disability insurance.

Impressed by her drive, then-Gov. Ben Cayetano appointed McElrath to the University of Hawai'i Board of Regents in 1995. She served on the board for eight years.

The ILWU in 2003 said few of its mem-In 1954, she became the ILWU's first social bers had given as much as McElrath. It

said her efforts had created a foundation for strong labor unity.

McElrath was born in Iwilei, one of seven children in a poor immigrant Chinese family. She got her first job at 13. When McElrath died in December 2008 at the age of 92, the union described her not only as its moral compass, but its conscience.

Mike Gordon

PATSY MINK

Generations of women have congresswoman to thank for opportunities in the classroom and on the playing field

At her funeral in 2002, attended by some of the 1964 — to win national office. nation's most powerful leaders, Patsy Mink was called a guardian angel for the hopes and dreams of little girls. It was an epitaph to savor.

A devoted public servant for much of her adult life — Mink spent 24 years in Congress — she fought prejudice of all stripes. It was said that if Americans had forgotten the kind of discrimination Mink experienced firsthand, it was because she had dedicated her life to removing it.

Her personal resume was a list of firsts: First Asian-American woman admitted to the Hawai'i bar; first Asian-American woman elected to the Legislature; and the first woman of color — in

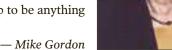
Her greatest calling was the rights of women and Mink became one of the feminist movement's greatest champions. But even with all that, her legacy was shaped by a single piece of federal legislation she co-authored. Through Title IX, Mink leveled the playing field for generations of women.

Title IX, the Women's Educational Equity Act, required equal support for men and women in academics and athletics at any institution receiving federal money. Signed into law in 1972, it gave rise to a new world of possibility for women. Before Title IX, the primary physical activity

for girls was cheerleading. Only 1 in 27 girls were involved in sports. Few female college athletes received scholarships. Title IX triggered a boom and now women have more opportunities, from high school sports to the Olympics.

But the gender equity Mink envisioned through Title IX was also meant to get more women into college classrooms. It's hard to believe, but until the 1970s, many colleges and universities refused to admit women.

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- N. Horio

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what hard work is, by simply setting an Outstanding Example of it! ...my parents passed away at 85 and 97 years of age and I have Developed Enormous Patience and Compassion for the elderly person while caring for them along with other family members. Thank you, Mom and Dad....I WILL ALWAYS LOVE YOU, Ruthie :)

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50 WHO STEERED THE COURSE AFTER STATEHOOD

TOM MOFFATT

Radio DJ/promoter brought big stars to the Isles

Tom Moffatt started as a deejay at K-POI radio, and in the five decades that followed, brought some of the biggest acts to the Islands, creating countless memories for generations of Island music and entertainment fans.

Moffatt left his home in South Lyon, Mich., for the University of Hawai'i, with dreams of getting a job in radio. He moved to promoting musical acts

and was the emcee-presenter of the "Show of Stars" at the old Civic Auditorium that featured performers such as Connie Francis, The Everly Brothers, Fabian, Frankie Avalon, Johnny Crawford, Dion and the Belmonts and Chubby Checker — all for a ticket price of under \$1.

He hosted a local teen show on



KHVH (now KITV) that came on right after Dick Clark's "American Bandstand." And he could be heard on radio promotions such as a donkey derby or a bowl-a-thon.

Moffatt helped bring rock and roll to the Islands and booked concerts ranging from the Beach Boys to the Rolling Stones and Janet Jackson. He became friends with the likes of Jimmy

Buffett and Elvis Presley's manager, Col. Tom Parker, which resulted in Hawai'i performances by Presley.

Some of his longevity and his lasting relationships come from sealing deals simply with a handshake, Moffatt said in a 2006 Advertiser interview. "I still do," he said.

— Dan Nakaso

VLADIMIR OSSIPOFF

Prolific architect defined Honolulu's kama'āina style

It was said in the days right after his death in 1998 that Hawai'i's sense of place owed a debt to outspoken architect Vladimir Ossipoff.

With their characteristic wide eaves, breezy spaces and sophisticated use of local materials and styles, his designs could only come from one place — Hawai'i, where he had designed more than 1,000 homes and public buildings.

Among local architects, Ossipoff's designs were known as

the kama'āina style. His many public buildings — they include the Pacific Club, the Outrigger Canoe Club, the IBM Building and the Honolulu International Airport lobby and concourse — were admired for the way they blended nature and inner space.

An Ossipoff home possessed strong horizontal roof lines, deep overhangs, dark wood and native stone. They were lowslung and featured large lānais. Born in Russia in 1907 and raised in Tokyo, Ossipoff arrived in Honolulu during the Great Depression.

His architecture spanned six decades. As the suburbs grew eastward after World War II and into the enormous economic boom brought by statehood, Ossipoff designed homes in Wai'alae, Kāhala and 'Āina Haina.

But as early as 1964, the architect spoke out in a "war on

ugliness," criticizing the construction of look-a-like homes. He once said air conditioning was "the root of all evil" and that Wai'alae and Kāhala had started out well only to be caught up in "fake grand" as residents built ostentatious homes to impress their neighbors.

Ossipoff was the dean of Honolulu architects.

— Mike Gordon

As the State of Hawaii reaches its 50th Anniversary of Statehood, Hawaii's professional engineers are proud of their contributions in making Hawaii a special place to live. Many modern projects require the input of a wide range of engineers for a successful outcome. The civil, cost, electrical and electronic, environmental, fire prevention, mechanical, military, power, structural, and transportation engineers, and land surveyors are just some of the engineering disciplines practicing in Hawaii that have worked together to bring about many of life's luxuries we take for granted. From the time we awaken until we go to sleep, we are constantly making use the engineers' works. The homes we live in, the buildings we work in, the vehicles we ride in and the roads they travel on, the utilities we use, the communications we use, are all made possible due to the work of the professional engineer.





Professional engineers helped shape Hawaii to what it is today and look forward to shaping the next 50 years.



ROBERT PFEIFFER

A&B executive transformed Matson

He may have been the only corporate chairman of his time who could hula and guide his business through a \$400 million capital improvement program. But Robert J. Pfeiffer, who led Alexander & Baldwin and its subsidiary, Matson Navigation Co., for nearly 38 years, was an original.

The Hawaiian word imua, or "go forward," was his personal motto.



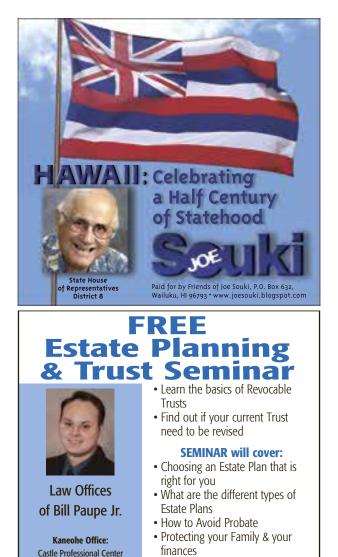
A descendant of eight generations of seamen, Pfeiffer spent his early childhood on the Big Island, where he learned to speak Hawaiian, play the 'ukulele and dance hula. He started his maritime career in Honolulu, working on tugs at age 12.

Pfeiffer joined Matson in 1956 and started his rise to the top. In 1973 he was named president of Matson Navigation Co. and directed an improvement campaign. Pfeiffer became president of A&B in 1979.

As a Matson executive, he took over a fleet of aging, warweary cargo ships beset with rising labor costs. He pioneered the shipping container revolution, a new method of handling cargo that sped up loading and unloading. He also worked with — and earned the respect of — powerful labor boss Harry Bridges, president of the International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union.

Pfeiffer, known for his loud, oversized aloha shirts, retired in 1999. He was remembered as a corporate leader who represented a different era. Pfeiffer was hands-on, and if he had a question he would walk down the hallway to find the person who could answer it.





OUTDOOR CIRCLE

Group that got billboards banned still involved in visual, preservation issues

The Outdoor Circle is best known for getting the Territorial Legislature in 1926 to rid the Islands of billboards.

It was a group founded by the wives of Hawai'i's rich, Republican oligarchy of the time. But today — nearly a century after its founding in 1912 — The Outdoor Circle continues to reinvent itself with diverse, new

members and different tactics.

"The organization knew on some level that to survive and attract new people, this is the direction they needed to take," Mary Steiner, chief executive of the nonprofit group, said in a 2005 Advertiser interview. "We're very well aware of the Outdoor Circhain themselves to trees — women who were married to wealthy, prominent men in the state."

The Outdoor Circle continues to be feared by Hawai'i developers and advertisers. But the group has learned to take a more conciliatory approach and

works to get involved early rather than force its issues into court battles - an approach that has won the respect of many of the organizations it deals with, including Hawai'i utility companies, the U.S. military and powerful, private developers.

Today, funded primarily by donacle's reputation: Little old haole ladies tions and with 12 branches on O'ahu,

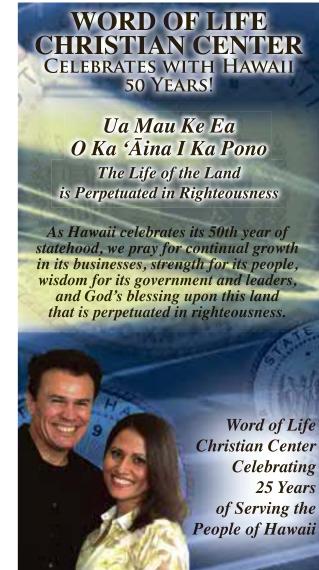
in tennis sneakers who Kaua'i, Maui and the Big Island, The Outdoor Circle focuses on issues such as preserving trees, landscaping and open space as construction continues in the Islands; burying overhead utility lines; encouraging recycling; keeping the skies free of aerial advertising; and a new concern: roaming trucks that can bear as many

as 12 revolving ads. In July, The Outdoor Circle objected to an O'ahu visit by the Oscar Mayer Wienermobile, saying it violated a 2006 law that prohibits driving or parking a vehicle for the sole purpose of advertising.

Oscar Mayer responded that it did nothing wrong and had the proper permits - but declined to say whether it would continue to visit the Islands with its Wienermobile over the objections of The Outdoor Circle.

- Dan Nakaso





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50 WHO STEERED THE COURSE AFTER STATEHOOD

WILLIAM PATTERSON

United Airlines chief transformed travel to Hawai'i

He was 5 feet 4 and got his first job at age 15 as an office boy with Wells Fargo Bank, earning \$25 a month.

But Waipahu-born William A. "Pat" Patterson rose to become the first president of United Airlines at the young age of 34 and turned it into America's biggest air carrier at a time when Hawai'i entered the jet age, opening up the Islands to a new generation of visitors.

Over the 37 years that Patterson ran United, he

was credited with improving safety standards, introducing the concept of flight attendants, hot meal service and promoting the transition to jet engines.

Patterson was born in 1899, the son of the overseer of a Waipahu sugar plantation who died when Patterson was only 8. He was then sent to Honolulu Military Academy but ran away at the age of 14 to join his mother on the Mainland.

He loved to tell the story of his start in the airline industry in 1926 in San Francisco as an assistant to a Wells Fargo



bank vice president:

While his boss was at lunch between noon and 1:30 p.m., Patterson had the authority to make loans and approved what was considered a risky loan of \$15,000 to Pacific Air Transport, which was pioneering a Los Angeles-San Francisco-Seattle route.

Patterson was reprimanded for his audacity but was nevertheless put in charge of the account and became an authority on the airline industry.

In 1929 he advised Pacific Air Transport to sell out to Boeing and was asked to join the company in

Seattle. By the time Boeing Air Transport merged with three other companies to form United Airlines, Patterson was named general manager, and three years later took over as its president.

It was that kind of business instinct that enabled Patterson to play a big role in attracting thousands of new visitors to Hawai'i.

— Dan Nakaso

BILL PATY

Serving as chairman of '78 ConCon part of eventful career

Bill Paty has had a remarkable life and career:

• Army captain who parachuted on D-Day and was captured by Germans and held as a POW.

• Former plantation manager, CEO and president of Waialua Sugar Co.

Former chairman of the state Board of Land and Natural Resources.
Trustee for the Robinson

Estate. • Civilian aide emeritus for the military in

the Pacific — among several other positions.

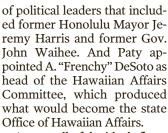
But Hawai'i history may record Paty's greatest achievement as his role as chairman of the 1978 Constitutional Convention, or ConCon.

It was the post-Watergate era and the 1978 ConCon would become known as the "people's convention" that included only three sitting and two former elected officials among the 102 delegates.

The usual cast of pols was replaced in the steamy atmosphere of the old Downtown federal building by rising newcomers filled with ideas and ambition.

Somehow, Paty emerged as the compromise candidate to lead the convention.

The convention spawned a new generation



Among all of the ideals floating around the convention, the Paty-led ConCon ended up passing 34 Constitutional amendments that changed the

direction of the Islands, such as constitutional protections for Hawaiian cultural practices and a declaration that Hawaiian would be an official language of the Islands.

Unions that had worried about losing gains made by the previous 1968 ConCon ended up satisfied.

And there were lots of reasons for everyday folks to celebrate the work of the delegates, too, including the creation of a statewide water commission and protections for the ocean and for agricultural land.

In the decades since, Paty has been honored repeatedly for his work and celebrated for his life. But political historians may look back to 1978 as Paty's proudest achievement.

— Dan Nakaso



WILLIAM QUINN

Was state's first elected governor

William Francis "Bill" Quinn was not the kind of Republican the people of Hawari were used to seeing in the Islands when he became the state's first elected governor in 1959. He was a newcomer, a malahini attorney who had arrived a dozen years earlier and rose quickly on the local Republican scene. A New York native and Harvard Law School graduate — and a perfect tenor, who learned to play the 'ukulele — the affable Quinn arrived in Hawai'i in 1947. By the mid-1950s, he was testifying in favor of statehood before Congress. Quinn was appointed territorial governor in 1957 by President Dwight D. Eisenhower and in July 1959 he was elected outright. Quinn wound up on the cover of Time magazine, a pink lei draped around his blue suit and tie. Much of Hawai'i's modern history has celebrated the achievements of the Democratic party, which came to power only a few years before statehood. But a lot of what they were able to accomplish was built on a platform put in place by Quinn. Quinn threw himself into the enormous task of building a state government virtually from scratch. He had to restructure a territorial government into a streamlined system that remains largely in place today. More than 100 bureaus and agencies had to be reorganized into 20 state departments. He would come think of himself as a liberal Republican, but he lost his bid for reelection in 1962. Quinn, who died in 2006, never held elective office again.



ii to Become 50th State

— Mike Gordon

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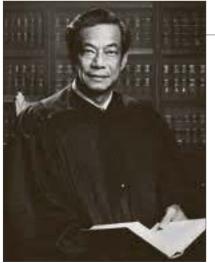
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50 WHO STEERED THE COURSE AFTER STATEHOOD



WILLIAM S. RICHARDSON

Chief justice's rulings expanded access to Hawai'i's beaches and water to all people

else. But beachgoers owe a debt of gratitude to William S. Richardson, the former chief justice of the Hawai'i Supreme Court whose rulings in the 1960s and '70s sided with a traditional Hawaiian philosophy that beaches and water belonged to everyone.

The Richardson court declared surface waters belonged to the public, expanded

beaches has been such an accepted right for property. It even ruled that new land creso long that it's hard to imagine anything ated by lava flows belonged to the state and not the nearest property owner.

Richardson, who was part Hawaiian, believed that western concepts of exclusivity were not entirely applicable in Hawai'i. During the Hawaiian monarchy, beaches and water belonged to the people.

Richardson, the namesake for the University of Hawai'i's law school in Mānoa, the public's access to beaches and recog- was chief justice from 1966 to 1982. He had

Unfettered public access to Hawai'i's nized ancient Hawaiian practices on private been a part of Hawai'i's blossoming Democratic party when it came to power in 1954 and was elected lieutenant governor under Gov. John Burns in 1962.

> But his landmark rulings on access had roots in Richardson's youth. To get to Waikīkī Beach as a boy, he often had to walk around the glamorous hotel guests at The Royal Hawaiian, where security would chase him away from its private beach.

> > - Mike Gordon



REV. ABRAHAM AKAKA

From Kawaiaha'o Church pulpit, his message was love

There was a time in the life of the Rev. the force of a Billy Graham." Abraham Akaka when he was the most visible of Hawai'i's people. He was the face of aloha in the modern world.

From his pulpit at Kawaiaha'o Church, where he led the congregation for 28 years, Akaka was a strong and often-heard voice for civil rights. He believed that Hawai'i had much to teach the world about diversity, respect, tolerance and love.

That message was the mission of his life.

Akaka was the shepherd of his people, their kahu. He often said that people were like the strings of an 'ukulele and that they must be tuned to God so that their lives could create a beautiful sound.

Ever the gentle pastor, Akaka could nonetheless stir listeners with sermons that even left him trembling. He preached with fiair and numility. Newsweek once said he had the "charm of a beachboy and

It was said that he greeted everyone like a best friend — as an equal.

Akaka drew presidents and paupers to his church, was friends with Dr. Martin Luther King Jr., carried Duke Kahanamoku's ashes to the sea, and once rang his church bells to protest appointment of a non-Hawaiian to the Bishop Estate board of trustees.

He died in 1997 at the age of 80.

In a special statehood sermon, Akaka sought to ease fears among some that statehood would open the door to economic greed. He told them to have courage: "The fears Hawai'i may have are to be met by men and women who are living witnesses of what we really are in Hawai'i, of the spirit of aloha, men and women who can help unlock the doors to the future by the guidance and grace of God

BOB SEVEY

TV anchor mentored generation of Isle journalists

Bob Sevey was a Minnesota-born, Iowaraised, 1950s-era radio man who for two decades was known as the Walter Cronkite of Hawai'i television.

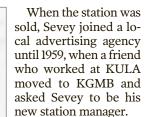
February at the age of 81, was regarded as a gruffbut-fair television anchor and news director for what was then the news broadcast of its day at

He mentored a generation of journalists and reluctantly hired women in his newsroom, but became a trusted friend

Sevey took a circuitous route to the top of Island television.

He got his first radio gigs in Iowa and Southern California, worked as a production assistant for CBS television in Los Angeles and then as an announcer/director for a TV station in Phoenix.

He followed his Phoenix program director to Hawai'i to help launch a new television station - KULA, which became KHVH and then KITV.



Within a year, KGMB also was sold and Sevev and other executives were fired in 1961.

Sevey bounced between various jobs with the Hawai'i Visitors Bureau and KHVH radio

until he was asked to fill in for the anchorman at KHVH-TV. That led to Sevey's appointment as permanent anchor and eventually the station's news director.

He left the station in December 1965 and joined another local advertising agency. In the meantime, KGMB was purchased by a little-known entrepreneur named Cec Heftel, who kept approaching Sevey to join the station as its new anchor and news director.

Sevey eventually gave in and joined Channel 9 on July 1, 1966.

— Dan Nakaso



Sevey, who died in

highest-rated KGMB.

to them in the years that followed.

Mike Gordon

MARY PUKU

Her books championed Hawaiian culture, language

If not for Mary Kawena Pukui, the Hawaiian cultural renaissance of the 1970s might have faltered. When she recognized that the Hawaiian language was being lost, she became the savior of her culture.

Pukui co-authored "Place Names of Hawaii" and the "Hawaiian Dictionary" with linguist Samuel Elbert. The dictionary, revised several times since it was first published in 1957,

is at the heart of the Hawaiian language revival.

Pukui grew up on the Big Island in the early 20th century in a home where her mother spoke Hawaiian and her father spoke English. That got her into trouble as a young woman attending the Kawaiahao



Seminary: She was punished for speaking Hawaiian.

But after her parents pulled her from the school, a neighbor encouraged her to collect the stories, chants and sayings of her culture.

She joined the Bishop Museum staff in 1937 and devoted 25 years to preserving Hawaiian culture. Pukui composed more than 150 songs and chants and was the co-author, editor or

translator on more than 50 books.

By the time of her death in 1986, Pukui was an internationally recognized authority on Hawaiian life, literature and language. In 1981, she was nominated for the Nobel Prize in Literature.

— Mike Gordon

ALLAN F. SAUNDERS

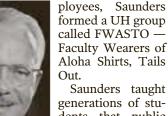
Teacher for 20 years at UH known to organize, inspire

Allan F. Saunders served from 1945 to 1965 at the University of Hawai'i as a political science professor and dean of the College of Arts and Sciences, counting future U.S. Rep. Patsy Mink and future U.S. Sen. Daniel Inouye among his students.

In 1946, Saunders helped write the Democratic Party platform. He also was the first male member of the League of Women Voters in Hawai'i. Island residents continue to benefit from Saunders' work founding the Hawai'i chapter of the American Civil Liberties Union in 1965.

Another of Saunders' organizational efforts was far less regarded.

In response to a 1953 order by the governor banning aloha shirts by state em-



formed a UH group called FWASTO -Faculty Wearers of Aloha Shirts, Tails Saunders taught

generations of students that public service is a high calling and inspired them with ideals of

civil liberty and social justice as they went on to shape the direction of Hawai'i's future.

He died in 1989 at the age of 91.

- Dan Nakaso

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50 WHO STEERED THE COURSE AFTER STATEHOOD

JAMES SWEENEY

Served as the first bishop of the Diocese of Honolulu

Father James Sweeney was named the first bishop of the Diocese of Honolulu in 1941 and went on to contribute to the World War II effort, the Catholic school system, Island parishes and charity organizations during the first 26 years of the newly established diocese.

The France-based Congregation of the Sacred Hearts sent the first Catholic missionaries to Hawai'i in 1827. Until Sweeney's appointment as bishop and the establishment of the Diocese of Honolulu in 1941, the time from 1827 to 1940 is considered the "mission period" in Hawai'i's Catholic Church history.

Seven months after Sweeney's appointment, the Japanese bombed Pearl Harbor and Sweeney organized religious and medical services during a time of war.

He established a prayer crusade among



the diocese's children, assigning each child a serviceman to pray for. He confirmed about 400 troops, visited hospitals and expanded St. Francis Hospital's medical facilities for civilians.

Sweeney also expanded Catholic education in Honolulu. When he was appointed bishop,

there were 19 established Catholic schools. By 1966, there were 30 Catholic elementary schools, 10 high schools and two seminaries.

Sweeney created 23 new parishes on six islands. He reorganized Catholic Charities two years after his appointment, and revamped it again five years later.

Sweeney also was one of two Honolulu bishops to take part in the Ecumenical Council of Vatican II in 1962.

— Dan Nakaso

DR. GEORGE F. STRAUB

Clinic founder and musician also hand-crafted violins

Dr. George F. Straub immigrated from Germany to Honolulu in 1907, built a 15-room, twostory home at Miller and South Beretania streets and then founded The Clinic in the first floor of his house.

The Clinic that Straub began in 1920 became the first group

medical practice in the Islands. His for- lins. mer colleagues later renamed their practice Straub Clinic in his honor.

Straub retired from the partnership in 1933 and his partners sold the house to the Social Service Bureau, which took over care of the sick "and troubled" of the day.

When World War II broke out, Straub - a surgeon — responded to the need for doctors and returned to the practice that bore his name, as an employee.

After he retired at the end of the war for the second time, Straub — who played cello with the Honolulu Symphony -



turned his passion to hand-crafting violins. He often visited with Queen Lili'uokalani and dedicated a violin to her, which included a label that carried the first notes of "Aloha 'Oe," the song that the queen dedicated to her people.

Albert Einstein owned and played another of Straub's vio-

Upon his death in 1966 at the age of 87, Straub dedicated the bulk of his \$1 million estate to various organizations such as the Honolulu Symphony Society — with the rest dedicated to medical research and hospital care for the poor.

Some of the eight violins that Straub bequeathed to the Junior Guild for the Honolulu Symphony ended up in the hands of young musicians at the Hawai'i School for the Deaf and Blind.

— Dan Nakaso



ROY C. KELLEY

Hotelier knew budget travelers would be boon to Isles

In the decade before statehood, guests at Roy C. Kelley's Islander Hotel were quite familiar with low room rates.

Hawai'i had few hotels at the time and all of them featured luxury accommodations, but Kelley charged \$7 a night. He saw the future in the masses and helped change the young state with his vision.

Tourism was in the process of becoming a major industry. When jet travel began in 1959, he filled Waikīkī with budget travelers lured by cheap rates.

Kelley was best known for his Outrigger hotels, and he made headlines when he acquired the site for the main Outrigger in 1963. He was able to snag a 47-year lease on the prized beachfront property as well as leases on three other nearby properties, which all became Outrigger hotels. Kelley reshaped the Waikiki skyline. At



one point, he owned 30 hotels in Hawai'i. An architect from California. Kellev said he saw nothing unattractive about row upon row of buildings "marching to the sea." Planners often did not share his philos-

ophy, saying Kelley lacked aesthetics. More than once, he was blamed for turning Waikīkī into a concrete jungle.

During the 1970s, tourists flocked to Kelley's hotels when he offered five nights and a plane ticket for \$499. Making tourism affordable had a lot to do with the state's double-digit growth in those early years, with visitor counts peaking above 7 million.

– Mike Gordon

MATSUO TAKABUKI

Trustee turned around finances at Bishop Estate

During his 21 years at the then-Bishop Estate, Matsuo "Matsy" Takabuki was the estate's most reviled trustee. He also be-

Such was the lot of a non-Hawaiian, Japanese-American trustee who was credited with being the financial genius during two decades at the estate, until his retirement in 1993.

Takabuki's selection by the state Supreme Court in 1971 led Native Hawaiians to march in protest. Others said it simply smacked of old-time, political cronyism.

Takabuki ended up winning many supporters in the years that followed by turning around the finances of the estate. But he could never shake his image as a crony.

Takabuki served in the famed 442nd Regimental Combat Team during World War II and came back home in 1949 with



a law degree. He became part of the Democratic political revolution led by Gov. John A. Burns that included future U.S. senators Daniel K. Inouye and Spark Matsunaga and future Supreme Court

Chief Justice William S. Richardson. Before his selection as a Bishop Estate

trustee, Takabuki served eight two-year terms as a member of the Board of Supervisors, the forerunner to the City Council.

But it was Takabuki's selection to the Bishop Estate that helped lead the Supreme Court to decide in 1997 that it would no longer be involved with selecting trustees to run the estate, Hawai'i's largest private landowner and one of its most influential institutions.

— Dan Nakaso



came one of its most beloved.

of Hawai`i Statehood

Throughout history, women of every ethnic and social background have quietly driven growth and progress in the state of Hawaii. These women have played and their daughters continue to play critical roles in every positive aspect of the life of our state and nation. Through the fifty years of Hawaii's statehood their efforts have been central both inside and outside of the home. It is through their tireless efforts at weaving a fabric of social justice that our state has moved closer to its ideals. Women have served as strong leaders, not only in securing their own rights and equal opportunity, but also in every major progressive social movement, including Industrial Labor and the Civil Rights movements

The Hawaii State Commission on the Status of Women takes this opportunity to acknowledge and celebrate the courage, determination and steadfastness of the Women of Hawaii. It is with a sense of great privilege that we remember the many contributions of women in the state. Congratulations to the State of Hawaii supported by the determined extraordinary women leader of the Commission on the Status of Women:

Chairwomen and year elected to office:

Mary Ellen Swanton,	P 1 2 1 1	Teri M. McGraw	(1986)
First Commission Chair	(1964)	Joan L. Husted	(1987)
Bessie Y.T. Myers	(1971)	La-Li Hing	(1988-1990)
Ruth lams	(1972)	Holly Chun-Ming	(1991)
Margaret Ushijima	(1973-1975; 1978)	Iris Ikeda Catalani	(1992-1993)
Elaine Taira	(1976) (Kauai)	Allicyn Hikida Tasaka	(1994-1996)
Priscilla Hayashi	(1977)	Naomi Fujimoto	(1997)
Josephine Bucaneg	(1979-1980)	Leslie Wilkins	(1998-2002)
Lois Andrews	(1981-1982) (Maui)	Faye Watanabe Kurre	n (2003-2005)
Teresita U. Okihara	(1983)	Margaret Masunaga	(2005-2007)(Big Island)
Lois J. Evora	(1984-1985)	Carol Philips	(2007-present)
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0 Ka Ikaika 0 Nā Wāhine Ke Kū Like Kākou The Strength of Women is in Our Unity

50 WHO STEERED THE COURSE AFTER STATEHOOD

NAINOA THOMPSON

Launched renaissance of Hawaiian seafaring culture

Nainoa Thompson spent months staring at the artificial night sky inside the Bishop Museum Planetarium, figuring out how an ancient people used the stars, wind and sea to guide them from Tahiti to an archipelago now known as the Hawaiian Islands.

Thompson's work to devel-

or noninstrument navigation — revealed the sophisticated skills of the ancient Hawaiian voyagers and helped lead a renaissance of Hawaiian culture and pride that today continues to inspire a generation of children.

In a Honolulu Advertiser poll of Hawaiian households in 2000, Thompson was considered the most well-regarded Hawaiian public figure, with 78 percent of those polled giving him a favorable rating.

Thompson, a former University of Hawai'i regent, is a Kamehameha



Schools trustee and head of the Polynesian Voyaging Society. He is planning a worldwide voyage for the society's Hokule'a canoe, which will be crewed mainly by the next generation of wayfarers.

The four-year voyage will begin in 2012 and take Hokule'a across 31,000 nautical miles

and to 40 countries. It will be the last major voyage for Thompson, who plans to turn over the Polynesian Voyaging Society to someone younger.

At the same time, Thompson is working on a separate goal to restore his boyhood fishing spot, Maunalua Bay.

"That bay becomes a metaphor for healthy life on the Earth," Thompson said in a March interview with The Advertiser. "The ocean is only a mirror of the well-being of the land. What happens in the ocean comes from the land. What we do on the land, we do to the sea."

– Dan Nakaso

DAVID K. TRASK

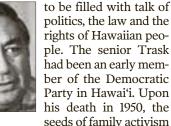
Democrats would gather at his home to talk politics

Over the years, the sprawling Kane'ohe home of David K. Trask Sr. had become the unofficial meeting hall and lū'au grounds for Democrats to gather from around the Islands.

Trask served as sheriff of Honolulu from 1923 through 1926 and went on to hold various party and patronage positions through the years that Mayor Johnny Wilson ran City Hall, such as chairman of the civil service commission and police commission.

"That's why, when Johnny Wilson was sworn in, his real ceremony was down at my grandfather's home in Kane'ohe," Trask's granddaughter — lawyer and Hawaiian sovereignty activist — Mililani Trask said in a 1990 interview.

The Trask family home always seemed



politics, the law and the rights of Hawaiian people. The senior Trask had been an early member of the Democratic Party in Hawai'i. Upon his death in 1950, the

seeds of family activism and politics had been well-planted.

His son, David K. Trask Jr., became the leader of the Hawai'i Government Employees Association and Trask's granddaughters - Mililani and Haunani K. Trask, a University of Hawai'i professor at the Center for Hawaiian Studies continue to fight for Hawaiian rights.

— Dan Nakaso

DONNIS THOMPSON

Women's athletics director fought for equal rights

Donnis Thompson imagined a future that few could foresee in 1972: College campuses alive with female athletes competing just as fiercely as men.

But as the first director of women's athletics at the University of Hawai'i, Thompson had to work twice as hard just to secure \$5,000 from the men's program. That first year, Thompson formed women's track and volleyball teams even though she only had a single scholarship, which went to a drum majorette. Within two years, her fledgling program had eight sports, a budget of \$65,000 and 53 tuition waivers and partial scholarships.

Respect was hard won, even though the young program won its first national title — in volleyball — in 1979.

Amazing as it sounds, she pioneered the concept of charging admission for women's sports in Hawai'i when she arranged a match between UH and



UCLA in 1976 at the Blaisdell Arena. But the match drew a capacity crowd, which was treated to a thrilling, comefrom-behind UH victory. It has been said more than once that the UCLA match began Hawai'i's

love affair with women's volleyball. Thompson's drive for women's rights

was not limited to the Mānoa campus. She worked closely with U.S. Rep. Patsy Mink on Title IX, the Women's Educational Equity Act. The landmark legislation required equal support for men and women in academics and athletics at any institution receiving federal money. Signed into law in 1972, it gave rise to a new world of possibility for women at colleges and high schools nationwide.

— Mike Gordon

ROY YAMAGUCH

Chef gave the world a taste of Hawaiian fusion cuisine

Roy Yamaguchi already was an award-winning chef when he brought his style of cooking to Hawai'i in 1988, but his blend of exotic flavors and fresh local ingredients, especially seafood his "Hawaiian fusion cuisine" made culinary history.

The menu at his new restau-

rant, Roy's, established Yamaguchi as a pioneer. Well-traveled kama'āina as well as visiting foodies flocked to the restaurant in Hawai'i Kai, silencing naysayers who had warned Yamaguchi that the location was too far from Waikiki

Yamaguchi had drawn heavily on childhood memories to create his mouthwatering dishes.

Born and raised in Yokohama, Japan, to a Maui-born father employed by the U.S. Army and an Okinawan mother, Yamaguchi spent several summers visit-

ing his Maui grandparents. His grandfather owned restaurants in Wailuku and Kīhei and a young Yamaguchi spent time helping in the kitchen.

Decades later, he still attributes some of his success to the flavors he found there, particularly in the fresh fish, crab, octopus and lob-

ster. In his first Roy's, the first of 36 restaurants that bear his name, Yamaguchi forged ties with boutique farmers and developed sources of fresh ingredients. The chef also did the unthinkable and made his fine-dining experience child-friendly.

After the original Roy's opened, it was described by Food & Wine magazine as the "crown jewel of Honolulu's East-West eateries" and Gourmet called Yamaguchi "the father of modern East-West cooking."

— Mike Gordon





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