



A Publication of the AOA of Hawaiiki Tower, Inc

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BOARD OF DIRECTORS

- Pat Kawakami, President
- Jeff Dickinson, Vice-President
- Cheryl Richards, Secretary/
Treasurer
- Bob Sage, Director
- Douglas Hung, Director
- Sachi Braden, Director
- Linda Keller, Director
- Attilio Avino, Director
- Kristina Lockwood, Director

このニュースレターには、お住まいに関する大切な情報が記載されています。
必要な場合、訳してもらってお読みください。

2020 ANNUAL MEETING

The 2020 annual meeting of the AOA of Hawaiiki Tower, Inc. will be held on March 30th at 6:00 pm in the level 3 lobby. Registration will begin at 5:30 pm.

No special amendments or action items are on the agenda for the meeting. The usual resolution on assessments and the election of directors are on the agenda. Four Board seats are up for re-election—incumbents Secretary Cheryl Richards, Director Sachiyo Braden, Director Douglas Hung and appointee Kristina Lockwood. The membership needs to vote to confirm any appointments and elect new board members.

Anyone wishing to run or make a nomination for election should submit a statement stating their or their nominee’s qualifications and reasons for wanting to serve on the board. The statement is limited to black text on white paper not to exceed one single-sided 8-1/2” X 11” page, indicating the owner’s qualifications to serve on the board.

Please Return Proxies

Please keep an eye on your mail and be sure to return the proxy as soon as possible. We need to obtain a quorum (more than 50% ownership represented) to conduct the meeting and we incur additional expense each time we have to mail out additional proxies to obtain the quorum or defer the meeting due to a lack of quorum.

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HISTORY OF ALA MOANA PARK AND WAIKIKI

Ala Moana Regional Park is a 75.209 acre public park stretching along the modern shoreline from the Kewalo Basin in Honolulu to the west end of the Ala Wai Canal in Waikiki. It is built almost entirely on fill land, land that was formerly a shallow reef off the Kaka’ako District. This original shoreline and reef area can be seen in an 1880 photograph of the Kaka’ako shore. The peninsula in the background of this photo would later be expanded and filled to create the Fort Armstrong area, adjacent to the west side of Kewalo Basin, which was also created by dredging the reef. The history of the development of the park has been presented in Robert Weyeneth’s (1987) book Ala Moana: The People’s Park, and

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HISTORY (cont'd)

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this book is the main source for the historical information in this article, unless otherwise noted.

Ala Moana Regional Park was one of the many public works projects carried out in the 1930s during the Great Depression. The idea for the park first originated in the 1920s. The park was especially backed by the Outdoor Circle, a club organized in 1911 by the wives of prominent Honolulu businessmen who organized to beautify and clean the city (Watts 1993:50). This group wielded a large influence and was instrumental in municipal planning. They were the main organization that led the push to ban large roadside advertising signs in Hawai'i in 1927 (Watts 1993:154). The club envisioned Ala Moana as a park that could be used by all of the people of Hawai'i. The U.S. Federal government assumed the title to the site in 1897 with annexation of the new territory and began to use the site as a dump and open air burning area in ca. 1900. They transferred the original 78.87-acre lot to the Territory of Hawaii as Presidential Proclamation No. 1818 in 1927, as shown on a 1927 map. There were two provisions for the transfer of the land. The first was that the territorial government dredge a channel through the reef to allow boats to travel from the Ala Wai Canal on the east to Kewalo Basin on the west, and the second was to fill a portion of the submerged reef to construct a public park. The dredging of the channel was completed in 1928 by the Hawaiian Dredging Company, managed by Walter Francis Dillingham. A photo in Hawaiki's conference room dated 1950 shows this channel with a boat anchored in it. Walter Dillingham's wife, Louise Dillingham, was a member of the Outdoor Circle and one of the park's main proponents. She was also a member of the Honolulu Park Board from the 1930s until her death in 1964. The dredging plans (including the depths of the original reef) are shown in a 1911 map of Honolulu. The initial dredged areas for Kewalo Basin, the boat channel in front of the park, and a dredged channel that extended from the west end of the Ala Wai Canal to this boat channel and a second channel across the reef to the sea can be seen in a 1934 map.

After the war several changes were made to the park. In 1947, the name of the park changed from Moana to Ala Moana Park. The Hawaiian Village, called Ulu Mau, consisting of a collection of grass huts near the Hawaiian Lagoon, was added in 1948, the Oriental Lagoon was remodeled in 1950, and a children's center was added in 1954. The most important change, however, was the construction of the beach and swimming area at the shoreline of the park. Before this time, swimming was discouraged as two sewers emptied into this area and the ocean was blocked off by a seawall with a narrow beach. Fishermen built wood fishing stands offshore and boats used the water channel on the mauka side of the park to move from the west end of the Ala Wai Canal where boats were moored to Kewalo Basin and the ocean. This boat channel became obsolete in 1951 when a channel was dredged directly from the Ala Wai Yacht Club across the reef to the ocean. The Territory built a jetty in 1952 that existed until 1959 that kept the polluted waters of the Ala Wai Canal from entering the boating channel, and then filled a portion of the channel in 1954-1955 to create a platform for a beach. The open channel to Kewalo Basin shown in a 1952 aerial photograph had been filled in by 1955. To create a swimming area, the reef area was dredged 400 ft from the new shoreline. Sand was shipped in from Keawa'ula Beach in Wai'anae to create the beach (Clark 1977:62). This sand had to be replenished several times, first in 1976, when sand from a fossil beach ridge at Mokule'ia was trucked to Ala Moana. Dressing rooms and showers were added to each side of the McCoy Pavilion in 1959

HOLIDAY GATHERING

On December 20th at 5:30pm the AOA of Hawaiki Tower, Inc. sponsored a Holiday gathering for the residents of Hawaiki Tower.

A pleasant evening was had by all, enjoying good food and conversation and getting to know each other better. If you missed the event, please be sure to mark your calendar for the next one. Hope to see you there!

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HISTORY (cont'd)

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-1961. Two aerial photographs from 1952 and 1959 show the evolution of the beach and dredged areas during this period.

The boom in tourism led to new schemes for resort development of the Ala Moana area. In 1955, there was a suggestion to move the park to a man-made offshore island and develop the former park into an area of hotels, shops, and theaters. A 1961 plan called for the creation of two new peninsulas, one at the west Kewalo Harbor end and one at the Ala Wai Canal east end, with an island between the two peninsulas called "Magic Island". In the end only one peninsula, a 36-acre filled reef section at the east end of the park, now called "Magic Island," was created, built between 1962 and 1964. Public demand in 1970 changed the peninsular use from resort development to public recreation.

Development of the Ala Moana Center land, mauka of the current project area, on the north side of Ala Moana Boulevard, was also moving forward in this same timeframe. The land was put up for sale as early as 1884 by the Bishop Estate, which had classified the 50-acre lot as unproductive land. They finally found a buyer in 1912, Walter F. Dillingham, head of the Hawaiian Dredging Company. Dillingham purchased the land for \$25,000 (\$641,000 in today's dollars) in order to fill it with the coral left over from his many dredging projects. The company's first project was the dredging of the main channels for Honolulu Harbor and Pearl Harbor. In the 1920s, the company won the bid for construction of the Ala Wai Canal as the company had the only type of large dredge necessary for the project. Besides dredging the streams in Waikiki to form the canal, the company also dredged offshore to obtain crushed coral to fill the ponds and wetlands around the new canal. As a bonus, Dillingham could sell dredged material to private landowners who, as part of the Waikiki Reclamation project, had to fill in their low-lying areas. In their bid for the contract, Hawaiian Dredging stated that they proposed to "furnish and pay for all of the labor, material, tools and equipment required for the dredging of a Canal, transporting and depositing the dredged or other filling materials upon certain lands, and constructing bridges, dykes, drainage ditches, etc." The company removed 140,000 cubic yards of dredged material and placed the majority of the crushed coral on the contractor's property in District No. 1, an area bounded by Sheridan Street, Kapahulu Road, King Street, Wai'alae Road, and the ocean (Hawaii Department of Public Works 1920). By 1931, Hawaiian Dredging had already begun to fill in their Kilia lands with coral fill. By 1947, the Ala Moana Center area was filled with crushed coral and the western portion of the lot was used for equipment and lumber storage, as in many portions of coastal Kaka'ako.

Walter's son Lowell Dillingham initiated the Ala Moana Shopping Center project in 1948. Phase I of the shopping center construction project began in 1957. A 1959 map and 1959 aerial photograph show the

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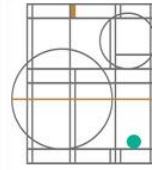
shopping center nearing initial completion. Sears, at the 'Ewa side, and Shirokiya's, on the Diamond Head side, were two of the original tenants of the mall, which had its grand opening on 13 August 1959 (Dashefsky 2009). In 1957, the mall had 87 stores and 4,000 parking spaces within a two-story complex. In 1966, Phase II construction was completed with the addition of 1.35 million sq ft, making it the largest shopping mall in the United States, with 155 stores and 7,800 parking spaces (Figure 51). New wings and levels were added in 1966, 1987, 1999, and 2008; today there are over 290 shops and restaurants on four levels (Gomes 2012; White and Kraus 2007). The banyan court at Ala Moana Regional Park was altered in the 1970s, when Hazel McCoy donated a large sum to the park to build a new pavilion named for her husband, Lester McCoy. To construct the McCoy Pavilion, which contained assembly rooms and offices, a few of the original locker room structures and wall sections had to be demolished to provide room on the east side of the courtyard.

This history will continue in future issues of the Hawaiki Tower newsletter.

NEW PARCEL POLICY

Effective January 15, 2019 a new parcel acceptance/delivery policy was implemented. In order for Hawaiki Security to accept a parcel on behalf of an occupant, each occupant must provide their email address and local telephone number to the Security Office. Our new system sends an email and text message notifying the occupant that Hawaiki accepted a package on their behalf and that the occupant needs to pick it up.

For the first 11 months of 2019 the security office has logged in and delivered an average of 479 packages per month. For the month of December the office logged over 950 packages! This new system has saved an enormous amount of time.



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EMPLOYEE HOLIDAY GRATUITY FUND

On behalf of all the employees of Hawaiki Tower, I want to thank everyone for their generous contributions to the holiday fund.

All of the gifts, both financial and consumable, are appreciated. The employees working at Hawaiki Tower are grateful for your support and expressions of appreciation. It means a lot to everyone to be recognized.

To all of the vendors that made contributions of merchandise, gift cards and other items, we thank you and value the working relationships we've developed. We hope our relationships continue to develop to improve our collective efficiency and effectiveness.

Have a happy and prosperous 2020!