

Punch Bowl

Daniel K. Inouye



Daniel K. Inouye, a true son of Hawaii, created an unparalleled legacy as a nine-term U.S. senator. First elected in 1962, he held the influential position until his death Dec. 17, 2012, at the age of 88. At the time he was the longest-serving member of the Senate.

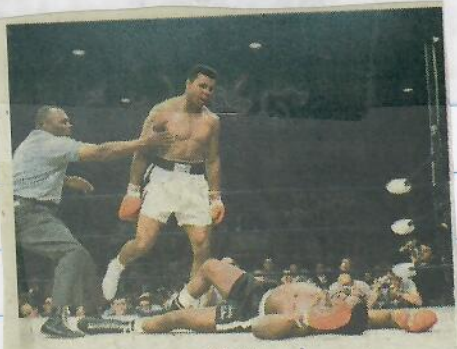
Inouye, who was born in 1924, served as an officer with the 442nd Regimental Combat Team in Europe. The unit was mostly made up of second-generation Japanese-Americans from Hawaii who had initially been denied entry into the U.S. Army after the bombing of Pearl Harbor.

On April 21, 1945, Inouye lost his right arm while leading an assault against the Germans in San Terenzo, Italy. Despite his wounds, he continued to lead his men against overwhelming enemy forces. For his bravery, Inouye was awarded the Distinguished Service Cross, which was upgraded in 2000 to the Medal of Honor. In 2013 he was posthumously awarded the Presidential Medal of Freedom by President Barack Obama.

Inouye is buried at the National Memorial Cemetery of the Pacific in Punchbowl.

ALI VS. SONNY LISTON

- >> **DATE:** Feb. 25, 1964
- >> **WHERE:** Convention Hall, Miami
- >> **STAKES:** WBA/WBC Heavyweight Championship
- >> **THE HYPE:** Liston was the heavyweight champion at the time of the fight. A first-round knockout of former champion Floyd Patterson in 1962, followed by the same result in a matchup 10 months later, had built Liston into the most intimidating fighter of his day. Ali, still known as Cassius Clay, was a fast-talking 22-year-old challenger known as "The Louisville Lip." He had won the light heavyweight gold medal at the 1960 Olympics in Rome, but had been knocked down and again by Henry Cooper. Many believed Clay would be no match against Liston.
- >> **THE FIGHT:** Liston could not handle Ali's speed, left jabs and quick rights to the head. Ali almost quit after the fourth round, contending there had been foul play. During the round, Ali got something in his eyes, probably liniment from Liston's shoulder, which the champion later claimed he had injured. "Cut my gloves off, I want to prove to the world there's dirty work afoot," trainer Angelo Dundee says Ali told him in the corner. Dundee refused, and Ali stayed out of harm's way in the fifth round and became champion when Liston quit on his stool after the sixth.



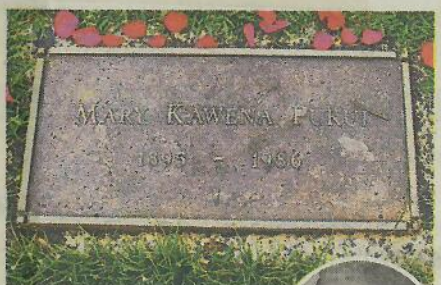
ALI VS. LISTON, above 1942-6/3/2016

- >> **DATE:** May 25, 1965
- >> **WHERE:** Central Maine Youth Center, Lewiston, Maine
- >> **STAKES:** WBC Heavyweight Championship
- >> **THE HYPE:** Both fighters were involved in controversies following Clay's upset in the first match. Clay joined the Black Muslims and changed his name to Muhammad Ali in a move that evoked widespread condemnation. Liston was arrested and charged with speeding, careless and reckless driving, driving without an operator's license and carrying a concealed weapon. He had a loaded .22 caliber revolver in his pocket, empty bottles of vodka and a young woman in the car. Congress began investigating corruption and organized crime influence in boxing, and neither fighter was viewed as a role model. Some were bothered that the original fight had a contractual clause for a rematch and some argued Liston had more to gain financially from losing the first bout and fighting a rematch than he did from winning.
- >> **THE FIGHT:** The effects of a right hand landed to the side of the head while Ali backed away in the first round of the rematch will always be argued among boxing fans. Some observers contend Liston went down from a perfect punch; others call it a phantom punch. Chaos reigned in the St. Dominic's Youth Center. Referee Jersey Joe Walcott, a former heavyweight champion, counted Liston out. But when Liston got up, Walcott got confused and was going to let the fight continue. Nat Fleischer, the founder of The Ring magazine, called to Walcott and as the referee walked toward Fleischer, Ali and Liston began fighting again. Told Liston has been counted out, Walcott stopped the fight, which ranks as one of the shortest heavyweight title bouts in history. "I did my job," Walcott said. "He (Ali) looked like a man in a different world. I didn't know what he might do. I thought he might stomp him or pick him up and belt him again."

Hawaiian Memorial Park Kaneohe

HOOK CHU CEMETERY PAUOA

Mary Kawena Pukui



Mary Kawena Pukui, who was born in 1895 in Kau on the Big Island, was recognized in her lifetime as the greatest living authority on Hawaiian culture and history. She was also a talented hula dancer, a teacher and a prolific composer of more than 150 Hawaiian chants and songs. She worked as a researcher at Bishop Museum for more than 20 years and translated hundreds of documents written in Hawaiian. Among her more than 50 published scholarly works is the definitive "Hawaiian Dictionary," co-authored with Samuel H. Elbert; "Place Names of Hawaii," co-authored with Elbert and Esther T. Mookini; and "Olelo Noeau Hawaii Proverbs & Poetical Sayings," a massive collection of nearly 3,000 proverbs and sayings. The works are used extensively by scholars, students and lay people around the world.

She died May 1, 1986, and is buried in Hawaiian Memorial Park in Kaneohe.

HAWAIIAN CULTURE & HISTORY

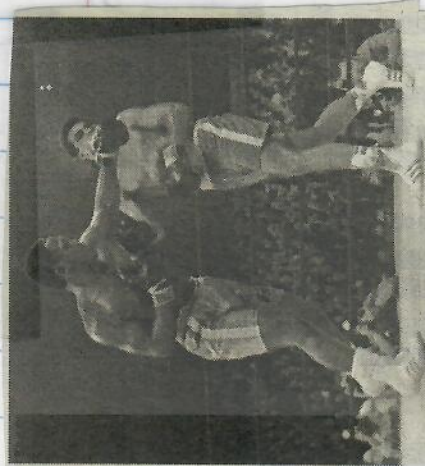
Abraham Akaka



During his 27 years as "Hawaii's Kahu," the Rev. Abraham Akaka was one of the most beloved and influential leaders of Hawaii in the 20th century. Akaka, who was born in Pauoa in 1917, not only led parishioners at Kawaiaha'o Church, but weighed in on many important political and social issues of the day.

When Congress approved statehood for Hawaii in March 1959, Akaka was chosen to give the keynote address at a service at Kawaiaha'o Church. His inspiring address on March 13, 1959, was reprinted in anthologies and in 30,000 leaflets. He was a staunch advocate for civil rights, joining the Rev. Martin Luther King Jr. at his March 1963 march in Washington, D.C.

Akaka died Sept. 10, 1997, and is buried at Hook Chu Cemetery in Pauoa.



ALI VS. JOE FRAZIER, ABOVE

- >> **DATE:** March 8, 1971
- >> **WHERE:** Madison Square Garden, New York
- >> **STAKES:** Undisputed World Heavyweight Championship; WBC/WBA Heavyweight Championship
- >> **THE HYPE:** Simply known as "The Fight," it pitted a pair of undefeated champions. Ali had been stripped of his belts for refusing to enter the armed forces in 1967, so Frazier was the reigning and recognized champion. Each fighter was guaranteed \$2.5 million.
- >> **THE FIGHT:** The fight, arguably the most famous in boxing history, lived up to the hype as Ali fought for the third time since he ended an enforced layoff of three years, seven months because of his refusal to be drafted into the Army. He used every trick at his command to buy time and impress the judges, but Frazier was relentless. He got Ali into desperate trouble in the 11th round, but Ali refused to go down. He finally did from a long left hook to the jaw 25 seconds into the 15th round. Despite getting up quickly, his right cheek ballooned to grapefruit size as Ali finished the fight. Frazier was the unanimous victor. Referee Arthur Mercante relayed the following conversation that took place in the ring: "You know, you're in here with the God tonight" Ali told Frazier. "If you are God," Frazier replied, "you're in the wrong place tonight."