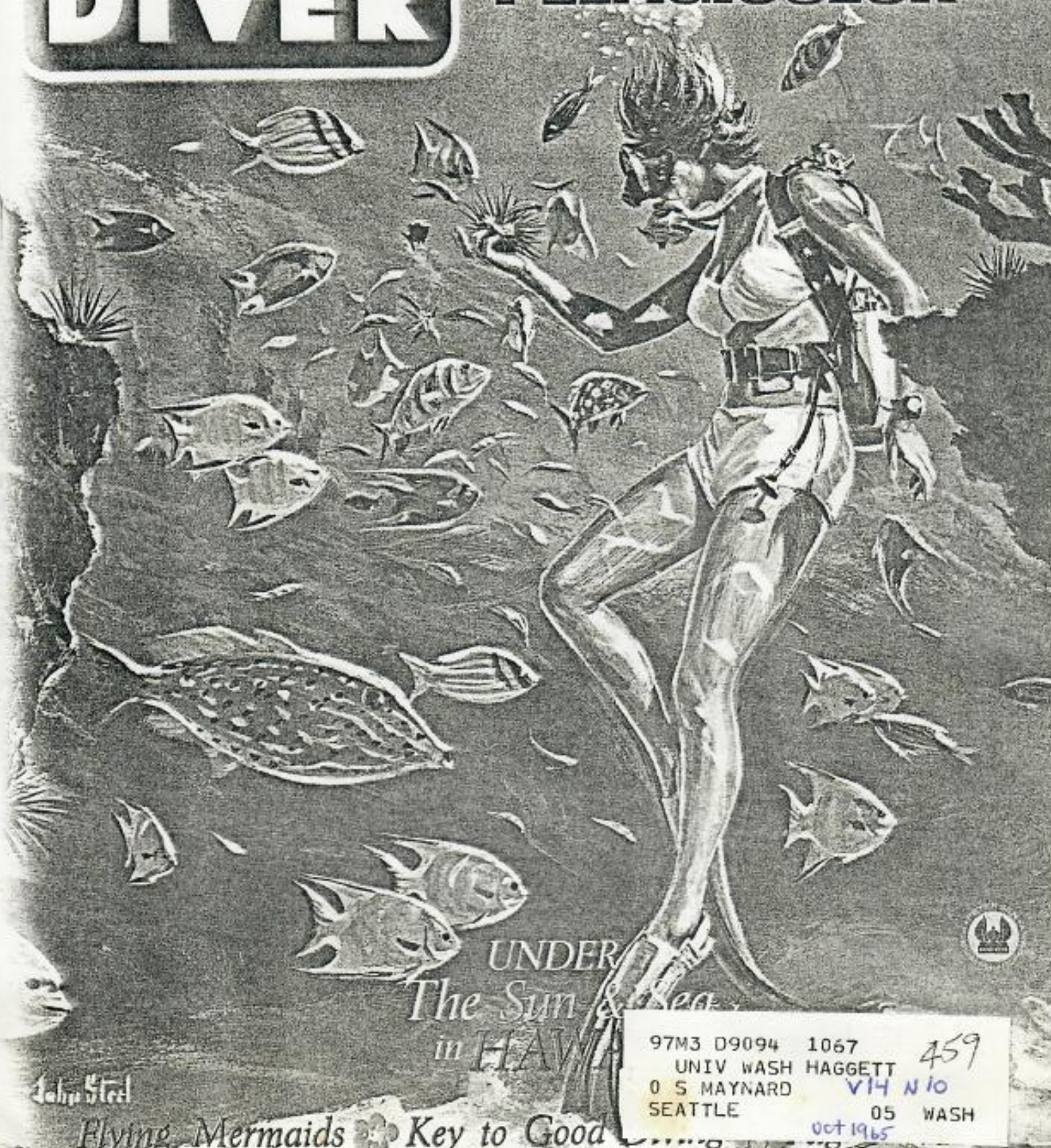


SKIN DIVER

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OCTOBER
1965

PELAGICOLOR



UNDER
The Sun & Sea
in HAWAII

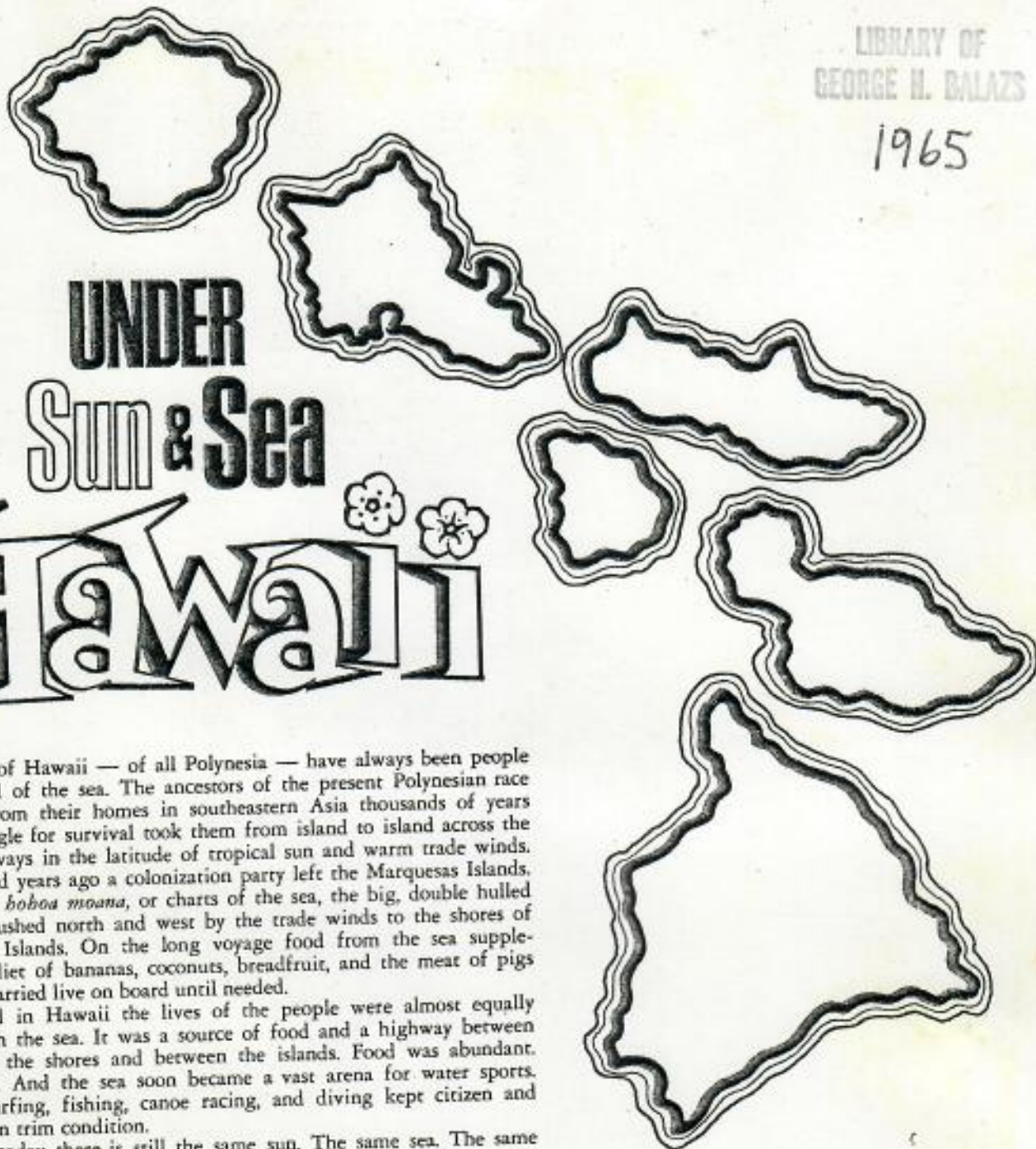
John Steel

Flying Mermaids Key to Good



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UNDER
the Sun & Sea
in Hawaii

The people of Hawaii — of all Polynesia — have always been people of the sun and of the sea. The ancestors of the present Polynesian race were driven from their homes in southeastern Asia thousands of years ago. The struggle for survival took them from island to island across the Pacific, but always in the latitude of tropical sun and warm trade winds. Fifteen hundred years ago a colonization party left the Marquesas Islands. Guided by the *boboa moana*, or charts of the sea, the big, double hulled canoes were pushed north and west by the trade winds to the shores of the Hawaiian Islands. On the long voyage food from the sea supplemented their diet of bananas, coconuts, breadfruit, and the meat of pigs and chickens carried live on board until needed.

Once settled in Hawaii the lives of the people were almost equally concerned with the sea. It was a source of food and a highway between villages along the shores and between the islands. Food was abundant. Life was easy. And the sea soon became a vast arena for water sports. Swimming, surfing, fishing, canoe racing, and diving kept citizen and warrior alike in trim condition.

In Hawaii today there is still the same sun. The same sea. The same abundance. The same water sports. And life can be just as easy — for the vacationer.

TRAVEL TO HAWAII BY SEA OR OVER THE SEA

The modern traveler searching for an island vacation can reach Hawaii by way of the sea or over the sea by jet driven airliner. By way of the sea is more leisurely and romantic. The voyage can be a vacation within a vacation when time permits four and a half days at sea. From San Francisco and Los Angeles the Matson Navigation Company and the American President Lines have frequent sailings. Pacific and Orient Lines vessels also call at Hawaii as do infrequent vessels of the NYK line (Japanese) and ships of other lines carrying freight and a dozen passengers from port-to-port at a leisurely pace.

Air travel from Pacific Coast cities to Hawaii takes five hours. Pan American World Airways, United Airlines, and Northwest Orient Airlines are the major United States air carriers serving Hawaii. Japan Air Lines connects West Coast ports with Japan via Hawaii. From Canada, Canadian Pacific Airlines flies direct to Hawaii. Qantas Empire Airways plies the route from coast cities to Hawaii and south across the equatorial Pacific to the "Down Under" countries of New Zealand and Australia.

BY E. R. CROSS

Swaying palms, beautiful sunsets, hula girls . . . and clear, warm waters beckon the wandering diver to the shores of this magical island paradise. SDM brings a special report on places to go and things to do in Hawaii. The best diving spots plus information on all watersports for the islands of Maui, Kauai, Hawaii, and Oahu has been compiled in this sixteen page feature. Color photo at left by Ron Church.



Thousands of species of marine life are on exhibit in three simulated seas and two special pools at Sea Life Park. In one sea visitors can descend in glassed corridors 16 feet below the surface of a 70 foot diameter tropical lagoon.

Fares via steamer start at about \$250.00. This sounds high but remember this fare takes care of four days and five nights of vacation expenses. Also, extra baggage that can be carried without extra charge means a lot to the scuba diver, surfer, or other sportsman who wants to bring his own equipment to the Islands. A popular method of vacationing in the Islands is to take the steamer to Hawaii and fly back to the mainland, shipping heavy surfing or diving gear back via steamer.

Air fares start under \$100.00 on the jets. When flying at the tourist rate a passenger is allowed to carry 44 pounds of luggage. When flying first class the baggage limit is 66 pounds. Surfboards cannot be carried as part of the passenger's baggage and have a special rate.

ISLAND HOP BY AIR

Inter-island travel is by air and island hopping is fun for all. Aloha Airlines and Hawaiian Airlines have regular schedules to all islands. Round trip fares run from \$20.00 to Molokai to almost \$50.00 to the "Big Island" of Hawaii. Again surfboards are extra, regardless of other baggage carried. In addition to the scheduled air lines there are several air charter services. One of them, the Pacific Flight Service at the International Airport, charters from 4 to 10 passengers, carrying air tanks and surfboards in one of their freight carriers for a nominal fee. This is a fine way for a group of sportsmen to travel.

NEW MODERN HOTELS ON ALL ISLANDS

Hotel and apartment rates are so varied that it is difficult to say what is average. Basically it depends on the amount one has to spend and the type of lodging desired. The best bet, to economize, is to reserve a hotel room in advance then check "for rent" ads in the daily papers on arrival. Rates for furnished apartments start at about \$60.00 per month. Frequently the large, tourist hotels are filled but smaller hotels, apartments, and rooms are always available, particularly away from the Waikiki Beach area.

Several larger hotels have made arrangements with qualified diving instructors to conduct basic scuba diving classes in the hotels' pools. In Honolulu Don Johnson, of Skin Diving Hawaii, teaches diving at the Waikiki Biltmore, the Ilikai hotel and the Central YMCA, all located in the Waikiki area, and the YWCA in downtown Honolulu. Denis Kirwan, of South Seas Aquatics, teaches at the Hilton Hawaiian Village Hotel in Waikiki, and the Nuuanu and Armed Forces YMCA's in Honolulu.

On the island of Maui, Skin Diving Hawaii schedules classes at the Sheraton Maui Hotel and the Royal Lahaina Hotel. On the Island of Hawaii, Bob Chapman, of Kona Divers, teaches diving and schedules underwater tours out of his shop at the King Kamehameha Hotel in Kailua-Kona. Diving boats and diving tours can be arranged for through these hotels or through the diving shops.

LAND TRAVEL BY AUTO

There are several auto and jeep rental companies in the Waikiki and Honolulu areas, and cars can also be rented on all the other islands including Lanai. This is the best method of reaching those sometimes hard-to-get-to places that are best for a particular sport. In Honolulu rental rates start at \$5.00 per day plus mileage and are slightly higher on other islands. There is excellent bus service in Honolulu but infrequent service to the windward side of the island and to the surfing and diving areas in the Waianae and Makaha areas. There are no railroads (for passenger service), and no inter-island steamer or ferry service.

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HAWAII CLIMATE PERMITS YEAR AROUND WATER SPORTS

When to visit Hawaii depends more on weather conditions the vacationer wants to escape than on Island weather. At no time, except perhaps for a day or two of bad weather, are any of the sports seasonal. Water temperatures vary from nearly 70 degrees in winter to above 80 in summer. Air temperatures vary slightly more with a record low of about 60 degrees and a high of around 90 degrees F. The "Kona" season of infrequent storm winds is from October to April or May. This is also the period of greatest rainfall. However, the storm winds and rains usually last no more than two or three days. This period is also the time the calmest waters may be expected and some terrific diving days can be counted on because of quiet off-shore conditions. During the balance of the seasons, the trade winds, blowing from east to northwest, have a velocity of 10 to 35 knots, providing exciting sailing weather. During the strongest trades, channel weather can get pretty nasty for any except the larger sailing or power boats. On the leeward side (Honolulu is on the leeward side of Oahu) boating and other water sports are seldom affected by trade wind weather.



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PORT OF DEPARTURE FOR SOUTH PACIFIC CRUISES

Perhaps Hawaii is not the water sport center of the world. But it certainly is in the center of a lot of water and has aptly become known as the Crossroads of the World. For the blue-water, ocean cruising sailor, be he a single hander in a Tahiti ketch or a deck hand on a palatial yacht, the Hawaiian Islands have always served as the last port of call prior to a long beat to windward in making the Marquesas or Tahiti. The Islands are also the first port of call for cruising boats returning to the mainland from the South Pacific and the Ala Wai Yacht Harbor often echoes to the rhythm of guitars and the beat of drums of the Pacific played by native islanders who have crewed to Hawaii on returning yachts.

Passenger liners, freighters, airplanes, and fishing vessels, flying flags of all the maritime nations of the world can be seen in Honolulu harbor and at International Airport. They add to the fun and excitement of a vacation under the sun and the sea in Hawaii.

DIVING IN HAWAII

Diving in Hawaii ranges from the youngster with mask, flippers, and snorkel paddling over a coral reef that can be touched with his fingertips to oxy-helium dives by Navy divers training to make submarine rescues in excess of 300 feet of water. In between these extremes are the thousands of skin divers, the few underwater mechanics who build the harbors and lay the submarine pipe lines, and the underwater fishermen who supply a great deal of Hawaii's edible fish.

The skin divers in Hawaii, as in most of the rest of the world, outnumber all other groups combined. Probably one out of every ten persons in Hawaii owns and uses some type of skin or scuba diving equipment. The youngster snorkeling over the submerged coral reef, brilliant with a constant shimmer of sunlight, enjoys diving as much as

the scuba enthusiast who drops silently into the mystery of the shadowy depths. The same high percentage of tourists enjoy some phase of this interesting and relaxing sport. There is nothing more conducive to a restful vacation than to be a participant in skin diving. It is a grand sport and one that can be enjoyed by all.

MILITARY DIVING IN SEVERAL BRANCHES OF THE SERVICE

If it were possible to watch all of the divers at work in Hawaii the Oscar for the most interesting and exciting work would be awarded to the military divers — the underwater warriors in the fields of diving. In addition to Navy divers there are also divers in the Marine Corps and in the Air Corps.

U.S. Navy diving is centered around the Submarine Base in Pearl Harbor. At the Base there is a submarine escape training tank where submariners are taught and retaught how to escape from crippled and sunken subs. Most ships in today's Navy carry two or more divers, and either scuba or helmet equipment, mixed gas diving equipment, and tons of salvage gear required to carry out the duties assigned to a particular class of vessel.

Divers of the Explosive Ordnance Demolition Unit are



The underwater beauty of a shallow ravine in Hanauma Bay, Oahu, is explored by Jack Lucas and Jim Jones. Church photo

based across Pearl Harbor at West Loch. These are the frogmen of the U.S. Navy; trained and equipped for a variety of duties ranging from search and recovery to reconnaissance and combat. Some of the most advanced basic and support equipment available for divers is used by this group including mixed gas scuba, closed circuit scuba, diver held sonar, swimmer propulsion units, underwater photography and TV equipment, and a variety of non-magnetic equipment used in anti-mine warfare work.

The little known work of the U.S. Marine Corps Recon-Divers is probably the most exacting and exciting of all military diving. Sometimes working from submarines, sometimes from the air, theirs is always the demanding, exciting, and rewarding work that other groups get only occasionally.

Air Force diving is most limited to Para-Rescue work by highly trained specialists. Para-Rescue divers must qualify first as para-medics, then are trained as para-divers. Often their rescue mission takes them far out to sea. Because of this, nearly all para-diving is done from aircraft with longer range capabilities than would be found in a helicopter.

(Continued on Next Page)

The specific type of plane being dictated by the mission.

An elite group of divers in the Air Corps, limited to nine men at present, is the 6593rd Test Squadron based at Hickam Air Force Base in Hawaii. They are primarily a recovery group for capsules that land in the sea after space flight. This group works exclusively from helicopters and do not parachute into the water as do the para-divers.

COMMERCIAL DIVING IN HAWAII LIMITED

There is relatively little construction and salvage diving in Hawaii. There is good reason for this. There is very little need or space for extensive expansion of marine facilities. Therefore, little marine construction. Weather and sea conditions in Hawaii lend themselves to safe ship navigation, hence little ship salvage is required. In fact there is only one company in Hawaii that maintains fully equipped divers (two) on the payroll on a full time basis.

During 1964 three marine projects were in progress and a total of six helmet divers and an equal number of scuba divers were employed for a few months on a more or less full time basis. This was the highest employment rate of full time divers since the Standard Oil Company submarine pipe line and mooring complex was completed in 1961.

There is occasional work for a few well qualified scuba divers in search and recovery work, small boat salvage, and minor construction projects. Infrequently a ship inspection or an underwater photography job becomes available.

MARINE RESEARCH IN HAWAII HAS GREAT POTENTIAL

Marine research in Hawaiian waters is just coming into its own and there have been several appropriations for both private and government projects. For several years Marine Advisers, Inc. of La Jolla, California, maintained offices and a limited staff in Honolulu. Their work is primarily bathymetric survey work for government organizations determining best locations for piers, outfall lines, and in beach erosion surveys. The University of Hawaii, the Hawaii Department of Land and Natural Resources, Department of Fish and Wildlife, the U.S. Bureau of Fisheries, and Sea Life Park are also engaged in marine research projects. Marine investigation work is also done by Nat Whiron Drilling Co., Inc., of Honolulu and by International Underwater Enterprises, Inc., also of Honolulu.

BLACK CORAL DIVERS WORK DEEP

Open sea divers, those who harvest products from the sea, are also limited. The most romanticized of Hawaiian divers in this category are the Maui Black Coral Divers. These men work at 100 to 220 foot depths harvesting the black coral trees from which jewelry is made. Only three or four divers work at this on a full time basis.

Regardless of the purpose for which the diving is done, certain areas become favorite diving grounds for the several groups of divers in the Islands. Once these areas are known, all divers, be they tourists or commercial divers on a busman's holiday, can enjoy the sport of diving to the fullest extent. (See Hawaii Waters Sports Guide.)

FISHING HAWAIIAN WATERS

The finest fishing hole in the world is the place where some happy fishermen took the fish of his lifetime. Hawaiian waters have produced just that thrill for many of the world's greatest fishermen. Some of the thrills came to the deep sea fisherman trolling for the true giants in the open sea. Some came to the spin fisherman with light tackle when he tangled with fast, hard-hitting reef fish. The great thrill came to others casting from shore into the foaming breakers for equally hard to catch surf fish.

HAWAIIAN FISH HAVE HAWAIIAN NAMES

Most big game fishing for the giant *a'u*, *abi*, *mabimabi* and *ono* is from the charter boat fleet based at Kewalo Basin in Honolulu, or at Kailua-Kona on the Big Island of Hawaii. Smaller fighters such as *aku* and *kawakawa*, the *ulua*, and the roaming predator *kaku* also provide thrills

aplenty for the seagoing anglers.

These are the names of fish that you hear amid fish-boat chatter on the marine band of the ship-to-ship radio on a busy weekend of fishing. At first it is almost easier to catch one of these fighters than to decipher the Hawaiian fishing jargon. But it is really quite simple — after a year or two "in the Islands."

A'u is the name Hawaiians give to marlin and *a'u lepe* is the sailfish. A Japanese fisherman might refer to the *kajiki* meaning the Pacific Blue Marlin or the *naraigi* when he speaks of the striped marlin.

The giant Allison tuna is called *abi* by local fishermen and the world's record for this giant scrapper was taken in Hawaiian waters many years ago. Many comparable size catches have been made in recent years. Smaller tuna are known as *aku*, for the oceanic bonito, and *kawakawa* (pronounced *kavakava*), meaning false albacore or bonito. The delicious fish, served in many restaurants in Hawaii as *mabimabi*, is the dolphin fish, known to Mexican anglers as *dorado*. The *ono* is the scrapper *wahoo*, a far ranging fish found in most waters of the world. *Kaku*, the voracious barracuda, disliked by divers, is a thriller when hooked by a deep sea fisherman.

CHARTER BOATS ON ALL ISLANDS FISH FOR THE BIG ONES

Even the deep sea fishing areas leave the malihini (newcomer) a bit at sea. The International Bill Fish Tournament is held in August each year in the waters off the Kona Coast of the Big Island. The Kona Coast of any island is the lee side of the island when the trade winds are blowing, and the Big Island is the largest of the Hawaiian chain or the Island of Hawaii. With their knowledge of currents, wind, and local weather, the charter boat skippers of the Kona Coast, most of them working out of Kailua-Kona, Hawaii, have established a fine record of catches. If time permits this is an excellent choice for a big game fishing holiday for the vacationer.

The Honolulu based charter fleet sails out of Kewalo Basin, a snug harbor near downtown Honolulu. This fleet works the waters over Penguin Banks, a shoal extending several miles in a southwesterly direction from the western end of Molokai Island, the Barbers Point area, and the Waianae area of Oahu, three excellent fishing areas that have produced many record fish.

Charter boats for deep sea fishing are also available on the Island of Maui at Lahaina, formerly THE whaling port and capitol of Hawaii, and today one of the most picturesque seaport towns in the Islands. Other boats on Maui work out of Kahului and Maalaea.

On the Island of Kauai one of the very successful charter boats fishes out of the Hanalei Plantation Hotel, either inshore for spin tackle fishing or offshore for the big ones. Still other charter boats work out of Nawiliwili, Lihue, and Port Allen in Hanapepe Bay.

There is little "party boat" fishing as known on the West Coast. The main reason for this is lack of concentration of fish and because fishing waters are too rough and deep. Also Hawaii lacks kelp beds where bottom fishing is best. Some bottom fishing is done by charter boats but is usually done as part of the day's fishing for the big ones, perhaps a few hours drifting over "The Banks" or along a reef during mid-day.

Some of the smaller boats, particularly on Kauai and Maui, have developed knowledge and technique for fishing reef fish from the seaward side. This provides good fishing with plenty of thrills for the light rod enthusiasts.

Charter boats available vary from 63 foot AVR conversions down to 18 and 20 foot skiffs. Whether the fisherman's desire is for deep sea fishing for the oceanic giants, for the fast sport encountered in spinning for bonefish (*oio* in

(Continued on Page 34)

Hawaiian), or bottom fishing; local charter fleets provide complete service. Visiting fishermen need bring nothing to the Islands except a desire for fishing thrills and action.

Charter boat rates run about \$80.00 per day for the large boats, a less amount for the smaller boats. There are also half day rates. The economical way is to charter a boat with a group of 4 to 6 persons aboard. The skipper will see that each fisherman gets the opportunity to fish.

SURF CASTING IS FOR BIG ONES, TOO

Surf casting from shore is another popular sport for local fishermen that need not be overlooked by the visiting fisherman. The many rugged points of land along the Island's shores provide vantage points for surf casting. On a busy weekend the favorite spots at Makapuu, near the Blow Hole, on both sides of Hanauma Bay and, closer to Honolulu, along Diamond Head Beach, Sand Island, and the entire Waianae coast from Barbers Point to Kaena Point look like a picket fence of fishing poles. Frequently they bend double as the fighting *ulua*, *papio*, *oio*, or *kabaka* take off for deep water.

Ulua is the real fighter for the surf caster. This fish, the jack cravelle of other waters reaches 60 or more pounds but is usually 10 to 15 pounds. Best fishing for the *ulua* is at night or early morning. It is caught from shore, usually using squid (small octopus called *bee* in Hawaiian and *tako* in Japanese) for bait. Eel, large shrimp, and sometimes

swarmed to the surfing spots of Hawaii in 1964. Most of these thousands will spend their time surfing the waves on the Island of Oahu. A few will visit Maui, Kauai, Hawaii, and maybe, Lanai or Molokai for body surfing.

BEST SURFING ON OAHU

The best known surfing spots are on the island of Oahu. But this isn't the only reason most surfers stop, surf, and spend their time on this island. The main reasons are more surfing beaches, more boards, and more beach facilities than on any of the other islands.

For the beginner, and for any one whose time is limited Waikiki surf is almost always there and it is close. Instructors are available and there are plenty of boards for rent at reasonable rates. Other favorite close-in spots are Duke Kahanamoku Beach and off the Ala Wai Yacht Harbor entrance. Off Keehi Lagoon is occasionally good and is accessible by car.

But the "Big Four" of surfing in Hawaii are Sunset Beach, Makaha, Banzai Pipeline, and Waimea Bay.

Sunset Beach is a surfer's dream when the surf is up. The first giant break is about 1½ miles off-shore. Waves here sometimes reach 30 feet. An off-shore current in a deep water channel helps the surfer reach this area. Just inshore of the big wave area is a deep hole where the soup reforms and builds up to break on a second break area with waves of 15 feet and more. Inshore the waves again flatten out and



(Continued from Page 32)

artificial lures are used. Other fish caught by surf casters include *papio* (baby *ulua*), *oio*, and *awa* pronounced *ava*).

Another type of fishing that is restful for body and soul is bait casting from fishing chairs built out in the shallow water of a canal or protected lagoon. This is a lazy type of surf fishing but truly a vacation fishing method.

There is some fresh water fishing for imported bass, trout, sunfish, channel catfish, and several non-game fish. In Hawaii fresh water fishing is mostly for food since the fish do not reach a record size nor are they plentiful enough for good sport fishing. All fresh water fishing is in either private ponds or State owned public fishing areas.

Except for the mullett there is no closed season on salt water fishing. A fisherman planning a vacation trip to Hawaii may write to Division of Fish and Game, Department of Land and Natural Resources, State of Hawaii, Honolulu, Hawaii, for a digest of pertinent game laws. There is no license fee for any salt water fishing. Another booklet, *Freshwater Fishing in Hawaii*, is also available.

SURFING IN HAWAII

Surfing started in Hawaii as the sport of kings. Today it is one of the fastest growing water sports and is enjoyed by thousands in all parts of the world. In addition to Hawaii's local surfers an estimated twenty-five thousand surfers

then reform in 10 to 15 foot waves on the first break about 200 to 300 feet off-shore. Best surfing in this area, if you like the big ones, is in December and January.

Like Sunset, Makaha surf is usually best in winter months though not necessarily big at all times. However, it is considered an all year area with safer surfing than at Sunset because there are fewer strong currents and seldom an off-shore current. A second important factor is that almost any set at Makaha can be ridden while those at Sunset are sometimes closed out. Any good surfer can ride the average Makaha waves but only a very good, well informed surfer will try to ride the big ones at Sunset.

There are dozens of other surfing areas on Oahu. The Banzai Pipeline, a sometimes dangerous surfing spot, is a favorite with the big wave riders. Waimea Bay, Haleiwa, the Avalanche, Maile Point, Yokohama Bay, Chun's Reef, Velzyland, Laniakea, Pupukea, and at the Himalayas to mention a few of the other "favorite" big wave areas.

OUT ISLAND SURFING

On the island of Maui there is comparatively little surfing. Lahaina has some fair surfing at high tide when there is frequently some surf in front of the breakwater and on the north side of the entrance to the harbor. This is a handy

(Continued on Page 38)

HAWAII WATER SPORTS GUIDE

Island of Kauai

LOCATION OR AREA	Swimming										REMARKS	
	Shore	Shore	Shore	Shore	Shore	Shore	Shore	Shore	Shore	Shore		
FROM NAWILIWILI SOUTH & WEST												
KALANANUI BEACH IN NAWILIWILI HARBOR	1	3	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
POIPE BEACH PARK	1	2	3	3	3	2	2	1	3			SIMILAR TO ALA MOANA SLIP WITH LEFT SIDE GOOD SWIMMING BEACH.
NAHARI BEACH, NEXT TO POIPE BEACH	1	2	3	3	3	2	2	1	3			SAME AS POIPE.
NAIMEA BAY	0	2	0	2	2	3	2	(1)	2			EXCELLENT SURFING AT MOUTH OF NAIMEA RIVER.
FROM NAWILIWILI NORTH												
HANA MAULU BAY	1	2	3	2	2	2	2	1	0			
NAIUA BAY	1	2	0	2	0	0	2	0	0			COVE AT NORTH END OF BAY USUALLY SAFE.
KALIHYANI BAY	2	2	0	2	0	2	1	1	0			ANNE BEACH BEST AREA, SOME-TIMES DIRTY.
HANALEI BEACH AREA	1	2	3	2	2	3	2	(1)	0			EXCELLENT WINTER SURF.
WAIKONO BAY	1	1	3	2	2	2	1	1	0			SAFE IN CALM WEATHER.
KELE BEACH	1	1	0	2	0	2	2	2	0			
BY BOAT FROM HANALEI BAY (OR FR. NAIMEA OR PT. ALLEN)												
REEFS BETWEEN PUA PUA POINT TO KALIHYANI BAY	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	1	0			TERRIFIC SPEARFISHING IN 30-60 FEET.
NA PALI COAST	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	0			GOOD LOBSTER CRABS OFF HONOPI, HAALELO, AND HALELO VALLEYS.

Island of Maui

MAUI — NORTH SHORE	Swimming										REMARKS	
	Shore	Shore	Shore	Shore	Shore	Shore	Shore	Shore	Shore	Shore		
KAHALIU HARBOR	2	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	2			SWIMMING USUALLY SAFE.
HONOMANU BAY	1	1	0	0	0	2	2	0	1			BLACK SAND BEACH — BEACH BY TRAIL.
KEANAE (VILLAGE)	1	1	0	1	0	2	1	0	1			BOATS & CANOES — GOOD IN WINDY WEATHER.
WAILUA (VILLAGE)	1	1	0	1	0	1	1	2	1			CANOE AVAILABLE — GOOD IN WINDY WEATHER.
NAHUKU (VILLAGE)	1	1	0	0	0	2	2	0	1			STAY IN CALM POOL AREAS.
HANA BAY BEACH PARK SOUTH SHORE	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	0	0			HAS BATH HOUSES.
KUINI HEAD	3	1	0	0	0	3	3	0	2			ON SOUTH SIDE OF POINT.
HANOA BEACH	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	0	0			RESERVED FOR GUESTS OF HOTEL HANA MAUI.
HANEO BEACH	4	4	4	4	4	2	0	0	0			THIS BEACH USUALLY DANGEROUS.
KANPAHU BAY	2	2	0	0	0	2	2	0	2			CANOE — BAY IS SOMETIMES QUIET.
WESTERN SHORE												
MAKENA (TOWN)	1	1	2	2	2	2	1	0	2			MAKENA & AREAS SOUTH — WORK FROM BOAT.
MOLOKAI ISLAND	0	0	1	0	1	1	1	0	0			BEACH BY BOAT—BLACK CORAL — FISH NO. SIDE HALF-MOON CENTER BEST DIVING.
KAMAOLE PARK (NEAR HALELO)	1	1	0	1	0	2	1	1	0			SEVERAL BEACHES IN AREA. *BODY SURFING.
KEANAKAHI (TOWN)	1	1	0	1	0	2	1	1	0			SEVERAL BEACHES N. TO KALAHANA PARK. *BODY SURFING.
KILAMA PARK	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	0	0			LAUNCHING RAMP — BATH HOUSES.
MALAKA BAY	1	1	0	2	2	2	2	0	0			SEVERAL GOOD AREAS IN BAY.
KUKEI (TOWN)	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	0	0			CORAL GARDENS OFF SHORE.
KUKEI SHORE	0	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	0			DEEP DIVING ON MAUI — 1 MI. OFF SHORE.
MAALAE (TOWN)	1	2	3	3	1	1	1	0	0			SHOULDER FROM SHORE IN 12'. DIFFICULT TO REACH EXCEPT BY BOAT.
PAHWAN POINT	0	1	0	0	1	2	1	0	0			
HOLEI POINT	0	1	1	2	1	2	1	0	0			ON REEF SOUTH OF POINT.
OLEHALE (TOWN)	1	1	3	3	3	1	1	0	0			LONG SWIM TO DEEP WATER.
HOLEI TO LAHAINA												USUALLY DIRTY.
LAHAINA (TOWN)	1	1	0	2	3	2	2	2	2			SOMETIMES DIRTY.
THE WALL	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0			BLACK CORAL TREES HARVESTED COMMERCIAL ON STEEP U/W CLIFFS BETWEEN MAUI & LAHAINA.
KANAPALI BEACH PARK	1	1	3	1	1	1	2	0	0			VERY POPULAR AREA.
NAPEI BAY	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	2			SHELLS ON BEACH AFTER HEAVY SEAS.
FLEMING'S BEACH (KANAPALI)	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0			HAS BATH HOUSES.
KOVALU BAY	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	1	2			IN THE LEE OF LIPOA PT.
NORTH SHORE												
KAPAKULOA (VILLAGE)	1	1	3	2	3	2	2	0	1			SAFE ONLY IN SMALL COVE.
ISLAND OF LAHAI												
HANELE BAY	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2			BEST DIVING FROM BOAT—OCCASIONAL SURF.



UNDER THE Sun & Sea Hawaii

AUTHOR'S NOTE: The Hawaii Water Sports Check List shows the names of beaches, parks, and other recreation areas on the various Islands. For the Island of Oahu, the list begins at Waikiki and continues clockwise around the island. The designation of excellent, good, etc. has been determined by reports from participants, both expert and beginner, as well as from personal experience. Unusual conditions might make an area dangerous for sports of any kind. Also lack of qualification might contribute to an area being hazardous for a certain individual under a given set of conditions.





place since Lahaina is easily reached by plane from Oahu, or car if vacationing on Maui. The more advanced surfer can try Honolulu Bay, an area with surf similar to Makaha. Honolulu Bay is twelve miles north of Lahaina and sometimes has 15 to 20 foot waves but sets usually average six to eight feet. Two miles south of Honolulu Bay is Maku-leia Bay (Slaughterhouse Beach), where conditions are usually good for the winter time big surf. Another half-mile south toward Lahaina is Honokahua Bay with fast, tight surf — an area for experts only when the big surf is running.

On the Island of Kauai some exciting new surfing areas have been discovered during the past summer. The greatest of these is at the mouth of the Waimea River where one local surfer was heard to remark, "My first ride was on a sizzling 8 footer that gave me a 20 second cheater five." Surfer Roger Pepper, who also writes for a local paper, thinks this area might have the world's greatest left side. Other surfers agree. Big winter surf that comes with the north swells was discovered on the north shore at Hanalei Bay area. Summer surfing is good at Poipu Beach and adjoining Waihai Beach where the surf is similar to that found at Ala Moana on Oahu with a good, fast left slide. It is little wonder that almost any weekend there is a surf safari to Kauai where more and more great surfing spots will be discovered.

HAWAIIAN SURFING STARTED ON THE ISLAND OF HAWAII

The island of Hawaii has a few surfing areas that are good when the waves are up. Almost all surfing on Hawaii is on the Kona Coast or lee side of the Island. Mainly because the windward side is too steep for surf but also because the few areas having waves that could be ridden are in murky water. With the windward shore also being a shark area there is practically no surfing.

On the lee shore there are several good to excellent surfing spots, all within ten miles of the resort town of Kailua, Hawaii. A place known as Skipper Kent's Point is the best when the surf is up. This spot is about 4½ miles south of Kailua and has 10 to 15 foot sets at the best.

Five miles farther south, almost at the end of the road along the coast, is Heiau Bay (just before reaching Keahou Bay which is at the end of the road). This spot sometimes looks good but is treacherous because of rocks. If a board is lost here it is really lost and usually breaks up. It is considered hazardous for all except excellent surfers with local knowledge. Hawaiian legend has it that this is the place where surfing was born when early kings and princes, using their truly big guns, start-



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snorkel diver w/ small hawkbill



ed riding the waves around the point and into shore. If this is true, the conditions here would separate the men from the boys, or the Kings and Princes from the lesser ranking Hawaiians. It can be a wild place.

In this same general area is Kahaluu Park. Waves here usually close out at anything over four feet but for small waves there are excellent sets that provide lots of fun.

There are two surfing areas north of Kailua - Kona. The nearest is some five miles from town at Honokahau Bay, a wide stretch with surfing conditions very similar to those at Waikiki. There are many spots to pick up sets of small to medium waves.

Farther north is an area called Kaupulehu. This area can be reached only by boat, by air, or by jeep. Jano Jackson is building a retreat, resort-type hotel here that should prove enjoyable. Jackson has built a small air strip and will fly his guests in to the resort. The area does have good waves when the surf is up.

If there are other surfing areas on Hawaii they are not generally known. Making a trip to the Big Island just for surfing would be risky. If your Hawaiian vacation includes a trip to Kailua-Kona or any part of the island of Hawaii, keep these surfing spots in mind. The Kailua-Kealahou area was the summer home, vacation playland of early Hawaiian Kings and undoubtedly is the place where the tremendous sport of surfing was born.

ALL WATER SPORTS ARE POPULAR IN HAWAII

It is only natural that the people of the Hawaiian Islands prefer water sports to all other participant sports. Diving, fishing, and surfing are the "big three" water sports. But a rapidly growing number enjoy various forms of small boating, water skiing, and shell collecting. Then, too, there are the specialists in such water sports as canoe racing and canoe surfing, catamaran sailing, as well as the devotees of life in the sea who are just plain "lookers". They visit such exhibition areas as the Waikiki Aquarium and the exciting Sea Life Park on the windward shore of Oahu.

SMALL BOATING FAST GROWING SPORT AND BUSINESS

There have always been boats and yachts in Hawaii. But it has been only in recent years that the sport has grown. Sailing was the most popular form of boating for many years because of constant trade winds. Class boat races are now held off Waikiki and in Kaneohe Bay. These races are by one of the several yacht clubs. The Hawaii Yacht Club at the Ala Wai Yacht Harbor and the Waikiki Yacht Club, 1599 Ala Moana Boulevard are both in the Waikiki area. The Kaneohe Yacht Club is located on the windward side of Oahu at 44-503 Kaneohe Bay Drive. All three Yacht Clubs extend guest privileges to other Yacht Club members.

The internationally known Trans-Pacific Yacht race from Los Angeles Harbor to Hawaii ends off Diamond Head. Many of the racing yachts leave Honolulu for Tahiti and other South Pacific ports after a much needed rest from the rigorous crossing from the mainland. For the other entrants the first leg of the journey back to the mainland ports is a race from Honolulu to beautiful Hanalei Bay on the island of Kauai.

For the cruising yachtsman the dry docks and marine railways on Oahu offer the last chance for a haul-out until they reach either the West Coast or, if heading south, until they reach Australia or New Zealand. Some of the smaller Pacific islands have small marine railways but they are usually booked so far in advance that it is not practical to count on them for a haul-out. All types of marine stores, (paints, brass fittings, rigging, ropes, anchors, charts and publications) are available in Honolulu.

Power boating in Hawaiian waters is somewhat limited because of the sometimes rough channel waters. Outboarding has grown in the past three years but is usually restricted to

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In Hawaii the catamaran, a twentieth century version of the ancient Polynesian outrigger is a familiar sight. Outrigger canoes provide plenty of excitement when they catch the surf. Barry Prettyman poses with a 584 lbs. blue marlin he caught off Oahu from the boat ISLANDER. Kaneohe Bay, on the windward side of Oahu is a favorite water ski area. In the color photos at left an edible white eel is bagged by spearfishermen. Photos by Hawaii Visitors Bureau, Matson Lines, Islander Game Fishing Corp., Skin Diving Hawaii, Ron Church.





areas inside the reefs or on the lee side of the islands. On Oahu most outboarding centers around Keehi Lagoon, the Waianae area and Kaneohe Bay. The outboard fishing fleet off Waianae is justly famous for their catches of giant fish, some of which have been larger than their craft. Boats are trailered to other areas for launching, depending on wind and weather conditions. There are several launching ramps on Oahu and boats can be put in the water by lift at The Anchorage in Kaneohe.

WATER SKIING NEW BUT WELL LIKED IN HAWAII

Water skiing charter boats are available on Oahu through Water Sports Hawaii and at the Hilton Hawaiian Village Hotel. Most water skiing is centered in the lagoon off the Hilton Hawaiian Village Hotel, at Keehi Lagoon, or in Kaneohe Bay.

Competitive skiing is usually held in Keehi Lagoon or in Kaneohe Bay. Both bays offer some fine skiing areas with long runs over good water reasonably free of other small boats and swimmers. There are few big, powerful boats of the type that add thrills to the sport in some resort areas. For the participant, the warm water, long runs, and excellent skiing conditions more than offset any lack of power.

CANOE RACING ALSO A SPECTATOR SPORT

There are several canoe racing clubs in Hawaii, each having upwards of a hundred members. Each club has one or more racing canoes that are entered in the annual Molokai to Waikiki Beach race. It is for this race, more than any other, that canoe racing really becomes a spectator sport. Hundreds of small boats make the trip to Molokai where the crews join in the many luaus held on the beaches. The day of the race the spectator fleet follows the racing crews back to Waikiki where thousands line the shore to cheer their favorite canoe, be it winner or loser. This is a tough race, one that keeps a thrilling part of old Hawaii alive. This event takes place each year during the Aloha Week Festivities, in the month of October.

CANOE SURFING THRILLS VISITORS

The only way to get to shore in a canoe is to ride the surf to the beach. This is not only a practical approach to the problem but a thrilling experience for Malihini and Kamaaina alike (a Malihini being a newcomer and Kamaaina being an old-timer). The only canoe surfing in the Islands is in the Waikiki area. There, along the beach at various beachboy stations, arrangements can be made.

SKIMMING CATAMARANS THE FASTEST VESSEL AFLOAT

Waikiki is also the home of the lightening fast catamaran. Passengers board the craft while the catamaran is pulled partly up on the sand at various places along the beach. When passengers are seated, the crew, aided by other willing vacationers, push the "cat" into deeper water. The trades catch the jib and main sail and out through the surf for a thrilling ride along shore and out past Diamond Head. No other sailing boat can come near equalling the speed of the catamaran and, when well handled as they are at Waikiki, many power boats are left far behind. Perhaps the greatest thrill of all is the trip back to the beach through the breakers. Just as it seems too late for anything but a crash landing on the shore, the skipper brings the boat up into the wind and the bow brushes lightly up on the beach at Waikiki.

EVERY VACATIONER WHO IS AN ISLAND COLLECTOR IS A SHELL COLLECTOR

Vacationers who like island holidays invariably become shell collectors. Surrounded by water, in which millions of shells live, it is only natural that some of these shells wash up on the shore. Soon, admiration of the beauty of these shells is surpassed by a keen interest in the tremendous variation in color, size, and shape of the shells.

The Hawaiian Malacological Society, 2777 Kalakaua Avenue, (the address of the Aquarium) has a membership of over 600, nearly 200 of these living on Oahu. This organization of shell collectors publishes a monthly magazine called the Hawaiian Shell News, mailed free to their mem-



bers. Good beach collecting areas vary with weather and sea conditions. In general during trade wind weather, sandy stretches of beach, such as found at Makapuu Beach and on the sandy areas along the north shore of Oahu from Kahuku to Waimea Bay, offer the best chance of finding shells. After heavy surf during Kona weather the shore line along the Waianae side of the island is usually best for collecting.

Some shells can be found while skin diving at Waikiki, once the home of some of Hawaii's rarest shells. In about 15 to 18 feet of water try fanning the sandy areas in searching for augers, miters, and some cones. At the same depth, but in coral areas, search for rare cowries, cone species, and unusual coral dwelling shells. Other shelling areas for skin and scuba divers are given in the guide to the Islands.

HAWAII'S SEA LIFE PARK ALSO RESEARCH CENTER

Sea Life Park has proven itself popular with Islander and vacationer alike. And it is little wonder. The visitor to Sea Life Park can walk down ramps, past huge glass windows, and into underwater scenery that brings the realism of an actual visit to Hawaii's reefs and lagoons.

In one large pool will be found a one-eighth scale model of a historic whaling vessel that hunted whales in Hawaiian waters. In the lagoon are whales, trained to respond to signals, just as the porpoises are in a smaller lagoon. In both the whale and the porpoise lagoons the visitor will be amazed at the intelligence of these warm-blooded animals, and equally amazed at the ability of the trainers who have been able to get these animals to perform intricate tricks on command.

Sea Life Park is located on the rugged east coast of Oahu at Makapuu Point, a short distance from Waikiki. The earliest settlers in Hawaii found the sea an abundant provider. Scientists of the Islands, through research and education, are learning to conserve the resources of the vast ocean realm so the present and future residents can have a full and enjoyable life under the sun and the sea in Hawaii. >>>

Research divers for the Hawaii Department of Fish and Game make a fish count on artificial reefs off Koko Head. A school of rays "fly" by in 30 feet of water at Makaha. Jim Dickey photo. Among the beautiful tropical fish in Hawaii are the Moorish idol. Bev Morgan photo. Class boat racing is popular in Kaneohe Bay. Local residents spend a quiet day fishing in the Al Wai canal. HVB photos.

