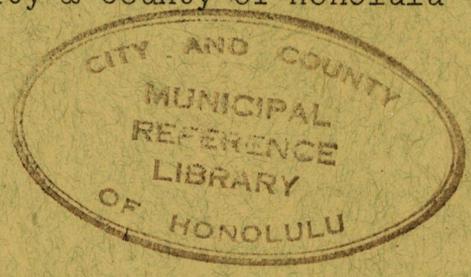


1960 Annual REPORT

FOR REFERENCE
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DEPARTMENT OF PARKS & RECREATION
City & County of Honolulu



SB482.7
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DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION
CITY AND COUNTY OF HONOLULU

Pawaa Annex, City Hall

June 30, 1961

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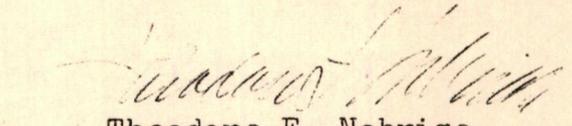
Honorable Neal S. Blaisdell
Mayor, City and County of Honolulu

Dear Mr. Mayor:

I have the honor to transmit herewith the annual report of the Department of Parks and Recreation for the year 1960.

I take this opportunity of thanking you for your interest and cooperation during the year, and also of thanking the officials of the various city and county agencies who have been helpful. I also wish to express my appreciation of the support and loyalty of my staff.

Respectfully submitted,



Theodore F. Nobriga
Director of Parks and Recreation

Free

A N N U A L R E P O R T 1 9 6 0

DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION

An accelerated program of construction and acquisition, which was six times greater than in any previous year, marked 1960 in this department. As a result, the plant operated by the Honolulu City and County Park and Recreation Department was increased by a large number of new areas and new buildings.

In recreation, emphasis on phases which touch the adult public emerged as the area of greatest advance. An expanded interest in plants, gardens and city beautification; expansion of city-operated golf courses; more safety for surfers and skin divers; finer and rarer displays in the Honolulu Zoo; a notable growth in the activities and attendance at the Waikiki Shell, and the increased program and numbers of the Senior Citizens Club, marked the year.

BOTANICAL GARDENS

In the fall of 1960, final arrangements were completed to organize a new division of the Department of Parks and Recreation. This is to be called the Division of Botanical Gardens. It will be put into effect at the beginning of 1961. Paul Weissich, assistant director of Planning and Construction, will be made director of the new division. He is a graduate in landscape architecture from the University of California and an enthusiastic botanist. He has had extensive experience in

private practice and has been with the Park Department for the past seven years.

The new division will have under its jurisdiction Foster Park Botanical Garden and its three affiliated areas, Wahiawa Botanical Garden, Kapiolani Park Hibiscus Garden and the Lyon Botanic Garden in Koko Head Crater.

Newly placed under this division will be the Kapiolani Park plant nursery which provides materials for all city parks and playgrounds. Its regular staff will also be transferred. Formerly this was under the Maintenance Division.

STREET TREE PLANS

Under the new city charter, the Park department is charged with the responsibility for planting and maintaining all trees on public streets in the City and County of Honolulu, that is, the island of Oahu. Formerly this responsibility extended only to the trees within the city proper. A radical innovation will place jurisdiction over these trees along with their pruning and maintenance crews under the new Division of Botanical Gardens.

The opportunities for community beautification and interest under this arrangement seem unlimited. Honolulu can become noted for its great and colorful variety of street trees. The presence of a few old streets, which were planted years ago with such flowering trees as the red poinciana, the pink and golden showers, has set a certain precedent for this. They show what can be expected.

A program of importing and experimenting with new trees from all over the world has already been started at Foster Garden. This is a part of the plant import program. Already available are hundreds of promising new trees, drawn from tropical areas all around the world.

The new street tree program will be planned by a full-time landscape architect who will be added to the staff in 1961. Other additional staff help will also be needed.

Preparatory to this master planning there was an inventory or survey of existing street trees in the City and County, made by the firm of Harland Bartholomew & Associates. The master plan will be based on this quantitative analysis. The report points out in graphic and dramatic fashion the deficiencies and assets of the present street tree situation.

Credit for much of this progress must be given to the Hawaii Shade Tree Council which has placed its support solidly behind the idea and urged both the City Council and the Legislature to make funds available for carrying it out.

DIRECTOR GOES AROUND THE WORLD

Also looking forward to this expansion of the street tree program, Director Weissich made a trip around the world during May, June and July of 1960. The object of the trip to the U. S. mainland was to attend the annual meeting of the National Shade Tree Conference in Long Beach, California. Studies of tree plantings in other cities were made across the

continent. Botanic gardens were visited in San Francisco, Los Angeles, New York, Montreal and Miami. The famous Longwood gardens in Pennsylvania were visited for their fine display and high horticultural achievements.

The director's trip outside the U. S. was financed by grants from the Garden Club of Honolulu and the McInerny and Atherton Foundations. He visited botanic gardens in Europe, India, Ceylon, Thailand, Singapore, Java, Manila, Hongkong and Japan.

He found these institutions almost universally cordial and willing to cooperate on a program of plant exchange. Most of the foreign gardens were interested in securing specimens of hybrid hibiscus as developed in Hawaii and also in hybrid "tis," orchids, aroids and heliconias. As long as Foster Garden can supply these plant materials, it can get in exchange almost anything it wants in the way of seeds and cuttings. The director sent back about 800 new species of plants and made arrangements and notes on many more.

PLANT IMPORT PROGRAM

With these plants and others, a total of 1,592 new species were added to Foster Garden's collection during 1960. Some 314 new specimen plants, from local sources, were added by gift and exchange. The plant import program thus becomes one of the most important of the Garden's activities.

As these plants multiply and produce materials for reproduction, their seeds or cuttings will be furnished to local

nursery firms. These companies will then propagate and supply the new items to the public. Foster Garden does not supply new materials directly to the public except through its plant testing program.

VISITORS

The year's visitor count showed that about 90,000 persons came into Foster Garden during 1960. Although the loss of the parking lot off School Street in 1959 reduced the number of tourists who were formerly brought by sightseeing buses and taxis, the total number of visitors remained high. This is because more and more local people are coming to enjoy the Garden and learn about plants.

Among the distinguished visitors of the year was the Crown Prince of Japan.

The reception office at the gate continued to be staffed by volunteers from the Outdoor Circle.

EDUCATIONAL PROGRAM

Approximately 6,300 school children were taken on guided tours of the garden during the year.

About 26 educational slide lectures were given to various community groups as part of the educational program, most of these presented by the director. Sixteen workshop sessions, of two hours each, were presented to the Garden Club of Honolulu.

"FRIENDS OF FOSTER GARDEN"

In November, 1960, a group of interested persons completed the incorporation of a supporting organization known as Friends of Foster Garden.

Its object, according to the by-laws is to "support the aims, policies and programs of Foster Garden, and its various branches and affiliates, so that knowledge, enjoyment and recreation concerning trees, flowers, plants, horticulture, gardens and related subjects may be spread and deepened among the people of Hawaii."

About twenty people had attended preliminary meetings. To complete incorporation, trustees and officers were elected, with the director as an ex-officio trustee. A general membership meeting was scheduled for January, 1961, at which time it was hoped several hundred people would join the new group.

GOLF

ALA WAI GOLF COURSE

In September, 1960, the Ala Wai Golf Course came under the jurisdiction of the Department of Parks and Recreation, by action of the 1959 Legislature. It was one of the largest and most important acquisitions ever to come to the department, since its 146 acres of land, lying just across the Ala Wai Canal from Waikiki, are extremely valuable, and the course is probably the most used of all in the State.

This golf course has a curious history of having come into existence almost by chance. In the middle 1920's the

swampy land behind Waikiki was used by rice farmers. Later it became the Territorial Fair Grounds, under a Fair Commission. This proving an unsuccessful venture, the land stood idle during the depression. As a pastime, the caretakers set up a three-hole "golf course," charging their friends 25 cents to play. It grew to six holes, then to nine. The Fair Commission then took notice and assumed the operation of a going golf course. Eventually it expanded to eighteen holes.

The original "clubhouse" was a shack remaining from the old Fair buildings. In 1947 the Legislature was approached for the first time on behalf of the course, with a request for funds to build a modern clubhouse. Money was appropriated and the building was named after Francis Ii Brown, one of the Islands' foremost golfers. There was some talk of turning the course over to the city park department in this 1947 Legislature, but this was not done until a dozen years later, in 1959.

In the meantime the course had become the most popular in the island, although it had never been of first class quality. It is, however, very easily reached and play can be satisfying, if not challenging. From the beginning it has been self supporting.

The Park Department made no changes, either in the course or its operation during its four months of jurisdiction in 1960. However, it plans to improve the fourteenth and eighteenth fairways in 1961 and to beautify the grounds, especially along Kapahulu Avenue.

It also plans to raise the general schedule of fees in 1961, and will inaugurate a new policy with the pro shops. Now run under a park employee, these shops will be turned into concessions and given to the highest bidder.

Income during the latter part of 1960 averaged \$10,000 a month.

PALI GOLF COURSE

This course continued to grow in popularity in 1960 with the improvement of its fairways and greens. Attendance was about twenty-five percent higher than the previous year.

Income was about \$95,000 for the year, making the course self supporting for the first time.

Course improvements consisted of making new tees for the twelfth and thirteenth fairways, and shortening the walk between them by installing a culvert and building a road over an intervening ditch. The sixth green was also rebuilt. More improvements are still needed, and will continue to be made.

The use of electric carts contributes to the popularity of this course.

KAHUKU GOLF COURSE

Play was also increased on this rural course in 1960, although it is about forty miles from Honolulu. Its popularity is laid to its low green fees, and to the possibility of making a quick start. Family outings on a weekend are popular, with father playing a round while the family plays on the beach,

before a picnic dinner is enjoyed. The adjoining beach is good, but all swimming is dangerous.

The inauguration of two new tournaments served to increase attendance from rural players in 1960. Both tournaments were modeled after similar ones originated on the Ala Wai Golf Course. The first was a Rural Four-ball Team Play; the second a Rural International Team Four-ball Play. In the latter, four-man groups from seven different racial backgrounds competed. The seven are Chinese, Japanese, Caucasian, Korean, Filipino, Hawaiian and Portuguese.

KAPIOLANI GOLF PRACTICE RANGE

This area in Kapiolani Park, run as a concession, continued to prove a great attraction to golfers during 1960. In operating evenings, it offers recreation to many who might not otherwise have an opportunity to practice except weekends.

The concession pays a monthly rental of \$1100.

WATER RECREATION AND WATER SAFETY

The park department lifeguards under the Director of Water Safety paid particular attention in 1960 to the hazards of skin diving and surf board riding, both activities of adventurous young adults.

SKIN DIVING

Increasing hazards are presented as more and more people make use of SCUBA equipment (self contained underwater breathing apparatus). In an attempt to promote safe diving

practices and prevent accidents arising especially through ignorance, a program of instructor-training was inaugurated. It proved so successful it is planned to make it an annual affair.

The Navy, which has the only available apparatus for treating the "bends" resulting from diving, was particularly concerned with this hazard. It arranged to send two instructors in the use of SCUBA equipment and other underwater activities. The course, as set up, ran about 200 hours of classroom and water work. William Smith, Director of Water Safety for the park department, and one lifeguard, among others, received certificates which qualify them to instruct others in safety measures.

It was recommended that the department purchase additional SCUBA equipment which can be used in future instruction and also for underwater rescue and search.

SURFING

Continuous attention was given to increasing safety in Waikiki's crowded surfing areas. A buoy was installed to mark a point about 400 yards offshore, beyond which novice surfers should not go. This is pointed out by concessionaires who rent equipment; hence most novices are made aware of it.

A "No Surfboarding" sign at the end of the culvert on Kuhio Beach was installed by the Harbor Board. This area is reserved for youngsters using "paipo" boards. This has proved helpful to lifeguards who are empowered to enforce

section #2254 of the Harbor Board's rules. In general, cooperation between the lifeguard service and the Harbor Board was greatly improved. Harbor police now check in daily at water safety headquarters, allowing the lifeguards to concentrate on bathing activities.

NEW EQUIPMENT

A two-way radio inter-communication system between the seven lifeguard stations and headquarters was obtained during the year. The outside stations can now call headquarters at any time. Headquarters, however, cannot reach the stations immediately, since it is economically unfeasible to have the sets on all the time. (They are battery operated.) Hourly check-ins are made. It is hoped that in the future a telephone type system can be installed which will make two-way communication possible at any time.

A new power patrol boat for rescue work was also acquired during the year. The need for such a boat has been apparent since the increase in activity of pleasure boats and water skiing along the shore began. The boat is now on stand-by duty at headquarters.

Needed for the Surf Patrol are two dories of the Cape Cod type. The man on duty now uses a surf board which limits his outlook, as compared to what it would be from a dory, in which he could stand. Such a boat could police deep waters on windy, choppy days to warn drifting surfers to return to the safety zone. It could display signal flags if help was needed

from lifeguards on the beach.

IN-SERVICE CHANGES

To be certain that each man on the force is in top physical condition a new program of training was instituted in 1960. Each must run and swim certain distances regularly. Once a year a physical test of a 1000 yard swim in 25 minutes is required.

Attendance at certain lectures on safety is also required.

A new lifeguard uniform was established in which the top is eliminated. This aids safety and has staff approval. Identification and prestige has been increased by a distinctive new lifeguard badge.

Changes have been approved in Civil Service procedures as recommended by the lifeguard service. It is believed this has resulted in an examination which is more objective, and precludes any doubts about the integrity of the examiners.

NEED FOR NEW, EXPANDED, AND MORE CENTRAL HEADQUARTERS

The present lifeguard headquarters in the Natatorium is regarded as very inadequate and in an unfortunate situation in respect to the areas in which supervision is given. A more central location such as that which could be afforded by the existing Waikiki Arcade building, on Kalakaua Avenue, would offer many advantages. It now belongs to the park department.

First, it would afford visual control of all Waikiki units except those at the extreme ends, and at Ala Moana Beach.

Deployment of personnel would be more efficient from this central location. It would also be better for handling if equipment could be stored in such a building. Such storage would make it possible to eliminate the unsightly and inefficient present tower, and substitute one that would be an asset to the beach instead of an eyesore.

Secondly, if the Arcade Building were made partly available to the lifeguard service, it would be possible to set up an efficient First Aid station which could handle major cases at Waikiki. Also a lost children's center could be located there. With such facilities, the staff could devote more time to its actual duties of public safety.

Proper offices and a room for personnel would also be possible if this building could be converted. At present, in the Natatorium, a single small room holds everything. Two desks, filing cabinets, the radio transmitter and first aid supplies are crowded together along with telephones. Here the chief and captain and the lifeguard on duty must try to carry on their work of writing reports, discussing policies, planning conferences and receiving the public, while the radio transmitter is going and phones ringing.

In a new headquarters there should be a separate office for the Water Safety Director, another large room to serve as an office for the supervising lifeguard, and also a conference room, along with adequate storage. There should be locker facilities and lavatory for the staff. Also a parking space for the life-

guard service vehicle and for employees' cars.

1960 STATISTICS

Attendance	4,320,389
First Aid	619
Surfing Accidents	177
Ambulance Pick-ups	79
Drowning	3
Rescue	57

Residence of Drowning, First Aid, and Rescue Cases:

	<u>First Aid</u>	<u>Rescue</u>	<u>Surfboard</u>	<u>Drowning</u>
Resident	435	34	87	2
Non-resident	103	14	63	0
Service Personnel	81	9	27	1

WAIKIKI SHELL

Events and attendance zoomed at the Waikiki Shell during 1960. Some 10,000 more people went to events there than in the year before, according to estimate. The 136 events which took place covered a wide variety of programs and related activities. Some of the most famous personalities in the entertainment world appeared on the stage.

Probably the outstanding event of the year was the two concerts of the New York Philharmonic orchestra under Leonard Bernstein. Both nights drew a capacity audience. The Pacific Jazz Festival, sponsored by the City of Honolulu, was also a success. The 50th State Fair and the 50th State Circus made use of Shell facilities as part of their overall site--Kapiolani Park.

The list of "Star Attractions" reads like a "Who's Who of Show Business." The list covers such names as Harry Belafonte, the Kingston Trio, Frank Sinatra, Victor Borge, Ella Fitzgerald, Benny Goodman, George Shearing, Bobby Darin, Johnny Mathis, Eartha Kitt, Roger Williams, Jo Stafford, Charles K. L. Davis, Jean Madeira, Rafael Mendez, Patti Page, George Gobel, Cal Tjader and Marvis Rivers.

The 136 events of the year may be classified according to their type of program as: 51 public attractions, 18 meetings, 9 dances, 2 graduations, 1 convention (ASTA), 4 Aloha Week programs, 10 50th State Fair programs, 16 "Aloha Hawaii" rehearsals, 5 music festivals, 10 exhibits, and 10 circus exhibitions.

Parking facilities were improved during the year with a new parking lot completed. This brings the total capacity of all the Shell's immediate parking space up to about 300 cars. However, after a detailed study was made of auxiliary parking areas in the vicinity, it was found that about 4,639 cars can be left within convenient distance of the gates.

A contract was let for the first increment of a "switching and dimming" system of lighting control and improvement. In connection with this a study was made of the Shell's electrical system and an existing plan made. From this was derived an ultimate master electrical plan for the future.

It was possible to keep more thorough records of the amount of time and money spent on each show during the year. These records reveal that lessees paid show personnel, which are

under Shell jurisdiction, \$12,881 for 5,877 hours of work. This averages out to 44 manhours and \$95 a show. In addition, 1,259 manhours were worked by prison gangs and other personnel that received no pay or time off. These figures do not include the electricians' and sound technicians' time and income, nor do they include the manager's manhours.

HONOLULU ZOO

Offering special appeal to adult visitors, the Honolulu Zoo now has the finest and most complete collection of Birds of Paradise of any zoo in America or Europe. For this thanks are due for a gift in 1960 of fifteen such birds from Sir Edward Hallstrom, of Australia. Sir Edward, philanthropist and director of the Taronga Park Zoo in Sydney, has presented four other specimens of these rare New Guinea birds to Honolulu in the past. It has also been the zoo's policy to acquire as many of this kind of bird as possible. More than a dozen have been obtained from other sources. Together they make up the ranking display of such beautiful creatures outside of Australia itself.

Honolulu's mild climate, where these birds can live normally outdoors all the year round, adds to their life span, making this zoo an ideal place for their specialization. From the standpoint of adult visitors, the Honolulu Zoo now offers something not to be seen anywhere else in the country. The birds are displayed in cages which feature also natural tropical foliage.

The new specimens are valued at about \$20,000. All Birds of Paradise are exceedingly rare, and seldom are available from animal dealers at any price.

GORILLA

Honolulu's first gorilla was acquired in 1960. He is a baby named Congo, from the African jungle where he was caught as a tiny animal. Since the gorilla holds absorbing interest as the nearest to man of any animal, and is also hard to obtain, this baby forms the most outstanding single acquisition of the year. Arriving as a fifteen pound infant, he was brought up like a human child in the home of Zoo Director and Mrs. Paul Breese until he was ready for zoo life.

BABY GIRAFFE

The most important birth of the year was that of the zoo's first baby giraffe. His parents are HiCecil and HiCecelia. The baby was named Kenya, from that part of Africa where his parents were native. Since his appearance, he has constantly attracted great attention. This giraffe family exemplifies the zoo's policy of maintaining family groups, as far as possible.

OTHER BIRTHS

Important births, in addition to the giraffe, were those of baby zebras, two blackbuck antelope, spider monkeys and lion-tailed monkeys.

NEW CONSTRUCTION

The exterior structure of the new Tropical Animal Building was completed in September at a cost of \$38,000. When the interior displays are completed this building will feature glass fronted exhibits representing special habitat settings around the world. There will be five large and twelve small such displays. Among the settings will be representations of the Arizona desert, a Japanese mountain stream, a tropical American rain forest and a Hawaiian volcanic slope. Small, colorful and unusual animals will inhabit these settings which represent their native areas. This promises to be one of the most educational and interesting of the zoo's offerings.

VISITORS

The 1960 attendance count of visitors showed that a total of 519,186 persons had entered the zoo gate. This is equivalent to a visit from more people than live on Oahu, whose population is about half a million.

TOTAL COLLECTIONS

At the year's end, there were 742 animal specimens, made up of 149 different kinds of mammals, birds and reptiles.

SENIOR CITIZENS CLUBS

Five hundred oldsters, seeking "Fun after Fifty" were members of the Honolulu Senior Citizens Club in 1960. This is

an activity sponsored by the Recreation Division of the Park Department. A paid recreation leader assists the program. The club has its own officers and for the most part lays out its own activities. It has dinner meetings every two weeks held in the YWCA. The membership is drawn from most of Honolulu's various racial groups, with an especially large percentage of Caucasians and Chinese. Retired people from the mainland are numerous in the membership.

The group participated in a wide variety of events in 1960. Something to do was scheduled for almost every day. Wednesday mornings many gathered regularly on the lanai of the Kapiolani Beach Center for cards and games. There were trips, outings, dances, holiday partying and general social recreation.

During the year several classes were offered especially for this group in such things as ballroom and folk dancing, hula, Hawaiian music, ukulele, and a hobby work shop. Some of this group joined with other adults in general classes, offered by the Recreation Division, in arts and crafts, including oil painting, Hawaiian quilt making, coconut shell craft and the weaving of coconut leaves into hats, baskets, etc. The Ala Wai clubhouse and Ala Moana center offered places for these activities.

No long trip took place in 1960, but one was discussed for sometime in the future, as has been done in other years.

WINDWARD GROUP

A new Senior Citizen club was organized during 1960 on the windward side of the island. The new Kailua Recreation Center serves as headquarters. With forty-five members, this club was growing rapidly at the end of the year. Its program was similar to that of the Honolulu club.

PUNCHBOWL HOMES

Some twenty members of the Senior Citizens Club were accepted as tenants of the new Punchbowl Homes apartment building, State housing unit for elderly people with low incomes. Various recreational activities in this building were initiated in 1960 by these club members, assisted by the club's professional director.

PLANNING AND CONSTRUCTION DIVISION

The expansion of Oahu's park and recreational facilities in 1960 was the largest in any single year in its history. Expenditures of nearly four million dollars were made in acquiring new park properties, in putting up major facilities and in handling numerous small projects.

The amount spent was about six times as large as in any previous year. It included moneys from three sources:

First, funds appropriated by the city. Under the new Charter, the city had been given control of its own financing.

With this freedom, it voted generous amounts of money for various park improvements. However, differing from the past, such moneys had to be encumbered by contracts by the end of the year, or else lapse and become unavailable. The money might be reallocated by the Council, but this step was not necessarily to be expected.

Second, in the past, projects which had been delayed were not faced by such lapsing. They had often moved slowly, sometimes in the interests of economy, sometimes to secure better end-results, and sometimes because delays were caused by other agencies connected with the project. This backlog constituted a second group of funded projects which had to be finished by the end of the year.

The third group was made up of State funds which had been appropriated by the Legislature directly for certain designated projects. Such monies had to be spent during the biennium in which they are appropriated, in this case before June 30, 1961.

The need of clearing both old and new programs by the end of the year thus posed the biggest undertaking this division has ever faced.

To meet the six-fold work load, only four new staff members were allowed--an engineering aid, an architectural aid, a second construction inspector and one additional clerical worker. Drafting and surveying help was obtained from part time university students. However, against this, was the loss

of the assistant director of planning, whose position was not filled for the last nine months of the year.

Most of this program was accomplished. By the end of the year, only some three-fourths of a million dollars were unencumbered. Of this \$300,000 were State funds with every prospect that they would be put to use before the middle of 1961. Reallocation of funds for several of the unfinished projects was expected.

To date, no serious shortcomings due to the acceleration and size of the program have become evident.

ACQUISITIONS

The 1960 program covered proposed acquisitions of twenty-one areas. Among the larger were Makaha Beach, Waialua Field, and property adjoining Wright Field in Wahiawa. The expansion of Foster Garden and a half dozen new playground sites were also included. The replacements of two former playgrounds, Beretania and Kamamalu, were deferred because both are dependent on the city's redevelopment program. Still pending were the acquisition of Puuloa Playground (in the Leeward Estates subdivision at Ewa), Aliamanu and certain beach rights of way. A site at the end of Kaheka Lane which had had funds allotted in 1947 was finally dropped because the area in the meantime has become industrial.

PLANNING AND CONSTRUCTION

Over forty-five areas, involving either planning or construction, which were broken down into some seventy projects, made up the larger part of the 1960 program. There were more projects than areas because many jobs were split into two or more parts, due to the fact that financing was done piecemeal. Funds to completely develop a new area as a single project are seldom made available.

Larger projects undertaken in 1960 included Manoa Valley, Palolo Valley and Waipahu Fields; Aina Koa and Kalaheo Playgrounds; beach improvements at Kahaluu, Makaha, Waikiki and Waimanalo. As the year ended over thirty projects were in various states of construction or under contracts.

MAINTENANCE DIVISION

The record high number of new buildings and new recreation areas completed and made ready for public use by the Planning and Construction Division in 1960 posed a resultant problem for the Maintenance Division. As soon as these projects were accepted from the contractors, their protection and proper care became the responsibility of this division.

New buildings which required staffing included those on Manoa Valley, Palolo Valley, Kalihi Valley and Waimanalo Fields. Also for those on Aina Koa and Kalaheo Playgrounds. New bathhouses which required attendants were those on Waikiki,

Makaha and Ala Moana Beach Parks. Waikiki Beach (created between Kuhio Beach and the Natatorium) which has become extremely popular, required better maintenance. The large new Keehi Lagoon Beach Park, near the airport, was opened to the public. So was Pohakupu Park in Kailua. Kilauea Parkway, a wide medial strip in Kilauea Avenue, recently turned over by the Public Works Department, needed maintenance. Kapiolani Park which has been maintained by prisoner labor (with only too evident results) needed better care.

An increased staff of twenty-five men was allowed for these areas. It provided minimum care and upkeep, but this number was not considered fully satisfactory.

The Waikiki Shell presents a difficult problem to the Maintenance Division. One groundskeeper and one matron are regularly allotted for its upkeep. However, this gives no consideration to the large amount of help needed in preparing the stage for the numerous programs and shows which are given there. Such stage work is not done by a regular stage crew, but is accomplished by calling in skilled crews of carpenters, painters, shop men and others, whose regular work is servicing the buildings and grounds of the entire park system. What with absence from their regular work during the day, and frequent overtime at the Shell at night which results in compensatory time off, the regular work of these men in servicing the rest of the park system suffers a great deal. Needed for the Shell is a regular stage crew prepared to put in all of its time on Shell projects.

During 1960 the Kapiolani Plant Nursery was transferred to the jurisdiction of the Botanic Gardens division, and along with it the three shade tree pruning crews. This gave some relief to the supervising staff of Maintenance.

During the year, in addition to routine maintenance, the Ala Wai Clubhouse was redecorated.

In June, 1960, fifty safe-driver awards were given to the Maintenance Division for being accident-free for a year past.

RECREATION DIVISION

The regular public playground program was expanded in 1960 to include service for a new group of children, moppets of three to five years of age. Formerly six years was the lowest age level for which programs were provided. This "Tiny Tots" activity was put into effect on nine areas for one hour a week. Its popularity, as evidenced in registration, however, resulted in doubling it on three areas.

The program included singing and dancing, simple stories, games, rhythm, and supervised apparatus play.

Leadership in recreation for children and teenagers was available on thirty public playgrounds during the year. These are divided into four districts, which cover the entire island. Each district is under a supervisor, and each playground has from one to four recreation workers.

In addition there are programs offered by certain recreation specialists in such things as music and dancing.

The division staff averages eighty regular people.

TEENAGERS

Eighteen clubs for teenagers were sponsored on the various playgrounds in 1960. Some of these were centered on a special interest, such as rifle shooting, but most followed a varied general program. Weekly meetings were usually scheduled, with a list of different events such as dances, hikes, quiet evenings, skating, parties, etc. Some form of social service is assumed by most of these clubs.

The Rural Teenage Council has proved a useful innovation because distances in the country make it difficult for large groups to get about. Two members from each club attend the council meetings, discuss problems and take back information to their own group.

Clubs for subteens, aged 12 and 13, have also been formed and proved successful. They follow a program similar to the regular teenage clubs.

SUMMER FUN

A total of 5,213 children registered for this stepped-up program in 1960. Echoing the World Olympics in Rome, a program of Junior Olympics was set up, with physical fitness as its theme. All 33 of the areas offering Summer Fun participated. The program culminated in a day of competitive events in the Honolulu Stadium on July 23. Co-sponsoring the event was the

Hawaii Junior Chamber of Commerce. Some 1200 youngsters took part in the field events. Massed folk dancing was performed by about 700. An estimated 3000 spectators were in the stands, mostly other playground children.

The annual "Learn to Swim" program during the summer ended with 436 children receiving beginners' certificates. More advanced swimming work is carried on during the rest of the year.

(The Senior Citizen program of the Recreation Division is described earlier.)

MEMBERS OF THE BOARD

Robert T. Sasaki, Chairman
Kim Ak Ching
Adrian DeMello
Mrs. Walter E. Dillingham

Dr. Clarence E. Fronk
Paul H. Katahara
Howard I. Takenaka
Thomas E. Trask

ADMINISTRATION

Theodore F. Nobriga, Director of Parks and Recreation
DeLos A. Seeley, Director of Planning and Construction
Ethel T. Mori, Superintendent of Recreation
Samuel K. Haina, Superintendent of Maintenance
Paul L. Breese, Director of Honolulu Zoo
Paul R. Weissich, Director of Botanical Gardens
Jack Botelho, Business Manager and Secretary of the Board

STATEMENT OF APPROPRIATIONS AND EXPENDITURES
for year ending December 31, 1960

	Appropriation	Expenditures	Balance
General Fund - Maintenance & Upkeep			
Personal Services	\$1,746,119.91	\$1,746,119.91	\$ --
Current Expenses	357,766.64	357,756.66	9.98
Capital Outlays	62,123.45	62,123.45	--
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Totals (Maintenance & Upkeep)	2,166,010.00	2,166,000.02	9.98
Permanent Improvements			
Park Improvement Fund	3,582,965.49	2,988,280.03	594,685.46
State Fund	907,787.00	457,721.58	450,065.42
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Totals (All Funds)	\$6,656,762.49	\$5,612,001.63	\$1,044,760.86
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PERSONNEL

Administration	13
Maintenance	261
Planning & Construction	10
Recreation	151
Zoo	<u>20</u>
	455

