

RICHARD FULTON MOORE
1932 OLYMPIC GAMES
YACHTING



AN OLYMPIAN'S ORAL HISTORY
INTRODUCTION

Southern California has a long tradition of excellence in sports and leadership in the Olympic Movement. The Amateur Athletic Foundation is itself the legacy of the 1984 Olympic Games. The Foundation is dedicated to expanding the understanding of sport in our communities. As a part of our effort, we have joined with the Southern California Olympians, an organization of over 1,000 women and men who have participated on Olympic teams, to develop an oral history of these distinguished athletes.

Many Olympians who competed in the Games prior to World War II agreed to share their Olympic experiences in their own words. In the pages that follow, you will learn about these athletes, and their experiences in the Games and in life as a result of being a part of the Olympic Family.

The Amateur Athletic Foundation, its Board of Directors, and staff welcome you to use this document to enhance your understanding of sport in our community.

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AN OLYMPIAN'S ORAL HISTORY
METHODOLOGY

Interview subjects include Southern California Olympians who competed prior to World War II. Interviews were conducted between March 1987, and August 1988, and consisted of one to five sessions each. The interviewer conducted the sessions in a conversational style and recorded them on audio cassette, addressing the following major areas:

Family History

Date/place of birth; occupation of father/mother; siblings; family residence;

Education

Primary and secondary schools attended; college and post-collegiate education;

Sport-Specific Biographical Data

Subject's introduction to sport—age, event and setting of first formal competition; coaches/trainers/others who influenced athletic development; chronology of sports achievements; Olympic competition; post-Olympic involvement in sports;

General Biographical Data

Employment history; marital history; children; communities of residence; retirement;

General Observations

Reactions and reflections on Olympic experience; modernization of sport; attitudes on and involvement with the Olympic Movement; advice to youth and aspiring athletes.

Interview transcripts were edited and may include additional material based on subsequent conversations and/or subject's own editing.

RICHARD FULTON MOORE

1932 OLYMPIC GAMES - LOS ANGELES
EIGHT-METER YACHTING CREW
Gold Medalist

INTERVIEWED:

March 22, 1988
Newport Beach, California
by George A. Hodak

RICHARD FULTON MOORE

Interviewer: George A. Hodak

Hodak: Today I am in Newport Beach, California, interviewing Richard Fulton Moore, who was a member of the 1932 U.S. Olympic team and competed and earned a gold medal in the 8-meter yachting event. First off, Mr. Moore, I'd like you to tell me when and where you were born and describe a bit of the circumstances under which you grew up, your family background and such.

Moore: I was born in San Bernardino, California, on August 11, 1910. I am an only child. When I was about 11 or 12 years old, my parents moved to Los Angeles. My father was an official of the Santa Fe Railroad. My parents had come from the Midwest, from Kansas and Colorado. When we came to Los Angeles it was a very difficult transition for me. Fortunately, the teacher that I had in San Bernardino was a neighbor, and she was so concerned that I might not measure up to the L.A. School District that she asked my parents if I could go to her house, which was just a half a block down the street from us, to bone up on the basics. And I did. So when I got to the L.A. school system I was ostensibly one year ahead. But I had flunked the first grade because reading and writing was very difficult for me at first. Eventually, I overcame that and I got good grades at Arlington Heights Elementary School.

Then I went to John Burroughs Junior High. At the time I went there, that would have been about 1926 or '27, Wilshire Boulevard only went up to La Brea and it was dirt from then on. We lived on Mansfield, which is several blocks east of La Brea. There was a little creek that went across Wilshire, and I swear that it was three or four years before the engineers could conquer that, there was always a detour. (laughter) From there, I went to L.A. High

School and that I enjoyed very much. And our graduating class of 1929, for about eight or ten years, was the largest graduating class in the United States. I happened to be president of that class. And I then went from there to UCLA. That was the first year that UCLA was in Westwood, in 1929. I ran for freshman president and I didn't realize that the preponderance of my class had come from L.A. High—so I won in a walk. Fifty years later, in 1983, I had the honor to be president again of the class and we had about 175 under that tent, which I am very proud of.

Hodak: Were you involved with any sports in high school?

Moore: Yes, I was manager of the B basketball team in high school. I also followed track in high school. I can recall going up to the state meet in Selma. At that particular meet, Frank Lombardi, of L.A. High, beat Frank Wykoff. The interesting thing about that is that Lombardi jumped the gun and had to start a yard behind Wykoff, but he still won! Lombardi later went to Stanford and competed there in track.

Hodak: Now, tell me about the development of your interest in sailing. How did this come about?

Moore: Okay. I was in a fraternity at UCLA and one of my fraternity brothers invited me to go sailing. He had an uncle that had a 10-meter boat and I had always dreamed of going sailing. This was in my freshman year. We went to Avalon and when we got to Avalon there was an 8-meter boat there. The gentleman that owned it was aboard and he had one of his daughters with him, and it was Pierpont Davis. There were several young men aboard, I think it was the Westward, and the two men had decided to have a race. Pierpont Davis said, "Well, I'll take that young man," and pointed to me. I said, "Sir, I don't know anything about it." And he said, "Yes, but I've observed you aboard the boat." So I sailed and I don't remember how we came out, but after we got back and had a few libations and so forth the skipper gave me a business card and

said, "Kid," (he always called me kid) "if you want to sail in the future, give me a ring."

Well, I got home Sunday and Sunday night I called the gentleman and said, "You said that if I wanted to sail that all I needed to do was call you." And he said, "What are you doing next weekend?" I said, "Whatever you want me to do, sir." That was the beginning of my sailing. But where I really made an impression with the skipper was—and I didn't realize it until years later—one day he said to me, "The bilge needs cleaning out. Can you take care of it?" I said, "Yes, sir." So I went down—and it was a very hot day. I was laying on my tummy down there bailing the water out and I was singing. When I came topside he said, "I have never had a young man before that I asked to do the bilge who didn't bitch about it, and you're the only one that ever sang while he was doing it." Well, inadvertently, through no brains of my own, I think that's what made it for me; the attitude.

Hodak Did you come to know Pierpont Davis very well?

Moore: Oh yes. He became like a surrogate father to me. One year we sailed and only missed the Christmas weekend. We went every weekend to Avalon or to the isthmus.

Hodak What sort of man was Pierpont Davis? What can you tell me about him?

Moore Pierpont Davis was a very intelligent man and a very decent man. I was a young man of very modest means. This was during the Depression. But he never made me feel "less than." We would be going to parties or something and he wouldn't want to be bothered, so he would just hand me his wallet or money clip and I would take care of the bills for the evening and return whatever. But he never audited me and I never failed him. And of course, as you know, he was a very prominent architect in Los Angeles.

Hodak And sailing was one of his passions?

Moore: Sailing was a great passion of his. We sailed down for a regatta one weekend. And Pier came into the dock and—of course we never had power aboard—when the old man said "Drop the sail," there wasn't one instant's hesitation. He could lay that boat in there like a million dollars. Well, he laid it in and there was the parting and so forth. And as he was stepping off the boat onto the dock he missed it. And as he came up, he just handed me his wallet, climbed out, went down below, changed his clothes. When he came out I had the wallet, and then we went on for the evening. (laughter)

His daughters have a lovely home in La Jolla to this day. In fact, I saw Althea Davis just recently. Well, I was invited for a weekend party and Mr. and Mrs. Davis took us all down to Tijuana. I've been so fortunate in my life and got to do so many things. We were there on the last night of legalized gambling in Mexico at that time. Anyway, we went into the finest hotel and the skipper, nothing ostentatious about him at all, just something about his whole manner, and immediately the maitre'd came. Well, I thought he was going to kiss the hem of his trousers. (laughter) But the skipper demanded that sort of thing by his grace and carriage. He taught me many things. In fact, you may have noticed today that I have referred to my lovely wife as such, and I learned that from him.

Hodak: How much organized yachting was there before the '32 Games in the Southern California area?

Moore: There were several 8-meters and I raced on them a good deal. I crewed on 6-, 8-, 10-, and 12-meters over the years. But the preponderance of it was with Pierpont Davis on the *Santa Maria*.

Hodak: Was there one major regatta or one annual competition that stands out?

Moore: Well, the one that I think I had the most fun at was at Santa Barbara. Regatta week was always during Fiesta Week in Santa

Barbara. We would sail up for that and then we'd race all week. And there were the prettiest girls there.

Hodak: So you were doing this while you were attending school? Your weekends were fairly committed to sailing?

Moore: Yes, definitely. As I say, we went one entire year missing only one weekend—and that was Christmas weekend.

Hodak: Before we return back to your adventures with yachting, let's talk a bit about UCLA. As you said earlier, you were part of the first class on the Westwood campus.

Moore: Yes, in 1929.

Hodak: And I believe there were only four buildings at that time?

Moore: Right, and there was virtually no sidewalks between the buildings. When it rained you had fun helping the young ladies over the bad spots and all that sort of thing.

Hodak: What did you study or focus on in college?

Moore: Pre-law or what they call poli-sci. And in those days they had minors, and I minored in history, your forte.

Hodak: Any particular professors you'd want to talk about?

Moore: Yes, Braven Dyer, Sr.'s uncle. Professor [Brainerd] Dyer was one of the finest professors that I had. He and [Dr. William J.] Miller in Geology. Professor Dyer pointed out many interesting things, particularly about the West. He opened my mind relative to our neighbors to the south and to Spain and Portugal and the Old World, and its influence on the West. You see, many of the professors from the East didn't pick up on it or think it was important, but it was terribly important. Look at our names and our heritage.

Hodak: Yes, I think it's all too easy to overlook that part of our history. Tell me a bit about UCLA, the social life, the ambiance of the campus.

Moore: I don't have the number of students clear in my mind. We had a quite large freshman class, as you can appreciate. But the social life was tremendous. I happened to be a member of Delta Tau Delta fraternity. I certainly found my way up and down Hilgard where sorority row was, with the Delta Gammas and the Kappas and the Thetas and the Tri Deltas and all the rest. They were tremendous young people, in what I call the age of innocence. I don't know how old I was before I was aware of this drug situation today. It was just an age of innocence, that's all.

Hodak: Was there anything in the way of organized yachting that came out of UCLA?

Moore: No, it's an interesting thing about that, George. UCLA, because yachting was not a part of the university program, to this day has not recognized the three of us that got gold medals in the Olympics. Now, that's not a complaint, it's just because it somehow or other doesn't fit in their format. But they in no way sponsored it; they weren't even aware of it. I was taking summer school at the time of the Olympics. In fact, in the picture in the Olympic report you have there, my picture's not in there because i had to take a final that day. I went to the professor and told him that I had participated in the Olympics and that my skipper had won a gold medal, which meant that the crew received the same honor, and asked if I could please delay the test one day because they were taking the picture. He said, "You either take the quiz or you flunk. It's up to you Mr. Moore." If I had it to do over again, I would have flunked. (laughter)

Hodak: There were two other men on the 8-meter yachting team from UCLA, John Biby and Bill Cooper. Did you know these guys or were they part of a separate squad? Did you know them very well at school?

Moore: I had gone to L.A. High School with both of those gentlemen, but I didn't know them very well there. They happened to belong to the same fraternity that I did. They had known Owen Churchill and sailed with him. In fact, Bill Cooper, I forget what his relationship is to Owen Churchill. His mother, I think, was related. Anyway, those two gentlemen had sailed for a long time. Pierpont Davis had the *Santa Maria* and Owen the *Angelita*, and we sailed against each other to see who was to represent the United States. But thanks to Owen Churchill—I suspect he deserves most of the thanks—thanks to his graciousness, the two teams were incorporated and we all put in somewhat equal time sailing. Pierpont Davis and Owen Churchill were quite a bit alike in their approaches. In talking to an elementary school group, during the question and answer period, one little boy said to me, "Mr. Moore, what was it like working for the skipper?" I thought for a moment and I said, "It was very simple. When the skipper said that we were going to come about," I didn't say, "Oh gosh, do we have to?" I said, "Yes, sir!" And the teachers all applauded.

Hodak: They appreciated that object lesson. And so you competed then with Pierpont Davis against Owen Churchill's squad in the tryouts. How early had you become aware of the Olympics? How did they come to your attention?

Moore: Pier Davis said to me, "Well kid, we're forming up the team for the 1932 Olympics. Would you like to be on the team?" And I said, "Well, does that mean sailing all the time?" He said, "Yes." So I said, "Well, I don't know anything about the Olympics, but as long as we are going to be sailing and having a lot of fun, you can depend upon me." I had no awareness of it. But this you must understand: One of the great experiences of my life was the opening day of the Olympics. We walked into the Coliseum and, as the host nation, we were the last ones in. I can remember walking in there and the Coliseum was packed. I was walking around and I thought to myself, "Cod in the hills, what are you doing here Richard Moore?" It was sort of mind-boggling. Then where it

really hit me was in the 1984 Olympics. I was on the Spirit Team and some way or other they saw to it that we had good seats for the Opening Ceremonies. When it came time for our team to come in, I had a very difficult time. My lovely wife said, "Are you going to be alright?" And I said, "Yes, I feel that I will be, but it evokes an awful lot of emotions." I think you can understand that.

Hodak: Certainly. Would you say that this identification with the Olympics has grown, in your case?

Moore: Yes, it really came to my full attention when they called me to ask if I would like to be on the Spirit Team. They explained what the purpose was and I discussed it with my lovely wife and almost rejected it, which would have been one of the great mistakes of my life. I couldn't visualize myself talking to from 35 to 500 people at one time. But I went ahead and to this day I am very, very grateful that I did. The Olympics has opened an awful lot of vistas for me. I think probably the greatest reward was the experience of the Spirit Team—and the learning process. I can very frankly say that today I can handle group situations and even one-on-one situations much more easily than I had before. I had my own business for 39 years. I was in real estate, principally commercial and industrial, and was often talking to people one-on-one or to small groups of business people. I guess I was alright because I made a good living at it, but if I had only had the Spirit Team training 10 years ago I would have been much further along.

Hodak: Let's return back to the actual competition, the 8-meter yachting. Is there anything that stands out about the day of the races? Is there anything you recall concerning the race itself?

Moore: I have talked to several of the other members of the team, before they passed away, and we all agreed that we'd been in races that were much more exciting, per se, but we'd never done anything that had been more significant than the Olympics.

Hodak: There was a 45-second difference between the Canadian and the American team. Is that a big margin?

Moore: Yes, that's a pretty good-sized margin. When you listen to the America's Cup, anytime you have it by 45 seconds you're really right out there. It's a little bit like in basketball, putting the other team away.

Hodak: Aside from the skippers, who were some of the people that you would have learned the most from?

Moore: Of course, John Biby and Bill Cooper, who were fraternity brothers, were very gracious and they helped me a great deal. There was one other, Doug Radford, who was very nice too. You must remember that some of these men were somewhat my senior. And anytime someone you deem very important is nice to you, you never forget it.

Hodak: What position were you in the yacht, was there a specific capacity that you performed?

Moore: Basically, I was what they called a light-sail man. I worked forward with the jibs and the spinnaker. I had helped earn my way through part of high school and the university. My father was of the old school and thought that I went to work the day I got out of school and right up through the day I went back to school. He was very, very hard-nosed about it. But as a result of that, I had worked with 300-pound blocks of ice while working for the Santa Fe Railroad. So for a man of my size and weight, I was considered quite strong. I could lift a good deal more than many men quite a bit larger than myself, because there is a knack to it. When you work with 300-pound blocks of ice, you've got to know what you're doing. So it was excellent training. I couldn't have gotten a better training program for the job that I had to do.

Hodak: What about the dynamics of a yachting team? Is everyone taking

cues from the skipper?

Moore: Yes, the skipper orchestrates. A great deal depends upon the skipper's attitude. Let me back up a bit. I had the pleasure of sailing for quite a few skippers, and in nearly every instance they were known, prominent men in our area. You had to be in order to own yachts. Owen Churchill and Pierpont Davis were very fine skippers. And I can think of several skippers that, I facetiously say, worked with a whip and a chair. But these gentlemen told you and indicated to you what was expected, and the rest was up to you. But when the skipper gave an order, you did it instantly and were delighted to do it because you were part of a team. I've always been a team member ever since. When I was in the Navy, I advanced very rapidly because I understood a team working. The Navy is no place to be a stand-out or a one-man show. You work with your fellow officers.

Hodak: Mavericks aren't particularly appreciated. And your race went rather smoothly?

Moore: Yes, it went very smoothly.

Hodak: Do you recall the awards ceremony? How was that handled?

Moore: We stood on the platform in the Coliseum and there were very few people there. It was at an odd hour. I received much more pleasure, vicarious and so forth, from the 1984 Olympics than when we accepted our medals in 1932.

Hodak: What about the overall time period in which the Olympics went on? Were you able to take part in or see any other activities, or were you pretty much confined to preparing for your event? Were you a part of the Olympic Village? Being a member of the yachting team, did that put you apart from the experiences that, say, track and field people may have had?

Moore: Over the years the sailing people, even today, in the Olympics do not spend as much time in the Olympic Village as others. At that time we spent very little. I visited the Village once or twice because I knew other people who were competing in other events. I had the pleasure of going to some of the events in the Coliseum like track and field, which I was very much interested in. Of course, our badge admitted us to all events. But it was years later before I was fully aware of what I had done. (laughter) Life is kind of funny and interesting in the sense that . . . somebody once said, "Luck is the residue of design." I carry it one more step: You've got to get off your rump to be in a position to be lucky. There is a difference, isn't there?

Hodak: Certainly. It's an opportunity that you position yourself for.

Moore: Yes, and I've been extremely fortunate.

Hodak: Were you invited to be a member of the 1936 yachting team?

Moore: Yes, I was invited, but it was during the Depression and I had a job and thought I'd better stay with it. That was one of the big mistakes of my life. But, who knows?

Hodak: Subsequent to your graduation from UCLA, what line of work did you pursue? Did you go on to law school?

Moore: Yes, I started Stanford Law School and didn't care for it at all. I barely touched it. My parents lived in the San Francisco area and I applied for work there. And in two different instances large corporations said that they had never heard of UCLA. I can understand that. But they said to me, "Why don't you go back to where you came from?" And so I did. I came back to Los Angeles and I was extremely fortunate in that I had a fraternity brother who had a friend whose father was manager of the old Security Pacific. I got a job as a runner at Hollywood and Vine in 1933. I got that job within about three months. I had other friends who went a year

or 18 months before they got a job. I got 65 dollars a month—and I was overpaid. (laughter)

Hodak: Did you continue sailing or yachting?

Moore: I sailed a great deal until 1939, and then my lovely wife and I were married. I did very little sailing after that. Once in a while I'd be invited and we would go. Then I went in the shipyards during World War II and was there about a year and then I joined the Navy. Because of my age I was a lieutenant JG [junior grade]. I was about three years at sea and I made up my mind that if I ever got off that bucket I probably would never go near water again. But, I have a few times.

Hodak: Where were you stationed in the Navy?

Moore: I was in the Pacific. I went to officers' training school at the University of Arizona, then went to San Francisco to small boat training, and then to Miami for some other facet of my training. They saw on my record that I had worked in an ice plant as an engineer's helper. The commander called me in and said, "Mr. Moore, I see that you have engineering experience." And I said, "Let me explain it to you. The only thing I ever did was wipe up oil and take temperatures for the engineer. He said, "We're very hard up for engineering officers." I said, "You couldn't be that hard up, sir." And he said, "How long have you been in the Navy?" I said, "I guess about four months." He said, "You'll learn one thing: You do as you're told."

Well, that was on a Friday that he called me in, and Monday morning I was on a train. I was sent up to Cleveland diesel school in Cleveland, Ohio. While I was there I got the lowest grade in electricity of any officer that ever went there. I thought they were going to fire me. But it so happens that as a JG I was a head of one of the barracks. I had called our barracks together and when we got all through, I had the chief dismiss all the enlisted men and

hold the chiefs. Then I told them that I was new in the Navy and knew nothing about it, but I did have brains enough to know that my career was dependent upon how well they took care of the barracks. I said I understood a free gangway, which meant that you could go on liberty when you wanted to, providing my reports came out alright. I said, "Do you men understand me?" And they saluted and said, "Yes, sir." When I thought they were going to flunk me out he said, "You got the highest grade in aptitude that we've ever had here at school." And I said, "Why is that?" And he explained to me that I was the only officer that ever said that he didn't know anything about it. (laughter) It's true.

Hodak: So you then served in the Pacific?

Moore: Yes, I was engineering officer. And I knew what I didn't know—and wisdom is 85 percent of knowing what you don't know. So I got spare parts; when other officers were out dancing at the officers' club, I was out doing midnight requisitions. I had spare parts that wouldn't quit. When we got to the Pacific, the commodore came to me and said, "Do you see that DE [destroyer escort] over there?" And I said, "Yes, sir." He said, "He has no more liners. Do you have any?" I said, "Yes, I have eight or ten." So he said, "I want you to ship some of those over there." And I said, "Over my dead body." He said, "Why?" And I said, "Because they're all having trouble with cracked liners and I will be out pretty soon. I was not at the officers' club or out wining and dining, I was busting my tutu to get those spare parts. Now, if you want to take them you'll have to meet me at the gangway." He said, "Mr. Moore, I know where you're coming from," and I had no more trouble. (laughter)

So then when the executive officer was made skipper he wanted me to be exec, and I said, "I can't be because there are two lieutenants and you can't move a JG over lieutenants." And he said, "Oh, I've already taken care of that. They're being transferred off." So the next day I was executive officer . . . (laughter) . . . and then skipper.

Hodak: Which ship were you on?

Moore: The *USS Cloues*, the DE 265.

Hodak: Did you remain in the Navy following the war?

Moore: I remained in the Naval Reserves for several years. In fact, I became a battalion commander. I was the only battalion commander in the United States with only two and a half stripes. Then I started my own business and it was too tough to run a battalion and run my business. So I had to make a choice. Fortunately I made the correct choice. I dropped out of the reserves. And shortly afterwards, my lovely wife came down with polio and that created tremendous problems, as we hardly had any money. I stayed with the business and that proved my best course. But I enjoyed the Navy very, very much. I think if I had been a younger man I might have stayed with it.

Hodak: Let's talk a bit about your family. You were married in 1939 and you have two sons, right?

Moore: Yes, two sons. In fact, our firstborn was three years old before I got acquainted with him, because I was at sea when he was born. After I got out of the service, four or five years later, we had another son. There's Richard Fulton Moore, Jr. and there's Michael Fletcher Moore, and they are both my best friends.

Hodak: What sort of work are they in?

Moore: They are, what I would say, very successful. They got into the real estate business, but in the investment aspect. In fact, our oldest son at one time owned the Blackstone Hotel in downtown Long Beach. The two boys are now partners and they own quite a few units and just bought a villa in Haijic, in the state of Jalisco, Mexico, on Lago de Chapala, which is 30 miles south of Guadalajara.

Hodak: Where was your work in real estate in Southern California? What areas were you working with?

Moore: I had my own company from the first day and I had it for 39 years. And there were several tremendous advantages; nobody could come in and fire me, and I quit the day that I wanted to quit. I was 75 years old when I turned in the key. In that time, I was in the southeast area of Los Angeles and I handled nearly all facets of existing real estate. I worked on the theory that when people would permit me to, I would render full service. I had as high as 55 transactions with one family, 52 with another, and 39 with another. But there are some people to whom you could give all the real estate, pay the taxes, utilities and so forth—and they'd still hate you. And I soon learned the difference.

Hodak: You've also had the opportunity to travel quite a bit.

Moore: Yes, I have touched roughly 15 countries of the world. I had a very delightful experience in the Pacific, and that was that I got to Bikini. If you remember, that's where we had our first atom bomb tests. I was on the task force that went there. There were a couple of destroyer escorts and we had marines aboard. I got to meet King Judah, who was the king of Bikini atoll. I have touched probably 100 atolls in the world, plus quite a few islands in the Caribbean, but I think the Bikini atoll was the most beautiful that I had ever seen in my life.

Hodak: You've been very fortunate. Have you followed the progress of the Olympic yachting competition over the years?

Moore: Well, really not that much until the 1984 Olympics. Then the America's Cup whetted my imagination. We'd been to Australia just a couple of years before that and I kind of thought we might go to observe it. But then it dawned on me that we could see it better through TV, which we did. The advent of the camera on the boom showing the crews working and all that has really done a great deal

for yachting, in my estimation.

Hodak: Yes, it's certainly more accessible and receives more attention. Have you developed other hobbies or interests alongside your travel?

Moore: Well, I got to Baja, California, in 1965, and that was about three years before they had any maps. I had a little 1947 Jeep and took our firstborn, Richard Jr., and explored a great deal down there. I've been going for 30 years. I've accumulated 21 days on muleback exploring the rock art in the San Francisco Mountains, that Erie Stanley Gardner had written so much about. There are some of the best pictographs and petroglyphs in the world there. Although I have not been to Altamira, Spain, to see the rock art there, which is much older. But I have seen many pictures of it. From my limited background on that sort of thing, on a scale of one to ten I would rate Altamira as one of the top and the San Francisco Mountain caves with their rock art would be somewhere between seven and eight.

Hodak: And so you've developed a bit of an interest in archaeology?

Moore: Yes, archaeology and anthropology. I got to go to Cambridge University in England several years ago, where I took a course in the archaeology of England, which I enjoyed very much. But I really got my first touch of archaeology in Baja, California. I have many friends down there. I just returned from eight days down there. We camp out all the time; we don't do the spas. And as Howard Gulick, a very good friend of mine and one of the authors of the guidebook to Baja, California, (along with Peter Gerhard) in an introduction to one of his books says, "There are no cozy little bars." (laughter)

Hodak: Having been to the Baja I can confirm that. Do you have future travel plans.

Moore: Yes, we are looking forward to going to China. We were in China in

1980 and got to the Great Wall. And this is my joke: We got there before Coca Cola. But now I want to go through Beijing, and take the trans-Siberian up to Lake Baikal, which is at the town of Irkutsk. Then we can go down to Ulan Bator and touch the Gobi Desert and Mongolia. That's about a two- or three-day run. We'll then fly to Leningrad and Moscow and take a look at that part of the world. That part of the world was not always very high on my priorities but I feel now that it is a must, the way the world is developing.

There's one other very, very interesting thing that happened to my lovely wife and myself, just last year, relative to traveling. We got to French Polynesia, which is very interesting. We were then about 2600 miles from Easter Island or, as the islanders call it Rapa Nui. That is, they allege, the most isolated land mass on earth. We flew from Tahiti to Easter Island which is, in round figures, 2600 miles. From the Galapagos it is 2200 miles, and from Chile it is 2400 miles. It is about 30 square miles. But the most interesting thing happened. We got to the hotel, it was raining like heck, and a young gentleman came over and I said, "We've been on the plane for hours. Let's do this tomorrow and hope that the rain lets up." So the next day he showed up in his van, we got aboard and I introduced him to my lovely wife. I said, "Have you ever been to the States?" And he said, "Yes." I said, "Where?" He said, "California." I said, "What for?" And he said, "To go to school at UCLA." So I met the only man that had ever gone from Rapa Nui, or Easter Island, to UCLA. He graduated in 1985. He was a 16th generation from Rapa Nui; they equate their generations at 50 years. He knew all of the legends and all about the monoliths. We had two full days with him, which was extremely rewarding, and I now correspond with him. As I said, I have touched probably 100 islands and atolls in the Pacific, and this was one of the most interesting experiences I had ever had. You can appreciate that.

Hodak: I certainly can. Now somewhere in between all your travels you found time to work with the Spirit Team, as you alluded to earlier.

What were some of the highlights of that?

Moore: The Spirit Team was a very delightful experience. They called me and asked me if I would participate and I said I would advise them. I discussed it with my lovely wife and thought about it, and I certainly had ambivalent feelings. But I finally said, "Alright, I'll give it a try." Now, if I give something a try, I do my best. They sent us instructors on how to approach it, and then we had to work out our own approach. I had the pleasure of speaking before churches, elementary and high schools, retirement homes, and service clubs. But I think the most interesting experience out of that was at an elementary school. There were about 150 students and I said to the principal, "Well, there can't be 150." And he said, "You forget, Mr. Moore, that they are small people." They were all sitting on the floor and I was amazed that there were that many. I gave my talk and in it I mentioned that nowhere is it written or said that life is fair. I got to the end and a little boy in the sixth grade raised his hand and said, "Well, Mr. Moore, you said that nowhere is it written or said that life is fair. Do you have any suggestions on what to do to make life easier?" I thought, "What an excellent question!" I noticed that the teachers kind of sat forward. I thought for a moment and I said, "Yes, there is something that will help make your life easier. There's three things, and I want you to pay attention. The first one is attitude, the second one is attitude, and the third one is attitude." Then I turned to the teachers, who had applauded, and said, "When you get back to class, please spend a few minutes with your pupils explaining about attitude, because it is so important." Isn't that interesting?

Then, in another class there was a little boy who asked if I had participated in the original modern Olympics in Athens in 1896. And I said, "Well, no." Then, leave it to the distaff side, two little girls rose in unison and said, "Mr. Moore, are you competing this year?" (laughter) Isn't that delightful?

Hodak: (Laughter) Well, you're a very young looking man. Did the 1984 Olympics serve to reunite some members of the 1932 yachting team?

Moore: At that time there were only three of us left: my skipper, Mr. Biby and myself. Now, the skipper has passed away at 89 years of age and so there's just Mr. Biby and myself.

Hodak: Did you take any special interest in the Games themselves in 1984? Were you able to attend some of the various events?

Moore: We were very fortunate. A gentleman by the name of Dick Sargent, who had worked with Peter Ueberroth, discovered the *Angelita*, which we had sailed on in the 1932 Olympics, in Santa Cruz. It was in a yard and it was a wreck. He told Peter Ueberroth about it and he had it refurbished and all that. The *Angelita* was the lead-off boat for the sailing venue in the 1984 Olympics. It was a tremendous thrill and experience to lead off the boats and see all the young men competing. The sailing venue had their own awards and we had the pleasure of being there and being introduced.

Hodak: Do you think the Spirit Team promoted a greater interest in the Olympics than there might otherwise have been?

Moore: Yes. I really have to applaud Peter Ueberroth. It wasn't his idea, I understand, but he approved the idea immediately. He could see the worth of it. There are always some people that are negative but he moved ahead in a very bold manner. There were, nearly as I can tell, 75 or 80 of us that participated in it. We accumulated several thousand appearances. From a personal standpoint, I could see the rewards overall. Look at the success of the 1984 Olympics! There's been nothing in the modern Olympics that would compare with it. From my own standpoint, it was extremely rewarding. I am very grateful for the experience.

Hodak: What do you think of the Olympics as they have changed over the

years? Do you think that athletes identify with the Olympics differently than they may have at one time?

Moore: It's a difficult question. You and I know, George, that this had to be a trial and error premise to start from. And by trial and error they have brought it to this point in time. I'm wondering how many Olympians in the past have thought, "Has this peaked out or have we hit the cap on this?" And as commercialism becomes more and more a part of the world, and instant communication, the notoriety and so forth, it does change the format a great deal. But I do feel that to this point in time the Olympics have withstood the insults of time and, given any break at all, I think it's going to improve and only go ahead. I, personally, am concerned about Seoul and the Olympics coming up this year in 1988. But I wouldn't want to convey that, generally speaking. It does trouble me, with the animosity between the north and south, and our Navy going to be offshore there for exercises; it is obvious why they are there. But I think it's going to be alright.

Hodak: What sort of general summary advice would you have to offer to people, other than that which you have provided? Are there any kind of summary remarks that you would make about the significance of sport or competition?

Moore: This is what I call an overall cap. You might say it's a long-range cap. My height is 5-foot-6 or possibly 5-foot-7. I'm not a large man. But I think it is counterproductive to dwell on that which you have no control of. Dear God has given me brains enough to know what I can do something about, and do it, and that that I can't, to accept. And I've been given the wisdom to know the difference. I do feel that you can't change your appearance or your intellect, and you can't change where you came from, but there is one thing that you can change—and that is attitude. That is something that is within the range of all people. I have been retired about two years now but when I was in business, going full-bore all the time, I noted that walking through life I just got a glimpse of it. Now I

can stop and take a look. And I can't help but observe the attitude of people.

Hodak: Are there any further summary remarks you'd want to make while the tape is still running? I may never meet a more articulate person, I can honestly say.

Moore: What was it the late Adlai Stevenson said, "Flattery will do you no harm as long as you don't inhale." (laughter) My lovely wife, when somebody says something nice to me like that, will look over and take a little inhale because she knows that I'll accept some of it. (laughter)

I will say this: I have been extremely fortunate. And there's another thing and that is that any young person is extremely fortunate to be touched by their seniors. I have known people like Pierpont Davis, Owen Churchill, Dr. Edward M. Palette and the Stewart brothers of Union Oil, Ted Conant, who was vice-president of Douglas Aircraft, and people of that caliber. In many instances, they did not say too much to me, or maybe even recognize me, but what wonderful role models they were. It is amazing how much impression it makes. I have had several young men in the business I was in say to me, "Mr. Moore, why have you been so nice to me?" And I say, "Number one, because there were people ahead of me that were very nice to me, and number two, you are going to be the people of the future and I will definitely need your cooperation." So there is a selfish motive here too. Think about it.

Hodak: Well, I certainly appreciate your sentiments on the range of topics you've discussed. It has been my pleasure to have met and interviewed you. The Amateur Athletic Foundation is very appreciative of your cooperation on our project. You will see the fruits of today in written form later.

Moore: Now, one other thing, please feel at liberty to edit it and if my tongue got tied or something, please be gracious. At any point that

I can help the Amateur Athletic Foundation, or anything in that vein, I'm delighted to.

Hodak: Don't worry about the editing. I mainly have to edit my own speech. (laughter) Thank you once again, it has been a pleasure.