



UNIVERSITY OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA



INFORMATION SCIENCES INSTITUTE

4676 Admiralty Way Marina del Rey California 90291
Suite 1101 (213) 822-1511

February 3, 1982

Mr. Myron B. Thompson
Trustee Bishop Estate
P.O. Box 3466
Honolulu, Hawaii 96801

Dear Mr. Thompson:

It was a pleasure to discuss problems and opportunities on our flight from Los Angeles to Dulles.

In reflecting on education in your state, a few key opportunities surface. Probably the one which is of the greatest potential for your school and for the state is preparing people for the imminent information era. Training young minds regarding the powerful and interesting ways in which the computer can amplify human intellectual capability is key. The so called computer literacy issue holds personal, school and even state-wide promise and opportunity of very substantial proportion.

There are training techniques available along with rather incredible advances in hardware, software and systems which if appropriately utilized can provide personal, corporate and state advantages quite beyond those with less capability to compete in the information intense and knowledge intense future before us.

I would be pleased to meet with you. Due to my major commitment to University of Southern California I have had to limit my consulting time to 1-2 days per month. Should you be interested in further discussion, I will be pleased to hear from you.

I have discussed your son's remarkable navigational fete and skills with a couple of colleagues. I am searching for someone skilled to determine the heuristics your son used to navigate in such an incredible way. It may take a while to find the appropriate and interested artificial intelligence oriented computer scientist.

Yours truly,

Keith W. Uncapher
Keith W. Uncapher
Executive Director

KWU:sr

POLYNESIAN VOYAGING SOCIETY

418 Halemaumau St., Honolulu, Hawaii 96821

December 21, 1983

The Honorable Tamati Reedy
Department of Maori Affairs
Manchester Unity Building
120-124 Lambton Quay
Wellington 1
New Zealand

Dear Mr. Reedy:

In 1985, the Polynesian Voyaging Society of Hawaii is planning another sail of the Hokulea, a replica of an ancient Polynesian vessel.

The purpose of the proposed 1985 sail is two-fold:

1. to further document how the Polynesians accomplished the settlement of the Pacific triangle.
2. to provide a cultural interchange between the peoples of Polynesia.

We are considering a landfall in New Zealand because that is important to meet these objectives. We ask that you consider this aspect and, if acceptable, we will proceed with our planning.

It is critical that we begin our feasibility studies at this time of the year--your summer. Toward that end, our son, Nainoa, the representative of the Polynesian Voyaging Society, would like to visit New Zealand early next month to review available climatology information between the Cook Islands and New Zealand, current and wind patterns, percentages of recorded storms, gales and hurricanes as well as sea and air temperatures at different times of the year.

During his visit he needs to spend as much time as possible studying the stars and the astronomical conditions of your country.

This letter is to request your permission for him to accomplish the above and to ask your assistance. I will call you to discuss this matter and if Nainoa's visit is acceptable, as soon as we know his definite arrival time you will be notified.

Sincerely yours,

Myron B. Thompson
President

HAWAII

TAHITI

cc: Ilima Piianaia

P.S. The enclosed
is for your
information.



M.A. 110

Telegraphic Address: MAORIFAIRS



Our reference: 2/2/25

Your reference:

DEPARTMENT OF MAORI AFFAIRS

Manchester Unity Building
120-124 Lambton Quay
Telephone 720 588

Private Bag
WELLINGTON 1.

24 November 1983

Mr Myron P Thompson
Kamehameha Schools/Bernice Pauahi Bishop Estate
PO Box 3466
Honolulu
HAWAII 96801

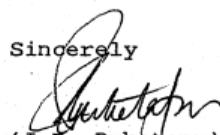
Dear Myron

I received a letter from Jack Darvill the other day mentioning that you may be planning a trip to New Zealand in the coming months. This is great news as I believe you would enjoy the experience very much.

If you wanted to talk even briefly in the near future, I plan to stop over in Honolulu on December 8, 9, 10 and 11. George Kanahale who will be here on Sunday with Kenny Brown will probably have the details, but I will try to ring you when I arrive.

My best wishes,

Sincerely


(I P Puketapu)
Secretary for Maori Affairs

1/10/83

P.V.S. SUBCOMMITTEE ON
NEXT HOKULE'A SAIL
November 10, 1983

- A. Purposes of Today's Meeting Are:
1. Determine why we are making the next sail which is to be in keeping with P.V.S. Mission.
 2. Determine what disciplines should be represented in the planning process to accomplish the sail.
- B. Some Materials to be Considered in Our Deliberations.
1. Mission statement.
 2. Goal of the proposed anthology.
 3. Statement of analogy between Hokule'a and Kamehameha Schools campus program.
 4. One set of criteria from Hawaii Committee for the Humanities in response to Chuck Larson's request for funding of the film "Hokule'a - A New Film."
 5. University of California at Berkeley's project to develop an exhibition and planetarium program to communicate how canoe building and traditional navigation have influenced the development of Polynesian culture.

EXCERPTS FOR CONSIDERATION

1. Mission statement---The Mission of the Polynesian Voyaging society is to: "Provide ocean-oriented experiences that will assist others in recognizing and understanding navigational and survival skills prominent in Hawaii and other Polynesian cultures; in order that these people might enrich their personal value systems and develop a deeper sense of appreciation for the Hawaiian and Polynesian cultures."
2. Goal statement of proposed anthology---"PVS produce an anthology. A complete and concise document on the subject of Polynesian seafaring, the survival of an oceanic race."
3. Analogy by Bob Springer between Hokule'a and the Kamehameha Schools---"Kamehameha's Campus Program exists as a showcase of and for Hawaiian youth at its finest...In this respect our role is similar to that of the Hokule's. That proud canoe must have beauty of line and dignity in performance, for with it go the pride and grace and reputation of a people. Its victories are widely shared; its difficulties and defeats felt, to the core of being. It has a heroic part to play, larger and more important than the individuals who ride its hull; yet its success is very dependent upon these individuals. Therefore its crew is selected with care. The survival of all depends upon the ability and attitude of each member. Also, however, and of profound importance, each represents far more than himself or herself. The canoe itself was

constructed with concern for sturdiness and style. Yet it, too, is much more than a structure for sailing. Both crew and canoe symbolize uniquely the vestiges and vision of a heritage."

4. One set of criteria from Hawaii Committee for the Humanities---

"In the opinion of the Subcommittee, the proposed project has potential. If a final application is submitted, the development and planning of the proposal should address the following concerns:

1. The focus of the program and film is unclear. This should be fully explained. The differences between the focus of the proposed project and film and the foci of the first Hokule'a film by the National Geographic Society and "The Navigators" film should also be fully explained.
2. The humanities content appears weak; for example, the depiction of the social interaction is not sufficient. The contributions of the disciplines and methodologies of the humanities should be specified and fully explained.

In carrying out its obligations to the National Endowment for the Humanities (NEH), its funding agency, the HCH seeks to promote disciplines and scholars in the humanities, as defined by the NEH, and to assure the primacy of the humanities in its grant-supported projects.

If, for example, the humanities approaches involved in your project are historical and archeological, the HCH expects scholars from history and archeology centrally involved in the planning and presentation of the program.

3. A treatment and story outline, which provide information on the visual treatment of the media product and explain the information and methodologies to be provided and used by the participating humanities scholars, shall be submitted with any final application.
4. The project should demonstrate the involvement of persons with technical expertise in film scripting and editing. Further, the question of broadcast rights--whether the footage used may be broadcast--should be clarified.
5. The proposed target audience should be broadened and should move beyond the persons reached by the Hokule'a project previously funded by the HCH."

5. University of California at Berkeley project..."The proposed exhibition and planetarium program will show how the traditional technologies of canoe-building and navigation were integrated and applied in the wayfinding art of ocean voyaging. The vast extent and homogeneity of today's Polynesian culture which resulted from early voyages will be featured to illustrate the theme: TRADITIONAL TECHNOLOGIES, SUCH AS "WAYFINDING", ARE POWERFUL FORCES IN THE EVOLUTION OF HUMAN CULTURE."

File

POLYNESIAN VOYAGING SOCIETY

General meeting Nov 3
Thursday.

TO: Board of Directors
FROM: Pinky
SUBJECT: Agenda for 10-6-83 Meeting

Purpose: To address, discuss and make decisions
regarding the following:

- I. Will the Polynesian Voyaging Society sponsor another Pacific Basin Sail?
 - II. What is the Board's position regarding the possibility of merging our interest with those of the Maritime Museum?
 - III. Progress Reports
 - A. Fund Raising
 - B. Insurance Coverage
 - C. Education Sail
 - D. Prior Commitments
- Alaska Tower Development -
Article & Research, expeditionary
Vessel.*
- Reports -
Dickson Strong. List of work to report
Planning Session -
Reports -*

September 21, 1983

Page 2

Robert A McLaren
Saudia Airlines CC100 Box 167
Jeddah
Saudi Arabia

\$15.00

Nancy A Mower
Honolulu, HI 96821

(808) [REDACTED] \$10.00

Thomas & Doris Mullen
Honolulu, HI 96815

(808) [REDACTED] \$10.00

Clare G. Murdoch
Kailua, HI 96734

\$25.00

Oma Umbel
Honolulu, HI 96826

\$50.00

Hiroobumi & Gene Uno
Honolulu, HI 96821

\$10.00

Virginia Wirtz
Wailuku, HI 96793

[REDACTED] \$250.00

Joseph & Joan Woodell
Honolulu, HI 96817

[REDACTED] \$20.00 x

Total \$715.00

Sam Kaai

PA. \$100.00

Lahaina Maui
Phone, [REDACTED]

Pd . for medallions sold when he gave a lecture
at Columbia

Total Cash in mail \$815.00

POLYNESIAN VOYAGING SOCIETY

September 21, 1983

Page 1

		\$0.00	
Elizabeth M Adams	(808) [REDACTED]	\$25.00	
Honolulu, HI 96822			
Jesse E Blackwell		\$50.00	
Honolulu, HI 96822			
W. M. Bush	(808) [REDACTED]	\$50.00	
Honolulu, HI 96822			
Peter D Caldwell		\$25.00	
Honolulu, HI 96817			
JKames Kimo Cavan		\$10.00	
Honolulu, HI 96826			
Kenneth & Margueri Emory		\$15.00	
Honolulu, HI 96717			
Lyle & Grace Guslander		\$100.00	
Coco Palms Resort Hotel			
Lihue, HI 96766			
Bruce Nahale'a Jackson	(808) [REDACTED]	\$15.00	
Kailua, HI 96734			
Harold H Jones	(808) [REDACTED]	\$25.00	
Lahaina, HI 96761			
Lee & Will Kyselka	[REDACTED]	\$0.00	x
Honolulu, HI 96822			
Alma Lindeberg		\$10.00	
Honolulu, HI 96809			

POLYNESIAN VOYAGING SOCIETY

TO: Board of Directors
FROM: Pinky
SUBJECT: Agenda for 10-6-83 Meeting

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 - B. Insurance Coverage
 - C. Education Sail
 - D. Prior Commitments

POLYNESIAN VOYAGING SOCIETY

1983

418 Halemaumau St., Honolulu HI 96821

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SIEGFRIED RAMLER

Cary Sneider
Lawrence Hall of Science
University of California
Berkeley, CA 94720

Dear Dr. Sneider:

I have just assumed presidency of the Polynesian Voyaging Society, and, on behalf of the Society am happy to endorse the collaborative effort of the Lawrence Hall of Science and the Bishop Museum, 'THE WAYFINDING ART: OCEAN VOYAGING IN POLYNESIA.

Hokule'a was built by the Polynesian Voyaging Society and launched in 1975. Since then it has made two round-trips to Tahiti, attempted another, and investigated the feasibility of Kealahakiki Channel serving the ancients as a "path to Tahiti."

Presently Hokule'a is visiting all the islands in Hawaii on a two months' educational venture under a grant from the Hawaii Foundation for the Culture and the Arts. By bringing this living treasure of Hawaii's voyaging past to adults--and especially school students--we hope to increase the knowledge of the people of this state of their unique heritage.

The cost of research is high. The building of the canoe, the voyages to Tahiti in 1976 and 1980, the educational ventures, the current performance tests of the canoe being conducted by the Hawaii Institute of Geophysics and the Department of Oceanography--all this amounts to well over \$400,000. And maintenance costs continue.

Large donations to the Polynesian Voyaging Society for the Hokule'a project came from the Kamehameha Schools/Bishop Estate, and the Legislature of the State of Hawaii. Large in-kind donations have come from the Bishop Museum's Planetarium, the AMFAC Boatyard for drydocking services, and a host of other organizations.

HAWAII

TAHITI

BICENTENNIAL VOYAGE OF REDISCOVERY
HOE AKU I KA WA'A

Cary Sneider
April 21, 1983
Page 2

The idea of recapturing Hawaii's sailing heritage was so compelling to the people of Hawaii that they also gave generously of time, food, and money.

The Polynesian Voyaging Society is interested in a wider view of the voyages of Hokule'a and its contribution to "experimental archaeology." The success of Hokule'a in venturing over old sea routes verifies the work of archaeologists, anthropologists, botanists, and linguists at the Bishop Museum and elsewhere in documenting the movement of the Polynesians throughout the Pacific.

Most important, of course, is making the knowledge of the wayfinding art and the richness of Polynesian culture available to a wider audience.

I enthusiastically endorse the project, THE WAYFINDING ART: OCEAN VOYAGING IN POLYNESIA, and assure you that the Polynesian Voyaging Society will do its utmost in furthering this effort available.

Sincerely,

Myron B. Thompson
Myron B. Thompson, President
Polynesian Voyaging Society

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA, BERKELEY

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SANTA BARBARA • SANTA CRUZ

LAWRENCE HALL OF SCIENCE
A RESEARCH CENTER IN SCIENCE EDUCATION
(415-642-4193)

BERKELEY, CALIFORNIA 94720

April 5, 1983

Myron Thompson
President
Polynesian Voyaging Society
Honolulu, HI

Dear Mr. Thompson,

Enclosed is a proposal to the National Endowment for the Humanities to develop an exhibition and planetarium program to communicate how canoe-building and traditional navigation have influenced the development of Polynesian culture. The planetarium program will feature the voyages of the Hokule'a. The proposal was written by our staff at the Lawrence Hall of Science in collaboration with Will Kyselka of the Bishop Museum Planetarium, and his wife, Lee.

We would be pleased if you and Nainoa Thompson would serve as consultants to help develop the proposed exhibits and planetarium program. The proposal must be submitted before April 25. So, if you and Nainoa are interested in participating, please give the following to Will Kyselka as soon as possible.

1. A letter from each of you stating that you will participate as a consultant to help develop the proposed exhibits, and how many days of consulting time you would like to spend on this project.

2. A resume' from each of you, stating your experiences relevant to this project.

I would also appreciate your comments on the proposal and suggestions for changes or additions. Thank you for your consideration, and I hope that we will meet in the near future. If you have any further questions, please ask Will Kyselka, or call me at [REDACTED].

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, reading "Cary Snider".

Cary Snider
Associate Director
Astronomy & Physics

Draft 2

"THE WAYFINDING ART: OCEAN VOYAGING IN POLYNESIA"

A Proposal to Develop an Exhibition and Planetarium Program

submitted to the National Endowment for the Humanities

by the Lawrence Hall of Science, University of California at Berkeley

in collaboration with the Bishop Museum, Honolulu, Hawaii

SUMMARY

#5- The proposed exhibition and planetarium program will show how the traditional technologies of canoe-building and navigation were integrated and applied in the wayfinding art of ocean voyaging. The vast extent and homogeneity of today's Polynesian culture which resulted from early voyages will be featured to illustrate the theme. TRADITIONAL TECHNOLOGIES, SUCH AS "WAYFINDING", ARE POWERFUL FORCES IN THE EVOLUTION OF HUMAN CULTURE.

Three interactive exhibits and a participatory planetarium program will be developed by the Lawrence Hall of Science staff in collaboration with experts based at the Bishop Museum in Honolulu, Hawaii. Identical versions will be on permanent display at each institution, accommodating at least 3.5 million people in the first five years.

"THE WAYFINDING ART: OCEAN VOYAGING IN POLYNESIA"OVERVIEW

The first Western explorers were surprised to find groups of people living on practically every inhabitable island in the vast Pacific. Furthermore, the island peoples of what is now called the Polynesian Triangle, covering an area of ocean twice the size of continental United States, were found to be very homogeneous both in their physical characteristics and in their culture.

The maintenance of a homogenous culture on small islands dispersed over vast stretches of ocean was made possible by two highly sophisticated technological traditions: the ability to design and construct canoes which could sail close to the wind; and a profound knowledge of the environment that permitted accurate navigation over hundreds and possibly thousands of miles. The traditions of canoe-building and navigation were integrated and applied in the wayfinding art of ocean voyaging.

We propose to communicate how the art and technology of ocean voyaging has influenced the evolution of Polynesian culture by means of an unusual coordinated exhibition and planetarium program. Prominently featured on the exhibit floor and during the planetarium program will be the theme: TRADITIONAL TECHNOLOGIES, SUCH AS "WAYFINDING", ARE POWERFUL FORCES IN THE EVOLUTION OF HUMAN CULTURE. To articulate this theme, we will design and produce:

- A. A Participatory Planetarium Program which will explore the possibilities of round-trip voyaging by teaching visitors a few fundamental concepts of non-instrument navigation, and helping them to apply this understanding by simulating a 2,000-mile voyage between Hawaii and Tahiti.
- B. An Artifacts Exhibit that will enable visitors to handle and compare replicas of ancient adzes, fishhooks, and pottery shards to gain a better understanding of the evidence on which anthropologists base their views of the timeline and settlement pattern of Polynesia;
- C. A Canoe Exhibit that will enable visitors to compare the performance of a Polynesian double-hulled canoe with a single-hulled vessel under simulated ocean conditions;
- D. An Interactive Computer Exhibit that will allow visitors to simulate the results of drift voyages to gain insight into the factors that determined whether or not ancient exploratory voyages would result in creation of new island settlements, or in death by exposure at sea; and

Interpretive elements will be integrated with each of the above components to explain their relation to Polynesian mythology, linguistic forms, preparation of foods, methods of fishing and canoe building, and other aspects of culture that relate to the ocean voyaging tradition. These elements will be communicated through a variety of media such as color photographs and slides integrated into the design of each of the exhibits and the planetarium program.

The proposed exhibits will not only communicate information; they will also

present the evidence on which current understanding is based, working hypotheses that are now being tested, and the methods that workers in this field employ to better understand the effects that an ocean-voyaging tradition has had on the cultural evolution of Polynesia.

The proposed permanent exhibition will be located at the Lawrence Hall of Science, Berkeley, California, with a duplicate version located at the Bishop Museum in Honolulu, Hawaii. Plans for replicating the exhibits will also be prepared so that other institutions can create their own versions of all or part of the exhibition.

The planetarium program will be presented at both institutions on a regular basis, and replication directions will be made available to other planetariums.

The proposed exhibition will occupy about 1000 square feet adjacent to the planetarium at both the Lawrence Hall of Science and the Bishop Museum. It will be delineated by Polynesian art on banners and a double-hulled canoe. At least 3.5 million people will visit the planetarium program and exhibition at its two locations during the first five years. Many more millions of visitors may eventually view "The Wayfinding Art" if other museums choose to replicate it.

In the following sections of this proposal we will: 1) expand on the Theme; 2) give a Rationale for selecting this theme as a major museum offering; 3) detail the individual Components; 4) present a Management Plan for completing the work; and 5) describe the Collaborating Institutions and Personnel. Appendices include: A. Bibliography B. Survey Results supporting the rationale for this proposal; and C. Vitae of the personnel who will be primarily responsible for creating the exhibition and planetarium program.

THEME

The ancestors of current day Polynesians probably came from the coastal and river regions of Southeast Asia. Linguistic studies indicate that these people were familiar with the outrigger canoe since Proto-Austronesian, a language ancestral to all Polynesian languages, included words for the outrigger canoe and its various parts. Radio-carbon dating indicates that by 1200 B.C., the first canoes reached Tonga and Samoa.

By the time of Christ, the Polynesians had developed the ocean-going double-hulled canoe and had spread their culture 2000 miles across the Pacific to the Marquesas Islands. By 1000 A.D., these navigators had spread their culture over an area twice the size of the continental United States and had become the widest spread culture in the ancient world.

The Polynesian Triangle is bounded by the Hawaiian Islands in the north, Easter Island in the southeast, and New Zealand in the southwest, with a few Polynesian colonies elsewhere in the Pacific (e.g. Nukoro and Kapingamarangi in Micronesia). What is most remarkable about this vast cultural spread is that 99.8% of the region is water; and the colonies established by the Polynesians were located on specks of land in some cases only 15 miles long.

The reasons for leaving the original homeland are lost in the clouds of pre-history, but may well have included population over-crowding, dissent or

tribal wars, and disease. In any case, wherever the Polynesians traveled to set up a new colony, they carried with them domesticated foods and animals, methods for making a distinctive kind of pottery, and the vitally important technologies of canoe building and navigation.

The intricate relation between canoe building and Polynesian culture has been the subject of a great number of studies, summarized in a variety of sources. For example, in his recent book, The Hawaiian Canoe, 1981, Tommy Holmes gives an account of the religious aspects of canoe building and concludes that "...virtually every step in canoe making, from determining whether undertaking such a project was propitious in the first place to final launching, was steeped in ritual or ceremony designed to appease the gods and solicit their aid in guarding against accidents and problems. [Kenneth] Emory also notes that, 'the ceremonies and their accompanying feasts provided interesting and enjoyable interludes in the work, and a spur to the completion of each stage.'" (p. 30)

While the Polynesians evolved smaller outriggers for local use, the large double-hulled ocean-going canoes were still being built when Captain Cook explored the islands in the eighteenth century. In modern times, the building of large double-hulled canoes has largely been abandoned due to alternative modes of transport offered by Western Civilization. However, a renaissance of the great canoe-building tradition was begun in the 1970's by the Polynesian Voyaging Society which sponsored the construction of the "Hokule'a". Designed to be performance accurate, though built of modern materials, this replica of an ancient double-hulled canoe has made it possible to study the sailing characteristics of its predecessors.

Several lines of evidence suggest that the canoes were not only used for one-way voyages to explore and colonize, but were also used to transport people and goods between already established colonies. One line of evidence is the presence of more than twenty different kinds of domesticated plants and animals common to Hawaii, Tahiti, and the Marquesas, strongly suggesting multiple voyages. Another is surviving chants and legends that tell of such round trip voyages and the star paths used for navigation. A third line of evidence is supplied by the records of Captain Cook's botanist, Joseph Banks, who tells of local navigators claiming personal knowledge of over 100 islands in Polynesia.

The exact navigational system used by ancient Polynesians has been lost, but we know from fragments passed down through oral tradition, that the ancient Polynesians relied primarily on stars and ocean swells to determine direction and position at sea. Other clues included the positions of the sun and moon, the movements of certain types of birds, and the colors of clouds. These methods have been under study by Lewis, Gladwin, and others in Micronesia, where inter-island voyaging is still fairly common, but have not, until recently, been a subject of study in Polynesia.

A spectacular demonstration that non-instrument navigation could indeed have permitted inter-island trips within Polynesia were the 1976 and 1980 voyages of the Hokule'a between Hawaii and Tahiti, a round trip of over 4,000 miles.

In summary, development of the wayfinding art has had a profound impact on virtually every aspect of Polynesian culture. The traditional technologies of canoe-building and non-instrument navigation made it possible for Polynesian outposts on widely separated islands to maintain a remarkable homogeneity in

cultural practices, language, belief systems, and physical characteristics.

Fortunately, the present day Polynesians have been able to reestablish some of the links to the past through popularization of ancient chants and legends, and by applying a variety of fields including linguistics, archaeology, and the testing of ancient vessels and systems of non-instrument navigation. The proposed exhibition would communicate these insights, and the methods through which they were obtained, to a much wider segment of the population than is possible with currently existing books and films.

RATIONALE

The rationale for selecting this theme is based on two complementary sets of arguments. First, it will be shown that the proposed exhibition is appropriate for the missions of the three concerned institutions: the National Endowment for the Humanities, the Bishop Museum, and the Lawrence Hall of Science. Second, the results of a visitor survey will be presented which support our claim that there is both a need for and interest in this theme among the current audience of museum-goers.

The National Endowment of the Humanities is committed to increasing public awareness of the humanities, especially with regard to the multidisciplinary nature of humanist topics. The proposed exhibition and planetarium program will focus on a topic in the field of cultural anthropology, and will stress the relation of this discipline to archaeology, linguistics, astronomy, and technology. Certain basic techniques and findings that have resulted from this collaboration will be presented to a large number of museum visitors.

The Bishop Museum is the internationally acclaimed center of research on the pre-history of the Pacific, with emphasis on Polynesia. The design team will draw on consultants based at the Bishop Museum and on artifacts in the museum's vast collection. The current proposal will therefore serve the Bishop Museum's mission of communicating the findings of decades of research as effectively as possible, to as wide an audience as possible.

The Lawrence Hall of Science is dedicated to increasing the public's understanding of science and technology. The proposed exhibition and planetarium program will further this mission in two ways. First, they will show how important the development of astronomy and technology are in the creation and maintenance of human culture. Second, they will stress the use of hypothesis testing -- a method common to all of the sciences -- in gaining an accurate, if limited understanding of how human culture developed and spread.

The above rationale is supported further if it is clear that: 1) museum visitors do not already know about the technology and settlement of Ancient Polynesia; and 2) there is widespread interest in an exhibition on the proposed topic. Therefore, a survey of 68 weekend visitors was conducted this winter at the Lawrence Hall of Science. The results of that survey are contained in Appendix A. and briefly summarized below.

o In response to the question: "How many years ago were the Hawaiian Islands settled?" approximately equal numbers of respondents checked the six multiple choice answers, which ranged from 500 years ago to 10,000 years ago. Thus,

there seemed to be virtually no knowledge among this sample of the general public concerning when Pacific island cultures began.

- o Approximately half of the respondents believed that Polynesia extends over an area of ocean equal in size to a state the size of Oregon or California, thus considerably underestimating the vast extent of Polynesia.
- o About sixty percent of the respondents were not aware that the people who settled the Hawaiian Islands "navigated across hundreds of miles of ocean with no instruments." It is interesting that one quarter of the respondents believed that these people "navigated between nearby islands using instruments made of sticks" (stick charts are used as a device for teaching traditional navigators in the Marshall Islands about star courses and ocean swells, but they are not used during actual navigation, and they are not used at all in Polynesia).
- o Only a little more than half of the respondents expressed an adequately large concept of the term "technology." "Computers and airplanes" were considered to be examples of technology by 56 of the 68 respondents, but fewer individuals thought valid examples included: "pencils and paper" (40), "stone fireplaces" (35), and "a method for finding directions using the stars" (39).
- o When asked how interested they would be in "a new exhibit on ocean voyaging in Ancient Polynesia, all but two expressed interest, and half of the respondents were "very interested".

In summary, our rationale for proposing a major exhibition and planetarium program on this theme is that: 1) it is appropriate to the missions of all three collaborating institutions; 2) typical museum-goers have little accurate knowledge in this area despite a number of popular books and films that have been circulated in recent years. and 3) nearly all of the visitors who were asked expressed interest in learning more about this theme.

COMPONENTS

The exhibition and planetarium program will be aimed at adult museum visitors and their families. No previous knowledge of the Polynesian culture is assumed. Information will be presented in a non-technical fashion, understandable to individuals who may have no background in anthropology, sailing, or astronomy.

Research studies conducted in museums have found that visitors to most passive exhibits spend an average of only 45 seconds if they are sufficiently interested to stop and look. In contrast, studies of interactive exhibits at the Lawrence Hall of Science show that "engaged time" can be increased to several minutes by using a variety of techniques to involve visitors actively.

Several interactive techniques that have proven effective in other exhibits at the Lawrence Hall of Science will be incorporated into the exhibition's four major components. These include manipulation of physical materials and processes, the use of computers that invite visitors to conduct simulations, and a participatory planetarium program.

Graphics on each component will clearly suggest the cultural implications of

the information presented, and lead visitors to make connections between the four components which are briefly described below.

A. The Participatory Planetarium Program

Once journeys of exploration were successfully completed, the future cultural evolution of an island settlement was highly dependent on the settlers' abilities to navigate. If they had little or no control over where they could sail, there would be great diversity among the colonized outposts as they became more and more isolated from their parent culture and from each other. However, with the possibility of controlling direction for return voyages, objects, plants, animals, new technological developments, stories, and people could be exchanged, resulting in a much more homogenous culture among the widely separated island settlements.

The voyages of the Hokule'a, mentioned in the introduction, have done much to support the view that round-trip voyaging occurred by showing that navigation without instruments is indeed possible. The fascinating story of the Hokule'a was selected as the focus of the planetarium program because it illustrates an effective collaboration between humanists and scientists to solve a fundamental problem. In addition, the story centers on an individual who

deeply committed

to understanding how his ancestors came to settle in Hawaii and to evolve and maintain a rich cultural heritage. In other words, the story of the Hokule'a and its youthful navigator, Nainoa Thompson, is likely both to educate, and to strike a chord among a broad spectrum of people.

Nainoa Thompson was a young man of 23 when he came back from Tahiti aboard Hokule'a in 1976. On that trip and during the next four years, Nainoa took the opportunity to learn from the traditional Micronesian navigator, Mao Pialung. In Honolulu, Nainoa was assisted by Will Kyselka, instructor at the Bishop Museum Planetarium. With the resources of the planetarium, Nainoa spent hundreds of hours making "dry runs" between Hawaii and Tahiti in preparation for a 1980 round trip voyage. With no navigational instruments or charts, and without the possibility of receiving radio messages from outside, Nainoa succeeded in guiding the crew on the month-long journey to Tahiti, and the equally long and dangerous journey home again.

The planetarium makes it possible to simulate the journey between Hawaii and Tahiti, much as Nainoa Thompson did during his preparation for the 1980 Hokule'a journey. For the planetarium visitors, however, the entire experience must be compressed to fifty minutes. Using sound and visual effects to communicate what it's like to sail on a canoe for a month, the planetarium show will communicate dramatically to the visitors a few fundamentals of non-instrument navigation. With these conceptual tools, the visitors will then be asked to use the stars to select the sailing direction and to determine when they have reached the latitude of Tahiti. At that point they will search for certain types of birds (projected on the dome) to guide them to land. If the visitors' group decisions are correct, they make landfall and celebrate on Tahiti; if large errors have been made, they sail off into the vast Pacific.

At the conclusion of the planetarium program visitors will receive a Reading List for those who wish to find out more about Polynesian culture, ocean voyaging, and the relationship between technology and culture. Copies of the suggested books and articles will be available in each of the museums.

Humanities consultants will ensure the accuracy and breadth of the materials suggested as supplemental reading.

The content of the planetarium program will be based largely on the book, An Ocean In Mind, by Will Kyselka, soon to be published by the University of Hawaii Press. Dr. Kyselka was on board the Ishka, companion vessel to the Hokule'a during its 1980 voyage, and will play a major role in the development of the proposed exhibition.

The major task for Kyselka and the Lawrence Hall of Science staff will be to gather color slides and tape recordings, and to interweave these with text, following the general plan outlined above. The most difficult aspect of the program development will be to create a navigating activity that will be challenging, yet within the grasp of most museum visitors. Like the exhibits below, this procedure will require several months of development, trial testing with typical audiences, and improvement.

B. Artifacts Exhibit

The purpose of the introductory exhibit will be to provide visitors with information about the probable origin and settlement pattern of the Polynesians by presenting archeological evidence. This will require display of actual artifacts (properly protected in glass cases) and the opportunity to HANDLE REPLICAS of the artifacts. Activities will be developed to allow the visitors to arrange these replicas into meaningful patterns that reveal both the archeologists' methods, and their central conclusions.

Artifacts such as adzes, fish hooks, and Lapita pottery shards produced by Polynesians living on different islands show fundamental similarities and distinctive differences. Visitors at the exhibit will be invited to pick up replicas of the artifacts (attached by chains to prevent theft) and to observe field notes and lab test results attached to each item. The notes would state where the artifact was found, and the age of organic material that was found associated with it. One activity might ask the visitors to place the artifacts onto a map, thereby revealing a settlement pattern when locations are correlated with dates. Another activity might ask the visitors to sort the artifacts from simpler to more complex, or into groups of similar items, revealing how these artifacts evolved over time.

Consultants from the Bishop Museum will contribute specific ideas about which artifacts to use, and which activities will be most illustrative of the methods and findings of archaeologists. The Lawrence Hall of Science Staff will design, test, and improve the exhibits and associated activities to find a combination that communicates the concepts and engages the interest of museum visitors.

C. Canoe Exhibit

From what we know through artifacts, legends, and eye-witness accounts of early Western seafarers, the Polynesians designed and built huge double-hulled canoes capable of carrying 100 people and hundreds of pounds of supplies. Ingenious design features were incorporated into these vessels. For example, by changing the rigging, either end of the canoe could act as the bow of the boat, thus eliminating the need to "jibe" or "come about" which might mean swamping in

heavy seas. The double-hulled design makes the canoes extremely fast and maneuverable, as well as extremely stable during storms.

The visitors will learn about the unique advantages of double-hulled canoes by comparing three kinds of models: single-hulled modern sailing craft, double-hulled canoes, and outriggers (from which the double-hulled canoe designs evolved). Commercially produced tanks are now available which create waves and jets of water to simulate ocean currents and turbulence. Graphics will suggest how visitors can compare the models under a range of ocean conditions. For example, one activity might suggest a race from one end of the tank to another in calm seas. Another might suggest increasing turbulence until one of the canoes swamps in turbulent seas.

Consultants from the Polynesian Voyaging Society will help to plan the exhibit content and to select photographs showing the construction of traditional canoes in present-day Polynesia. The accompanying photographs are expected to help the museum-goers visualize the people who designed, built, and sailed these vessels.

D. Interactive Computer Simulation Exhibit

When a group of explorers set off to establish a new colony, their fate was dependent on a variety of factors: the course they happened to select, prevailing winds and currents, gales, and the characteristics of island groups that their course might have intersected. Undoubtedly, many such expeditions ended in death from exposure, or drowning in a fierce storm. Nonetheless, the widespread settlement of Polynesia allows us to infer that a large number of voyages must have been undertaken.

A number of computer simulations have been conducted by researchers to investigate several questions about the possible results of such exploratory voyages. The proposed interactive computer exhibit will draw on the research that has already been conducted to develop computer programs and assumptions for a reasonably "realistic" simulation. However, the programs will be simplified to enable visitors to conduct experiments in a short time on a micro computer.

Visitors will be drawn to the exhibit through an "attract" mode which shows a graphic animation of a simulated set of voyages, and frequent requests to "press any key to start." When a key is pressed, the visitor is asked to specify some parameters. For example, the visitor might be asked to specify the departure point (from a list), time of year, number of voyages, preferred direction of travel, etc. Then, a graphic display will show the simulated voyages and their results, indicating the number of new settlements and their locations, the number of voyages which ended in disaster and the "fate" of each crew.

Experienced computer exhibit designers at the Lawrence Hall of Science will create and test the interactive programs. Consultants from the Bishop Museum will assist the programmers in establishing reasonable assumptions and parameters that are consistent with the research in this field.

E. MANAGEMENT PLAN

January 1984

Three members of the project team from the Lawrence Hall of Science will meet with experts at the Bishop Museum and the Polynesian Voyaging Society in Hawaii. One week of meetings will be scheduled to accomplish three objectives: 1) a detailed plan of each of the exhibits; and 2) an outline of the planetarium program and 3) a list of materials to be collected, adapted, or produced.

February, 1984

Project staff and consultants will complete tasks agreed to during January meetings. Specific tasks will include preparation of text for exhibits, selection of photographs, sound recordings, preliminary sketches of exhibits, storyboard for the planetarium program, etc. These will be collected by the staff at the Lawrence Hall of Science by the end of February.

March, April, May, 1984

Lawrence Hall of Science staff will prepare mock-ups of the exhibits and a first draft of the planetarium program for trial use. An anthropologist from the nearby Lowie Museum will review the text and labels at this time and make recommendations for improving accuracy.

June, July, August, 1984

Exhibits and planetarium program will be used on a limited basis with the public at the Lawrence Hall of Science. Visitors will be observed and interviewed to gather data for improving the components.

September, 1984

Three project staff from the Bishop Museum will meet with the Lawrence Hall of Science team in Berkeley, California, to review the work and suggest final changes.

October, November, and December, 1984

Two final versions of the exhibits and planetarium program will be prepared. One version will be installed at the Lawrence Hall of Science; the other will be shipped to the Bishop Museum. The exhibitions and planetarium programs will be officially dedicated approximately January 1, 1985.

COLLABORATING INSTITUTIONS

The Lawrence Hall of Science

A quarter of a million people visit the Lawrence Hall of Science each year to explore the exhibit activity halls and participate in a variety of special events, classes, and lectures. From its inception, the Lawrence Hall of Science has encouraged classes, exhibits, and special programs aimed at integrating science and the humanities. This past year alone, the Lawrence Hall of Science hosted six "Art-in-Science--Science-in-Art" exhibits from local artists and scientists, including presentations by Chamber Orchestras, Shakespearean Troupes, Dance troupes, individual musicians, and poets.

Staff at the Lawrence Hall of Science regularly collaborate with professors

from the humanities on the Berkeley campus, such as James Deetz (Anthropology), Renold Jones (Afro-American studies), Dunbar Ogden (Dramatic Arts), and Hugh Richmond (English). The LHS staff are especially excited about this collaborative effort with an outstanding cultural museum such as the Bishop.

The Bishop Museum

(To be completed by Bishop Museum staff)

PERSONNEL

This section lists the individuals who will be primarily responsible for implementing the plans outlined above. Details on the qualifications of each individual are included in Appendix C. Vitae.

Lawrence Hall of Science Staff

Alan J. Friedman, Director of Astronomy and Physics at the Lawrence Hall of Science, will be Principal Investigator. As PI, Dr. Friedman will have overall responsibility for coordinating the various aspects of the project, maintaining the schedule, and writing the final report.

Cary I. Sneider, Associate Director of Astronomy & Physics at Lawrence Hall of Science, will be project Co-Director. Dr. Sneider will be in charge of producing the planetarium program in collaboration with his counterpart from the Bishop Museum.

Jennifer White, Coordinator of Exhibits at Lawrence Hall of Science, will be in charge of integrating information from the various consultants to produce the proposed exhibits. Dr. White will also supervise exhibit trials and improvements.

Other Lawrence Hall of Science staff who will be involved in creating the exhibits and planetarium program are: John Fredericks, exhibit construction, Wendy Kitamata, graphic arts, and Tim Erickson, computer programming.

Lawrence Dawson, Professor of Anthropology from the Lowie Museum and University of California Department of Anthropology will serve as a local consultant to improve the accuracy of information communicated by the exhibits and planetarium program.

Bishop Museum Staff

(To be completed by the Bishop Museum Staff)

NAINOA
11-6-81

Write to STAN HORNER

NOV. 5 1981

C.P.O. Box 393

Auckland

3-11-81

Dear Herman,

It was good to get your letter & information on all the good things that are happening up your way. It was too bad that I was unable to make the trip up this year but next year will be a lot better I hope.

We are still going flat out & for that reason I have asked Percy Horner to take over the arrangement which he appears to have done well & we will give any assistance we can when the time gets near.

Please forgive me a short note but the Air mail closes very shortly & Stanley says it has to go to day so all the very best from all of us down here.

Cheers.
Ross

26 Coates Ave,
Orakei,
AUCKLAND, 5.

3rd November 1981

Mr Herman P. Clark,
Director - Public Affairs,
Dillingham Corporation,
Box 3468,
Honolulu,
Hawaii,
U.S.A.

Dear Herman,

Your letter of 16th October to Ross was discussed with me at our Weekly 5 O'clock Service conducted by the Rev. Fox Parker, and I was told in plain language that as he was fairly busy, I should see what resources were available to assist Nainoa.

The enclosure giving a few details of Nainoa was most interesting, and there is no doubt that he is a very accomplished young man who has a flair for primitive ocean voyaging in which we can only wish him every success.

✓ I list a few contacts I have made and their comments.

Jim Lott - Phone [REDACTED],
Navigators Society - Auckland.

Would like to meet Nainoa for discussion, and will assist in every way possible.

✓ Warwick Dunsford & Associates - Phone [REDACTED],
Auckland.

Marine Assessors, and until recently operated a School of Navigation.

Stockists of Navigation equipment and star charts of the Southern Hemisphere.

Warwick would be delighted to meet Nainoa with a view to assisting in every possible way.

Stuart Oates - Marine Consultant - Phone [REDACTED],
Auckland.

Has stocks of star charts, coastal, and ocean current charts.

*Chin cheloyg
Oates 9
Nainoa 11/11/81*

*Sub 31
Ross has to
meet him first*

Hiwi Taurua - Race Relations Officer,
[REDACTED],
Auckland.

He will make enquiries with a view to finding a Maori possessing local knowledge of the ocean surrounding knowledge. ✓

Additionally, further information should be available from:-

The Astronomical Observatory - Phone 656-945,
One Tree Hill Domain,
Auckland.

The Auckland Museum - Phone 30-443,
Planetarium.

Also currently in Auckland is Eric Hitchcock the famous ocean yachtsman who is having a new vessel built at Orams' Shipyard - Whangarei. He could no doubt have some constructive advice for Nainoa.

Another thought is Jack Brooke of Auckland, phone 413-9021, who was Director of the Scientific and Industrial Research Department in Auckland, as well as being a skilled yachtsman, and designer of small boats. He can provide introductions to Ocean Scientists on the Staff of DSIR - Wellington.

There is no doubt that contacts and sources of information will grow as he is passed from one to another, and I am confident that the information he requires will not be lacking.

Regarding an itinerary, at this stage I don't think it is worth considering as it can no doubt be set up at short notice.

I would recommend that Nainoa avoids these strong, cold, south westerly winds that we are having at present. We find it hard to take after the few weeks of glorious weather in Hawaii.

Hopefully the foregoing will be of some assistance, and please assure your cousin that between Ross and myself, he should not be without friends in Auckland.

Kia Ora.

Stan

Stan
Hornier

TO: Board of Directors, Polynesian Voyaging Society
From: Will Kyselka and Nainoa Thompson
Subject: Existence Statement of the Polynesian Voyaging Society
Notion

Hokulea has completed nearly 10,000 nautical miles of sailing after its launching in 1975. Two round-trip voyages to Tahiti are among its accomplishments, a test of the Kealaikahiki route, and extensive sailing around the islands. It has survived two swampings and performed well in adverse weather conditions.

Hokulea is a concept that has captured the imagination of many persons who have put in thousands of hours into the construction, care and sailing of the vessel. Embodied in the design of this vessel is an accumulation of knowledge of the ways of the sea by Polynesians of ancient times -- a design evolving over generations of time. That knowledge is continually revealed to us as we sail the vessel over ancient routes.

The Society can strongly assert its existence by producing a journal or anthology of our knowledge and experience in Polynesian seafaring. Various points of view can be expressed by those who have has experience with the vessel, with its construction and performance, its sailing and other activities that are related to ancient seafaring.

The Society has within its potential the greatest amount of resource information on the subject of Polynesian seafaring -- a canoe, a research component, a great deal of experience in sailing the vessel.

Goal

PVS produce an anthology. A complete and concise document on the subject of Polynesian seafaring, the survival of an oceanic race.

Objectives

Pull together the resources and resource people who have within the last nine years worked and sailed on Hokulea to write individual chapters on their particular research and experiences about the above subject.

Where there are any aspects of Polynesian seafaring that are not covered within this resource pool, PVS should enlist authorities from

other sources such as the University, the Bishop Museum and the community at large.

Where in the past experience of sailing Hokulea we have not completed research on various aspects of Polynesian seafaring, PVS should plan to complete such work on another long distance sail.

Implementation

Select a list of topic areas that could present and express the work of the PVS and the subject of Polynesian seafaring. The following is only a suggested list:

1) History of the Polynesian Voyaging Society

- 1968 creation of an idea
- 1974 construction of the vessel
- 1975 training - inter-island
- 1976 voyage - Hawaii-Tahiti-Hawaii
- 1977 Kealaikahiki - inter-island
- 1978 voyage - Hawaii-Tahiti
- 1979 training - Hawaii-Tahiti
- 1980 voyage - Hawaii-Tahiti-Hawaii
- 1981 Kauai sea trek
- 1982 repairs
- 1983 canoe inter-island performance/Nihoa?/sea trek

2) Migration of people through the Pacific. Who, when and from where did the Polynesians come? Evidence from the view point of:

- a) archeology
- b) botany and zoology
- c) linguistics
- d) translation of chants and legends
- e) history
- f) anthropology

3) The physical environment of the Polynesians from the point of view of the sciences:

- a) geography
- b) oceanography
- c) meteorology
- d) astronomy

3) The Arts, ancient man, his creativity and his achievements

a) The Canoe

- 1) design
- 2) construction
- 3) sailing capabilities
- 4) sailing methods
- 5) the article of a culture

b) Navigation

- 1) the natural environment, the potential to guide mariners
- 2) the notion that the senses of people close to nature are sharper and more extended than the ones who do not exercise them as much
- 3) the ancient religion, the ancient power

c) survival at sea and colonizing new lands

- 1) nutrition
- 2) transportation of plants, food and animals
- 3) ocean as a food resource (fishing)

4) History: "thought and ideas"

a) ability to travel the Pacific

b) an ancient sea story

- 1) the ones who sailed
- 2) the reason to sail
- 3) the life of the ancient sailors

The above are just ideas. Ideas need to be improved on. Much of the work that we speak about can only be inferred but the PVS is in the best position to do that.

Abstract

Through Hokulea many people involved themselves in a better understanding of the past, a step into a larger understanding. PVS has within its combined capabilities and resources has become, due to its own experience in research and sailing, the most knowledgeable on the subject of ancient Polynesian seafaring.

Hokulea and the people who kept her sailing have accomplished a lot. We feel that PVS should put forth these accomplishments. The anthology is an ideal opportunity to allow resource persons who have invested a part of themselves to express and share their knowledge.

It is a way of pulling together and consolidating these people's efforts. Further sailing allows for further research into potential areas not yet explored.

Without listing names, there are the people around in Hawaii, whether they are in the Society or not, who could contribute to producing such an anthology.

PVS has within its Western capacity the ability to tell parts of the story of ancient Polynesian mariners. If such a story is a worthwhile one, then PVS should tell it.

We suggest to the Board of Directors of the Polynesian Voyaging Society that it discuss and consider our proposal. We would appreciate a reponse as soon as possible.

2/25/83

KAWAIAHAO PLAZA
567 South King Street
Suite 200
P.O. Box 3466
Honolulu, Hawaii 96801
Telephone 523-6200

KAMEHAMEHA SCHOOLS / BERNICE PAUHI BISHOP ESTATE

November 8, 1982

Mr. I. P. Puketapu
Secretary for Maori Affairs
Department of Maori Affairs
Manchester Unity Building
120-124 Lambton Quay
Wellington, New Zealand

Dear Kara:

This is a short summary of the discussion I had with George Kanahele just before I left for my present trip to Cleveland, Ohio.

At our Wednesday meeting George raised the following questions on your behalf:

1. Could you and I meet to discuss not only our mutual interests, but also community based infant and early childhood education programs? George states that the area of early education is of particular interest to you. It happens to be of keen interest to me. I look forward to our discussion when you arrive in December.
2. Could you serve as a consultant to The Kamehameha Schools? I said to George that I would be glad to discuss this area with you. As you know consultation depends upon the needs of The Kamehameha Schools and whether the expertise of the consultant meets those needs. A definite decision on this question needs to be deferred until after you have had a chance to talk.

Again, I am looking forward to your as well as your delegation's visit. Until then,

Sincerely,

Myron B. Thompson

Myron B. Thompson

P.S. I am asking Mrs. Edith Joyce, the Trustee's secretary, to initial this letter since I am not in Hawaii to sign it.

cc: Mr. George Kanahele
Mr. Richard Lyman, Jr.

32

567 South King Street
Suite 200
P.O. Box 3466
Honolulu, Hawaii 96801
Telephone 523-6200

KAMEHAMEHA SCHOOLS / BERNICE PAUHI BISHOP ESTATE

June 14, 1983

The Honorable I. P. Puketapu
Secretary for Maori Affairs
Manchester Unity Building
120-124 Lambton Quay
Wellington 1
New Zealand

Dear Kara:

I, too, would like to get together with you. My schedule is such that this may be impossible during the times you suggest. At any rate, I leave Honolulu for San Francisco the night of June 19 and return the night of June 22. In July, I leave Hawaii for Washington, D. C. on July 9 and return on July 14. The only possibility is June 23rd at 8:00 A.M. I will hold the time open, in hopes that this meets with your schedule.

Hoping to see you then.

Sincerely,

Myron B. Thompson