



POLYNESIAN VOYAGING SOCIETY

Pier 36, Honolulu, Hawai'i 96817 (808) 531-7240 / FAX: (808) 531-7135 Hilina Mā 1994

Hawai'iloa— Sea Trials

After 9 months of modifications under the direction of Nainoa Thompson and Chad Baybayan, *Hawai'iloa* was relaunched on July 18, 1994. Wright Bowman, Jr., Wally Froiseth, Jerry Ongeis, and their wood-working crew cut, chiseled, and sanded 3 tons of wood off the canoe. The hulls were reversed; the stern became the bow, and the bow the stern, so that the rounded end of the hull was at the front of the canoe, and the bow would rise up over oncoming swells rather than plowing through them.

The canoe was relashed with dacron by volunteers led by Gil Ane, with Junior Coleman, Kalawai'a Goo, Ka'au McKinney, Ke'ahi Omai, and Ka'ōnohi Paishon. During an offshore sail, navi-

gator Chad Baybayan commented that the canoe is so tightly lashed there are no squeaks and that the canoe has a silky glide.

On September 17-18, *Hawai'iloa* under Nainoa Thompson and *Hōkūle'a* under Chad Baybayan sailed interisland together for the first time, from Maunaloa Bay to Hale-o-Lono, Moloka'i. The canoes left Maunaloa at 3:30 a.m. in 10-20 knot trades, *Hōkūle'a* heading out first, *Hawai'iloa* following. The 20-year old veteran pointed about half a house (5-6 degrees) higher into the wind as two canoes crossed the Kaiwi channel, then began falling off in the lee of Moloka'i. The younger *Hawai'iloa*, a lighter, faster canoe had been gaining ground the whole time and finally came up to *Hōkūle'a* about 7 miles off Kala'au Point. The two canoes were towed into Hale-o-Lono.

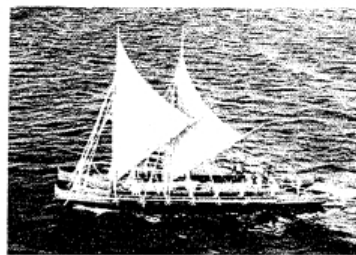


Photo courtesy of G. Evenari

The sail back to O'ahu was one to be remembered, two Hawaiian voyaging canoes tracking through Hawaiian waters for the first time in hundreds of years. They tacked southwest, then northwest toward O'ahu. *Hawai'iloa* went ahead this time and had to wait for the veteran to come up. Then in a burst of wind from rain squalls blasting O'ahu, *Hōkūle'a*, under the command of Gordon Pi'ianai'a, Clay Bertelmann, and Ke'ahi Omai, came alive, leaping through the seas and overtaking *Hawai'iloa* on the downwind side. The crew cheered, as *Hōkūle'a*, with its larger sails, passed *Hawai'iloa*, the two canoes within a hundred yards of each other. As the winds lightened, *Hawai'iloa* began to pull ahead again, crossing in front of *Hōkūle'a*. The older canoe seemed content to follow the younger, knowing it still had it in her.

After another weekend of interisland sea trials, *Hawai'iloa* and *Hōkūle'a* were taken out of the water at the end of September for final modifications and preparation before the 1995 voyage to Nukuhiva (Marquesas) and back. The open hulls may be partially enclosed with hau decking to prevent swamping in heavy seas. The canoes will be relaunched in January of 1995.



Tiger Espere on the steering blade "Aitutaki" as *Hōkūle'a* surges past *Hawai'iloa*

Hawai'iloa—The Discovery and Settlement of Hawai'i

Samuel M. Kamakau and Z.
Kepelino

Hawai'i Loa, or Ke Kowa i Hawai'i, was one of the four children of Aniani Ka Lani.¹ The other three were Ki, who settled in Tahiti, Kana Loa, who settled the Marquesas, and Laa-Kapu. The ocean was called Kai Holo-o-ka-I'a (Ocean where the fish run). Only two islands existed and both were discovered and settled by Hawai'i Loa. The first he named Hawai'i after himself; the second Maui, after his eldest son. (The other islands were created by volcanoes during and after the time of Hawai'i Loa.)

Hawai'i Loa and his brothers were born on the east coast of a land called Ka 'Āina kai melemele a Kāne (the land of the yellow or handsome sea of Kāne).² Hawai'i Loa was a distinguished man and noted for his fishing excursions which would occupy months, sometimes the whole year, during which time he would roam about the ocean in his big canoe (wa'a), called also an "island" (moku), with his crew and his officers and navigators (poe ho'okele and kilo-hōkū).

One time when they had been at sea for a long time, Makali'i, the principal navigator said to Hawai'i Loa, "Let's steer the canoe in the direction of Iao, the Eastern Star, the discoverer of land [Hōkū hikina kiu o nā 'āina]. There is land to the eastward, and here is a red star, hōkū 'ula (Aldebaran), to guide us, and the land is there in the direction of those big stars which resemble a bird." And the red star, situated in the lap of the goats [a constellation], was called Makali'i after the navigator. Some other red stars in the circle of the Pleiades were called the Huhui-a-Makali'i ("Cluster of Makali'i").

So they steered straight onward and arrived at the easternmost island of the Hawai'ian chain.³ They went ashore and found the land fertile and pleasant, filled with 'awa, coconut trees, and so on, and Hawai'i Loa, the chief, gave that land his name. Here they dwelt a long time and when their canoe was filled with vegetable food and fish, they returned to their

native country with the intention of returning to Hawai'i-nei, which they preferred to their own country. They had left their wives and children at home; therefore, they returned to get them. When Hawai'i Loa and his men arrived at their own country and among their relatives, they were detained a long time before they set out again for Hawai'i.

At last Hawai'i Loa sailed again, accompanied by his wife and his children. He settled in Hawai'i and gave up all thought of ever returning to his native land. He was accompanied on this voyage by a great crowd of men—steersmen, navigators, shipbuilders, and others.⁴ Hawai'i Loa was chief of all these men. He alone brought his wife and children; all the others came singly, without women, so he was the progenitor of this nation. On their voyage here, the Morning Star (ka Hōkū Loa) was the special star they steered by. And Hawai'i Loa called the islands after the names of his children and the stars after his navigators and steersmen. [The island of Maui was called after Hawai'i Loa's first born son. The island of O'ahu was called after Hawai'i Loa's daughter, and her foster parent was Lua, and hence the name O'ahu-a-Lua. Kauai was called after Hawai'i Loa's younger son; his wife's name was Waialeale, and they lived on Kauai, and the mountain was called after her because there she was buried. And thus other islands and districts were called after the first settlers.]⁵

After Hawai'i Loa had been some time in Hawai'i-nei, he made another voyage to find his brothers to see if they had any children who might become husbands or wives to his own. They left from Lae o Kalae, in Ka'u, and followed the stars Ke Ali'i-o-Kona-i-ka-Lewa [Canopus] and the stars of Hōkū-kea o ka Mole Honua ["Star-cross of the bottom of the earth," or Southern Cross] to Tahiti and other islands to the south. On Tahiti, he found his brother Ki who had settled there and called the island after one of his own names. They sailed together southward (i ka mole o ka honua), and found an uninhabited island, which Hawai'i Loa gave his name, and another smaller island, which he named for his daughter O'ahu.

When they had finished their business here, they returned to Hawai'i, to Lae o Kalae, steering by the Hōkū-Iwa stars

and the Hōkū Poho ka 'Āina. On this return voyage, Hawai'i Loa brought Tū-nui-ai-a-te-Atua, the first born son of his brother Ki, who became the husband of Hawai'i Loa's favorite daughter O'ahu. The couple had a child called Kūniūakea, who was born at Keauhou in Puna, Hawai'i. Puna was a fertile and fine land and it was called Puna by Kūniūakea [Tū-nui-ai-a-te-Atua] after his own birthplace, Puna-Āuia, in Tahiti.

Kūniūakea, on both father's and mother's side, became a chief of the very highest rank (kapu loa). From him sprang the race of chiefs here in Hawai'i (welo ali'i) and from Makali'i sprang the race of common people (welo kanaka). The first has been kept separate from the most ancient times, and the second has been kept separate from the time of chaos (mai ka Pō mai). But the priestly race (welo kahuna) was one and the same with the race of chiefs from the beginning.⁶

NOTES

This version of the Hawai'i Loa story is from Fornander, Vol. VI, 278-281. Another version entitled "Hawaii-nui," in Hawaiian and English, appears in *Kepelino's Traditions of Hawaii* (Honolulu: Bishop Museum, 1932, 74-77). The authenticity of the Hawai'i Loa tradition has been questioned: "The legend seems to be a summary of statements contained in many other Hawaiian legends and genealogies. At the time it was recorded in writing, many Hawaiian had become Christianized and were familiar with Biblical history. The temptation to interpret certain incidents similar to those in Biblical history as being in fact the Hawaiian rendering of Biblical events seems to have influenced the translators. This unfortunate condition has more or less discredited the ancient legends on which the legend of Hawaii-loa is based, branding them, in the opinion of many modern students as "doctored accounts, influenced by Christianity" (Cartwright 105).

Both Kamakau and Kepelino, the authors of the tradition of Hawai'i Loa, were Christian converts. The tradition includes the notion that Hawaiians worshipped one God formed by a trinity of

HAWAI'ILOA WORKERS and VOLUNTEERS

(PVS wishes to thank all of those who contributed to the completion of *Hawai'iloa*. If you know of anyone who has been left off of the list below, or whose name has been misspelled, please contact Shantell Ching at (808) 531-7240.)

AHAI, Sam
 AH HEE, Snake
 AHUNA, Nāilima
 AHYO, Mel
 AKANA, Kevin
 ANDRADE, Carlos
 ANDRADE, Wilferd "Nalu"
 ANE, Gilbert
 ARII, Eddie
 AU, Clarence
 AYAT, Harold
 BAYBAYAN, Chad
 BARBER, Paige
 BARBER, Wilbert
 BATES, Kauariki
 BERTELMANN, Clay
 BERTELMANN, Shorty
 BLANKENFELD, Bruce
 BOWMAN, Sharon
 BOWMAN, Wright Jr.
 BOWMAN, Wright Sr.
 BURDETT, Kaleo
 BUSBY, Hector
 BUSH, Kawika
 CADD, Leilani
 CADD, Shane

CANNE, Paulino
 CHANG, Christina
 CHANG, Matthew
 CHING, Clarence
 CHOY, Barry
 CHUN, Dennis
 CHUNG, Bruno
 COLEMAN, Junior
 COMBIS, Sandy
 CONRAD, Stanley
 CORONEL, Jason
 CUMMINGS, John
 CUNA, Byron
 DAMASSE, Tanya
 DANVOIS, Isabel
 DICKSON, Maulili
 DOI, Moana
 EDDY, John
 ENOS, Kanani
 ENRIQUEZ, Bobby
 ESPERE, Tiger
 FABER, Gary
 FABRE, Maeva
 FOJAS, Allan
 FORD, Keola
 FROISETH, F. Wallace
 FROISETH, Keali'ipū'aimoku
 FROISETH, Luana
 FULLER, Catherine
 FUNG, Joe
 FURUTANI, Ioane
 GEORGE, Ben
 GERONA, Vinson
 GOINGS, Richard
 GOMES, Dexter
 GOMES, Gerald
 GOO, Kalawai'a
 GORDON, Nick
 GRACE, Richard
 GRENFELL, Karen
 GUARD, Tim
 HANCOCK, Brent
 HANOHANO, Jarrett
 HAPAIRAI, Abish
 HEE, Terry

HERCULES, Jaimie
 HEUEA, Pina
 HIMEDA, Larry
 HO, Harry
 HO, Kekoa
 HOKE, Wilford
 HOOKANO, Sam
 HOPFE, Dustin
 HUGHO, Kikila
 HULIHE'E, David
 HULIHE'E, Edward
 IHARA, Ku'ulei
 IONE, Henry
 IWANUMA, Morgan
 JENSEN, Lucia
 JENSEN, Rocky
 JOHNSON, Rex
 KAHANANUI, Peter
 KALAHIKI, Randy
 KAHO'OHALAHLA, Solomon
 KALEPA, Archie
 KALUA, Winston
 KANEALAKALA, Cliff
 KAONOH, Alex



Nainoa and Keli'i at the Blessing of
Hawai'iloa

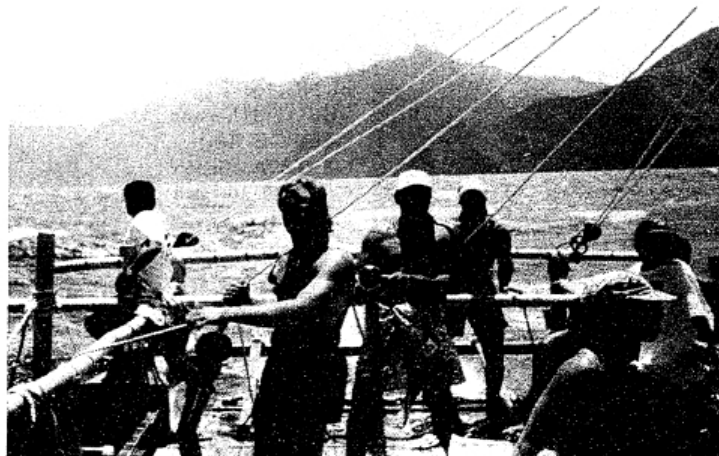


Stepping the Mast of *Hawai'iloa*

KAPAHUA, Sam
 KAWAHARADA, Dennis
 KAWELO, EUGENE
 KAWELO, KEOKI
 KAZONE, Marion
 KEAUNUI, Reginald
 KEAWE, John Jr.
 KEAWE, John Sr.
 KELLY, Palani
 KENDALL, Ramari
 KRUSE, John
 KUZMA, Marian
 KWAN, Andrew
 LEE, Kainoa
 LEE, Richard
 LEONG, Linda
 LOUCINE, Lou
 LUKA, Alex
 LYMAN, Kimo
 MA'I, Kai
 MAKUA, Keli'i
 MALLOT, Byron
 MAMUMNART, Jared
 MANAPORI, Mata
 MARTINSON, Eric
 MARTINSON, Jamell
 McKENNEY, Ka'au
 McKILLIP, Marshall
 McNAUGHTON, Edward
 MERCADO, Sean
 MOOKINI, Kiki
 MOKULEHUA, Aaron
 MORALES, Albert
 MORALES, Eleta
 MULLER, Jerry
 NAKAGAWA, Sharron
 NAONE, Philip
 OMAI, Keahi
 OMURA, Garrick
 ONGEIS, Jerry
 ORNELLAS, Billy
 PAIKAI, Jay
 PAISHON, Chadd
 PALEKA, Herbert
 PAOA, Mel
 PAPALI'I, Bonnie
 PASCUA, John

PASCUA, Sista
 PELOSO, Jay
 PI'IANAI'A, Gordon
 PIENA, Wainwright
 PILAGO, Angel
 PILAGO, Che
 PITTMAN, Tua
 POMAIIKA'I, Kaipo Sr.
 PUPUHI, William
 REIHANA, Pikihiua
 RHODES, Richard
 RICHARDS, Billy
 RICHARDS, Cindy
 ROBERTSON, Darrell
 ROBERTSON, Mary Jo
 RYAN, Noah
 SATSUDA, Ryan
 SCARLETT, James
 SHIGAKI, Bernard
 SHIGAKI, Virgie
 SHIMIZU, Dean
 SHULTZ, Keoni
 SHULTZ, Koe
 SMITH, Suzette
 SOARES, Henry
 STEINER, Charlie
 SULLIVAN, Scott
 TABATA, Jason
 TAMURA, Ben
 TANIGAWA, Daniel
 TANIGAWA, Tasha

TANIGUCHI, Glenn
 TAUPU, Tava
 TERE, Juliana
 TETUANUI, Jimmy
 THOMPSON, Laura
 THOMPSON, Myron
 THOMPSON, Nainoa
 TILITTLE, Archie
 TOM, James
 TOM, Tareta
 TONGG, Mike
 TSUDA, Calvin
 TUIA, Maureen
 USHIJIMA, Harry
 VAUGHN, Palani
 VERKENNES, Karen
 WATERS, Simone
 WATSON, Cliff
 WELLS, Karen
 WENDT, Donna
 WILSON, Chris
 WONG, Keli'i
 WONG, Nate
 WONG, Wallace
 WOODS, William
 YEE, August
 YOSHIMURA, Herbert
 YOUNG, Aaron
 YOUNG, Sam
 YUEN, Gary



Chad, Keahi, Tua, Palani, Kathy, Jarnell off the North Coast of Moloka'i.

Continued from page 2

gods (Kāne, Kū, and Lono). It also contains an account of the creation of the first man (Kumuhonua) out of clay and the first woman (Lalo Honua) out of the rib of the first man. Kanaloa, angry that he was denied 'awa, rebelled against God and later seduced the first woman, after which the first man and woman broke the law of Kāne and fell from grace. The Hawaiian Noah in this tradition is called Nu'u; he survived a flood in a large vessel with a house on it; after the flood subsided, he landed on top of Mauna Kea, etc.

Cartwright points out, however, that "many of the persons mentioned [in the genealogy] are and have been accepted by Hawaiians of chieftain rank as their ancestors." He concludes that the tradition is authentic, though the Hawai'i in the story is actually Ra'iātea (formerly called Hawai'i) rather than the Big Island of Hawai'i. He offers no evidence for this conclusion.

Randie Fong notes "the Hawai'i Loā portion [of the tradition of Hawai'i Loā] bears no resemblance to any Biblical account. The names, places, settings, and plots give us no reason to question their age and authenticity. Further, Patience Bacon of the Bishop Museum remembers kupuna being interviewed by Tutu Puku'i. The kupuna spoke of Hawai'i Loā as their 'reality,' and this was somewhere in the 1920's and 30's. Mrs. Bacon feels that the tradition is sound." (Unpublished commentary on Hawai'i loā; the name was given to the voyaging canoe that would retrace an early settlement route to Hawai'i from the Marquesas Islands.)

1. The story begins with the genealogy of Hawai'i Loā for many generations from the first man, Kumu Honua, and his wife Lalo Honua, who lived in a land called Kalana i Hauola, down to Aniani Ka Lani, Hawai'i Loā's father and Ka Mee Nui Hikina, his mother.

2. In Kepelino's version, Hawai'i-nui sailed from a land called "Kahiki-Honua-Kele."

3. Kepelino's version states that the canoe made landfall at the western end of the archipelago: "First he saw the island of Kaua'i, but he kept on sailing and found O'ahu and then the islands of the Maui group, then, seeing the mountains of Hawai'i, he kept on until he reached that island. There he lived and named the island after himself. The other islands from Maui to Kaua'i were named for his children and for some who sailed with him. Here are the names of this children: Maui was the eldest, O'ahu younger, and Kaua'i the youngest. These names he gave to the three large islands, but the smaller islands were perhaps named for those who accompanied him."

4. Another passage in Fornander says "When Hawai'i Loā arrived here, there were only the two islands of Hawai'i-Loā and Maui-au-Ali'i; but during his time and close afterwards the volcanoes on Hawai'i and on Maui began their eruptions; and earthquakes and convulsions produce or brought to light the other islands" (279).

5. Kepelino's version: "Hawai'i-nui sailed to Hawai'i with his eight steersmen: Here are their names: Makali'i, a famous steersman and great farmer; Iao; Kahiki-

Nui; Hōkū 'Ula [perhaps the star Aldebaran]; Maiao; Kiopa'a ["fixed," one name for Polaris, the north star; also called Hōkūpa'a]; Unulau; Polohilani [perhaps the star Schedir in Cassiopeia]. And because of their skill in observing the stars, each one called the star he observed after his own name". One steersman, Kahiki-Nui, has a land district on Maui named after him.

6. Earlier in the story we are told that only Hawai'i Loā came with a wife and children so he was "the special progenitor of this nation" (278). Kepelino says, "Hawai'i-nui was perhaps a chief or perhaps not; he was a man of high standing (ke kanaka ko'iko'i), as I see it. He had a granddaughter Ku-ka-lani-ehu, who lived in ancient times." A note at the end of the Fornander version states, "In the first age, from Hawai'i Loā to Wakea, the royal authority and prerogative were not very well defined. The chiefs were regarded more in the light of parents and patrons (haku), than as moi and ali'i-kapu, although they enjoyed all the honor and precedence due to their rank. This state of things was considerably altered by Wakea, his priest and successors, yet even so late as the time of Kanipahu, who refused the government, it is evident that the royal authority was not well settled in the olden times ('aole he ano nui o nā 'li'i i ka wā kahiko loā 'ku) (281).

The Fornander version of the Hawai'i loā traditions continues on with accounts of Hawai'i loā's descendants and his further travels. ☞

PVS Newsletter / Page 5

Membership Categories and Fees

Hoe wa'a (Paddler / Student under 18) —	\$2
Hoe wa'a (Paddler / Adult) —	\$10
Holokahiki (Sailor) —	\$15
Kālai wa'a (Canoe maker) —	\$25
Uli (Steerer) —	\$50
Ho'okele wa'a (Navigator) —	\$100
Kahuna Kālai wa'a (Master canoe maker) —	\$250
Kilo hōkū (Astronomer) —	\$500
Makua mea lokomaika'i (Benefactor) —	\$1,000 +

MEMBERSHIP FORM

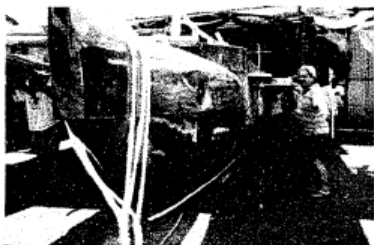
The Polynesian Voyaging Society is a non-profit scientific and educational organization. Membership is open to everyone. Membership fees and donations are tax deductible.

Name: _____
 Address: _____
 City: _____ State: _____ Zip: _____
 Phone: _____
 Membership Category: _____ Amt. Enclosed: _____

Mail membership form and fee / donation to: Polynesian Voyaging Society, Pier 36, Honolulu, HI 96817

Hilina Mā (Sept.-Oct.) 1994—In This Issue:

- ⊗ *Hawai'iloa* Sea Trials
- ⊗ The Tradition of *Hawai'iloa*



Bow Led *Hawai'iloa* Out of the Hālau



Kalawai'i Goo and some *Hawai'iloa* Volunteers

**Polynesian Voyaging Society
Board of Directors**

Myron "Pinky" Thompson, President
Kapua Lindo, Vice President
Virginia Elliott, Treasurer

Gilbert Ane
Moku Froiseth
Wally Froiseth
Harry Ho
Rey Jonsson
Eric Martinson
Jerry Muller
Laura Thompson
Michael Tongg
Nathan Wong
Bob Worthington
August Yee

Ben Finney, Consultant



POLYNESIAN VOYAGING SOCIETY

Pier 36
Honolulu, HI 96817

Non-Profit Org.
U.S. POSTAGE PAID
PERMIT NO. 9177
Honolulu, Hawaii

POLYNESIE FRANCAISE
SERVICE DES DOUANES

NAVIGATION DE PLAISANCE
DECLARATION EN DOUANE
(Custom Declaration)

N° D'ENREGISTREMENT : CADRE RESERVEE AU SERVICE (Official use only)
PREMIERE TOUCHEE : le 4-23-95 à Papeete



NOM DU NAVIRE : HAWAII LOA
(Vessel name)
TYPE : DOUBLE HULLED LONGUEUR : 57' NOMBRE DE MATS : 2
(Type) CANOE (Length) (Number of masts)
CONSTRUCTEUR : WOOD TONNAGE : 89 NATIONALITE : AMERICAN
(Hull material) (Tonnage) (Nationality)
PORT D'ATTACHE : HONOLULU, HAWAII N° D'IDENTIFICATION : Couleur
(Port of registration) (Registration number) (Color) BROWN

PROPRIETAIRE : BISHOP MUSEUM NATIONALITE : AMERICAN
(Owner) (Nationality)
LIEU ET DATE DE NAISSANCE :
(Date and place of birth) HONOLULU, HAWAII
ADRESSE PERMANENTE :
(Permanent address) P.O. Box 19000A
PROFESSION : HONOLULU, HI 96817 PASSEPORT N°
(Occupation) (Passport number)
MOTIF DU VOYAGE : TOURISME AFFAIRE AUTRES
(Reason of the trip) (Tourism) (Business) (Others) CULTURAL EXCHANGE

NOM DU CAPITAINE : CHAD BAYBAYAN DATE ET LIEU DE NAISSANCE :
(Captain's name) (Place and date of birth) HONOLULU, HAWAII, USA
ADRESSE PERMANENTE : AUGUST 15, 1956
(Permanent address)
NATIONALITE : AMERICAN N° PASSEPORT : 120347751
(Nationality) (Passport number)
PROFESSION : PROGRAM ASSISTANT
(Occupation)
RAISON DU VOYAGE : TOURISME AFFAIRE AUTRES
(Reason of the trip) (Tourism) (Business) (Others) CULTURAL EXCHANGE / EDUCATION

EQUIPEMENTS :
(Bord equipment)
MOTEUR : PUISSANCE EN CV :
(Engine - Mark - Model) (Horse power)
RADIO : (marques - modèle - utilisation VHF/UHF) 1. STANDARD HORIZON HX 2305
(Radio) HANDHELD VHF RADIO'S - 2 EA.
NAVIGATION PAR SATELLITE : 2. STANDARD ECLIPSE
(Sat Nav) 1. CARNAV GPS 50 STATION VHF - 1 EA.
RADARS : 2. ARGO TRANSPOND 3. H.F. RADIO TELEPHONE IC-M700
(Radars) 1 EA.
AUTRES : 3. RLB-23 4. RLB-12
(Others) SATELLITE EPIRB 1 EA.
EPIRB 1 EA.

ARMES A FEU (Fire arms)	Nbre	MARQUE - MODELE - CALIBRE (Mark - Model - Caliber)	NUMERO (Number)
NONE			
MUNITIONS (Ammunitions)	Nbre	MARQUE - MODELE - CALIBRE (Mark - Model - Caliber)	
NONE			
ANIMAUX VIVANTS : (Chien - Chat - Oiseau - Autre) (Animals - Birds - Others)			
NONE			
PLANTES OU FLEURS : (Plants and flowers)			
MEDICAMENTS : (A Préciser) (Drugs and medicine)			
2 COOLERS - ASSORTED MEDICAL SUPPLIES.			
TABACS - CIGARETTES CIGARS : (Quantité de chaque) (Tobacco - Cigars - Cigarettes)			
NONE			
ALCOOLS (Bière - Vin - Spiritueux - Autre) : (Alcohol - Spirits - Wine - Beer)			
NONE			
AUTRES : (Radio Cassettes - Appareils Photos - Camera Video - Jumelles - Guitares - Surfis) (Crew manifest - cassettes player - camera - video camera - binocular - guitars - surfboards)			
Préciser la marque, le modèle ainsi que le numéro Minolta Weathermatic - 9740101B Martin Guitar - Backpacker - 16387 Sony Video Camera CCDTR-700 - 17552 Del Vecchio Guitar - Sony Walkman Cassette - WM-AS3 - 3-353-728-01 NIKON II 300 9401 CANON EOS REBEL - 1235 732 MINOTA WEATHERMATIC 02356240			

Je soussigné, certifie sincère et exactes les déclarations ci-dessus.

Date MARCH 4, le 1995

Signature :

Charles B. B.

POLYNÉSIE FRANÇAISE
 Direction du Contrôle de l'Immigration et de
 la Lutte contre l'Emploi des Clandestins
 Port de Papeete

REPUBLIQUE FRANÇAISE
 Liberté - Égalité - Fraternité

Port de Papeete, le 4 MARS 1995

DECLARATION D'ENTREE D'UN NAVIRE DE PLAISANCE
Arriving declaration of a fishing vessel

Nom du navire : HAWAIILOA
Name of the vessel

Pavillon : AMERICAIN
Flag

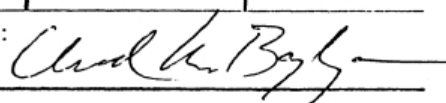
Date d'entrée en Polynésie Française : 4 MARS 1995
Arriving date in French Polynesia

par : PAPEETE
first port

Itinéraire : HILO (HAWAII) - PAPEETE
Itinerary

Date prévue de sortie de Polynésie Française : 17 AVRIL 1995
Sailing date from French Polynesia

LISTE DES PERSONNES A BORD
Persons on board

Nom et prénoms <i>Name & given name</i>	Date et lieu de naissance <i>Date & place of birth</i>	Nationalité <i>Nationality</i>	Qualité <i>Quality</i>
BAYBAYAN Chad	15.08.56 à Honolulu	AMERICAINE	CAPITAINE
SULLIVAN Scott Parker	30.07.44 en Missouri	"	CREW
LYMAN James Armstrong	29.08.50 à Honolulu	"	"
KELLY Franklin	21.08.69 à Hawaii	"	"
KEAUNUI Reginald	19.12.57 à Washington	"	"
KAWELO Eugene	29.12.49 à Honolulu	"	"
HEE Terrence	17.04.56 à Honolulu	"	"
COOPER Bradley	01.10.49 à Chicago	"	"
CHUN Dennis	11.06.51 à Honolulu	"	"
BLANKENFELD Bruce	17.06.56 à Honolulu	"	"
AH HEE Abraham	18.03.46 à Hawaii	"	"
Signature du Capitaine : <i>Captain's signature</i>			



DÉCLARATION EN DOUANE

A votre retour en Polynésie française, vous devez déclarer les marchandises transportées et acquitter les droits et taxes correspondants au bureau de douane.

Vous n'avez à acquitter ni droits et taxes sur les marchandises suivantes (achats ou cadeaux) dans les limites maximales ci-après :

DENRÉES et ARTICLES DIVERS (1)

1° - TABACS :

Cigarettes (unités) 200

ou

Cigarillos (unités) 100

ou

Cigares (unités) 50

ou

Tabacs à fumer (grammes) 250

2° - BOISSONS ALCOOLIQUES :

Vins tranquilles (litres) 2

et

Soit boissons titrant plus de 22° (litres) 2

Soit boissons titrant 22° ou moins (litres) 2

3° - PARFUMS (grammes) : 50

4° - EAUX DE TOILETTE (litre) : 1/4

5° - CAFÉ (grammes) : 500

ou

Extraits et essences de café (grammes) 200

6° - THÉ :

ou

Extraits et essences de thé (grammes) 40

7° - AUTRES MARCHANDISES :

Par voyageur âgé de 15 ans et plus 30.000 FCP

Par voyageur âgé de moins de 15 ans . . . 15.000 FCP

(1) - Les personnes âgées de moins de 17 ans ne peuvent importer en franchise ni tabac, ni boissons alcooliques.

Annexe 19

ou en outre 1/4 plus 1/4 de 1/4

POLYNESIE FRANCAISE
Direction du Contrôle de l'Immigration et de
la Lutte contre l'Emploi des Clandestins

Port de Papeete

REPUBLIQUE FRANCAISE
Liberté - Egalité - Fraternité

MOUVEMENT DE MEMBRES D'EQUIPAGE D'UN NAVIRE DE PLAISANCE

Crew change on a pleasure vessel

Je soussigné
I the undersigned

: CHAD BABAYAN / ^{Abraham} Snake Ahce

Capitaine du navire
Captain of the vessel

: Hawaii 108

déclare
hereby declare

: ☒ débarquer de mon navire
: ☒ *release from my crew*

ou
or

☐ embarquer sur mon navire
embark on my vessel

à compter du (date)
as of (date)

:
:

les personnes suivantes
the following persons

:
:

Babayan, Chad
Blankensfeld, Bruce

Fait au port de Papeete, le
Port of Papeete (date)

:
:

☐ Indiquer la mention utile
Tick appropriate box

Signature
Signature

Chad Babayan

RESERVE AU SERVICE



POLYNESIE FRANCAISECircumscription Territoriale de la
Police de l'Air et des Frontières

Port de PAPEETE

REPUBLIQUE FRANCAISE


Liberté - Egalité - Fraternité

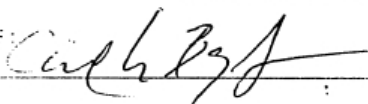
Port de PAPEETE, le 10 MARS 1995

DECLARATION DE MOUVEMENT D'UN NAVIRE DE PLAISANCE**POUR UNE TRAVERSEE DE PLUS DE 50 MILES (Inter-iles)**Movement Declaration for Pleasure Vessels travelling
more than 50 miles within French PolynesiaNOM DU NAVIRE: H A W A I I - LOA
Name of the vesselPAVILLON: AMERICAIN
FlagDATE DE DEPART DE L'ILE: 12 MARS 1995
Sailing date from TAHITIPORT: PAPEETE
PortDATE DE RETOUR A L'ILE: 20 MARS 1995
Date of returnPORT: RAIATEA
Port

ITINERAIRE: PAPEETE - MOOREA - HUAHINE - RAIATEA - PAPEETE

LISTE DES PERSONNES A BORD (Persons on board)

NOM ET PRENOMS Name & Given name	DATE DE NAISSANCE Date of birth	NATIONALITE Nationality	QUALITE Quality	SITUATION DE SEJOUR Status of Sojourn
SULLIVAN Scott		AMERICAINE	Crew	REGULIER
AN HEE Abraham		"	Capitaine	"
LYMAN James		"	CREW	"
KELLY Franklin		"	"	"
KEAUNUI Réginal		"	"	"
KAWELO Eugene		"	"	"
HEE Terrence		"	"	"
COOPER Bradley		"	"	"
CHUN Dennis		"	"	"

SIGNATURE DU CAPITAINE
Captain's Signature

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE ANIMAL AND PLANT HEALTH INSPECTION SERVICE PLANT PROTECTION AND QUARANTINE			1. PORT REPORTING	2. FLAG/NAME OF VESSEL	3. DOCK
SHIP INSPECTION REPORT			Hilo, HI	HAWAII-LOA	Hilo Bldg
4. FROM (Port and Country) <i>MARQUESAS</i>			5. VIA _____		
6. ARRIVAL DATE <i>5/7/95</i>		7. ARRIVAL TIME ETA _____ Actual <i>0930</i>		8. INSPECTION DATE <i>5/7/95</i>	
9. INSPECTION TIME From <i>1145</i> To <i>1200</i>		10. NO. PASSENGERS AND CREW CLEARED <i>L11-</i>		11. NO. PIECES OF BAGGAGE <i>6</i>	
12. PROPOSED DEPARTURE DATE <i>5/8/95</i>					
PROHIBITED AND/OR RESTRICTED AGRICULTURAL MATERIALS					
13. COMMODITY		14. LOCATION		15. COUNTRY OF ORIGIN	
16. SAFEGUARD AND/OR DISPOSITION PRESCRIBED					
<i>NO PLANTS/BIRDS</i>		<i>ITEMS</i>			
SAFEGUARD NOTICE: While this vessel is in the territorial limits of the United States, no crew member or other person shall remove any of the following items except by specific permission of an agricultural officer: (1) fruits, vegetables, meats, or other animal products; (2) live plants; (3) live birds; (4) hay, straw, rice hulls, hold sweepings or dunnage; (5) garbage from food materials including rootcrop bags, meat wrappers, and other food containers. GARBAGE MUST BE KEPT IN COVERED, LEAKPROOF CONTAINERS INSIDE THE VESSEL'S RAILINGS AT ALL TIMES.					
If any agricultural items are sealed, the seals are not to be broken or removed while this vessel is within territorial limits of the United States or the St. Lawrence Seaway except under direction of an Agricultural Officer.					
WARNING NOTICE: The requirements above are specified in 7 CFR 330 and 9 CFR 94 and violations are punishable by fine and imprisonment. (7 U.S.C. 150gg)					
17. I Fully Understand the Safeguards Prescribed Above (Signature of Responsible Ship's Officer) <i>[Signature]</i>				18. TITLE <i>MASTER</i>	
19. DATE <i>5/7/95</i>					
20. CONDITION OF GARBAGE CONTAINERS WHEN INSPECTED		DEFICIENT CONDITION CORRECTED		21. SHIP AREAS NOT INSPECTED	
COVERED		INSIDE RAILING		QUARTERS	
LEAKPROOF				DRY STORES	
				PANTRY	
<input type="checkbox"/> YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO		<input type="checkbox"/> YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO		<input type="checkbox"/> YES <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NO	
APHIS MARPOL ANNEX V COMPLIANCE CHECKLIST					
THE FOLLOWING OBSERVATIONS WERE MADE BY APHIS PERSONNEL AFTER INSPECTING VESSEL'S WASTE HANDLING PROCEDURES AND EQUIPMENT:					
23. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO Plastic materials requiring disposal are used aboard the vessel.					
24. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO There are waste plastics in the vessel's trash for disposal ashore.					
25. <input type="checkbox"/> YES <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NO There is a functional incinerator or other disposal method aboard.					
26a. <input type="checkbox"/> YES <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NO Responsible vessel representative was requested to show garbage pickup receipt or other evidence of lawful disposal of plastics ashore.			TITLE OF REPRESENTATIVE		PPQ BOARDING OFFICER INITIALS
26b. <input type="checkbox"/> YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO Responsible vessel representative produced garbage pickup receipt or other evidence of lawful disposal of plastics ashore.			TITLE OF REPRESENTATIVE		PPQ BOARDING OFFICER INITIALS
ALERT: Report the presence of Honey Bees (swarms or individual bees) to the nearest Agricultural Officer, telephone _____					
27. REMARKS <i>[Blank]</i>					
28. SUBSEQUENT PORTS OF CALL (Notified)			29. OFFICER'S SIGNATURE <i>[Signature]</i>		

Rassemblement des pirogues (mars - avril - mai 1995)

Formalités et restrictions à l'importation

1/ Marchandises interdites à titre absolu

stupéfiants
contrefaçons de marque
cassettes vidéo et objets contraire aux bonnes moeurs
articles de pyrotechnie
perles fines et de culture
animaux vivants
espèces de faune et de flore protégées reprises à la Convention de Washington

2/ Marchandises soumises à restriction

armes et munitions	Demande d'autorisation de détention et de port d'arme à adresser avant l'arrivée sur le Territoire au Haut-Commissariat de la République en Polynésie française - Cabinet B.P. 115 Papeete TAHITI (annexe I)
médicaments et produits diététiques	Demande d'autorisation à adresser avant l'arrivée à l'inspecteur de la Pharmacie - Direction de la Santé Publique B.P. 611 Papeete TAHITI
appareils de télécommunication	Demande d'importation à adresser avant l'arrivée au Haut-Commissariat de la République en Polynésie française - Cellule des Postes, Télécommunications et de l'Espace B.P. 115 Papeete TAHITI (annexe II)
(Dans les trois cas qui précèdent, les autorisations délivrées par le Haut-Commissariat de la République ou l'inspecteur de la Pharmacie doivent être présentées au Service des Douanes à l'arrivée)	
denrées alimentaires d'origine animale	Visite sanitaire du vétérinaire inspecteur (Service de l'Économie Rurale B.P. 100 Papeete TAHITI)
produits végétaux	Certificat phytosanitaire du pays d'origine Visite phytosanitaire du Service de l'Économie Rurale B.P. 100 Papeete TAHITI
fleurs coupées	Les importations à caractère familial sont tolérées (exemple : un bouquet de fleurs coupées offert par un voyageur à une personne du Territoire) Visite phytosanitaire à l'arrivée sur le Territoire

3/ Marchandises admises en exonération des droits et taxes

marchandises contenues dans les bagages accompagnés : voir liste ci-jointe des denrées et articles divers admis en franchise de tous droits et taxes (annexe III).

4/ Autres marchandises admises en suspension des droits et taxes et destinées à être réexportées

appareils photographiques, caméras, magnétophones, postes radio ... : ces matériels doivent être usagés et leurs détenteurs doivent se munir des documents justifiant de leur situation régulière (factures d'achat).

5/ Formalité obligatoire pour chaque délégation

Chaque responsable de délégation doit adresser au plus tard deux semaines avant l'arrivée sur le Territoire au **Service des Douanes de Polynésie française B.P. 9 006 Motu Uta Papeete TAHITI**, les renseignements suivants :

- a) nom et prénom du responsable de la délégation;
- b) liste des membres de la délégation (noms et prénoms);
- c) date d'arrivée sur le Territoire des pirogues, des navires accompagnateurs et de leurs équipages;
- d) date d'arrivée sur le Territoire et numéro de vol des relèves d'équipage;
- e) liste estimée des provisions de bord accompagnant la délégation destinées à être consommées sur le Territoire,
- f) liste des dons et présents éventuels.

end of February

The Significance of the Name Hawai'i Loa

Hawai'i Loa was a famous ancestor of the Hawaiian people. He was a distinguished man, known as an adventurer, who roamed the ocean on fishing excursions which often took months. It was on one such journey that Hawai'i Loa, upon the advice of his principal navigator, Makali'i, sailed far to the east in search of land. After some time they arrived at an island. They went ashore and found it to be fertile and pleasant. Hawai'i Loa gave the new land his own name.

Hawai'i Loa returned to his homeland to fetch his family, and sailed back to Hawai'i to settle. He named Maui after his eldest son, O'ahu after his daughter, and Kaua'i after his youngest son.

Some Maori people regard Hawai'i (or Hawaiki in their language) to be their ancestral homeland, and the place to which their spirits return after they pass from this Earth. There is a Maori tradition which recalls their departure for Aotearoa from Ka Lac, Hawai'i, the southernmost tip of the island of Hawai'i.

For these reasons, the name Hawai'i Loa seemed most appropriate for our delegation to Aotearoa. Hawai'i Loa discovered our islands and gave them his name for all eternity. Since the traditions of our Maori cousins recount an ancient departure from Hawai'i, this name, Hawai'i Loa, provides us with a common link to our distant past.

About the Name Hawai'i Loa

According to the Kumuhonua tradition, Hawai'iloa (also called Ke-kōwā-i-Hawai'i) is the name of a great navigator and chief from Tahiti. Guided by the stars 'Iao and the star group Makali'i, Hawai'iloa discovered the islands of Hawai'i while on a long fishing trip across Ke-kai-holo-a-ka-i'a (Pacific Ocean). Hawai'iloa is believed to be among the first settlers in Hawai'i from the Society Islands. The names of his wife and children as well of significant areas in the Tahiti group were bestowed upon the various islands and districts of Hawai'i, their newly-found home. With the help of his chief navigator, Makali'i, Hawai'iloa made many trips back to Tahiti to fetch spouses for his children. Hawai'iloa's brothers were also great navigators. His brother Ki peopled Tahiti, Borabora, Huahine, Taha'a, Ra'iatea and Mo'orea. His brother Kanaloa, peopled Nukuhiva, Uapou, Tahuata, Hivaoa and the rest of the Marquesas group. The Kumuhonua tradition has been recorded by several Hawaiian historians, among them, Kamakau and Kepelino. Historians Fornander, Thrum and Beckwith praise the authentic origin of the tradition and consider it to be from the early part of the migratory period.

The name Hawai'i Loa, loosely translated, can mean "Long Hawai'i," "Distant Hawai'i," or "Great Hawai'i." The name Hawai'i, itself, is revered in many South Pacific traditions and embodies the concept of "homeland." Traditions point to Ra'iatea, the sacred center of Society Island traditions, which was formerly called "Hava'i." Ra'iatea is also considered to be one of the major homelands of the Cook Island Maori and the New Zealand Maori under the names "Avaiki" and "Havaiki," respectively. Older cognate forms of the name can also be traced to Sava'i of Samoa and Habai of Tonga.

The name Hawai'i Loa has great meaning for the Hawaiian people. Further, the South Pacific understandings of this name contribute significantly in bonding all Polynesian cultures together as one people.

HAWAI'I LOA



Mamo, which means "descendants," is illustrated here through the *mamo* bird and the *lehua mamo* blossom. This represents our efforts in perpetuating our culture and traditions as a legacy for the generations to come.

1

Medical supplies - 1995 Hawai'i-Society Islands-
Marquesas-Hawai'i - Kamahele, Hokule'a, Hawai'iloa,
Makali'i

MAKALI'I.

ANTIBIOTICS

-Amoxicillin 250 mg - #100
-Augmentin 250mg- - #30
-Augmentin 500mg- - #30
-Azithromycin 250mg - #24
-Cipro 500mg- - #20
-Fluconazole 100mg - #18
-Septra-DS- - #20
-Antibiotic creams - see SKIN.

SEA-SICKNESS/NAUSEA

-Ephedrine 25mg- - #20 (take with meclizine or phenergan if drowsy)
-Meclizine 12.5mg- - #30
-Prochlorperazine (compazine)
pill 5mg- - #100
spansule 10mg- #50
IM 5mg/cc (2cc vial)- #2
-Promethazine (phenergan)
pill 25mg- - #30

G.I. STUFF (ACID, CONSTIP, DIARRHEA.)

Acid-peptic:

-Tagamet 800mg- - #30
-Prisolec 20mg- - #16

Constipation:

-Feen-A-Mint gum - #16

Diarrhea:

-Imodium A-D 2mg- - #24

PAIN, OTHER NARCOTICS, ANTI-INFLAMMATORIES, AND GOUT.

Pain/narcotics:

-Acetaminophen (Tylenol)-
500mg - - #100
-Hydrocodone/APAP (vicodin)
- - - #10
-Lidocaine (see Wound Care)
-Morphine 10mg/cc- - #1
-Meperidine 50mg/cc - #1
-Ben Gay cream- - #1

Anti-Inflammatories:

-Asprin 325mg- - #100
-Motrin 800mg- - #60
-Indomethicin 25mg- - #50

Steroids:

-Prednisone 20mg- - #50

Gout:

-Colchicine 0.6mg- - #40
-Indocin (see above)

ANTI-ALLERGY, COLDS AND ANXIETY.

Anti-allergy:

-Anaguard pen (Epinephrine 1:1000 - 0.3cc dose, 2doses/pen)-
- - - #1
-Phenergan cream 25gm #1
-Diphenhydramine (Benadryl)-
25mg capsule - #20
50mg/cc (1cc vial)- #2
-Seldane 60mg- #30

Colds:

-PPA/guaiafenesen (Entex-LA)-
- - - #30
-Robitussin DM 4oz - #1

Anxiety:

-Buspar 10mg - - #6

CARDIOVASC. PULMONARY.**Cardiovasc:**

-Nitroglycerin 0.4mg - #25

Pulmonary:

-Proventil Inhaler- - #1

EAR, NOSE, ORAL, DENTAL.**Ear:**

-Syringe bulb for ear irrigation #1
 -Ceruminex 6cc- - #1
 -Cortisporin S Otic (Neomycin, polymyxin B sulfate, etc) 10cc
 - - - #1

Nose:

-Beconase AQ 25gm - #1
 -Neosynephrine drops 15cc- #1

Oral:

-Chapstiks plain- - #1
 -Chapstiks with SPF 15- #2
 -Camphophenique 14gm- #1
 -Dental Floss - - #1
 -Triamcinolone dental paste 0.1% (Kenalog in orabase)
 5gm - - #1

Dental:

Call Kamahele, they have all the dental stuff.

EYES.

-Artificial tears 15cc - #1
 -Blinx sterile ophth irrigating solution-
 4oz - - #1
 -Neomycin/polymyxin B sulfate/gramicidin ophthal gtts-
 10cc - - #1
 -Gentamicin ophthal gtts 5cc- #1
 -Sulfacetamide 10% 5cc- #1
 -Sterile eye patches - #2

DIABETES.

-D50W 50cc - - #21

SKIN STUFF.**Antibacterial:**

-Bacitracin Ointment packets-
- - - #25
-Bactroban 2% 15gm- #2
-Cleocin-T 1% gel 30gm- #1
-Silvadene 1% 50gm - #1
-Benzoyl Peroxide 60gm- #1

Antifungal:

-See fluconazole above-
-Clotrimazole 1% 15gm- #2
-Lamisil 1% 30gm- - #3
-Oxistat 1% lotion 60cc- #1
-Nystatin/triamcinolone cream-
15gm - - #2
-Lotrisone 15gm- - #1

Steroid:

-1% hydrocortisone 15gm- #1
-0.05% Lidex-E 15gm- #1
-0.05% Diprolene AF 15gm- #1

Emollients:

-Vaseline Intensive Care 3oz #1

Scabies/Lice:

-Kwell 1% (Lindane) 60gm- #1

MAN-O-WAR/JELLYFISH.

-White Vinegar 16oz - - #1

ANTISEPTICS/CLEANSERS.

-Alcohol pads (Isopropyl)- #50
-Benzalkonium antiseptic towelettes
- - - #100

ANTISEPTICS (continued).

-4% Chlorhexidine (Hibciens)		
4oz soap	-	#1
Scrub brush	-	#3
-Waterless soap (Calstat)		
4oz	-	#4
-Peroxide 16oz-	-	#1
-Povidine Iodine-		
10% solution 4oz-		#2
Swabsticks 3/pkt-		#8
Pads	-	#80
Ointment 30gm tube-		#2
Ointment 1gm/pkt-		#25

ORTHOPEDIC STUFF.

-Lumbar support (L)	-	#1
-Rib belt (42-48")-		#1
-Clavicle splint (L)-		#1
-Malleable/cutable finger splint		
-	-	12"
-Tongue blades-	-	#12
-Triangular bandages	-	#2
-Arm sling (L)	-	#1
-Ace Bandages 3"-		#2
4"-	-	#4

SYRINGES/NEEDLES.**Syringes:**

30cc luer lock	-	#2
10cc luer lock	-	#1
10cc with 20gx1&1/2"	-	#3
5cc with 20gx1&1/2"	-	#6
3cc with 23gx1"	-	#4
3cc with 26gx5/8"	-	#2
1cc with 27gx1/2"	-	#4

Needles:

18gx1&1/2"	-	#4
20gx1&1/2"	-	#4
23gx1"	-	#2
26gx5/8"	-	#4

Sterile water 10cc/vial-		#4
Sterile saline 30cc/vial-		#4

WOUNDS/MINOR TRAUMA.

-Laceration tray-	-	#1
-Suture removal tray	-	#1
-General purpose tray-		#1
-2% lidocaine 20mg/cc (20cc vial)		
-	-	#1
-Sterile gloves (Size 7&1/2)-		#2 pair
-Nonsterile exam gloves (L)-		#5
-Sterile water 1L (for irrigation)-		
-	-	#1
-Scalpels-		
On handle no.15-		#2
Blades only no.15-		#4
no.11-		#3
no.10-		#2
-Q-tips, sterile 2/pkt-	-	#10
-Packing strips (NuGauze)-		
plain 1/2"x5yd-		#1
iodoform 1/2"x5yd-		#1
-Tincture Benzoin Cmp 2oz-		#1

Sutures:**-Absorbable-**

5-0 Dexon II	-	#1
4-0 Dexon II	-	#2
3-0 Dexon II	-	#3

-Nonabsorbable-

5-0 Dermalon	-	#3
4-0 Dermalon	-	#3
0 Ti Cron-	-	#1

Steristrips:

-1/4"x4" 10/pkt-	-	#4
-1/2"x4" 6/pkt-	-	#4

Band-aids:

-Xtra large-	-	#17
-Regular-	-	#100
-Dot-	-	#50
-Fingertip-	-	#12

-Nonadherent dressings

Telfa 2"x3"-	-	#13
4"x4"-	-	#5
3"x8"-	-	#7
Adaptic 3"x3"-	-	#12
3"x16"-	-	#6
Vaseline 3"x18"-	-	#4

WOUNDS (continued).Dressings:

Xeroform 5"x9"-	#2
-----------------	----

Sponges:

-2"x2" (nonsterile once opened)-	#100
-2"x2" sterile 2/pkt- -	#12
-4"x4" sterile 2/pkt- -	#12

Stretch gauze bandage rolls:

-4.5"x4yd- - -	#3
-4"x5yd- - -	#10
-3"x5yd- - -	#6
-2"x5yd- - -	#6

Tape:

-3"x5yd waterproof -	#1
-2" paper- - -	#2
-1" paper- - -	#1
-1" surgical - - -	#1
-1" adhesive ace- - -	#1

MISCELLANEOUS.

-Package inserts for most/some of the meds	
-Thermometer- - -	#1
-Nail clipper - - -	#1

*****2/4/95 bt

Week: 2/20—2/25

	Monday 2/20	Tuesday 2/21	Wednesday 2/22	Thursday 2/23	Friday 2/24	Saturday 2/25
8:30-9:00	Presidents's Day	Teacher/Class/School: T. Chun, 11-12 Science, KS Phone #: Canoe Contact: Nainoa, Hokule'a Topic: Navigation, Math/Physics of Sailing	Teacher/Class/School: M. Kaiwi, 11-12, KS Phone #: Canoe Contact: Topic: Interview with Nainoa, Hokule'a	Teacher/Class/School: Hilo or Kona Phone #: Canoe Contact: Topic:	Teacher/Class/School: T. Wills Moloka'i Phone #: Canoe Contact: Chad/Snake, Hawai'iloa Topic: How is canoe/crew doing? Weather, Nav.	KS Students at Peacesat/ Gordon will coordinate: K. Kaiwi, T. Chun, B. Cooper, Others?
9:00-9:30		Teacher/Class/School: Kanoa/7-8 Waiau Phone #: Canoe Contact: Cathy, Hokule'a Topic:	Teacher/Class/School: S. Lum, 11-12, Wai'anae Phone #: Canoe Contact: Topic: Seaweed Experiment	Teacher/Class/School: Brad's Team, 7th, KS Phone #: Canoe Contact: B. Cooper, Hawai'iloa Topic:	Teacher/Class/School: Kanoa/7-8 Waiau Phone #: Canoe Contact: Cathy, Hokule'a Topic:	Other Schools?

Week: 2/27—3/4

	Monday 2/27	Tuesday 2/28	Wednesday 3/1	Thursday 3/2	Friday 3/3	Saturday 3/4
8:30-9:00	Teacher/Class/School: Kooki Schnackenberg Phone #: 558-8372 Canoe Contact: Shantell, Hokule'a Topic:	Teacher/Class/School: T. Chun, 11-12 Science, KS Phone #: Canoe Contact: Nainoa, Hokule'a Topic: Navigation, Math/Physics of Sailing	Teacher/Class/School: M. Kaiwi, 11-12, KS Phone #: Canoe Contact: Topic: Interview with crew member?	Teacher/Class/School: Hilo or Kona Phone #: Canoe Contact: Topic:	Teacher/Class/School: T. Wills Moloka'i Phone #: Canoe Contact: Chad/Snake, Hawai'iloa Topic: How is canoe/crew doing? Weather, Nav.	KS Students at Peacesat/ Gordon will coordinate: K. Kaiwi, T. Chun, B. Cooper, Others?
9:00-9:30	Teacher/Class/School: Hilo or Kona Phone #: Canoe Contact: Topic:	Teacher/Class/School: Kanoa/7-8 Waiau Phone #: Canoe Contact: Cathy, Hokule'a Topic:	Teacher/Class/School: S. Lum, 11-12, Wai'anae Phone #: Canoe Contact: Topic: Seaweed Experiment	Teacher/Class/School: Brad's Team, 7th, KS Phone #: Canoe Contact: B. Cooper, Hawai'iloa Topic:	Teacher/Class/School: Kanoa/7-8 Waiau Phone #: Canoe Contact: Cathy, Hokule'a Topic:	Other Schools?

Week: 3/6—3/11

	Monday 3/6	Tuesday 3/7	Wednesday 3/8	Thursday 3/9	Friday 3/10	Saturday 3/11
8:30-9:00	Teacher/Class/School: Keoki Schnackenberg Phone #: 558-8372 Canoe Contact: Shantell, Hōkūle'a Topic:	Teacher/Class/School: T. Chun, 11-12 Science, KS Phone #: Canoe Contact: Nainoa, Hōkūle'a Topic: Navigation, Math/ Physics of Sailing	Teacher/Class/School: M. Kaiwi, 11-12, KS Phone #: Canoe Contact: Topic: Landfinding	Teacher/Class/School: Hilo or Kona Phone # Canoe Contact: Topic:	Teacher/Class/School: T. Wills Moloka'i Phone #: Canoe Contact: Chad/Snake, Hawai'iiloa Topic: How is canoe/crew doing? Weather, Nav.	KS Students at Peacesat/ Gordon will coordinate: K. Kaiwi, T. Chun, B. Cooper, Others?
9:00-9:30	Teacher/Class/School: Hilo or Kona Phone # Canoe Contact: Topic:	Teacher/Class/School: Kaneohe/7-8 Waiau Phone #: Canoe Contact: Cathy, Hōkūle'a Topic:	Teacher/Class/School: S. Lum, 11-12, Wai'anae Phone #: Canoe Contact: Topic: Seaweed Experiment	Teacher/Class/School: Brad's Team, 7th, KS Phone #: Canoe Contact: B. Cooper, Hawai'iiloa Topic:	Teacher/Class/School: Kaneohe/7-8 Waiau Phone #: Canoe Contact: Cathy, Hōkūle'a Topic:	Other Schools?

Week: 3/13—3/17

	Monday 3/13	Tuesday 3/14	Wednesday 3/15	Thursday 3/16	Friday 3/17	Saturday 3/18
8:30-9:00	Teacher/Class/School: Keoki Schnackenberg Phone #: 558-8372 Canoe Contact: Shantell, Hōkūle'a Topic:	Teacher/Class/School: T. Chun, 11-12 Science, KS Phone #: Canoe Contact: Nainoa, Hōkūle'a Topic: Navigation, Math/ Physics of Sailing	Teacher/Class/School: T. Chun, 11-12 Science, KS Phone #: Canoe Contact: Nainoa, Hōkūle'a Topic: Navigation, Math/ Physics of Sailing	All canoes at Fare, Huahine.	Ceremony of reopening and purification of the restored marae of Hauviri of Tiri and of Taputaputaea	Grand Assembly of canoes at Opoa, Ra'iitea. Welcom of the canoes and crews. Rituals of the Marotai, of the Pohaku, of the Ahamo'a, and of the Inura'a Va'a. Songs, dances, and oratory will conclude this historical event.
9:00-9:30	Teacher/Class/School: Hilo or Kona Phone # Canoe Contact: Topic:	Teacher/Class/School: Kaneohe/7-8 Waiau Phone #: Canoe Contact: Cathy, Hōkūle'a Topic:	Teacher/Class/School: S. Lum, 11-12, Wai'anae Phone #: Canoe Contact: Topic: Seaweed Experiment			

Questions for the 1995 Voyage of *Hawai'iloa* and *Hökūle'a*

KCCN Hawaiian Radio 1420 AM/ 100.5 FM

Calls from *Hawai'iloa* between 8:00-8:30 a.m. / Brickwood and Kimo

Calls from *Hökūle'a* between 11:30-12:00 noon / Keaumiki

Each call will begin with a update on position and weather: The navigator will report the following information:

- Latitude and Miles East or West of the Course Line
- Heading, speed, miles made good since last report
 - Weather Conditions
 - Wind speed and direction
- Stars or other celestial bodies used for direction
 - Swells Used for directions
- Condition of the Canoe and Crew
- Significant Events in last 24 hours

NOTE TO TEACHERS: To plot the course of the canoes, the listeners will need a map with a course line on it. These should be provided by the Bishop Museum, or alternately, published in one of the daily papers. Teachers may prepare students for the questions and issues raised by having students brainstorm on the questions or by asking similar questions relevant to the daily lives of the students. For example, if the question for the day concerns living space on the canoe (See Part 2, question 3), the teacher might ask students to calculate how much living space is in their homes and how many people share that space; also, do conflicts arise over space and if so, how are they handled.

Part 1. Planning. Preparation. Departure

1. **Purpose of Voyage:** Why another voyage to the South Pacific, the fifth for *Hökūle'a*, the first for *Hawai'iloa*. What makes this voyage different from previous voyages? What is the sail plan?
2. **Departure:** What does it feel like to leave an island for a month long voyage over the ocean in an open canoe? What are some of your thoughts and feelings as you leave? What risks are you taking? What sacrifices are you making? Why do you do it?
3. **Exploration:** Why did the Polynesians leave home to explore the Pacific Ocean? Why is exploration important to human survival? Is the spirit of exploration still alive in Hawai'i today? If so, in what ways? What remains to be explored?
4. **Implementation:** How did this Explorations project get started? What is its mission and objectives? When did it get started? Who were the key players? What steps had to be taken to make the voyage a reality?

5. **Crew:** How many crew members are on board? Who are the crew members (by names)? What are their roles? How were they picked? What qualities or qualifications were important? How were the crew members trained? How long did the training take?

6. **Hawai'iloa and Hōkūle'a (Questions for the Voyage to Tahiti):** What is the significance of the name of the canoe? Who built the canoe? How long did it take? How many people were involved? What materials were used? When was it completed? How big is the canoe? How fast is the canoe? How long does it take a canoe to sail from Hawai'i to Tahiti (or from Nukuhiva to Hawai'i)? (For Hawai'iloa crew: Why was it necessary to go to Alaska for the logs? How did the logs get to Hawai'i? Is there a precedence for using logs from the Northwest for traditional Hawaiian canoes?)

8. **Canoes from Tahiti Nui, Rarotonga, and Aotearoa (Questions for the Voyage Back to Hawai'i):** How many canoes are in the fleet? What are their names? When and where were these canoes built? How and why has voyaging spread throughout the Pacific? What is the significance of this revival?

9. **Marquesas-to Hawai'i (Questions for the Voyage Back to Hawai'i):** What did the crew do in the Marquesas? Why was the Marquesas-Hawai'i route chosen? What is the connection between the two island groups?

Part 2. Life on Board the Canoe

1. Interviews with Navigators or Apprentice Navigators (Three-session interview):

1a. How and when did you get involved in navigating without instruments? Why did you get involved? What is important about learning this art? What have you learned about what it takes to be a successful navigator? What would you like to pass on to the next generation?

1b. How did you train and prepare for navigating the canoe? How long has the training and preparation taken? How much more is there to learn?

1c. What are the daily responsibilities for the navigator on the canoe? What is the most interesting or exciting thing about wayfinding? What is the most difficult part?

2. **Interview with Crew:** How and when did you get involved in sailing a traditional canoe? What is your role? How did you train and prepare for the voyage? What have you learned from your experience about what it takes to be a successful crew member? What would you like to pass on to the next generation? What is the most exciting thing about being a crew member? What is the most difficult part?

3. **Space:** How much deck space is there on the canoe? (The deck is about 40 ft. x 10 ft., or approx. 400 square feet.) How much storage and sleeping space does each person have? (Each crew member stores his or her gear in a 20 qt. cooler; the sleeping space is about 3 ft. x 6 ft.) How do you adjust to living at close quarters for a long period of time? What are

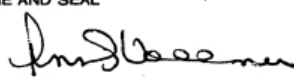


UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

UNITED STATES COAST GUARD

Certificate of Documentation

VESSEL NAME HAWAI'I LOA				OFFICIAL NUMBER 995563		HOMEPORT SEATTLE, WA	
GROSS 13	NET 13	LENGTH 57.0	BREADTH 16.0	DEPTH 6.0	HULL MATERIAL WOOD	SELF PROPELLED NO	
PLACE BUILT HONOLULU HI						YEAR BUILT 1993	
OWNER BISHOP MUSEUM				THIS VESSEL IS PRESENTLY DOCUMENTED FOR RECREATION			
COMPLETE RECORDS ON FILE AT HOMEPORT							
MANAGING OWNER BISHOP MUSEUM C/O POLYNESIAN VOYAGING SOCIETY PIER 36 HONOLULU, HI 96817							
RESTRICTIONS NONE							
ENTITLEMENTS NONE							
REMARKS NONE							
ISSUED AT SEATTLE, WA				SIGNATURE AND SEAL  ANN E. VOLLMER DOCUMENTATION OFFICER			
ISSUE DATE OCTOBER 19, 1993							
THIS CERTIFICATE EXPIRES ON THE LAST DAY OF OCT94 UNLESS RENEWED BY DECAL ON REVERSE.							

**CHANGES OF OWNER ADDRESS
ONLY TO BE ENDORSED BY A DOCUMENTATION OFFICER**

1. _____ _____ _____ _____	2. _____ _____ _____ _____
3. _____ _____ _____ _____	4. _____ _____ _____ _____

**CERTIFICATE OF DOCUMENTATION RENEWAL RECORD
AFFIX ANNUAL RENEWAL DECALS SEQUENTIALLY
IN THE SPACES PROVIDED BELOW**

1. _____ _____ _____ _____ _____	2. _____ _____ _____ _____ _____
3. _____ _____ _____ _____ _____	4. _____ _____ _____ _____ _____
5. _____ _____ _____ _____ _____	6. _____ _____ _____ _____ _____

**WHEN ALL RENEWAL SPACES ARE FILLED, GO BACK TO THE FIRST POSITION AND AFFIX
CURRENT DECALS OVER OLD DECALS.**

CANADIAN
CLEARANCE #:

VAG97

GOOD THRU:

6/15

Questions for the voyagers of the Hokule'a and Hawai'i Loa -- 1995

To Nainoa, Chad, Mau, and crew

c/o Dennis Kawaharada
Educational Specialist
Polynesian Voyaging Society

Dear Dennis,

Mahalo for allowing to share in a small but meaningful way in your 1995 voyage to Raiatea, the Marquesas, and on your trip home. As physics students at the Kamehameha Schools we are glad to be able to see how some of the physics principles that we learn about can be applied and observed through your journey. In the first semester, we learned about motion and its causes -- what we call kinematics and dynamics. We are now learning about electricity and magnetism, and will depend on the use and understanding of electromagnetic waves as we communicate with you.

Currently, we are scheduled to be in contact with you, starting on Thursday, February 9, from 8:30-9:00 AM. We will continue our contact every Tuesday and Thursday for the duration of your voyage -- until you reach landfall. Hopefully, we can maintain some form of communication through other legs of your voyage and also on your return trip. The number at which we can be reached at MidKiff Library is as follows:

Midkiff Learning Center -- Viewing and Listening Area => 842-8947
or
Konia 209 => 842-8927

Below you will find a myriad of questions. Some may seem common or even mundane, but please share your mana'o on any questions that you can.

I. Kinematics: (Description of Motion)

1. How do you measure distance accurately?
2. How accurate do you need to be?
3. Does knowing the average speed help or are you simply interested in distance covered?
4. Know the "hucses" are part of your way of navigating, how would someone travel into new waters, if he did not know the way?

5. How can you hold a steady course? Are you constantly correcting or compensating? How often do you have to make corrections.
6. Since the velocity of the winds are variable, your speed is also variable. Does time have any factor in the way you navigate?
7. How do you determine when to tack?
8. How do you determine how tight or loose to handle your sails?
9. The major bodies -- Sun, moon, planets, constellations, and key stars are your markers -- when they are visible. How do you navigate when they are not visible or the movement of the platform is so great that you cannot get accurate fixes?
10. What feedback mechanisms does the canoe provide? How does it "talk" to you?
11. What feedback mechanisms do the waves provide?
12. The boat is a moving sometimes in a very rhythmic (harmonic) motion, sometimes it is very irregular, does this affect your ability to handle the boat and navigate?
13. How much do currents affect the canoes? How do you compensate for them?
14. Winds may become variable at times, how do you determine their direction?
15. How is the wake used in steering?
16. The clouds move in different directions at different altitudes, do you use their movements in your navigation?

II. Dynamics: (Causes of motion -- forces)

1. What are the major propulsion system for the canoes? (Wind, currents, paddles, etc.)
2. Do the tides affect the canoes in any meaningful ways?
3. How do you determine what sails to put up and the number to use at any one time?
4. Was there any specific reason for the shape of the hulls? Was it to maintain authenticity, was it artistic, was it just Uncle Bo?
5. The hulls of the Hokule'a and Hawai'i Loa are not only made up of different

14. According to the safe rules of boating, you have to maintain a light for navigational purposes. Do you really operate in light-free environment? What happens during the period of the new moon?
15. Are there strange things that happen or can be observed on your travels? Bioluminescence, etc.
16. When navigating during the day near land, the color of the water can be a indicator of the depth. How do you avoid shallow water at night? Is there someone always on watch?
17. How many people have to be on a normal watch and what would their jobs be?
18. Have you ever thought of using some white reflective tape on the various marking point on the canoes and using a red filtered flashlight to see the marks (no loss of night vision)?
19. Sometimes the sail gets caught on the mast of the Hokule'a, can a grommet and some lines be added to help in disengaging the sail?
20. How long does it take fish to dry? How does the exposure to the Sun affect your skin?

I'm sure there are many more questions to ask as the trip proceeds, these questions simply act as a starting point.

Mahalo nui loa mai nā haumana 'o Kamehameha. Ho'okele maika'i kākou!

Truly yours,



Tom Chun
Physics Teacher
Kamehameha Schools Bishop Estate

cc. Mr. Anthony Ramos, Principal, Kamehameha Secondary Schools
Mr. Gerald Johnson, Science Department Head
Mrs. Gail Fujimoto, Midkiff Learning Center
Mrs. Kathy Kukea, Curriculum and Instruction
Physics "Hawaiian Style" -- E ho'okele kākou i ke kai hou! -- by T.C.

tests been made? Would hala serve as a good lashing material in the fabrication of the canoes?

18. What do you anticipate when you get to the Doldrums? How will your voyage be affected by a long period of very light or no winds?
19. Will El Nino have an effect on your voyages?
20. What were some modifications did you do to the canoes in dry dock -- before your most recent launching?

III. Questions from out of the blue

1. How does your water catchment system work? How fresh is the water gathered?
2. How many calories are necessary to keep the crew fit? Do they work as hard on the boat -- as they do on an average day on shore?
3. How is heating and cooking done?
4. How effective are the solar panels in charging your batteries and how has exposure to the open ocean affected its performance?
5. Is someone on board maintaining a separate record -- using modern technology. (ie.-- the use of a Global Positioning Satellite device, computer, radio communication, etc.)?
6. Why were the bathroom facilities changed on the Hawai'i Loa (as compared to the Hokule'a)?
7. How much will you depend or plan to utilize the products found in, on, or from the sea (during your voyage)?
8. What is your capability to remove water that may enter the hulls?
9. How hard is it to keep dry on board?
10. How great a difference in temperature and ability to maintain a comfortable environment is there between the day and night?
11. Do the escort vessels have radar contact with you?
12. What kinds of radio communications gear do you have or maintain?
13. Since a lot of your equipment is non-metallic -- there is a low maintenance for rusting -- nevertheless -- how does being in a high salt environment affect the equipment and personnel?

materials, but the cross-sections are different also. Has there been any measurable effects in their handling and maneuverability.

6. A loaded canoe has more inertia, and takes more time to respond than a lighter vessel. How does the load affect the handling in heavy and light winds, in heavy and light seas?
7. How important is the distribution of load? Does the loadmaster work in conjunction with the captain to affect the performance of the canoe?
8. Since there is no keel, the canoes ability to move into the wind is not as great as a regular sailboat. How tight can you hold into the wind? Are the performances of the two canoes, substantially different?
9. Currently, the Hokule'a is approaching a quarter of a century. Its hulls are pretty much intact and is still very serviceable. Being fabricated out of fiberglass has probably given it this longevity. How has the Hawai'i Loa been prepared for its marriage with the seas? What is its anticipated life span and expected need for servicing -- as compared with the Hokule'a?
10. The canoes are lashed together. There are other means of securing the canoes, such as, -- bolts, screws, adhesives(glues), etc. -- how has the lashing proved superior to these other conventional methods?
11. Since nylon stretches, how often do the lashings need to be attended to? Who designed or determined how the canoes were to be lashed?
12. How do you determine the cruising speed? Is there a maximum speed?
13. If there is no tender or escort vessel nearby, how do the canoes operate when mooring or maneuvering in tight quarters?
14. How many anchors are necessary to secure the vessel? Do you have sea anchors?
15. How did the method of rigging the masts and sails come about -- is it constantly being evolved?
16. When the Hokule'a was first made, designs for the steering system made and modified as the use of side sweeps were discovered to not only be useful, but necessary. What kinds of modifications did the Hawai'i Loa go through in the evolution of its steering system?
17. Although you still will be equipped with conventional sails, how do you anticipate the use of natural fiber sails, such as, hala will perform? Has any

some basic rules for getting along with others in a limited living space? Do conflicts arise? If so, how are they handled?

4. Work: What jobs need to be done? How is the work organized? How many hours per day is each crew member on watch? What jobs are most difficult to do? What qualities and values are important for a crew to work effectively together on a 3-4 week voyage?

5. Leisure Time: How much free time do crew members have? When do crew members eat and sleep? How much sleep do they get? What do they do when they aren't on watch? What pastimes or activities do they miss the most?

6. Dangers at Sea: Is a canoe on the open ocean a generally safe environment? How does the crew maintain a safe environment? What are some potential dangers at sea (storms, fires, man-overboard, injuries)? What procedures have been designed to handle such emergencies?

7. Weather: Is it possible to predict weather from a canoe at sea? If so, how? What does a person look for? How far in advance can predictions be made? Is there usually enough time to prepare the canoe to handle bad weather?

8. Weather in the Doldrums: What is the weather like in the Doldrums? Why is it so different from other weather zones? How are you navigating when you can't see the stars? What do you do when the wind is too light for travel?

9. Traditional Canoe Building Materials: What traditional materials were used to build the canoes? (Sennit, Hau Ropes, Lauhala, etc.) How are these materials made? Who made them? How are the materials holding up against the sun and sea?

10. Clothing: What kinds of clothing is worn on the canoe? What sort of foul weather gear is used? What would have been the traditional kind of clothing worn on the canoe in ancient times? Is any traditional clothing being worn on this voyage? If so what? Who made them? How well do they provide protection against the cold and the heat?

11. Health: Is a canoe on the open ocean a generally healthy environment? How does the crew maintain a healthy environment? What are the most common health problems and how are they treated? What would happen in a medical emergency? How might health problems and emergencies have been handled on traditional voyages? Are you carrying and using any traditional medicines? If yes, how well are they working?

12. Food and Cooking: What kinds of food are you carrying? What kinds of food was carried in traditional times? How is the cooking done? How was cooking done in traditional times, without risking the spread of fire? Who cooks? What are some favorite recipes? Does the crew crave any food not on board the canoe? If so, what?

13. Food and Water Supplies: How much food and water per person are needed for survival? How much food and water are carried on board? How long/how far could a canoe travel on its supplies? What would happen if the supplies get short or run-out? What would you do? What would have happened on a traditional voyage if food or freshwater ran out?

14. Fishing: How many fish have you caught so far? What kinds? How many and what kinds of lines and lures are used? Are they similar to lures used in ancient times? Do you have any traditional type lures on board? If yes, who made them? What do you do with the fish you catch? What is the best time of day / the best weather conditions for fishing? Which areas of the ocean seem to have the most fish? How fast does the canoe have to go for the lures to work?

15. Energy Requirements: What forms of energy are needed to operate the canoe? (Wind, muscle power, solar power, electrical power in batteries, gas for the stove). How do the energy requirements of the canoe compare with the energy requirements of a house? Which forms of energy are the most essential for survival of the canoe and crew? Could the canoe survive without electricity? What are some advantages and disadvantages of each kind of energy?

16. Waste Products: What toilet and bath facilities are on board the canoe? Do you use any fresh water for flushing or bathing? Why not? Where does the human waste go? How much garbage is generated each day? How does this compare with the amount of garbage created by the average American per day (4.4 pounds daily, according to the EPA.) What do you do with the garbage?

17. Pollution: How clean is the Pacific Ocean? Are there any signs of pollution? Can or should the ocean be used as a dumping ground for human waste and garbage? If not, what can be done about the problem of the 207 million tons of garbage created each year by Americans?

18. Animals and Plants at Sea: What kinds of animals (birds, mammals, and fish) or plant life do you see on the open ocean? How do these life forms survive in, on, or above the open ocean? What do they eat? Where do they live and travel? How do they know where they are going?

19. Animals and Plants on Board the Canoe (For the Voyage Home): What kinds of plants did the original settlers to Hawai'i bring with them? What kinds of plants are you carrying on board the canoe (ask this if the plant transportation experiment is being carried out)? How were plants kept alive on long voyages of settlement?

3. Landfall and Destinations

1. Finding Land (Only after a crew member indicates the canoe is near land): How can you tell that the canoe is approaching land? What signs or clues do you look for? What is a target screen? What is the target screen for the voyage to south to Tahiti or north to Hawai'i?

2. Sighting Land (Only after a crew member indicates the crew has sighted an island): Who first saw the island? From how far away can you see an island? How can you tell which island you have raised? In what direction is Huahine and how long will it take you to get there?

3. Destinations

• **Huahine (Fare):** Where is Huahine? Why are the canoes going there? Where will they anchor or dock? What is special about this place? What is the significance of the place in Polynesian traditions? What will take place there?

• **Ra'iātea (Taputapuātea):** Where is Ra'iātea? Why are the canoes going to Taputapuātea? Where will they anchor or dock? What is special about this place? What is the significance of the place in Polynesian traditions? What will take place there?

• **Taha'a (Faaha Bay):** Where is Taha'a? Why are the canoes going there? Where will they anchor or dock? What is special about this place? What is the significance of the place in Polynesian traditions? What will take place there?

• **Pape'ete, Tahiti:** Where is Pape'ete? Why are the canoes going there? Where will they anchor or dock? What is special or significance about this place? What will take place there?

• **Tautira, Tahiti:** Where is Tautira? Why are the canoes going there? Where will they anchor or dock? What is special about this place? What is the significance of the place in Polynesian traditions? What will take place there?

• **Taiohae, Nukuhiva:** Where is Nukuhiva? Why are the canoes going there? Where will they anchor or dock? What is special about this place? What is the significance of the place in Polynesian traditions? What will take place there?

• **Hawai'i:** What do you think the first voyagers felt when they first discovered Hawai'i? Was it like their home in the South Pacific or not? What did they find when they landed on Hawai'i? How has Hawai'i changed since then? For better or worse? Where is Hawai'i headed today?

4. After Landfall on Return Home to Hawai'i

1. Recovering Voyaging Traditions: What have you learned about Hawaiian and Polynesian voyaging traditions from this voyage? How was it possible for the first settlers to get here? Could they have sailed back south from Hawai'i and returned? Why might the first settlers have left their homelands to come here?

2. Survival on Islands: How were settlers able to survive for the first few months in Hawai'i without any cultivated plants? What knowledge, practices, and values made it possible for Hawaiians to survive and flourish in Hawai'i for 2000 years (80 generations) before Europeans sailed in the the Pacific?

3. Future of the Islands: How do you see Hawai'i today? Will another 80 generations of people survive here? Why or why not? What kinds of things need to be done in order to insure a safe healthy, productive future for Hawai'i and its people?

1999 Long Range Plan
15 - ppt
①

1997



Version 1

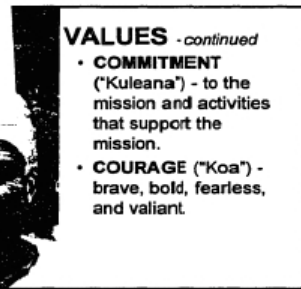
N



VALUES

- **ALOHA SPIRIT** ("Aloha") - mutual regard and affection which extends warmer and caring, with no expectation in return.
- **CARING** ("Mālama") - for the dignity of human life, our land and culture.

pick up ONE
delete the one
you DON'T WANT



VALUES - continued

- **COMMITMENT** ("Kuleana") - to the mission and activities that support the mission.
- **COURAGE** ("Koa") - brave, bold, fearless, and valiant.




VALUES - continued

- **EXCELLENCE** ("Po'okela") - outwardly humble, inwardly proud, and always doing our best.
- **GIVING** ("Hana mau") - in the true sense of aloha, selfless and continuous service to our communities, state & nation.




VALUES - continued

- **INTEGRITY** ("Pono") - the courage to do what is right.
- **LOYALTY** ("Kūpa'a") - steadfast allegiance to the ideals of the state and nation.
- **TEAMWORK** ("Laulima") - to achieve success through the combined efforts of all.



GOALS

- 1. **PEOPLE:** Cultivate an atmosphere of caring and respect for our people and customers.
- 2. **READINESS:** Ensure the State DoD is prepared for both present and future missions.




GOALS - continued

- 3. **TRAINING:** Provide educational opportunities that are well planned, challenging and relevant to mission/task outcomes.




GOALS - continued

- 4. **EQUIPMENT & FACILITIES:** Plan, build, acquire and maintain equipment and facilities that enhance professionalism, customer service, and readiness




GOALS - continued

- 5. **FORCE STRUCTURE:** Develop a force structure that provides world-class response to the needs of the community, state, and nation.



GOALS - continued

- 6. **CIVIL DEFENSE:** Maintain and improve the statewide emergency management system (inclusive of all levels of government, the private sector, and voluntary organizations.)



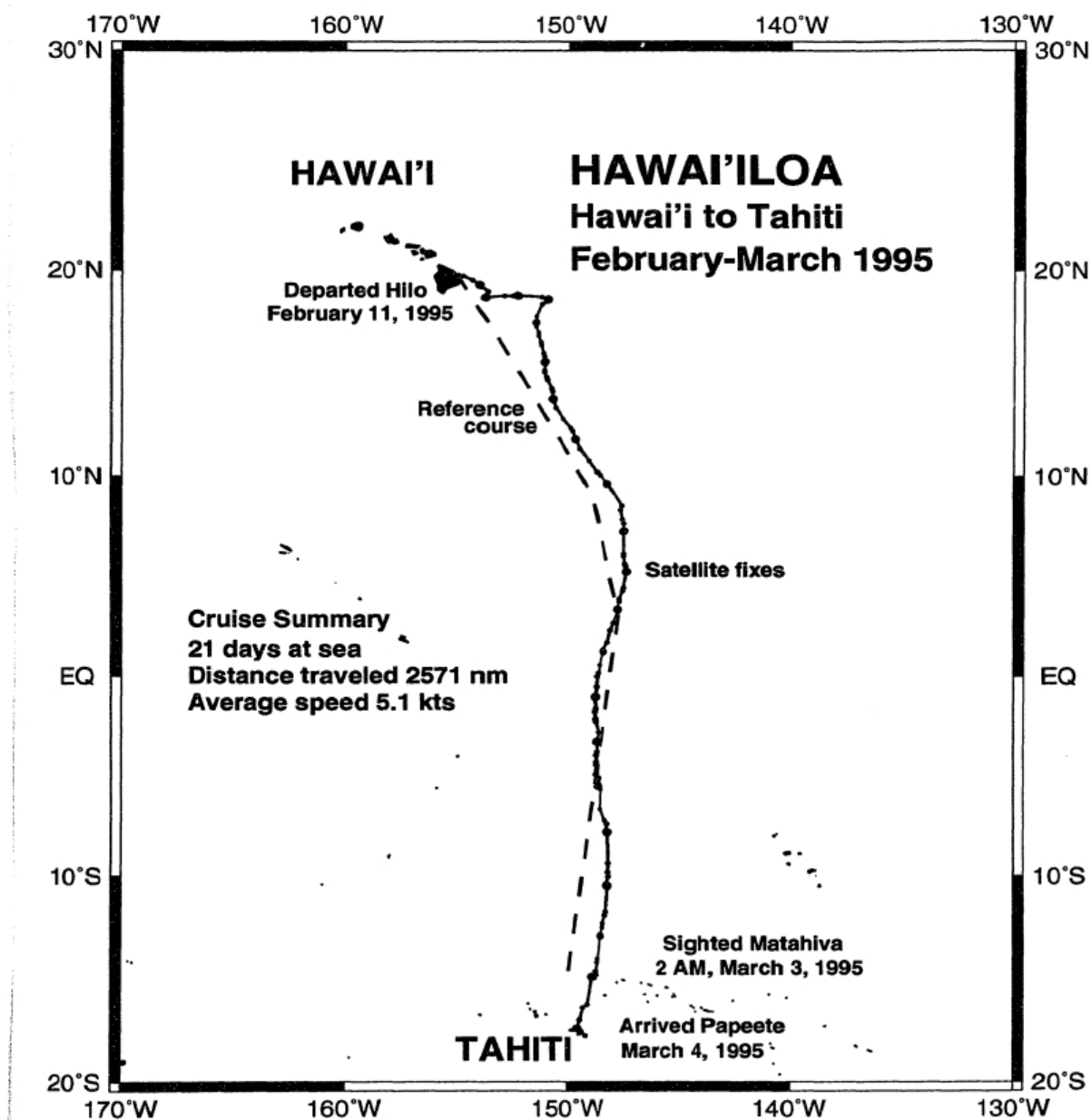
GOALS - continued

- 7. **VETERANS SERVICES:** Serve as the principal state office responsible for the development, performance and control of programs, policies and activities on behalf of veterans and their dependents.



VISION

•Hawai'i's guardians - A premier and enduring team of Army National Guard, Air National Guard, Veterans Services and Civil Defense professionals, vital to the future of our state and nation, serving in peace, crises and conflict.



HAWAI'ILOA

The Northwest Journey



Washington-British Columbia-Alaska
May-July 1995

This journey has been undertaken to thank the tribal membership
of Sealaska for the gift of the Sitka spruce logs used for the hulls
of the voyaging canoe Hawai'iloa.
The canoe is returning to its first home.

POLYNESIAN VOYAGING SOCIETY

Hawai'iloa

On July 24, 1993, a beautiful new Hawaiian voyaging canoe was launched at Pier 36 in Honolulu Harbor. The canoe, named *Hawai'iloa*, took two years to build. At first, the plan had been to build the canoe out of indigenous materials of Hawai'i in an effort to recover ancient canoe building arts; the hulls were to be carved from koa logs. However, after a nine-month search in 1989-90, it was discovered that the forests of Hawai'i no longer had koa trees large enough for the hulls of a voyaging canoe. Over the years, the forests had been cut down for lumber and to clear land for cattle ranching.



When the Sealaska Corporation, owned by the Haida, Tlingit, and Tsimshian tribes of Southeast Alaska, heard of Hawai'i's need for logs to build a traditional voyaging canoe, they donated two Sitka spruce trees. The 200-foot tall trees, seven feet in diameter, were found on Shelikof Island in Soda Bay, Prince of Wales Island, west of Ketchikan, Alaska. The two trees were over 400 years old.

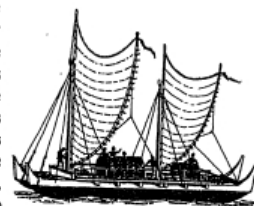
Traditionally, Hawaiians used drift logs from the Pacific Northwest to make canoes. Menzies, a surgeon and naturalist accompanying Captain George Vancouver to Hawai'i, reported in 1793: "the largest single canoe we had seen amongst these islands [was] about sixty feet long and made of one piece of the trunk of a pine tree which had drifted on shore on the east end of the island of Kaua'i a few years back." The Hawaiians considered these logs gifts from their gods. The two 66-foot, 25 ton spruce logs for *Hawai'iloa* came by ship rather than on the ocean currents. The gift highlighted the possibility and the need for native peoples to work together in their efforts to maintain their cultural traditions in the modern world.

These vessels were seaworthy enough to make voyages of over 2,000 miles along the longest sea roads of Polynesia, like the one between Hawai'i and Tahiti. And though these double-hulled canoes had less carrying capacity than the broad-beamed ships of the European explorers, the Polynesian canoes were faster: one of Captain Cook's crew estimated a Tongan canoe could sail "three miles to our two." After a visit to Society Islands in 1774, Andia y Varela marvelled at the amount of sail the canoes carried and their speed and maneuverability: "These canoes are as fine forward as the edge of a knife, so that they travel faster than the swiftest of our vessels; and they are marvellous, not only in this respect, but for their smartness in shifting from one tack to the other." (Corney 282)

The dangers of voyaging were many. The canoes could swamp or capsize in heavy seas; sails could be ripped apart, and masts and booms could be snap by strong winds; the hulls could break apart in heavy seas or be smashed against unseen rocks or reefs. And while there might be grass shelters on the decks of canoes, the voyagers were often exposed to the wind, rain, and sun, with only capes of leaves or bark-cloth wrappings for protection. A person could die of exposure during a stormy night at sea. If supplies ran short during a long voyage, starvation was a possibility.

The art of weather prediction without instruments or satellites was essential to voyaging, to anticipate the changing direction and strength of the wind, which seemed to blow through holes in the dome of heaven along the horizon, shifting clockwise or counterclockwise. A knowledge of seasonal patterns was the basis of prediction. Daily, the navigator watched the condition of the sea and the direction of the swells, the color of the sky and the shapes, colors, and movements of clouds overhead to anticipate approaching weather.

For the navigator, the voyage was a mental challenge. To navigate hundreds of miles without instruments required an extensive, detailed knowledge of the ocean and sky. And without charts and plotting devices, the navigator had to memorize his course, sometimes over a period of weeks. Some scholars have expressed disbelief that such navigation could be done with any accuracy, especially on long voyages of over several hundred miles. However, modern voyages by Micronesians who still practice a form of traditional naviga-



Hōkūle'a: A Modern Replica of an Ancient Hawaiian Voyaging Canoe

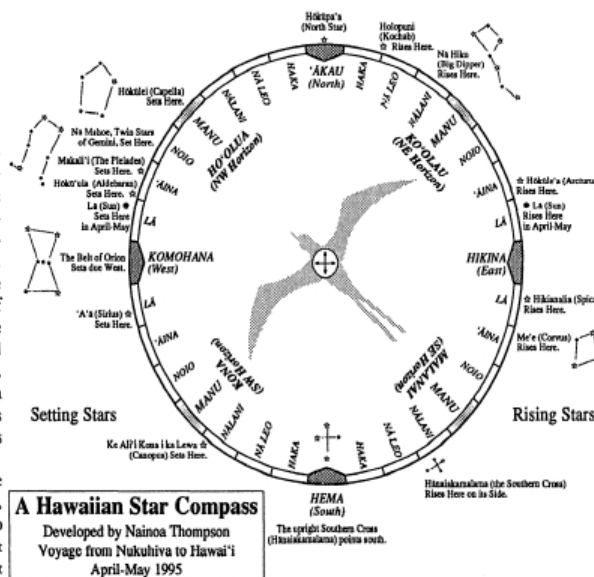
In the 18th century, Andia y Varela recorded how Tahitian navigators held their courses by using the winds and swells, and the sun and stars, which seemed to rise from fixed pits along the eastern horizon, pass overhead across the dome of heaven, then set into fixed pits along the western horizon:

When setting out from port, the helmsman reckons with the horizon, counting from the point where the sun rises; he knows the direction in which his destination bears; he sees, also, whether he has the wind aft, or on one or other beam, or on the quarter, or is close-hauled: he knows, further, whether there is a following sea, a head sea, a beam sea, or if it is on the bow or the quarter. He proceeds out of port with a knowledge of these conditions, heads his vessel according to his calculation, and aided by the signs the sea and wind afford him, does his best to keep steadily on his course.

This task becomes more difficult if the day be cloudy, because of having no mark to count from for dividing out the horizon. Should the night

When the night is a clear one, they steer by the stars; and this is the easiest navigation for them because, there being many stars not only do they note by them the bearings on which the several islands with which they are in touch lie, but also the harbors in them, so that they make straight for the entrance by following the rhumb of the particular star that rises or sets over it; and they hit it off with as much precision as the most expert navigator of civilized nations could achieve.

Finding islands before they could actually be seen was also part of the art of navigation. The name "Maui" seems to have been an honorific name given to numerous explorers who were capable of "fishing up" (i.e., discovering) islands. The first sign of an unseen island might be land-based birds like the fairy tern and noddy tern, or nesting seabirds, which fly out to fish in the daytime and return to their home islands at night to feed their young. Swell patterns also provide clues to the directions of islands. Swells from the direction of an island are partially blocked by it and wrap around the island, creating a distinctive pattern. Swells in the direction of an island reflect off the island back toward the observer on a canoe. The navigator was able



tion and by Hawaiians and other Polynesians who have recovered this lost ancestral art have shown that navigation relying on natural signs for direction and on memorization of one's course was accurate enough to guide canoes between the farthest reaches of Polynesia. (See Finney, Gladwin, Kyselka, and Lewis.)

In the 18th century, Andia y Varela recorded how Tahitian navigators held their courses by using the winds and swells, and the sun and stars, which seemed to rise from fixed pits along the eastern horizon, pass overhead across the dome of heaven, then set into fixed pits along the western horizon:

[The Tahitians] have no mariner's compass, but divide the horizon into sixteen parts, taking for the cardinal points those at which the sun rises and sets....

When setting out from port, the helmsman reckons with the horizon, counting from the point where the sun rises; he knows the direction in which his destination bears: he sees, also, whether he has the wind aft, or on one or other beam, or on the quarter, or is close-hauled: he knows, further, whether there is a following sea, a head sea, a beam sea, or if it is on the bow or the quarter. He proceeds out of port with a knowledge of these conditions, heads his vessel according to his calculation, and aided by the signs the sea and wind afford him, does his best to keep steadily on his course.

This task becomes more difficult if the day be cloudy, because of having no mark to count from for dividing out the horizon. Should the night



A Hawaiian Star Compass
Developed by Nainoa Thompson
Voyage from Nukuhiva to Hawaii
April-May 1995

tial to canoe-building. The builders performed rituals and prayers to ask permission of the forest gods to cut down a tree, so as not to offend them; they called on the gods to guide the work. (In the tradition of Rata, the forest god To'a-hiti and his canoe carver Ta-va'a built Rata's canoe.) The builders also called on the forest gods to protect the canoe at sea. The naming of canoe and parts was important, for it was part of the mana, or power, of the canoe: in the tradition of Te Erui Ariki, the canoe had to be renamed after it was almost destroyed in a hurricane. The two masts were renamed for the gods Tanaroa and Rongo.

The gods were also called upon for help at sea. Ru, who led a migration from Ra'iatea (Society Islands) to Aitutaki (Cook Islands), prayed to Tangaroa, the god of the ocean, to calm the stormy seas. Ancestral spirits accompanied Rata on his voyage to avenge his father's murder, guiding his canoe and helping him defeat various sea demons. Aku (bonito) and 'opelu (mackerel) came to rescue Pa'ao from storms sent by his angry brother Lonopele. The two fish were thereafter placed under a kapu (i.e., protected) during their spawning season by Pa'ao's priestly family.

The most celebrated center of Polynesian voyaging and navigation was the district of Opoa on the island of Ra'iatea, anciently called Havai'i, one day sail downwind from Tahiti in the direction of the setting summer sun. The island was apparently named after a distance homeland, which some have suggested was the island of Java (Havai'i = Java 'iti, or "Little Java"). This name was given to new islands discovered as exploration and settlement spread east across the Pacific: Savai'i is the name of the largest island of Samoa; and Hawaii, the largest island in the Hawaiian chain. (In Maori, "Havai'i" is pronounced "Hawaiki"; in Rarotongan, "Avaiiki.")

Buck describes the development of central Polynesian culture in the fertile high islands of the Tahitian archipelago: "An exuberant new life opened up in central Polynesia and new adjustments and progress took place, not only in the arts and crafts but in social and religious matters. The senior families and the most intelligent priests seem to have settled down in the Opoa district of Havai'i, which became the cultural centre of the group." (71-72). The main gods of the priests of Opoa were Ta'aroa (Kanaloa in Hawaiian, Tangaroa in Rarotongan), a god of fishing and the sea, represented by the octopus; and later his son 'Oro, a war god who required the first fruits of battle (human sac-



From this district, the chiefly culture spread throughout the Pacific to inhabited and uninhabited islands.

The story of these voyagers from Hawai'i are told in the oral traditions of Polynesia. These oral traditions range from factual accounts of migration voyages (Ru, Te Erui Ariki, and Ruatapu) to stories in which the human and the divine, the natural and supernatural intermingle.

The motivations of the voyagers varied. Some left to explore the world or to seek adventure. Others departed to find new land or new resources because of growing populations or prolonged droughts and other ecological disasters in their homelands. Within the sphere of known islands, others sailed to wage war or seek vengeance, to escape political persecution or unhappy love affairs, to find a wife or visit relatives, or to obtain prized objects, like red feathers, basalt rock or pearl shells, not available at home.

Whatever the motivation for voyaging, the challenge was always the same—the huge, trackless expanses of sun-heated saltwater capable of generating fierce winds and battering waves. The challenge was met again and again by daring Pacific island voyagers, long before sailors in other parts of the world ventured beyond the coasts of continents or inland seas.

Dennis Kawaharada

From the Introduction to *Voyaging Chiefs of Hawai'i*

Bibliography

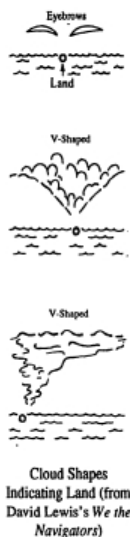
- Barthel, Thomas S. *The Eighth Land: The Polynesian Discovery and Settlement of Easter Island*. Honolulu: UH Press, 1978. (Originally published in German in 1974 by Klaus Renner Verlag, Munich.)
- Beckwith, Martha. *Hawaiian Mythology*. Honolulu: UH Press, 1970. (First published in 1940 by Yale University Press.)
- Buck, Peter H. *Vikings of the Pacific*. Chicago: UC Press, 1959. (Originally published as *Vikings of the Sunrise* in 1938.)
- Corney, B.G. (ed.). *The Quest and Occupation of Tahiti by emissaries of Spain during the Years 1772-6* (3 vols.). London: Hakluyt Society, 1913-1919.
- Finney, Ben. *Voyage of Rediscovery: A Cultural Odyssey through Polynesia*. Berkeley: University of California Press, 1994.
- Fornander, Abraham. *Hawaiian antiquities and folklore*. Bishop Museum Memoirs, Vols 4, 5, and 6. Honolulu: Bishop Museum Press, 1916-1920.
- Gladwin, Thomas. *East Is a Big Bird*. Cambridge: Harvard University Press, 1970.
- Green, Laura. Edited by Martha Warren Beckwith. *Folk-tales from Hawai'i*. Poughkeepsie, New York: Vassar College, 1929.
- Grimble, Rosemary (ed.). *Migrations, Myths, and Magic from the Gilbert Islands: Early Writing of Sir Arthur Grimble*. London: Routledge & Kegan Paul, 1972.
- Grimble, Sir Arthur. *Tungaru Traditions: Writing on the Atoll Culture of the Gilbert Islands*. Honolulu: UH Press, 1989.
- Henry, Teuira. *Ancient Tahiti*. Honolulu: Bishop Museum Press, 1928.
- Henry, Teuira et al. *Voyaging Chiefs of Hawai'i*. Honolulu: Kalamakū Press, 1995.
- Irwin, Geoffrey. *The Prehistoric Exploration and Colonization of the Pacific*. Cambridge, UK: Cambridge University Press, 1992.
- Johnson, Rubelline K. "From the Gills of the Fish: The Tahitian Homeland of Hawai'i's Chief Mo'ikeha." *Pacific Studies*, Vol. 3, No. 1, 1979, 51-67.
- Journal of the Polynesian Society*. Wellington, New Zealand. Published since 1892.
- Kalākau, David. *Legends and Myths of Hawaii*. Rutland, Vermont: Tuttle, 1972. (Originally published in 1887.)
- Kamakau, Samuel Mānaiakalani. *Tales and Traditions of the People of Old I Nā Mo'olelo a ka Po'e Kahiko*. Honolulu: Bishop Museum, 1993.
- Kirch, Patrick. *Feathered Gods and Fishhooks: An Introduction to Hawaiian Archaeology and Prehistory*. Honolulu: UH Press, 1987.
- Kyselka, Will. *An Ocean in Mind*. Honolulu: University of Hawaii Press, 1987.
- Lewis, David. *The Voyaging Stars: Secrets of the Pacific Island Navigators*. New York: W.W. Norton, 1978.
- Lewis, David. *We, the Navigators*. Honolulu: University of Hawaii Press, 1972.
- Siikala, Jukka. *Akato kamandua: Myth, History and Society in the Southern Cook Islands*. Auckland, New Zealand: The Polynesian Society, 1991.
- Thrum, More. *Hawaiian Folk Tales*. Chicago, 1923.

to feel these swell patterns in the pitch and roll of his canoe. If the island is upwind, human, animal, or plant smells and drifting land vegetation might reach the canoe. Other clues to landfall include special cloud shapes over islands; a green blush on the bottom of clouds above the islands in the daytime; or a glow above an island created by sunlight or moonlight reflecting up from the white sand and smooth water of a lagoon. Underwater lightning may also point the way to land (Lewis 153-215).

The Pacific Ocean mariners also use various seamounts to find their way. "As Europeans use landmarks, so the Gilbertese [navigators] use seamounts to check their daily position. These signposts in mid-ocean consist of swarms of fish, flocks of birds, groups of driftwood, or conditions of wave and sky...peculiar to certain zones of the sea. Hundreds of such traditional betia [seamounts] were stored up in the race memory as a result of cumulative experience of generations" (A. Grimble 48). These seamounts were found along routes between islands and indicated to the navigator that he was at a certain point along the way to his destination. For example, a seamount called "the swarming of beasts" consisted of an extraordinary number of sharks and might indicate the canoe was "a day's sail downwind of land." Other fauna marks included a region where flying fish leaped in pairs, a zone of innumerable jellyfish, an area of numerous terns, an area of sharks and red-tailed tropic birds, a place marked by a school of porpoises, a place where pairs of porpoises point their heads "in the direction of the passage into Tarawa lagoon" (A. Grimble 49-50).

Before the 1992 voyage of the modern Hawaiian voyaging canoe *Hōkūle'a* from Hawai'i to Tahiti, Satawalese navigator Mau Piailug told Hawaiian navigator Shorty Bertelmann to look for a seamount he remembered from previous voyages along the route: a school of porpoises at the northern edge of the doldrums (around 9 degrees north latitude). Bertelmann sighted the porpoises at the right place, confirming for him that he was on course and solidifying his faith in Mau's traditional navigation.

Along with their extensive natural knowledge of ocean and sky, Polynesian voyagers depended on help from their gods and spirits. The gods were essen-



be cloudy as well, they regulate their course by the same signs; and, since the wind is apt to vary in direction more than the swell does, they have their pennants, made of feathers and palmetto bark, to watch its changes by and trim sail, always taking their cue for a knowledge of the course from the indication the sea affords them.

When the night is a clear one, they steer by the stars; and this is the easiest navigation for them because, there being many stars not only do they note by them the bearings on which the several islands with which they are in touch lie, but also the harbors in them, so that they make straight for the entrance by following the rhumb of the particular star that rises or sets over it; and they hit it off with as much precision as the most expert navigator of civilized nations could achieve.



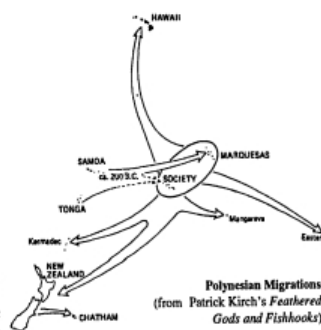
Finding islands before they could actually be seen was also part of the art of navigation. The name "Māui" seems to have been an honorific name given to numerous explorers who were capable of "fishing up" (i.e., discovering) islands. The first sign of an unseen island might be land-based birds like the fairy tern and noddy tern, or nesting seabirds, which fly out to fish in the daytime and return to their home islands at night to feed their young. Swell patterns also provide clues to the directions of islands. Swells from the direction of an island are partially blocked by it and wrap around the island, creating a distinctive pattern. Swells in the direction of an island reflect off the island back toward the observer on a canoe. The navigator was able

Polynesian Migrations, Canoes, and Wayfinding

Before the birth of Christ, voyagers from islands east of New Guinea began to explore and settle islands upwind, toward the rising sun. This migration into the central Pacific Ocean was one of the most remarkable achievements of human history. It took over a thousand years to complete and involved finding and fixing in mind the positions of dozens of islands (some just coral rings on which the highest landmarks are coconut trees) scattered over 10 million square miles of water. By the time European explorers entered the Pacific in the 15th century almost all of the habitable islands had been settled for hundreds of years and oral traditions told of explorations, migrations, and travels across this immense watery world.

The voyaging was all the more remarkable in that it was done in canoes carved with tools of stone, bone, and coral; lashed with hand-made fiber; and navigated without instruments by expert seafarers who depended on their observations and knowledge of the ocean, sky, and birds for clues to the direction and location of islands.

The canoe hulls were carved from tree trunks with adzes or made from planks sewn together with fiber of coconut or other plants twisted into strands and braided for strength. Cracks and seams in the hull were caulked with plant fibers and sap from breadfruit and other trees. An outrigger was lashed to a single hull for greater stability on the open ocean; or two hulls were joined to crossbeams with a deck added between the hulls to increase carrying capacity for long-distance voyaging. The sails were made of mats woven from pandanus leaves.



The Name of the Canoe: Hawai'iloa, according to one tradition, was the first discoverer of Hawai'i. He is said to have found the islands on one of his long fishing expeditions from the south or west—from Ka-'āina-kai-melemele-a-Kāne, "The land of the yellow sea of Kāne." He returned home and came back to Hawai'i with his wife and followers, including eight navigators. Because only Hawai'iloa brought his wife with him, all Hawaiians are said to be descended from him. The island of Hawai'i was named for him, while Maui, O'ahu, and Kaua'i were named after his children.

The Designers and Builders of the Canoe:

The hulls were designed by Dick Rhodes and Rudy and Barry Choy; project director Nainoa Thompson, master canoe carver Wright Bowman, Jr., and Wally Froiseth designed the other parts of the canoe and supervised the construction. Numerous volunteers worked on the canoe—cutting, drilling, chiselling, sanding, lashing, and so on.



Master Canoe Builder Wright Bowman, Jr.

Dimensions and Materials: The two hulls, 57 feet long, are connected by seven 'iako (crossbeams) made from strong native 'ohia logs; the canoe has a beam of 19 feet. Reddish koa wood was used for the manu (the up-curved bow and stern pieces) and the mo'o (side pieces above the hulls). The mast step, the two steering blades and one steering paddle are also made from koa. Two triangular canvas sails (between 240 and 420 square feet) are tied spars and booms made from 'ohia logs. The sails are raised and lowered on two 'ohia masts. The railings are made from hau (hibiscus) logs. The canoe parts are lashed together with synthetic cordage. (Traditionally, canoes were lashed with 'aha, or cordage, made from coconut fiber or from the bark of the shrub olonā.)

The First Voyage: From February to May, 1995, *Hawai'iloa* made its first long voyage—a 6,000 miles journey from Hawai'i to the islands of Tahiti, Mo'orea, Huahine, Ra'iātea, and Taha'a in the Society Islands; Nukuhiva in the Marquesas Islands; and back to Hawai'i. The sail from Hawai'i to Tahiti, made with the voyaging canoe *Hōkūle'a*, was the fastest ever for modern Hawaiian canoes: 21-22 days. The two canoes were navigated without instruments by Chad Baybayan, Bruce Blankenfeld, Keahi Omai, and Ka'au McKenney. On the voyage back to Hawai'i, *Hawai'iloa* was accompanied by two Hawaiian voyaging canoes, *Hōkūle'a*, and *Makali'i*, a Maori canoe *Te 'Aurere*, and two Cook Island canoes, *Te 'Au o Tonga* and *Takitumu*. It was the first time since perhaps the early settlement of Hawai'i almost 2,000 years ago that voyaging canoes sailed this route.

Scholars believe that early voyages of settlement to Hawai'i came from the Marquesas Islands because of similarities in the languages and artifacts (adzes, fishhooks, and ornaments) found in the two island groups. Later migrations to Hawai'i are believed to have come to Hawai'i from Tahiti. *



Kathy, Nainoa, Nappy, Bow, and Chad aboard *Hawai'iloa*.

The *Hawai'iloa* voyaging canoe is a project of the Bishop Museum/Native Hawaiian Culture and Arts Program (NHCAP) in cooperation with the Polynesian Voyaging Society. NHCAP is funded through a cooperative agreement with the National Park Service.



POLYNESIAN VOYAGING SOCIETY

Vision

Voyaging through education toward a healthy, productive, safe, and sustainable future.

Mission

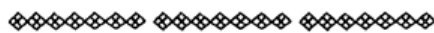
To develop leaders to take care of the land, sea, and people of Hawai'i

Goals

1. To sponsor or conduct research and educational projects in order to identify and practice values and to recover, develop, and perpetuate traditions and arts that enabled people to explore and settle the Polynesian Triangle successfully.
2. To educate the public about and foster appreciation for these voyaging values, traditions, and art.
3. To develop educational materials, curriculum, and programs that will train leaders to explore the land, sea, and cultural heritage of Hawai'i and discover ways of sustaining a high quality of life while balancing human needs with limited resources.
4. To work with interested individuals and organizations in developing models for sustainable communities on islands such as Hawai'i.

For more information about the Polynesian Voyaging Society and its programs, write to Pier 36, Honolulu, HI 96817; Phone: (808) 531-7240. FAX: (808) 531-7135. INTERNET: PVS Information Service at gopher.hawaii.edu ("UH Info" / "Around Town" / "Polynesian Voyaging Society")

DOCUMENTS CAPTURED AS RECEIVED



POLYNESIAN VOYAGING SOCIETY

A Brief History

The Polynesian Voyaging Society (PVS) started in 1973 as an organization to research the means by which Polynesian seafarers found, settled, and survived on nearly every inhabitable island in the Pacific Ocean. From 1975-1995, PVS has conducted five successful voyages from Hawai'i to the South Pacific, using non-instrument means of navigation.

1973-5: PVS built a performance-accurate replica of a traditional canoe. The 62-foot double-hulled canoe was named *Hōkūle'a*.

1976: Hawai'i to Tahiti; Satawelese navigator Mau Piaiug and a Hawaiian crew sailed to Tahiti in *Hōkūle'a* to show that this traditional route (the longest in Polynesia) could have been navigated without instruments in a canoe of traditional design.

1980: *Hōkūle'a* again sailed from Hawai'i to Tahiti and back; Nainoa Thompson became the first Hawaiian navigator in over 500 years to guide a canoe over this traditional route. Thompson studied the art of wayfinding under Mau Piaiug and astronomy under Will Kyselka.

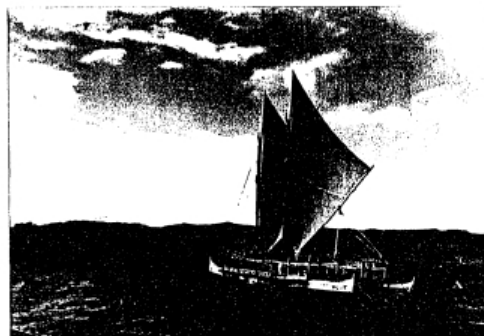
1985-1987—The Voyage of Rediscovery took *Hōkūle'a* on a 16,000 mile journey along the ancient migratory routes of the Polynesian Triangle—from Hawai'i to the Society Islands, the Cook Islands, New Zealand, Tonga, Samoa, and back home via Aitutaki, Tahiti, and Rangiroa in the Tuamotu Archipelago. This Voyage of Rediscovery showed that it was possible for Polynesians to travel the great distances between islands of the Pacific using non-instrument navigation. It also showed that their canoes could sail from west to east in the Pacific when the prevailing easterly tradewinds were replaced by seasonal westerlies.

1992: *Hōkūle'a* sailed from Hawai'i to Rarotoga and back via Tahiti and Ra'iātea. In Rarotonga, the canoe participated in the Sixth Pacific Arts Festival celebrating the revival of traditional canoe building and navigation in the Pacific.

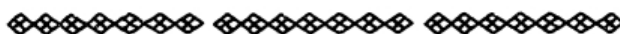
1991-1993: PVS constructed a new voyaging canoe called *Hawai'iloa*.

1995: After a year and a half of sea trials, *Hawai'iloa* made its first successful voyage to Nukuhiva and back, accompanied by *Hōkūle'a*. Among the goals of the *Hawai'iloa* project were the following:

- Recover and relearn knowledge, skills and traditions about constructing traditional Hawaiian voyaging canoes and about Hawai'i's voyaging heritage.
- Perpetuate and preserve through a broad range of educational programs the knowledge, skills, practices, and traditions recovered by this project.
- Develop pride and appreciation for Hawai'i's voyaging heritage and the accomplishments of its first people.



Hawai'iloa off Molokai's North Coast. Photo by Moana Doi



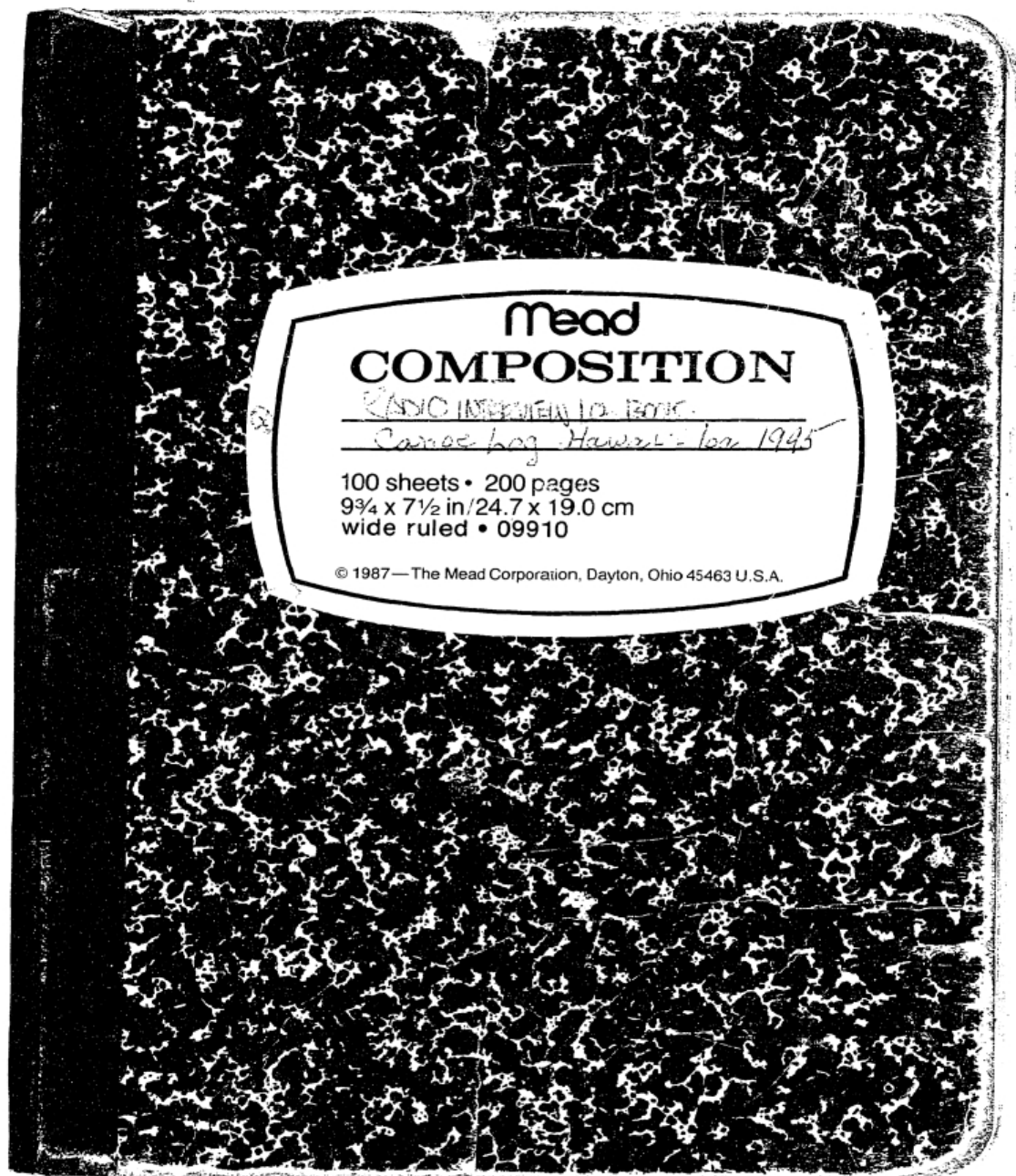
Exploration Learning Center

PVS believes there is a pressing need for innovative programs in our schools to develop leaders who will take care of Hawai'i's future. To meet this need, PVS has been working with the State Department of Education (DOE) to establish an Exploration Learning Center (ELC), whose programs will be based on the value of mālama, or caring for and taking care of the land, sea, and people of Hawai'i. It will

- educate students holistically through an integrated curriculum of science and culture focusing on voyaging;
- engage students in active explorations of Hawai'i's coasts on a voyaging canoe, which will enable students to apply what they learn in the classroom to challenging real-life situations;
- provide opportunities for involvement from families of the students;
- involve cultural and scientific experts from the community;
- encourage students to practice positive values, such as sharing and teamwork, and to contribute to the well-being of the community;
- teach students critical thinking, decision-making, and a problem-solving process for achieving goals, based on successful voyaging.

In 1994 and 1995, PVS established pilot programs of its Exploration Learning Center at Wai'anae High School, Hilo High School, Konawaena High School, and the Kamehameha Schools Alternative Education Program at Hale o Ho'oponopono, Honaunau. In 1996, it plans to design a process for contributing to the development of sustainable communities in Hawai'i.





Mead
COMPOSITION

RADIO INTERVIEW TO BE MADE

Cameo log Hawaii - 1945

100 sheets • 200 pages

9 3/4 x 7 1/2 in / 24.7 x 19.0 cm

wide ruled • 09910

© 1987 — The Mead Corporation, Dayton, Ohio 45463 U.S.A.

DOCUMENTS CAPTURED AS RECEIVED

1995

February 13, Monday

18° 40' N 48 mi. east of wave line

CONTACT W/ PSAT RAROTONGA @ 0800

CONTACT W/ PSAT HONOLULU ON 9 MHz C4

SWITCHED TO C2 - 5 M

HAWAIIAN SIGNAL STRENGTH WEAK, SO

KCCN CMC WEST TO HAWAIIAN

KEAUKA'AU POS. EST. 18° 40' N, 30^{miles} E

1100 RADIO CHECK W/ PSAT RARO ON C2,
18 MHz. 5/5 BOTH ENDS

1130 CONTACT W/ PSAT HONO ON C2, 5.3 M
SWITCHED TO C4, 9.1 MHz, 5/5
KCCN - KEAUMIKI

TOMORROW @ 0730 - START AT 9 MH
IF NO CONTACT GO TO 9.4 AFTER 10 min
THEN 5.1 AFTER 10 MORE MIN (0750)
STAY ON 5.1 TILL 0800 IF
NO CONTACT

DOCUMENTS CAPTURED AS RECEIVED

Feb 14, Tuesday

0740 Contact w/ PSAT Hawaii on 9.1 MHz
Phone patch to PVS - Happy Valentine's Day

8:30-9 Kam Schools - Chad

9-9:30 Hawai'i Speakers - Dennis, Reggie & Brad

~~These~~ ~~flowers~~ ~~are~~ ~~red~~, ~~violations~~ ~~blue~~
to our wives and girlfriends

The sunrise is red, the ~~sky~~ ^{sea} is blue
The Hawai'i crew send
all their love to you.

Happy Valentine's Day!

Est'd. Pos. 18° 30' N, 138 mi East of Reference course

58 miles made over past 12 hours

~~to~~ ~~Adela~~,
Talk is ea
we'll re

1100 con

Feb. 15, u

0730 con

0800-0830

0830-0900

0900-0930

1100 - 2

1130-1200

1330 N

Pos. EST

DOCUMENTS CAPTURED AS RECEIVED

~~to~~ Halea, in response to Nannan
Talk is easy, but when it really gets breezy,
we'll see who buys the first tinano

1 MHz

Lentine's Day

1100 CONTACT W/ PSN RARO - 5/5, 18 MHz

Feb. 15, Wednesday

EBred

0730 Contact w/ RARO on 9.1 MHz, 5/5

0800-0830 HOKULE'A KCM

0830-0900 KS HOKULE'A

0900-0930 WMANE HAWAIILOA

Blue

is blue

red

4.

1100 - RARO

~~1130-1200~~ 1100 - KCCX1 Hawaii'ian

1330 NWS HANS ROSENDAAL

name

Pos. EST $17^{\circ}46'N$, 182.5 East of
Ref Line

DOCUMENTS CAPTURED AS RECEIVED

Feb 16, Thursday

170° 0' S, 170 mi EAST

0730 a.m. CONTACT W/ RARO
DOOR COMM W/ PSAT HONO

0815 Hoku DID KCCN CALL

0830-9 Hoku w/ MAOAKAI SCHOOL

0900-0930 Hawaii'i ba with Kamscho,
Brok Cooper & his class

1100 CALL TO KCCN - DENNIS CHUN

1130 RADIO CHECK W/ RARO

RARO WILL ARRANGE TO HAVE
TUA/PSIA AVAILABLE T' MORROW
TO DISCUSS COOR IS CANOE
STATUS W/ NAINDA

Feb 17

14° 25

0730

Tanya

Waia

Sat. 1

0800 058

0900

Reggie

Bruce

EUGENE

KONA DENNIS

KONA CHAD

SCOTT

SWAKE

TERRY

13° N, 4

Feb 17, Friday

120 mi in past 24 hours
 14° 25' N, 28 mi east of ref. course
 0730 Radio check w/ PSAT RADIO, 9.1 MHz

Tanya Wills - Mike - Chad / Snake

Waian EMERSON - Dennis, Reggie

Sat. 18, Saturday

0800 PSAT HONO CHECK - IN

0900

Reggie

Bruce

FUGENE

WVHM DENNIS

KONA CHAD

SCOTT

SNAKE

TERRY

Reyna

842-8366
 Brad's office

→ 835-3115
 LITA WORK

→ 547-9146
 STEPHANIE WORK

→ ARCHIE

13° N, 48 mi east

DOCUMENTS CAPTURED AS RECEIVED

SUNDAY 19

~~11° 20'~~ 40 mi east
11° 27'

MONDAY 20TH

0700 KCCN will call via
KMT CH. 1602, 17.245 MHz

0645 - 0815 No contact w/ KCCN
via KMT

EST'D POSITION - 9° 26' N, 28 mi E

1130 - RADIO CHECK w/ RARO ON 18 MAR

Tuesday
Monday

7° N,

8:00

0830

0900



54

Wed-

5° 3

0730

0740

FO

Tuesday
Monday, Feb 21

7°N, 44 EAST; 145 mi / 24 hrs

8:00 KCCN / Hawaii Loa

0830 - 0900 MOKKA / HOKULE'A

0900 - 0930 WAIANU IMMERSION / HAWAII LOA

KCCN

8 mi EST

ON 18 MAR

Wed., Feb 22

5°30'N, 44 miles east

0930 - RADIO CHECK W/RRRO

0940 - CONTACT w/ HOKULE'A

DOCUMENTS CAPTURED AS RECEIVED

Feb. 23, Thursday

0800-830 KCON / HOKULEIA
 0830-0900 MILY-HILO / HOKULEIA
 0900-0930 KS / BRAD
 1100 KCON / HAWAII, GA
 1130 PSIT RAROTONGA

40N, 26 miles east of ref. course

FEATHER
 732-

FRIDAY, F.

2° 31' N

0800-880
 0830-0900
 0900-0930

~~KCON~~

FOR JAR

DOCUMENTS CAPTURED AS RECEIVED

FEATHER LBIS - PERRIES ROAD

FRIDAY, FEB 24

2° 31' N, 13 EAST

0800-0830 KCCAD / (HAWAII) COA

0830-0900 T. WILKS MULOLOA / (HAWAII) COA

0900-0930 WAMU / DENNIS / PERRIES ROAD

~~KCCAD~~

POL JAR: DISINFECTANT

SCRUB BRUSHES

~~ROLL / 600' 1/4 DARTON~~

DRILL BITS - WOOD BORING
1/2", 3/4", 1"

March 8

Makali'i

11° 45' N



SE Nalani course

78 miles east of course line

70 miles / 24 hours

Easterly winds past 12-24 hours,
just got to them

10-15 kts NE trades at present

RADIO CHECK w/MAKALI'I

THEY DO KCCN AT 0800

WE WILL CHECK FURTHER

BEFORE OR AFTER KCCN.

DOCUMENTS CAPTURED AS RECEIVED



Karo tonga Radio
8:30 AM & 8:30 PM
CH. 4125

Paulino: Mr & Mrs Thune

Kawika
Kaputehwa

KCEN (808)
HOT LINE

DOCUMENTS CAPTURED AS RECEIVED

KMI Code WCB 6806 [REDACTED]

Location 17° 15°

94° W LONG

[REDACTED]

3/19/1800

No tropical cyclone activity at present
Showy in Tahiti, should be clearing

S. Fed, W DC, NO CYCLONES

~~05~~

GOODWINDS AT MAST PROBLEMS

3 Daughters

3°S 148°W

DOCUMENTS CAPTURED AS RECEIVED

3/20/95

4° 40' S MAKALI'I @ 0800
139° W

2° 41' S, 400 miles OUT OF NUKUNIVA
CASTALANA
can make Papeete by 29th or 30th

2° 48' S, 137° 46' W
Heading 192°
5-6 kts

To Junior,
393 NM from Majuro
3-days sailing to Majuro
7 days add'l to Papeete

29th or 30th in Papeete

If any more till 31st

DOCUMENTS CAPTURED AS RECEIVED

2 Cabbage
2 cucumber
1kg tomatoes GAB, C
potatoes G
onions G

6D 6516 USB
simplex

Goodman 1212.3
7:00 pm 12123.0

Joe in Castana

0500Z 12 B, A, C

6:30 HST ← 0430Z
1830

~~1830~~

~~1830~~

1300 HRS ON 18.359.5
HST

3/20/95
FREAU

CH

C9 1

C10

C11 1

C12 1

C13

C7 1

A#13

13B

12A

DOCUMENTS CAPTURED AS RECEIVED



3/20/95

FREQU

CH

C9 10

C10

C11 14

C12 15

C13

C7 18

A#13 6

13B

12A

0000 B 1 1000000 2 01 100
0000000 1000000 2 10 100
0000000 1000000 2 10 100

Joe and Castalana

0500Z 12 B, A, C

6:30 HST ← 0430Z
1830

1300 HRS OAV 18.359.5
HST

0000000 1000000 2 10 100

0000000 1000000 2 10 100

DOCUMENTS CAPTURED AS RECEIVED

Arnold's weather

14318.2 us3 600pm

8812.0 us3 8:00 am

14313.0 Pacific Maritime

Net 6. - 6.30 warning

Roll call starts 6.30 am

30's about 6.40 am

Joe in Castrolana

0500 ~~Z~~ 12 B, A, C

6:30 HST ← 0430 ~~Z~~

1830

~~1830~~

~~1830~~

1300 HRS ON 18.359.5

HST

3/20/95

FREQUE

CH

C9 10

C10 5

C11 14

C12 15

C13 6

C7 18

A#13 6

13B

12A

DOCUMENTS CAPTURED AS RECEIVED

3/20/95

FREQUENCIES CHANGED IN MEMORY

<u>CH.</u>	<u>RX/TX</u>	<u>WHAT</u>
C9	14318.2	ARNOLD WEATHER 6 P.M.
C10	8812.0	ARNOLD WEATHER 8 A.M.
C11	14313.0	PACIFIC MARITIME NET - HAM 3 Paughters on 6:30-7:00 A.M.
C12	12123.0	SECRET FREQ (KONK) GOODWINDS ON SEP. 6:45 PM
C13	6516.0	G-D roll call @ 0830
C7	18 MHz	
A#13	6224	Roll Call @ 2030
13B	6915	Roll Call @ 2030 alternate
12A	12353	

DOCUMENTS CAPTURED AS RECEIVED

3/21/95

GOODWIND POSITION 0800

5° 56' S

~~143° 43' W~~
143° 43' W

HEADING

SPEED

~~RADIO CHECK~~

~~0700, 1300, 1900~~

5:45 P GOODWINDS 18 MHz

6:30 P POTSOLANA 18 MHz

7:00 P POTSOLANA 12 B

3/21/95

1745 Goodwinds position
 POSITION $6^{\circ}42'5''$ $144^{\circ}12'W$
 HEADING 190° MN
 SPEED 5.5 kts

COMM SCHEDULE

0730 13 MHz
 0830 18 MHz
 0945 13 MHz
 1800 18 MHz

0630

TAKITUMU/POTSOLANA - 12B

TAKITUMU WILL USE REZAUAR
 TO ESCORT TO NUKU HUA - NO
 NEED FOR POTSOLANA TO
 COME TO PAPETE - PER
 TAKITUMU RADIO.

3/22/95

0730

GOODWINDS

190

NEED

1700

RADIO

0800

1800

TODAY (

3/22/95 

- 0730 13.430.5 MHz
- GOOD WINDS
- ~~7~~ 7° 56'S 144° 36' W
- 190° MN, 6 KTS
- NEED 100 gallons fuel

1700 HRS 18 MHz ALL CANDIES

RADIO SETTER FOR CANDIES

0800 { 1700 HRS ON 18 MHz
1800 GMT } 0300 GMT

TODAY @ 1915 on 18 MHz

4° 2' W

ZE ZACON

- NO

TO

PIER

3/22/95

1745 GOODWINDS

8° 44' S 145° 03' W

~~SPACE~~

HEAT EXCHANGER FOR TRANSMISSION
OIL AND ENGINE OIL - COMBINATION
MARINE COOLER 0041

DELAY KAMA HELE - K/O!
KAMAHELE TO GO NOW,
PER GOODWINDS.

ASSETS -

Sandy

☹ Cleared Tautira village under short tow w/ Kama Hele
Hooked up behind Te Aurore for double tow thru Tuanatus
Rain squalls, flat ocean, zero wind.



4/5

0730

Establish

for test

Interrupt

no cyclon

from
Patty
ACUAS:

KMI - 8

? from Ki

Try again.

0830

KCCN -

0845-

KCCN - Man

0900

PSAT - vi

Jo

+

0930

PSAT - call

0945

PSAT - call

by f

1600

Hoku - from

H55

C

DOCUMENTS CAPTURED AS RECEIVED



4/5/95 - New operator signing in - Kimo
(Makalo to Scott for a good log format, tips,
camaraderie + a great watch mate!)

0730

Establish contact w/ Peacesat^{5x5} - Christine + Brad Smith
for test of KMI re: billing + reception.

Interrupt for Natl. Weather Service w/ Hans + weather report:
no cyclone development, light E trades, possible NE.

from
Patty
Kimo:

KMI - 8484151 - Bishop Museum

? from kids in Alaska - what do you do w/ extra parts of tree?

- differences in courses - sailing, etc?

- why to Alaska for trees? why spruce?

Try again tomorrow 4/6 for KMI test

0830

0845

0900

KCCN - spoke w/ Kimo - re: ETD, reason for delay, etc.

PSAT - via Joe ordered Amoxicillin for 15, Pepto for 100.

Joe from Jarrell/Nate - order medicine was cuz Nate
traveling tomorrow.

0930

0945

PSAT - call to Sandy @ Assetts School - 1315 4/6

PSAT - call from Penny Keli concerned w/ Makalo - reported study
by for radio from NZ. Best wishes to all from her.

1600

Hoku - from Hawaii students ① what was trip down like?

1650

② what ~~was~~ problems anticipated for sail home

3 CW

TRANSMISSION
COMBINATION

401

3-1356

3-1356

3-1356 Sandy

Hede
various



1200

DOCUMENTS CAPTURED AS RECEIVED

PSAT - WKA 3869
Hoku - WBS 3292

- 1) Alaska
what happened to the left
over sphere wood?
- 2) what is the difference
sailing characteristics of 2
canoe Hoku Lee + Hana Lee
- 3) why a spruce tree instead
of pine tree
- 4) why did we go to Alaska
for the trees?

SC-12-164.5 SSB
1780 Cook Islands Media - 4/6

Crew on board: Bruce, Uncle Wally, Terry, Archie, Max, Tami, Sen,
Donna, Kimo, Catherine, Wallace

	946380
	4/6/9
0730	PSAT - C
	KMI.
	tomorrow
	From Ed.
	freq
	Program
0825	KCCN ca
	basic s
	Hoku-cell
0835	Monitored
	for fleet
	out birth
0900	Various plc
1100	Monitored
1315	PSAT - Cont
1400	HOKU - ps
1700	standby for
1800	PSAT - monitor
	forecast-
	Week low
	storm o

DOCUMENTS CAPTURED AS RECEIVED

from Patty Miller for KMI

4/6/95 - Thursday

0730

PSAT - Contact of Christine + Patty Miller

KMI will bill PVS, Museum pay back - TV contact Ed

Tomorrow - 1st report - location, then 2 questions

From Ed - calling ^{KMI} via PSAT, get location, KMI verify best

freq B-4 KMI 1201 R 13.077 T 12.380

Programmed 1602 on 16A - use tomorrow

0825

KCCN call of Bill - standing in for Brick + Kins (off to Laing)

basic sit rep

Hoku - call from Chad for Sam - Odette ☺

0835

Monitored roll call on 6516 (13C) Hoku (chad) copied posits for fleet; request from Postalana (Joe) to let Jr. check out birthplace on Manih

0900

Various phone calls thru PSAT

1100

Monitored Hoku → KCCN (Naima → Holly Henderson) (Kaau + Skatdy)

1315

PSAT - Contacted ASSETS - Christine relaying - talked to small kids + T&S

1400

HOKU - PSAT - Format for ? Gordon workshop? latitude sails. Pinky

1700

standby for Cook Is. media on SC - no contact

1800

PSAT - monitor Hoku + Nat'l with SATV: 17°S/148°W - Hoku posit

forecast - F5-10k, increasing 10-15 E in next ⁶⁻¹² hrs, maybe SE.

Weak low S; 24 hr. remain F10k 48k 15k E 72k 15k E no

storm or cyclonic activity.

est

to 2
waila

island

Alaska

1000
1100

Max, Taw, Sam,

DOCUMENTS CAPTURED AS RECEIVED

		95625
		4/7/9
? from H1 kids: 1) what was trip down like?	0645	ICOM on
2) what problems anticipated for trip home?	0732	12.02
1) One word: blessed. why? Good weather, great boat, fantastic crew = harmonious, enjoyable, fast trip. <small>at lots of fresh fruit - thanks to te ahua.</small>		yesterday if lose co. expect K
Ultimate short term goal - get vessel from A to B.		
" long term goal - get Henani from A to B, ie turn around #'s on social ills.	0738	switch standing
	2810	KMU contact
	1000 - about 1000	Switch
2) w/ Hanaihoa, vessel in top shape - hulls are sound, rig is secure, sails are checked and in good shape. Crew is experienced, well trained and eager so only real concerns are two: 1) Weather - always a factor, we've been relying monitoring, looks good and	1045	Monitor Hob no cycle not a f
2) Other vessels in fleet: Because we have some different styles of canoes that we're not familiar w/ we <u>must</u> be concerned w/ the safety of everyone. Law of the sea dictates you help one in distress.	1050	Stewart fra
scratch → This is the large lesson that the world should learn. <small>no garrows</small>	1100	PSAT → KCU Phone call f Big Island - C
	1200	ICOM off
	1650	ICOM on - Monitored P
	1710	ICOM off

DOCUMENTS CAPTURED AS RECEIVED

we like?
 expected for trip home?
 great boat,
 joyable, fast trip.
 from A to B.
 from A to B, i.e.
 back & forth
 are sound, rig is
 good shape. Crew
 so early rest
 keeps a factor,
 is good and
 a fleet: Because
 is that we're not
 the safety of
 help one in distress,
 should learn.

- PSAT in Honolulu

4/7/95 - Friday

0645 ICOM on & standing by 18 mhz

0732 12.02 bug KMI - 16A - Same as yesterday w/ ED PBS
 if lose complete contact return to 18 mhz
 expect KMI operator

0738 Switch to 12.23 transom 13.077 receive BA
 standing by for 0920 Patty Miller Show

0810 KMI contact on ^{B-4} 1202 - Tx 12233 Rx 13080 std by for P. Miller Show
 Switched to ^{B-5} 1602 - Tx 16363 Rx 17245 Better connections

1000 - about 1045 Monitor Hoku → Nat'l. Weather Service: 29kt 10-15 E 48kt 10k E 72kt
 no cyclonic development nearby; 20°S 167°W developing low/trap depression
 not a factor - 400 mi W of us. As travel N weather should improve.

1050 Stuart from Rero → conference of Te Hu Tonga, Takitumu - poor contact w/ Takitumu

1100 PSAT → KCCN - Keamiki - Donna - Bruce: L 14°S X - W of Ake
 Phone call from Eliza; phone call to Vic @ Waiawa High - try later; Max to Big Island - Connect w/ Vic via Joe, all's well.

1200 ICOM off

1650 ICOM on - std by for 1700 link of Cook Is on 3C - No contact
 Monitored PSAT-18mhz - old 7.8 earthquake in Am. Samoa - no tsunami

1710 ICOM off

DOCUMENTS CAPTURED AS RECEIVED

KCCN 4/8

Lat sunk: $13^{\circ}27'S$
Wind = N of E 10 kts
Course: Many
85 mi out of ah

L 2

0830 positions

3 Pangsud $13^{\circ}02'S$ $144^{\circ}57'W$

Kamabelli $13^{\circ}27'S$ $145^{\circ}16'W$

Panglana $14^{\circ}28'S$ $146^{\circ}02'W$

~~Panglana~~ $16^{\circ}07'S$ $149^{\circ}07'W$ to Tikahan

Herndon/Piz $15^{\circ}01'S$ $146^{\circ}52'W$

4/8/95

0725 1COM on -

0810 monitor 1

forecast: 12° 2

12 hr wind 15 k

24 hr: 15 k

no cyclone

0825 attempt

standby or

0840 attempt #2

til Monday

0850 clear 13 mh

Tahiti Nui

$16^{\circ}07'$

$149^{\circ}07'W$

Course: Tikahan

NNE wind

20-30 km wind

1-2 m swell

0800 position

relay to HSB

6A-8:2

veter: AFA ca

(16A 17:30)

(6D-6:00/B

DOCUMENTS CAPTURED AS RECEIVED

4/8/95 Saturday

0725 1COM on - standby 13 mhz

0810 monitor Makali'i - Hukale'a - PeaseSat interchange - weather
forecast: 12^{hr} 24-48-72, significant events, etc.
12^{hr} wind 15 kts E-SE wind thru 72 hr 10 kts
24^{hr} 1200 15 kts trades to Ma isolated showers
no cyclone activity => Nat'l Weather Svc.

0825 attempt KCCN call, PeaseSat reception poor -
standby on 13 til later per better reception

0840 attempt #2 KCCN reception poor - standby
til Monday AM standby 13 mhz

0850 clear 13 mhz - std to G-D to cruise positions -

Fakiti Nui 16° 07' 149° 07' W large Tikiham NNE wind 20-30 km wind 1-2 m swell 0800 position	A-A Takiti Nui PeaseSat now call today? no escort yet Tikiham - enter in procession order	- Rizaldan / Tava: where should meet in bay Ed's Tikiham togetan to Tava update Mds per Rizaldan - Nuku Hiva (Tava)
---	--	--

relay to Hukale'a on 20:30 / sched

6A - 8:30 pm or Nuku Hiva court

veter: A-A can go w/o maritime authority permission

(16A 17:30) - 3 daughters - Nuku Hiva
(6D - 6:00 / 6:15 pm)

DOCUMENTS CAPTURED AS RECEIVED

0920 26-
1730 Tried to contact Riga on
12 a 9pha - "No contact"

~~6224~~ - 6a 8/30 =
Hawwila 6B - 13a 13B

3 Daughters - 12° 22' S 144° 15' W

2030 8 Kamahle 12° 50' S 144° 31' W

Steve 5K 14° 17' S 146° 22' W

Rigadar 14° 05' S 146° 12' W

Potsalawa 13° 59' S 145° 34' W

Goodwind 13° 20' S 145° 51' W

Habitat Nui By Tikehan

"Tava"
Daniel Bay for freshwater
left of Taihoa on South Shore

Time w/ Navigators for training
for trip home -

DOCUMENTS CAPTURED AS RECEIVED

4/9 Palm Sunday

1830 Monitored Pacific Maritime Net for any pertinent weather
 Heard Peter w/ 3 daughters: $11^{\circ}16'S$ $143^{\circ}11'W$
 2030 Roll call on 6915 @ $050^{\circ}T @ 6K$ FNE 10k
 contaminants in fuel ETA - Tuesday Eve

Goodwind: $11^{\circ}51'S$ $145^{\circ}10'W$ 058 @ 5.5k ETA Wed - Thurs

Kema Hele: $11^{\circ}49'S$ $143^{\circ}21'W$ 048 @ 4.25k ETA Wed-morn

Potsakana: $13^{\circ}17'S$ $144^{\circ}52'W$

Gershon II: $13^{\circ}04'S$ $145^{\circ}12'W$ 045 @ 4.5k

Rizalder: $12^{\circ}22'S$ $144^{\circ}41'W$

Tahiti Nui:

DOCUMENTS CAPTURED AS RECEIVED

4/10/75 Monday

0725 SCOM on stay 18 mhz.

0745 Monitor Hoku → PSAT. Very poor signal. PSAT not receiving Hawaii'loa.

Hoku ordered new 34 sails.

0830 0850-0900 - KCC schedule of Hoku or Hawaii'loa
Roll call on 6516

Kama Hele: $11^{\circ}12'S$ $142^{\circ}39'W$ 049T@4.5k

ENE @ 15k 3' seas 10% ch.

Postelara: $12^{\circ}43'S$ $144^{\circ}39'W$ 012-0150 @ 4.5k

3 Daughters: $10^{\circ}39'S$ $142^{\circ}26'W$ 050° @ 5.5k weather sea

Goodwind: $11^{\circ}30'S$ $144^{\circ}41'W$ 055T @ 3.5-4k

Gershwin II: $12^{\circ}28'S$ $144^{\circ}44'W$ 035T @ 3k

Tahiti Nui: $13^{\circ}02'S$ $146^{\circ}28'W$ MNE 3-4k

Rizalder: $11^{\circ}30'S$ $143^{\circ}58'W$

Nuku'ua

2030 hrs. 6915 - Three Daughters ^{Nuku'ua} says, 6516 now & 0930

Fuel requirements for fleet:

Kama Hele 2500 litres Gershwin ⁵⁰⁰ 2000 litres Goodwind 1000 litres

3 Daughters: 2000 litres Postelara: 3-4000 litres Rizalder - 200 litres

Rag Doll: 3000 litres on reserve already

DOCUMENTS CAPTURED AS RECEIVED

0900 From Nainoa - asks if OK w/ fleet if we all enter
Tahiti together. Fleet responds affirmatively. Tahiti
Nui responds positive but reports Rag Ball has lost
1 engine & down to 3k. on the other engine.
Weather from Kama Heka - convergence zone behind us, weather
flat in Marquesas. High to south, low near coasts moving
to Society. Nui priority - get canoes there safely
ASAP D

0918 Contact w/ Nuku Hiva - prefer canoes not come to
Tahiti - prefer anchor elsewhere & mail - meters.
ordered 1200-1300 GP - Mayor Nuku Hiva ~~in~~
MO weather 3-5 seas E wind 15 kts

EYD 3 daughters: This after OK to go to
Kamahili: Tues after -> Wed morn Pauze Bay
Goodwinds: wed after / eve + wait - reports
Geromon: wed eve / Thur morn OK to Tahiti
on repairs

Ask Nuku Hiva if any available vessels to get to
Tahiti / Papeete - deal on gas? 75 \$ / liter
duty free price?

→ 1300 1700 Tahiti time Mayor Nuku Hiva

→ vessel
Sunrise - gas
notify by 1400
20:00 6915
~920404~
920006 6

- VHF Ch 69 -
- Jai advise -
Teahurua ca

- 16 Tahiti Nui
2030 Roll call on
Kama Heka
Potselara:

Tahiti Nui:
Gershan II
Goodwinds:
Three Daugh:

2115 Rizalder:
- message to
fuel no prs
0600 Friday

DOCUMENTS CAPTURED AS RECEIVED

we all enter
mutually. Tahiti
Delt has lost
engine
behind us, weather

is cooler moving
there safely

concerns

- motor

- motor

- motor

- motor

- motor

- motor

- motor

- motor

- motor

- motor

- motor

- motor

- motor

→ ^{vessel} Sunrise - gather at Controller Bay(?) or Daniels Bay
notify by radio? No - not Marine Radio

20:30 6915 mhz

920404 - ^{phone} home # for mayors ^{home?} ~~there~~

920006 office #

- VHF Ch 09 - Nukun Hiva / Taiohae Bay boats

- Jai advise - fuel if you need it ASAP - in Nukun Hiva

Taiohae cannot pick up 6915

- If Tahiti Nui can't get 6915 - drop to 6A

2030 Roll call on 6915 mhz

Kame Hele : 10°36'S 141°58'W 048° @ 5k ETA Wed first light FNE@12k 148mi to go

Potsakua : 12°11'S 144°15'W 040° @ 4.6k

Tahiti Nui : 12°24'S 146°05'W 020° @ 4k

Gershan II : 11°46'S 144°07'W 045° @ 5.5k

Goodwinds : 11°02'S 144°09'W 055° @ 4k

Three Daugh : 09°57'S 141°37'W 055° @ 5.5k 90mi to go

2115 Rizalder : 10°40'S 143°06'W 050° @ 5k ^{assemble,}

- message for mayor : go to Taiohae; arrive Taiohae 07:00 Fri noon

fuel no problem, standard price 75¢/l, negotiable; 7000 HOK

0600 Friday outside Taiohae

DOCUMENTS CAPTURED AS RECEIVED

Sunrise 10°03' 145°08' W
 Lat: ~~04°05'~~ on ~~firm~~ line
 Wind: ENE 10/15
 Comm: No 10
 Sea: 3-4 out of East

4/11/95 Tuesday

0725 Icom on 5741g 18 mhz
 0730 Peneget S/S - Hoken ~~like~~ wants to talk on
 6-D after morning comm. Hla has 800
 KCCN call - Stuart from SAT. Raro handled
 0800 Hla reception not clear, Takitimu to do KCCN
 0830 Roll call on 6516
 Potokana: 11°33'S 143°49'W 032°@4.5k FNE 1245
 Takitimu: 11°43'S 145°37'W
 F/A 4/13 ~~Swat~~ Goodwind: 10°36'S 143°51'W 045°@3-4k
 F/A 4/13 ~~Swat~~ Gershwin II: 11°15'S 143°20'W 045°@4.75k
 F/A - ~~Swat~~ Kana Hele: 10°00'S 141°18'W 048°@5k
 3 Dargtas: 09°22'S 140°45'W 055°@5.5k Isle in sight
 F/A - ~~Swat~~ Rizalder: 09°55'S 142°15'W
 At 0900 go to 12-A (12353)
 From Nainua: recreation arrived to Taipiua? w/ Peter (in 2115)
 F/A contact w/ Kimitete on VHF
 At 1200 60 or 8A - Rizalder - 3 dargtas (8A=8294)

2015 Icom on
 2030 Roll Call 6
 → Kanahele
 wind
 3 Dargtas
 ⇒ Winds are
 good winds
 wind E
 Gershwin II
 ENE 10
 Potokana
 wind N-E
 Takitimu
 Rizalder
 Wind E
 - problems
 - Randy to
 - 8015 at
 Teanotonga
 - School form
 wisely -

ETA
 noon
 tomorrow

DOCUMENTS CAPTURED AS RECEIVED

2015 I can on monitor BSB (6915)

2030 Roll Call 6915 pos. at 2030

→ Kamahele > 09°25'S 140°37'W 044T / 4.5kt
wind NE 12, 10% cloud, 1010 Bar., 3ft seas 4/mi

3 Daughters > calm waters, comfy - no visitors - stay in

⇒ Winds accelerate as approach islands - to 20 kts

goodwinds > 10°07'S 143°06'W 045T /

wind ENE (ETA ~~10~~ Fri Morn)

gushon II > 10°35'S 142°58'W 045T / 4.5kt

ENE 10-12 winds (Thu eve ETA)

Pattalane > 10°57'S 143°29'W 027-040T / 3.5-5.5kt

wind N-NE variable 14-18kt

Tahiti Nui >

Rigaldan > 09°21'S 141°25'W 060T / 55

Wind E 12 1011 Bar 3ft seas

- problems w/ falling off to the west among the fleet

- Randy try to get in touch w/ mayors office on arrival

- 8515 at 2300 - droid - Weather

Teanotonga → Hukunua - canoe handled well

- Schd tomw escorts & canoes - plan to use HQ time wisely - Vth ETA & ETA looks good →

ETA
noon
Tahiti

(8A=8294)

DOCUMENTS CAPTURED AS RECEIVED

<p>→ Canoes stay on line after escorts' discussion - tomorrow 0830 sched</p>	<p>0780 0740</p>	<p>4/12/9 ICOM on Try to go</p>
<p>- Hi Loa - work: refill water, square away gear fill: 8-10</p>		<p>Posif</p>
<p>- Get the ball rolling on arrival - let Tava get things organized</p>		<p>Gershon 9° Tahiti Nui</p>
<p>2120 0740</p>		<p>Takitane 10° Rigelder 8°</p>
		<p>Goodwill</p>
		<p>Sat -</p>
		<p>Cultural</p>
		<p>H. Loa</p>
		<p>water,</p>
		<p>jugs o</p>
		<p>⑤ Nai</p>
		<p>Tomorr</p>
		<p>Tam</p>
		<p>4-8 pm</p>

DOCUMENTS CAPTURED AS RECEIVED

4/12/95 Wednesday

0780 ICOM on

0940 Try to contact PSAT - no copy contact

Position

Gershon $9^{\circ}52'S$ $142^{\circ}30'W$ - 050 True for SK

Tahiti Nui $144^{\circ}53'W$ - 040 True

Takitumu $10^{\circ}28'S$ $143^{\circ}11'W$

Rigelder $8^{\circ}51'S$ $140^{\circ}37'W$ 100 - 5kt

Good wind

ETA 48hrs

Sat - some canoes to Ua Pou for cultural, & the people -

H. Loa work - ① non-skid on deck, ② fill water, ③ fresh produce & food - 15-5gal jugs of water to fill ④ swap crew

⑤ Nau Training

Tomorrow morning - Itinerary

Tom Friday Taihoa

4-8pm Religious ceremony

Sat - comes to Ua Pou ?

Sun - Big Event fill note

Mon - 6:30 am dept. ceremony -

Sat Kamahale can escort to
Ua Pou - Hawaii Loa - Go

Takitumu - Maybe - escort engines

Makalii - Maybe - work

Te Au o Tonga - Out work

Te Aarere - Go

Hobule'a - Out - work

Tahiti Nui - Maybe - depends on an
escort to help them -

4/1

2030 Roll ca

6514

Have

6220

Good

7:5

Takitu

DOCUMENTS CAPTURED AS RECEIVED

4/14/95 Friday

2030 Roll call 6915 Bravo -13-Zero

6516 Charlie 13

Have Takitumu Briefly - Zero

6224 Alpha 13 or Alpha 6-Fleet

Good reception

7°54'S 141°36'W Potsolana

Takitumu - OK

DOCUMENTS CAPTURED AS RECEIVED

Nuku Itiva - Honolulu Radio Sched

Sunrise : (ause roll call on 13A (GA) 6.224.0

1800

4/19/
B

0530

4/20

ICOM

Contact

a

2:18

1115

PSAT

Archie

1230

Clear

1640

PSAT

1700

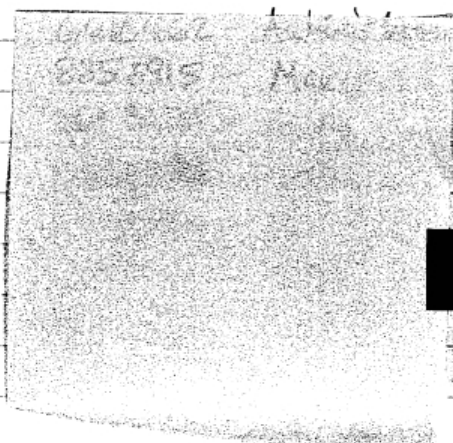
Clear

1800

Carve

Te Av

~~6/6/04~~



7:00

4/19/95 : Contact w/ Makali upon dep. Daniels Bay, Nukunua, also contact w/ Te Auvere.

4/20/95

Thursday

ICOM on stdby 6024

Contact w/ Te Aurere - top slope, must be just over horizon
cos no visual

天竺國在何處？

PSAT Hous - contact w/ Joe - KCCN report w/ Coz Arizona
Archive to Maui

Clear PSAT - I COM OK

PSAT phone patch Arch - Mavis, Max, Kimo, Gary, Kideo, Bruce
 Cliff + Wallace.

Clear w/ PSAT today 6224 for roll call

Carve Roll Call on 6224 yielded Te Arore.
Te Aro o Toneya, H. Loa, + Makalii knows

75

DOCUMENTS CAPTURED AS RECEIVED

Nuku Hiva - Hawaii

11 Crew aboard: skipper/navigator: Bruce

kupua: Wally Frouette

watch ceps: Terry - Archie - Max/Naw

Gary - Cliff - Kiao/Naw

Kimo - Wallace - Nate/Dr.

0520

4/21

ICOM 8

Te Kure

switched to 18) MCR

Te A

Te A

Hokule

Surprise

canoes

- contact

fall back

Patty Mill

1) Plc

2) To

3) Sur

preserv

DOCUMENTS CAPTURED AS RECEIVED

			<p>L 5° 50' S λ on course line 5-15 E 6 K</p>
		<p>4/21 Friday</p>	<p>HAWAII 207 WIND E 10-15</p>
	<p>0520</p>	<p>ICOM on standby 6224</p>	<p>L 5° 50' λ ref cse.</p>
		<p>Te Kure reports 5-15k E forecast</p>	
<p>-- Max/Naw</p>	<p>(switched to 18)</p>	<p>Maikali L 5° 40' 25' W</p>	<p>wind E 10-15</p>
<p>-- Keanu/Naw</p>		<p>Te Aore 6° 32' 30' W</p>	<p>4.5-5 KTS.</p>
<p>-- Nate/Dr.</p>		<p>Te Aro Tonga 7° 24' 24' W</p>	<p>E 12-15 KTS. - 6.5 KTS</p>
		<p>Hokulea dir W of Eiao 33 W</p>	<p>E</p>
		<p>SURPRISE CANOE SCHEDULE SET FOR THESE</p>	
		<p>CANOE FOR 18 MESS. SUNSET 6A or 18???</p>	
		<p>1602</p>	
		<p>contact w/ B 1602 KMI</p>	<p>18 mess. as</p>
		<p>fall back for KMI.</p>	
		<p>Patty Miller show - what to take & why</p>	<p>animals</p>
		<p>1) Plants & animals - food crops & domesticated</p>	
		<p>plants for shelter, ie - kala, ti, coconut</p>	
		<p>food - taro, uala, banana, ulu</p>	
		<p>medicinal - kukui, noug, awa</p>	
		<p>2) Tools - adzes, o'o's,</p>	
		<p>3) Survival @ sea requirements - fish gear,</p>	
		<p>preserved food, water,</p>	

DOCUMENTS CAPTURED AS RECEIVED

who to take & why
 knowledgeable people - master craftsmen, kahuna
 laau lapa'au, navigator, sailmaster
 fisherman, farmer, spiritual leader, historian
 women & children for future generations

why - in order to settle new land, multiply,
 and live together as a working
 community for the survival of
 all. With farms, taro fields, fish
 ponds, ~~as well as a~~ etc.
 also with a spiritual
 base for everyone to look
 to. Ultimate goal being survival in harmony of
 the natural world.

4/21

Patty

Stu

1000

ICor

1050

"

1120

PSAT-

1800

CANOE

LAT

HI LONG 40°14'

TE AURE 50°32'

HOKU 70°00'

TE TONGA 60°18'

notes - e

TAKI HUND-

MAKALIL 4°30'

- confine

13430.5 - +

1830

Various

DOCUMENTS CAPTURED AS RECEIVED

4/21 cont.

Ken, Kahuna
instructor
leader, historian
generations

Patty Miller show canceled - poor KMI & PSAT
Scheduling for KCCN - Kaia - Mike stepped in last
moment

1000 ICOM off

1050 " on - contact w/ PSAT - KCCN - talk of Cruz

1120 PSAT - Lisa Bosard - cancel

multiply,
working
trial of
elds, fish
at 9:20 -

1800: CANOE ROLL CALL on 6224.0

	LAT	E/W	WIND DIR	WIND SP	CANOE SP.
--	-----	-----	----------	---------	-----------

HI WA	4°14'	ON	E	15-18K	8K
-------	-------	----	---	--------	----

IE AURE	5°32'	30W	ENE	10-15K	5K
---------	-------	-----	-----	--------	----

HOKU	7°00'	33W	E	15K	6K
------	-------	-----	---	-----	----

TE TONGA	6°18'	30W	E	20K	6K
----------	-------	-----	---	-----	----

notes - escort boat to main sail - here to 1 1/2 - fixed

TAKIMU

MARKII	4°30'	25W	E	15K	6K
--------	-------	-----	---	-----	----

- confirmed sunrise roll call on 18 mags.

13430.5 - treat fire to Raro - 8 AM. Takimu

1830 Various phone patches via PSAT

look
in harmony of

DOCUMENTS CAPTURED AS RECEIVED

last 24 hrs 168 mi.

L 3° 2' S
2 on course line
8-10 E; squalls
4-5 k

4/22 Saturday

0520 ICOM on - study 18 megs

L Canoe Roll Call

Makali'i

3° 36' S

23' W

E 10k

best sp.
5k

Te Aurore

4° 46' S

32' W

E 8-10k

4.5k

Takitumu

5° 36' S

steering 350°

Te Aurore

5° 16' S

36' W

Hokule'a

6° 10' S

46' W

weather report from Hono @ 0830

weather @ sunset

0830

ICCN contact - Ke'au + Wally F. of Brick/Idina

0900

Try PSAT - no contact

1020

PSAT - telephone patches

1800

Evening Roll Call on 18 megs

Hi Loa

2° 12' S

37 W

ENE 10-15K

best sp.
5K.

Te Aurore

3° 53' S

28 W

E 10-12K

4 1/2 K

Te Aurore

4° 22' S

40 W

E 8-10K

4 K

Takitumu

4° 20' S

32 E

055 T

E 12-15K

6.5K

Hoku

4° 54' S

33 W

ESE 12-15K.

5 K.

Makali'i

2° 42' S

25 W

WEATHER:		24 hrs.	070	5-10K	0525	ICOM
	48 hrs.	120	10-15 K.	TE Av Tong	3° 38'	
	72 hrs.	090	10-15 K.	Makali'i	2° 15'	
				Hoku lea	4°	
	30-90 N	E		Takitumu	3° 38'	
	System not that active but high clouds				Ta Arere	
N. Hemi:	15-25 K	ENE	well established		0700	Spoke
TRADE WINDS:						The
					0830	Situa
					0845	Contact
						failure
						Monitor
					1000	Contact
Flash	05 03 5	150	02 W.		1200	Contact
	0838/4/23				1300	with day
On Helway	@ 03° 33' 141° 41'	lost contact @ 2240 - Te Arere			1300	6ershu
		have to in-squell - 03° 39' 141° 44'S				Te Ar
		Blk here to from 2240 03:30/4/00				
		11-51 38				

DOCUMENTS CAPTURED AS RECEIVED

L 1° 10' S
λ 61° W ref cs.
10-12 NxE; 40%
6 k

4/23 Sunday

0525

ICOM on; stubby 18 m for canoe roll call

TE Aurore

3° 38' S

46' W

NE 5-8

3k

Makali'i

2° 18' S

30' W

E 10-15

6k

badly
dropped

Hokulea

4° S

40' W

E 10-12

5.5k

Takitumu

3° 38' S

30' E

NE 10

3.5k

steering
350°

Te Aurore

high clouds

0700

Spoke to Mamealani Flash on 6224 - Crockett at dead
They're headed south - pos't @ 05° 03' S 150° 02' W

0830

Situation developing w/ Te Aurore

0845

Contact w/ Te Aurore on 2182 - serious electrical
failure ∴ no radio contact 3° 20' S 30' W course line
Monitor 2182 for 1000, 1100, 1200 sitrep

1000

Contact w/ Te Aurore 2182 3° S 142° 16' W

1200

Contact w/ Te Aurore 2182. Gershon + Hoku closing
3° 01' S 142° 19' W (12 miles away)
with dog var. 3° 13' 142° 17'

1300

Gershon + Te Aurore est. visual - Hoku, Gershon
Te Aurore + on the way to rendezvous

1330/0400

DOCUMENTS CAPTURED AS RECEIVED

	Evening	Roll	Call				4/24
	<u>L</u>	<u>2</u>		<u>wind/sp.</u>	<u>canoe speed</u>	<u>head</u>	0520 ICOM
Hi Loa	0°10'N	61W		E 15	6.5 K.	AST	Uaku 2°02'S
Taki	2°41'S	25E		NE 10 KNOTS	4 K	AST	Makali'i 0°07'S
Hoku	3°08'S	33W		NE 15 KNOTS	5.5	AST	Te Au Tonga 0°58'S
Maka	1°13'S	33W		E 10-12 KNOTS	6 K	AKAB	Takitumu 1°45'S
Te Au Tonga	2°16'S	50W		ENE 10-15 KNOTS	6 K	AST	
Te Anau							From Nain
	<u>N-S</u>	<u>E-W</u>					re
	198	86	miles apart	Total Fleet	1480	0815	PSAT-K
	2		packs sorting out		2000		Wally
	Weather:	ITCZ	weat			1800	6 D Ev
	System:	120 W	moving West slowly				
						Hi Loa	2°10'N
						Taki	0°43'S
	** Escort / Vaka separation:					Te Anau	0°37'S
	VHF 72	then	6 D then	2182 C.B.	1A.	Te Au Tonga	01°14'N
						Makali'i	1°02'N
						Hoku	0°54'S
							0700 - MR

DOCUMENTS CAPTURED AS RECEIVED

L 1° 10' N
 λ 61° W of cs
 E 6-8;
 4k Akau

4/24 Monday

not speed. head

0520

ICOM on study 6-D for roll call

6.5 K.

Hoku

2° 02' S

36° W

ENE 10-12 K

5 K

4 K

Makali'i

0° 07' S

33° W

ENE 10

4.5 K

Akai

5.5

Te Anu Tonga

0° 58' S

56° W

E 8-10

6.5 K

6 K

AKAU

Takitumu

1° 45' S

15° E

E 8-10

5 K

Akai

6 K

From Nainoa - Hi Loa has Mon, ~~Tues~~, Thurs, Fri - KCCN morning report + the wed 1100 report.

4 Fleet

0815

PSAT - KCCN - morning call on 13 mags. 5x5 bot feeding wally F. on line - good report!

5 1000

1800

6 D Evening Roll Call

Hi Loa

2° 10' N

61° W

S ^{by} E 6-12 K

5 K

AKAU

Taki

0° 43' S

on

NE 12 K

5.5 K

AKAU

Te Anu

0° 37' S

53° W

6 K

AKAU

6.1 A.

Te Anu Tonga

01° 14' N

60° W

E 10-12 K

6 K

Makali'i

1° 02' N

40° W

ENE 10 K

5.5 K

AKAU

Hoku

0° 54' S

34° W

NE 12-15 K

6 K

AKAU

0700 - MAY 14TH Matson docks

DOCUMENTS CAPTURED AS RECEIVED

WEATHER

1°S to 2½°N winds 070°-100°T S-15 K
 Fairly clear skies.
 ITCZ - 2½°N - 5°N High Pressure weakening
 35°N 140°W - weakening trade winds
 winds E-NE-SE - 10 K within ITCZ.
 w/ associated rain squalls.

NE trades extending to 5°N

120°W moving W - active ITCZ up to 10°N.
 150°W - 155°W - moving W -

ITCZ.
 - long range prognosis weak for next 5 days.

WVMA 10 151 3 32

Te Anene 14 to 16 mi S of Hoku sticking together.

WVMA 10 151 3 32

WVMA 10 151 3 32

WVMA 10 151 3 32

4/25

0530 ICOM 8V

Taki 0°22'N

Maka 1°46'N

Tonga 2°14'N

Hoku 0°2'N

Tahiti N

-8:30-9:10

-9:30-10:00

1030 Telephone

1800 L

Hi Loa 3°42'N

Te Tonga 3°14'N

Taki 1°33'N

Maka 2°44'N

DOCUMENTS CAPTURED AS RECEIVED

L 2° 54' N
 λ 52' W course line
 8-12 E rain 100% o'cast
 4-5 k

4/25 Tuesday

00° T 5-15 k	0530	ICOM on 6516			
	Taki	0° 22' N 1° E course line	E 10-12 k	010° T 5-5.5 k	
	Maka	1° 46' N 40' W	E 8 k variable	4 k	AKAU
making 2 bands	Tonga	2° 14' N 56' W	ESE 8-10 k	3 k	"
ITCZ	Haka	0° 2' N 34' W	ENE 10-12 k	4.5 k	"

Tahiti Nui - leaving this week for Honolulu w/ new escort.

we ITCZ up to 10° N.

- 8:30-9:10 Exploring Island TV. w/ Haka
- 9:30-10:00 Part II.

1800 Telephone patches w/ PSAT + Reggie K.

for next 5

	1800	L	λ	WIND	SP	
Hi Loa	3° 42'	45 W	E 10-12	6	AKAU	
Te Tonga	3° 14'	60 W	SE 10-12	5		
Taki	1° 33'	20 E	E 10-12	5	010	
Maka	2° 44'	42 W	ESE 10	5	AKAU	

DOCUMENTS CAPTURED AS RECEIVED

4/26
0530 ICOM

WEATHER: ITCZ between $2\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ - 6° N. between 3° - 6° N - most of ^{mt.} squalls - high cirrus clouds up to 9° N but all trades, for next 42-72 hrs. (1000T 10-12 before ITCZ.) 10 K avg.

N. Hemisphere Winter system (Low) 35° N - 140° W holding ITCZ in fact. Tendency for ITCZ to migrate South not North. or remain stationary.

ITCZ 150 to 160° W up to 11° N moving to West. intense zone.

Easterly winds (not NE) in N. Hemisphere but weak (down to 5 K.) 10-15 K East all the way to Hawaii.

0400 CONTACT class.

1800 EVENING L

Hi. LOA. $5^{\circ}15'$

TE AURE $3^{\circ}34'$

MAKA $4^{\circ}26'$

TE AN $5^{\circ}02'$

TAKI $3^{\circ}44'$

HOKU $2^{\circ}40'$

L 4° 52' N
λ 5'
ESE 10 K o'cast
5k NE Naledo

4/26 Wednesday

ICOM on 6516 - roll call

between 3- cirrus clouds	0530	ICOM on 6516 - 1st call				
	Maka	3° 43' N	33' W	ENE 10k	5k	Akas
next 42-72 hrs.	Tekuta	4° 02' N	60' W	ESE 10k	4k	
K avg.	Tekure	2° 43' N	61' W	E 8-10k	5k	Akas
	Takitu	2° 38' N	18' E	SE 10-12	7.5k	382° T
holding	Hoku	1° 57' N	5' E	SE 10-12		

ez to migrate stationary- 0400	CONTACT w/ SALLY COBBINS AND WILLIAM 4th grade class. BRUCE answered questions
--------------------------------------	---

go to west.		
1800	EVENING CANOE ROLL CALL	

Windspeed	Hi. LoA.	L	2 11E	WIND present - Am Kano	HEAD Haka Haka	WSE 2.5 K.
		S ⁰ 15	2	VAR / SE a/c	NACOS Kolan	4 K
				6-10 m/s K		

[illegible]

7/12/2017	Te Arore	3°34	61 W	E/SE Var.	Akan	SK
-----------	----------	------	------	-----------	------	----

MAKA	4° 26'	25 W	SSE	0-3	AKAU	1/2 c
------	--------	------	-----	-----	------	-------

TE AN	5° 02'	16 W	NW 8	ESE 10-12	AKAO.	5/1
-------	--------	------	------	-----------	-------	-----

TAKI	3° 44'	15 E	ESE 75	345°T	3k
------	--------	------	--------	-------	----

HOKU	2° 40'	5 E	AKAU	1 K
------	--------	-----	------	-----

[illegible]

DOCUMENTS CAPTURED AS RECEIVED

L 5° 15' N
 7 11 E
 E-0-4k
 0-2k Akau

4/27 Thursday

0526 ICOM on 6516 - roll call

Hokua	4° 18' N	1' E	0-8-10k SE main	NW Haka
Makali'i	5° 12' N	23' W	light airs SSE	4-5k Akau
Tehu Fouga	5° 50' N	50' W	NE 5-6k 100% cover	4.5k NW Haka
Tekitaw	5° 02' N	6' E	0 wind 100% cover	6.5k 355° T
Te Auee	4° 16' N	61' W	light airs; 100% cl.	3.5k Akau

13430.5

0800 - Kcent call w/ ARCHIE

0830 - Naimoa clarifies towing issue

0930 Brad Cooper + Kemhamu class of 2000

	1800 →	L	2	WIND	SPEED	HEAD
Ht Loa	6° 14'	15	on	La Koolau (10-12)	5.5k	Naleo Haka
Te Auee	5° 01'	43W		NE 4-5k	4k	Naleo
Makali'i	6° 04'	10W		NE La.	5.5	NW Haka
Te Auee	7° 20'	62W		ENE (8-12)	7.5	
Tekitaw	6° 06'	on		E (5-8)	6	335° T
Hokule'a	4° 36'	2W		VAR NE	3	NW Haka

DOCUMENTS CAPTURED AS RECEIVED

WEATHER:

ITCZ is breaking up.

WBD were in weak zone of trades - WZ of low

138 to 140° South of up to 7.5° N

intense squalls.

E/ENE 10K. now

9°N up more solid trades.

4/28

0530

ICOM

Taki

7° 06' N

Te Tanga

8° 32' N

Maka

6° 38' N

Te Anere

5° 31' N

Hoko

5° 30' N

0815

Patty M

1) Doldri

2) Navig

1) Guide

Signs

stars,

birds,

intuit

2) need

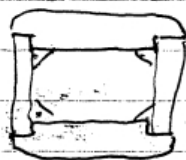
bodies

their

cause

the

island.



DOCUMENTS CAPTURED AS RECEIVED

L $7^{\circ} 07' N$
 λ ~~26~~²⁶ W ref. es.

ENE 10-12 90% cover
 5.5k Nalanu Hoo

4/28 Friday

0530 ICOM on 6516 Roll call

Taki $7^{\circ} 06' N$ ~~25~~¹⁰W ~~30~~E

Te Tanga $8^{\circ} 32' N$ 12 W NNE 10-12 6k NW Nalanu

Maka $6^{\circ} 38' N$ 7 W NE 15 5.5k

Te Anere $5^{\circ} 31' N$ 36 W NE 5-10 4.0k NW Haka

Haka $5^{\circ} 30' N$ 12 W NE 10k 5+k NW Haka

0815 Betty Miller @ 0730 thru KMT

1) Doldrum experience

2) Navigation

1) Guide for voyage? using all the signs that nature provide - sun, moon, stars, planets, ocean swells, wind, clouds, birds, and many more; plus your own intuition & senses.

2) need to know? where heavenly bodies rise + set so you ~~are~~ know their direction; how to sail your canoe; the direction of land and the distance between, + any islands on the way -

DOCUMENTS CAPTURED AS RECEIVED

2) 4/28 Friday

1030 Talk to Kaula High w/ Makali'i

1800 4/28

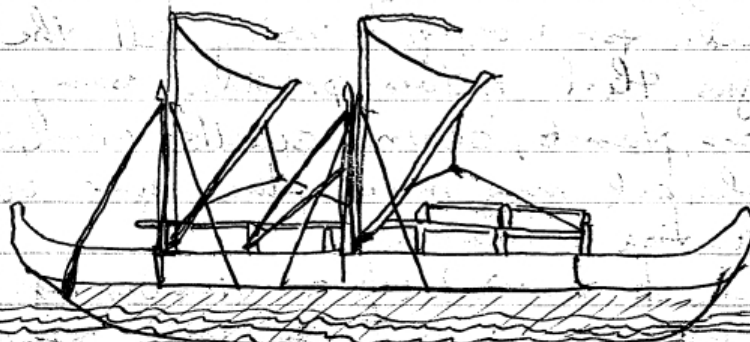
	L	C	WIND	SPEED	HEADING	M/V	L
HOKULEA	8°4'N	53W	10+12 NE	5K	NALAHU	Hokulea	18°0'
TEKUTUNGA	9°50'N	66W	8+12 NE	6.5K	HAKA	Makali'i	8°3'
MAKALI'I	7°39'N	32W	10+15 NE	8 1/2 K	NALAHU	Takitumu	9°0'
TEKURE	6°24'N	36W	10+12 NE	4 1/2 K	AKA	Te Arose	7°1'
TAKITUMU	8°07'N	8W	8+10 NE	5K	HOKUA NALAHU	Hokulea	8°0'
HOKULEA	6°38'N	20W	8+12 NE	5 1/2 K	HAKA HOKUA		

8:30 Keen

9:00 Stealer
(Area)

9:30-11 Phone

12 noon - Man



DOCUMENTS CAPTURED AS RECEIVED

		4/29 Saturday (seg 2 Pau)		L 9° 35' N λ 153° 23' W NE 8-12 75% cover; wings cloudy 6 k Nalani Hoo	
0510		ICOM on 6516 moru roll call			
HEADING	M/V	L	λ	WIND	HEAD SPD.
NALANI HOBLENA	Te Anaa	18° 08' N	76° W	ENE 8-10 k	NW Naleo 6.5-7k
NALENA HAKA	Makalii	8° 38' N	41° W	NE 8-10 k	Naleo Hoo 4k
K 10 NALCO	Takituu	9° 04' N	35° W	NNE 8-10	" 5k
U 10 AUKA	Te Anaa	7° 17'	26° W	ENE 8-10 k	Akau 4k
HOLUA NALCO	Hokulea	8° 00' N	34° W	NE 8-10 k	NW Hoo 5-6 k
HAKA HOLUA					
8:30	KEEN w/ HAWAII LOA KAAS / MATE				
9:00	Students at PeaceSAT w/ general questions. (Area + Castle)				
9:30-11	Phone pentelaf.				
12 noon	MARINE AFFAIRS STUDENTS at PEACE SAT				

DOCUMENTS CAPTURED AS RECEIVED

CANOE	L	2	WIND	CANOE SPEED	HEAD		4/30
HI LOA	10° 21'	116W	NE MANU 10-15	6 K	Norway Hoku	0510	ICOM
TAKITUMU	10° 00'	40W	NNE 10-12	5.5 K	Nalani Hoku		L
TEANU	12° 32'	82W	NE 8-12	7 K	Nalani Hoku	Maka	11° 02'
MAKA	9° 41'	62W	NE 10-15	6 K	Nalani Hoku	Te AuT	13° 32'
TEAUKE	8° 00'	25W	NE 8-12	4 K	Hoku	Taki	11° 01'N
HOKU	8° 40'	53W	NE 12-18	6 K	Mann	Teauke	8° 56'N
						Hoku	9° 41'N

KEEP DA OCEAN CLEAN

24-12
6
12
6
3

1630 Traffic

1715 ICOM

1008000	L
HI LOA	12° 44'N
TAKITUMU	11° 04'N
TEAUKE	14° 55'N
MAKALI	12° 9'N
TEAUKE	10° 05'N
HOKU	10° 40'N

DOCUMENTS CAPTURED AS RECEIVED

L 11° 38' N
λ 116° W ref cs.

NE Aina 10-12; 90% occ
5.5 High cirrus; cum E
3 k Nako Hood

4/30 Sunday

ICOM on 6516 for roll call

HEAD

Nalani Holua

0510

Nalani Holua

L

λ

WIND

HOG.

BOAT SPD.

Nalani

Maka

11° 02' N

104° W

NE 10-15

Nalani

5.5 k

Nalani

Te Aot

13° 32' N

92° W

NE 8-10

NW Nalani

5 k

Haka

Taki

11° 01' N

60° W

NE 10-12

Nalani Hood

6.5 k

Mam

Teawre

8° 56' N

37° W

NE 15

Hove to since 0330 - squall

Hoku

Hoku

9° 41' N

41° W

NE 15-18

Akau

5.5 k

1630

Traffic of Makali'i - Clay & Dr. Nate

1715

ICOM on for eve roll call study.

10080000

L

λ

WIND

HOG.

SPEED.

Hi Loa

12° 44' N

118° W

NE Aina 8-12

(NW)

avg = NALEO

6 k

TAKITHU

11° 04' N

40° W

(NW)

present = NALANI

TEAHUANGA

14° 50' N

102° W

NE 8-12

NALANI

7 k.

MAKALI

12° 9' N

109° W

E 10-

NALEO

5 k

TEAHURE

10° 05' N

37° W

NE 8+10

NALEO

5 1/2 k

HUKU

10° 40' N

42° W

ESE 10+15

NALEO
HOLUA

4 to 7 k

DOCUMENTS CAPTURED AS RECEIVED

L 14° 04' N
 λ 118 W
 NE Area 12-15K; small
 7K Nates Hwa

May 1, 1995 Monday

0515

ICOM on study 6516 mstr roll call

L

λ

WIND

HWS.

SPD.

Makali'i

13° 38' N

117° W

NE 12-15

Nates

6.5

Te Au Tonga

16° 14' N

107° W

NE 12k

NE Nates

6k

Takifumu

12° 56' N

45° W

under tow effecting repairs to mast

Te Auere

11° 08' N

37° W

NE 12-15k

Nates

6k

Hokule'a

12° 30' N

43° W

ENE 12-18k

Nates

6k

0800

PSAT Hwa on 13 mags 3x2; 4x3

KCN of Nates w/ Brick/Kino - most of signal good

0915

PSAT to Waianae Elem. "Kidsail", Chas. Stutz 13 mags

1030

PSAT - Hwa w/ Max, Hwa w/ Max + Collectus for conf call 13 mags

1200

Phone patch PSAT Hwa - Waianae

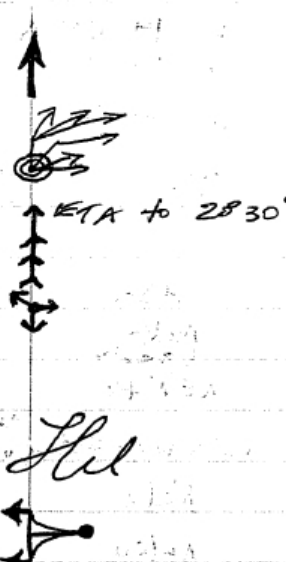
1330

Phone patches for crews for PSAT

WIND HWS SPEED

Hwa 15°

DOCUMENTS CAPTURED AS RECEIVED

		5
		L
		TEAUER 12010'
		MAKALI 1439'
		HOKULEA 1330'
		TEAUER 1726'
		TAKITUMU
<p>85 — 48</p> <p>64 — 39</p> <p>42.5 — 24</p> <p>21.5 — 18</p> <p>11 — 9</p> <p>5.5 —</p>		Ron.
		Weal —
		1400
		M 5/1 070° 15'
		S 5/2 070° 15'
		W 5/3 090° 15'
		Th. 5/4 100° 15'
		F. 5/5 130° 15'
		160° 15'
		S 5/6 160° 15'
		Sum 5/7 190° 10'
		360°

DOCUMENTS CAPTURED AS RECEIVED

5/1 Monday

afternoon
for →
sunset

L 15° 14' N
λ 125° mi. W
Aina Koolau 12-156
Cirrus/cumulus
TK NALANI Hoolua

ETA: Wed nite / Thurs a.m.

	L	λ	WIND	HOG.	SPD.	ETA
TEANU	12° 10'	37 W	ENE 15	NA LEO	5.5K	6 1/2 d
MAKALI	14° 34'	114 W	ENE 10-15	NA LEO	6 K	Thurs.
HOKULEA	13° 30'	42 W	ENE 12-18	NA LEO	6K	Fri.
TEANU	17° 26'	(117 W)	ENE ?	MANU	6 K	(Wed a.m.) 4 hrs.
TAKITUMU	—	—	—	—	—	—

Kona Low

Weed - begin affecting Sun - frontal passage

M 5/1	1400: 070° 15 to 20 K.	5/8 050 15 K.
T 5/2	070° 15 to 20	
W 5/3	090° 15 to 20	
Th 5/4	100° 15 to 20	
F 5/5	130° 15	inc. cloud cover
	160° 15	
S 5/6	160° 15	
Sun 5/7	190° 10	frontal passage then wind shift.
	360°	

DOCUMENTS CAPTURED AS RECEIVED

9100 mhz @ 0900 Radio NZ

34
15
120
24
36.0

24

88 48
42.5 24
137
161

177
117
60

0515 5/2
L COM
L
Makali'i 16°45'N
Te Au Tangi 18°26'N
Tahitani 14°30'N
Te Aorese 13°10'N
Hokule'a 15°N

From N
0744 PSAT

0815 PSAT
Hoku K

0840-1000 Explorer
1100 : Hawaii

1000-1030 Cont c

1130 PSAT +

1330 Cont ca

1400 : No-no's

1900 : 9 mags - 1

DOCUMENTS CAPTURED AS RECEIVED

L 16° 29' N
 153 mi W
 NE LA 12-14; settd cons
 (160 miles made good) trades
 7.5-8 k Nalani Hoo
 Hiloa - ETA - 5/5 0600

5/2 Tuesday
 0515 LCOM on 6516 roll call

	<u>L</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>WIND</u>	<u>HAB</u>	<u>ETA's</u>	<u>SPD.</u>
Makali'i	16° 45' N	116' W	E 8-10	Naleo	5/5 0600	5.5 k
Te Au Tangi	18° 26' N	177' W	NNE 10	Mauu	5/3 0600 Hilo	5 k
Te Kaitiaki	14° 30' N	22' W	NE 10-12	Nalani	5/6 0600 Kaitiaki	5 k
Te Arere	13° 10' N	51' W	NE 12-15	Nalani	5/7 0600 Hilo	6 k
Hokule'a	15° N	59' W	ENE 11-14	Naleo Hoo	5/6 0600 Kaitiaki	6.5 k

From Nainoa - fleet conf. call @ 0730 - 13 mhz

0744 PSAT on 9 mhz (4C) of fleet - poor connection of PSAT

0815 PSAT on " for KCCN - poor signal; as shown
 Hoku handled KCCN

0800-1000 Exploring Island TV cancelled.

1100 : HAWAIIAN to take KCCN call on 13 mhz.
 Dead no-no (know-know?)

1000-1030 Conf call of all causes - re: aliens, passports, etc.

1130 PSAT to KCCN of Keavanihi - poor signal

1330 Conf call of causes, PSAT - re: no-no's.

1400 : No-no's conference call... shit hits the fan!

1900 : 9 mhz - re conference on no/no's

DOCUMENTS CAPTURED AS RECEIVED

SUNSET
FR

17° 42' N 169° W

AINA Koolau
10 + 14
NALANI Hoolua
6K
THURSDAY MOR

5/2 Tuesday cont.

Evening Roll Call

	L	λ	WIND	HOG	SPD	ETA
MAKALII	17° 29' N	131° W	NALANI Hoolua 10 + 12	NALANI Hoolua	6 K	
TEDUTREKE	14° 10' N	66° W	NE 10/15	NALANI	6 K	
TAKITIMANA	15° 20' N	37° W	15 + 20	NALANI Hoolua	7 K	
TEDUTONGA	18° 56' N	197° W	EN 8 + 10	NOIO NW	5 K	
HOKULEA	16° 12' N	67° W	12 + 16	NALANI Hoolua	6.5 K	
HAWAII	17° 42' N	169° W	AINA Koolau 10 + 14	NALANI Hoolua 6 1/2 K		THURSDAY MORNING

WEATHER WITH NAINOA 1800 5/2 TUESDAY

AM
0800 PM
WEN
WINDS
20 + 25
THUR
100 + 20 K

FRI 0800 120 + 15 K

SAT 0800 070 + 10 K TRADES

NAINOA ON 6 DELTA AT 1900 -

1930 Conf. call w/ causes of entomologists re: no v's

DOCUMENTS CAPTURED AS RECEIVED

if intend when change course & speed - to what?

0618

5/3

ICOM

L

Makali'i

19°00'N

Te Aotouga

19°30'N

Takitumu

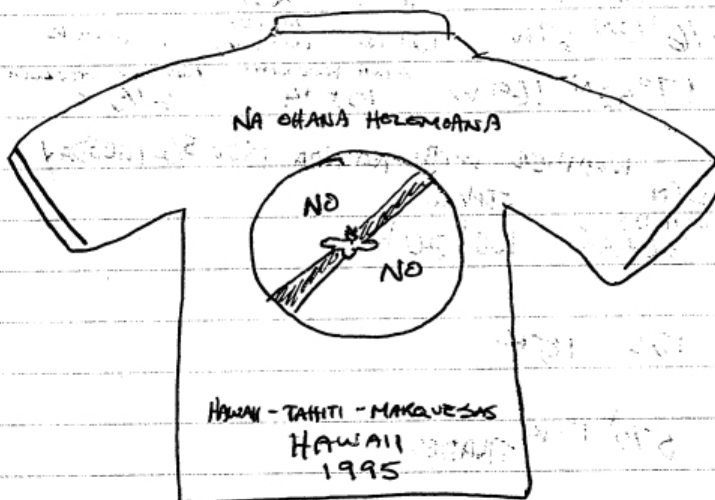
16°20'N

Te Aorese

15°19'N

Hokule'a

18°08'N



0800

Cont. c

1000

Cont. ca

What's H

wants

fly??

One's

1245

Cont. c

All can

no-no's

& fume

1330

Monitor

DOCUMENTS CAPTURED AS RECEIVED

- changed course @ sunrise to main
- intend to change course ~~at~~ sunset

L 18° 52' N
λ 186 W

NE 10-12; few cum; mostly cirrus 30% cover

7k Maw
Abraham Hooker

5/3 Wednesday

ICOM on 6516 for roll call

	L	λ	WIND	HDB	SPD	last 12 hr. AVG SPD	last 12 hr. AVG HDB
Makali'i	19°00'N	157'W	ENE 10-15	Nalei	6.5k	7.5k	Nalei
Te Atouga	19°30'N	247'W	N 10-12	Koukaha	6k	6k	Noio
Takitumu	16°20'N	42'W	ENE 15-20	Nalei	6.5k	6k	Nalei
Te Auere	15°19'N	74'W	ENE 15k	Naleo	6.5k	6.5-7k	Naleo
Hakule'a	18°08'N	79'W	ENE 10-15k	Naleo	7k	7k	Naleo

0800

Conf. call all canoes, escorts, PSAT

1000

Conf call " " 6 Delta.

what's the difference between a feline that wants to join the convent and a no-no fly??

One's a running cat

1245

Conf. call, canoes & escorts re: no no's

All canoes & escorts must be fumigated plus canoes w/ no-no's must stay offshore 100 miles for 24 hrs. Airdrop of fumigant from C-130, possibly today.

1330

Monitor 9 mhz for further development

DOCUMENTS CAPTURED AS RECEIVED

L 20°23'
 221 W
 Manu going
 Kona
 15-18 ENE
 9 knots.

+8 229 W

5/3 Wednesday

6D for case confirm + plan

1400

1800: To Au Tonga, Hi Loa, Maka - have to.

1900:

Rizadan to Coast Guard working frequencies:

A 11 816 USCG

RX

8.764

TX

8.240

w/ rendezvous plan

A 12 1205 USCG

13.087

12.242

2030:

6D - Rebrief from Nānua

5/4 Thursday

0900 →

0130 Dispatch

1030 →

To Au Tonga. 1st drop - can then proceed to Hi'lo - not to arrive before 8 AM Friday

- drop from

Loa, Te Aro, Haka

using spray.

"ENOTRE"

personal gear.

0800, 12 noon, 4 P.M. → CUSTOMS SCHEDULE.

i.e. in hulls

united customs

coming in.

DOCUMENTS CAPTURED AS RECEIVED

20°23'N
22°10'N
Main going Komo
PS-8 ENE

14°07'5"
14°5'054

11°15'
11°15'36

46°22'31"
41°10

Kobur
Malawi

5/4 I

L

Te Ton 19°36'

Maka 19°50'

Te aur 17°21'

Taka 17°55'

Huku 19°04'

food and water through Saturday

0830 60 - up

breeding cycle: 10 days

survival necessity: blood

1200 prog
what

Step 1: one group sprays / one documents
close 1 hour - wash beds.

Step 2: remove all standing water.

Step 3: clean out hulls - all food in cellophane or plastic bags
all other containers leave open.

Step 4: begin at hull spray downward esp. places.

Step 5: close compartments.
Reload gear - drag sails

Step 6: Respray keep track of time between 2 sprays.

Step 7: Keep journal of what we did in what place
for later questions from DAG.

DOCUMENTS CAPTURED AS RECEIVED

400 Koolau
Malama

L 20°23' N
A 229 W
ENE 15-20 K.
Have to.
Int. Sail la Holua when
green light.

5/4 THURSDAY.

	L	A	WIND	SPEED	HEAD	INST.
To Ton	19°36'	211 W 211	ENE 15-20 K.	—	Have to	turn to Kono
Make	19°50'	198 W	ENE 20 K.	—	"	turn to Kono
To Hur.	17°21'	95 W	ENE 10-15 K.	6 K.	INSECT MAGNET	turn to Nawa
Taka	17°55'	90 W	ENE 10-15 K.	6 K.	AINA HUB	maintain Bina
Hoku	19°04'	97 W	ENE 16-18 K.	—	Have to	turn to Nawa

10530 60 - update from Rizalder: Aircraft will be on 1601 -
(VHF)
programmed ICOM 1601 on 16-E - monitoring same
1200 what aircraft?!

newts

Mophane or plastic hemo
suspect
ward esp. places.

between 2 sprays
did in what place

DOCUMENTS CAPTURED AS RECEIVED

	Wk	Speed.	close to shore	5/4 Thursday
24	SE 120°T	15 K.	20-25 K	Te Ar L
48	VAR./SE	light w/ shear line	no frontal passage. increased high clouds. from SE - no cumulonimbus thunders.	Makaka 18°13' Makaka 19°55' Taki. 18°30'
72	NE 045°T	15-25		Hoku. 19°10'
	5 mi E			Ti Ton. 19°42'

Riz + 3
cannib.

DOCUMENTS CAPTURED AS RECEIVED

5/4 Thursday afternoon positions

L 20° 23'
W 279
La Keelau 15-20 K
Kamohane
7K - ENE swell
10-12.
90% clouds

	To Arr	L	2	WIND	SPEED	HEAD
stage - increased high clouds - from SE - no cumulonimbus thunderstorms.	Makua	18° 13'	111 W	NE 10-15	5K	Mauu
	Makua	19° 50'	237 W	ESE 15	5-5K	Komo
	Taki	18° 30'	-	NE 20 K	4.5-5K	La Hoolua 3-4% clouds 4 miles
	Hoku	19° 10'	210 from Kumu	6-8-24 K		Noia NW
	To Ton	19° 42'	315 W	ESE 12-18	5K	Kamohane 70% clouds

Riz + 3 daughts. tore main. cannisters - broke.

DOCUMENTS CAPTURED AS RECEIVED

L 20° N
 λ 300° W
 Lat/Long Makua 10-12 k
 4.5k Komohane

5/5 Friday Cinco de Mayo

0600 ICOM on 6516

L λ WIND HDG SPD

TeAua 19°44'N 350°W SE 10-15k Komohane 4.5

Makua 19°50' 252°W

Taletua 19°N 138°W SE 10k Nalae 3-4k

TeAua 19°10'N 141°W ESE 12k Mau 6.5

8:00 Canoes - Lat Long. 5 mi east of break-
 way instead of 8 am.

8:30 9 MEGS for confirmation on KMI 1202

8:45 PATTY MILLER SHOW on BS KMI 1202.

1032 TEAUAUA N
 19°48.2' 155°00.7' 5 MILES EAST HILO BREAK WALL

DOCUMENTS CAPTURED AS RECEIVED

5-5-95 Friday

1800 20° ON
338 W
3K LAMALANAI 5/8
LAHOO LUA

1800 ROLL CALL

	L	A	WIND	HEADING	SPD
MAKALII	20 30N	327 W	ESE 4+8	KOMOHANA	2 K
TEATONKA	HILO HARBOR				
TAHITUMU	19° 2' N	167 W	ESE VARIABLE WINDS	KOMOHANA	5-5
TEARERE	19 40N	156 W	ESE 5+8	NALANI	3 1/2
HAWAIIAN	20° ON	338 W	LAMALANAI 5-8 K	LAHOO LUA	3 K
HOKULEA	19 50N	98 E	ESE 3+5	KOMOHANA	2 K

5/5 (PER NAINA) * IMPORTANT *

1800 DOCUMENTATION ON SIGHTED NONO - WHERE, NUMBER, OF
FUMIGATION, TIMES, WHERE SPRAYED, AMOUNT USED.

DOCUMENTATION WILL BE NEEDED FOR DEPT OF HEALTH
WHEN WE GET IN.

ONE SAT / TWO SUN / 2 MONDAY ^{1 WED} ^{HILO HARBOR}
CANOES RUNDAY /

anti nono procedures - performed on 5/5/95.

- In preparation for spraying, the hulls were
entirely cleaned and wiped down w/ PineSol
+ salt water as completely as possible. It
was elected to keep the rubber bladders inflated

DOCUMENTS CAPTURED AS RECEIVED

in order to maintain accessible space under
it them. Five insects were sighted in deck
corners fore & aft during this process.

- Following transfer of aerosols from Regalder &
mask from Kamalule, the hulls were sprayed
including all accessible spaces in the hulls
and within the canvas covers, thereafter
suspect areas on deck were sprayed including
the radio box, mast steps, areas around
stanchions, etc. Thereafter hatches were closed.
- after 30-40 minutes the canvas hatch covers were
reopened, gear replaced and a second overhead
spraying was done. The covers were then
re closed. During this process dead flies were
identified. After an hour normal use of hulls resumed.
- Spare sails were dragged astern
- Addendum: a live specimen was captured
during the initial wipe-down process and
maintained in a bottle.

DOCUMENTS CAPTURED AS RECEIVED

HAWAII LOA

INVENTORY MAY 12TH

Safety harnesses 16
 Life jackets 16
 STRBD 3
 Ramen 4 1/2 (4-9) ✓
 Opa 3 (4-9) ✓
 Toilet paper 3 (8-2) ✓
 " 12 ✓
 " 12 ✓
 " 12 ✓
 STRBD 4
 Tide 3
 Pineapple slices 12 (2-2) ✓
 Apricot halves 7 (2-2) ✓
 Rice 4 (3-10) ✓
 Hawaiian salt 1 (3-10) ✓
 Com. of m/room 7 (3-10) ✓
 Coffee 8 } box has no lid ✓
 Creamer 4 } ✓
 Fruit cocktail 2 (2-3) ✓
 Pear halves 6 (2-3) ✓
 Apricot halves 1 (2-3) ✓
 Sliced peaches 2 (2-3) ✓

Pineapple slices 1 (2-3) ✓
 Spaghetti sauce 7 (no lid) ✓
 Shoyu 4 (6-12) ✓
 Cocoa 50 (6-11) ✓
 Peanut butter 4 ✓
 Jelly 3
 STRBD 5
 Sails - canvas 5
 Water jugs - empty 7
 Empty food container
 PORT 1+2
 Sails, jibs
 Caulking - 24 tubes
 Lge blk inner tube - 1
 Box - misc. paper plates,
 plastic forks
 Bosun's chair 1
 Whale pumps 3 3 4
 Cracker barrels, empty 10
 Kihei's 21
 Sail repair kit 1
 Cutting boards - misc 3

DOCUMENTS CAPTURED AS RECEIVED

PORT 1 + 2 - cont.

Sauces 5

Donuts + pepeciao - 1 bag

Mix. vitamins - 1 barrel

Bumpers - 4 (in use)

Life sling 1

PORT 3

PORT 4

ax { Salmon (6) ✓
Ham (8) ✓
Asparagus (7) ✓
Mtx Vegetables (8) ✓
Peas + Carrots (5) ✓
Crm of m'troom 10 ✓
Chicken broth 2 ✓
Beef broth 2 ✓
Salmon 4 - small ✓
" 2 - large ✓
Corn beef hash 2 ✓

Port 4 - cont

{ Soup, asst'd 28 ✓

{ Ague lather 36

{ Soda Cracker 1 ✓

{ Cream Cracker 1 ✓

PORT 5

6-9 { Ketchup 5 ✓
Oil 1 ✓

c { Ketchup 4 ✓
Tabasco 3 ✓

6-15 { Coffee 4 ✓
Pream 1 ✓

6-16 { Coffee 4 ✓
Pream 1 ✓

{ Tofu 26 ✓

7-1 { Mayo 2 ✓
Asparagus 2 ✓
Spinach 2 ✓
Green Beans 9 ✓
Mixed Veg 2 ✓

{ Olsson oil 9 ✓

{ Oyster sauce 1 ✓

{ Soyas - 2 ✓

{ Chicken 5 ✓

{ Turkey 15 ✓

{ Tuna 19 ✓

Port

{ Cre
Cla
Ni

3-1 { S
1

1-1

DOCUMENTS CAPTURED AS RECEIVED

Port 5 Cont

{ Cream of Mushroom 5 ✓
Clam Chowder 2 ✓
Niblet Corn 7 ✓

3-1 { Sardines 23 ✓
Vienna Sausage 33 ✓

1 blue tarp

+

28 ✓

36

ev 1 ✓

cker 1 ✓

5 ✓

1 ✓

4 ✓

3 ✓

4 ✓

m 1 ✓

4 ✓

m 1 ✓

26 ✓

2 ✓

pus 2 ✓

h 2 ✓

ans 9 ✓

Veg 2 ✓

oil 9 ✓

rice 1 ✓

2 ✓

r 5 ✓

q 15 ✓

a 19 ✓

DOCUMENTS CAPTURED AS RECEIVED

Hawai'i Loa Log Vancouver B.C. to
2nd Leg Ketchikan, Alaska

Captain Bruce Blankenfield

Crew Terry Hec (on Escort boat "Mare Allen")

Aaron ~~Young~~ Young

Kaikane ~~Young~~ Young

Jr. Coleman

Jerry Moynahan

Brad Cooper

Tia Blankenfield

Inezko Smith

Dennis Kawaharada

Bob Bee

Brad Q

Ka'au McKinney - Miss the Canoe

Depart Vancouver Maritime Ctr.

Time 03:10 hrs

Under tow to Campbell River 130 n.m.

Speed in knots 6 kts?

Weather - Cloud cover 99% Overcast

type - stratus, cumulonimbus

Wind SE 5 kts

Swell 1 ft.

Tighten stays & shrouds
open aft sail

DOCUMENTS CAPTURED AS RECEIVED

~~06:00~~ ~~06:00~~ ~~Alan Young~~

02:00 - 06:00 HRS Brad C, Brad A, Dennis K.

Watch actually started at 03:00 when we got underway after setting tow line with the mare Alan we got Under way at approx 03:10. One crew member Karan McKinney did not make the sail. Most of the watch began with maneuvering out of the harbor. There were a good number of boats coming in and out of the harbor. By 04:30 we were already beginning to get morning light. We check bilge pumps several times during the watch as well as once more at the end of watch. The strobelights were tested and are in working order on the man over board pole. At the end of watch Dennis, Brad, and myself went over man over board procedures and safety issue such as fire on board and hull break.

Submitted 06:43 6/13/95

Brad Cough

JUNE 13

WATCH CA

KAUKAI

OVER C

2' to 3'

HAWA

Being

consist

large

water

begin

end

drifting

over

watch

DOCUMENTS CAPTURED AS RECEIVED

Q, Dennis K.

When we got underway
 we Alan we got
 crew member
 1. Most of the
 at of the harbor.

ats coming in and
 were already beginning
 K bilge pumps
 as well as once
 strobelights
 order on the
 end of watch
 over man over
 issue such as

4ed 06:43 4/13/95

Basil Coyle

JUNE 13, 1995 0600 - 1000

WATCH CAPT. A. YOUNG WATCH MEMBERS: JR. COLEMAN

KAIKANE YOUNG WINDS 10 KNOTS SW -

90% CLOUD COVER
 OVER CLOUDY CONDITIONS SWELL FROM THE SW
 2' to 3'

HAWAII LOA UNDER TOW TO CAMPBELL RIVER.

Being towed by Marc Alan. Lot of traffic
 consisting of small boats and tugs with
 barges in tow. Man overboard strobelights
 working. Both Halls pumped at
 beginning of watch during watch period and at
 end of watch. Sited several large logs
 drifting south. 1000 watch ~~ended~~ taken
 over by watch Capt. Hauoli Smith and her
 watch members.

Chris Kelly

1030 June 13/95

DOCUMENTS CAPTURED AS RECEIVED

10:00 hrs - 1400 hrs

02/13/98

Hau'oli Smith
Bob Bee
Tim Blankenfield
Gerry Morganhan

1400 hrs -

Brad
Denn
Brend

- Left H

- 1000 @ ~~at~~ North of Welcome pass
- pump bilges frequently. Port hull seems to take on more water than St'bd.
- Capt. Blankenfield gave PIS mission statement.
- Weather - Serious Squall came & stayed for majority of watch

Camp
Overton
Encous
West
Tide
- Follow

- Hit small log broad on on St'bd hull - no damage - will take closer look while @ anchorage

Camp
was a

- Wind Direction SE

Till

TwS - 10-15 kts

Coate

B speed - 8.5 kts

corner

Cloud cover - Over Cast

of anin

Swell 1-3 ft.

- Ann

- Used aft sail, make for easier

tiel

- * - Would like to go over MOS & safety with crew as a whole

Capt. Bruce
taken +

- Arrive Hernandez's Island, Stag Harbor @ 1400 hrs. Docking along side "Marc Allen" Smooth.

least
of gun
and hel

watch capt. Hau'oli Smith

DOCUMENTS CAPTURED AS RECEIVED

02/13/88

14:00 hrs to 20:00 hrs.

Brad Cogge
Dennis Kawahara
Brad Quintal

- Left Hernandez Island at 17:00 hrs. to reach

Campbell Ferry.

Overtowing speed was about 8 kts.

Encountered some very choppy water.

What is called Dancesy waters current from

Tide meeting wind - water popped up there.

- Following this, water was smooth as we entered Campbell River we had a following sea, it

was a little tricky steering. Continued watch till we arrived in Campbell River.

Created just before the marina by beautiful carved canoe with high projecting bows; dozens of animals carved on side.

- Arrived at bay just beyond marina -

Tied up to anchored Marc Alan, very stable

Capt. Bruce, Bob & I transferred to small canoe

taken to shore for welcoming + invitation to

feast at the long house. The Marc Alan + rest

of canoe continued to marina. We met them and helped tie to pier

88

It seems to take on

non statement.

Stayed for majority

stayed hull - no

k. while @ anchorage

staying with crew

3 Harbor @

"Marc Alan"

capt. Harold Smith

DOCUMENTS CAPTURED AS RECEIVED

~~2200~~ - 0250 hrs Watch Haulin
2200 Bot Bee

02:00:00

Left Campbell River @ 1815 under tow by 'Marine Arden'
Kwiatkus (?) Indians Chanted as we departed. Lots of logs
Along the way. Pulled into bay _____; current &
Wind too strong too continue to Alex Bay.

Took on
skies w

up in
center

we sw

to p
Ross.

of st

decide

on the

line

several

by. At

and

about

was

set up

leave

TW1

TWS

Wex

Swe

Tid

Anchor down @ 1935. Beautiful, quiet anchorage w/
campers on East Side. Our watch very quiet. Watched
tide rise about 8ft + & stars rotate. Skies very clear
w/ full moon. Hawaii's Lon swinging forward dock, not
too bad.

TWD - (hard to tell) died off @ 1200 (0000)

TWS - ? 0-5 kts NW

Weather - cloud cover 20% slight cirrus N-S direction

Swell - some swell from passing ships

Tide - rising quickly @ 8ft.

06/15/95

Watch Captain

Haulin Smith

06/15/95
Haulin Smith

[illegible]

Weather - 75-80% cloud cover at time of departure
Swell - slight
Tide - peaking and beginning to fall - stroke light or
minor bodies OK

06/15/95
with Col. Don
Barnes

DOCUMENTS CAPTURED AS RECEIVED

0600 - 1000 Watch Aaron, JR. & Kaan

Look over watch @ 0600 (20 miles into -)
TWD NW(?) towed by Marc Allan ^{Johnson Strait} Heading North
TWS 10 knots

Swell out of the NW (very small chop)

Weather: 90% cloud cover

Location South Johnson Strait

Helm easy and light

0730 Kelsey Bay - South Johnson Strait

TWD NW

TWS 3-5 very light

Surface condition milie

coming across sections of drift logs

Helm - easy and light

0800 estimate 5 miles North of

Kelsey Bay

TWD NW

TWS 10-15 knots

Swell from the North West 2-3' chop

at times coming splashing over bow and wetting deck to midships

Helm - moderate

0830 On

TWD NW

TWS 3-

Swell - no

100% c

Helm

Both

water

and

1000 F

~~TWD~~

Swell -

70% ch

North

Helm

Towed

encount

outlets

Country

Complete

DOCUMENTS CAPTURED AS RECEIVED

E. Kaau

20 miles into - 1)
Johnson Strait
in Heading North

y small chop

ait

Johnson Strait

of drift

with of

2-3' chop

ver. bow and

0830 Conditions improve

TWD NW

TWS 3-5 knots

Swell - none smooth conditions

100% cloud cover

Helms - easy

Both hulls pumped frequently ^{very} little
water in each hulls. Brille checked
and found to be ok.

1000 Robson's Point, Johnson Strait

~~TWD~~ TWD - NW @ 3-5 knots

Swell - none conditions smooth

90% cloud cover with 10 clear skies in
North.

Helms - easy

Towed at 8-9 knots throughout watch
encountered log drift line along river
outlets throughout watch. Beautiful
Country, forested Mountains. Watch
Completed

Watch Capt. Caran J. J.
June 15, 1975

DOCUMENTS CAPTURED AS RECEIVED

1000 - 1243 Watch Han'ou
Gerry
Bot Bee

Weather - Clear Skies / Sun

TWD - NW 15 KTS

Wind - 9 KTS

Depart Little Bear Creek @ 0600

Arrive Alert Bay @ Dock @ 1243

Smooth docking

Cold at beginning of watch, cleared up @ end
Kts at logs, no whales

Chiet aboard, ready to go to potlatch

June

Watch

WATCH

0900 UNDER

DESTIN

WEATER

NORT

DEPART

TWD: No

ORCE

AND C

due TO

1000 UNDER

FT. Ruy

OVER

Han'ou Smith
6/15/95

DOCUMENTS CAPTURED AS RECEIVED

June 16, 1995 0600-1000 Watch

Watch Capt. Aaron Young

WATCH MEMBERS: KAU MCKENNY JR. Coleman

0700 UNDER TOW (MARC ALAN) 7-8 KNOTS

DESTINATION FT. RUPERT, PORT HARDY

WEATHER: 90% cloud cover, clear skies

NORTH

DEPART. ALERT BAY

TWD: NORTHWEST 3-5 KNOTS (LIGHT)

ONCE UNDER TOW CREW SCRUB DOWN DECK

AND CLEANED GALLEY. TOW IS SMOOTH

DUE TO FLAT SEAS

1000

UNDER TOW (7-8 KNOTS) HEADING NORTH TO

FT. RUPERT. OFF WATCH DUTIES TAKEN

OVER BY WATCH CAPT. HANOLI SMITH *

Cherrie Ly

cleared up @ end

to go back

Smith

5/95

DOCUMENTS CAPTURED AS RECEIVED

June 16, 1995 Friday
1000 - 1400 Watch
Bob Bee Hauoli Smith
Gerry Noyaran
Tim Blankensfield

Depart Alert Bay @ 0900 hrs
Destination: Port Hardy w/ stop in Rupert Bay?
Boat Speed: 7 kts
TWR - NW turned to SE
TWS - 3-5 kts (light winds)
Cloud cover - clear in morning, turned to 40% by 1400
type: Cirrus, stratus
Seas - flat

* Washed decks down, cleaned galley area, found
Sail repair bucket.

* Added Tom Huska, Chief Wks as crew to
Port Hardy

Hauoli Smith
Watch Captain

June 18
02:00
De
Br
Br

Departed
Destinat

Bowt Spa
TWD - N

TWS - d-

cloud co

Seas -

Beau

Manner

About 1

Man on

DOCUMENTS CAPTURED AS RECEIVED

June 18, 1995 Sunday

02:00 - 06:00 Watch

Dennis Kanaharado

Brad Amstad

Brad Cooper

Departed Port Hardy 04:00

Destination - Bella Bella

Boat Speed - 7 Kts.

TWD - NW

TWS - 4-5 Kts.

Cloud cover 75%

Seas - flat

Beautiful Wanaad (dawn) leaving Port Hardy

Maneuvering through many logs

About to enter Queen Charlotte Strait

Man overboard lights checked and OK

Brad Cooper

Watch Captain

to Smith
Captain

DOCUMENTS CAPTURED AS RECEIVED

	<p>JUNE 18, 1995 SUNDAY WATCH/TIME: 0600 - 1000</p> <p>0600 WATCH TAKEN OVER FROM WATCH CAPT. BRAD COPPER 0700</p> <p>WATCH CAPT. AARON YOUNG ON DUTY</p> <p>WATCH MEMBERS: KAAU MCKENNEY & JR. COLEMAN</p> <p>HAWAIILOA BEING TOWED BY MARC ALAN</p> <p>SPEED - 7-8 KNOTS</p> <p>DEPARTED: PORT HARDY 0400</p> <p>DESTINATION BELLA BELLA, B.C. 1000</p> <p>TOOK WATCH OVER NEAR PINE ISLAND</p> <p>HEADING NE CROSSING QUEEN CHARLOTTE STRAIT</p> <p>CLOUD COVER: 75%, BLUE SKIES NORTH</p> <p>SEAS: CALM HEAV: EASY</p> <p>TWD: NORTH 2-3 KNOTS</p> <p>NAINGA ON BOARD, SKIPPER OF MARC ALAN</p> <p>ROSS HUNT WITH CREW MEMBER TERRY</p> <p>HEE ON BOARD TO ASSIST IN DUTIES.</p> <p>0810 CAPE CARTON: SKIES CLEARING 60% CLOUD COVER</p> <p>TWD: NE 2-3 KNOTS</p> <p>SEA: CALM</p> <p>SPEED: 4 KNOTS</p> <p>SCHOOLS OF SALMON ON BE SIGHTED</p>	<p>W</p> <p>EGG 1:</p> <p>HEADIN</p> <p>DE C</p> <p>TWD: NE</p> <p>SEA: C</p> <p>ENCLO.</p> <p>WATCH</p> <p>CARLY</p> <p>CAUSI</p> <p>SEA IS</p> <p>OF BL</p> <p>TWIS</p> <p>RESPON</p> <p>CAPT</p>
--	---	--

DOCUMENTS CAPTURED AS RECEIVED

10: 0600-1000

- CAPT. BRAD COPPER 0900

VEY & JR. COLEMAN
MARC ALAN

00

C.

ISLAND
CHARLOTTE

3 NORTH

OF MARC ALAN

R. TERRY

ITIES.

60% cloud cover

SIGHTED

1000

EGG ISLAND, UNDER TOW SPEED 7-8 KNOTS
HEADING NORTH TOWARDS THE LEE
OF CARLVERT ISLAND.

TWD: NORTH 3-5 KNOTS

SEA: CALM CLOUD COVER: 70%

ENCOUNTERED WHALE & DOLPHINS

1000

WATCH OFF SHORE SOUTH EAST END OF
CARLVERT ISLAND, TIDE GOING OUT
CAUSING SPEED REDUCTION TO 6 KNOTS
SEA STILL CALM, CLOUD COVER 70%. PATCHES
OF BLUE IN THE NORTHEAST AND SOUTH
TWS 3-5 KNOTS. OFF WATCH, WATCH
RESPONSIBILITIES TAKEN OVER BY WATCH
CAPT. HAWOLI SMITH

[Signature]

DOCUMENTS CAPTURED AS RECEIVED

Sunday June 18, 1995

1000 - 1400 hrs

Watch

Haukei Smith

Tom Huska

Gerry Moyahan

Bob Bee

JUNE 19

1000 @ of Calvert Island

0600

WATCH

1400 @ of Nami Village & Mocate Island

WATCH

TWD NW

UNDER

TWS 5 kts

COVER

BS 8.5 kts

EGGS, R

Weather: Cloud cover 80% Stratus

PUMPED

Clear skies for 2 first hrs. of watch

WEATH

Swell flat - n. glassy

TWD:

Traffic: Lots of ship & container ship traffic

SEAS:

Anything else: Logs here & there, dolphins, & 2 whales.

SKIES:

0900

OFF K

SOUTH

Shower work, pumped hull (port hull has leak?)

WEATH

Always more water in port hull.

HEADIN

1000

SOUTH E

IN F

BISHOP

TWD:

SEAS:

SKIES:

OFF W

Haukei Smith

6-18-'95

DOCUMENTS CAPTURED AS RECEIVED

Jerry Hoya
Bob Bee

JUNE 19, 1995 MONDAY

Island

0600 WATCH CAPT: AARON YOUNG ~~WATCH MEMBER~~
WATCH MEMBERS: KAIKANE YOUNG
KAAU MCKENNY, JR. COLEMAN

Under tow

UNDER TOW HEADING NORTH TO BISHOP

Cove

COVE. PREPARE BREAKFAST, BACON,

Eggs

EGGS, RICE, FRESH ORANGE. BOTH HULLS

Pumped

PUMPED & MANOVERBOARED LIFE CK.

Weather

WEATHER CONDITIONS: BIRCH BIRCH

TWD

TWD: NE @ 5 KNOTS

Ship traffic

SEAS: FLAT MARE

dolphins

SKIES: 100% CLOUD COVER

0900

OFF KATH PT, DOWAGER ISLAND

South

SOUTH OF SWINDLE ISLAND

has line?

WEATHER CONDITIONS: NO CHANGE

Heading

HEADING NORTH

1000

SOUTH END OF CONE ISLAND HEADING NORTH

Finlayson

IN FINLAYSON CHANNEL BOUND FOR

Bishop

BISHOP COVE

TWD

TWD: NE @ 2-3 KNOTS

Seas

SEAS: MARE

Skies

SKIES: 100% CLOUD COVER

Off watch

OFF WATCH Aaron Young watch Capt.

DOCUMENTS CAPTURED AS RECEIVED

Monday June 19, 1995

1000 - 1400 Watch

Hau'oi Smith

Tom Huskall

Bob Bee

Gerry Monahan

Currently abeam of Aattahash Inlet @ 1400

TWD SE ^{TWO} 12 KTS ⁻¹⁵ Swell small ^{tidal} chop

Weather Cloud cover 0cast @ start of watch changing to

- clear skies. Cloud type Cumulus

Boat Speed 8 kts to 5 kts

Opened forward sail @ 1330

took over watch @ Tonley Channel

Nothing highly unusual occurred. Current very strong @ end of watch, made for tough steering.

Hau'oi Smith

06/19/95

mon
1400-

cond

We

TWD

-

Boat

Beau

As

winds

in te

On

were in

and wi

move

went

to the

stroke

to Hot

DOCUMENTS CAPTURED AS RECEIVED

new channel to
Altanhash Inlet
36 n.m.

inlet @ 1400
tidal
chop

changing to

las

current very strong
steering

th

Monday June 19, 1995 In Frazer Reach
1400-2000 Dennis, Bond, Bond

conditions - Almost completely clear skies

We are way ahead of schedule -

TWD - Started SE. Has now shifted to NW

- clear skies

Boat speed - have been averaging between
8-10 Kts.

Beautiful Waterfall all along the way

As we are getting closer to Bishop Bay
winds have picked up 10-20 Kts. from NW. Cold
in temperature

Once we turned into Bishop's cove we
were in lee of islands. Very smooth waters
and wind died. In the cove we hooked up to
move Alan to go into shore. The hook up
went very smooth. Looking forward
to the Hot spring. Hulls were pumped and
probe lights tested and OK. Arrived at 17:30
to Hot spring

Bond Cooper
Watch Captain

DOCUMENTS CAPTURED AS RECEIVED

Monday/Tuesday 2000 - 0200 watch 6/20/95

Hauoli Smith

Bob Dee

Anchor watch @ Bishop Cove

- Green fluorescent anchor light hoisted by Jr. Coleman

- tied st'bd to Marc Allen

TWD - (first 3 hrs) WNW 3-5 kts

last hr. calm

- Weather - clear skies followed by 100% cloud cover

- Overcast - stratus clouds

- Stars - able to see Hokualea, Vega, Altair, big
dipper, hoku pa'a

Anything unusual?

- Sometimes swung around to within 6-8 ft. of anchor
loop, everything ok, quiet & calm.

Hauoli Smith

6/20/95

Tuesday J

Dennis

Condition

TWS - 1

TWD - 2

Seas - 11

Anchor

Since we

so not su

At 2 AM

seemed

log and

ok. we

sky are

we are

had a

see to

The wa

05:15 we

shore

strokes

It seem

DOCUMENTS CAPTURED AS RECEIVED

6/20/95

tid by Jr. Coleman

100% cloud cover

, clear, big

8 ft. at anchor
calm.

Smith

Tuesday June 20th 1995 02:00 - 06:00

Dennis, Brad, and Brad.

Conditions - Sky was completely overcast

TWS - 1-3 kts.

TWD - North to North West.

Seas - Mālie, since in Bishop Bay -

Anchorage has been very calm since we arrived. This bay is well protected so not subject to normal conditions.

- At 2 AM woke up Terry and Nainoa. seemed we were awfully close to the log and boat behind us, But everything was OK. We haven't moved since we anchored. Sky are still completely overcast like when we took over watch. At about 04:00 we had a small break in the clouds to see the moon rise over the mountains. The woods are awakening by 05:00. At 05:15 we saw a seal cruising close to shore must be looking for breakfast. Strokes checked + OK, Hulls pumped. It seems only the Port side continues

DOCUMENTS CAPTURED AS RECEIVED

Tuesday
June 20

1000 - 14

Depart B
Destination

to take a little water.

0600 TUESDAY, JUNE 20, 1995

ALWAILOA TIED UP TO MARC ALAN
@ BISHOP COVE.

WATCH CAPT: WATCH MEMBERS

AARON YOUNG/CAPT. JR. COLEMAN

KADU MCKENNEY. ALL IS CALM

ON ANCHOR WATCH. BREAKFAST

COOKED BY BOB BEE & DENNIS
KAWAHARADA.

0800 OFF WATCH / WATCH TAKEN OVER

BY WATCH CAPT. HAUOLI SMITH &

MEMBER BOB BEE & JERRY MONTANAN

TWO - S

B Speed -

Weather

C

Sailed

filming

Crew Me

815 Vision

attentive s

go. perform

Passing &

peaching

DOCUMENTS CAPTURED AS RECEIVED

Tuesday
June 20, 1995

1000 - 1400 Watch

Hau'oli Smith
Bar B.
Jerry Monahan

Depart Bishop Cove 1000 hrs
Destination: Hartley Cove (Brief Stop to fill 'Marc Allen'
water tanks)

TWO - Southerly 10-12 Kts
B Speed - 8 Kts

Weather: Started off partly sunny, turned to 100% over-
cast, Strato cumulus & Stratus clouds

Sailed w/out tow for 2 hrs., video crew at work
filming for Hawaii Documentary.

Crew Meeting: Had 2 personal speeches given, discussion
of Vision, mission, goals. Discussed man overboard,
attentive steering and forward sail sheet lines & where they
go. performed 3-4 gybes smoothly.

Passing through beautiful Scenery. Just unbelievably
~~penetrating~~ incredible valleys.

Hau'oli Smith
outpost

MARC ALAN

BOES

COLEMAN

IS CALM

BREAKFAST

≠ DENNIS

N. OVER

WITH ≠

JERRY MONAHAN

DOCUMENTS CAPTURED AS RECEIVED

Tuesday June 20, 1995

1400 - 18:00 Watch

Cloud cover 75% - From Hot Springs to Port Hardy.

* Note - Appears we have 2 new cracks in the hull - ^{Starboard side} compartment ~~of~~ - Between

ru. iako. 2 cracks which are leaking one about 1 foot long running aft. The other is central and about 2 1/2 feet long. Both are on the out board side of the hull.

At 1500 pm. towed into Port Hartley to Refill with water. While here we did inventory and Repacked food. Preparing to get under way to Low Inlet.

Also taking on wooden slats for starboard compartment to raise floor boards

While in Port Hartley an artist Eugene? came on board and did some original designs

After water was topped off left Hartley Bay for Low Inlet. A lot of traffic in the Greenville Pass. Cruise ships, tankers, etc.

Brad Cooper Watch captain

TUESDAY

1800 - WA

CLOUD COV

SEAS: F

TWD: C

HEAD IN

BOARD

FOR T

BY HA

LOT OF

BY 3

SMALL

1900 ARRIVE I

WATCH M

MARC A

AND I

WING.

CHANN

2000 VIDEO, PH

TO LO

THE I

DOCUMENTS CAPTURED AS RECEIVED

TUESDAY, JUNE 20, 1995

1800 - WATCH AARON YOUNG, JR. COLEMAN, KAIKANE YOUNG

CLOUD COVER: NONE CLEAR SKIES, SUNNY

SEAS: FLAT (MALE)

TWD: ON @ 2 KNOTS

HEADING NORTH IN GRENVILLE CHANNEL

BOUND FOR LOWE INLET TO ANCHOR

FOR THE NITE. DINNER PREPARED

BY HAUOLI & AARON (BEEF STEW & RICE)

LOT OF TRAFFIC IN CHANNEL, PASSED

BY 3 LARGE SHIPS AND NUMEROUS (?)

SMALLER BOATS.

1930

ARRIVE LOWE INLET / ^{AND VIDEO} PHOTO SHOTS TAKEN BY

WATCH MEMBER KAUU MCKENNY FROM

MARC ALAN, HAWAIILOA UNDER PORT TACK

AND LATER CHANGE OVER TO WING ON

WING. PICTURES TAKEN @ IN GRENVILLE

CHANNEL NEAR ENTRY TO LOWE INLET

2000

VIDEO, PHOTO SESSION PAUL / PROCEEDING

TO LOWE INLET TO ANCHOR FOR

THE NIGHT.

Spring to Post

2 new cranks

side - Between

ing one about

ther is central

Both are on the

ley to Refill with

Inventory and

under way to

for starboard

boards

list Eugene?

original designs

Hartley Bay

re in the

ers, etc.

Watch captain

DOCUMENTS CAPTURED AS RECEIVED

2030 S MACH ALAN SET ANCHOR @ 16F AT
NW END OF NETTLERS COVE. CREW
HAWAIILOA TIED TO MACH ALAN'S
PORT SIDE. CREW HAD DINNER
AFTER Tying UP. AFTER DINNER
ACTIVITIES CRABING & A SLIDE
PRESENTATION BY BRUCE.

2200 WATCH PAU!

Raven K. Young
watch capt.

2200 - 01
Haw'oi
Anchor w
Majority
Tied up
-Side.
-here.
Weather.

DOCUMENTS CAPTURED AS RECEIVED

June 21, 1995

2200 - 0130 Watch

Haw'oi Smith

Anchor watch @ Lowe Inlet

Majority of crew up & rallying around.

Tied up stbd side to 'Marc Allen's' port

-side. Everything OK. & quiet around here.

Weather - Slightly cloudy, seas calm.

Haw'oi Smith
06/21/95

DOCUMENTS CAPTURED AS RECEIVED

June 2nd 1995

02:00 - 06:00 Watch

Dennis, Brad, and Brad

Anchor Watch Lower Inlet

Tied to Port side of Marie Alame

Brice had saddlehorn was no need for a watch but I stood watch just in case.

The sky cleared up and had a good view of the stars. All was quiet.

Brad Cooper

Watch Captain

DOCUMENTS CAPTURED AS RECEIVED

0600 WED 21, JUNE 1995

WATCH MEMBERS: CAPT. AARON YOUNG

JR. COLEMAN, KAMU MCKINNEY & KAIKANE YOUNG

WEATHER: 100% CLOUD COVER

TWD: SW @ 3-5 KNOTS

HAWAIIAN & MARC AUN. STILL ANCHORED

AT NETLERS COVE LOCATED AT THE

END OF LOWE INLET. CREW MEMBERS

TERRY HEE, BRAD COPPER & AARON

YOUNG PREPARED BREAKFAST.

BANANA PANCAKES, BLUEBERRY PANCAKES

BACON & HAM.

1000 NO CHANGE IN WEATHER CONDITIONS STILL

AT ANCHOR. WATCH PAU.

Aaron Young

WATCH CAPT.

DOCUMENTS CAPTURED AS RECEIVED

1000-1400 Watch June 21, 1995
 Hau'aei Smith Jerry Monahan
 Bar Bee
 Tom Huskall

Depart Lowe Inlet @ 1000 hrs.
 Destination: Prince Rupert 57 n.m.
 TWD - Starbuckly (SS) 5-7 kts change to
 Westerlies 5 kts

Current: Spring w/ as (following) for 1st 2
 hrs. (against us first 2 hrs)

Boat Speed - 7-9 kts

Weather - partly sunny to total Overcast
 100% Cloud Cover - cloud type Stratus to alto
 stratus, seas - flat

Anything unusual: Orcas (4) sighted @
 1330. BC ferry making waves early in watch.
 Crab fast for lunch. vessel wash down;
 decks, galley. No Sails send.

Hau'aei Smith
 06/21/95

Time
 1400
 06

Took

at fe
 ching
 Speed
 We

dropp
 Prince

we h
 Ser

us.

Ar

17:30.

welc

DOCUMENTS CAPTURED AS RECEIVED

June 21, 1995

1400-2000 Watch

Dennis, Brad, Brad

Took over watch on route to Prince Rupert.
At first steering was a bit difficult with
change of the tidal flow.

Speed - was 9-10 Knots

Weather - became overcast and temperature
dropped drastically by the time we arrived in
Prince Rupert cloud cover was 100% and
we had several showers on the way.

Several cruise ships and one tanker escorted
us.

Arrived in Prince Rupert at approx.
17:30. Sails were not opened since the official
welcoming isn't till Saturday.

Brad Couper
Watch Captain

DOCUMENTS CAPTURED AS RECEIVED

	THURSDAY, 22 JUNE 1995	Thursday
1000	HAWAIILOA DOCKED AT PRINCE RUPERT HARBOUR FERRY FLOAT. WATCH MEMBERS. A. YOUNG, K. McKEENEY JR. CASHAN	1200 - Hawaii
	WEATHER:	Weather
	100% CLOUD COVER / RAIN	over
	TWO SW 15 KNOTS.	cloud
	HAWAIILOA OPEN TO PUBLIC FOR THE TOURS. DUE TO FOUL WEATHER CONDITIONS VISITORS LIMITED TO PEOPLE ^{WAITING FOR} GETTING FERRY MOSTLY.	No k tur (
1100	SKIES STARTING TO CLEAR AND THE FROM THE SOUTH.	vessel ross
1200	WATCH PAU!	look &
	Cashan & Young watch capt.	

DOCUMENTS CAPTURED AS RECEIVED

THURSDAY, June 22, 1995

1200 - 1400

Hau'oli Smith, Bruce B., Jerry M., Tom H.

Weather - Overcast turned to slightly Sunny, back to overcast, wind Westly, 5-15 kts.

Cloud type - alto stratus, cumulonimbus, nimbus.

No rain on this watch. No people either to the canoe.

Vessel anchored @ ferry dock, Prince Rupert. Boss Hunt & Marc Allen left today @ 1200 hrs back to port Rupert.

Hau'oli Smith
Watch Captain

FERRY
K. McKeown

LIC FOR
WEATHER

TO
NOTIFY
~~AND THE~~

Brad Brady
and Dennis

Had a number of visitors, many Native people and many others, I guess they showed up late because they just got off work.

water ended with completely cloudy
skies and temperature dropping.

Grand Cozy
Watch Captain

DOCUMENTS CAPTURED AS RECEIVED

Sat. - June 24th - Watch grew by one we
add Kim of the Museum to Dennis, Brad, and
Brad.

Conditions - light winds
overcast and Raining
seas are smooth -

Began watch right after Pot latch for us
at Prince Rupert. Left the dock at about 15:30p.
Destination is Port Simpson - We have a
new seine boat to tow us to Port Simpson
the Lady Cheryl, similar to the Marc Alan just
not as nice. Our new crew member did well
on the swell. Steering was tricky at first
because of the maneuvering in the
channel to Port Simpson. Strobes
working, hulls pumped.

Brad Cooper
Watch Captain

SATD

1900 WATC

KAD

KAT

CONC

TWD

100%

SEAS

BEIN

VES

NE

VIA

1945
~~2045~~ ARRIV

DOCK

DOCK

LOTS

2015 65' S

ARR.

AND 1

TO DE

2200 WATCH

DOCUMENTS CAPTURED AS RECEIVED

✓ by one we
mis, Brod, And

1200

SATURDAY, JUNE 24, 1995

WATCH CAPT. AARON YOUNG MEMBERS:
KAAU MCKENNEY, JR. COLEMAN
KAIKANE YOUNG

CONDITIONS:

TWD: SE 2-5 KNOTS

100% CLOUD COVER, RAINING

SEAS, SMOOTH.

BEING TOWED BY 60' (?) FISHING

VESSEL LADY CHEELY HEADING

NE FOR MATAKATA PORT SIMPSON'S

VIA MATAKATA (?) HAWAIILOA ALSO ESCORTED BY

SEA WOLF

1945

~~1945~~

ARRIVE PORT SIMPSON TIED UP

DOCK SIDE LOCAL VILLAGE COMMUNITY

DOCK SIDE TO GREET HAWAIILOA,

LOTS OF CHILDREN.

2015

65' SHORELINE 9 STEEL ~~LESS~~ MOTOR VESSEL

ARR. PORT SIMPSON. ~~BRUCE~~ BRUCE

AND NAINOA DECIDE TO WAIT TILL 0300

TO DEPART. PORT SIMPSON.

1200

WATCH PAU!

Jason Ly

tdh for us

K at about 18:30 pm

- We have a

at Simpson

name Alan just

when did well

icky at first

ing in the

pson, strokes

copy

'aptain

DOCUMENTS CAPTURED AS RECEIVED

Sunday June 25th. Leaving Port Simpson for
 Retichen. Brad, Brad, Dennis, Kim
 conditions - cold, light winds, quiet seas
 Deck was very wet from the rain
 during the night. Left Port Simpson at
 03:55 - Day started with a mix up in time
 Alaska is an hour earlier, we woke up
 escort crew at 04:00 but it was still
 03:00. Got up an hour early, very cold
 everything was wet. Our new escort
 is a tow boat. Shore line is and our rover
 is the Sea Wolf. Port Simpson was very
 quiet as we left. Steering has been easy
 Seas are flat. Watch crew is doing well
 Brad Q. helping to make breakfast.

Strokes checked + OK. Hulls purged.
 crossed into Alaska during our watch.

Brad Cooper
 Watch Captain

Su

14

Ti

Tu

Sp

W

b

ju

Ti

S

R

Th

cc

a

in

pu

DOCUMENTS CAPTURED AS RECEIVED

Sunday June 18 - 1400 - 1800

Watch - Brad Quintal, Dennis Kawaharaka, Brad Coop

1400 - off Burke Channel

Two - NW

Two - Varied 5-7 Kts.

Speed - 8.5 Kts.

Weather - started Sunny and clear

by 1600 turned overcast

Just past Burke Channel - encountered pod of
Dolphins

Turned into Luma Passage on way to Bella Bella

slowed down to 3 1/2 Kts. to fish - ~~Tom~~ caught

nothing. Bruce caught Kelp.

Just out of Bella Bella while still in Luma Passage

Three small groups in small boats have started
coming out to greet us

As we got closer a canoe from Bella Bella

came out to greet us and escort is

in. We have arrived at 17:20.

Sun is out wind 5-7 Kts.

Pumped, Strobes work.

Brad Coop

DOCUMENTS CAPTURED AS RECEIVED

June 19th 1943 Monday

Watch Brad, Brad, Dennis

Left Bella bella at 05:40

Watch only lasted 1/2 hour.

Launching from Dock went well, no problems
put under tow and watch was completed.

Stroke light OK in operation, hulls pumped port
Conditioning were idles side seems to always
No wind have water

seas were flat - (mālie)

Brad Cooper

Watch Captain

SUNDAY, 7

0600

WATCH CE
MEMBERS

± Karkave

UNDER TO

SHORELI

KITCHIKER

CONDITION

OVERCAST

LIGHT WIND

SEAS: SM

SMOOTH, W

0730

SKIES BEGG

1000

SUN IS OUT

it's going

past!

It's been

Alotta.

DOCUMENTS CAPTURED AS RECEIVED

SUNDAY, JUNE 25, 1995

0600 WATCH CAPT. AARON YOUNG

MEMBERS: KAHN MCKENNEY, JR. COLEMAN
+ KAIKAVE YOUNG

UNDER TOW, BEING TOWED BY (@ 9K)
SHORELINE 9' HEADING FOR
KITCHIKEN, ALASKA.

CONDITIONS:

OVERCAST: 100% CLOUD COVER

LIGHT WINDS FROM SE @ 2-5 KNOTS

SEAS: SMOOTH. TOW IS NICE AND
SMOOTH, WITH EASY HELM.

0720 SKIES BEGIN TO CLEAR SE BLUE PATCHES.

1000 SUN IS OUT 60% CLOUD COVER, LOOKS LIKE
IT'S GOING TO BE A GREAT DAY. WATCH
PAU!

It's been a great voyage. NATHAN, AND
ALAN.

DOCUMENTS CAPTURED AS RECEIVED

Fall Weather Gear

Pants	L	11
	M	11
	XS	1

Tops (Bibs)	L	11
	M	
	S	

Jacket	L	
	M	1
	S	

DOCUMENTS CAPTURED AS RECEIVED

(P1 below)

empty water jugs.

Med Kit (backup)

(P2 below)

3 Spare ^{bilge.} water pumps

2 boxes misc food (pb + j)

1 cooler - misc food

1 case sup. o - noodles

1 case sock-eye salmon

DOCUMENTS CAPTURED AS RECEIVED

2-7 Fruit Cocktail.
 0-5 Veg / Chx Soup.
 5-2 Cream of Mush Soup.
 0-2 Tuna / Chx / Turkey.
 0-1 Tofu.
 0-4 Clam Chouder / Can Corn.
 2-1 Fruit Cocktail / Peaches / Peas.
 C-3 Oil / Oyster Sauce / Shoyu

P3 below

unmarked. spare plates / bowls / forks / pencils / pens.
 2-6 ~~box~~ Mix Veg / Asparagus
 open. jelly / p.b / misc.
 box corn beef / spam / oat meal / hot cocoa.
 P shoyu / coffee.
 D coffee
 6-15 coffee
 1-gal. shoyu.
 1-box Tide soap.
 1b. shoyu / misc.
 2-box cup - o - noodle

P3 above

DOCUMENTS CAPTURED AS RECEIVED

2-5 Pineapple Apricot Peaches

P. 4 below

17 Tuna - Ketchup - Chx

3-1 Sardines - Vienna Sausg

6-9 Rice.

4-7 P.B. / J.

4-8 Apple Sauce / Pudding

water jugs.

6-12 syrup.

C. Ketchup / Tabasco.

6-9 Ketchup / oil.

P-6

Sai

pai

DOCUMENTS CAPTURED AS RECEIVED

P-6

P-4 below

Sail # 29
paddles (3) to give away?

DOCUMENTS CAPTURED AS RECEIVED

MANIFEST: H1 LOA 4/20

3-3 Chicken

3-4 Chicken + Turkey

4-3 Cup Sardinia

53 below

00 Coffee

7-2 Corn

2-2 Pineapple

5-3 Seafood

1-2 Milk

8-2 Toilet

4-5 MIX FRUIT - TUNA - CHX

3-5 TURKEY (36)

3-7 CHICKEN (36)

5-1 Cream of Mushroom / Chicken Soup

54 below

Toilet

Toilet

"

4-6 Ramen

2-3 Pears

2-2 Peach

6-2 Mayo

8-1 Toilet Paper

8-2 Toilet Paper

2-3 Pears / Peaches / Fruit Cocktail

3-10 Rice / Ham Salt / Cream of Mushroom

DOCUMENTS CAPTURED AS RECEIVED

00 Coffee Cream Sugar

55 below

below

7-2 Corn Cream of Corn, Peas, Carrots.

2-2 Pineapple - Fruit Cocktail Peaches

5-3 Sea Soap.

1-2 Milk/Oatmeal/Cereal.

below

8-2 Toilet Paper

Toilet Paper

56 below

Toilet Paper.

10

4-6 Ramen.

2-3 Peas/Fruit Cocktail.

2-2 Peaches

6-2 Mayo.

DOCUMENTS CAPTURED AS RECEIVED

Empty buckets.

S-6 above.

Ladder.

① Add ink

Brown's chair.

Air pump - duct tape.

Spare bilge pump.

Spool of $5/16$ " nylon rope

Toilet Paper.

H

T

G

Hm (

Wk (

S-6

Terry's clothes

patagonia gear

Empty croaker barrel

1 $2/4$ coil cordage

Ladder

Ti-laf cape in box

Brown's chair

2 water guards

little cooler (drinking?)

2 basket

DOCUMENTS CAPTURED AS RECEIVED

HAWAII LOG -

6 above.

- ① Add iako at #1.
- ② CANVASES COME OFF
- ③ Remove support from front of paliwae.
- ④ Hulls - sand and paint - check for worms -
check bottom paint - repaint black.
- ⑤ Touch-up varnish where needed.
- ⑥ take off deck supports from underside. + topside
patch holes. w/ dowels.
- ⑦ Mams - remove. non-skid patches, sand, varnish,
patch cracks.
- ⑧ Sweeps - remove, sand, varnish
- ⑨ Rigging - remove, sand, varnish.

DOCUMENTS CAPTURED AS RECEIVED

Inventory and store all gear - including galley,
captains box, safety gear.

CREW 41

incl. 5

5 6

7

6

4

PURCHASE
* MATERIAL
VARNISH.

THINNER

SAND PAPER

BRUSHES

DOWELS

EPOXY.

BOTTOM

* LUNCHEON

* CONTRACT

WRIGHT

WALLY

DOCUMENTS CAPTURED AS RECEIVED

galley,

CREW LETTER: time letter for barge back 2 letters??

incl: schedule - dates and times.

budget.

personnel.

work load.

PURCHASE - \$ 2,000.⁰⁰
MATERIALS
VARNISH.

200
 1200
 3520
\$ 6720

THINNER

SAND PAPER.

BRUSHES

DOWELS

EPOXY.

BOTTOM PAINT.

2
 12
 64
 50
1920
 2
 64
125
 320
128
1600

* LUNCHES - \$ ⁴150 × 8 = \$ 1200.⁰⁰
 1500

* CONTRACTED SERVICES -

WRIGHTO. \$ 30.⁰⁰ × 16 × 4 = \$ 1920.⁰⁰

WALLY. \$ 25.⁰⁰ × 16 × 4 = \$ 1600.⁰⁰

3520.⁰⁰

DOCUMENTS CAPTURED AS RECEIVED

(IN-KIND.)

CRANE - 2 lifts @ \$1000⁰⁰ each = \$2,000
 VOLUNTEER 200 hrs @ \$10⁰⁰ per hour = \$12,800 WEEKEND
 MAN POWER 320 hrs @ \$10⁰⁰ " " \$3200 WEEKDAY

TOTALS: BASE \$6720
 IN-KIND \$4000
 TOTAL \$10,720.

20 x 8 160.
 2 x 20 = 40
 200 x \$11
 6720
 4000
 10,720

2 x 200 x

ITEM

VA

DOCUMENTS CAPTURED AS RECEIVED

= \$2,000

= \$12,800 WEEKEND
\$3200 WEEKDAY

\$6720
\$4000
\$10,720

$$20 \times 8 = 160$$

$$2 \times 20 = 40$$

$$200 \times \$10 = 2000$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 6720 \\ 4000 \\ \hline 10720 \end{array}$$

$$8 \times 20 \times 8$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 160 \\ 8 \\ \hline 1280 \end{array}$$

$$2 \times 20 \times 8 = 800$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 160 \\ 8 \\ \hline 1280 \end{array}$$

ITEM

TOTAL COST

IN-KIND

NET

Palani 2/23

④

- Leisure time

① Main thing is to be ready to stand watch
be alert, ready. Preparation

② Duties on comms. Code, captains. Nav, Gishman

③ Leisure activities. Keeping logs, personal hygiene, kamikapa.
Good prep., catching up on sleep.

A. Land Fatigue. Adjustment period.

B. Watch rotation hours

④. talking story. (crew cohesion)

A. crew fight as many know the same
people and do similar things.

B. Kamikapa.

⑤ ~~the~~ Bottom Line: don't mess off watch,
always be aware of surroundings and safety.
anything that is going on.

3. FOOD AND COOKING

COOK ON GAS STOVE

2 MAIN MEALS - B'FAST & DINNER
 SNACKS & LEFTOVERS IN BETWEEN
 PACKAGED IN ADVANCE TO PROVIDE
 A BALANCED & NUTRITIOUS
 MEAL

TRYING TO EAT BETTER THIS
 TRIP - ~~6~~ ~~8~~ LESS FATTY FOOD,
 LOWER CHOLESTEROL AND SALT
 FISH ARE A MAIN STAPLE OF OUR
 DIET - WE EAT FISH EVERY DAY
 FISH IS EATEN AS

SASHIMI & TOKI, FRIED AND
 MADE INTO SOUP, AND ANY
 EXTRA DRIED FOR SNACKS

WE ARE LUCKY TO HAVE SEVERAL
 GOOD COOKS ON BOARD - REEVE

GORDON HAS BEEN HANDLING BREAKFAST,
 AND TERRY & SNAKE HAVE BEEN
 COOKING DINNER

118
 6

(84) 118
 59 1/2
 29 1/4
 x3
 87

120
 90

(60)

30

15

120
 Akau
 Hala
 Noleo
 Naloni
 Manu

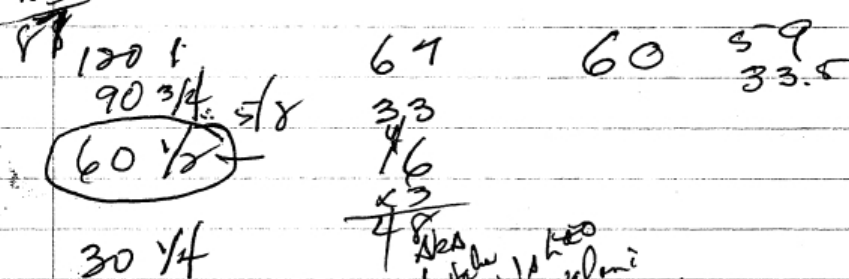
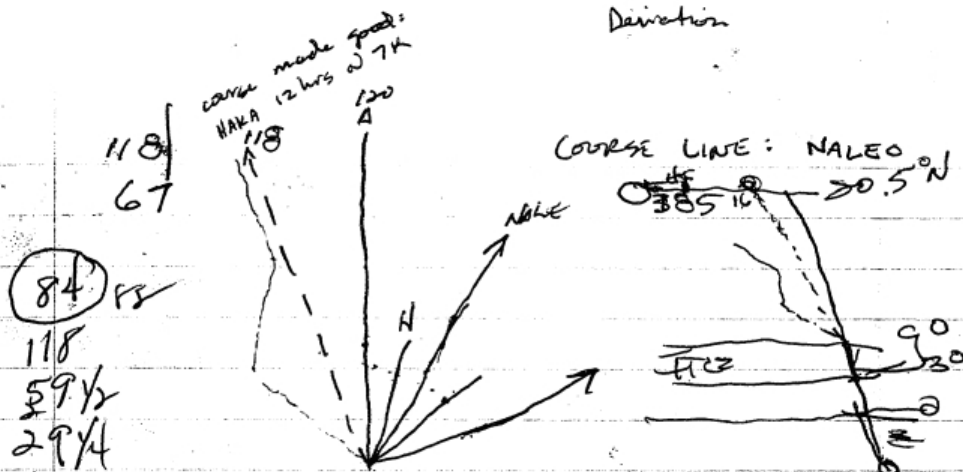
DOCUMENTS CAPTURED AS RECEIVED

§ DINNER
' BETWEEN
TO PROVIDE
4 TONS

THIS
BY FOOD,
AND SALT
E OF OUR
DAY

AS
ED AND
HAD ANY
SNACKS

SEVERAL
- REEVE
EKEET,
E BEEN



120

Akan N120 E0

Lala N118 E24

NALEO N112 E48

NALEO N100 E67

MANU N85 E85

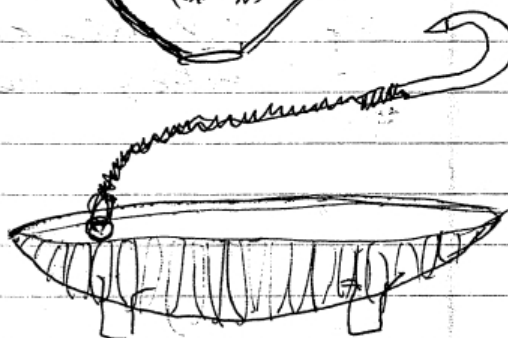
Noio N67 E100

Sina N48 E118

La N24 E118

Hikino N0 E120

DOCUMENTS CAPTURED AS RECEIVED



DOCUMENTS CAPTURED AS RECEIVED

2. STANDING WATCH

STEERING - CENTER SWEEP AND
2 SIDE SWEEPS. 1 TO ALL 3
USED DEPENDING ON POINT OF SAIL
SAIL TRIM - ADJUST FOR
PREVAILING WINDS, TRICE (CLOSEUP)
DURING SQUALLS w/ STRONG WIND
CHANGE SAILS TO DIFFERENT
SIZES WHEN NECESSARY

DOCUMENTS CAPTURED AS RECEIVED

1. A TYPICAL DAY FOR A CREW MEMBER
STAND WATCH - 4 HRS ON, TRIM
 SAILS, STEER ETC.
 4 HRS DAYTIME, 4 HRS NIGHT
PERSONAL HYGIENE - BATH, WASH
 CLOTHES
OTHER CARGO DUTIES - HELP WITH
 COOKING, AND CLEANUP, CARGO
 MAINTENANCE
LEISURE TIME - READ, PLAY MUSIC,
 MAKE FISH HOOKS
SLEEP - VERY IMPORTANT SO THAT
 YOU ARE RESTED ON WATCH
 MOST TAKE 2 NAPS OF 4
 HOURS OR SO.

Useful Inform:

MULTIPLICA

1	2	3	4	5
2	4	6	8	10
3	6	9	12	15
4	8	12	16	20
5	10	15	20	25
6	12	18	24	30
7	14	21	28	35
8	16	24	32	40
9	18	27	36	45
10	20	30	40	50
11	22	33	44	55
12	24	36	48	60

Table of Time Meas

60 seconds	= 1 minute
60 minutes	= 1 hour
24 hours	= 1 day
7 days	= 1 week
30 days	= 1 calendar
12 months	= 1 year
365 days	= 1 common
366 days	= 1 leap year
100 years	= 1 century

Table of Dry Meas

2 pints (pt.)	= 1 quart (qt.)
8 quarts	= 1 peck (pk.)
4 pecks	= 1 bushel (b.)
1 cord	= 128 cu. ft.

Table of Liquid Meas

4 gills (gi.)	= 1 pint (pt.)
2 pints	= 1 quart (qt.)
4 quarts	= 1 gallon (g.)
31 1/2 gallons	= 1 barrel (bl.)
2 barrels	= hoghead

Table of Paper Meas

24 sheets	= 1 quire
20 quires	= 1 ream
10 reams	= 1 bale

Table of Linear Meas

12 inches	= 1 foot
3 feet	= 1 yard
16 1/2 ft. (5 1/2 yds.)	= 1 rod
880 feet	= 1 furlong
5280 feet (1760 yds.)	= 1 mile

Miscellaneous Meas

12 units	= 1 dozen
12 doz.	= 1 gross
12 gr.	= 1 great gro.
20 units	= 1 score
1 hand	= 4 inches
1 fathom	= 6 feet
1 knot	= 1000 feet
3 knots	= 1 league
1 bu. potatoes	= 60 lbs.
1 barrel flour	= 196 lbs.
1 cu. ft. of water	= 7.48 liquid
gals. and weighs 8.3425 lbs.	
Diameter of circle x 3.1416 =	circumference
Diameter of circle squared x	
.7854 = area.	
Atmospheric pressure is 14.7 lb.	
per sq. in. at sea level.	
15 1/2 cu. ft. of air weighs 1 lb.	

DOCUMENTS CAPTURED AS RECEIVED

Useful Information

MULTIPLICATION TABLE

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
2	4	6	8	10	12	14	16	18	20	22	24
3	6	9	12	15	18	21	24	27	30	33	36
4	8	12	16	20	24	28	32	36	40	44	48
5	10	15	20	25	30	35	40	45	50	55	60
6	12	18	24	30	36	42	48	54	60	66	72
7	14	21	28	35	42	49	56	63	70	77	84
8	16	24	32	40	48	56	64	72	80	88	96
9	18	27	36	45	54	63	72	81	90	99	108
10	20	30	40	50	60	70	80	90	100	110	120
11	22	33	44	55	66	77	88	99	110	121	132
12	24	36	48	60	72	84	96	108	120	132	144

Table of Time Measure

60 seconds	= 1 minute
60 minutes	= 1 hour
24 hours	= 1 day
7 days	= 1 week
30 days	= 1 calendar month
12 months	= 1 year
365 days	= 1 common year
366 days	= 1 leap year
100 years	= 1 century

Table of Dry Measure

2 pints (pt.)	= 1 quart (qt.)
4 quarts	= 1 peck (pk.)
4 pecks	= 1 bushel (bu.)
1 cord	= 128 cu. ft.

Table of Liquid Measure

4 gills (gi.)	= 1 pint (pt.)
2 pints	= 1 quart (qt.)
4 quarts	= 1 gallon (gal.)
31 1/2 gallons	= 1 barrel (bbl.)
2 barrels	= hogshead (hhd.)

Table of Paper Measure

24 sheets	= 1 quire
20 quires	= 1 ream
10 reams	= 1 bale

Table of Linear Measure

12 inches	= 1 foot
3 feet	= 1 yard
16 1/2 ft. (5 1/2 yds.)	= 1 rod
660 feet	= 1 furlong
320 rods (5280 ft.)	= 1 mile

Miscellaneous Measures

12 units	= 1 dozen
12 doz.	= 1 gross
12 gr.	= 1 great gross
28 units	= 1 score
1 hand	= 4 inches
1 fathom	= 6 feet
1 knot	= 6088 feet
3 knots	= 1 league
1 bu. potatoes	= 60 lbs.
1 barrel flour	= 100 lbs.
1 cu. ft. of water	= 7.48 liquid gals. and weighs 8.34 lbs.
Diameter of circle x 3.1416 = circumference	
Diameter of circle squared x .7854 = area.	
Atmospheric pressure is 14.7 lbs. per sq. in. at sea level.	
1 1/2 cu. ft. of air weighs 1 lb.	

Table of Cubic Measure

1728 cubic inches	= 1 cubic foot
27 cubic feet	= 1 cubic yard
128 cubic feet	= 1 cord of wood
24 1/2 cubic feet	= 1 perch of stone

NOTE - A cord of wood is a pile 8 feet long, 4 feet wide and 4 feet high.
A perch of stone or brick is 16 1/2 feet long, 1 1/2 feet wide, and 1 foot high.

Table of Avoirdupois Weight

16 drams	= 1 ounce (oz.)
16 ounces	= 1 pound (lb.)
100 pounds	= 1 hundredweight (cwt.)
2000 pounds	= 1 ton (T.)
2240 pounds	= 1 long ton (L. T.)

Table of Troy Weight

24 grains (gr.)	= 1 pennyweight (dwt.)
20 pennyweights	= 1 ounce (oz.)
12 ounces	= 1 pound (lb.)

Table of Circular Measure

60 seconds (")	= 1 minute (')
60 minutes	= 1 degree (°)
360 degrees	= 1 circumference

A degree of the earth's surface or a meridian = 69.16 miles at the equator.

Table of Apothecaries' Weight

20 grains (gr.)	= 1 scruple (ʒ)
3 scruples	= 1 dram (ʒ)
8 drams	= 1 ounce (ʒ)
12 ounces	= 1 pound (lb.)

Table of Surface Measure

144 sq. in.	= 1 sq. ft.
9 sq. ft.	= 1 sq. yd.
324 sq. yds.	= 1 sq. rod
160 sq. rods	= 1 acre
640 acres	= 1 sq. mile

An acre measures 208.71 ft. on each side.
A section of land is 1 sq. mile.
A quarter section is 160 acres.
A township is 36 sq. miles.

CONVERSION TABLES

LENGTH

1 meter (m)	= 100 cm = 1,000 mm
1 millimeter (mm)	= .001 m
1 centimeter (cm)	= .01 m
1 decimeter (dm)	= .1 m
1 decameter (dkm)	= 10 m
1 hectometer (hm)	= 100 m
1 kilometer (km)	= 1,000 m

CAPACITY

1 liter (l)	= 100 cl = 1,000 ml
1 milliliter (ml)	= .001 l
1 centiliter (cl)	= .01 l
1 deciliter (dl)	= .1 l
1 decaliter (dcl)	= 10 l
1 hectoliter (hl)	= 100 l
1 kiloliter (kl)	= 1,000 l

WEIGHT

1 gram (g)	= 100 cg = 1,000 mg
1 milligram (mg)	= .001 g
1 centigram (cg)	= .01 g
1 decigram (dg)	= .1 g
1 decagram (dkg)	= 10 g
1 hectogram (hg)	= 100 g
1 kilogram (kg)	= 1,000 g

METERS

YARDS

INCHES

1.000	1.093	39.37
.914	1.000	36.00

CENTIMETERS

INCHES

FEET

1.00	.394	.0328
2.54	1.000	1/12
30.48	12.000	1.000

KILOMETERS

MILES

1.000	.621
1.609	1.000

GRAMS

OUNCES

POUNDS

1.00	.035	.002
28.35	1.000	1/16
453.59	16.000	1.000
1,000.00	35.274	2.205

KILOGRAMS

OUNCES

POUNDS

1.000	35.274	2.205
.028	1.000	1/16
.454	16.000	1.000

LITERS

PINTS

QUARTS

GAL.

1.000	2.113	1.057	.264
.473	1.000	1/2	1/8
.946	2.000	1.000	1/4
3.785	8.000	4.000	1.000

Moto Home + Fico - N. Marqueses
2-45A white skin
15 k E
Gk

MEMBER
SN, TREM

KIGHT
E, WASH

HELP WITH
P, CANOE

PLAY MUSIC,

ST SO THAT
N WATCH
S OF 4