POLYNESIAN VOYAGING SOCIETY

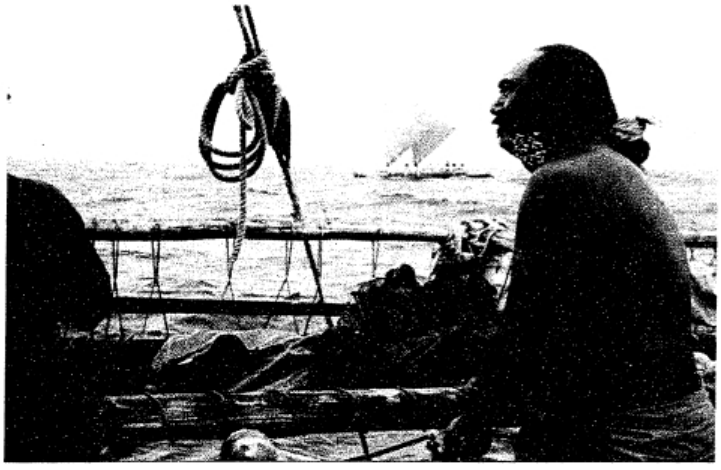
Pier 36, Honolulu, Hawai'i 96817 (808) 531-7240 / FAX: (808) 531-7135 Hilina Mā 1994

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 woodworking 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, navigator 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 Maunalua Bay to Hale-o-Lono, Moloka'i. The canoes left Maunalua 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.



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

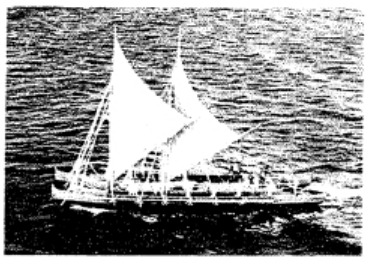


Photo courtesy of G. Evenari

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.

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 'aina]. 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. Kaua'i was called after Hawai'i Loa's younger son; his wife's name was Waialeale, and they lived on Kaua'i, 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'ū, 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 Kūnuiākea, who was born at Keauhou in Puna, Hawai'i. Puna was a fertile and fine land and it was called Puna by Kūnuiaiakeakua [Tū-nui-ai-a-te-Atua] after his own birthplace, Puna-Auia, in Tahiti.

Kūnuiākea, 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 Chrisitian converts. The tradition includes the notion that Hawaiians worshipped one God formed by a trinity of

Continued on page 5

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 mispelled, 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

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

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, loane
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
KANEAIAKALA, Cliff
KAONOHI, Alex

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
MAI'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
POMAIKA'I, Kaipo Sr.
PUPUHI, William
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RHODES, Richard
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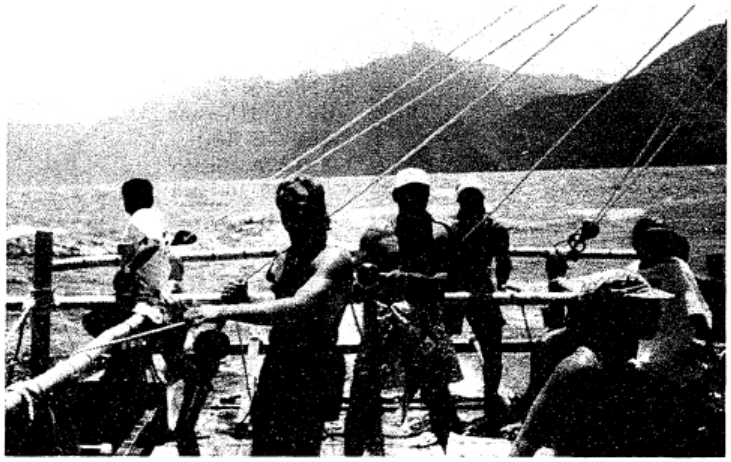
RYAN, Noah
SATSUDA, Ryan
SCARLETT, James
SHIGAKI, Bernard
SHIGAKI, Virgie
SHIMIZU, Dean
SHULTZ, Keoni
SHULTZ, Koe
SMITH, Suzette
SOARES, Henry
STEINER, Charlie
SULLIVAN, Scott
TABATA, Jason
TAMURA, Ben
TANIGAWA, Daniel
TANIGAWA, Tasha
TANIGUCHI, Glenn
TAUPU, Tava
TERE, Juliana
TETUANUI, Jimmy
THOMPSON, 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 vesssel 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 Havai'i) rather than the Big Island of Hawai'i. He offers no evidence for this conclusion.

Randie Fong notes "the Hawai'ii Loa portion [of the tradition of Hawai'i Loa] 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 Loa 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'iloa; 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 Loa 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 Loa'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 pa[illegible] in Fornander says "When Hawai'i Loa arrived here, there were only the two islands of Hawai'i-Loa 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 Loa 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 Loa to Wākea, 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 Wākea, 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 loa 'ku) (281).

The Fornander version of the Hawai'iloa traditions continues on with accounts of Hawai'iloa's descendants and his further travels. ⌘

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

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

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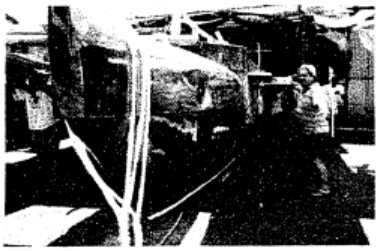

Bow Led *Hawai'iloa* Out of the Hālau

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

POLYNESIAN VOYAGING SOCIETY
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Honolulu, HI 96817

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POLYNESIE FRANCAISE
SERVICE DES DOUANES

NAVIGATION DE PLAISANCE
DECLARATION EN DOUANE
(Custom Declaration)

Nº D'ENREGISTREMENT : CADRE RESERVEE AU SERVICE (Official use only)
PREMIERE TOUCHEE : le 4-03-95 à PAPEETE

DOUANE PF PLAISANCE

NOM DU NAVIRE : (Vessel name) HAWAI'ILOA

TYPE : (Type) DOUBLE-HULLED CANOE
LONGUEUR : (Length) 57'
NOMBRE DE MATS : (Number of mats) 2

CONSTRUCTEUR : (Hull matérial) WOOD
TONNAGE : (Tonnage) 89
NATIONALITE : (Nationality) AMERICAN

PORT D'ATTACHE : (Port of registration) HONOLULU, HAWAII
Nº D'IDENTIFICATION : (Registration number)
Couleur (color) BROWN

PROPRIETAIRE : (Owner) BISHOP MUSEUM
NATIONALITE : (Nationality) AMERICAN

LIEU ET DATE DE NAISSANCE : (Date and place of birth) HONOLULU, HAWAII

ADRESSE PERMANENTE : (Permanent adress) P.O. BOX 19000A HONOLULU, HI 96817

PROFESSION : (Occupation)
PASSEFORT Nº (Passport number)

MOTIF DU VOYAGE : (Reason of the trip) TOURISME (Tourism) AFFAIRE (Business) AUTRES (Others) CULTURAL EXCHANGE

NOM DU CAPITAINE : (Captain's name) CHAD BAYBAYAN
DATE ET LIEU DE NAISSANCE : (Place and date of birth) HONOLULU, HAWAII, USA AUGUST 15, 1956

ADRESSE PERMANENTE : (Permanent adress)

NATIONALITE : (Nationality) AMERICAN
Nº PASSEPORT : (Passport number) 120347751

PROFESSION : (Occupation) PROGRAM ASSISTANT

RAISON DU VOYAGE : (Reason of the trip) TOURISME (Tourism) AFFAIRE (Business) AUTRES (Others) CULTURAL EXCHANGE/EDUCATION

EQUIPEMENTS : (Bord equipment) —

MOTEUR : (Engine - Mark - Model) —
PUISSANCE EN CV : (Horse power) —

RADIO : (marques - modèle - utilisation VHF/UHF) (Radio)
1. STANDARD HORIZON HX 230S HANDHELD VHF RADIO'S - 2 EA.
2. STANDARD ECLIPSE STATION VHF - 1 EA.
3 - H.F. RADIO TELEPHONE IC-M700 1 EA.

NAVIGATION PAR SATELLITE : (Sat Nav) 1, GARMIN GPS 50 2 EA.

RADARS : (Radars) 2. ARGOS TRANSPONDER 1 EA.

AUTRES : (Others) 3. RCO-23 SATELLITE EPIRB 1 EA.
4. RLB-12 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 medecine)	2 COOLERS - ASSORTED MEDICAL SUPPLIES.
TABACS - CIGARETTES CIGARS : (Quantité de chaque) (Tabacco - Cigars - Cigarettes) NONE	
ALCOOLS (Bière - Vin - Spiritueux - Autre) : (Alcohol - Spirits - Wine - Beer) NONE	
AUTRES : (Radio Cassettes - Appareils Photos - Camera Video - Jumelles - Guitares - Surfs) (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-A53 - 3-353-728-01 NIKONIS II 3009401 CANON EOS REBEL - 1235732 MINOLTA WEATHERMATIC 02356248

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

Date March 4 le 1995

Signature : [signature]

DOCUMENTS CAPTURED AS RECEIVED

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

Port de Papeete, le 4 MARS 1995

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

Nom du navire : H A W A I I L O A — Pavillon : AMERICAIN
Name of the vessel — *Flag*

Date d'entrée en Polynésie Française : 4 MARS 1995 — par : PAPEETE
Arriving date in French Polynesia — *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 *Name & given name*	Date et lieu de naissance *Date & place of birth*	Nationalité *Nationality*	Qualité *Quality*
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	"	"

POLICE NATIONALE
PORT DE TAHITI - PAPEETE
- 4 MARS 1995
M 014 POLYNÉSIE FRANÇ...

Signature du Capitaine :
Captain's signature

RESERVE AU SERVICE

MINISTERE DE L'INTERIEUR
POLICE NATIONALE
Direction du Contrôle de l'Immigration et de la Lutte contre l'Emploi des Clandestins
Polynésie Française

DOUANE

Annexe 15

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.

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 Bruce

Capitaine du navire / *Captain of the vessel* : Hawaii Loa

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
Blankenfeld, Bruce

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

☐ Indiquer la mention utile / *Tick appropriate box*

Signature / *Signature*

RESERVE AU SERVICE

MINISTERE DE L'INTERIEUR
POLICE NATIONALE
Direction du Contrôle de l'Immigration et de la Lutte contre l'Emploi des Clandestins

POLYNESIE FRANCAISE

Circonscription Territoriale de la Police de l'Air et des Frontières

Poste de PAPEETE

REPUBLIQUE FRANCAISE
Liberté - Egalité - Fraternité

Port de PAPEETE, le IO MARS I995

DECLARATION DE MOUVEMENT D'UN NAVIRE DE PLAISANCE
POUR UNE TRAVERSEE DE PLUS DE 60 MILES (Inter-Iles)

Movement Declaration for Pleasure Vessels travelling
more than 50 miles within French Polynesia

NOM DU NAVIRE: H A W A I I – LOA
Name of the vessel

PAVILLON: AMERICAIN
Flag

DATE DE DEPART DE TAHITI: I2 MARS I995
Sailing date from TAHITI

PAR: PAPEETE
Port

DATE DE RETOUR A TAHITI: 20 MARS I995
Date of return

PAR: 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
AH HEE Abraham		"	Capitaine	"
LYMAN James		"	CREW	"
KELLY Franklin		"	"	"
KEAUNUI Réginal		"	"	"
KAWELO Eugene		"	"	"
HEE Terrence		"	"	"
COOPER Bradley		"	"	"
CHUN Dennis		"	"	"

MINISTERE DE L'INTERIEUR
POLICE NATIONALE
Direction du Contrôle de l'Immigration et de la Lutte contre l'Emploi des Clandestins
Police Française

SIGNATURE DU CAPITAINE:
Captain's Signature

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
ANIMAL AND PLANT HEALTH INSPECTION SERVICE
PLANT PROTECTION AND QUARANTINE

SHIP INSPECTION REPORT

1. PORT REPORTING	2. FLAG/NAME OF VESSEL	3. DOCK
HILO, HI	HAWAII-LOA	HILO BAY

4. FROM (Port and Country)	5. VIA
MARQUESAS	—

6. ARRIVAL DATE	7. ARRIVAL TIME	8. INSPECTION DATE	9. INSPECTION TIME
5/7/95	ETA ____ Actual 0930	5/7/95	From 1145 To 1200

10. NO. PASSENGERS AND CREW CLEARED	11. NO. PIECES OF BAGGAGE	12. PROPOSED DEPARTURE DATE
11	6	5/8/95

PROHIBITED AND/OR RESTRICTED AGRICULTURAL MATERIALS

13. COMMODITY	14. LOCATION	15. COUNTRY OF ORIGIN	16. SAFEGUARD AND/OR DISPOSITION PRESCRIBED
NO PROHIBITED ITEMS			

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)	18. TITLE	19. DATE
[signature]	MASTER	5/7/95

20. CONDITION OF GARBAGE CONTAINERS WHEN INSPECTED			DEFICIENT CONDITION CORRECTED	21. SHIP AREAS not INSPECTED	HOLDS INSPECTED (Identify)	22. LIVE ANIMALS/BIRDS ABOARD
COVERED	INSIDE RAILING	LEAKPROOF				
☐ YES ☐ NO	☐ YES ☐ NO	☐ YES ☐ NO	☐ YES ☐ NO	☐ QUARTERS ☐ DRY STORES ☐ PANTRY		☐ YES ☒ NO Type: Number:

APHIS MARPOL ANNEX V COMPLIANCE CHECKLIST

THE FOLLOWING OBSERVATIONS WERE MADE BY APHIS PERSONNEL AFTER INSPECTING VESSEL'S WASTE HANDLING PROCEDURES AND EQUIPMENT:

23.	☑ YES ☐ NO	Plastic materials requiring disposal are used aboard the vessel.		
24.	☑ YES ☐ NO	There are waste plastics in the vessel's trash for disposal ashore.		
25.	☐ YES ☒ NO	There is a functional incinerator or other disposal method aboard.		
26a.	☐ YES ☒ 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.	☐ YES ☐ 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 [redacted]

27. REMARKS

28. SUBSEQUENT PORTS OF CALL (Notified)	NO. PASSENGERS	29. OFFICER'S SIGNATURE
	11	[signature]

PPQ FORM 288 (APR 91) Previous editions are obsolete.

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 Lae, 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, loosley 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 "Havai'i." Ra'iatea is also considered be to 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 Savai'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 represent our efforts in perpetuating our culture and traditions as a legacy for the generations to come.

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/gramcidin 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 towelletes - - - #100

ANTISEPTICS (continued).

-4% Cholorhexidine (Hibeclens)
- 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 with20gx1&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

Bandaids:
-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 Scienece, 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: Interview with Nainoa, Hōkūle'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: Kanoe/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'iloa Topic:	Teacher/Class/School: Kanoe/7-8 Waiau Phone #: Canoe Contact: Cathy, Hōkūle'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: Keoki Schnackenberg Phone #: 558-8372 Canoe Contact: Shantell, Hōkūle'a Topic:	Teacher/Class/School: T. Chun, 11-12 Scienece, 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: 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: Kanoe/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'iloa Topic:	Teacher/Class/School: Kanoe/7-8 Waiau Phone #: Canoe Contact: Cathy, Hōkūle'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 Scienece, 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'iloa Topic: How is canoe/crew doing? Weather, Nav.	KS Students at Peacesat/ Gordon will coordinate: K. Kaiwi, T. Chun, B. Cooper, Others? Other Schools?
9:00-9:30	Teacher/Class/School: Hilo or Kona Phone # Canoe Contact: Topic:	Teacher/Class/School: Kanoe/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'iloa Topic:	Teacher/Class/School: Kanoe/7-8 Waiau Phone #: Canoe Contact: Cathy, Hōkūle'a Topic:	

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 Scienece, KS Phone #: Canoe Contact: Nainoa, Hōkūle'a Topic: Navigation, Math/ Physics of Sailing	Teacher/Class/School: T. Chun, 11-12 Scienece, 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 Taputapuātea	Grand Assembly of canoes at Opoa, Ra'iātea. Welcom of the canoes and crewss. 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: Kanoe/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 *Hōkūle'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 *Hōkūle'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 courseline 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 *Hōkūle'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 is 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

OMB No. 2115 – 0110

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

UNITED STATES COAST GUARD

Certificate of Documentation

VESSEL NAME	OFFICIAL NUMBER	HOMEPORT
HAWAI'I LOA	995563	SEATTLE, WA

GROSS	NET	LENGTH	BREADTH	DEPTH	HULL MATERIAL	SELF PROPELLED
13	13	57.0	16.0	6.0	WOOD	NO

PLACE BUILT: HONOLULU HI

YEAR BUILT: 1993

OWNER: BISHOP MUSEUM

COMPLETE RECORDS ON FILE AT HOMEPORT

THIS VESSEL IS PRESENTLY DOCUMENTED FOR: RECREATION

MANAGING OWNER:

BISHOP MUSEUM
C/O POLYNESIAN VOYAGING
SOCIETY
PIER 36
HONOLULU, HI 96817

RESTRICTIONS: NONE

ENTITLEMENTS: NONE

REMARKS: NONE

ISSUED AT: SEATTLE, WA

ISSUE DATE: OCTOBER 19, 1993

THIS CERTIFICATE EXPIRES ON THE LAST DAY OF OCT94 UNLESS RENEWED BY DECAL ON REVERSE.

SIGNATURE AND SEAL

ANN E. VOLLMER
DOCUMENTATION OFFICER

DEPT. OF TRANSP., USCG, CG-1270 (Rev. 10-87)
PREVIOUS EDITIONS ARE OBSOLETE

AEV

SN 7530-01-GF2-9870

REVERSE OF CG-1270 (Rev. 10-87)

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 #:
VA697

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 you 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 "houses" 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 ʻo Kamehameha. Hoʻokele maikaʻi 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

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 an 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 then 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. **Tradtional 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 voayge? 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 cnaoe 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?

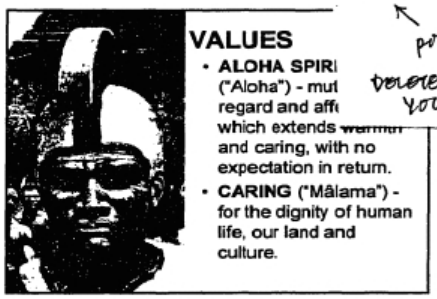
DOCUMENTS CAPTURED AS RECEIVED

1999 Long Range Plan
N · ppt
(1)

1999

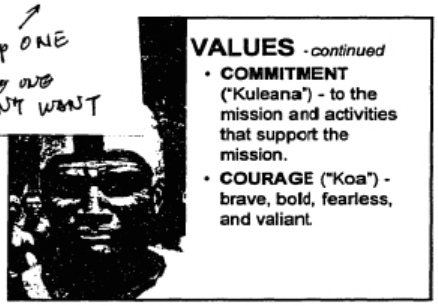
Version 1 N

pick up ONE
DELETE the one YOU DON'T WANT



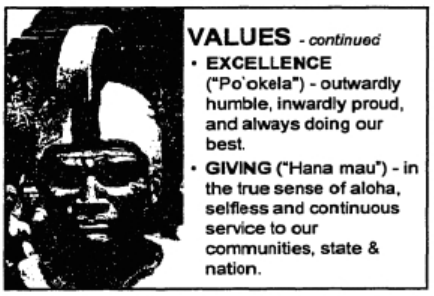
VALUES

- **ALOHA SPIRI** ("Aloha") - mut regard and aff which extends ~~warmth~~ and caring, with no expectation in return.
- **CARING** ("Mâlama") - for the dignity of human life, our land and culture.



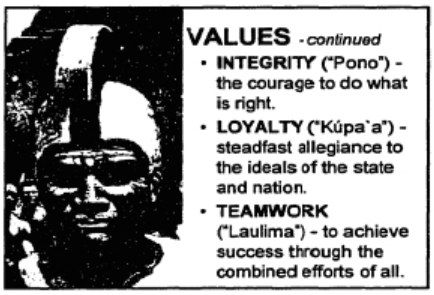
VALUES - *continued*

- **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** ("Kúpa`a") - steadfast allegiance to the ideals of the state and nation.
- **TEAMWORK** ("Laulima") - to achieve success through the combined efforts of all.

DOCUMENTS CAPTURED AS RECEIVED

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.

RECEIVED AND FOUND AD NEGLIVED

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.

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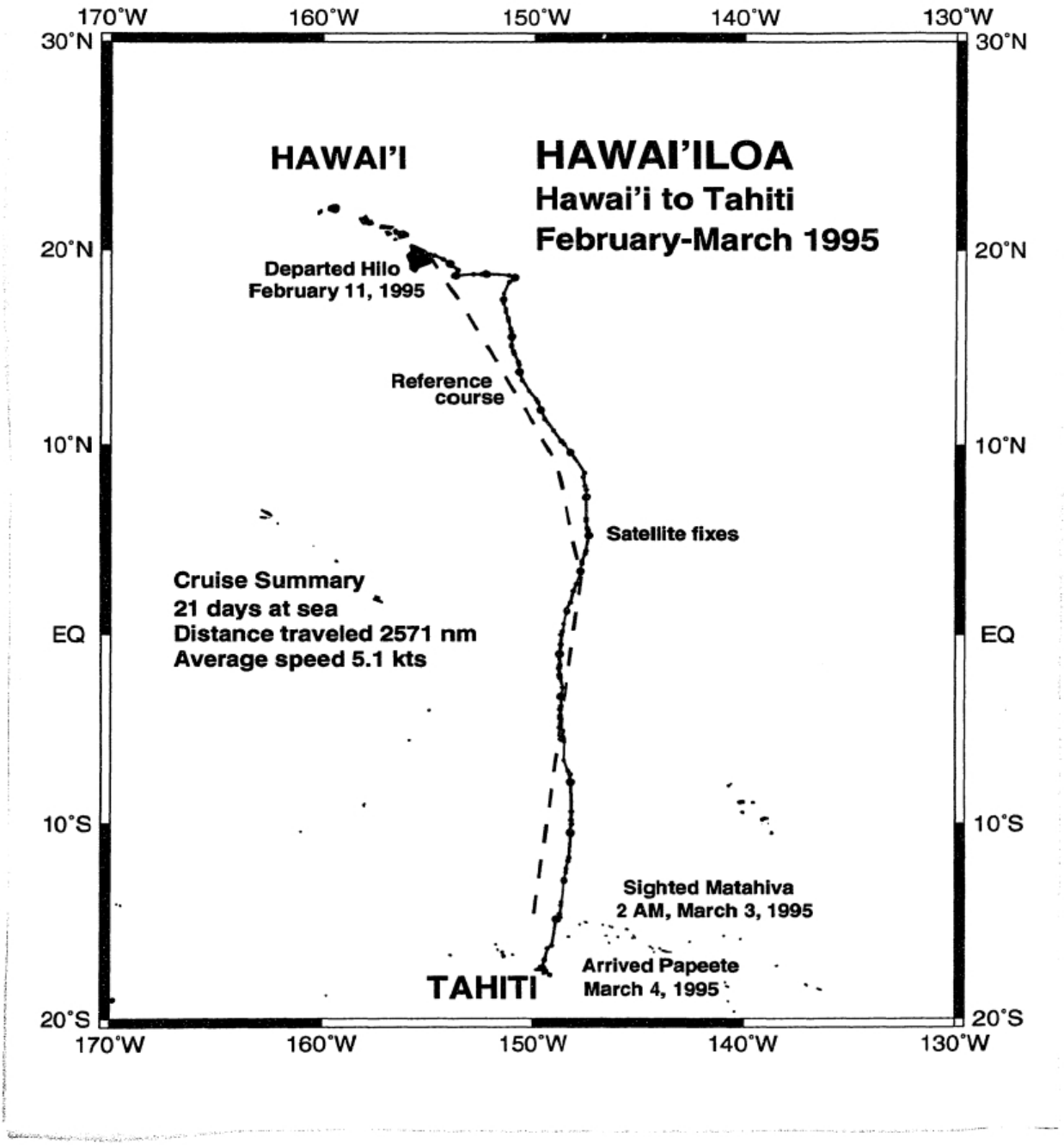


HAWAI'ILOA

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

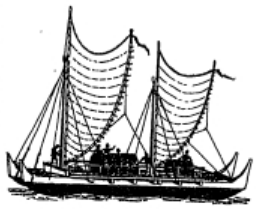
Hawai'iloa

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 Alaksa, 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 manuveurability: "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)



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

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.

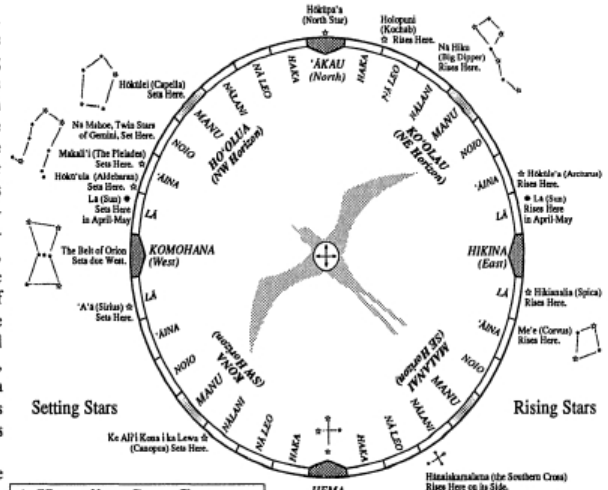
The art of weather prediction without instruments or satellites was essential to voyaging, to anticipate the changing direction and strength of the wind, which seemed to blow through holes in the dome of heaven along the horizon, shifting clockwise or counterclockwise. A knowledge of seasonal patterns 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-

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 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.



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

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

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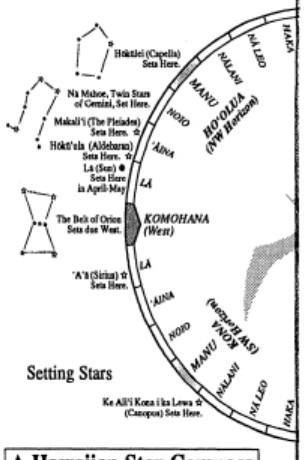

Setting Stars

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

tial to canoe-building. The builders performed rituals and prayers to ask persmission 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'iātea (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 ʻōpelu (mackerel) came to rescue Pā'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 Pā'ao's priestly family.

The most celebrated center of Polynesian voyaging and navigation was the district of Opoa on the island of Ra'iātea, anciently called Havai'i, one days 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 Sāmoa; and Hawai'i, the largest island in the Hawaiian chain. (In Maori, "Havai'i" is pronounced "Hawaiki"; in Rarotongan, "'Avaiki.")

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 Havai'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 Introudction to *Voyaging Chiefs of Hawai'i*

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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).

Cloud Shapes Indicating Land (from David Lewis's *We the Navigators*)

The Pacific Ocean mariners also use various seamarks to find their way. "As Europeans use landmarks, so the Gilbertese [navigators] use seamarks 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 [seamarks] were stored up in the race memory as a result of cumulative experience of generations" (A. Grimble 48). These seamarks 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 seamark 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 Pialug told Hawaiian navigator Shorty Bertelmann to look for a seamark 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.

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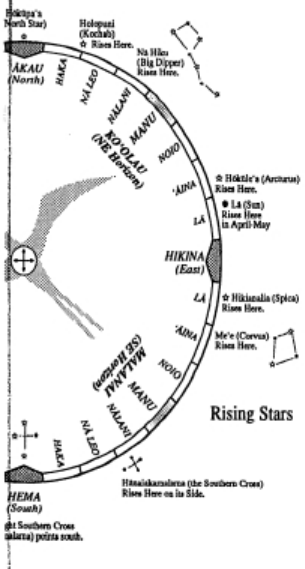

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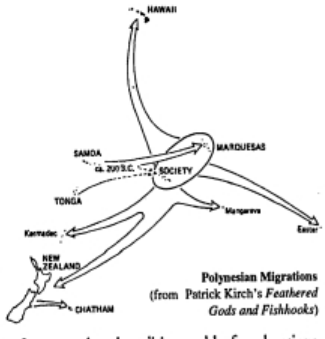
Polynesian Migrations, Canoes, and Wayfinding

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.



Polynesian Migrations
(from Patrick Kirch's *Feathered Gods and Fishhooks*)

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 'ōhia 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 'ōhia 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'iâtea, 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 Hawaiain 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.

DOCUMENTS CAPTURED AS RECEIVED

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)"

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 Piailug 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 Piailug and astronomy under Will Kyselka.

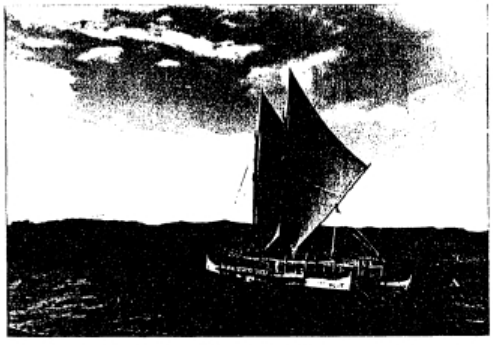
1985-1987—The Voyage of Rediscovery took *Hōkūle'a* on a 16,000 mile journey along the ancient migratory routes of the Polynesian Triangle—from Hawai'i to the Society Islands, the Cook Islands, New Zealand, Tonga, Samoa, and back home via Aitutaki, Tahiti, and Rangiroa in the Tuamotu Archipelago. This 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 Moloka'i's North Coast. Photo by Moana Doi

DOCUMENTS CAPTURED AS RECEIVED

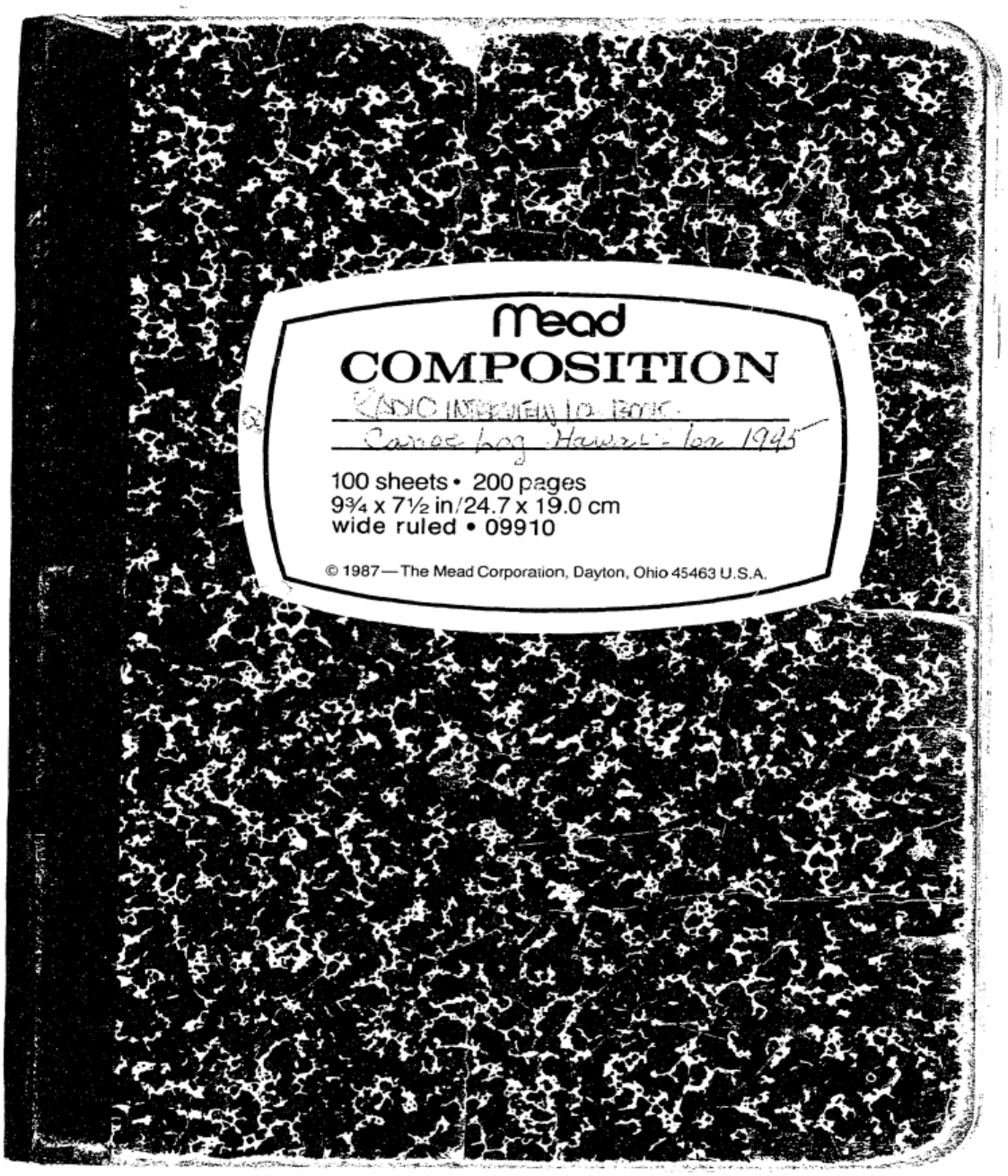
Exploration Learning Center

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 Kamehemeha Schools Alternative Education Program at Hale o Ho'oponopono, Honaunau. In 1996, it plans to design a process for contributing to the developement of sustainable communities in Hawai'i.

DOCUMENTS CAPTURED AS RECEIVED



1995

February 13, Monday

18° 40' N 48 Mi. east of cove line
CONTACT W/ PSAT RAROTONGA @ 0800
CONTACT W/ PSAT HONOLULU ON 9 MHZ-C4
SWITCHED TO C2 — 5 M
HAWAIIKOA SIGNAL STRENGTH WEAK, SO
KCCN CALL WENT TO HOKULE'A
KEAHIKA'AU POS. EST. 18° 40' N, 30 miles E

1100 RADIO CHECK W/ PSAT RARO ON C7,
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 (0755)
STAY ON 5.1 TILL 0800 IF
NO CONTACT

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 Hawi'a Spokes - Denis, Reggie & Brad

~~Kaoha~~ ~~Greetings~~ Aloha and red, ~~Violets~~ Blue
to our wives and girlfriends
The sunrise is red, the ~~Bay~~ sea is blue
The Hawai'ian Crew send
all their love to you.
Happy Valentine's Day!

Est'd. pos. 18° 30' N, 138 mi East of Reference course
~~HIA~~ 58 miles made over past 12 hours

~~To~~ Honolulu,
Talk is ea
we'll re

1100 Con

Feb. 15, U

0730 Con
0800 - 08
0830 - 09
0900 - 093

1100 - R
~~1130 - 1200~~
1330 N

Pos. EST

To Honolulu, in response to Nanoa
Talk is easy, but when it really gets breezy,
we'll see who buys the first Dinano

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

Feb. 15, Wednesday

0730 contact w/ RARO on 9.1 MHz, 5/5
0800-0830 HOKULE'A KCCN
0830-0900 KS HAWAI'I
0900-0930 WMANAE HAWAI'I LOA

1100 - RARO
~~1130-1200~~ 1100 - KCCN Hawai'i Loa
1330 NWS Hon ROSENDALE

POS. EST 17° 46' N, 182.5 East of Ref Line

Feb 16, Thursday

170° 0' 5, 170 mi EAST

0730 a MORE CONTACT W/ RARO
DOOR COMM W/ PSAT HONO

0815 Hoku DID KCCN CALL

0830-9 Hoku w/ MOLOKAI SCHOOL

0900-0930 Hawai'iba with Kam School
Prof 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 COOK IS CANOE
STATUS W/NAMOA

Feb 17

14° 25

0730

Tanya

Waia

Sat.

0800

0900

Reggie

Bruce

EUGENE

KKUA DENNIS

KONA CHAD

SCOTT

SNAKE

TERRY

13°N, 4

[redacted]

Feb 17, Friday

120 mi in past 24 hours

14° 25' N, 78 mi east of rhumb course

0730 RADIO CHECK W/ PSAT RATO, 9.1 MPH

Tanya Wills – Molokai – Chad/Snake

Waian EMERSON – Dennis, Reggie

Sat. 18, Saturday

0800 PSAT HONO CHECK-IN

0900

Reggie

Bruce

EUGENE

KAUAI DENNIS

KONA CHAD

SCOTT

SNAKE

TERRY

Reyna [redacted]

842-8366 Brad's office

835-3115 CITA WORK

547-9146 STEPHANIE WORK

→ ARCHIE

13°N, 48 mi east

DOCUMENTS CAPTURED AS RECEIVED

SUNDAY 19

~~12° 00'~~, 40 mi east
11° 27',

MONDAY ~~20~~ TH

0700 KCCN will call via
KMI Ch. 1602, 17.245 MHZ

~~0730~~

0645 – 0815 No contact w/ KCCN
VIA KMI

EST'D POSITION – 9°26' N, 28 mi EST

1130 - RADIO CHECK W/ RARO ON 18 MAZ

FC

Tuesday
Monday

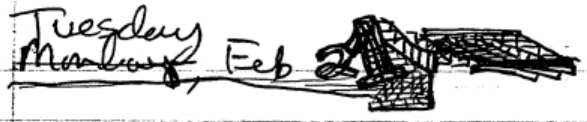
9° N,

8:00
0830 -
0900 -

5

Wed.
5° 3
0730
0740

Tuesday
Monday, Feb 21



9°N, 44 EAST ; 145 mi / 24 hrs

8:00 KCCA / Hawaiiloa
0830 - 0900 MOKOKAI / HOKULE'A
0900 - 0930 WAIAU IMMERSION / HAWAIILOA

[redacted] Reggie home

Wed., Feb 22
5° 30' N, 44 miles east
0930 - RADIO check W/ RARO
0940 - CONTACT W/ HOKULE'A

DOCUMENTS CAPTURED AS RECEIVED

Feb. 23, Thursday

0800–830 KCCN / HONOLULU A
0830 - 0900 MILLY - HILO / HONOLULU A
0900 – 0930 KS / BRAD
1100 KCCN / HAWAII A
1630 PSRT RAROTONGA

4°N, 26 miles east of ref. course

FEATHER
732–

FRIDAY, F

2° 31' N

0800 -08
0830 – 09
0900 -093

~~KCCN~~

FOR JAR

FEATHER UBLS – RIGGIE SPECIAL

[redacted]

FRIDAY, FEB 24

2° 31' N, 13 EAST

0800-0830 KCCAD / HAWAIICOA

0830-0900 T. WILLS MOLOKAI / HAWAIICOA

0900-0930 WAM / DENNIS / RIGGIE, CATHY

~~KCCAT~~

FOR JAR: DISINFECTANT

SCRUB BRUSHES

~~TOOL / 600' 1/4 DARTEX~~

DRILL BITS – WOOD BORING

1/2", 3/4", 1"

March 8

Makaliʻi

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/MAKALIʻI

THEY DO KCCN AT 0800

WE WILL CHECK EITHER BEFORE OR AFTER KCCN.

Rarotonga Radio
8:30 AM & 8:30 PM
Ch. 4125

Pauline - Mr + Mrs . Chuna

Kawika [redacted]
Kapulehua

KCCN (808) [redacted]
HOT LINE

DOCUMENTS CAPTURED AS RECEIVED

KMI Code WCB 6806 [redacted]

Location 17° 150°
SLAT W LONG

[redacted]

DOCUMENTS CAPTURED AS RECEIVED

3/19/1800

No tropical cyclone activity at present
Showry in Tahiti, SHOULD BE CLEARING

S. EQL, W DL, NO CYCLONES

~~OS~~.

GOODWINDS ARE MOST PROBLEMS

3 Daughters

3°3 148° W

3/20/95

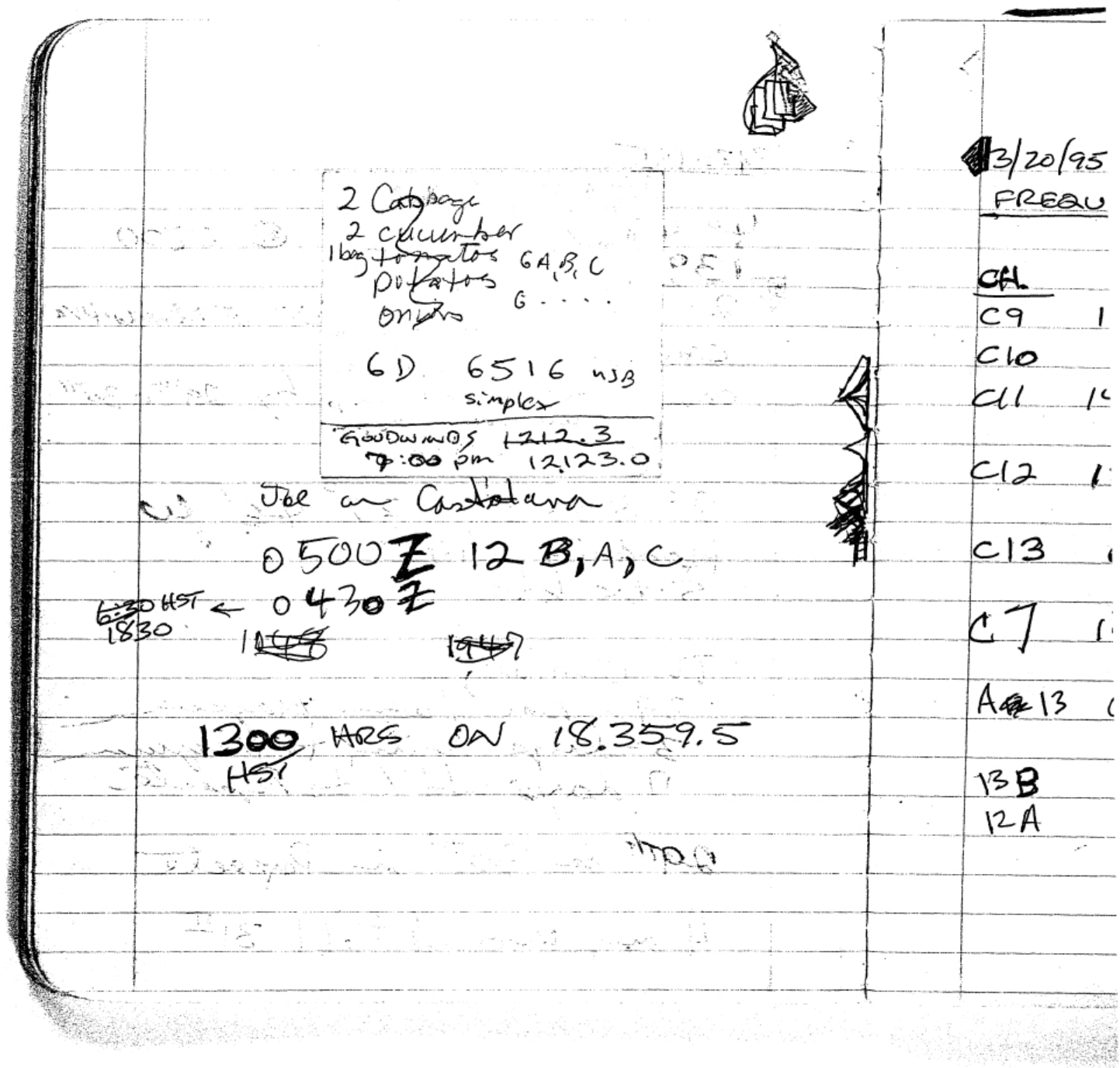
4° 40' S MAKALI'I @ 0800
139° W

2° 41' S, 400 miles OUT OF NUKU HIVA
CASTALANA'
can make Papeete by 29TH or 30TH

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

To JUNIOR,
393 NM from Marquesas
3-days sailing to Marquesas
7 days add'l to Papeete

29TH in 30TH in Papeete
If any wound till 31ST



3/20/95
FREQU

CH.
C9 1
C10
C11 1
C12 1
C13
C7
A 13
13B
12A

2 Cabbage
2 cucumber
1 bag tomatoes GA, B, C
potatoes
onions G....

6D 6516 WJB
simplex

GOODWINOS 12123
7:00 pm 12123.0

Joe on Castaway

0500Z 12 B, A, C

6:30 HST ← 0430Z
1830

1300 HRS ON 18.359.5
HST

DOCUMENTS CAPTURED AS RECEIVED

3/20/95

FREQUE

CH.	
C9	1
C10	
C11	14
C12	1
C13	
C7	1
A 13	6
13B	
12A	

Joe on Castalava

0500Z 12 B, A, C

0430Z ← HST 1830

1300 HRS ON 18.359.5

1300 HST

Arnold's weather
14,318.2 usb 6:00 pm
8812.0 usb 8:00 am
14313.0 Pacific Maritime
Net 6 – 6:30 warmup
Roll call starts 6:30 pm
30's about 6:40 pm

Joe on Castalava

0500Z 12 B, A, C

0430Z ← 6:30 HST 1830

1300 HRS ON 18,359.5
HST

3/20/95
FREQUE

CH.	
C9	1C
C10	5
C11	14
C12	15
C13	6
C7	18
A 13	6
13B	
12A	

3/20/95

FREQUENCIES CHANGED IN MEMORY

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

3/21/95

GOODWIND POSITION 0800

5° 56'S [redacted] 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

8/21/95

1745 Goodwinds position
POSITION 6°42'S 144°02'W
~~HEADING~~ 190° MN
SPEED 5.5 kts

COMM SCHEDULE
0730 13 MHZ
0830 18 MHZ
1745 13 MHZ
1800 18 MHZ

0630
TAKITUMU/POTSOLANA – 12B
TAKITUMU WILL USE REZADAR TO ESCORT TO NUKUHIVA – NO NEED FOR POTSOLANA TO COME TO PAPEETE – PER TAKITUMU RADIO.

3/22/

0730
GOODW
19
NEED

1700

RADIO
08
1800
TODAY

3/22/95

- 0730 13.430.5 MHZ
- GOODWINDS
- ~~9~~ 7° 56'S 144° 36'W
- 190° MN, 6 KTS
- NEED 100 gallons fuel

1700 HRS 18 MHZ ALL CANOES

RADIO SCHED FOR CANOES
0800 { 1700 HST ON 18 MHZ
1800 GMT } 0300 GMT

TODAY @ 1915 on 18 MHZ

3/22/95

1745 GOODWINDS
8° 44' S 145° 03' W

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

DECAY KAMAHELE — N/O!
KAMAHELE TO GO NOW,
PER GOODWINDS.

ASSETS - [redacted] Sandy

☹ Cleared Tautira village under short tow of Kaya Hele
Hooked up behind Te Aurere for double tow thru Tuamotus
Rain squalls, flat ocean, zero wind.

4/5

0730 Estab
for test
Interrupt
no cyclon
from Radio Motu: KMI - 8
? from K

Try again
0830 KCCN -
0845- Kat → Mon
0900 PSAT - vi
Jo
0930 PSAT - call
0945 PSAT - co
1200 by
1600 Hoku - from
1800

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

0730 Establish contact w/ Pearesat - SXS Christine & Brad Smith for test w/ KMI re: billing & reception.
Interrupt for Natl Weather Service w/ Hans & weather report: no cyclone development, light E trades, possible NE.

from Patty KCCN: KMI - 8484151 - Bishop Museum
? from kids in Alaska - what do you do w/ extra parts of tree?
- differences in canoes - sailing, etc.?
- why to Alaska for trees? why spruce?
Try again tomorrow 4/6 for KMI test

0830 KCCN - spoke w/ Kimo - re: ETD, reason for delay, etc.
0845 Kat → Mon
0900 PSAT - via Joe ordered Amoxycillin for 15, Pepto for 100.
Joe from Jarnell/Nate - order medicine now cuz Nate traveling tomorrow.

0930 PSAT - call to Sandy @ Assetts School - 1315 4/6

0945 PSAT - call from Penny Kelii concerned w/ Makali - reported stuck by for radio from NZ. Best wishes to all from her.

1200

1600 Hoku - from Hawaii students ① what was trip down like?
② what ~~were~~ problems anticipated for said leg

PSAT - WKA 3869
Hoku - WBJ 3292

1) Alaska what happened to the left over spruce wood?

2) what is the different painting characteristics of 2 canoes Hokulea + Hawaiiloa

3) Why a spruce tree instead of pine trees

4) why did we go to Alaska for the trees.

5C-12-164.5 SSB
1780 Cook Islands Media - 4/6

Crew on board: Bruce, Uncle Wally, Terry, Archie, Max, Tava, Sam, Donna, Kimo, Catherine, Wallace

	94688
	4/6/9
0730	PSAT - C
	KMI
	Tomorro
	From Ed -
	freq
	Program
0825	KCCN ca
	basic s
	Hoku - call
0835	Monitored
	for fleet
	out birth
0900	Various ga
1100	Monitored
1315	PSAT - Cont
1400	HOKU - Ps
1700	Stoodley for
1800	PSAT - monito
	forecast -
	Weak low
	storm o

[redacted] # from Patty Miller for KMI

4/6/95 – Thursday

0730 PSAT – Contact w/ Christine + Patty Miller
KMI will bill PVS, Museum pay back – JV contact = Ed
tomorrow – 1st report – location, than 2 questions
From Ed – calling KMI via PSAT, get location, KMI verify best freq B-4 KMI 1201 Rx 13.077 Tx 12.330
Programmed 1602 on 16A – use tomorrow

0825 KCCN call w/ Bill – standing in for Brick & Kiwi (off to Laie)
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 Manila

0900 Various phone calls thru PSAT

1100 Monitored Hoku → KCCN (Naiwa + Holly Henderson) (Kaau + Skatel)

1315 PSAT – Contacted ASSETS – Christine relaying talked to small kids & Tas

1400 HOKU – PSAT – Format for ?; Gordon workshop? Lahaina sails. Pinky

1700 Stoodley for Cook Is. media on 5C – no contact

Max, Tara, Sam, 1800 PSAT – monitor Hoku + Nat'l Wthr Serv.: 17°S/148°W – Hoku posit
forecast – E 5-10k, increasing 10-15 E in next 6-12 several hrs, maybe SE.
Weak low S; 24 hr. remain E 10k 48 hr 15kE 72 hr 15kE no
storm or cyclonic activity.

? from H1 kids: 1) what was trip down like?
2) what problems anticipated for trip now?

1) One word: blessed. why? Good weather, great boat, fantastic crew = harmonious, enjoyable, fast trip. a lots of fresh fish - thanks to te atua.
Ultimate short term goal - get vessel from A to B.
" long term goal - get Hawaii from A to B, ie, turn around #'s on social ills.

2) w/ Hawai'iloa, vessel in top shape - hulls/+deck+iako 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
2) Other vessels in fleet: Because we have some different styles of canoes that we're not familiar w/ we must be concerned w/ the safety of everyone. Law of the sea dictates you help one in distress, scratch → This is the large lesson that the world should learn.
no damage

	Q5625
	4/7/9
0645	ICOM on
0732	12.02
	yesterd
	if lose co
	expect K
0738	switch
	standby
2810	KMI Contac
1000 - about	Switch
1045	Monitor Hok
	no cycle
	not a fa
1050	Stuart fro
1100	PSAT → KCC
	Phone call fr
	Big Island - C
1200	ICOM off
1650	ICOM on -
	Monitored PS
1710	ICOM off

[redacted] - PSAT in Honolulu

4/7/95 - Friday

0645	ICOM on & standing by 18 mhz
0732	12.02 freq KM1 - 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 standby for 0920 Patty Miller Show
2810	KMI contact on 1202 (B-4) - Tx 12233 Rx 13080 Stdby for P. Miller Show Switched to 1602 (B-5) - Tx 16363 Rx 17245 Better connections
1000 - aboard Ake	
1045	Monitor Honolulu → Nat'l. Weather Service : 24kt 10-15 E 48kt 10k E 72hr 15k no cyclonic development nearby; 20°S 167°W developing low/trop depression not a factor - 400 mi W of us. As travel N weather should improve.
1050	Stuart from Reno → conference w/ Te Au Tonga, Takitumu - poor contact w/ Takit
1100	PSAT → KLCN - Keauniki - Donna - Bruce : L 14°S X - W of Ake Phone call from Elix; phone call to Vic @ Waialua High - try later; Hax to Big Island - Connect w/ Vic via Joe, all's well.
1200	ICOM off
1650	ICOM on - stdby for 1700 link of Cook Is on SC - No contact Monitored PSAT - 18mhz - o'kd 7.8 earthquake in Am. Samoa - no tsunami
1710	ICOM off

...ou like?
...opted for triplane?
..., great boat,
...joyable, fast trip.
...el from A to B.
...ail from A to B, ic,
...deck + cabo
...ase sound, Rig is
...good shape. Crew
...so only real
...ways a factor,
...is good and
...u fleet : Because
...s that we're not
...the safety of
...help one in distress,
...d should learn.

DOCUMENTS CAPTURED AS RECEIVED

KCCN 4/9

Lat sunRise 13°27'S
wind = NNE 10 kts
course: Manu
85 mi out of Ake

L λ

0830 positions

3 Daughters	13°02'S	144°57'W
Kaimahidi	13°27'S	145°16'W
Passe Tamai	14°28'S	146°02'W
~~Fagatoa~~ (Fakahi Nui)	16°07'S	149°07'W to Tikehau
Cheshon/Piz	15°01'S	146°52'W

4/8/9

0725 ICOM on –

0810 monitor

forecast: 12-
12hr: wind 15 kts 9
24: -4/8 Tonico 15

no cyclone

0926 attempt

Standby on

0940 attempt #2

'til Monday

0950 clear 13 mi

Fakahi Nui
16°07'
149°07W
course: Tikehau

NNE wind
20-30 Km wind
1-2 m swell
0800 position

relay to Hobart

6A – 8:

veter: AA ca

(6A 17:30)

(6D – 6:00 / 6

4/8/95 Saturday

0725 ICOM on – stdby 18 mhz

0810 monitor Makalii – Hōkūle'a – Peacesat interchange – weather forecast: 12-24-48-72, significant events, efc.
12 hr: wind 15 kts 090° E-SE wind then [72 hr] 10 kts
24-48: Tonga 120° 15 kts trades to MQ isolated showers
no cyclone activity ⇒ Natl Weather Svc.

0826 attempt KCCN call, Peacesat reception poor – Standby on 18 'til later per better reception

0840 attempt #2 KCCN reception poor – standby 'til Monday AM ~~contact~~ ↓ 13 mhz

0850 clear 13 mhz – Stbd ↓ to 6-D & canoe positions –

Tahiti Nui
16°07'
149°07'W
Image: Tikehau
NNE wind
20-30 kn wind
1-2 m swell
0800 position

Ā-A Tahiti Nui
Papeete now
sail today?
no escort yet

– Rizaldan
meet in bay
E of Taiohae,
together to

Taiohae – enter in procession

Tawa: where should canoes go on arrival? 1st group do ceremony – night one day for everyone

Tawa update MDs per Rizaldan ⇒ Nuku Hiva (Tawa)

[12-A – 17:30]

relay to Hōkū on [20:30] Sched

6A – 8:30 pm or Nuku Hiva contact

veter: Ā'Ā can't go w/o maritime authority permission

[16A 17:30] – 3 daughters ⇒ Nuku Hiva
[6D – 6:00 / 6:15 pm]

DOCUMENTS CAPTURED AS RECEIVED

0920 Nb –
1730 Tried to contact Rizalar on
12 a Sgha – "No contact"
~~6224~~ – 6a 8/80 =
Hawaiba 6B – ~~13C~~ 13B
~~60~~ – ~~13a~~ 13C
3 Daughters – 12°22'S 144°15'W
~~2030~~ 8 Kamahele 12°50'S 144°31'W
2030 Steve 5k 14°17'S 146°22W
Rizalar 14°05'S 146°12W
Potsabana 13°59'S 145°34'W
Goodwind 13°20'S 145°51W
Tahiti Nui By Tikehau

"Java"
Daniels Bay for freshwater
Left of Takaroa 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°16'S 143°11'W

2030 Roll Call on 6915 @ 050°T @ 6K ENE 10K
contaminants in fuel ETA - Tuesday Eve

Goodwind: 11°51'S 145°10'W 058 @ 5.5K ETA Wed-Thurs
Kama Hele: 11°49'S 143°21'W 048 @ 4.25K ETA Wed-noon
Potsakana: 13°17'S 144°52'W
Gerdson II: 13°04'S 145°12'W 045 @ 4-5K
Rizaldar: 12°22'S 144°41'W
Tahiti Nui:

4/10/25 Monday

0725 ICOM on-stby 18 mhz

0745 Monitor Hoku → PSAT. Very poor signal. PSAT not recieving Hawaiiloa.
Hoku ordered new 34 sails.
0850-0900 - KCC schedule of Hoku or Hawaiiloa

0830 Roll call on 6516
Kama Hele: 11° 12'S 142° 39'W 049T@4.5k
ENE @ 15k 3' seas 1/8 cld.
Postelare: 12° 43'S 144° 39'W 012-015° @4-5k
3 Daughters: 10° 39'S 142° 26'W 050°@5.5k weather same
Goodwind: 11° 30'S 144° 41'W 055T@3.5-4k
Gershon II: 12° 28'S 144° 44'W 035T@3k
Tahiti Nui: 13° 02'S 146° 28'W NNE 3-4k
Rizaldar: 11° 30'S 143° 58'W

Hokulthia
2030 hrs. 6915 - Three Daughters says, Hokulthia 6516 now @ 0930
Fuel requirements for fleet:
Kama Hele 2500 litres Gershon: 500 litres Goodwind 1000 litres
3 Daughters: 2000 litres Postelare: 3-400 litres Rizaldar - 200 litres
Rag Doll: 3000 litres on reserve already

0930 From Nainoa - asks if OK w/ fleet if we all enter Taiohae together. Fleet responds affirmatively. Tahiti Nui responds positive but reports Raglan has lost 1 engine & is down to 3k. on the other engine. Weather from Kanahele - convergence zone behind us, weather flat in Marquesas. High to south, lows near cooks moving to Societies. Nui priority - get canoes there safely ASAP

0918 Contact w/ Nukuhiva - prefer canoes not come into Taiohae - prefer anchor elsewhere & moor - invites. ordered 1200-1300 GD - Mayor Nukuhiva MD weather 3-5 seas E wind 15 kts

3 daughters: Tues after OK to go to Daniel's Bay + wait - escorts OK to Taiohae for repairs

Kamahiki: Tues after → Wed morn

Goodwinds: wed after / eve

Geronon: wed eve / Thur morn

Ask Nukuhiva if any available vessels to get to Takitumu / Rapa Iti - del on gas? FSG / Liter duty free price?

→ 13970 1700 Saturday time Mayor Nukuhiva

→ vessel Sunrise - gas

notify by rad

20:30 6915

-920404-

920006

- VHF Ch 69 -

- Joi advise - t

Te Hurevine ca

- If Tahiti Nui

2030 Roll call on

Kana Hele

Potsalana :

Tahiti Nui :

Gershon II

Goodwinds :

Three Days :

2115 Rizaldar :

- message fr

fuel no pro

0600 Frida

we all enter actively. Tahiti Dolt has lost 1 engine. behind us, weather & cooler moving there safely

comments.

to Bay escorts Zihuatanejo

to Liberia

→ Sunrise - gather at Controller Bay (?) Or Daniels Bay (vessel)
notify by radio? No - not Marine Radio
~~20:30~~ 6915 mhz
-920404 - ~~phone~~ # for mayor's ~~office~~ home?
920006 Office #
- VHF Ch 69 - Nuku Hiva / Taiohae Bay boats
- Joi advise - fuel if you need it ASAP - in Nuku Hiva
Te Aurevoa cannot pick up 6915
- If Tahiti Nui can't get 6915 - drop to 6-A

2030 Roll call on 6915 mhz

Kaua Hele :	10°36'S	141°58'W	048° @ 5k	ETA wed first lite ENE@12k 148mi to go
Potsalana :	12°11'S	144°15'W	040° @ 4-6k	
Tahiti Nui :	12°24'S	146°05'W	020° @ 4k	
Gershon II :	11°46'S	144°07'W	045° @ 5.5k	
Goodwinds :	11°02'S	144°09'W	055° @ 4k	
Three Dawgs :	09°57'S	141°37'W	055° @ 5.5k	90 mi to go

2115 Rizalder : 10°40'S 143°06'W 050° @ 5k

- message for mayor : go to Taipivai; assemble, arrive Taiohai 07:00 Fri morn fuel no problem, standard price 75 f/l, negotiable; 7000 lt OK
0600 Friday outside Taiohai

Sunrise 10°03' 145°08'W
Lat: ~~[illegible]~~ on ~~[illegible]~~rmuda Line
Wind: ENE 10-15
Course: N010
Seas: 3-4 out of East

4/11/95 Tuesday

0725 ICOM on 8579 18 mtng

0730 ~~Peace Sat~~ SxS - Hoku ~~[illegible]~~ wants to talk on 6D after morning comms. Hlea has 8.00 KCCN call - Stuart from OSAT Radio handled

0800 Hlea reception not clear, Takitumu to do KCCN

0830 Roll call on 6516

Potslana : 11°33'S 143°49'W 032°@4-5k ENE 1215

Taliti Nui : 11°43'S 145°37'W

ETA 4/13 Sunset Goodwind : 10°36'S 143°37'W 045°@3-4k

ETA: 4/13 Night Gerslin II : 11°15'S 143°20'W 045°@4-5k

ETA - Diana Kana Hele : 10°00'S 141°18'W 048°T@ 5 knots

3 Daughters : 09°22'S 140°45'W 055°@ 5.5k Isk in sight

ETA - Dawn Rizaldar : 09°55'S 142°15'W

~~[illegible]~~ At 0900 go to 12-A (12353)

From Naiwa: reconfirm arrival to Taipivai? of Peter (to contact w/ Kimitete on VHF)

~~At~~ 1200 6D or 8A - Rizaldar — 3 ~~daughters~~ (8A=8294)

2015 Icom on

2030 Roll Call (

→ Kanak

wind

3 Daugh

⇒ winds a

goodwinds

wind E

Gerslin II

ENE 10-

Potslana

wind N-

Taliti Nui

Rizaldar

ETA noon tomw Wind E

- problems

- Randy to

- 8815 at

Teanotonga

- send tomw

wisely -

2015 Icom on monitor (BB 6915)
2030 Roll Call 6915 pos. at 2030
→ Kamakule > 09°25'S 140°37'W 044T/4.5kt
wind NE 12, 10% cloud, 1010 Bar., 3 ft seas 4/mi
3 Daughters > calm waters, comfy - no visitors - stylin'
⇒ <winds accelerate as approach Islands - to 20 kts>
goodwinds > 10°07'S 143°06'W 045T/
wind ENE <ETA ~~Sat~~ Fri morn>
Gershon II > 10°35'S 142°58'W 045T/4.5kt
ENE 10-12 winds (Thu eve ETA)
Pottsalane > 10°57'S 143°29'W 027-040T/3.5-5.5kt
wind N-NE-E variable 14-19kt
Tahiti Nui >
Rigaldan > 09°24'S 141°25'W 060T/5.5
ETA noon tomw 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
- 8815 at 1300 - drnold - Weather
Teahotonga → Hakutea - canoe handled well
- Sched tomw escorts & canoes - plan to use MQ time
wisely - VHF ETA & GPM looks good →

ENE 1275

Isk in sight

(SA=8294)

DOCUMENTS CAPTURED AS RECEIVED

4/12/9

→ Canoes stay on line after escorts' discussion – tomorrow 0830 sched ✓ — 0780 ICOM on

– Hi Lon – work: refit wader, square away gear fill: 8-10 — 0940 Try to co

– Get the ball rolling on arrival – let Tavia get things organized

Posit

Gershon 9°

Tahiti Nui

Takitumu 10°

Rigelder 8°

Groelwind

2120 OAs

Sat –

Cultura

H. Loa

water,

jugs o

⑤ Nav

Tomorr

Tam

4-8 pm

DOCUMENTS CAPTURED AS RECEIVED

4/12/95 Wednesday

0780 ICOM on

0940 Try to contact PSAT – no copy contact

Position

Gershon 9°52' S 142° 30' W – 050° True for 5K,
Tahiti Nui 144° 53' W – 040° Tr
Takitumu 10°28' S 143° 11' W
Rigelder 8°51' S 140°37' W 100° – 5kt
Goodwind 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 – (16-5gal jugs of water to fill) ④ swap crew
⑤ Nav Training
Tomorrow morning – Itinerary
7am Friday Taiohae
4–8pm Religious ceremony

DOCUMENTS CAPTURED AS RECEIVED

Sat – Canoes to Va Pou ?

Sun – Big Event All note

Mon – 6:30 am dept. ceremony –

Sat Kamahele can escort to Va Pou – Hawai'i Loa – GO
Takitumu – Maybe – escort engines
Makali'i – Maybe – work
Te Au o Tonga – Out – work
Te Aurere – GO
Hokule'a – Out – work
Tahiti Nui – Maybe – depends on an escort to help them –

2030 Roll ca
6 5
Have
6.22
Good
7 5
Takitu

DOCUMENTS CAPTURED AS RECEIVED

4/14/95 Friday

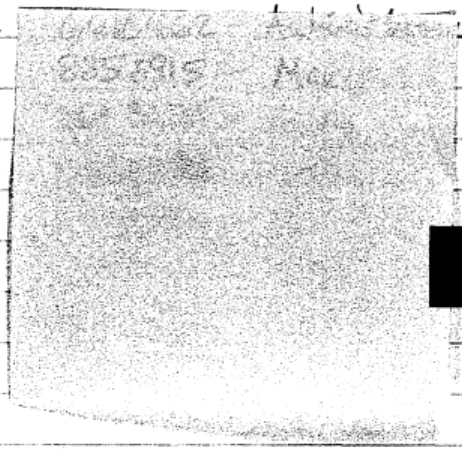
2030 Roll call 6915 Bravo -13-Zero
6516 Charlie 13
Have Takitumu ~~Briefly~~ - Zero
6224 Alpha 18 or Alpha 6-Fleet
Good reception -
7°54'S 144°36'W Potsalana
Takitumu - OK

Nuku Hiva – Honolulu Radio sched

Sunrise: Canoe roll call on 13A (6A) 6.224.0

1800	4/19 / B
	4/20
0530	ICOM
	Contact
	c
	Kine
1115	PSAT
	Archie
1230	Clear
1640	PSAT
1700	Clear
1800	Canoe
	Te Au

~~6/6/0042~~



1800	4/19/95 : Contact w/ Makalii upon dep. Dawels Bay, Nuku Hiva, also contact w/ Te Aurere.
	4/20/95 Thursday
0530	ICOM on stdby 6224
	Contact w/ Te Aurere - top shape, must be just over horizon cuz no visual
	[illegible] !?
1115	PSAT Hono - contact w/ JOE - KCCN report w/ Cuz Awana Archie to Mavi
1230	Clear PSAT - ICOM off
1640	PSAT phone patch Arch - Mavi, Max, Kimo, Gary, Kdau, Bruce Cliff + Wallace.
1700	Clear w/ PSAT stdby 6224 for roll call
1800	Canoe Roll Call on 6224 yielded Te Aurere. Te Au o Tonga, Hi Loa, + Makalii knows
7	

DOCUMENTS CAPTURED AS RECEIVED

Nuku Hiva – Hawaii

" Crew aboard: skipper/navigator: Bruce
kapuna: Wally Froiseth
watch capt: Terry - Archie - Mak/Nav
" " Gary - Cliff - Kaiau/Nav
" " Kimo - Wallace - Nate/Dr.

0520 (switched to 18)

4/21
ICOM
Te Kuree
MCK
Te A
Te Au
Hokule
Sunrise
CANOES
– contact
fall back
Potty Mill
1) Pl
2) To
→ Sur
preserv

L 5°50'S
λ on course line
5-15 E
6K

HAWAII 20A
WIND E 10-15

4/21 Friday

0520 ICOM on standby 6224 L 5°50' λ ref cse.
Te Kuree reports 5-15k E forecast

- Max/Nau
- Kaau/Nau
- Nate/Dr.

(switched to 18) Makalii L 5°40' 25'W
Te Aurere 6°32' 30'W wind E 10-15
Te Au o Tonga 7°24' 24 W 4.5-5 KTS.
Hokuleá due W of Eiao 33 W E E 12-15 KTS - 6.5 KTS

SUNRISE CANOE SCHEDULE SET FOR THESE CANOES FOR 18 MEGS. SUNSET 6A or 18???

- contact w/ B6 1602 1201 KMI w/ 18 megs. as fall back for KMI.

Patty Miller show - what to take + why animals
1) Plants & animals - food crops & domesticated
plants for shelter, ie - kala, ti, coconut
food - taro, uala, banana, ulu
medicinal - kukui, noni, awa
2) Tools - adzes, o'o's,
3) survival @ sea requirements - fish gear,
preserved food, water,

DOCUMENTS CAPTURED AS RECEIVED

who to take & why
knowledgable 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~~ 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 ICO
1050 "
1120 PSAT-

1800 : CANOE
LAT.
HI WA= 4°14'
TE AUKE= 5°32'
HOKU = 7°00'
TE TONGA: 6°18'
notes- e
TAKUMO-
MAKALII 4°36'

- confirme

13430.5 - +

1830 Various

4/21 cont.

Patty Miller show canceled - poor KMI & PSAT

Stanley for KCCN - Kaiwi - Mike stepped in last moment

1000 ICOM off

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

1120 PSAT - Lisa Basard - cancel

1800 : CANOE ROLL CALL on 6224.0

	LAT	E/W	WIND DIR	WIND SP	CANOE SP.
HI LOA -	4°14'	ON	E	15-18K	8 K
TE AURE -	5°32'	30 W	ENE	10-15K	5K.
HOKU -	7°00'	33 W	E	15 K.	6K
TE TONGA -	6°18'	30 W	E	20 K	6K

notes - escort boat tow main sail - have to 1 1/2 - fixed

TAKITUMU -

MAKALII - 4°30' 25 W E 15 K. 6K.

- confirmed sunrise roll call on 18 mags.

13430.5 - traffic to Rara - 8 AM. Tahitimus

1830 Various phone patches via PSAT

...ven, Kahuna
...ilmaster
...eader, historian
...erations
...ultiply,
...working
...ival of
...elds, fish
...e ofa -
...eal
...look
...harmony of

last 24 hrs 168 mi.

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

4/22 Saturday

0520 ICOM on - standby 18 megs

Canoe Roll Call

	L	λ	wind	boat sp.
Makali'i	3°36' S	23' W	E 10k	5k
Te Aurere	4° 46' S	32' W	E 8-10k	4.5k
Takitumu	5°36' S	steering 350° T		
Te Au Tonga	5° 10' S	36' W		
Hokule'a	6° 10' S	40' W		

weather report from Honiu @ 0830

weather @ sunset

0830 KCCN contact - Ka'au + Wally F. of Brick/Idiom

0880 Try PSAT - no contact

1020 PSAT - telephone patches

1800 - evening Roll call on 18 megs

	L	λ	wind	boat sp.
Hi Loa	2°12'	37 W	ENE 10-15k	5K.
Te Aurere	3°53'	28 W	E 10-12K	4 1/2K
Te Au o	4° 22'	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
48 hrs. 120 10-15 K.
72 hrs. 090 10-15 K.

30-90 N E
System not that active but high clouds.
N. HEMI: 15-25K ENE well established
TRADE WINDS:

0800 on 13th 134305 Weather from Paro

Flash 05 03 5 150 02 W

0838/4/23
Bob @ 03° 33' 141° 41' - lost contact @ 2240 - Returned
On the Way - have to investigate - 03° 39' 141° 49'
Bob leave to from 2240 03:30/0400

0525 TEAuTong
Makali'i
Hokulea
Takuyuma
JK Aurora
0780
0830
0845
1000
1200 -
1300

4/23
ICOM
3°
2°
4°
3° 3
Spoke
Tha
Situat
Contac
failure
Monitor
Contac
Contact
with
- Gersh
Te A

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

4/23 Sunday

0525	ICOM on; standby 18 m for canoe roll call				
TE AU Tonga	3°48' S	46' W	NE 5-8	3k	
Makaliʻi	2° 18' S	30' W	E 10-15	6k	bad gate, dropped sail
Hokulea	4° S	40' W	E 10-12	5.5k	
Takitumu, Te Aurere	3° 38' S	30' E	NE 10	3.5k	steering 350°T

high clouds.

Jim Hayward

0780 Spoke to Manulani Flash on 6224 - Crockett et aboard
They're headed south - posit @ 05°03's 150°82'W

0830 Situation developing w/ Te Aurere

0845 Contact w/ Te Aurere on 2182 - Serious electrical failure ∴ no radio contact 3°20' S 32'W course line
Monitor 2182 for 1000, 1100, 1200 sitrep

1000 Contact w/ Te Aurere 2182 3°S 142°16'W

1200 - Contact w/ Te Aurere 2182. Gershon + Hoku closing (12 miles away)
(3°01'S 142°19'W)

1300- with Gershon VHF. 3°13' 142°17

1300 - Gershon + Te Aurere est. visual - Hoku, Gershon Te Aurere + on the way to rendez vous.

Evening Roll Call

	L	L	wind/sp.	canoe speed	had
Hi Loa	0°10'N	61W	E 15	6.5K	
Taki	2°47'S	25E	NE 10 KNOTS	4K	
Hoku	3°08'S	33W	NE 15 KNOTS	5.5	
Maka	1°13'S	33W	E 10-12 KNOTS	6K	AKAU
TeAu o Tonga	2°16'S	50W	ENE 10-15 KNOTS	6K	
Te Aviere					

N-S 198 / E-W 86 miles apart. : Total Fleet

2 packs sorting out.

Weather: ITCZ weak

System: 120 W moving West slowly.

** Escort / Vaka seperation:

VHF 72 then 6D then 2182 C.6. 1A.

0520	
Hoku	
Makali'i	
TeAuTonga	
Takitumu	
0815	
1800	
Hi Loa	2°10'N
Taki	0°43'S
Te Aviere	0°37'S
TeAuTonga	01°14'N
Makali'i	1°02'N
Hoku	0°54'S

4/24

ICOM

2°02'S

0°07'S

0°58'S

1°45'S

From Nai

re

PSAT-K

Wally

6D Ev

0700 - Ma

DOCUMENTS CAPTURED AS RECEIVED

L 1° 10'N
λ 61'W rf cs
E 6-8;
4k Akau

4/24 Monday

Speed	had						
		0520	ICOM on standby 6-D for roll call				
6.5 K		Hoku	2°02'S	36'W	ENE 10-12k	5k	
4K		Makali'i	0°07'S	33'W	ENE 10	4.5k	Akau
5.5		TeAuTonga	0°58'S	56'W	E 8-10	6.5k	
6K	AKAU	Takitumu	1°45'S	15'E	E 8-10	5k	Akau
6K							
			From Naiwa - Hiloa has Mon, Tues, Thurs, Fri KCCN morning report + the wed 1100 report.				
Fleet		0815	PSAT - KCCN - morning call on 13 megs. 5x5 but fading Wally F. on line - good report!				
		1800	6D Evening Roll Call				
		Hi Loa	2°10'N	61W	SE	6-12K	5K AKAU
		Taki	0°43'S	on	NE	12K	5½K AKAU
		Te Auau	0°37'S	53W			6K. AKAU.
6.. 1A.		TeAuTonga	01°14'N	60W	E	10-12K	6K
		Makalii	1° 02'N	40W	ENE	10 K	5.5K AKAU
		Hoku	0° 54'S	34W	NE	12-15K	6K AKAU
			0700 - MAY 14TH Matson docks				

winds

4/25

WEATHER: 1°S to 2½°N 070°–100°T 5-15 K

Fairly clear skies.

ITCZ – 2½°N – 5°N

35°N 140°W – High Pressure. weakening 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

150°W – 155°W – moving W – 10°N.

– long range prognosis: ITCZ. weak for next 5 days.

Te Aumere 14 to 16 mi S of Hoke sticking together.

0530 Taki

Maka

Tonga

Hoke

1080

1800

Hi Loa

Te Tonga

Taki

Maka

ICOM 8

0°22'N

1°46'N

2°14'N

0°2'N

Tahiti N

8:30-9:10

9:30-10:00

Telephone

L

3°42'

3°14'

1°33'

2°44'

DOCUMENTS CAPTURED AS RECEIVED

L 2° 54' N
λ 52' W course line
8-12 E rain 1080 o'cast
4-5 k

4/25 Tuesday

0530	ICOM 8X 6516				
Taki	0°22'N	1'E cs line	E 10-12k		010°T 5-5.5k
Maka	1°46'N	40'W	E 8k variable	4k	Akau
Tonga	2°14'N	56'W	ESE 8-10k	3k	"
Hskw	0°2'N	34'W	ENE 10-12k	4.5k	"

Tahiti Nui – leaving this week for Honolulu w/ new escort

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

1080 Telephone patches w/ PSAT + Reggie K.

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'	42W	ESE 10	5	AKAU

4/26

WEATHER: ITCZ between 2 1/2° - 6° N. between 3-6° N - most of Int. Squalls - high cirrus clouds up to 9° N but all trades. for next 42-72 hrs. (100° T 10-12 before ITCZ.) 10 K avg.

N. Hemis: 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.) 10-15K East. all the way to Hawaii

0530	ICOM
Maka	3° L
TeAuTong	4° C
Tefuvere	2° 4
Takitumu	2° 38
Hoku	1° 5
0900	CONTACT
	Class
1800	EVENING
	L
Hi. LOA.	5°15
TE AURE	3°34
MAKA	4° 26'
TE AU	5° 02'
TAKI	3° 44'
HOKU	2° 40'

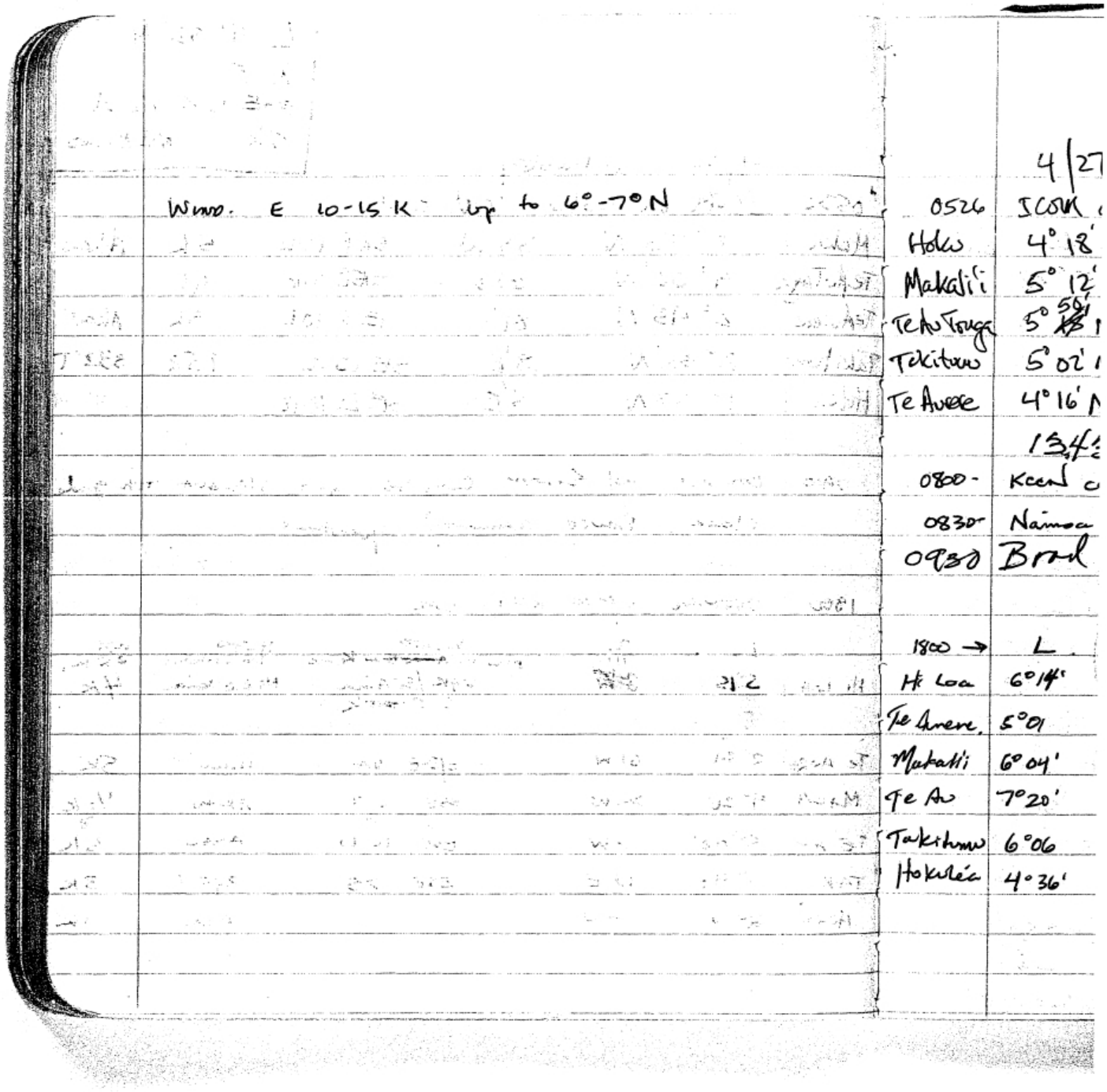
L 4°52'N
λ 5'
ESE 10k o'cast
5k NE Naleo

4/26 Wednesday

between 3-
cirrus clouds
next 42-72 hrs.
K1 avg.
holding
to migrate
stationary-
to West.
Hemisphere.
-15K East.

0530	ICOM on 6516 - roll call					
Maka	3°43'N	33'W	ENE 10k	5k	Akau	
TeAuTonga	4° 02'N	60'W	ESE 10k	4k		
TeAureee	2° 43'N	61'W	E 8-10k	5k	Akau	
Takituma	2° 38'N	18'E	SE 10-12	7.5k	332°T	
Hoku	1° 57'N	5'E	SE La 10-12			
0900	CONTACT w/ STAFF COMBES AND WAILANA 4th grade class. BRUCE answered questions					
1800	EVENING CANOE ROLL CALL					
	L	λ TIE	WIND present - ~~Anuenue~~ Komo	HEAD Hoku Hoku.	WIK 25K.	
Hi. LOA.	5°15	~~3~~	VAR/SE Ainu 6-10 ~~mph~~ k	NA CEO Kodau	4K	
TE ANRE	3°34	61 W	E/ESE VAR.	AKAU	5K.	
MAKA	4° 26'	25 W	SSE 0-3	AKAU	1/2K	
TE AU	5° 02'	16 W	NW ESE 8 10-12	AKAU.	3 5K.	
TAKI	3° 44'	15 E	ESE >5	345°T	3K	
HOKU	2° 40'	5 E		AKAU	1K	

DOCUMENTS CAPTURED AS RECEIVED



4/27

Wind. E 10-15 K up to 6°-7°N

0526 ICOM

Hdw 4° 18'

Makalii 5° 12'

Te Au Tonga 5° 50' N

Tekitaw 5° 02'

Te Avaroa 4° 16' N

13.4

0800- Kcan

0830- Naimoa

0930 Brad

1800 → L.

Hk Loa 6°14'

Te Aurere 5°01

Makalii 6°04'

Te Au 7°20'

Takitumu 6°06

Hokulea 4°36'

DOCUMENTS CAPTURED AS RECEIVED

L 5° 15' N
λ 11E
E - 0-4k
0-2k Akau

4/27 THURSday

0526 ICOM on 6516 - roll call

Hoku	4° 18' N	1' E	0-8-10k SE mau		NW Hoka
Makalii	5° 12' N	23' W	light airs SSE	4-5k (tow)	Akau
Teau Tonga	5° ~~59'~~ N	50' W	NE 5-6k 100% cover	4.5k	NW Hoka
Tekitawa	5° 02' N	6' E	0 wind 100% cloud	6.5k	355°T
Te Aurere	4° 16' N	61' W	light airs; 100% clds	3.5k	Akau

13,430.5

0800- Kcen call w/ ARCHIE

0830- Naimoa clarifies towing issue.

0930 Brad Cooper + Kamehameha class of 2000

1800 →	L	λ	WIND	SPEED	HEAD
Hk Loa	6°14'	~~on~~	La Kaolan (10-12)	~~5.5K.~~	Naleo Hoku
Te Aurere	5°01	43W	NE 4-5K	4 K.	Naleo
Makalii	6°04'	10W	NE La.	5.5	NW Hoka.
Te Au	7°20'	62W	ENE (8-12)	7.5	
Takitumu	6°06	on	E (E-8)	6	335°T
Hokulea	4°36'	2W	VAR NE	3	NW Mauu

DOCUMENTS CAPTURED AS RECEIVED

WEATHER:

ITCZ is breaking up.

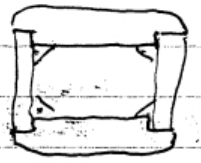
were in weak zone of trades - cuz of lows

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 Tauga 8°32 N

Maka 6°38 N

Te Aurere 5° 31 N

Hoku 5° 30' N

0815 Patty M

1) Dolph

2) Navig

1) Guard

Signs

stars,

birds,

intuit

2) need

bodies

their

course

the

island

L 7° 07' N
λ ~~26'~~ W ref cs.
ENE 10-12 90% cover squalls
5.5k Nalani Hoo

4/28 Friday

0530 Icom on 6516 Roll Call

Taki	7°06 N	~~25~~ 10 W			
Te Tauga	~~8°~~ 32 N	72 W	NNE 10-12	6k	NW Nalani
Meka	6°38 N	7 W	NE 15	5.5k	
Tetuese	5° 31 N	36 W	NE 5-10	4.0k	NW Meke
Hoku	5° 30' N	12' W	NE 10k	5+k	NW Meke

Meeting - cuz of low. 7.5° N

0815 Patty Miller @0730 thru KMI
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 ~~know~~ know their direction; how to sail your canoe; the direction of land and the distances between, + any islands on the way -

2) 4/28 Friday

1030 Talk to Kaiwa High w/ Makali'i

1800 4/28	L	C	WIND	SPEED	HEADING Nalani Holua	M/V
Hawaiiloa	8°4N	53W	10+12 NE	5K	[redacted]	[redacted] Te Au Tonga
Te Au Tonga	9°50N	66W	8+12 NE	6.5K	Haka	Makali'i
Makali'i	7 39N	32W	10+15 NE	5½K	Naleo	Takitumu
Te Aurere	6°24N	36W	10+12 NE	4½K	Anuanua	Te Aurere
Takitumu	8°07N	8W	8+10 NE	5K	Holua Naleo	Hokulea
Hokulea	6 38N	20W	8+12 NE	5½K	Haka Holua	

0510

8:30 KCCN

9:00 Steer Area

9:30-11 Phone

12. noon - Man

4/29

L

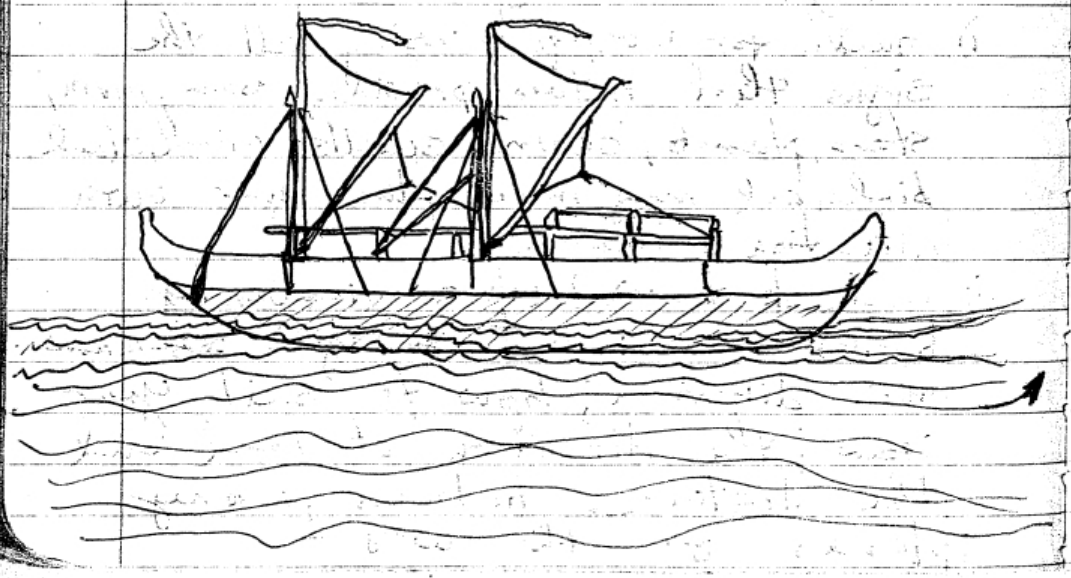
18° 0

8° 3

9° 0

7° 1

8° 0



DOCUMENTS CAPTURED AS RECEIVED

L 9° 30' N
λ 93 mi W
NE 8-12 70% cover; cumulus clouds
6 k Nalani Hoo

4/29 Saturday (seg 2 Pav)

0510 ECOM on G516 morn roll call

Heading	M/V	L	λ	WIND	HEAD	SPD.
Nalani Hoolua	Te Aotonga	18° 08'N	76'W	ENE 8-10 k	NW Naleo	6-7k
Haka	Makalii	8°38'N	41 W	NE Haw 8-10	Naleo Hoo	4k
Naleo	Takitumu	9° 04'N	35 W	NNE 8-10	"	5k
Akau	Te Aurere	7° 17'	26 W	ENE 8-10 k	Akau	4k
Hoolua Naleo	Hokulea	8° 00 N	34'W	NE 8-10 k	NW Haw	5-6 k
Haka Hoolua						

8:30 KCCN w/ Hawaii Loa Kaas / Nate

9:00 Students at PeaceSat w/ general questions.
(Area + Castle)

9:30-11 Phone patches.

12. noon - Marine Affairs students at PeaceSat

DOCUMENTS CAPTURED AS RECEIVED

CANOE	L	L	WIND	CANOE SPEED	HEAD.
HI LOA:	10°21'	116W	NE MANU 10-15	6K	Nalani Halua.
TAKITUMU	10°	40W	NNE 10-12	5.5K	Nalani Halua
TEAU	12°32'	82W	NE 8-12.	7K.	Nalani
MAKA	9°41'	62W	NE 10-15	6K.	Nalani
TEAURE	8°00'	25W	NE 8-12	4K.	Hala
HOKU	8°40'	53W	NE 12-18	6K.	Manu

KEEP DA OCEAN CLEAN

24 - 12
6
12
6
3

	4/30
0510	ICOM
	L
Maka	11°02'
TeAuT	13°32'N
Taki	11°01'N
Teaure	8°56'N
Hoku	9°41'N
1630	Traffic
1715	ICOM
1008 alone	L
HI LOA	12°44'N
TAKITUMU	11°04'N
TEAHIANGA	14°55'N
MAKALII	12 9'N
TEAURERE	10°05'N
HUKU	10° 40N

DOCUMENTS CAPTURED AS RECEIVED

L 11° 38' N
λ 116' W ref cs.
NE Aina 10-12; 90% o'cast High cirrus; cums E
5.5 & k Nako Hoo

4/30 Sunday

Nalani Holua	0510	ICOM on 6516 for roll call				
Nalani Holua		L	λ	WIND	HDG.	BOAT SPD.
Nalani	Maka	11° 02'N	104'W	NE 10-15	Nalani	5.5 k
Nalani	Te Aut	13° 32'N	92'W	NE 8-10	NW Nalani	5 k
Hoku	Taki	11° 01'N	60'W	NE 10-12	Nalani Hoo	6.5 k
Manu	Teaure	8° 56'N	37'W	NE 15	Hove to since 0330 - squall	
	Hoku	9° 41'N	41'W	NE k 15-18	Aku	5.5 k
	1630	Traffic w/ Mokali'i - Clay & Dr. Nate				
	1715	ICOM on for eve roll call shakey.				
	1008 GMT	L	λ	WIND	HDG.	SPEED.
	Hi Loa	12° 44'N	118 W	NE Aina 8-12	(NW) avg = NALEO / (NW) present = NALANI	6 k
	Takitumu	11° 04'N	40 W			
	Teahuanga	14° 50'N	102 W	NE 8-12	Nalani	7 k.
	Makalii	12 9'N	109 W	E 10-	Naleo	5 k
	Teaurere	10° 05'N	37 W	NE 8+10	Naleo	5½ k
	Huku	10° 40N	42 W	ESE 10+15	Naleo Holua	4+7 k

L 14° 04' N
λ 118 W
NE Aina 12-15K; squally cums
7K Naleo Hdg

May 1, 1995 Monday

0515 ICOM on standby 6516 morn roll call

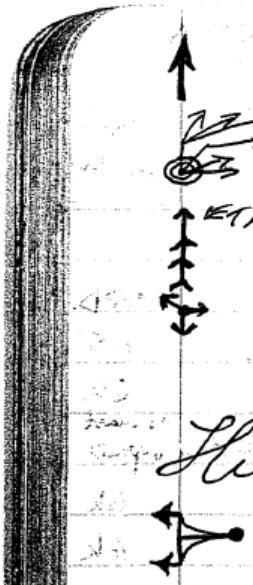
	L	λ	WIND	HDG.	SPD.
Makalii	13° 38'N	117'W	NE 12-15	Naleo (332°)	6.5
Te Au Tonga	16° 14 N	107'W	NE 12k	NE Naleo	6k
Takifuwu	12°56'N	45'W			to mast under tow effecting repairs
Te Aurere	11°08'N	37'W	NE 12-15k	Naleo	6k
Hokulea	12°30'N	43'W	ENE 12-18k	Naleo	6k

0800 PSAT Hans on 13 megs 3x2; 4x3
KCCN w/ Nate w/ Brick/Kimo - most of signal good
0915 PSAT to Waianae Elem. "Kidsail", Chas. Stutz 13 angle
1030 PSAT - Hilda w/ Max, Hoku w/ Nau + Callestus for conf. call 13 Mhz
1200 phone patch PSAT Hans - Waialua
1338 Phone patches for crew thru PSAT

~~L λ wind HDG Speed~~

~~Hi Lou 15°~~

DOCUMENTS CAPTURED AS RECEIVED



85 — 48
64 39
42.5 24
21.5 12
11 6
5.5 3

	5
	L
TE NUKE	1210'
MAKALII	1439'
HOKULEA	1330'
TE AUROA	1726'
TAKITUMU	—
	RON
	Wool —
M 5/1	1400: 070° 15
T 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
Sun 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 12-15K Cirrus/Cumulous
7K NALANI Hoolua

ETA: Wed nite/Thurs A.M.

	L	λ	WIND	HDG.	SPD.	ETA
TE NUI	12°10'	37 W	ENE 15	N4 LEO	5.5K	6½d
MAKALII	14° 39'	114 W	ENE 10-15	N4 LEO	6 K	Thurs.
HOKULEA	13°30'	42 W	ENE 12-18	N4 LEO	6K	Fri.
TE AUAROA	17°26'	(117 W)	ENE ?	MANU	6 K	(Wed a.m.) 40 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

		5/2
	0515	ICOM
		L
	Malakal	16°45'N
	Te Au Tonga	18° 26'N
	Fakitau	14° 30'N
	Te Aurese	13° 10'N
	Hokulea	15° N
		From N
	0744	PSAT o
	0815	PSAT
		Hoku h
	0900-1000	Explore
	1100 :	Hawaii
		←
	1000-1030	Cont c
	1130	PSAT +
	1330	Cont ca
	1400 :	No-no's
	1900 :	9 mags -

85 45
425 24
137
161

177
117
60

L 16°29'N
λ 153 mi W
NE La 12-14 ; settld conds (160 miles made good) trades
7.5-8 k Nalani Hoo
Hilo - ETA - 5/5 0600

5/2 Tuesday

0515 ICOM on 6516 roll call

	L	λ	WIND	HDG.	ETA's	SPD.
Makalii	16°45'N	116'W	E 8-10	Naleo	5/5 0600	5.5k
Te Au Tonga	18° 26'N	177'W	NNE 10	Manu	5/3 eve Hilo	5 k
Tokitawa	14° 30'N	22'W	NE 10-12	Nalani	5/6 noon Kahului	5k
Te Aurere	13° 10'N	51'W	NE 12-15	Nalani	5/7 abt Hilo	6 k
Hokulea	15°N	59'W	ENE 11-14	Naleo Hoo	5/6 Kauai Kahului	6.5 k

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

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

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

0900-1000 Exploring Island TV cancelled.

1100 : Hawaiiloa to take KCCN call on 13 megs.
← Dead no-no (know-know?)

1000-1030 Conf call w/ all canoes - re: aliens, passports, etc.

1130 PSAT to KCCN w/ Keawaiki - poor signal

1330 Conf call w/ canoes, PSAT - re: no-no's.

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

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

DOCUMENTS CAPTURED AS RECEIVED

sunset f/x

17°42N 169W
AINA KOOLAU 10+14
NALANI HOOLUA 6½K
THURSDAY MOR

5/2 Tuesday cont.

Evening Roll Call

	L	λ	WIND	HDG	SPD	ETA
MAKALII -	17°29N	131W	NALANI HOOLUA 10+12	NALANI HOOLUA	6K	
TEMUTREKE -	14°10N	66W	NE 10+15	NALANI	6K	
TAKI -	15°20N	37W	NE 15+20	NALANI HOOLUA	7K	
TEMITONGA -	18°56N	197W	EN 8+10	NOIO NW	5K	
HOKULEA -	16°12N	67W	12+16	NALEO HOOLUA	6.5K	
HAWAIILOA -	17°42N	169W	AINA KOOLAU 10+14	NALANI HOOLUA 6½K		THURSDAY MORNING

WEATHER WITH NAINOA 1800 5/2 TUESDAY

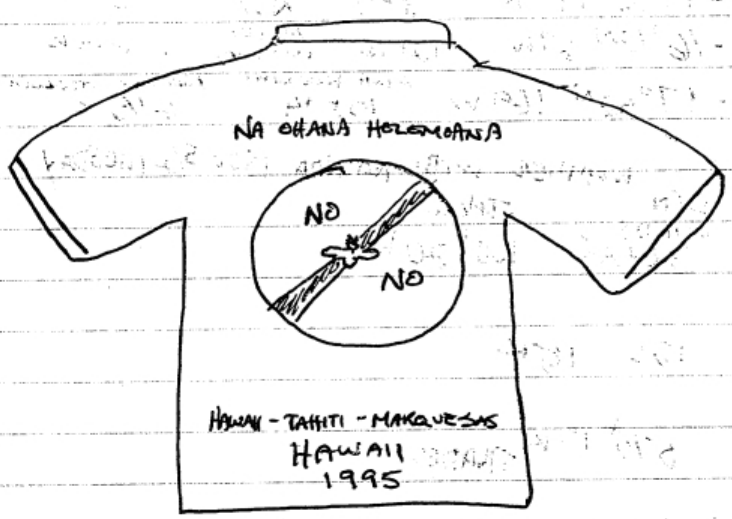
DAY	WEN	THUR
08	WINDS 20+25	100+ 20K
FRI 0800	120+ 15K	
SAT 0800	070+ 10K TRADES	

NAINOA ON 6 DELTA AT 1900-

1930 Conf. call w/ canoes & entomologists re: no no's

5/3

if intend when change course & spd? - to what?



0618	ICOM o
	L
Makali'i	19°00'N
Te AuTonga	19°30'N
Takituuu	16°20'N
Te Aurere	15°19'N
Hokule'a	18°08'N
0800	Conf. c
1000	Conf ca
	What's H
	wants
	fly??
	One's
1245	Conf. c
	All can
	no-no's
	of fumi
1330	Monito

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

L 18° 52' N
λ 186' W
NE 1a 10-12; few cums; mostly cirrus 30% cover
7k

Maw
Nakaua Hoolua

5/3 Wednesday

0618 ICOM on 6516 for roll call

	L	λ	WIND	HDG	SPD	last 12 hr AVG SPD	last 12 hr. AVG HDG
Makali'i	19°00'N	157'W	ENE 10-15	Nakaii	6.5k	7.5k	Nakaii
Te Au Tonga	19°30'N	247'W	N 10-12	Kaohana	6k	6k	Noio
Takituum	16°20'N	42'W	ENE 15-20	Nakaii	6.5k	6k	Nakaii
Te Aurere	15°19'N	74'W	ENE 15k	Naleo	6.5k	6.5-7k	Naleo
Hokule'a	18°08'N	79'W	ENE 10-15k	Naleo	7.1k	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 nunning 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

80%

335
-221
24.7114

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

+8 229 N

CANOE ROLL CALL →

1730 Hours	L	L	WIND	SPEED	HEAD	WX
MAKA	19°34'	191 W	E 8-12K	5K.	NOJO	80% clouds
TE TONGA	19°36'	291 W	ENE 10K	4.5 K	KOHO	90% clouds.
TE AURE	16°31'	8.1 W	NE 15K.	6K	NALANI	
~~TAKI~~	17°10'	65W	NE 15K.	6.5K.	NOJO Hilo	100% cloud

* Each canoe gets 3 cans of aerosol in air drop from C130 - 24 hr quarantine Makahi, Hi Loa, Te Aroa, Hokule Takitumu & Te Au can proceed after dispensing spray.
① clean out wells - spray inside. "PHENOTRIN"
② reload gear. Spray again
Hi LOA + MAKA to Rendez-vous
- cover food cover water - no worry about personal gear.
- use mask wash hands after.
- spray dark humid confined areas i.e. in hulls

W.K: Same weather 15-25 ENE Trade wind cumulus next 72 hrs. Low pressure not coming in.

1400
1800:
1900:
2030:
0900 →
1030 →
0800, 12 NOON, 4
1

5/3
6D &
Te Au
RIZALO
A 11 81
A 12. 12
6D - A
5/4
C130 D
To Au
& Hilo

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

+8 229 N

5/3 Wednesday

(WX) 1400 6D for course confirm + plan

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

80% clouds 1900: Rizaldan to Coast Guard working frequencies:

		RX	TX	w/ rendez-vous plan
90% clouds.	A 11 816 USCG	8.764	8.240	
	A 12. 1205 USCG	13.087	12.242.	

100% cloud 2030: 6D - Relief from Nanoa

5/4 Thursday

- drop from 0900→ C130 Dispatch

i Loa, Tu Aug. Hilo 1030→ To Au Tonga. 1st drop. - can then proceed

ancing spray. to Hilo - not to arrive before 8 AM. Friday

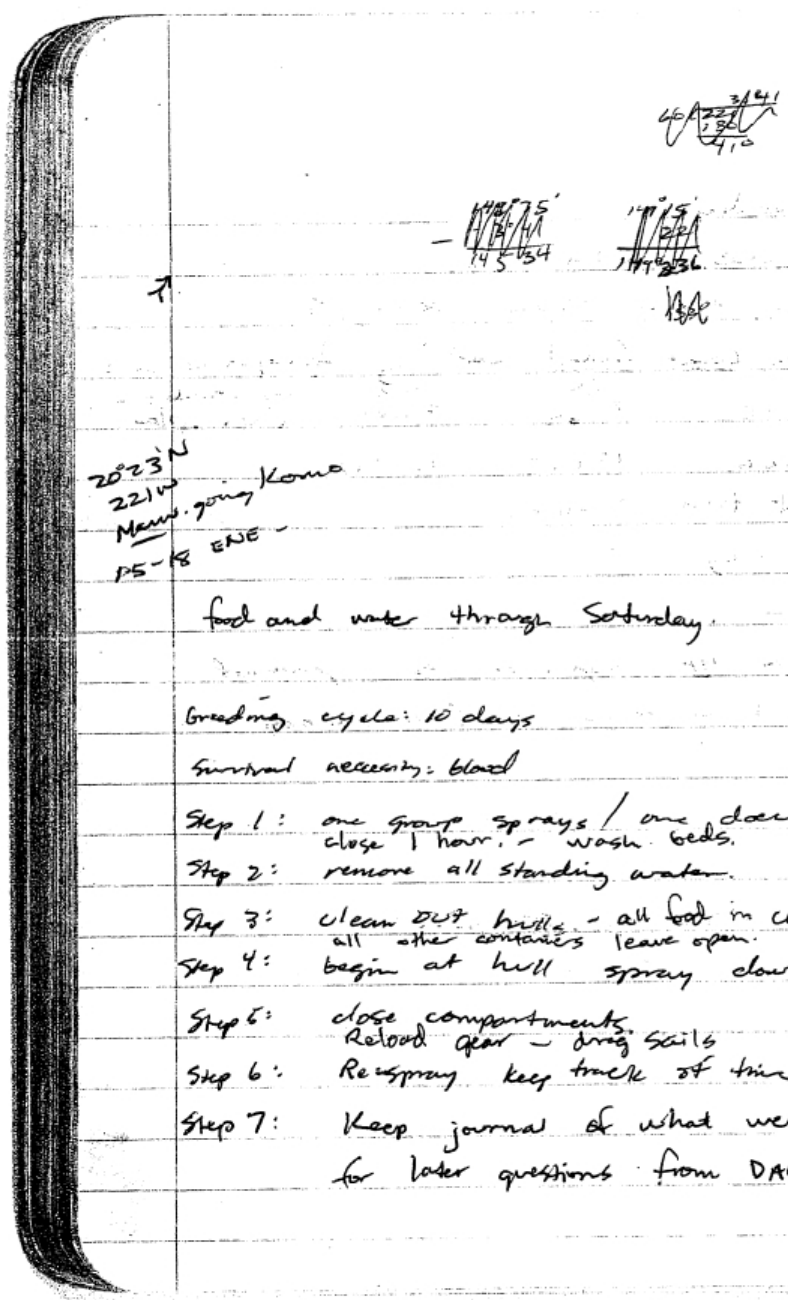
"ENDURE"

at personal gear. 0800, 12 NOON, 4 P.M. → CUSTOMS SCHEDULE.

i.e. in hulls

wind cumulus

coming in.



20°23'N
221°
Mauna going Komo
PS-18 ENE

food and water through Saturday.

Breeding cycle: 10 days

Survival necessity: blood

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. suspect places.

Step 5: close compartments. Reload gear - drug 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.

Tue Kaohsiung Malaysia

5/4 I

L

Te Tow	19°36'
Make	19°50'
Te Aur	17°21'
Taki	17°55'
Hoki	19°04'

0830 60 - up

prog

1200 What

Ho Kaolan Malaina

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

5/4 THURSDAY.

	L	L	WIND	SPEED	HEAD.	INT.
Te Tow	19°36'	211 W	ENE 15-20 k.	—	HOVE TO	turn to Komo
						~~Kaolan~~ Holua
Maka	19°58'	198 W	ENE 20K.	—	"	turn to Komo
Te Avr.	17°21'	95 W	ENE 10-15K.	6K.	WAGONS MASTER	turn to Nawa
Taki	17°55'	90 W	ENE 10-15K.	6K	AINA. Hab	maintain Aina
Holu	19°04	97 W	ENE 16-18K	—	Hove to	turn to Nakani

0830 60 - update from Rizaldas: Aircraft will be on 1601 - programmed ICOM 1601 on 16-E (HF) - monitoring same

1200 what aircraft?!

ments,

Morphine or plastic hemo

reward esp. suspect places.

between 2 sprays,

did in what place

.

DOCUMENTS CAPTURED AS RECEIVED

	wk	speed.	close to shore		5/4	Thursde
24	SE 120°T	15 K.	20-25K		Te Aw	L
48	VAR./SE	light w/ shear line	no frontal passage.	increased high clouds. from SE - no cumulonimbus thunderstorms.	Moka.	18°13'
72	NE 045°T	15-25			Moka.	19°55'
					Taki.	18°30'
					Hoku.	19°10
	5 mi E				TeTon.	19°42'
						Rig 3
						cannot

DOCUMENTS CAPTURED AS RECEIVED

L 20°23'
W 279
La Kodaw 15-20 K
Kamohamea.
7K - ENE Swell 10-12.
90% clouds

5/4 Thursday afternoon positions

	Te Aute	L	L	WIND	SPEED	HEAD.	
Ssage. increased high clouds. from SE - no cumulonimbus thunderstorms.	Maka	18°13'	111 W	NE 10-15	5K	Maui	
	Taki.	18°30'	—	NE 20K.	4.5-5K.	La Hoolua	30-40% clouds 4 meter swell.
	Hoku.	19°10	210 from Kumu	6½-7K		Naio NW	
	TeTon.	19°42'	315 W	ENE 12-18	5K.	Kamohamea	70% clouds

Rizt 3 daughts. tore main.
cannisters - broke.

L 20°N
λ 300'W
La/Aina Makai 10-12k

4.5k Komokana

5/5 Friday Cinco de Mayo

0600 ICOM on 6516

	L	λ	WIND	HDG	SPD
TeAutonga	19°44'N	350'W	SE 10-15k	Komokana	4.5
Makalii	19°50	252'W			
Takitumu	19°N	138'W	SE 10k	Nalani	3-4k
TeAurere	19°10'N	141'W	ESE 12k	Maru	6.5

8:00 Canoes - Lat Long W&E. 5 mi east of breek.
8:30 9 MEGS. for 10 a.m. meeting instead of 8 a.m. confirmation on KMI 1202
8:45 PATTY MILLER SHOW on BS KMI 1202.

1032 TEAUTONGA 19° 48.8' N 155°00.7 5 MILES EAST HILO BREAK HARBOR WALL

1900 | 20° 0N
338 W
3K LAMALANAI S/B
LAHOOLUA

5-5-95 FRIDAY

1800 **ROLL CALL**

	L	λ	WIND	HEADING	SPD
MAKALII	20 30N	327W	ESE 4+8	KOMOHANA	2K
TERITERIA	HILO HARBOR				
TAKITUMU	19°21N	167W	ESE VARIABLE WINDS	KOMOHANA	5-5
TEARIERE	19 40N	156W	ESE 5+8	NALANI	3½
HAWAIILA	20°0N	338W	LAMALANAI 5-8K	LAHOOLUA	3K
HOKULEA	19 50N	98E	ESE 3+5	KOMOHANA	2K

5/5 (PER NAVIGA) *IMPORTANT*
1800 DOCUMENTATION ON SIGHTED NOXIO - 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 CANOES HILO HARBOR RUNDAYYN

anti-xeno 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

in order to maintain accessible space under them. Five insects were sighted in each corner fore & aft during this process.

- Following transfer of aerosols from Reyalda & masks from Kamalula, 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 standards, 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 redosed. 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.

HAWAII LOA.

INVENTORY MAY 12TH

Safety harnesses 16
Life jackets 16

STRBD 3
Ramen ~446 (4-9) ✓
Opae 3 (4-9) ✓
Toilet paper ~~6~~ 3 (8-2) ✓
" 12 ✓
" 12 ✓
" 12 ✓

STRBD 4
Tide 3
Pineapple slices 12 (2-2) ✓
Apricot halves 7 (2-2) ✓
Rice 4 (3-10) ✓
Hawn salt 1 (3-10) ✓
Cans of mi'room 7 (3-10) ✓
Coffee & } box has no lid ✓
Creamer ~~4~~ 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) ✓
P'nut butter 4 ✓
Jelly 3

STRBD 5.
Sails - canvas 5
Water jugs - empty 7
~~Empty food containers~~

PORT 1+2
Sails, j.bs
Caulking - 24 tubes
Lge blk inner tube - 1
Box - misc. paper plates, plastic forks
Bosun's chair 1
Whale pumps 3 & 4
Cracker barrels, empty 10
Kiheis 21
Sail repair kit 1
Cutting boards - misc 3

PORT 1+2 - cont.

Seals 5

Donuts + pepeiao - 1 bag

Misc. vitamins - 1 barrel

Bumpers - 4 (in use)

Rifle sling 1

PORT 3

PORT 4

Box { Salmon (6) ✓
Ham (8) ✓
~~Asparagus (7)~~ Mayo (3) ✓

Asparagus (7) ✓
Mix Vegetables (5) ✓
Peas + Carrots (5) ✓

Cream of mushroom 10 ✓
Chicken broth 2 ✓
Beef broth 2 ✓
Salmon 4 - small ✓
" 2 - large ✓
Corn beef hash 2 ✓

Port 4 - cont

Soup, asst'd 28 ✓
Agar agar 36
Soda Cracker 1 ✓
Cream Cracker 1 ✓

PORT 5

6-9 { Ketchup 5 ✓
Oil 1 ✓

C { Ketchup 4 ✓
Tabasco 3 ✓

6-15 { Coffee 4 ✓
Cream 1 ✓

6-16 { Coffee 4 ✓
Cream 1 ✓

Tofu 26 ✓

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

Wesson oil 9 ✓
Oyster Sauce 1 ✓
Soya - 2 ✓
Chicken 5 ✓
Turkey 15 ✓
Tuna 19 ✓

Part 5 Cont

- Cream of Mushroom 5
- Clam Chowder 2
- Niblet Corn 7

3-1
- Sardines 23
- Vienna Sausage 33

1 blue tarp

Hawai'i Loa Log — Vancouver B.C. to Ketchikan, Alaska
2nd Leg
06/12/15

Captain Bruce Blankenfield
Crew Terry Ice (on Escort boat "Mare Allen")
Aaaron Young
Kaikane Young
Jr. Coleman
Jerry Moynahan
Brad Cooper
Tia Blankenfield
Jnette Smith
Dennis Kawaharada
Bob Bee
Brad Q
Ka'au McKinney - Missed 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 5kts
Swell 1 ft.

Tighten stays & shrouds
open aft sail

~~Helm: Aaron Young~~
02:00 – 06:00 HRS Brad C, Brad Q, Dennis K.

Watch actually started at 03:00 when we got underway after setting tow line with the Maire 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 breach.

Submitted 06:43 6/13/95
Brad Cooper

Q, Dennis K.

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as well as once
strobelights
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issue such as
K.
Yeah 06:43 6/13/95
Brad Cooper

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 Hulls pumped at
begining of watch during watch period and at
end of watch. Sited several large logs
drifting south. 1000 ~~Watch relieved~~ taken
over by watch Capt. Harold Smith and his
watch members.
Carl Kelly 1030 June 13 1995

10:00 hrs – 1400 hrs 06/13/98

Hau'oli Smith
Bob Bee
Tia Blankenfield
Gerry Morgahan

– 1000 @ ~~at~~ North of Welcome pass
– pump bilges frequently. Port hull seems to take on more water than St'bd.
– Capt. Blankenfield gave PYS mission statement.
– Weather – Serious squall came & stayed for majority of watch
– Hit small log bread-on on St'bd hull – no damage – will take closer look while @ anchorage
– T-Wind Direction SE
TWS – 10-15 kts
BSpeed – 8.5 kts
Cloud cover – Over Cast
Swell 1-3 ft.
– Used aft sail, make for easier
★ – would like to go over MOB & safety with crew as a whole

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

watch capt. Hau'oli Smith

08/13/88

14:00 hrs to 20:00 hrs.
Brad Cooper
Dennis Vanderhaeghe
Brad Quinsey

- Left Hernando's Island at 17:00 hrs. to Reach Campbell Ferry -
Overtowing speed was about 8 Kts.
Encountered some very choppy water -
What is called Dancing Waters current from Tide meeting wind - water popped up like
- 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 -
Greeted just before the marina by Beautiful carved canoe with high projecting bows, designs 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 Ivory House, The Marc Alan + rest of canoe continued to Marina. We met them and helped tie to pier

...88
...ll seems to take on
...ion statement.
... stayed for majority
...stbd hull - no
...k, while @ anchorage
...day with crew
...g Harbor @
..." Marc Allen"
...ost. Hewlin Smith

~~2000~~ 2200 – 0200 hrs Watch Hawaii Bob Bee

Left Campbell River @ 1815 under tow by 'Mare Aiken' Kwiatus (?) Indians chanted as we departed. Lots of logs along the way. Pulled into bay _____; current & wind too strong too continue to Alert Bay.

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. Hawai'i Lee swinging toward 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
Hawaii Smith

02:00 ict

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06/15/95 Watch Captain Bob Bee

tow by 'Mare Aiken'
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at anchorage w/
y quiet. Watched
:- Skies very clear
toward dock, not

1000)

cirrus N-S direction
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ships
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02:00 - 06:00 Watch - Brad
Brad
Dennis

Took over watch at Anchorage at Little Bear Creek. Skies were clear most of the watch. Occasional puff up in a old wind from the North. As watch continued cloud cover increased. At 3:30 Am we swung around and were getting very close to piling and dock. We awoke Terry and Ross. Hotels boat came within 1 ft. of the piling, Ross showed no concern and decided not to wake Hotel. A lot of traffic on the outside. At about 4:15 Am accrual liner went by, left no discernable wake. Several other small boats + 1 dogger went by. At 5:15 we again swung close to the dock and swung past the piling. Sweep missed by about 2 feet. Again Ross was awakened. It was decided that we should move so we set up for our tow. It was decided we should leave Little Bear Creek.

06/15/95 Watch Captain Brad Berg

- TWD - Occasional periods coming from the North east
- TWS - ? 5 Kts. in peak
- Weather - 75-80% cloud cover at time of departure
- Swell - slight
- Tide - peaking and beginning to fall - strobe light on mooring Buoy OK

0600 - 1000 watch Aaron, JR. & Kaan

Took over watch @ 0600 (20 miles into Johnson strait Heading North)
TWD NW(?) towed by Marc Allan
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 mainly 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 walking deck to midship.
Helm - moderate /

0830 Co
TWD NW
TWS 3-
Swell - N
100% C
Helm
Both
water
and
1000 F
~~D~~ TWD
Swell -
90% cl
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P. ¢ Kaan

20 miles into - ↓
Johnson Strait
n Heading North)

y Small chop)

Johnson Strait

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2-3' chop
ver bow and

0830 Conditions improve
TWD NW
TWS 3-5 knots
Swell - none smooth conditions
100% cloud cover
Helm - easy
Both hulls pumped frequently / very little water in each hulls. Bridle checked and found to be ok.
1000 Robson's Bight, Johnson Strait
~~TWD~~ TWD - NW @ 3-5 knots
Swell - none conditions smooth
90% cloud cover with clear skies in North.
Helm - easy
Towed at 8-9 knots throughout watch encounted log drift line along river outlets throughout watch. Beautiful Country, forested Mountains. Watch Completed

Watch Capt Carol
June 15, 1995

DOCUMENTS CAPTURED AS RECEIVED

1000 – 1243 Watch Hanlon
Gerry
Bob Bu

Weather - Clear Skies / sun
TWD - NW 15 kts
~~BG~~Spd - 9 kts
Depart Little bear creek @ 0600 0900
Arrive Alert Bay @ dock @ 1243
Smooth docking
Cold at beginning of watch, cleared up @ end
lots of logs, no whales
Chief aboard, ready to go to potlach

1000

Hanlon Smith
6/15/96

June
Watch
WATCH
UNDER
DESTIN
WEATER
NORTH
DEPART
TWD: NO
ONCE
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DUE TO
UNDER
FT. RUP
OVER

243

cleared up @ end

to potlach

Smith
5/96

June 16, 1995 0600 - 1000 Watch

Watch Capt. AARON YOUNG

WATCH MEMBERS: KAAU McKENNY + JR. COLEMAN

0900 UNDER TOW (MARC ALAN) 7-8 KNOTS

DESTINATION FT. RUPERT, PORT HARDY

WEATER: 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. HAUOLI SMITH.

Aaron Young

DOCUMENTS CAPTURED AS RECEIVED

June 16, 1995 Friday
1000 – 1400 Watch
Bob Bee Hawoli Smith
Gerry Noyatan
Tia Blankenfield

Depart: Alert Bay @ 0900 Hrs
Destination: port Hardy w/ Stop in Rupert Bay?)
Boat Speed: 7kts
TWD - 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 Wes as crew to port Hardy

Hawoli Smith
Watch Captain

June 18
02:00
De
Bv
Bv
Departed
Destinat
Boat Spe
TWD - N
TWS - 4-
cloud co
seas –
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About +
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June 18, 1995 Sunday
02:00 - 06:00 Watch
Dennis Kamaherardo
Brad Quintal
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 Wana'ao (dawn) leaving Port Hardy
Manuevering through many logs
About to enter Queen Charlotte Strait
Man overboard lights checked and OK

Brad Cooper
Watch Captain

JUNE 18, 1995 SUNDAY WATCH TIME: 0600 - 1000

0600 WATCH TAKEN OVER FROM WATCH CAPT. BRAD COPPER

WATCH CAPT. AARON YOUNG ON DUTY

WATCH MEMBERS: KAAU MCKENNEY & JR. COLEMAN

HAWAIILOA BEING TOWED BY MARC ALAN

SPEED - 7-8 KNOTS

DEPARTED: PORT HARDY 0400

DESTINATION BELLA BELLA, B.C.

TOOK WATCH OVER NEAR PINE ISLAND

HEADING NE CROSSING QUEEN CHARLOTTE STRAIT

CLOUD COVER: 75%, BLUE SKIES NORTH

SEAS: CALM HELM: EASY

TWD: NORTH 2-3 KNOTS

NAINOA ON BOARD, SKIPPER OF MARC ALAN

ROSS HUNT WITH CREW MEMBER TERRY HEE ON BOARD TO ASSIST IN DUTIES.

0810 CAPE CAUTION: SKIES CLEARING 60% CLOUD COVER

TWD: NE 2-3 KNOTS

SEA: CALM

SPEED: 4 KNOTS

SCHOOLS OF SALMON ~~OFF~~ STATE: SIGHTED

10: 0600 - 1000
- CAPT. BRAD COPPER
UTY
JEY & JR. COLEMAN
MARC ALAN
00
C.
= ISLAND
CHARLOTTE
3 NORTH
. OF MARC ALAN
=R TERRY
ITIES
60% cloud cover
. SIGHTED

0900 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 6KNOTS
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. HALLICK SMITH

DOCUMENTS CAPTURED AS RECEIVED

Sunday June 18, 1995
1000 - 1400 Hrs Watch
Harold Smith Gerry Moynahan
Tom Huska Bob Bee

1000 @ of Calvert Island
1400 @ of Namu Village & Hecate Island
TWD NW
TWS 5 kts
BS 8.5 kts
Weather: Cloud cover 80% Stratus
Clear skies for 2 first hrs. of watch
Swell flat & glassy
Traffic: Lots of ship & container ship traffic
Anything else: Logs here & there, dolphins, & 2 whales.

Strobes work, pumped hulls (port hull has leak?)
Always more water in port hull.

Harold Smith
6-18-'95

0600
0900
1000

JUNE 19
WATCH
WATCH
UNDER
COVE
EGGS, R
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TWD:
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DOCUMENTS CAPTURED AS RECEIVED

Jerry Moyahan
Bob Bee

JUNE 19, 1995 MONDAY

0600 WATCH CAPT: AARON YOUNG ~~WATCH MEMBER~~ KAIKANE YOUNG
Island WATCH MEMBERS: KAAU McKENNY, JR. COLEMAN
UNDER TOW HEADING NORTH TO BISHOP
COVE. PREPARE BREAKFAST, BACON,
EGGS, RICE, FRESH ORANGE. BOTH HULLS
PUMPED & MANOVERBOARD LITE CK.
watch WEATHER CONDITIONS:
TWD: NE@5 KNOTS
ex ship traffic SEAS: FLAT MALIE
) dolphins, & SKIES: 100% CLOUD COVER
0900 OFF KEITH PT., DOWAGER ISLAND
SOUTH OF SWINDLE ISLAND
all has leak?) WEATHER CONDITIONS: NO CHANGE
HEADING NORTH
1000 SOUTH END OF CONE ISLAND HEADING NORTH
IN FINLAYSON CHANNEL BOUND FOR
Shields BISHOP COVE
s TWD: NE@2-3 KNOTS
SEAS: MALIE
SKIES: 100% CLOUD COVER
OFF WATCH Aaron K. Young watch Capt.

Monday June 19, 1995 — Tomley channel to Aaltanhash Inlet 36 n.m.
1000 – 1400 watch
Hawai Smith Tom Huskall
Bob Bee
Gerry Monahan

Currently abeam of Aaltanhash Inlet @ 1400
TWD SE 12 kts (TWD 10-15) Swell small tidal chop
Weather Cloud cover Ocast @ start of watch changing to
– clear skies. Cloud type Cumulus
Boat Speed 8 kts to 5 kts
Opened forward Sail @ 1330
took over watch @ Tomley Channel

Nothing highley unusual occured. Current very strong
@ end of watch, made for tough steering.

Hawai Smith
06/19/95

ntry channel to
Ahanhash Inlet
36 n.m.

nlet @ 1400
tidal
chop
changing to
las

urrent very strong
steering.

th

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

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 Bishops cove we
were in lee of islands. Very smooth waters
and wind died. In the cove we hooked up to
Marc Alan to go into shore - The hook up
went very smooth. Looking forward
to the Hot spring. Hulls were pumped and
~~to be~~ lights tested & OK. Arrived at ~~17~~:30
to Hot spring

Brad Cooper
Watch Captain

Monday/Tuesday 2000 - 0200 watch 6/20/95
Hawaii Smith
Bob Bee
Anchor watch @ Bishop Cove
- Green flourescent 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 Hokulea, vega, altair, big dipper, hoku paia
Anything unusual?
- Sometimes swung around to within 6-8 ft. of anchored buoy, everything ok., quiet & calm.

Hawaii Smith
6/20/95

Tuesday J
Dennis
Condition
TWS- 1
TWD- N
seas- 1
Anchor
Since we
was not su
At 2 AM
seemed
log and
ok. We
sky [illegible]
[illegible]
had a
see th
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05:15 we
shore-
strobes
It seem

6/20/95

ted by Jr. Coleman

; 100% Cloud Cover

, altair, big

o-8ft. at anchord

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, Shee 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 Na'nor 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 Strobes checked + OK, Hulls pumped. It seems only the Port side continues

to take a little water.

0600 TUESDAY, JUNE 20, 1995
HAWAIILOA TIED UP TO MARC ALAN
@ BISHOP COVE.
WATCH CAPT: WATCH MEMBERS
AARON YOUNG/CAPT. JR. COLEMAN
KAOLI MCKENNEY. ALL IS CALM
ON ANCHOR WATCH. BREAKFAST
COOKED BY BOB BEE & DENNIS
KAWAHARADA.
1000 OFF WATCH/WATCH TAKEN OVER
BY WATCH CAPT. HALOLI SMITH &
MEMBER BOB BEE & JERRY MONAHAN

Tuesday
June 20
1000 – 14
Depart B
Destinatior
TWD - S
B Speed -
Weather
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Sailed
filming
Crew Me
BB Vision
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Tuesday
June 20, 1995

1000 – 1400 Watch

Hau'oli Smith
Bob B.
Jerry Monahan

Depart Bishop Cove 1000 hrs
Destination: Hartley Cove (Brief Stop to fill 'Marc Allen' water tanks)
TWD - Southerly 10-12 kts
B Speed - 8 Kts
Weather: Stared off partly Sunny turned to 100% overcast, Stratocumulus & Stratus clouds
Sailed w/out tow for 2 hrs., video crew at work filming for Hawaii Documentary.

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

Passing through beautiful Scenes. Just unbelievably ~~beautiful~~ incredible scene valleys.

Hawaii Smith
06/20/95

MARC ALAN
-
BEERS
COLEMAN
IS CALM
BREAKFAST
@ DENNI'S
N OVER
MITH &
ERY MONAHAN

Tuesday June 20, 1995
1400 – 18:00 watch
Cloudcover 75% – From Hot Springs to Port Hardy.
Note – Appears we have 2 new cracks in the hull – compartment 5 starboard side – Between iako. 2 cracks which are leaking one about 1 foot long running aft. The other is centered and about 2½ feet long. Both are on the out board side of the hull.
At 1500 p.m. 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 6 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 Grenville Pass. Cruise ships, tankers, etc.
Brad Cooper Watch captain

Springs to Post

2 near cracks
side
- Between
ing one about
ther is centered
Both are on the

ley to Refill with
Inventory and
Under way to

for starboard
boards

ist Eugene?
riginal designs
- Hartley Bay
e in the
ers, etc.
Watch Captain

TUESDAY, JUNE 20, 1995
1900 - WATCH AARON YOUNG, JR. COLEMAN, KAIKANE YOUNG
CLOUD COVER: NONE CLEAR SKIES, SUNNY
SEAS: FLAT (MALIE)
TWD: SW @ 2 KNOTS
HEADING NORTH IN GRENVILLE CHANNEL
BOUND FOR LOWE INLET TO ANCHOR
FOR THE NITE. DINNER PREPARED
BY HAWOLI & AARON (BEEF STEW & RICE).
LOT OF TRAFFIC IN CHANNEL, PASSED
BY 3 LARGE SHIPS AND NUMEROUS (?)
SMALLER BOATS.
1930 ARRIVE LOWE INLET / PHOTO AND VIDEO SHOTS TAKEN BY
WATCH MEMBER KALU MCKENNY FROM
MARC ALAN, HAWAIIOA 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 DAN / PROCEEDING
TO LOWE INLET TO ANCHOR FOR
THE NIGHT.

1

2030 S/MACH ALAN SET ANCHOR @ 16F AT NW END OF NETTLERS COVE. ~~CREW~~ HAWAI'ILOA TIED TO MARC ALAN'S PORT SIDE. CREW HAD DINNER AFTER TYING UP. AFTER DINNER ACTIVETIES CRABING & A SLIDE PRESENTATION BY BRUCE.

2200 WATCH PAU!

Watch capt

2200 - 01
Hawaii
Anchor W
Majority
Tied up
-side.
-here.
Weather -

DOCUMENTS CAPTURED AS RECEIVED

June 21, 1995

2200 - 0130 Watch
Hawaii Smith
Anchor watch @ Lowe Inlet
Majority of crew up & rallying around.
Tied up stbd side to 'Marc Allen's' port
-side. Everything O.K. & quiet around
-here.

Weather - Slightly cloudy, seas calm.

Hawaii Smith
06/21/95

June 21st 1995
0200 - 0600 Watch
Dennis, Brad, and Brad
Anchor Watch Lowe Inlet
Tied to Port side of Marc Alan
Bruce had said there was no need for a watch but I stood watch just incase.
The sky cleared up and had a good view of the stars. All was quiet.

Brad Cooper
Watch Captain

0600 WED 21, JUNE 1995
WATCH MEMBERS: CAPT. AARON YOUNG
JR. COLEMAN, KAOLA MCKINNEY & KAIKANE YOUNG
WEATHER: 100% CLOUD COVER
TWD: SW@3-5 KNOTS
HAWAIILOA & MARC ALAN STILL ANCHORED
AT NETTLERS 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 WEATER CONDITIONS STILL
AT ANCHOR. WATCH PAC.

Aaron S. Young
WATCH CAPT.

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

Depart Lowe Inlet @ 1000 hrs.
Destination: Prince Rupert 57 n.m.
TWD - Southerly (SE) 5-7 kts change to
Westerlies 5 kts
Current going w/ us (following) for last 2
hrs. (against us first 2 hrs)
Boat Speed 7 - 9 kts
Weather - ptly sunny to total Overcast
100% Cloud Cover - cloud type Stratus to alto
stratus, seas - flat

Anything unusual: Orca's (4) sighted @
1330. BC ferry making waves early in watch.
Crab feast for lunch. Vessel washdown;
decks, galley. No Sails spend.

Hau'Oli Smith
6/21/95

DOCUMENTS CAPTURED AS RECEIVED

June 24, 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 Cruize 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 Cooper
Watch Captain

THURSDAY, 22 JUNE 1995

1000 HAWAI'ILOA DOCKED AT PRINCE RUPERT HARBOR FERRY FLOAT. WATCH MEMBERS. A. YOUNG, K. McKENNEY JR. COLEMAN

WEATHER:

100% CLOUD COVER / RAIN

TWD SW 15 KNOTS.

HAWAI'ILOA OPEN TO PUBLIC FOR TOURS. DUE TO FOUL WEATHER CONDITIONS VISTORS LIMITED TO PEOPLE WAITING FOR FERRY MOSTLY.

1100 SKIES STARTING TO CLEAR ~~TO THE~~ FROM THE SOUTH.

1200 WATCH PAU!

Aaron K. Young
WATCH CAPT.

FERRY
K. McKENNEY
W

LIC FOR
WEATHER
TO
MOSTLY.
~~AND THE~~

THURSDAY, JUNE 22, 1995
1200 – 1400
Hawaii Smith, Bruce B., Jerry M., Tom H.

Weather - Overcast turned to slightly Sunny, back to overcast, wind Westerly, 5-15 kts.
Cloud type - alto Stratus, cumulonibus, nimbus.
No rain on this watch. No people either to our canoe.
Vessel anchored @ ferry dock, Prince Rupert.
Ross Hunt & Mark Allen left today @ 1200 hrs back to port Rupert.

Hawi Qi Smith
Watch Captain

DOCUMENTS CAPTURED AS RECEIVED

Thursday - June 22nd, 1995 Brad Brady and Dennis
condition - partly cloudy
Slight breeze, warm when the sun was out.
Docked at Prince Rupert -
Watch for visitations -
Had a number of visitors, many Native people and many others, I guess they showed up late because they just got off work.
Watch ended with completely cloudy skies and temperature dropping.

Brad Coop
Watch Captain

Sat. - June 24th - Watch grew by one we add Kim of the Museum to Dennis, Brad, And Brad. 1900

Conditions - light winds
overcast and Raining
seas are smooth -

Began watch right after Pot luck for we at Prince Rupert. left the dock at about 16:30p. Destination is Port Simpson - We have a New seine boat to tow us to Port Simpson the Lady Cheryl, similar to the Mare Blue just not as nice. Our new crew member did well on the sweeps. Steering was tricky at first because of the maneuvering in the channel to Port Simpson. strobes working, bells pumped. 1945

Brad Cooper
Watch Captain 2015

2200

	SATURDAY, JUNE 24, 1995
1800	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 CHERLY HEADING
	NE FOR ~~MATAKATALA~~ PORT SIMPSONS VIA MATAKATALA (?) HAWAIILOA ALSO ESCORTED BY SEA WOLF
1945 ~~2045~~	ARRIVE PORT SIMPSON TIED UP DOCKSIDE LOCAL VILLAGE COMMUNITY DOCKSIDE TO GREET HAWAIILOA, LOTS OF CHILDREN.
2015	65' SHORELINE & STEEL ~~VESSEL~~ MOTOR VESSEL ARR. PORT SIMPSON. ~~BRUCE~~ BRUCE AND NALNOA DECIDE TO WAIT TILL 0300 TO DEPART. PORT SIMPSON.
2200	WATCH PAU! Aaron Young

DOCUMENTS CAPTURED AS RECEIVED

Sunday June 25th. Leaving Port Simpson for Ketchikan. Brad, Brad, Adam's, Kim 06
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 mish up in time Alaska is an hour earlier, we woke up Cocont crew at 04:00 but its later it was still 03:00. Got up an hour early, very cold + everything was wet. Our new escort is a tow boat. Shore line IX and our rover is the Sea Wolf. Port Simpson was very quiet as we left. Steering has been easy 0[illegible]
Seas are flat. Watch crew is doing well
Brad Q. helping to make breakfast. 1[illegible]
Strobes checked + OK., Hulls pumped.
Crossed into Alaska during our watch.

Brad Cooper
Watch Captain

Sunday June 18 - 1400 - 1800
Watch - Brad Quintal, Dennis Kawahenaka, Brad Cooper
1400 - off Burke channel
TWD - NW
TWS - 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 Lama Passage on way to Bella Bella
slowed down to 3½ kts to fish - ~~Dennis~~ caught nothing. Bruce caught Kelp.
Just out of Bella Bella while still in Lama Passage
Three small groups in small boats have started coming out to greet us
As we got closer a canoe from Bela Bela came out to greet us and escort us in. We have arrived at 17:20.
Sun is out wind 5-7 Kts.
Pumped, Strobes work.

Brad Cooper

June 19th 1995 Monday
Watch Brad, Brad, Dennis
Left Bella bella at 05:40
Watch only lasted ½ hour.
Launching from Dock went well, no problems
put under tow and watch was completed.
Stove light OK in operation, hulls pumped port side seems to always have water
Conditions were ideal
No wind
seas were flat - (calm)

Brad Cooper
Watch Captain

SUNDAY, J
0600 WATCH C
MEMBERS'
& KAIKAW
UNDER TO
SHORELI
KITCHIKA
CONDITION
OVERCAST
LIGHT WI
SEAS: SM
SMOOTH, W
0720 SKIES BEGI
1000 SUN IS OU
It's going
pan!
It's been
Delta.

SUNDAY, JUNE 25, 1995

0600 WATCH CAPT. AARON YOUNG
MEMBERS: KARA MCKENNEY, JR. COLEMAN
& KAIKANE 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.

0730 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
PASS!

IT'S BEEN A GREAT VOYAGE. MAHALO, AND
ALOHA.

DOCUMENTS CAPTURED AS RECEIVED

Foul Weather Gear

Pants	L	~~HH~~
	M	II
	XS	I
Tops (BIBS)	L	II
	M	
	S	
Zaebet	L	
	M	I
	S	

(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 cup-o-noodles
1 case sock-eye salmon.

2-7	Fruit Cocktail.	P3 below.
0-5	Veg / Chx Soup.	
5-2	Cream of Mush Soup.	
0-2	Tuna / Chx / Turkey.	
0-1	Tofu.	
0-4	Clam Chowder / Corn Corn	
2-1	Fruit Cocktail / Peaches / Pears.	
C-3	Oil / Oyster Sauce / Shoyu	
unmarked	Spare plates / bowls / forks / pencils / pens.	P3 above.
2-6	Mix Veg / Asparagus	
open	jelly / p.b / misc.	
box	corn beef / spam / oatmeal / hot cocoa.	
P	Shoyu / coffee.	
D	Coffee	
6-15	coffee	
1-gal.	Shoyu.	
1-box	Tide soap.	
16.	shoyu / misc.	
2-box	cup-o-noodles	

P-6

2-5	Pineapple Apricot Peaches	P-4 below
1-7	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.	

DOCUMENTS CAPTURED AS RECEIVED

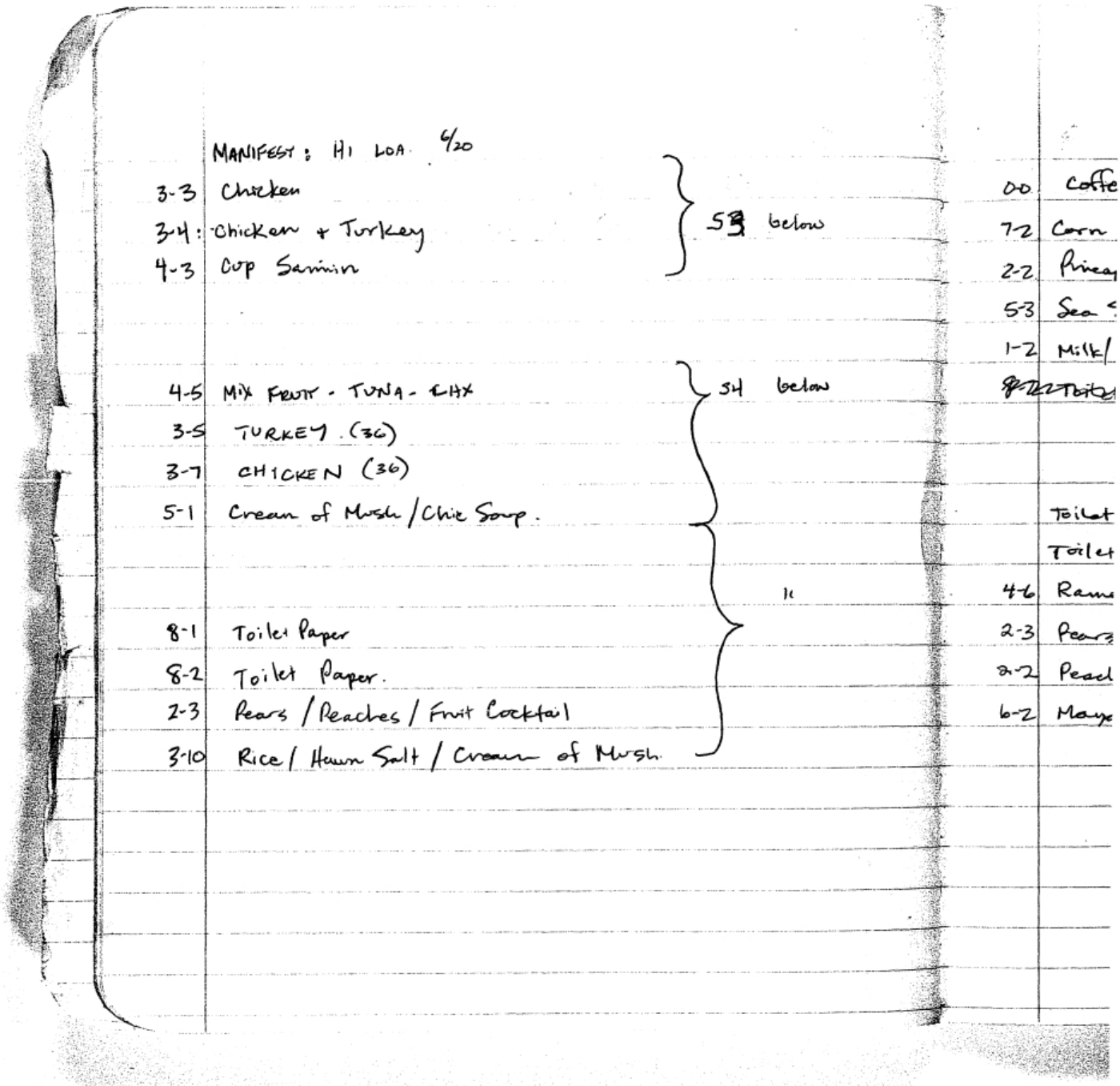
P-6

P-4 below

Sail #29

paddles (3) to give away?

DOCUMENTS CAPTURED AS RECEIVED



MANIFEST: HI LOA 4/20

3-3 Chicken
3-4 Chicken + Turkey
4-3 Cup Samin

} 5~~3~~ below

4-5 Mix Fruit - TUNA - CHX
3-5 TURKEY (36)
3-7 CHICKEN (36)
5-1 Cream of Mush / Chic Soup.
8-1 Toilet Paper
8-2 Toilet Paper.
2-3 Pears / Peaches / Fruit Cocktail
3-10 Rice / Hawn Salt / Cream of Mush

} 54 below

00 Coffe
7-2 Corn
2-2 Pinea
5-3 Sea
1-2 Milk/
~~8-2~~ Toilet
Toilet
Toilet
4-6 Rams
2-3 Pears
2-2 Peach
6-2 Mayo

	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~~ Hose.	
		Toilet Paper	56 below
		Toilet Paper.	
11	4-6	Ramen.	
	2-3	Pears / Fruit Cocktail.	
	2-2	Peaches	
	6-2	Mayo.	

Empty buckets. S-6 above.
ladder
Browns chair.
Air pump - duct tape.
Spare bilge pump.
Spool of 5/16" nylon rope
Toilet Paper.

S-6
Terry's clothes
patagonia gear
~~Empty~~ Cracker barrel
1 ~~1/4~~ coil cordage
ladder
Ti-Leaf cape in box
boson's chair
2 water guards
little cooler (drinking?)
2 basket

Hawa

① Add ink

Hm (

wk (

HAWAII LOA -

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) Masts - 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
Incl. S
6
P
6
PURCHASE
MATERIA
VARNISH.
THINNER
SAND PAP
BRUSHES
DOWELS
EPOXY.
BOTTOM
LUNCHE
CONTRACT
WRIGHT
WALLY

; galley,

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

Incl: schedule - dates and times.

budget.

personnel.

work load.

PURCHASE MATERIALS - $2,000.00

VARNISH.

THINNER

SAND PAPER.

BRUSHES

DOWELS

EPOXY.

BOTTOM PAINT.

LUNCHES - $150 × 8 = $1200.00

CONTRACTED SERVICES -

WRIGHTO. $30.00 × 16 × 4 = $1920.00

WALLY. $25.00 × 16 × 4 = $1600.00

3520.00

200
1200
3520
$6720

2
12
4
$30
1920

2
64
25
320
128
600

DOCUMENTS CAPTURED AS RECEIVED

(IN-KIND.)

CRANE - 2 lifts @ $ 1000.00 each = $2,000

VOLUNTEER MAN POWER. 200 hrs @ $ 10.00 per hour = $1,800 WEEKEND
320 hrs @ $ 10.00 " " $3200 WEEKDAY

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

20 x 8 160.
2 x 20 = 40
200 x $ 1
6720.
4000
10,720

2 x 20 x

ITEM

DOCUMENTS CAPTURED AS RECEIVED

= $2,000

= $12,800 WEEKEND.

$3200 WEEKDAY

$6720

$4000

$10,720.

20 × 8 160.

2 × 20 = 40

200 × $10 = 2000

6720.

4000

10,720

2 × 8 × 20.

16

20

3 200

8 × 20 × 8

160

8

12800

110

2 × 20 × 8 = 800.

40

8

30

320

ITEM | TOTAL COST | IN-KIND | NET.

DOCUMENTS CAPTURED AS RECEIVED

Palau 2/23

4. – Leisure time
① Main thing is to be ready to stand watch
be alert, ready. Preparation
② Duties on canoe. Code, captains. Navi, fisherman
③ Leisure activities. Keeping logs, personal hygiene, kankapila.
Good sleep., catching up on sleep.
A. Land Fatigue Adjustment period.
B. watch rotation hours
④. talking story. (Crew cohesion)
A. crew tight as many know the same
code and do similar things.
B. Kankapila.
⑤ Bottom Line: when there's off watch,
always be aware of surroundings and safety.
anything that is going on.

3. FOOD AND COOKING

COOK ON GAS STOVE

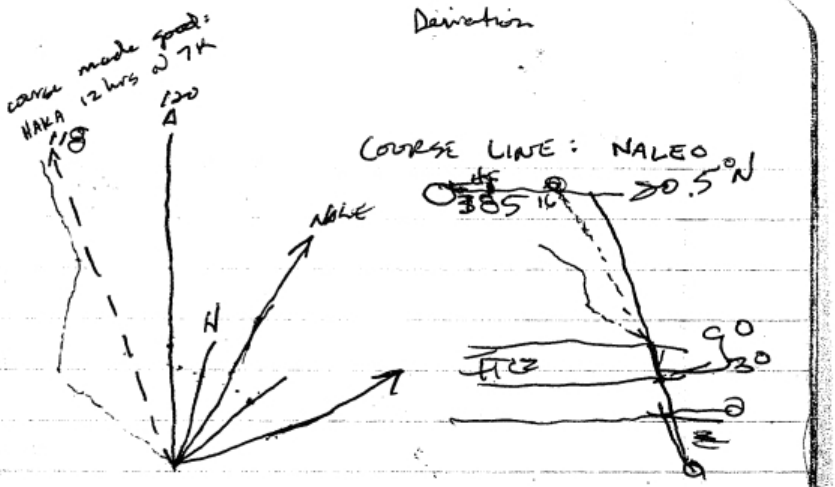
2 MAIN MEALS - B'FAST & DINNER
SNACKS & LEFTOVERS IN BETWEEN
PACKAGED IN ADVANCE TO PROVIDE
A BALANCED & NUTRITIOUS
MEAL

TRYING TO EAT BETTER THIS
TRIP - ~~6~~ LESS FATTY FOOD,
LOWER CHOLESTEROL AND SALT
FISH ARE A MAIN STAPLE OF OUR
DIET - WE FISH EVERY DAY
FISH IS EATEN AS
SASHIMI & POKI, FRIED AND
MADE INTO SOUP, AND ANY
EXTRA DRIED FOR SNACKS
WE ARE LUCKY TO HAVE SEVERAL
GOOD COOKS ON BOARD - REGGIE
GERARD HAVE BEEN HANDLING BREAKFAST,
AND TERRY & SNAKE HAVE BEEN
COOKING DINNER

118
6
84 FF
118
59½
29¼
x3
FF 120
90
60
30
15
120
Akau
Hala
NaLeo
NaAni
Manu

& DINNER
BETWEEN
TO PROVIDE
ITIOUS

THIS
Y FOOD,
AND SACT
E OF OUR
DAY
AS
ED AND
AND ANY
SNACKS
SEVERAL
REGULE
BREAST,
BEEN



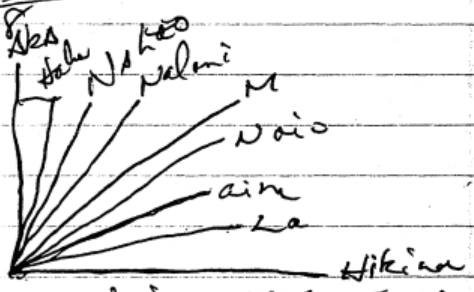
118
67

84 FS
118
59 1/2
29 1/4
x3
87 3/4

120 f
90 3/4 5/8
60 1/2
30 1/4
15 1/8
120

67
33
16
x3
48

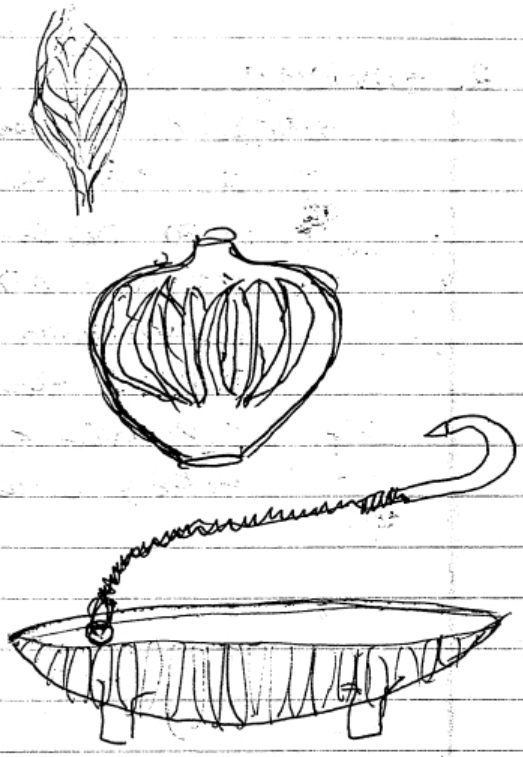
60 59
33.5



Akau N120 E0
Hala N118 E24
NALEO N112 E48
NALANI N100 E67
MANU N85 E85

Noio N67 E100
Aina N45 E112
La N24 E118
Hikino N0 E120

DOCUMENTS CAPTURED AS RECEIVED



2. STANDING WATCH

STEERING - CENTER SWEEP AND 2 SIDE SWEEPS. 1 TO ACC 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

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 - BATHE, WASH CLOTHES

OTHER CANOE DUTIES - HELP WITH COOKING AND CLEANUP, CANOE 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
28 days	= 1 calendar
12 months	= 1 year
365 days	= 1 common
366 days	= 1 leap yea
100 years	= 1 century

Table of Dry Measu

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
31½ gallons	= 1 barrel (bl
2 barrels	= hogshead

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
16½ ft. (5½ yds.)	= 1 rod
660 feet	= 1 furlo
320 rods (5280 ft.)	= 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	= 6086 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. 62.425 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.
13⅓ cu. ft. of air weighs 1 lb.

Useful Information

Moto Home + Fiko - N. Mequesco
2 45A water pump
15k E
6k

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

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Atmospheric pressure is 14.7 lbs. per sq. in. at sea level.
13⅓ 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
24¾ 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 16½ feet long, 1½ 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 (℈)
3 scruples	= 1 dram (ʒ)
8 drams	= 1 ounce (℥)
12 ounces	= 1 pound (lb.)

Table of Surface Measure

144 sq. in.	= 1 sq. ft.
9 sq. ft.	= 1 sq. yd.
30¼ 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 (dkl)	=	10 l
1 hectoliter (hl)	=	100 l
1 kiloliter (kl)	=	1,000 l

WEIGHT

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