

# **STATE FUNDING FOR THE BISHOP MUSEUM**

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## FOREWORD

This study on the Bishop Museum was prepared in response to Senate Concurrent Resolution No. 56, adopted during the 1987 legislative session.

Senate Concurrent Resolution No. 56 requested that the Bureau study the feasibility of designating the Bishop Museum as the State Museum for Natural and Cultural History with an annual line item appropriation for the operation of the Museum, and to consider state acquisition of Museum real estate properties that are of cultural and historic significance to the State. The study primarily focusses on the question of state funding to the Museum.

We extend our sincere appreciation to Bishop Museum staff and administration for their gracious cooperation and assistance throughout the course of this study.

We also wish to acknowledge administrators of Hawaii state departments and agencies, and state agencies, museum organizations, and museums around the nation who responded thoughtfully to our questionnaires and provided us with valuable information and help.

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Director

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## Chapter 1

### INTRODUCTION

Senate Concurrent Resolution No. 56 (see Appendix A) requests that the Legislative Reference Bureau "conduct a feasibility study on designating the Bernice P. Bishop Museum as the State Museum for Natural and Cultural History with a line item appropriation of an annual public contribution for the operation of the Hawaii State Museum and further, that the study consider acquisition, by the State of Hawaii, of those Bishop Museum real estate properties that are of cultural and historical significance to the people of Hawaii." The Resolution states the Bishop Museum would be a more stable and productive educational and scientific institution if such public funds were made available, and points out that the Bishop Museum contributes to the public because:

- (1) Specimens and objects of natural, botanical, ethnological, architectural, historical, and archaeological value or interest are transferred to the Bishop Museum, pursuant to section 6E-6, Hawaii Revised Statutes;
- (2) The Bishop Museum is a rich reservoir of educational resources for Hawaii's students;
- (3) The Bishop Museum conducts research programs in the Pacific region and these studies help preserve the arts, artifacts, and biological specimens of the Pacific; and
- (4) The scientific research conducted by the Bishop Museum on animals, plants, and cultures of the Pacific is beneficial to research institutions throughout the world, and this research focuses international attention on Hawaii.

The Resolution offers as a model for the relationship between state government and the Bishop Museum, the Smithsonian Institution in Washington, D.C., an educational and scientific institution founded and operated under the concept of public-private partnership.

The issue of state support for the Bishop Museum is not a new one. In response to legislative requests, the Legislative Reference Bureau published two reports entitled: Feasibility Study: State Acquisition of Bishop Museum<sup>1</sup> and Financial Vicissitudes of the Bernice P. Bishop Museum,<sup>2</sup> in 1972 and 1973, respectively. The 1972 study concluded that "state acquisition of the Museum is not a viable option at this time.... Financial assistance, rather than government acquisition of Bishop Museum, appears to be a practical and feasible method by which the State of Hawaii could support a part of its responsibility in the area of providing museum services.... Financial assistance to Bishop Museum could enable it to play a greater role as the institution for the learning, preservation, and presentation of the unique culture and heritage of the children of Hawaii".<sup>3</sup>

## Methodology

In order to determine whether it would be feasible to establish the Bishop Museum as the State Museum for Natural and Cultural History with an annual line item appropriation, and for the State to acquire certain Bishop Museum real estate properties, it was decided to gain a broad perspective on museums; learn about the funding of museums in other states, and the concept of the public-private museum partnership; better understand the workings of the Bishop Museum, in relation to other museums in the nation; and examine the contribution of the Bishop Museum to the State of Hawaii. The emphasis of the study, as in Senate Concurrent Resolution No. 56, was on the question of state financial support to the Museum.

Accordingly, the principal data gathering activities consisted of the following:

## INTRODUCTION

- (1) Review of certain printed materials on museums, and attempts to locate information on government funding to museums in the United States;
- (2) Investigation of the concept of the public-private museum partnership and the workings of the Smithsonian Institution;
- (3) Survey of selected museums in other states;
- (4) Interviews with Bishop Museum administration, trustees, and staff, and others concerned about the Bishop Museum; and
- (5) Survey of selected state departments and agencies to assess the contributions of the Bishop Museum to the State.

### Organization of the Report

The report is presented as follows:

Chapter 1 introduces the report.

Chapter 2 provides an overview of museums in the nation, discusses the Smithsonian Institution and its public-private partnership, compares the Bishop Museum with selected museums in the nation, and discusses attitudes toward state funding of museums.

Chapter 3 describes the Bishop Museum.

Chapter 4 presents perceptions of certain state departments and agencies regarding the Bishop Museum's contribution to the State of Hawaii.

Chapter 5 reports the findings and recommendations of the Legislative Reference Bureau.



## Chapter 2

### BACKGROUND

#### Overview

**Definition, Functions, and Financing of the Museum.** A museum is "an organized and permanent nonprofit institution, essentially educational or aesthetic in purpose, with professional staff, which owns and utilizes tangible objects, cares for them and exhibits them to the public on some regular schedule".<sup>1</sup> Museums are the trusted guardians of these objects, which in the aggregate, create a permanent record of the world's cultural, scientific, and natural heritage.

The three functions of museums are collection, research, and education, and museums differ in the balance they have of these functions.<sup>2</sup> The collections are what distinguish museums from other research and educational institutions. Research activity, that is, the use of the collections to advance knowledge, allows the meaning of the museum objects to be understood, and brings the museum collection to life.

As educational institutions, museums attempt to stimulate the imagination, sharpen powers of observation, and broaden the horizons of the public. Museums encourage an appreciation of other societies, other times, other world views, animal and plant life, and artistic expression, and play an important part in the lifelong process of education that does not take place within a formal school structure or in pursuit of an academic degree. The main business of museums may be said to be helping the public to enrich their lives.

Broad-based financial support has developed with government, business, foundations, individuals, and museums contributing to support museums. A survey of museums in the United States conducted in 1979 by the Institute of

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Museum Services, demonstrated that of nearly \$1 billion in total museum operating income:

- (1) 6.9 per cent was from the federal government;
- (2) 12.4 per cent was from state governments;
- (3) 18.7 per cent was from local governments;
- (4) 21.3 per cent was from individual contributions, memberships, corporations, foundations, and other private sources;
- (5) 26.5 per cent was from admission fees, gift shop sales, and restaurant income; and
- (6) 14.2 per cent was from nonoperating sources such as investments and endowments.

As shown above, private contributions and museum revenues totalled almost half of the amount of museum support in the United States, and funding from local and state governments provided about one-third of their income.<sup>3</sup>

The most pressing financial needs of museums are currently for general operating costs and the development of endowments for operating expenses; the care and organization of collections; and capital expenses.<sup>4</sup> It is more difficult for museums to obtain funding for museum operating and administrative expenses, such as pest control and utility costs, than for specific highly visible projects.

Of the approximately 5,000 museums in the nation, 650 are accredited, formally indicating their professional credibility.<sup>5</sup> Of the latter, 199, or about 30 per cent, are strictly government-run and supported. The Director of Accreditation of the American Association of Museums estimated that the

number of museums which receive regular support from government is probably close to 80 per cent, although no exact figures were available.<sup>6</sup> Museums requesting government funding must justify their requests to governments, as they compete with other organizations for limited budget appropriations. As one observer put it, "Return on investment is the name of the game historical agencies have been forced to learn, because when their services are measured against such public needs as road improvement or better schools or public housing, historical agencies must elaborate on their story of old--that they preserve the heritage of the state and improve the quality of life".<sup>7</sup>

Along these lines, a study conducted for the United States Congress on the attractiveness of cities for prospective businesses found that the quality of life was more important to expanding and relocating firms than were business-related factors, such as tax rates and labor costs.<sup>8</sup> Museums, as cultural amenities, are said to help make their communities more pleasing to live in and enable communities to attract, hold, and stimulate business talent and investment, and the tourist dollar. In this way, museums may contribute to the economic development of the locality.<sup>9</sup>

#### *State Financing of Museums in the United States*

In order to gain a more expansive perspective of government funding of museums, the Bureau contacted organizations such as the American Association of Museums, the National Assembly of State Art Agencies, the National Endowment for the Arts, the American Association of State and Local History, the Smithsonian Institution Museum Reference Center, the Council of State Governments, and the National Conference of State Legislatures. However, systematic information regarding government support to museums was virtually unavailable. Therefore, the Bureau surveyed legislative research bureaus and regional museum organizations in 49 states regarding state museum funding in their respective states. The Bureau received responses from 42 states, or 86 per cent of the states surveyed.

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The Bureau found that more than half of these states have at least one state-operated museum, and the state provided in the range of 20 to 100 per cent of the museum's income. Over half of the states do not give line item funding to private museums, nor for that matter to private organizations, often because of state constitutional prohibitions. Many of the respondents explained that their state funded museums by grants or purchase of service contracts through a state agency. Statements from the questionnaires included:<sup>10</sup>

Ours is a museum in a state university and as such is funded entirely by the state legislature's appropriation to the university. A portion of that operating budget is designated by the university administration to the museum for supplies and services, salaries, part-time labor, capital expenses, and acquisitions.

Our Constitution prohibits gratuities to private organizations, and the state budget does not contain line item appropriations to private organizations.

Provided funds are for public purpose, private organizations normally receive funds by contract or application and grant.

Private organizations do not receive state funds through specific line item appropriation. That is not to say, however, that private organizations do not receive state monies to fund museums or museum projects. The Iowa Legislature often appropriates funding for grant programs, for administration by the Department of Cultural Affairs. The grants are normally funded primarily from federal monies with some state contribution.

We are opposed to line item budgeting for museum support. We recommend against this.

## STATE FUNDING FOR THE BISHOP MUSEUM

All of us are striving to serve the citizenry by preserving our cultural heritage. It is most appropriate for the State to support those institutions and sites which are of statewide importance. Other sites/institutions may be funded privately.

This (state budget line item for private museums) is controversial, considered by some as pork barrel legislation and others as constituent services. The Governor vetoed all line items last year, but the legislature overrode it. Line items are not subject to peer review like grants from the Council on Arts.

They (private organizations) apply through the state agency empowered to give grants in aid. We have found that this works best because it permits those knowledgeable about each program to decide which organizations and projects most deserve the funds. It avoids politics in most cases.... I would certainly recommend again (sic) direct line item funding for several reasons.

- 1) It does not have any checks and balances. There is usually no state agency empowered to determine that funds are spent for purpose (sic) for which the line item was granted.
- 2) It weakens the state agency's ability to seek funds for the good of all museums...in the state. Instead you have each legislator trying to help out their own hometown museum, but not really caring about funding the others.
- 3) It can get out of hand. At one point our state had 40 to 50 festivals receiving direct line item funding, with more added each year. The Parks/Recreation agency had no jurisdiction over those festivals or their funds, and a number of them were showing wonderful profits each year and really didn't need state funds.... If the state of

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Hawaii is considering how to fund museums in the state, I would certainly recommend giving some state agency a sum of money that it could distribute based on a certain developed criteria.

We have no museum that would claim state-wide influence or content and we are a long way from any kind of ethic that would demand state (legislative) support of museums at all.

The museums (historical societies actually) that are recognized in statute as state agencies, do not view the ad hoc funding of non-state agency museums with equanimity, since their own needs are frequently not met.

### **The Smithsonian Institution: A Public-Private Partnership**

Because the Resolution cited the Smithsonian Institution as "an educational and scientific institution founded and operated under the concept of public-private partnership," a more detailed examination of the workings of the Smithsonian Institution is presented.

**Facilities and Collections.** The Smithsonian Institution, custodian of the National Collections of the United States, is one of the world's leading research centers and has the world's largest museum complex, attracting approximately 27,000,000 visitors annually to its museums, galleries, and zoological park. Additionally, millions of people view Smithsonian traveling exhibitions, appearing throughout the United States and abroad, and its annual folklife festival.<sup>11</sup>

The Smithsonian possesses more than 100 million art objects, natural history specimens, and artifacts. The collections are displayed for visitors and are utilized for research by staff of the Smithsonian and by hundreds of visiting students, scientists, and historians each year.<sup>12</sup>

## STATE FUNDING FOR THE BISHOP MUSEUM

The Smithsonian Institution comprises 13 museums (12 in Washington, D.C., and one in New York) and the National Zoological Park (also in Washington, D.C.),<sup>13</sup> as follows:

- (1) The National Museum of American History;
- (2) The National Museum of Natural History;
- (3) The National Air and Space Museum;
- (4) The Hirshhorn Museum and Sculpture Garden;
- (5) The Arts and Industries Building;
- (6) The Anacostia Neighborhood Museum;
- (7) The Cooper-Hewitt Museum (New York City);
- (8) The Smithsonian Institution Building ("Castle");
- (9) The Freer Gallery of Art;
- (10) The National Portrait Gallery;
- (11) The National Museum of American Art;
- (12) The Renwick Gallery; and
- (13) The National Museum of African Art.

Admission to all Smithsonian museums are free. The principal buildings are open seven days a week from 10 a.m. to 5:30 p.m.

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The Smithsonian also has research facilities located in 9 states and the Republic of Panama, including the:

- (1) Archives of American Art;
- (2) Conservation and Research Center of the National Zoo;
- (3) Smithsonian Environmental Research Center;
- (4) Smithsonian Institution Marine Station at Link Port;
- (5) Smithsonian Astrophysical Observatory; and
- (6) Smithsonian Tropical Research Institute.

**History.** The Smithsonian was created by an Act of Congress in 1846 to carry out the terms of the will of British scholar and scientist James Smithson. Smithson, who had never visited the United States, left the bulk of his estate to his nephew and any heirs the nephew might have, providing that if his nephew died childless, the money should go to the United States "to found at Washington, under the name of the Smithsonian Institution, an establishment for the increase and diffusion of knowledge among men."<sup>14</sup>

His nephew died in 1835 without children, and Smithson's fortune, equivalent to more than \$500,000, was brought to America in 1838.

Receipt of the bequest set off a long debate in Congress over whether the nation could legally accept the funds and the accompanying trust and what a "Smithsonian Institution" should be. Various groups in Congress proposed that the Smithsonian should be a national university, an agricultural school, a normal school, a school for the blind, a national library, a botanical garden, a national observatory, a chemical laboratory, a popular publishing house, or a national museum of arts and sciences. The two most influential



Congressional factions, however, were the national library and national museum groups.<sup>15</sup>

**Administration.** Congress determined in 1846 that the federal government did have authority to administer such a trust directly and the legislation establishing the Smithsonian Institution was enacted on August 10 of that year.<sup>16</sup> Congress created a corporate entity called the Establishment to take charge of the Smithson bequest:<sup>17</sup>

§41. Incorporation of Institution

The President, the Vice President, the Chief Justice, and the heads of executive departments are constituted an establishment by the name of the Smithsonian Institution for the increase and diffusion of knowledge among men, and by that name shall be known and have perpetual succession with the powers, limitations, and restrictions hereinafter contained, and no other.

A Board of Regents was created to govern the Smithsonian:<sup>18</sup>

§42. Board of Regents; members

The business of the Institution shall be conducted at the city of Washington by a Board of Regents, named the Regents of the Smithsonian Institution, to be composed of the Vice President, the Chief Justice of the United States, three Members of the Senate, three Members of the House of Representatives, and nine other persons, other than Members of Congress, two of whom shall be resident in the city of Washington, and seven of whom shall be inhabitants of some State, but no two of them of the same State.

The Secretary was named to be the Smithsonian's chief executive officer<sup>19</sup> with specified duties:<sup>20</sup>

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### §44. Organization of board; expenses; gratuitous services

The Board of Regents shall meet in the city of Washington and elect one of their number as chancellor, who shall be the presiding officer of the Board of Regents, and called the chancellor of the Smithsonian Institution, and a suitable person as Secretary of the institution, who shall also be the secretary of the Board of Regents. The board shall also elect three of their own body as an executive committee, and shall fix the time for the regular meetings of the board; and, on application of any three of the regents to the Secretary of the institution, it shall be his duty to appoint a special meeting of the Board of Regents, of which he shall give notice, by letter, to each of the members; and, at any meeting of the board, eight shall constitute a quorum to do business. Each member of the board shall be paid his necessary traveling and other actual expenses in attending meetings of the board, which shall be audited by the executive committee, and recorded by the Secretary of the board; but his service as Regent shall be gratuitous.

\* \* \*

### §46. Duties of Secretary

The Secretary of the Board of Regents shall take charge of the building and property of the institution, and shall, under their direction, make a fair and accurate record of all their proceedings, to be preserved in the institution until no longer needed in conducting current business; and shall also discharge the duties of librarian and of keeper of the museum, and may, with the consent of the Board of Regents, employ assistants.

Congress is said to have consistently maintained the integrity of the Smithsonian's trust and its independence from the administration of civil

government, with the Board of Regents and Secretary having broad discretion to determine the most appropriate means of administering the Smithsonian.<sup>21</sup>

**Funding.** The Smithsonian is a unique combination of a privately-endowed institution administered by a Board of Regents independent of the federal government having continuing financial support of the United States, as trustee.

The Smithson bequest in 1846 was lent by law to the United States Treasury, and the federal government agreed to pay 6 per cent interest on it to the Smithsonian in perpetuity.<sup>22</sup> Congress started to supplement the Smithsonian's trust resources with federal support when the federal government collection was transferred from the Patent Office to the Smithsonian, making the Smithsonian the curator of the National Collection. Congress appropriated funds for the transfer and new arrangement of the National Collection articles, and continued the annual appropriation previously made to the Commissioner of Patents for their care and exhibition.<sup>23</sup>

Federal appropriations are the primary source of support for basic research; the care, documentation, and exhibition of the national collections; education programs; maintenance, repair, renovation, and construction of facilities; utilities and communications services; protection services to buildings and their contents; and the general administration and management of the Smithsonian's programs.<sup>24</sup>

Trust funds are allocated for uses such as purchases for the collections, and, on a special project basis, scholarly studies and educational activities. Annually, as part of its consolidated budget review, the Board of Regents determines if additional allocations of unrestricted trust fund income can be made to reduce requirements for appropriated funds.<sup>25</sup>

In 1878, the annual government appropriations for the first time approximated the expenditures from the Smithsonian's trust funds (see Exhibit 1). By 1882, appropriations were providing more than 80 per cent of the Smithsonian's annual expenses (see Exhibit 2). In 1986, federal appropriations contributed 47 per cent of the Smithsonian's income.<sup>26</sup>

### Facilities, Activities, and Finances of Selected Museums

In 1971, the Bureau surveyed 12 natural history museums "comparable to Bishop Museum in as many respects as possible" for its report, Feasibility Study: State Acquisition of Bishop Museum.<sup>27</sup> In 1987, the Bureau again surveyed these museums, to have a source for comparison of the evolution of the Bishop Museum since 1971, and to assess the current operations of the Bishop Museum.

One state-owned museum and 5 independent museums responded to our questionnaire, in addition to the Bishop Museum. Exhibits 3 through 10 chart their replies and also include data from the American Association of Museums, Official Museum Directory, 1987. Information about the Smithsonian Institution is also provided, because of its mention in the Resolution.

Exhibits 3 and 4 indicate the institutions' facilities and exhibitions. Exhibit 5 describes activities offered. Exhibit 6 discusses the role of research in each institution. Exhibit 7 lists the number of professional and nonprofessional staff employed by the institution and the salary ranges of the respective staff. Exhibits 8 and 9 report sources of income and expenditures. Exhibit 10 indicates the nature of the government funding received by the institutions.

The following observations may be made from the information gathered and analysis thereof. The kinds of facilities, exhibitions, and activities of the Bishop Museum are still fairly comparable to the other 6 institutions. Its library has grown at a higher rate than the other independent museums. The

Exhibit 1

SMITHSONIAN OPERATING  
EXPENDITURES, BY SOURCE  
1847-1976  
(\$000)

<u>Year</u>	<u>Trust Funds</u>	<u>Federal Appropriations</u>	<u>Federal Grants and Contracts</u>	<u>Total</u>
1847	\$ 12	--	--	\$ 12
48	11	--	--	11
49	24	--	--	24
1850	30	--	--	30
51	26	--	--	26
52	33	--	--	33
53	36	--	--	36
54	32	--	--	32
55	31	--	--	31
56	31	--	--	31
57	35	\$ 15	--	50
58	32	2	--	34
59	35	5	--	40
1860	37	4	--	41
61	29	4	--	33
62	28	10	--	38
63	32	4	--	36
64	38	4	--	42
65	33	4	--	37
66	33	2	--	35
67	38	6	--	44
68	36	10	--	46
69	41	5	--	46
1870	45	4	--	49
71	48	20	--	68
72	45	20	--	65
73	45	30	--	75
74	44	30	--	74
75	47	30	--	77
76	47	30	--	77
77	45	20	--	65
78	49	51	--	100
79	41	26	--	67
1880	42	55	--	97
81	38	126	--	164
82	38	162	--	200
83	46	224	--	270
84	44	211	--	255
85	43	217	--	260
86	41	208	--	249
87	46	208	--	254
88	40	220	--	260

<u>Year</u>	<u>Trust Funds</u>	<u>Federal Appropriations</u>	<u>Federal Grants and Contracts</u>	<u>Total</u>
89	\$ 39	\$ 233	--	\$ 272
1890	38	285	--	323
91	39	272	--	311
92	40	270	--	310
93	49	281	--	330
94	59	269	--	328
95	58	308	--	366
96	69	305	--	374
97	58	345	--	403
98	63	355	--	418
99	57	399	--	456
1900	59	392	--	451
01	59	411	--	470
02	70	427	--	497
03	68	447	--	515
04	77	431	--	508
05	70	439	--	509
06	62	433	--	495
07	50	482	--	532
08	69	511	--	580
09	71	574	--	645
1910	104	779	--	883
11	86	760	--	846
12	107	802	--	909
13	81	674	--	755
14	89	688	--	777
15	73	656	--	729
16	87	651	--	738
17	95	648	--	743
18	100	649	--	749
19	112	661	--	773
1920	115	692	--	807
21	112	756	--	868
22	144	761	--	905
23	155	847	--	1,002
24	266	846	--	1,112
25	257	941	--	1,198
26	390	959	--	1,349
27	390	995	--	1,385
28	374	1,042	--	1,416
29	475	1,128	--	1,603
1930	551	1,251	--	1,802
31	556	1,320	--	1,876
32	518	1,411	--	1,929
33	440	1,317	--	1,757
34	327	1,011	--	1,338
35	337	1,138	--	1,475
36	448	1,214	--	1,662
37	376	1,230	--	1,606
38	421	1,249	--	1,670

<u>Year</u>	<u>Trust Funds</u>	<u>Federal Appropriations</u>	<u>Federal Grants and Contracts</u>	<u>Total</u>
39	\$ 432	\$ 1,248	--	\$1,680
1940	400	1,295	--	1,695
41	336	1,355	--	1,691
42	332	1,411	--	1,743
43	410	1,529	--	1,939
44	400	1,533	--	1,933
45	442	1,626	--	2,068
46	414	1,865	--	2,279
47	463	2,277	--	2,740
48	548	2,435	\$ 15	2,998
49	467	3,004	10	3,481
1950	565	3,190	27	3,782
51	507	3,603	26	4,136
52	536	3,420	21	3,977
53	548	3,180	52	3,780
54	528	3,731	92	4,351
55	694	3,749	296	4,739
56	659	4,949	357	5,965
57	774	5,254	1,043	7,071
58	761	7,118	1,974	9,853
59	812	8,704	2,208	11,724
1960	826	9,005	4,335	14,166
61	992	9,542	5,107	15,641
62	973	10,745	5,785	17,503
63	878	12,837	6,652	20,367
64	1,376	15,043	9,320	25,739
65	947	17,516	11,136	29,599
66	3,140	20,974	11,887	36,001
67	3,896	24,989	15,127	44,012
68	3,956	26,784	11,584	42,324
69	5,704	29,150	11,624	46,478
1970	7,442	32,679	10,825	50,846
71	8,182	36,895	9,305	54,382
72	6,701	46,301	7,934	60,936
73	8,077	53,233	9,006	70,316
74	16,676	60,563	9,992	87,231
75	23,596	72,511	12,280	108,387
76	31,336	83,504	11,525	126,365

Source: "Smithsonian Institution Operating Expenditures, by Source: 1847 through 1976" (Office of the General Counsel, Smithsonian Institution, 1977), pp. 1-3.

Exhibit 2

PERCENT OF SMITHSONIAN  
OPERATING EXPENDITURES, BY SOURCE  
1847-1976

<u>Year</u>	<u>Trust Funds</u>	<u>Federal Appropriations</u>	<u>Federal Grants and Contracts</u>	<u>Total</u>
1847	100%	0%	--	100%
48	"	"	--	"
49	"	"	--	"
1850	"	"	--	"
51	"	"	--	"
52	"	"	--	"
53	"	"	--	"
54	"	"	--	"
55	"	"	--	"
56	"	"	--	"
57	70%	30%	--	"
58	94	6	--	"
59	88	12	--	"
1860	90	10	--	"
61	88	12	--	"
62	74	26	--	"
63	89	11	--	"
64	90	10	--	"
65	89	11	--	"
66	94	6	--	"
67	86	14	--	"
68	78	22	--	"
69	89	11	--	"
1870	92	8	--	"
71	71	29	--	"
72	69	31	--	"
73	60	40	--	"
74	59	41	--	"
75	61	39	--	"
76	61	39	--	"
77	69	31	--	"
78	49	51	--	"
79	61	39	--	"
1880	43	57	--	"
81	23	77	--	"
82	19	81	--	"
83	17	83	--	"
84	17	83	--	"
85	17	83	--	"
86	16	84	--	"
87	18	82	--	"
88	15	85	--	"
89	14	86	--	"



<u>Year</u>	<u>Trust Funds</u>	<u>Federal Appropriations</u>	<u>Federal Grants and Contracts</u>	<u>Total</u>
1890	12%	88%	--	100%
91	13	87	--	"
92	13	87	--	"
93	15	85	--	"
94	18	82	--	"
95	16	84	--	"
96	18	82	--	"
97	14	86	--	"
98	15	85	--	"
99	13	87	--	"
1900	13	87	--	"
01	13	87	--	"
02	14	86	--	"
03	13	87	--	"
04	15	85	--	"
05	14	86	--	"
06	13	87	--	"
07	9	91	--	"
08	12	88	--	"
09	11	89	--	"
1910	12	88	--	"
11	10	90	--	"
12	12	88	--	"
13	11	89	--	"
14	11	89	--	"
15	10	90	--	"
16	12	88	--	"
17	13	87	--	"
18	13	87	--	"
19	14	86	--	"
1920	14	86	--	"
21	13	87	--	"
22	16	84	--	"
23	15	85	--	"
24	24	76	--	"
25	21	79	--	"
26	29	71	--	"
27	28	72	--	"
28	26	74	--	"
29	30	70	--	"
1930	31	69	--	"
31	30	70	--	"
32	27	73	--	"
33	25	75	--	"
34	24	76	--	"
35	23	77	--	"
36	27	73	--	"
37	23	77	--	"
38	25	75	--	"
39	26	74	--	"

<u>Year</u>	<u>Trust Funds</u>	<u>Federal Appropriations</u>	<u>Federal Grants and Contracts</u>	<u>Total</u>
1940	24%	76%	--	100%
41	20	80	--	"
42	19	81	--	"
43	21	79	--	"
44	21	79	--	"
45	21	79	--	"
46	18	82	--	"
47	17	83	--	"
48	18	81	01	"
49	14	86	--	"
1950	15	84	01	"
51	12	87	01	"
52	13	86	01	"
53	14	85	01	"
54	12	86	02	"
55	15	79	06	"
56	11	83	06	"
57	11	74	15	"
58	8	72	20	"
59	7	74	19	"
1960	6	63	31	"
61	6	61	33	"
62	6	61	33	"
63	4	63	33	"
64	6	58	36	"
65	3	59	38	"
66	9	58	33	"
67	8	57	35	"
68	9	64	27	"
69	12	63	25	"
1970	15	64	21	"
71	15	68	17	"
72	11	76	13	"
73	12	74	14	"
74	19	70	11	"
75	22	67	11	"
76	25	66	9	"

Source: "Smithsonian Institution Operating Expenditures, by Source: 1847 through 1976" (Office of the General Counsel, Smithsonian Institution, 1977), pp. 4-6.

## Exhibit 3

### FACILITIES: 1971 AND 1987

Institution	Kinds of Facilities: 1971	Kinds of Facilities: 1987
<u>State-owned</u>		
Indiana State Museum Indianapolis, Indiana	500 volume library available for reference; historic site; exhibition area.	1,500-vol. library of pamphlets, periodicals and books related to Indiana, and related collections available for inter-library loan; 225-seat auditorium. Crafts & books by Indiana authors for sale.
<u>Independent</u>		
American Museum of Natural History New York, New York	275,000 volume library for inter-library loan; exhibition area; historic site; field research station; planetarium; separate laboratory operation; complex of 19 inter-connecting buildings designated as a landmark.	400,000-vol. library of natural history; 500,000 black & white print negative and color slide, photographic collection; Rare Book room; maps available for research by public and students on premises; Environmental and Natural Science center; People Center, 125, 300-seat auditoriums; field research stations; separate laboratory operation; planetarium; reading room; 1,000-seat main auditorium; Naturemax Theater showing IMAX films; cafeteria & restaurant. Museum-related items for sale.
Cleveland Museum of Natural History Cleveland, Ohio	50,000 volume library for inter-library loan; exhibition area.	50,000+ vol. library of natural history available for inter-library loan & for use by request; botanical garden; zoological park; nature center; conservation lab, planetarium; field research station; reading room; 750 seat auditorium; classrooms.
Field Museum of Natural History Chicago, Illinois	170,000 volume library for inter-library loan; exhibition area.	225,000-vol. library of natural history material available for inter-library loan and use on premises; full scale replica of a Pawnee Earth Lodge; Place for Wonder, natural & cultural artifacts; reading room; theater; classrooms, restaurant. Gift items, books, cards for sale.
Rochester Museum and Science Center Rochester, New York	30,000 volume library for inter-library loan; exhibition area; planetarium.	28,000-vol. library of books on science, history, technology, anthropology, astronomy available for inter-library loan and for use on premises; 240-seat planetarium; reading room; 400 and 200 seat auditoriums; classrooms. 800-acre Cumming Nature Center containing year-round trails, reconstructed pioneer homestead, log sugarhouse and outdoor exhibits; 100-seat theater; wild-life viewing area; restaurant. Educational items pertaining to program fields for sale.
Bishop Museum Honolulu, Hawaii	50,500 volume library available for reference; 22,000 pamphlets and 320 serial publications; planetarium; exhibition area; historic ship; field research station.	88,000 vol. library with 30,000 pamphlets and 1,300 serial publications of Pacific island sources, manuscripts, voyages, prints, engravings, works of art on paper, letters and documents available on premises; current periodicals; historical photograph collections; oil paintings; 1,500 cubic feet of business archives; reading room; exhibit space; planetarium; Hall of Discovery; Hawaii Immigrant Heritage Preservation Center; Science Center; 100-seat theater; classrooms; 200-seat auditorium. Books, jewelry, authentic ethnographic reproductions, handicrafts, paintings & photographs for sale.
Smithsonian Institution Washington, D.C.		967,000-vol. library of botany; mineral sciences; paleobiology; systemic biology; American ethnology; tropical biology; photo biology; solar radiation; zoology; anthropology; history of astronautics and aeronautics; astrophysics; American history and culture; history of science and technology; philately; American painting, sculpture, portraiture, and biography; decorative arts and design, especially interior design; early works of travel and scientific exploration; museology; available for inter-library loan and for use by qualified scholars. Graphic representation of items in the collections, educational toys, mineral specimens, books and other museum-related items for sale.

Source: American Association of Museums, Official Museum Directory (New York: 1987), pp. 135, 175, 187, 218, 495, 515, 565; Samuel B. K. Chang, Jean A. Funatsu, and Kenneth K. Mihata, Feasibility Study: State Acquisition of Bishop Museum, Legislative Reference Bureau (Honolulu: 1972), pp. 23-24.

## Exhibit 4

### EXHIBITIONS: 1971 AND 1987

Institution	Types of Exhibitions: 1971	Types of Exhibitions: 1987
<u>State-owned</u>		
Indiana State Museum	History, anthropology, paintings, decorative arts, geology, mineralogy, natural history, paleontology.	State natural & cultural history; physical sciences; zoology; geology; archeology, botany and paleontology; Foucault Pendulum; decorative arts; art history of Indiana; art collection by Hoosier Artists.
<u>Independent</u>		
American Museum of Natural History	Anatomy, anthropology, archaeology, astronomy, Indian artifacts, entomology, geology, herpetology, marine, mineralogy, paleontology, historic buildings.	Anthropology; insect; amphibian & reptile; fishes; manuscript collections; invertebrates; fossils; mammals; dinosaurs; meteorites, rocks, minerals and gems; birds; shells. Historic Buildings: 1900, facade of South Wing, New York Landmark; 1936, New York State Theodore Roosevelt Memorial.
Cleveland Museum of Natural History	Paleontology, entomology, geology, mineralogy, zoology, herbarium, ethnology, archaeology, anthropology, medical, arboretum, astronomy, botany, decorative arts, herpetology, planetarium, preservation project, aviary.	Paleontology; entomology; mineralogy; zoology; herbarium; ethnology; archaeology; physical anthropology; arboretum; astronomy; botany; decorative arts; herpetology.
Field Museum of Natural History	Anatomy, anthropology, archaeology, archives, botany, costumes, entomology, ethnology, geology, herbarium, herpetology, Indian, mineralogy, natural history, paleontology, science, textiles, zoology.	Anatomy; anthropology; archaeology; archives; botany; costumes; entomology; ethnology; geology; herbarium; herpetology; Indian; mineralogy; natural history; paleontology, science; textiles; zoology.
Rochester Museum and Science Center	Anthropology, archaeology, natural history, history, technology, Indian artifacts, costumes, ethnology, folklore, textiles, military, geology, glass, anatomy, mineralogy, medical, industry, music, paleontology, theater entomology, transportation.	Anthropology; archaeology; natural history; history; technology; Indian artifacts; costumes; ethnology; folklore; textiles; military; geology; glass; anatomy; mineralogy; medical industry; music; paleontology; theater; entomology; transportation; manuscript collections.
Bishop Museum	Natural history, zoology, entomology, anthropology, botany, archives, history, geology, Hawaiian philatelic; aerospace museum program.	Anthropology; archaeology; archives; botany; entomology; ethnology; geology; herpetology; ichthyology; malacology; zoology; herbarium; philatelic; photographs, Hawaiian & Pacific corals.
Smithsonian Institution		Anthropology; biology; ecology; astrophysics; geodesy; meteoritics; space sciences; history and technology of aeronautics and astronautics; oceanography; mineral sciences; radiation biology; solar radiation; conservation of natural resources, wildlife, museum object and library materials; the arts; history; museology; exhibit techniques; international, governmental and social problems.

Source: American Association of Museums, Official Museum Directory (New York: 1987), pp. 135, 174, 175, 187, 218, 495, 515, and 565; Samuel B. K. Chang, Jean A. Funatsu, and Kenneth K. Mihata, Feasibility Study: State Acquisition of Bishop Museum, Legislative Reference Bureau (Honolulu: 1972), pp. 23-24.

## Exhibit 5

### GENERAL ACTIVITIES: 1971 AND 1987

Institution	General Activities: 1971	General Activities: 1987
<u>State-owned</u>		
Indiana State Museum	Guided tours for school classes; guided tours and gallery talks for general audience; lecture series.	Guided tours, lectures; slide/talk show; gallery talks; formally organized education programs for children and adults; inter-museum loan; permanent and temporary exhibits; docent program.
<u>Independent</u>		
American Museum of Natural History	Guided tours for school classes; presentations at schools; special lectures and demonstrations; organized school loan service; guided tours and gallery talks for general audience; classes, clubs, study groups for children and adults; lecture series for general audience; drama events; dance events; film series; planetarium programs.	Guided tours; lectures; films; dance recitals; arts festivals; drama; hobby workshops; formally organized education programs for children and adults; formally organized education programs for undergraduate college students and for graduate students affiliated with City University of New York or Columbia University; training programs for professional museum workers; inter-museum loan, permanent, temporary and traveling exhibitions. Museum sponsors: ethnic cultural activities.
Cleveland Museum of Natural History	Guided tours for school classes; lectures; films; gallery talks for general audience; concerts; study clubs; hobby workshops; formally organized educational programs for children, adults, and undergraduate and graduate students; inter-museum loan exhibitions; permanent and temporary exhibitions.	Guided tours; lectures; films; TV & radio programs; formally organized education programs for children, adults, undergraduate & graduate college students; permanent, temporary & traveling exhibitions. Museum sponsors: Environmental Information Service; Future Scientists Program; Science Teachers Enhancement Program.
Field Museum of Natural History	Guided tours for school classes; special lectures and demonstrations; organized school loan service; classes, clubs, and study groups for children; lecture series for general audience; film series.	Guided tours; lectures; films; performances; demonstrations; adult education courses; formally organized education programs for children & graduate students affiliated with Northwestern University, University of Chicago and University of Illinois at Chicago, Northern Illinois University; one-day environmental field trips for adults and families; museum-wide volunteer program; docent program or council; training programs for professional museum workers; permanent, temporary, and special exhibitions; school loan service.
Rochester Museum and Science Center	Guided tours for school classes; presentations at schools; special lectures and demonstrations; classes, clubs, and study groups for children and adults; lecture series; radio and television programs; live musicals; drama events; dance events; film series; speaker's bureau; planetarium programs.	Guided tours; nature walks; lectures; films; formally organized education programs for all ages, undergraduate and graduate college students; training programs for professional museum workers; inter-museum loan, permanent and temporary exhibitions. Museum sponsors: annual folk festival; Cumming Nature Center cross country skiing & snowshoeing; maple sugaring.
Bishop Museum	Guided tours for school classes; presentations at schools, special lectures and/or demonstrations for school classes; organized school loan service of special materials; classes, clubs, and study groups for adults; planetarium programs.	Lectures; films; formally organized education programs for adults; docent program; training programs for professional museum workers; permanent, temporary and traveling exhibitions; mobile vans; school loan service. Museum sponsors: annual festival of Hawaiian culture.
Smithsonian Institution		Guided tours; lectures; films; gallery talks; concerts; dance recitals; arts festivals; drama; hobby workshops; TV and radio programs; formally organized education programs for children, adults, undergraduate and graduate college students; docent program; training programs for professional museum workers; inter-museum loan, permanent, temporary and traveling exhibitions; fundamental research; study collections for research; travel tours; international exchange of scientific publications.

Source: American Association of Museums, Official Museum Directory (New York: 1987), pp. 135, 175, 187, 218, 495, 515 and 565; Samuel B. K. Chang, Jean A. Funatsu, and Kenneth K. Mihata, Feasibility Study: State Acquisition of Bishop Museum, Legislative Reference Bureau (Honolulu: 1972), pp. 25-26.

## Exhibit 6

### ROLE OF RESEARCH

<u>Institution</u>	<u>Role of Research, 1971</u>	<u>Role of Research, 1987</u>
<u>State-Owned</u>		
Indiana State Museum	Research is left up to and in cooperation with our Universities. Preservation and exhibitions are the primary activities of the Museum.	Research is not the primary activity of the Museum.
<u>Independent</u>		
American Museum of Natural History	Academic research is the primary activity of the Museum.	Research is not the primary activity of the Museum, but is a primary function, along with library, exhibition, education.
Cleveland Museum of Natural History	Information unavailable	The primary activities of the Museum are exhibition and education, not research.
Field Museum of Natural History	Academic research is the primary activity of the Museum.	Research is one of the primary activities of the Museum, including collecting, education, exhibition.
Rochester Museum and Science Center	The primary activity is public education through programs and exhibits, not research.	The primary activities of the Museum are exhibition and interpretation, not research.
Bishop Museum	Academic research is the primary activity of the Museum.	Research is one of the three primary activities: collections management, research and scholarly studies, public programs. All three are of equal priority.

Source: Responses to Legislative Reference Bureau questionnaire, 1971 and 1987.

# Exhibit 7

## NUMBER OF STAFF AND SALARY RANGES: 1970 AND 1986

Institution	No. of Staff: 1970		No. of Staff: 1986		Salary: 1970	Salary: 1986
<u>State-Owned</u>						
Indiana State Museum	Professional:	7	Professional:	48	Professional:	Professional: \$14,000-\$45,000
	Nonprofessional:	12	Nonprofessional:	37	Nonprofessional:	Nonprofessional: \$10,700-\$13,000
<u>Independent</u>						
American Museum of Natural History	Professional:	150	Professional:	150	Professional:	Professional: \$20,000-\$75,000*
	Nonprofessional:	450	Nonprofessional:	450	Nonprofessional:	Nonprofessional: \$14,000-\$45,000
Cleveland Museum of Natural History	No response		Professional:	43	No response	Professional: \$25,000-\$70,000
			Nonprofessional:	53		Nonprofessional: \$13,000-\$20,000
Field Museum of Natural History	Professional:	60	Professional:	151	Professional:	Professional: \$12,121 to executive salary
	Nonprofessional:	210	Nonprofessional:	239	Nonprofessional:	Nonprofessional: \$7,850-\$36,000
Rochester Museum and Science Center	Professional:	40	Professional:	46	Not available	Professional: \$13,279-\$70,000
	Nonprofessional:	25	Nonprofessional:	44		Nonprofessional: \$10,400-\$24,198
Bishop Museum	Professional:	68	Professional:		Professional:	Professional: \$14,180-\$40,954*
			Full time:	57		
			Part time:	7		
	Nonprofessional:	18	Nonprofessional:	77	Nonprofessional:	Nonprofessional: \$9,180-\$17,280
			Full time:	44		

Source: Samuel B. K. Chang, Jean A. Funatsu, and Kenneth K. Mihata, Feasibility Study: State Acquisition of Bishop Museum, Legislative Reference Bureau (Honolulu: 1972), p. 28; responses to Legislative Reference Bureau questionnaire, July 6 and 7, 1987.

\*Executive salaries not included.

# Exhibit 8

## SOURCES OF INCOME: 1970 AND 1986

Institution	Sources of Income: 1970	Sources of Income: 1986
<u>State-Owned</u>		
Indiana State Museum	State: \$ 300,000 (no other source listed)	No figures listed
<u>Independent</u>		
American Museum of Natural History	Local: \$2,600,000 Federal: 600,000 Endowment: 2,100,000 Publication: 100,000 (net) Other: 550,000 TOTAL: \$5,950,000	City: \$ 8,400,000 State: 750,000 Federal: 1,250,000 Endowment: 14,500,000 Publications: 11,800,000 Dues and Admission: 2,400,000 Other: 6,900,000 TOTAL: \$ 46,000,000
Cleveland Museum of Natural History	No response	Federal: \$ 100,000 Endowment: 2,900,000 Dues and Admission: 600,000 TOTAL: \$ 3,600,000
Field Museum of Natural History	Local: \$ 960,000 Federal: 300,000 Endowment: 1,225,000 Contributions: 400,000 Dues and Admission: 575,000 Other: 180,000 TOTAL: \$3,640,000	City: \$ 5,248,164 Federal: 574,385 Endowment: 6,195,259 Dues and Admission: 1,326,321 Other: 56,843 TOTAL: \$ 13,400,972
Rochester Museum and Science Center	Membership: \$ 128,237 Special Gift: 25,504 TOTAL: \$ 153,741  Assets: Current Funds: \$ 534,386 Endowment Funds: 427,794 Plant Funds: 3,519,362 TOTAL: \$4,481,542	County: \$ 1,570,000 State: 133,100 Endowment: 1,032,182 Dues and Admission: 1,126,676 Publications: 7,312 Other: 2,295 TOTAL: \$ 3,871,565
Bishop Museum	Local: \$ 26,715.68 Federal: 503,957.00 Endowment: 118,372.00 Dues and Admission: 92,148.00 Publication: 107,013.00 Other: 845,933.32 TOTAL: \$1,694,139.00	State: \$ 248,107 Federal: 398,742 Endowment: 2,819,718 Dues and Admission: 613,689 Publications: 190,584 Other: 656,335 TOTAL: \$ 4,927,175
Smithsonian Institution		Federal: \$169,400,000 Endowment and Contributions: 22,000,000 Dues and Admission: 46,600,000 Publications: 14,000,000 TOTAL: \$359,380,000

Source: Samuel B. K. Chang, Jean A. Funatsu, and Kenneth K. Mihata, Feasibility Study: State Acquisition of Bishop Museum, Legislative Reference Bureau (Honolulu: 1972), pp. 30-31; responses to Legislative Reference Bureau questionnaire, July 6, 7, and 8, 1987; "Smithsonian Institution, Source and Application of Funds, Actual FY 1986" (Smithsonian Institution, 1986). (Mimeographed).



# Exhibit 9

## EXPENDITURES: 1970 AND 1986

Institution	Expenditures: 1970	Expenditures: 1986
<u>State-Owned</u>		
Indiana State Museum	Exhibitions: \$ 25,000 Administration: 100,000 General Operating Cost: 175,000 TOTAL: \$ 300,000	No response
<u>Independent</u>		
American Museum of Natural History	Research: \$2,000,000 School and Adult Education Programs: 250,000 Exhibitions: 600,000 Administration: 1,000,000 General Operating Cost: 1,800,000 Publication: 2,000,000 Other (Pension and Social Security): 650,000 TOTAL: \$8,300,000	Research, Education, and Exhibitions: 31% Membership and Publications: 27% Plant Operations and Maintenance: 22% Administration and General Operating Cost: 12% Auxiliary Facilities: 8% TOTAL: \$ 42,000,000
Cleveland Museum of Natural History	No response	Research: \$ 943,000 School Programs: 300,000 Adult Education Programs: 95,000 Exhibitions: 614,000 Administration: 498,000 General Operating Cost: 1,000,000 Publication: 176,000 TOTAL: \$ 3,626,000
Field Museum of Natural History	General Operating Costs Allocated to: Science 40% Exhibition 47% Education 9% Other 4% TOTAL: \$3,700,000	Research: \$ 3,618,984 School Programs: 1,024,262 (Adult and School Education) Exhibition: 834,771 Administration: 1,514,956 (only figures given) TOTAL: \$ 22,144,889
Rochester Museum and Science Center	Current Fund Liabilities: \$ 534,386 Endowment Liabilities: 427,794 Plant Liabilities: 3,519,362 TOTAL: \$4,481,542  Planetarium: \$2,775,664 Museum: 148,391 Columbia School: 532,745 Office and Maintenance: 29,577 TOTAL: \$3,486,377	Research: \$ 66,969 School Programs: 468,874 Adult Education: 429,030 Exhibition: 915,453 Administration: 280,834 General Operating Cost: 1,199,082 Publications, Public Information: 305,722 Other: 196,974 TOTAL: \$ 3,862,938
Bishop Museum	Research: \$1,087,859.00 School Programs: 7,397.51 Exhibitions: 19,872.00 Administration: 150,607.20 General Operating Cost: 254,693.91 Publication: 53,994.00 Other: 44,110.42 TOTAL: \$1,618,534.04	Research: \$ 1,732,909 Collections Management: 323,358 Public Programs: 978,652 Development: 214,924 Administration and General Operating Costs: 1,724,577 TOTAL: \$ 4,974,420
Smithsonian Institution		Research: \$ 52,462,000 Museums: 89,764,000 Public Service: 4,232,000 Director of International Activities: 1,387,000 Special Programs: 11,750,000 Associates Programs: 1,033,000 Administration: 21,200,000 Facilities Services: 51,301,000 TOTAL: \$221,984,000

Source: Samuel B. K. Chang, Jean A. Funatsu, and Kenneth K. Mihata, Feasibility Study: State Acquisition of Bishop Museum, Legislative Reference Bureau (Honolulu: 1972), pp. 30-31; responses to Legislative Reference Bureau questionnaires, July 6, 7, and 8, 1987; "Smithsonian Institution, Source and Application of Funds, Actual FY 1986" (Smithsonian Institution, 1986). (Mimeographed).

## Exhibit 10

### NATURE OF GOVERNMENT FUNDING, 1987

<u>Institution</u>	<u>Nature of Government Funding</u>
<u>State-Owned</u>	
Indiana State Museum	State funds Museum by biennial appropriation.
<u>Independent</u>	
American Museum of Natural History	City of New York owns buildings and land used by Museum, except for Museum's planetarium. City pays directly for utility, security, and maintenance costs; pension costs for employees on City payroll; and capital expenditures through department of public parks. Also receives annual operating support from the State of New York.
Cleveland Museum of Natural History	Receives no state or local funding.
Field Museum of Natural History	Funded by tax levy from the Chicago Park District, city of Chicago.
Rochester Museum and Science Center	County provides 39% of its operating budget annually.
Bishop Museum	Funded through the State Foundation on Culture and the Arts by purchase of service contract.
Smithsonian Institution	Funded annually by federal government, through Congressional appropriation.

Source: Responses to Legislative Reference Bureau questionnaires, July 6 and 8, 1987.

Bishop Museum, the American Museum of Natural History, and the Field Museum of Natural History have all changed from having research as the primary activity of the museum to having research as one of several primary activities of the museum.

The Bishop Museum is the only institution that had less professional staff in 1986 than in 1971. In 1971, the Bishop Museum had the lowest starting salaries for professional staff, which no longer was the case in 1986. However, its highest salary for nonprofessional staff is the lowest of the independent museums surveyed.

In 1971, the Bishop Museum's income was well below the other independent museums that responded to the survey, which was not true in 1986. Although the Bishop Museum's sources of income have expanded since 1970, its growth has not been as dramatic as the American Museum of Natural History or the Field Museum of Natural History. The Bishop Museum's expenditures have shifted, so that currently the emphasis is on research and administrative and general operating costs, whereas in 1971, the emphasis was on research.

#### **Attitudes of Museum Administrators Toward Museum Funding**

The Bureau also surveyed administrators at these institutions about their attitudes toward museum funding, in the 1987 questionnaire. For example, they were asked what they perceived to be the most desirable funding arrangement for their museum, and the advantages and disadvantages of regular government support to museums and museum affiliation with government. The main points of museum administrators who responded to our inquiries are set forth below.

**Indiana State Museum.<sup>28</sup>** The most desirable financial arrangement for this Museum is a mixture of state and private funding, and grants.

## BACKGROUND

The disadvantages of regular support is the perception by the public that the Museum has all the funding it needs. Moreover, the State has a difficult time understanding what a museum is and how it fits into a state system.

**American Museum of Natural History.**<sup>29</sup> A broad diverse funding base including substantial inflation sensitive sources supplemented by endowment or other investment income and government subsidy is the most ideal funding arrangement. Among the advantages of regular government support is the stimulus it gives to private giving.

Advantages of being operated independently from government include nonbureaucratic management, freedom from limiting government rules on employment and fiscal management, more responsive working conditions and benefits, and ability to seek and retain professional management. "We have benefitted from our City-private partnership, and so has the City and its residents, without serious political interference...."

It is better not to be governed by an agency of local government because it would be too restricting. In "...our society government should subsidize cultural and recreational services, but should not run them."

**Cleveland Museum of Natural History.**<sup>30</sup> There may be an increased necessity for museums to seek government funding if the tax incentives for individuals and corporations to support these institutions is significantly reduced.

The disadvantage of regular government support to museums is that in the event of economic difficulties, museums are all too often the first to feel the effects of reduced government support.

The disadvantage of museum affiliation with government is that unless there is adequate protective legislation, the government is in a position to impose controls and regulations which can be restrictive to the museum

operations, whereas as a private nonprofit institution, a museum can make its own policies and decisions with a minimum of outside interference.

**Field Museum of Natural History.**<sup>31</sup> The best source of support for the Museum has been the Chicago park district tax support. Because it is perceived necessary to broaden the Museum's tax base, the Museum is in the process of examining greater county, state, and federal support.

Museums supported by government are affected by government budget cuts, and it is necessary for museums to effectively lobby. Often, state legislatures and municipal and county governments follow the federal lead in budget cuts.

A government museum does have regular support for research and collection purposes, unlike this Museum, which is a free-standing research institute. However, its advantage is autonomy. It is difficult to depend on a government partnership and not get caught in a political affair on occasion.

**Rochester Museum and Science Center.**<sup>32</sup> The most desirable financial arrangement is a combination of public and private funding where federal, state, and local governments contribute 50 per cent to the museum's finances and the private sector contributes the other half.

An advantage of regular government support is that it allows consistency for planning purposes.

It is better not to be a government museum because control would then move from persons with proper training to political appointees.

**The Smithsonian Institution.**<sup>33</sup> The advantages of the Smithsonian's partnership with government are overwhelming. The federal government is very supportive of the Smithsonian's work and provides funds for the core support of the programs, while the trust funds provide for flexibility and program enhancement. The Board of Regents, on behalf of the American

people, provides broad oversight of the programs of the Smithsonian, and subject to this guidance, the Smithsonian has been able to maintain a strong and productive independence from government.

The disadvantage in this federal government-museum partnership is that in spending appropriated funds, it is necessary to apply federal laws and regulations, including the limits on federal pay. This has a major limiting effect on the Smithsonian's ability to recruit senior staff for administrative, professional, and scholarly positions, as compared with research and museum organizations in the private sector.

The responsibilities and obligations that the Smithsonian has in return for government funding includes responsibility for prudent management of its activities and public accountability for its work. More specifically, the expenditure of appropriated funds requires adherence to federal personnel, procurement, contracting, and similar laws and regulations.

It is clear that museums and other cultural and educational organizations need a strong and continuing core of support to allow orderly and effective program planning and implementation. An important source of such funds is government support.

**Bishop Museum.**<sup>34</sup> Two separate responses by two Museum administrators are compiled below.

Endowment is the most desirable funding basis for the Museum. However, usage and membership fees are also needed to support user and member benefits. Grant and contract revenue is needed to support research and service work. Additional support from the State will enable the Museum, directly or indirectly, to broaden its nonrevenue programs.

The most pressing financial needs of the Museum are for general operating costs and the further development of endowments for operating expenses; the care and organization of collections; and capital expenses. A

line item in the Governor's budget addressing these areas, with a statutorily established floor of not less than a fixed percentage, such as 20 per cent, of the Museum's previous year's operating expenses would be the most desirable arrangement.

The advantages of regular support from state government include the following:

- (1) If provided unconditionally, it would amount to the equivalent of approximately 12 times its value in endowment;
- (2) Dependable and predictable financial support permits efficient and effective long-term planning. Irregular support limits the application of the funding to short-term projects;
- (3) It would provide the resources to meet the needs of the Museum's scholarly and general public constituencies;
- (4) It presents a strong statement of the State's recognition and commitment to the importance of gathering, studying, preserving, and sharing of the natural and cultural history of Hawaii; and
- (5) It strengthens the Museum's ability to obtain the support of the private sector, because as a general rule, foundations, corporations, and private individuals are most apt to support specific programs and projects that are compatible with their interests, that possess a predictable end to the funding requirement, and for which name recognition is possible. Basic operation expenses of salaries, utilities, and facilities maintenance are not attractive fundraising projects.

Regular state support could be disadvantageous if subject to conditions that would increase the demand for endowment resources; that is, if the

## BACKGROUND

Museum were required to spend its own resources in order to meet commitments made in return for state support.

State support should be regarded as payment to the Museum for serving as the repository of the State's cultural and natural history. Government support, along with support from private and corporate resources, is likely to be essential if the true potential of the Museum as an educational, scientific, and cultural institution is to be realized.



## Chapter 3

### THE BISHOP MUSEUM

#### Brief History

The Bernice Pauahi Bishop Museum was originally founded to store Hawaiian heirlooms, such as the Kamehameha dynasty crown, royal treasures, and a variety of artifacts. These ancient items were in the care of Princess Bernice Pauahi, one of the last high-ranking female ali'i of the Kamehameha family, and Queen Emma, widow of King Kamehameha IV, when Queen Emma, Princess Pauahi, and Princess Pauahi's husband, Charles Reed Bishop decided to store the Hawaiian collections in a building that Bishop would provide.

Mrs. Bishop died on October 16, 1884. Her will of October 31, 1883, creating the Bernice Pauahi Bishop Estate, gave most of her real property in fee simple to a trust managed by five trustees to establish and maintain the Kamehameha Schools. It was on the original Kamehameha School site that Mr. Bishop, in 1890, with the consent of the other trustees of the Bishop Estate, set out to house the royal Hawaiian holdings in a building known as the Bernice P. Bishop Museum.

Gifts from Mr. Bishop to the trustees of the Bishop Estate included the Museum objects, as well as land at Waipi'o Valley on the island of Hawaii and the sum of \$30,000 for the maintenance of the Museum.

When the trustees of the Bishop Estate realized that their actions with respect to the establishment and operation of the Bishop Museum were not legally provided for under the will of Bernice Pauahi Bishop, a petition was drawn up to create separate and distinct trusts for the Museum and the Kamehameha Schools. The Museum trust was to be administered by a board of trustees to be composed of the Bishop Estate trustees and two other individuals.

On October 5, 1896, a decree was entered granting the request and authorizing the conveyance of the artifacts, the land at Waipio Valley, and the \$30,000, legally held by the Bishop Estate trustees, to the trustees of the Bishop Museum "... for the purpose of a Museum of Polynesian and Kindred Antiquities, Ethnology and Natural History"<sup>1</sup> (see Appendix B).

### Government Repository

The Bishop Museum was a repository for the Hawaii government collection almost from its inception. According to the 1892 publication, A Preliminary Catalogue of the Bernice Pauahi Bishop Museum of Polynesian Ethnology and Natural History, prepared by the Bernice Pauahi Bishop Museum, "The Hawaiian Government has deposited in the Museum the collection formerly known as the Government Museum".<sup>2</sup>

For fifty-five years, beginning in 1921, the Bishop Museum of Polynesian Antiquities, Ethnology, and Natural History was legally the only depository for natural history, ethnological, and archaeological specimens and objects, as stated in Act 196 of the Legislature of the Territory of Hawaii, Regular Session of 1921:

Section 1. Any specimens and objects of natural history and of ethnological or archaeological value or interest now in the possession of the University of Hawaii, or any territorial department, bureau or board, or which may hereafter come into the possession of said university or any such department, bureau or board, if and when the same are no longer needed for scientific investigation, for study, or for any other purpose by said university or such department, bureau or board, and historical flags now in the archives building, may, at the request of the trustees of the Bernice P. Bishop Museum of Polynesian Antiquities, Ethnology and Natural History, be transferred and delivered by and with the consent of such department, bureau or board having possession of any thereof to the said trustees and thereupon the title thereto shall become vested in said trustees and shall be held by them upon the

## STATE FUNDING FOR THE BISHOP MUSEUM

trusts and pursuant to the provisions set forth in that certain deed of trust between Charles R. Bishop and others and Samuel M. Damon and others, dated the 13th day of October, 1896, and of record in the Registry of Conveyances in Volume 164, on pages 387-391, with reference to said museum; provided, that the specimens and objects so transferred and delivered to the said trustees are made available at all reasonable times by the said trustees for study and examination by the officials of said university or any such department, bureau, or board.

The Bishop Museum's role as the only such official state depository changed in 1976, when the official role of the Bishop Museum as the holder of such state specimens and objects was extended to other "qualified" museums in the State.<sup>3</sup>

### Structure and Organization

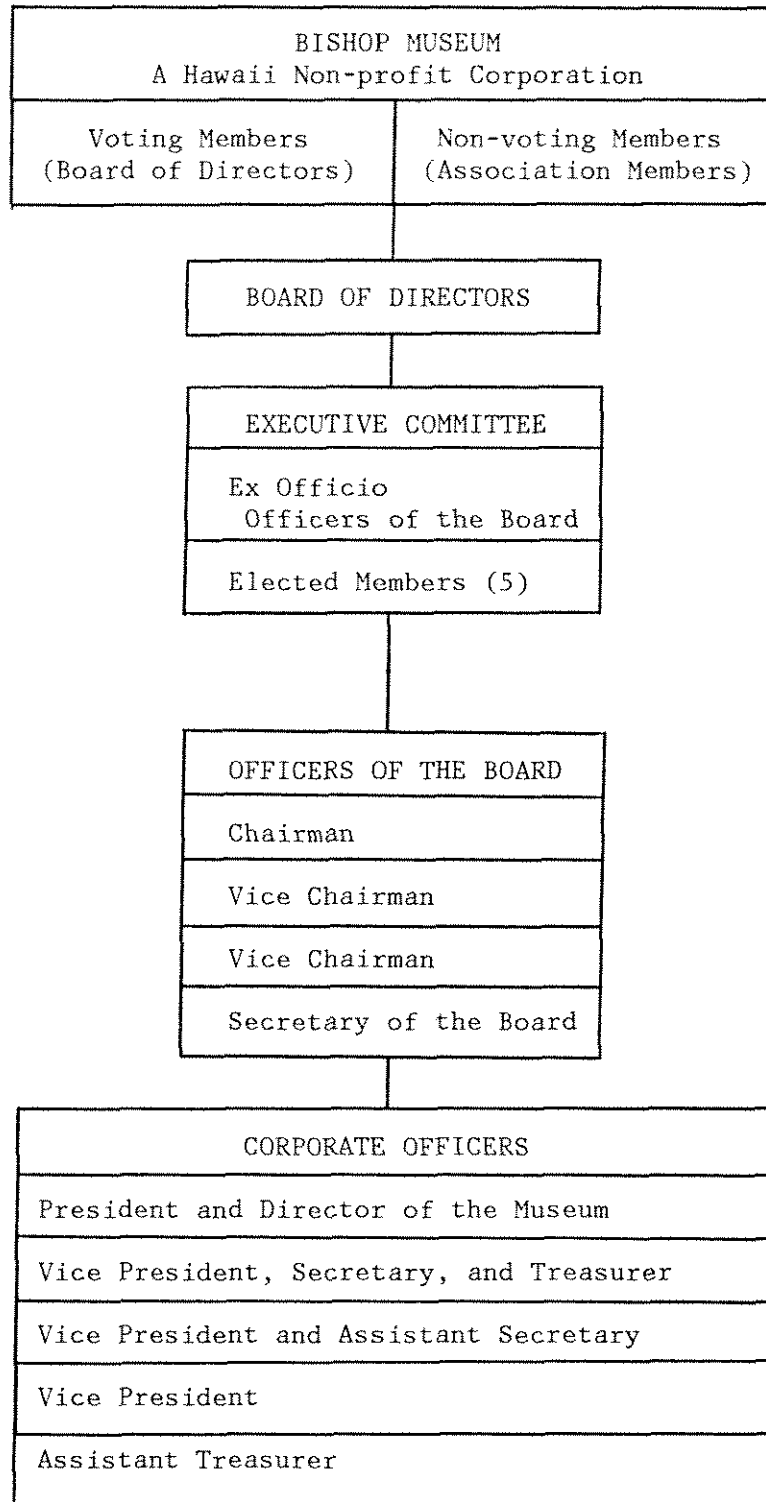
Two major changes in the Museum's structure occurred in 1975 and 1986, primarily for the purpose enlarging the Museum's financial base. In 1975 the Museum was incorporated under the name of Bishop Museum as a private nonprofit corporation, separating the board of trustees of the Bishop Museum entirely from the Bishop Estate. With the establishment of the Bishop Museum corporation, a board was created of not less than ten persons, having full control and management of the affairs, business, and property of the corporation (see Appendix C).

In 1986, museum administrators became nonvoting corporate officers, making the day-to-day decisions pertaining to the Museum, and the board of trustees, whose name was changed to the board of directors, setting the overall policy for the Museum (see Exhibit 11 and Appendix D).

The organization of the Bishop Museum is described in Exhibit 12.

# Exhibit 11

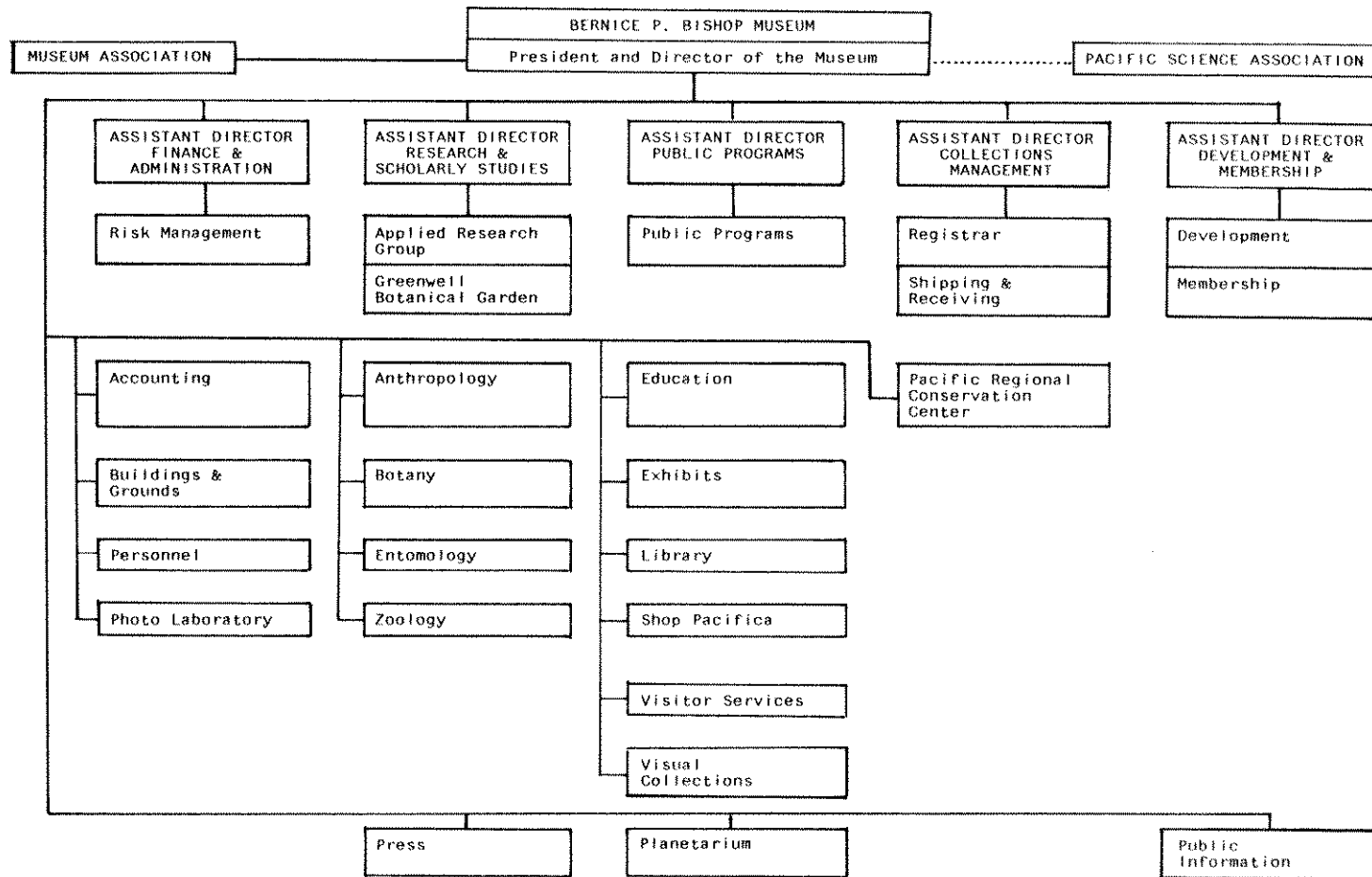
## BISHOP MUSEUM CORPORATE LEADERSHIP



Source: Bishop Museum, Director's Office, July 13, 1987.

## Exhibit 12

### BISHOP MUSEUM ORGANIZATIONAL CHART



Source: Bishop Museum, Director's Office, July 13, 1987.

## Facilities

The original Museum building consisted of a lanai and entrance hall in addition to three rooms: the Picture Gallery, the Kahili Room, and the Hawaiian Vestibule. From 1899 to 1970, the Museum's total floor space used for its laboratories, exhibit halls, offices, and library, increased from 4,500 square feet to 100,000 square feet.<sup>4</sup>

In recent years, the main additions to the facilities of the Museum have been the Hawaii Immigrant Heritage Preservation Center (1977), the dedication of the Hall of Discovery (1979), the Maintenance Shop (1979), Atherton Halau (1980), and the Jabulka Pavilion (1982). The newest addition, Castle Hall, is supposed to be started in mid-1988.<sup>5</sup>

## Activities of the Museum

The primary activities of the Museum fall into three main categories: collections management, research and scholarly studies, and public programs.<sup>6</sup> All three activities are considered to be equally important in the functioning of the Museum. In the past, the main focus of the Museum was its research function.

## Collections

The objects that were part of the collections of the early Bishop Museum ranged from surfboards belonging to Mrs. Bishop's father to feather leis of chieftesses. In addition to ethnological materials, a natural history collection consisted of herbarium specimens, birds, marine and land shells, preserved fish, and marine invertebrates. The Museum also contained pictures and books concerned with Pacific regions, and silverware and coins.<sup>7</sup>

## STATE FUNDING FOR THE BISHOP MUSEUM

Presently, the Bishop Museum's collection includes the following:<sup>8</sup>

<u>Area</u>	<u>Number of Specimens</u>
Anthropology	240,000
Botany	442,000
Education	13,000
Entomology	13,000,000
Geology	1,800
Zoology	6,481,000
Library	
books	90,000
archives and miscellaneous	5,500
maps and aerials	97,000
Visuals	
art	3,000
<u>photographs and negatives</u>	<u>510,000</u>
TOTAL	20,883,300

According to the Museum administration, extensive rearrangements of space are currently planned in which many collections will be placed in a compactor-type storage system. Although these systems result in reductions in space, they also create safer, more available storage for a larger number of specimens. Castle Hall is planned to be used for long-term storage of the anthropology collections.<sup>9</sup>

### Research

In 1985, research programs were cut back, which included the termination of 13 staff members.<sup>10</sup> It has been said by individuals employed by the Museum and other interested persons, that because the research function of the Museum has declined, the Museum may be becoming merely an attraction for tourists, and not an institution with high scholarly standards. Such individuals would like to see the research programs restored, because high-quality exhibitions and public education rely on a strong research program. According to the Museum administration, research programs were

cut because of budget deficits, and it was essential to get the Museum on more stable financial footing.<sup>11</sup>

Current major research efforts include, but are not limited to, the following. In the field of Botany, the Museum is collaborating with the Philippine National Museum to investigate endangered flora of the Philippines; participating in a survey of wild forests in Papua, New Guinea, to collect compounds for the National Cancer Institute; and completing a comprehensive manual of Hawaii's flora for publication next year. The Entomology Department is conducting research on beetles; preparing an index on flies in the Pacific; studying insects on the Big Island's forest canopy with the collaboration of the Zoology Department; and planning a new project on Hawaiian insect fauna. The Chair of the Zoology Department is in Papua, New Guinea building a research program in collaboration with Australian researchers. The Anthropology Department is computerizing its collections, the Department Chair is continuing his archeology work in the Society Islands and consultations on historic preservation in the Easter Islands and the Cook Islands; and for the Department, studying Hawaiian archaeology is a priority.<sup>12</sup>

## **Publications**

The publication of popular and scientific work on the Museum's collections and research has been a chief aim of the Museum since its founding. The geographic scope of publications extends from the Hawaiian Islands to throughout the Pacific Basin, covering such fields as art, architecture, archaeology, botany, entomology, ethnology, folklore, geography, geology, history, language, malacology, music, physical anthropology, religion, and sociology (see Appendix E).

The publishing of research by the Bishop Museum reflects the scholarly research function, as well as its public education function, in helping to disseminate knowledge to the community.



## Public Education

Historically, the Museum followed the European tradition in its interpretation of the role of the Museum in the community. The Bishop Museum had been an "ivory tower", having very limited public access, with research as its primary activity. In 1892, the Museum was open to the public two days a week, on Fridays from 9 a.m. until noon, and on Saturdays, from 2 p.m. until 5 p.m.<sup>13</sup>

During the 1950's, visiting hours were extended for viewing the exhibit halls on weekdays and on Sunday, and now the Museum is open to the public from 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. Monday through Saturday and the first Sunday of each month. General admission is \$4.75 for adults and \$2.50 for young people ages 6 through 17. On the first Sunday of each month, "Family Sunday", there is no admission charge for Hawaii residents.

The Museum offers for the general public educational activities such as guided tours and gallery talks, a lecture series for the general audience, television programs produced by the Museum, live musical and dance events, planetarium programs, field excursions, and a "hands on" gallery where touchable and "living" exhibits are designed to complement the more static displays in the main galleries. During the 1986 fiscal year, 277,240 people visited the Museum.<sup>14</sup>

The department of education liaison teaches throughout the year, linking the public school system and the Museum's educational programs through efforts such as integrating Museum and public school programs and assisting teachers. There are guided tours for school classes, presentations at schools, special lectures and demonstrations for school classes at the Bishop Museum, an organized school loan service of special materials and collections, and field excursions. During the last fiscal year, 22,357 students visited the Bishop Museum.<sup>15</sup>

The Bishop Museum library has sponsored workshops to introduce the library's resources and services to Hawaii's teachers and librarians. The

focus has included ways materials in the Museum library can be used by public school teachers to develop curriculum-related activities.<sup>16</sup>

The Museum also offers a summer science education program, Ho'ike Akeakamai (Show a Love of Knowledge), for children aged 9 to 11. The three one-week sessions are limited to 20 students each, offering participants exposure to the various scientific departments of the Museum. Activities and visits to Museum departments such as ichthyology, archaeology, botany, and zoology allow students to experience the work of scientists while viewing the research collections of the Museum.<sup>17</sup>

### Library

The library provides assistance to organizations and individuals engaged in research or the development of programs relating to Hawaii and the Pacific. The public reference hours are 10 a.m. to 3 p.m. Tuesday through Friday, and 9 a.m. to noon on Saturday. The photograph collection is open to the public from 1 p.m. to 4 p.m. from Tuesday to Thursday, and 9 a.m. to noon on Saturday.

The library has assisted with projects, such as:<sup>18</sup>

- (1) A public television (KHET) production on Queen Lili'uokalani featuring material from the library's collections;
- (2) Student papers and research projects;
- (3) Research culminating in published books and articles, including Holt's The Art of Featherwork in Old Hawai'i, Hibbard's The View from Diamond Head, Fitzpatrick's The Early Mapping of Hawaii, and Kanahale's Pauahi; and

- (4) Newspaper and magazine stories on Hawaii published by local and national news organizations, such as United Press International, Associated Press, and National Geographic magazine.

The library is also used in conjunction with exhibits by other institutions that may borrow materials in the collections for exhibition away from Bishop Museum, or may require Museum staff assistance in conducting exhibition-related research. Among the major recent exhibitions that used library staff assistance and collections in both research and loans were "Magnificent Voyagers: The U.S. Exploring Expedition of 1838-1842" at the Smithsonian Institution, "Captain George Vancouver--A Voyage of Discovery" at the Vancouver Museum, and "A More Perfect Union: Japanese-Americans and the U.S. Constitution", on exhibit at the Smithsonian's National Museum of Natural History.<sup>19</sup>

Many of the items in the Bishop Museum library collections are not available elsewhere. Those who are interested in these materials must consult the Bishop Museum collection.

The Bishop Museum library is a participant in inter-library loan. In fiscal year 1986, the requests to the Bishop Museum library for loans and photocopies of materials in the collections outnumbered materials the Bishop Museum requested from other libraries.<sup>20</sup>

Reference librarians and staff members at other institutions also routinely refer requests for assistance in specialized areas of Hawaiian and Pacific studies to the Bishop Museum. In fiscal year 1986, requests for assistance were received from institutions including, but not limited to, the University of Hawaii Hawaiian and Pacific Collections, the Hawaii State Library System, the Hawaii Visitor's Bureau, several chambers of commerce, and other reference services. In most cases information was requested, but sometimes guidance in setting up a collection, specialized cataloguing or collection care information, or other types of requests for professional assistance was needed.

## Information Resource for the Public

The Bishop Museum has served as an information resource for the people of the State, as well as for the nation and certain foreign countries. This section offers an illustration of selected ways that the Bishop Museum serves this function, presenting statistical information from Museum records for the 1986 fiscal year.<sup>21</sup>

The Museum's Anthropology Department office received approximately 375 telephone calls requesting:

- (1) Translations of Hawaiian words and phrases;
- (2) Hawaiian names for subdivisions, streets, and buildings; and
- (3) Hawaiian phrases for media advertisements.

The Hawaii Visitor's Bureau in New York and its referrals were frequent callers.

The frequency and type of consultations in specified subject areas were as follows:

- (1) Archaeology and Osteology
  - (a) 400 calls;
  - (b) 100 letters;
  - (c) 10 graduate students conducted extended research on collections;
  - (d) 80 individuals, such as representatives of Washington State's Burke Museum, the Department of Land and Natural Resources, the University of Tokyo, the University of Hawaii

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at Manoa, the United States Army, the Department of Hawaiian Home Lands, Tripler Hospital, private contract archaeology firms, the Cook Islands, and Tahiti; and

(e) 10 tours.

(2) Hawaiian History and Ethnology

(a) 360 calls;

(b) 150 letters;

(c) 8 graduate students conducted extended research on collections;

(d) 1 student intern;

(e) 100 individuals, including representatives of the Belau Museum, Maori elders, crafts specialists, the Peabody Museum of Salem, Massachusetts, the Cook Islands, and Tahiti; and

(f) 25 tours.

(3) The Hawaii Immigrant Heritage Preservation Center

(a) 100 calls;

(b) 20 letters; and

(c) About 2,000 visitors visited the Japanese Immigrant Centennial Exhibition in the Hawaiian Immigrant Heritage Preservation Center gallery.

(4) Other: 5-10 artifacts a month, brought to the visitor reception area by local community members were assessed, identified, or

referred to other resources by staff members, as a community service.

There were 59 accessions by the Museum consisting of 12,589 items registered by the Anthropology Department as follows:

- (1) Archaeology collections: 12,367 items including 316 historical bottles and numerous stone, shell, and other artifacts from Hawaiian sites.
- (2) Hawaiian ethnology and history collections: 148 items, including Hawaiian feather lei, kapa, canoe breakers, and a Kumalae 'ukulele.
- (3) Ethnic immigrant collections: 9 items, including Chinese silk clothing and Korean work hats.
- (4) Audio-recording collections: 54 items, including historical recordings of Hawaiian music recorded by Hawaiians in England and an extensive Cook Island oral history collection.

The Anthropology Department also assists government agencies, planners, developers, and others in meeting the requirements of federal and state legislation relating to historic preservation, primarily through its contract archaeology program. Reports are produced for these projects, such as Moe kau i ka Ho'oilō, Hawaiian Mortuary Practices in Keopu, Kona, resulting from the Kuakini Highway archaeology project. Public archaeology staff participate in community hearings and other meetings. For example, the Museum's H-3 archaeology work has been presented publicly for the Office of Hawaiian Affairs, the State Department of Transportation, the Society for Hawaiian Archaeology, and the House and Senate Transportation Committee hearings for the State Legislature. Records of Hawaiian history and prehistory may be thereby produced and disseminated.

## Government Funding

Currently, the Bishop Museum, as other private organizations in the State who wish to obtain state moneys, applies for state funding under chapter 42, Hawaii Revised Statutes, the grants, subsidies, and purchases of service law, enacted in 1981 by Act 207. This law implements the "public purposes" provision in the state constitution which states:<sup>22</sup>

### APPROPRIATIONS FOR PRIVATE PURPOSES PROHIBITED

Section 4. No tax shall be levied or appropriation of public money or property made, nor shall the public credit be used, directly or indirectly, except for a public purpose. No grant shall be made in violation of Section 4 of Article I of this constitution. No grant of public money or property shall be made except pursuant to standards provided by law.

Chapter 42 structures the review of private organization funding requests as part of the basic budget review process of state government. Private organizations must meet qualifying standards, and requests are reviewed and analyzed by appropriate state agencies. Those requests recommended for funding by the agencies are incorporated into departmental budgets, and ultimately into the executive budget. The private organization may address its funding request directly to the Legislature, but where private requests have not been reviewed by the appropriate governmental agency, the concerned legislative committee is required to send the request to the appropriate agency for review and recommendations.

In adherence with the requirements of law, the Bishop Museum, as a private nonprofit corporation, presently submits an application to the State Foundation on Culture and the Arts specifying the services the Museum will perform for the State and details the amount of funding necessary to do so. For the 1987-1989 fiscal biennium, the Bishop Museum competed for funding with a variety of organizations which are designated as "culture and recreation" organizations, including, but not limited to, the Arts Council of

Hawaii, the Honolulu Symphony Society, Lyman House Memorial Museum, the Hawaii International Jazz Festival, the Hawaii Performing Arts Council, Hawaii Theater, the Hawaiian Canoe Racing Association, and the Waianae Coast Culture and Arts.<sup>23</sup> The purchase-of-services contract does not provide for general operating and administrative costs, one of the Museum's greatest category of expenses, second only to research.

Exhibit 13 describes the State's financial contribution to the Museum's operating expenditures, after 1970. Exhibit 14 presents the percentage of the Museum's income which is provided by the State. Since 1975, the State has never provided the Museum with more than 5 per cent of the Museum's operating expenditures, and no more than 5 per cent of the Museum's income has come from the State. Prior to 1970, the Museum received two legislative appropriations:<sup>24</sup>

(1) \$25,000 in 1953; and

(2) \$30,000 in 1961.

Recently, the Bishop Museum became a recipient of a MacArthur Foundation grant of \$765,513 to develop an environmental education program in Hawaii's schools. The grants are part of the United States Tropical Initiative through which the MacArthur Foundation will invest a total of \$7.5 million this year to encourage tropical forest conservation in Puerto Rico, the Florida Keys and the Virgin Islands, as well as in Hawaii.<sup>25</sup>

Moreover, Congress appropriated \$200,000 for a new office to be housed at the Bishop Museum to develop plans for a Native Hawaiian Arts and Culture Institute. The Museum is responsible for administering the program. This program is expected to receive \$1 million a year in federal funds for 4 years.<sup>26</sup> Such private and federal funding appear to indicate confidence in the Museum's programs.



# Exhibit 13

## STATE CONTRIBUTION TO EXPENDITURES OF THE BISHOP MUSEUM

Fiscal Year	Amount Appropriated by State to Museum for General Operations	Amount Released for Expenditure by State	Total Museum Operating Expenditures	Percentage of State Released Funds of Total Museum Operating Expenditures
1970-1971	\$200,000	\$200,000	\$1,648,285	12%
1971-1972	-0-	-0-	1,723,757	-0-
1972-1973	-0-	-0-	1,744,541	-0-
1973-1974	-0-	-0-	1,837,947	-0-
1974-1975	-0-	-0-	1,914,920	-0-
1975-1976	100,000	100,000	2,196,679	5%
1976-1977	100,000	100,000	2,579,608	4%
1977-1978	100,000	70,000	3,410,448	2%
1978-1979	100,000	100,000	3,360,805	3%
1979-1980	-0-	-0-	3,828,902	-0-
1980-1981	150,000	150,000	4,287,943	3%
1981-1982	250,000	250,000	4,794,837	5%
1982-1983	250,000	250,000	5,107,750	5%
1983-1984	252,788	240,750	4,794,245	5%
1984-1985	255,000	242,676	5,465,696	4%
1985-1986	255,000	248,115	4,974,420	5%

Source: Haskins and Sells, Certified Public Accountants, "Auditors' Opinion," June 30, 1971, June 30, 1972, June 30, 1973, June 30, 1974, July 1, 1974 to March 11, 1975, March 12, 1975 to June 30, 1975, June 30, 1976, June 30, 1977, June 30, 1978; Peat, Marwick, Mitchell and Co. Certified Public Accountants, "Bishop Museum: Financial Statements and Schedules," June 30, 1979, June 30, 1980, June 20, 1981, June 30, 1982, June 30, 1983, June 30, 1984, June 30, 1985, June 30, 1986; "History of State Funding for Bishop Museum" (Bishop Museum, February 23, 1987). (Mimeographed).

# Exhibit 14

## STATE CONTRIBUTION TO INCOME OF THE BISHOP MUSEUM

Fiscal Year	Total Museum Income (Operating Funds)	Percentage of Museum's Total Income Contributed to by State
1970-1971	\$ 982,534	20%
1971-1972	1,045,679	-0-
1972-1973	1,218,362	-0-
1973-1974	1,313,874	-0-
1974-1975	1,271,280	-0-
1975-1976	2,292,634	4%
1976-1977	2,415,268	4%
1977-1978	2,522,359	3%
1978-1979	2,785,427	4%
1979-1980	3,094,813	-0-
1980-1981	4,358,754	3%
1981-1982	4,806,817	5%
1982-1983	4,948,909	5%
1983-1984	4,512,931	5%
1984-1985	4,588,879	5%
1985-1986	4,927,175	5%

Source: Haskins and Sells, Certified Public Accountants, "Auditors' Opinion," June 30, 1971, June 30, 1972, June 30, 1973, June 30, 1974, July 1, 1974 to March 11, 1975, March 12, 1975 to June 30, 1975, June 30, 1976, June 30, 1977, June 30, 1978; Peat, Marwick, Mitchell and Co. Certified Public Accountants, "Bishop Museum: Financial Statements and Schedules," June 30, 1979, June 30, 1980, June 20, 1981, June 30, 1982, June 30, 1983, June 30, 1984, June 30, 1985, June 30, 1986.

**Waipi'o Valley**

Senate Concurrent Resolution No. 56 requests that the Bureau's "study consider acquisition, by the State of Hawaii, of those Bishop Museum real estate properties that are of cultural and historical significance to the people of Hawaii". According to the Museum administration, "those real estate properties" refer to the Island of Hawaii Waipi'o Valley Museum holdings, which were part of Charles Reed Bishop's original endowment for the Museum. The valley had been a good source of income, but rents have dried up and taxes recently increased, giving the Museum a new unbudgeted expense.<sup>27</sup> Therefore, the Museum wants to sell the property and use the proceeds of the sale for the endowment of the Museum. According to the Museum, it could obtain a higher price for the land if sold to a private investor. However, under these circumstances, the land's historic sites would not be protected. Were the State to purchase this property, these historic sites would be able to be preserved. The Department of Land and Natural Resources, in its report to the 1987 Legislature on Senate Resolution No. 196, S.D. 1, April 17, 1986, entitled "Explore the Feasibility of State Acquisition of Waipi'o Valley on the Island of Hawaii", discusses this issue, and makes recommendations.

## Chapter 4

### PERCEIVED CONTRIBUTION OF THE BISHOP MUSEUM TO THE STATE OF HAWAII

The Bureau surveyed 25 state departments and agencies reported by the Museum as recipients of services, including the University of Hawaii, requesting information about the contribution provided by the Bishop Museum to their respective departments, free of charge. Responses were received from the Governor's Office; the state departments of Agriculture, the Attorney General, Business and Economic Development, Education, Land and Natural Resources, Transportation, and the State Foundation on Culture and the Arts; the University of Hawaii Center for Oral History; the University of Hawaii departments of Anthropology, Indo-Pacific Languages, Linguistics, and Music; the University of Hawaii Press; the Research Corporation of the University of Hawaii; the University of Hawaii School of Hawaiian, Asian, and Pacific Studies; and the University of Hawaii Social Science Research Institute. One unidentified completed questionnaire was also received. The main points of the respondents are set forth below.

#### Department of Agriculture<sup>1</sup>

The Department of Agriculture has benefited from the services provided by the Museum, especially assistance in identifying or confirming insect and plant species new to the State or not present in the Department's collection. Certain new organisms may be potentially damaging to Hawaii's agriculture and ecosystem and prompt identifications are essential. Also, the Museum offers assistance in locating rare endangered plant species which may be inhabiting areas under consideration for noxious weed control or eradication projects.

The Department's insect taxonomist is exposed to a large number of insects and related organisms within many different orders and does not have adequate time and resources to develop expertise about every group. For unfamiliar or uncommon species, the expertise of specialists, such as those

available at the Museum, are required. In Hawaii, there are many agencies and individuals involved in projects requiring identification of insects and the numbers of requests for identification far exceeds the workload of the state taxonomists.

Each identification would be worth \$500 to \$1,000, but is given to the Department by the Museum free of charge.

Improvements at the Museum could be made by increasing staff to include specialists for orders of insects for which there are currently no specialists. Also, more technicians could be added to relieve the specialists of routine work, so they may concentrate on research.

Services provided by the Museum have been excellent and very prompt. However, the termination of the malacologist's position has seriously curtailed identifications of snails and slugs, which are serious pests of plants and are frequently encountered in incoming shipments by plant quarantine inspectors.

The Museum is in a position to be a world class authority on Pacific insects. Many Pacific countries lack adequate funds and resources for proper identifications of insects and must depend on institutions like the Museum for their identifications. The Museum in this way can promote international goodwill and recognition for the State of Hawaii.

The Department is "excited of the possibility" of designating the Museum as Hawaii's State Museum for Natural and Cultural History.

#### **Department of the Attorney General<sup>2</sup>**

In the past the Litigation Division of the Department of the Attorney General has solicited the services of the Bishop Museum's planetarium for lunar information on a few cases where nighttime visibility was a factor. However, these services were paid for, an estimated \$50 to \$100 a case.

According to the Department, although these services were believed to be necessary and desirable at the time they were solicited, others besides the Bishop Museum could provide similar services.

#### **Department of Business and Economic Development<sup>3</sup>**

The Museum does not currently provide the Department with any services free of charge.

A recent contract between the State and the Museum, administered by the Department, provided for the services of a "State Geographer", but this work was not free of charge.

Previously, the Department received considerable assistance from the Museum's Geography and Mapping Department. In 1984, the Museum's Geographer/Cartographer, helped in the preparation of the Department map of "The New Pacific". In 1980 and 1986, the Museum's Geographer/Cartographer provided much of the data needed for four tables in the State of Hawaii Data Book.

However, the Geography and Mapping Division was abolished by the Museum over a year ago, and the Department has not received any free services since then.

#### **Department of Education<sup>4</sup>**

The Department currently provides a full-time liaison teacher to the Museum, who is also an associate staff member of the Museum. The Museum has three educational specialists and a secretary assigned to its education section who devote a portion of their time preparing exhibits which will be of interest to various audiences, including children. Services are provided by Department specialists and Museum staff on a collaborative basis.

Public school students pay \$1.00 a child to tour the Museum and visit exhibits. There is no charge for required supervising adults. Other

accompanying adults are charged \$1.00 a person. The fee for planetarium programs is \$1.00 a student, with a \$50.00 minimum.

Specimen samplers (individual teaching works) are available for one week rental periods. The cost is \$30.00 a sampler. Atherton Halau has been made available on a limited basis for meetings and inservice training sessions. Museum staff offer some inservice training sessions, which the Department staff are invited to attend free of charge.

The new Museum director has increased the educational staff and activities. This has resulted in exhibits which are more carefully geared to student interests and level of understanding. A teacher advisory committee was established this summer, which is scheduled to meet once a quarter.

The Museum could improve its services by working more closely with Department specialists in planning for inservice sessions in which Department staff will participate, and also by not charging students for admission to the exhibits, as in the past.

It is to the advantage of all of Hawaii's citizens that Hawaii have a first class museum. The Bishop Museum is a quality museum. In particular, it is important that the Museum has a quality Pacific collection. The Bishop Museum contributes to the schools and the State, to the extent to which it can make its collections and exhibits available to Hawaii's students.

#### **Department of Land and Natural Resources Division of Historic Sites<sup>5</sup>**

The Division receives no free services from the Museum. It does receive cooperation from the Museum and its staff, but pays for services provided.

#### **Department of Transportation<sup>6</sup>**

The Department regularly contracts with the Museum to provide archaeological services for capital improvement projects, however the Museum is paid for services rendered.

The Department supports the Museum's being publicly supported, because it plays an important role in preserving and presenting Hawaii's history.

#### **State Foundation on Culture and the Arts<sup>7</sup>**

The Foundation does not receive any services free of charge from the Museum, but the Foundation has worked in cooperation with the Museum on a number of projects. The Foundation also administers state funds to the Museum, funding which has fluctuated greatly over the years.

The Foundation has supported the concept of regular annual appropriations that would enable the Museum to do more effective long range planning and budgeting. Funds to the Museum should be administered by the Foundation, which could also provide oversight and monitoring.

The Bishop Museum is one of the world's foremost scientific museums, and the major institution on Pacific history and culture. It not only serves as a valuable educational resource but is also a major tourist attraction.

#### **University of Hawaii Center for Oral History<sup>8</sup>**

The Museum provides the Center with photo collection services, including staff assistance in searching for historical photographs and waiver of reproduction fees for publication of photographs. These services are essential because the Museum is the only repository for many historical photographs, in particular the R.J. Baker Collection. Moreover, the Museum's photo collection is fully identified and catalogued, unlike other photo archives, and is professionally staffed.

Because of a growth in publication activities, the Center for Oral History has increased its use of the Museum's photo collection services in recent years. The photo collection has recently scheduled Saturday hours, permitting weekend research. The Museum also has plans to make available a



data base and re-recorded tapes of the Museum's *Hawaiian audio-recording* collections, which will be a boon to researchers.

Because the Center considers the Museum's services to be important to the quality of their publications and also notes the positive impact of the Museum on other state agencies, particularly the Department of Education, the Center supports the Museum's pursuit of line item state funding.

#### **University of Hawaii Department of Anthropology<sup>9</sup>**

Anthropology at the University and the Bishop Museum have had a long and fruitful association. For example, the *first Anthropology course* was taught at the University in 1922 by a staff member of the Bishop Museum who volunteered his services. Now, the archaeologists of the Department of Anthropology and the Bishop Museum often work closely together. They consult with one another, and in general, have a collegial relationship. University anthropologists also use ethnological and archaeological artifacts in the Museum collections. Museum staff teach Anthropology courses, and are paid as individuals for this service. Students use the Museum library and collections for research papers and the preparation of dissertations. The Museum's research function, which has suffered under the budget crisis, should be enhanced.

#### **University of Hawaii Department of Indo-Pacific Languages<sup>10</sup>**

The Museum does not provide any consultant or exhibit services free of charge to this Department.

In the past, some of the Hawaiian language faculty have worked with collections of the Museum. But currently, none is doing so. Because the Museum is Hawaii's primary repository of artifacts and information relating to traditional Hawaiian culture, Hawaiian history, and Hawaiian flora and fauna, the Museum is an important resource for all the people of the State, and therefore it is entirely appropriate for the State to provide financial support to the Museum.

University of Hawaii Department of Linguistics<sup>11</sup>

The Bishop Museum staff have always been viewed as colleagues rather than those who perform services. In the past, during the sixties and seventies, it was a pleasure to interact with the research staff, especially those in Anthropology, as we worked together on questions of Pacific prehistory. This interaction was considered to be very desirable and necessary to a museum that advances science (as contrasted with one that merely passes it along).

Museum research positions should be restored. Many of the scholars the Department used to interact with are not there any more.

"Having a first-rate museum is so clearly in the public interest that the State should support the Museum liberally, in my opinion."

University of Hawaii Music Department<sup>12</sup>

The Museum's Anthropology staff, particularly those involved with Hawaiian music, have a history of frequent contact with the Department. Museum archives of recorded music and data related to music and dance have been made available for the music faculty and students for research. A Museum staff member, also an affiliate faculty to the Music Department, occasionally lectures to Music Department classes.

However, the interaction between the University and the Museum could be improved immeasurably with a computer network with mutual access to archives, collections, and other data resources.

The changes over the years in the relationship between the Department and the Museum is tied to individuals and their particular interests. Previously, principal interaction with the Museum was centered around Polynesian dance and performing arts, while currently it is more specifically Hawaii-oriented, due to the specialties of the staff members.

The Museum is an internationally known repository for Hawaiian and Pacific studies, particularly in the area of cultural studies. The State of Hawaii must encourage more research and study on its own cultures and its own expressive resources, not only to bring them into the purview of the international cultural community, but also to preserve and perpetuate them for the resident community. The leadership for building such resources must come from within the State rather than from outside scholars.

One of the ways of supporting such a development is to provide tangible support to the Museum. Although it is a private organization, it provides much input for the public sector as well as the private sector. It would be a shame and an embarrassment if the Museum became a second-rate institution because of the lack of support.

#### **University of Hawaii Press<sup>13</sup>**

The Museum provides access to library and research facilities for many of the University of Hawaii Press authors. Photographs and other illustrative materials from the Museum archives are sometimes used in the Press publications. The dollar costs of the services that the Museum offers to the Press are incalculable, because many authors would be unable to pursue their scholarly research without the facilities of the Museum library and archives.

The interest in Hawaii and the Pacific generated by the Museum is reflected in increased interest in the books published about the region.

#### **University of Hawaii School of Hawaiian, Asian, and Pacific Studies<sup>14</sup>**

Museum personnel contribute to the teaching program in the Center for Pacific Islands Studies, and students use the Museum library and collections for term papers and theses. Improvements can be made by increasing the ease of access to the Museum's collections of artifacts and historical documents. "The Bishop Museum provides a very important service to the State and I strongly favor state financial assistance to the Museum."

University of Hawaii Social Science Research Institute<sup>15</sup>

This Institute did not receive any free services from the Museum. The Museum is a major asset to the State of Hawaii since it is the only public repository for artifacts of the Hawaiian and other Pacific people, and therefore should receive major state funding.

Unidentified<sup>16</sup>

The Museum staff have served as members of this state agency's advisory committees. This agency's staff use the library-references of the Museum. Entrance fees for cultural exchange groups and dignitaries have been waived upon request. Facilities and resources have been used by this agency with rental fees waived or permission granted for usage. This agency does not have the facilities to conduct cultural activities and events at its present location nor in an environment as conducive as found at the Museum. Also, the library-references of the Museum are in many cases unique, especially the photography and manuscript collections.

Although the resources of the Museum are more accessible to the general public than before, cooperation, waiver of staff time, fees, services, accessibility to collections for research, and improved professional standards for staff are yet to equal those of comparable institutions in the United States, especially those that have Native American collections and resources. Also, the Museum should provide services to the neighbor islands, both community and educational groups, especially in areas with a high Hawaiian population.

Museum services have been made more accessible and available, on the whole. Archaeological information sharing has become limited due to the emphasis on contract archaeological surveys for private groups, thereby limiting access to valuable information concerning historic preservation in this State because the information is limited by the contractor.

## Chapter 5

### FINDINGS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

#### Findings

Museums are unique and important educational institutions. They are the trusted guardians of the objects of our heritage, and create a permanent record of the world's cultural and natural heritage. Museums preserve and study cultural and natural specimens, and share the collections and knowledge with the public.

A broad-based system of public support for museums has developed with government, business, foundations, individuals, and the museums themselves through their own efforts and endowments, contributing to support museums in the United States. The most pressing financial needs of museums are for general operating costs and the development of their endowments for operating expenses; the care and organization of collections; and capital expenses. It is more difficult for museums to obtain funding for general operating costs, such as pest control and utilities, than for highly visible projects.

State and local governments consider museums to be cultural and educational institutions, but museums may also contribute to the economic development of their community. As cultural amenities, they enrich the quality of life in a community, and may therefore help communities to attract, hold, and stimulate business and tourism.

It appears that a majority of states do not give line item funding to private museums, nor for that matter, to private organizations, often because of state constitutional prohibitions. Many states, including Hawaii, fund their museums through a state agency by grants or purchase of service contracts.

## FINDINGS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The advantages of regular government support to museums include:

- (1) The presentation of a strong statement of commitment by government to the museum, which stimulates private giving;
- (2) Allowing for orderly and effective long-term program planning and implementation by the museum; and
- (3) Helping to support the museum's endowment.

Problems associated with government support to museums include:

- (1) In the event of economic difficulties, museums are often the first to feel the effects of reduced government support;
- (2) In spending appropriated funds, it is necessary to apply government laws and regulations, which limit the museum as compared with organizations in the private sector; and
- (3) The museum may be required to spend its own resources in order to meet the commitments of government support.

The Smithsonian Institution is an example of a museum with a public-private sector partnership. The Smithsonian although privately-endowed and administered by a Board of Regents independent of the federal government, is also supported financially by the federal government. Congress has consistently maintained the integrity of the Smithsonian Institution's trust and its independence from the administration of civil government.

Congress began to supplement the Smithsonian's trust resources with federal support when the federal government's museum collection was transferred from the Patent Office to the Smithsonian, making the Smithsonian the curator of the national collection. Congress continued the annual appropriation previously made to the Commissioner of Patents for its care and

exhibition. The federal government currently contributes about half of the Smithsonian Institution's income, under their public-private partnership.

The Bishop Museum was originally founded to store Hawaiian heirlooms. The Bishop Museum trust is a separate and distinct trust from the Bishop Estate, and has not been able to benefit from the resources of the Bishop Estate, as is often assumed because of the "Bishop" in its name.

From its beginnings, the Museum was a repository for the Hawaiian government museum collection, and for fifty-five years, beginning in 1921, the Museum was legally the only depository for cultural and natural history specimens in the State. In 1976, the official role of the Bishop Museum as state depository was extended to other "qualified" museums in the State, although the Bishop Museum is the only museum cited by name in this historic preservation statute.

The Bishop Museum has a collection numbering 20,883,300 specimens. The types of facilities, exhibitions, and activities offered by the Bishop Museum appear to be comparable to those provided at other natural history museums in the country. According to Legislative Reference Bureau surveys of 1971 and 1987, the Bishop Museum staff salaries have increased and are now generally at the level of other museums surveyed. The income of the Museum has expanded so that it is no longer well below all of the other independent museums surveyed.

The Bishop Museum's expenditures are presently spent primarily on research and administrative and operating costs, whereas in 1971, the expenditures were largely spent on research. The Bishop Museum, as well as the American Museum of Natural History and the Field Museum of Natural History, has shifted from having research as the primary activity of the Museum in 1971, to having research as one of several primary activities. The Bishop Museum is the only museum surveyed that has less professional staff in 1986 than it did in 1971.

## FINDINGS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

In 1985, the Bishop Museum's research program was cut back severely, to stabilize the budget. Certain individuals, both Museum and non-Museum employees are concerned that because of the diminished research function and the importance of research to exhibition and public education, the Museum may be becoming more of a tourist attraction, and not a museum of excellence.

The Museum serves to educate the general public and students through its many educational activities. During the 1986 fiscal year, 227,240 people visited the Museum, 22,357 of whom were students. The Bishop Museum library, which has materials unique to the Museum, assists individuals engaged in research or developing programs about Hawaii and the Pacific, such as television broadcasts, newspaper and magazine articles, student projects, and books. Museum departments, such as the Anthropology Department, serve as information resources on Hawaii's culture and natural history for the community, the mainland, and abroad. The Museum also helps with exhibits at other museums, such as "A More Perfect Union: Japanese-Americans and the U.S. Constitution," currently on exhibit at the Smithsonian Institution.

As perceived by certain administrators of state departments and agencies, contributions of the Bishop Museum, free of charge, to their respective department or agency include:

- (1) Assistance in identifying insect and plant species;
- (2) Providing photo collection services;
- (3) Making available archives of recorded music;
- (4) Contributing to university teaching programs by staff lectures and its library resources;
- (5) Allowing facilities to be used for cultural events and activities;



## STATE FUNDING FOR THE BISHOP MUSEUM

- (6) Waiving entrance fees for cultural exchange groups and dignitaries, upon request; and
- (7) Staff serving on state advisory committees.

Problem areas identified by these administrators include:

- (1) With the termination of the malacologist's position, identification of snails and slugs, serious pests of plants, has been curtailed;
- (2) Since the geography and mapping division was abolished by the Museum over a year ago, no geography and cartography services have been freely offered to the State;
- (3) Public school students who visit the Museum through Department of Education programs pay a \$1.00 admission fee;
- (4) More services to neighbor islands, both community and school groups, especially in areas with a high Hawaiian population, should be offered;
- (5) Research positions should be restored;
- (6) Ease of access to collections should be improved;
- (7) The sharing of valuable archaeological findings relating to historic preservation in the State has been limited due to the emphasis on contract archaeology for private groups.

The Museum currently receives state funds through the State Foundation of Culture and the Arts, under chapter 42, the grants, subsidies, and purchases of service law. Under this law there is no provision for the regular support of general operating costs, a pressing expense of the Bishop Museum, as well as of other museums in the nation. Since 1975, the State

## FINDINGS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

has contributed no more than five per cent toward the Museum's total operating expenditures and toward the total operating income of the Museum.

### Recommendations

1. Should the Legislature perceive that the Bishop Museum is an important institution which provides a significant public service by preserving Hawaii's cultural and natural specimens on a larger scale than other institutions in the State, helping to create a permanent record of the culture and natural history of Hawaii for the present and future generation to understand and enjoy, and serving as an educational resource about Hawaii; that the State has a certain responsibility to the Museum for its public service; and that other state funding arrangements should be considered for the Bishop Museum because its contribution to the State surpasses other private organizations, the Legislature could do one or more of the following:

- (a) Designate the Bishop Museum as the state museum of Hawaii;
- (b) Amend chapter 42, the grants, subsidies, and purchases of service law to enable the Bishop Museum to obtain funds on a regular basis for general operating costs in exchange for certain guaranteed services to be mutually negotiated; or
- (c) Add a new section to chapter 6E, the historic preservation law, designating the Bishop Museum as the "State Museum for Natural and Cultural History" and expressing the intent of the State to contribute to the support of the Museum for its service as an official state repository and in exchange for other guaranteed services to be mutually negotiated. The Museum funds would be administered by the State Foundation on Culture and the Arts, and be subject to an annual audit. If the Museum were to become a quasi-state agency, then it would be eligible for funding by line item appropriation.

2. A frequently heard concern about the Bishop Museum is its diminished research function, a function which is closely linked to its exhibition and public education activities. If the Bishop Museum is designated as the state museum of Hawaii, and funded under either of the above arrangements, formalizing its relationship to the State, then this concern can be addressed in the "quid pro quo" negotiations mentioned in item 1(b) and (c).

3. Senate Resolution No. 196, S.D. 1, adopted during the legislative session of 1986, requests that the Department of Land and Natural Resources, the Department of Hawaiian Home Lands, and the Office of Hawaiian Affairs participate with the County of Hawaii, Kamehameha Schools/Bishop Estate, Alu Like, Inc., and the Bishop Museum to "explore the feasibility of state acquisition of Waipi'o Valley on the island of Hawaii." The Department of Land and Natural Resources was designated as the lead agency to coordinate and submit the report of their findings and recommendations. The Department's report is to be submitted for the 1988 Legislative Session.<sup>1</sup>

According to the Department, the Waipi'o lands are an extremely valuable historic, cultural, and natural resource that should not be lost. "If it is determined that the Museum can and will sell its holdings, it would be desirable to acquire them as public lands, provide (sic) funding is also provided to properly manage these lands."<sup>2</sup> The report further stated that although the State's appraisal of the Museum's holdings are not yet available from the Department, the Bishop Museum's figure of \$6,000,000 can be tentatively used as a maximum figure.<sup>3</sup>

## FOOTNOTES

### Chapter 1

1. Samuel B.K. Chang, Jean A. Funatsu, and Kenneth K. Mihata, Feasibility Study: State Acquisition of Bishop Museum, Legislative Reference Bureau (Honolulu: 1972).
2. Jean Funatsu and Carole Ikeda, Financial Vicissitudes of the Bernice P. Bishop Museum, Legislative Reference Bureau (Honolulu: 1973).
3. Feasibility Study: State Acquisition of Bishop Museum, pp. 57, 59, and 60.

### Chapter 2

1. Commission on Museums for a New Century, Museums for a New Century (Washington, D.C.: American Association of Museums, 1984), p. 74.
2. Ibid., p. 21.
3. Ibid., pp. 19 and 111.
4. Ibid., p. 116.
5. The Bishop Museum is accredited by the American Association of Museums.
6. Letter from Patricia E. Williams, Director of Accreditation, American Association of Museums, September 15, 1987.
7. "Economic Impact Studies: Putting the Facts to Work," History News, May-June 1987, p. 9.
8. Museums for a New Century, p. 20.
9. Ibid., pp. 17, 20, and 103.
10. Responses to Legislative Reference Bureau Questionnaire, August 18, 1987.
11. "The Smithsonian Institution: Fact Sheet" (Office of Public Affairs, October 1985), p. 2. (Mimeographed).
12. Ibid., p. 3.
13. Ibid., pp. 1-3.
14. "The Smithsonian Institution: A Trust Establishment of the United States" (Smithsonian Institution, 1977), p. 1. (Mimeographed).
15. Ibid., p. 13.
16. 9 Stat. 102 1846. The permanent provisions of the Act of 1846 were reenacted in the Revised Statutes of 1875, sections 5579-5594, and are found in 20 U.S.C. sections 41-67 (1970).
17. 20 U.S.C. section 41 (1970).
18. 20 U.S.C. section 42 (1970).
19. 20 U.S.C. section 44 (1970).
20. 20 U.S.C. section 46 (1970).
21. "The Smithsonian Institution: A Trust Establishment of the United States," p. 3.
22. Ibid., p. 9.
23. Ibid., p. 14.
24. "Policy Guidelines for the Use of Funds in Formulation of the Budget" (Smithsonian Institution, 1986), p. 1. (Mimeographed).
25. Ibid., p. 2.
26. Response to Legislative Reference Bureau Questionnaire, July 8, 1987.
27. The following museums were surveyed for this Legislative Reference Bureau report:
  - (1) Illinois State Museum (Springfield);
  - (2) Indiana State Museum (Indianapolis);
  - (3) Los Angeles County Museum of Natural History;
  - (4) Milwaukee Public Museum;
  - (5) New York State Museum and Science Service (Albany);
  - (6) Eastern Washington State Historical Society--Cheney Cowles Memorial Museum (Spokane);
  - (7) Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia;
  - (8) American Museum of Natural History (New York);
  - (9) Cleveland Museum of Natural History;
  - (10) Field Museum of Natural History (Chicago);
  - (11) Museum of Science Miami; and
  - (12) Rochester Museum and Science Center.
28. Based on response to Legislative Reference Bureau Questionnaire, July 6, 1987.
29. Ibid.
30. Ibid.
31. Ibid.
32. Ibid.
33. Based on response to Legislative Reference Bureau Questionnaire, July 8, 1987.
34. Based on response to Legislative Reference Bureau Questionnaire, July 7, 1987.

### Chapter 3

1. Samuel B.K. Chang, Jean A. Funatsu, and Kenneth K. Mihata, Feasibility Study: State Acquisition

of Bishop Museum, Legislative Reference Bureau (Honolulu: 1972), p. 44.

2. Bernice Pauahi Bishop Museum, A Preliminary Catalogue of the Bernice Pauahi Bishop Museum of Polynesian Ethnology and Natural History (Honolulu: 1892), preface. The government museum was established on July 29, 1872 by approval of the "King and the Legislative Assembly of the Hawaiian Islands in the Legislature of the Kingdom Assembled" of "An Act To Establish a National Museum of Archaeology, Literature, Botany, Geology and Natural History of the Hawaiian Islands." The law providing for this museum was repealed in section 7 of the Organic Act of 1900.
3. 1976 Haw. Sess. Laws, Act 104.
4. Feasibility Study: State Acquisition of Bishop Museum, p. 3.
5. Interview with Dr. Donald Duckworth, Bishop Museum Director; Dr. Duncan Carter, Bishop Museum Assistant Director, Finance and Administration; and Mr. James Pavelle, Assistant Director, Membership and Development, July 21, 1987.
6. Response to Legislative Reference Bureau Questionnaire, July 7, 1987.
7. A Preliminary Catalogue of the Bernice Pauahi Bishop Museum of Polynesian Ethnology and Natural History, part V.
8. Response to Legislative Reference Bureau Questionnaire, July 7, 1987.
9. Ibid.
10. Ibid.
11. Honolulu Advertiser, June 25, 1985.
12. Honolulu Star-Bulletin, October 19, 1987, p. A-6; Ka 'Elele Annual Report Issue, News of Bernice Pauahi Bishop Museum, January 1987, pp. 8-9.
13. A Preliminary Catalogue of the Bernice Pauahi Bishop Museum of Polynesian Ethnology and Natural History, preface.
14. Response to Legislative Reference Bureau Questionnaire, July 7, 1987.
15. Ibid.
16. "Addendum to Final Project Report Form" (Bishop Museum, July 29, 1986), p 10. (Mimeographed).
17. Ibid., pp. 13-14.
18. Ibid., pp. 9-10.
19. Ibid., p. 11; Honolulu Star-Bulletin, September 28, 1987, pp. B-1 and B-3.
20. "Addendum to Final Project Report Form," pp. 11-12.

21. Ibid., pp. 2, 3, 5, 6.
22. Hawaii Const. art. VII, sec. 4.
23. Act 216, 1987 (vetoed).
24. Feasibility Study: State Acquisition of Bishop Museum, p. 16.
25. Honolulu Star-Bulletin, November 17, 1987, p. A-16; Honolulu Advertiser, November 17, 1987, p. 5.
26. Honolulu Star-Bulletin, November 23, 1987, p. A-14.
27. Honolulu Star-Bulletin, October 20, 1987, p. 1.

#### Chapter 4

1. Based on response to Legislative Reference Bureau Questionnaire, October 1, 1987.
2. Ibid.
3. Ibid.
4. Ibid.
5. Ibid.
6. Ibid.
7. Ibid.
8. Ibid.
9. Ibid.
10. Ibid.
11. Ibid.
12. Ibid.
13. Ibid.
14. Ibid.
15. Ibid.
16. Ibid.

#### Chapter 5

1. Hawaii, Department of Land and Natural Resources, Report to the 1988 Legislature on Senate Resolution No. 196, S.D. 1, April 17, 1986, "Explore the Feasibility of State Acquisition of Waipi'o Valley on the Island of Hawaii" (Honolulu: 1987).
2. Ibid., p. 24.
3. Ibid.; The Bishop Museum's figure is derived from the report, Hastings, Martin, Conboy, Braig, & Associates, Ltd., "Appraisal of the Bishop Museum Waipio Valley Properties, Waipio Valley, Hamakua, Hawaii, as of March 1984" (Honolulu: 1984). (Mimeographed).

THE SENATE

FOURTEENTH LEGISLATURE, 19<sup>87</sup>

STATE OF HAWAII

MAR 31 1987

S.C.R. NO. 56

## SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION

REQUESTING A STUDY TO DESIGNATE THE BISHOP MUSEUM AS THE HAWAII STATE MUSEUM FOR NATURAL AND CULTURAL HISTORY.

WHEREAS, there has been past legislation regarding the feasibility of financial assistance to the Bernice P. Bishop Museum; and

WHEREAS, current legislation, House Bill No. 1550, proposes to formally charter the Bernice P. Bishop Museum as the State Museum of Natural and Cultural History and provide annual appropriations from the general revenues of the State of Hawaii; and

WHEREAS, pursuant to Section 6E-6, Hawaii Revised Statutes, specimens and objects of natural, botanical, ethnological, architectural, historical, and archaeological value or interest are transferred to the Bernice P. Bishop Museum; and

WHEREAS, the Bernice P. Bishop is a rich reservoir of educational resources for Hawaii's students and is visited by 270,000 children and adults annually; and

WHEREAS, the Bernice P. Bishop Museum conducts research programs in the Pacific region and such studies help preserve arts, artifacts and biological specimens of the Pacific; and

WHEREAS, the scientific research conducted by the Bernice P. Bishop Museum on animals, plants and cultures of the Pacific is beneficial to research institutions throughout the world, thus focusing the attention of international researchers on Hawaii; and

WHEREAS, the Bernice P. Bishop Museum has for many years been able to operate on private funds and has recently begun depending on public sources of funds in order to meet growing public needs; and

WHEREAS, the world famous Smithsonian Institution in Washington, D.C., is an educational and scientific institution founded and operated under the concept of public-private partnership and is viewed by all Americans as a national museum complex; and

WHEREAS, the Bernice P. Bishop Museum would be a more stable and productive educational and scientific institution if public funds were made available; now, therefore,

BE IT RESOLVED by the Senate of the Fourteenth Legislature of the State of Hawaii, Regular Session of 1987, the House of Representatives concurring, that the Legislative Reference Bureau is hereby requested to conduct a feasibility study on designating the Bernice P. Bishop Museum as the State Museum for Natural and Cultural History with a line item appropriation of an annual public contribution for the operation of the Hawaii State Museum and further, that the study consider acquisition, by the State of Hawaii, of those Bishop Museum real estate properties that are of cultural and historical significance to the people of Hawaii; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the Legislative Reference Bureau report its findings and recommendations to the Legislature twenty days prior to the convening of the Regular Session of 1988; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that certified copies of this Concurrent Resolution be transmitted to the Legislative Reference Bureau and the Bernice P. Bishop Museum.

OFFERED BY:

*Patry K. Young*  
*John T. Young*  
*Joe Kusoda*  
*Rene M. Matsumura*  
*Jimmy Arroyo*  
*Ben Kahan*  
*Mike Reed*

## Appendix B

### Bernice P. Bishop Museum

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#### DEED OF TRUST.

THIS INDENTURE, Made this Thirteenth day of October, A. D. 1896, by and between CHARLES R. BISHOP, of the City and County of San Francisco, State of California, and SAMUEL M. DAMON, CHARLES M. HYDE, CHARLES M. COOKE and JOSEPH O. CARTER, all of Honolulu, Republic of Hawaii, as Trustees under the Will of the late Mrs. Bernice Pauahi Bishop, the parties of the first part, and CHARLES R. BISHOP, SAMUEL M. DAMON, CHARLES M. HYDE, CHARLES M. COOKE, JOSEPH O. CARTER, SANFORD B. DOLE and HENRY HOLMES, the parties of the second part, WITNESSETH:

WHEREAS, by an order or decree of the Circuit Court of the first Judicial Circuit of the Hawaiian Islands, made in the suit in equity numbered 890, and entitled Samuel M. Damon and others vs. Charles R. Bishop and W. O. Smith, attorney general, the parties of the first part were directed and ordered to convey unto the said parties of the second part, as the trustees of the Bernice P. Bishop Museum, the real and personal property hereinafter more particularly mentioned and described, upon the trusts and subject to the powers and conditions hereinafter mentioned and declared of and concerning the same respectively.



NOW, THIS INDENTURE WITNESSETH, that the said parties of the first part, in pursuance of the said order, and by virtue thereof, and of every other power them hereunto enabling, and also in consideration of the sum of One Dollar to them paid by the said parties of the second part, the receipt whereof is hereby acknowledged, do hereby assign, transfer, set over and deliver unto the said parties of the second part, their successors and assigns, the building, with its appurtenances, situate within the grounds of the Kamehameha School for Boys at Palama, near Honolulu aforesaid, known as the "Bernice P. Bishop Museum", and also the articles and things in the said building belonging or appertaining to the said Museum, and all other articles and things belonging or appertaining to the said Museum, wheresoever the same may be.

To have and to hold unto the said parties of the second part, their successors and assigns, upon trust to hold, use and occupy the said building, with its appurtenances, and all extensions thereof, as the Bernice P. Bishop Museum of Polynesian Antiquities, Ethnology and Natural History, and to hold such of all the said articles and things, the property in which was absolutely vested in the said parties of the first part immediately before the execution of these presents, for the purpose of a Museum of Polynesian and Kindred Antiquities, Ethnology and Natural History, and to hold the remainder of such articles and things upon the trusts and subject to the terms and conditions declared or contained in any deed or deeds of trust and instruments in writing relating to the same.

And this Indenture also witnesseth, that the said parties of the first part, also in pursuance of the said order, and by virtue thereof, and of every other power and authority them thereunto enabling, and in consideration of the premises, do hereby grant and convey unto the said parties of the second part, their heirs, successors and assigns, all that tract of land situate at Waipio, in the District of Hamakua, Island of Hawaii, known as the Ahupuaa of Waipio, and being the tract or parcel of land described in Royal Patent 7529, Land Commission award 4452, to H. Kalama, except that portion thereof conveyed by Charles R. Bishop to Kapiolani by deed dated June thirtieth, A. D. 1881, and recorded in Liber 70, on page 91.

To have and to hold, together with all rights, easements, privileges and appurtenances to the same belonging, unto the said parties of the second part, their heirs, successors and assigns forever.

It is hereby agreed and declared that the said parties of the second part, and their successors in the trust herein declared or contained, shall hold the said tract of land, and the thirty Hawaiian Government six percent bonds, of the value of one thousand dollars each, this day delivered to them by the said parties of the first part, upon the following trusts, and subject to the following terms and conditions, that is to say:

Upon trust to receive the income thereof, and after paying thereout all costs, charges and expenses, including commissions incurred in the management of the property, and in the collection

of the same income, or otherwise, however, to apply the balance thereof, or the net income (a) in and towards the maintenance conduct and (to such extent as they shall in their absolute discretion, think fit) further equipment and development of the said Bernice P. Bishop Museum as a scientific institution for collecting, preserving, storing and exhibiting specimens of Polynesian and Kindred Antiquities, Ethnology and Natural History, and books treating of, and pictures illustrating the same, and for the examination, investigation, treatment and study of said specimens, and the publication of pictures thereof, and of the results of such investigation and study, and (b) if the said trustees, or their successors in the trust, shall in their absolute discretion think fit, in the purchase or lease of a suitable site or suitable sites for and in the erection, furnishing, equipping and conducting also as a scientific institution, on the Island of Oahu, Republic of Hawaii, a Marine Aquarium and Biological Laboratory, but the trust in favor of the Bernice P. Bishop Museum shall always, and in all things, have precedence, and be paramount over the trust in favor of the said Marine Aquarium and Biological Laboratory.

It is hereby agreed and declared as follows, that, in the interests of the said Museum and the said Aquarium and Laboratory, it shall be lawful and competent for the said parties of the second part, and their successors in the trust, without any further or other authority, to sell or exchange, but not to loan except for scientific investigation or examination, any of the

articles and things in the said Museum, or appertaining thereto, the property in which was immediately before the execution hereof, vested in the said parties of the first part, and any that may hereafter be added thereto, and any articles or things that may be acquired for the said Aquarium and Laboratory, and to hold the proceeds of any sale or exchange upon the trusts herein declared and contained of and concerning the net income to be derived from the said tract of land and bonds.

That it shall be lawful and competent for the said parties of the second part, and their successors in trust, without any further or other authority, to sell the said tract of land and bonds, and any other property of any quality or kind that may at any time be conveyed or assigned to or be held by them upon any of the trusts herein declared, or that may be acquired by them however, or any part thereof, the sale of which is not expressly forbidden by the instrument conveying the same to the parties of the second part, or their successors in the trust, either by private or public sale, or to exchange the same for any other property of any quality, receiving or paying money for equality of exchange, and shall invest the proceeds of any sale, and any unused surplus or accumulated income, either in the purchase of freehold lands in the Hawaiian Islands, or in the State of California, U. S. A., or in investments for trust funds authorized by the laws of the Government for the time being of the Hawaiian Islands, or of the State of California, U. S. A., and the income of such investments shall be held upon the trusts

herein declared of and concerning the net income from the said tract of land and bonds

That it shall be lawful and competent for the said parties of the second part, and their successors in trust to accept of a lease or leases for any term of years at such rent or rentals and upon and subject to such terms and conditions as they may think proper, of any lands or buildings that they, in their absolute discretion, shall think necessary or proper for the purposes of the said Bernice P. Bishop Museum, or of the said Marine Aquarium and Biological Laboratory, or of any of the trusts herein declared or contained, and also to lease the said tract of land, or any other lands that may become vested in them, or any part thereof, for any term of years at such rentals and upon such terms and conditions as they may think fit.

That the number of the trustees of the trust herein declared or contained shall always be seven, and that on the death or on the resignation or removal from office of the said Charles R. Bishop, S. M. Damon, C. M. Hyde, C. M. Cooke or J. O. Carter, (who are the five trustees of the will of the late Mrs. Bernice P. Bishop) or of any trustee of the trusts herein declared or contained, appointed in succession to them, and being also a trustee for the time being of the said will, the person appointed as his successor in the trusts of the said will shall, ipso facto, be his successor in the trusts herein declared or contained, and if either the said Sanford B. Dole or Henry Holmes, or any trustee in succession to him shall die or shall resign. or

be removed from the office of trustee of the trusts herein contained or declared, it shall be lawful and competent for the trustees for the time being of the said will to appoint a new trustee in the place of the said Sanford B. Dole or Henry Holmes, or any trustee in succession to him so dying, resigning or being removed from the office of trustee of the trusts herein declared or contained, such appointment to be subject to the approval of the Chief Justice for the time being of the Supreme court of the Hawaiian Islands.

That in all matters relating to the administration of the trusts herein declared or contained the assent of at least four of the parties of the second part, or their successors in the trust, shall be necessary to any action, and a majority of them may act in all cases, and may convey real estate or personal property, and perform all of the duties, and execute all the powers, conferred hereunto upon the said parties of the second part; Provided, always, that at least four trustees must join in any act.

That the said parties of the second part, and their successors in the trust shall have the power to employ any necessary help in carrying out the provisions of the trusts herein declared or contained, and shall also be entitled to such compensation out of the trust funds as shall from time to time be fixed by the court having jurisdiction in the Hawaiian Islands over trust estates.

That the said parties of the second part, and their successors in trust, shall not be required to give bonds as trustees of the trusts herein declared.

That from time to time as often as the Court having equitable jurisdiction in Honolulu shall direct, and at least once in each year, the said parties of the second part and their successors in the trusts, shall make a report to said court of their administration of the affairs of the trusts herein declared or contained, showing the way in which the trust funds are invested, and of the disposition of the funds that have come into their hands since rendering their last report, and a general statement of the condition of said trust.

In witness whereof the said parties have hereunto set their hands and seals the day and year first above written.

CHAS. R. BISHOP  
CHARLES M. HYDE  
S. M. DAMON  
CHARLES M. COOKE  
J. O. CARTER

Trustees under the Will of B. P. Bishop

We the undersigned hereby accept the Trust created and declared by this instrument and agree to abide by the terms and conditions hereof

In witness whereof we have hereunto set our hands and seals this 20th day of October 1896

SANFORD B. DOLE  
CHARLES M. COOKE  
HENRY HOLMES  
Trustee  
CHARLES M. HYDE  
J. O. CARTER  
S. M. DAMON  
CHAS. R. BISHOP  
Trustee.





## ARTICLE 1

### Name and Address

The name of the corporation is

BISHOP MUSEUM

Its principal office shall be in Honolulu,  
State of Hawaii. The address of the corporation's office  
shall be 1355 Kalihi Street, Honolulu, Hawaii 96817 [P. O.  
Box 6037, Honolulu, Hawaii 96818].

## ARTICLE 2

### Purposes

The purposes of the corporation shall be to own,  
operate and further develop the museum known since its  
founding in 1889 as the "Bernice P. Bishop Museum" as a  
scientific institution for research and education in  
cultural and natural history including the subjects of  
anthropology, (archaeology, ethnology and related fields),  
history, botany, entomology, geology and zoology with  
particular reference to Hawaii and the Pacific world, and:

1. To collect, preserve, store and exhibit in  
one or more places physical specimens of such subjects;

2. To prepare and to publish books, pictures,  
and other works on such subjects;

3. To solicit, receive and hold gifts of  
every nature in furtherance of the objects and purposes  
on the terms and conditions approved by the trustees;

4. To engage in any other lawful activity calculated to acquire, preserve, increase or disseminate knowledge of such subjects;

5. To erect, furnish, equip and conduct a marine aquarium and biological laboratory;

6. To loan articles and things in the Museum or pertaining thereto only for scientific investigation or examination; and

7. To hold, invest and reinvest, sell, lease or otherwise dispose of lands and investment properties belonging to or owned by the corporation.

### ARTICLE 3

#### Membership

1. Regular Members. The regular members of the corporation shall be the trustees named in Article 4, their successors and any other trustees from time to time elected, as herein provided, such election to constitute the terms of admission to membership. Only such members shall be entitled to vote.

2. Additional classes of members. The corporation may have additional classes of nonvoting members to be known as association members, life members and honorary members, as provided in the bylaws.

## ARTICLE 4

### Trustees - Number & Term

There shall be a board of trustees consisting of not less than 10 persons who shall be elected by the members at each annual meeting or any special meeting. No salaried employee of the corporation shall be a trustee. The number and term (not exceeding three years) of the trustees shall be fixed and as nearly as may be, one-third of the total of the board shall be elected annually. The board shall have full control and management of the affairs, business and property of the corporation.

The names and residence addresses of the initial officers and trustees shall be:

JOHN D. BELLINGER.....President and Trustee (1974-5)  
1057 Waiholo  
Honolulu, Hawaii 96821

RICHARD LYMAN, JR.....Vice President and Trustee (1974-5)  
3742 Old Pali Road  
Honolulu, Hawaii 96817

JOHN T. WATERHOUSE.....Secretary-Treasurer and  
3850 Round top Drive Trustee (1974-5)  
Honolulu, Hawaii 96822

MR. EDWIN L. CARTER.....Trustee (1974-6)  
P. O. Box 3468  
Honolulu, Hawaii 96801

MR. HOWARD HIROKI.....Trustee (1974-5)  
P. O. Box 4530  
Honolulu, Hawaii 96813

MISS POOMAIKELANI KAWANANAKOA.....Trustee (1974-5)  
699 Hahaione Street  
Honolulu, Hawaii 96825

MR. WILMER C. MORRIS.....Trustee (1974-5)  
626 Kaimalino Street  
Kailua, Hawaii 96734

MR. EDWARD H. NAKAMURA.....Trustee (1974-6)  
63 Merchant Street  
Honolulu, Hawaii 96813

MR. JOHN F. NIELSEN.....Trustee (1974-6)  
1450 Ala Moana Blvd.  
Honolulu, Hawaii 96814

MRS. RUTH M. ONO.....Trustee (1974-7)  
1301 Punchbowl Street  
Honolulu, Hawaii 96813

MR. LAWRENCE S. PRICHER.....Trustee (1974-7)  
3065 La Pietra Circle  
Honolulu, Hawaii 96815

MR. JOHN A. SCOTT.....Trustee (1974-7)  
P. O. Box 3080  
Honolulu, Hawaii 96802

MR. JOHN G. SIMPSON.....Trustee (1974-6)  
2270 Kalakaua Ave., Suite 801  
Honolulu, Hawaii 96815

MR. MURRAY E. STEWART.....Trustee (1974-7)  
P. O. Box 3470  
Honolulu, Hawaii 96801

MRS. ARTHUR D. STUBENBERG.....Trustee (1974-7)  
69 Akilolo Street  
Honolulu, Hawaii 96821

MRS. RICHARD L. SUMMERS.....Trustee (1974-7)  
2979 Kalakaua Ave., PH 5  
Honolulu, Hawaii 96815

MR. CLAUDIO SUYAT.....Trustee (1974-6)  
45-386 Kaneohe Bay Dr.  
Kaneohe, Hawaii 96744

MR. TED YAP.....Trustee (1974-6)  
House of Representatives  
State Capitol, Room 313  
Honolulu, Hawaii 96813

## ARTICLE 5

### Officers

The Officers of the corporation shall be a president, one or more vice presidents, a secretary and a treasurer, who shall be elected by the board of trustees as prescribed by the bylaws. There may also be such assistant secretaries, assistant treasurers and other officers as the board of trustees determines. Immediately following each annual meeting, the board of trustees shall meet and elect from among their number, except as herein provided, a president, one or more vice presidents and a secretary and a treasurer who shall hold office for one year and until their successors are elected. The treasurer may be a corporation.

## ARTICLE 6

### Director of the Museum

The board of trustees shall appoint a director of the museum as the Museum's chief executive and administrative officer who shall be responsible for carrying out the policies of the Museum and its administration. The director of the museum shall remain in office until his successor is appointed by the board of trustees. He shall have immediate supervision of the operations of the Museum, subject to the authority of the board of trustees. The director of the museum shall be the official medium of

communication between the board of trustees and the museum staff. He shall also be responsible for implementation of museum policy, making proposals and suggestions for betterment of the museum, supervising the activities of the staff and the appointment and removal of members of the staff, subject to such review as the board of trustees determines. The director of the museum shall prepare and administer the museum's budget and shall prepare and supervise such reports, including annual reports, as may be appropriate or necessary, and shall file a copy of each annual report with the Attorney General of the State of Hawaii. The director of the museum shall attend all meetings of the board of trustees unless otherwise instructed.

#### ARTICLE 7

##### Nonliability of Members

The property of the corporation alone shall be liable for its debts and the members, officers and trustees shall incur no personal liability for corporate debts by reason of their membership or position.

#### ARTICLE 8

##### Powers of the Corporation

The corporation shall be vested with all powers, rights, benefits, privileges and immunities which now or hereafter may be secured by law to corporations of this character, and this corporation shall be

subject to all the laws now or hereinafter enacted applicable to such corporations.

## ARTICLE 9

### Limitations on Activities

The corporation shall continue in perpetuity and is organized exclusively for scientific, educational and charitable purposes and not for profit. It will not issue any stock or other evidence of ownership. No part of its assets, income or earnings shall inure to the benefit of or be distributable to its members, trustees, officers or other private persons, except that the corporation is authorized and empowered to pay reasonable compensation for services actually rendered and to make payments in furtherance of the purposes set forth in Article 2. No substantial part of the corporation's activities shall be the carrying on of propaganda or otherwise attempting to influence legislation. The corporation shall not participate in or intervene in (including the publishing or distribution of statements) any political campaign for public office. Notwithstanding any other provisions of this charter, the corporation shall not carry on any other activities not permitted to be carried on by a corporation exempt from federal income tax under Internal Revenue Code, §501(c)(3) or a corporation,

contributions to which are deductible under Internal Revenue Code, §170(c)(2) [or the corresponding provisions of any future United States Internal Revenue laws].

#### ARTICLE 10

##### Distribution in event of Dissolution

In the event of dissolution of the corporation, the board of trustees shall, after paying or making provision for payment of all liabilities of the corporation, dispose of the assets of the corporation exclusively for the purposes of the corporation in such manner, or to such organizations organized and operated exclusively for scientific, educational or charitable purposes as at the time qualify as exempt organizations under Internal Revenue Code, §501(c)(3) [or the corresponding provisions of any future United States Internal Revenue laws]. Any of such assets not so disposed of shall be distributed by the First Circuit Court of the State of Hawaii exclusively for such purposes or to such organizations which are organized and operated for such purposes as the court determines.

#### ARTICLE 11

##### Bylaws

The petitioners shall adopt bylaws which thereafter may be amended or repealed in accordance with



the then existing statutory requirements. Certified copies of the corporation's bylaws and all amendments and additions thereto shall be filed with the Director of Regulatory Agencies and the Attorney General of the State of Hawaii within 30 days after adoption.


#### ARTICLE 12

##### Amendments

The corporation shall be subject to all general laws now in force or hereafter enacted with regard to such corporations. This corporation may amend this charter from time to time in accordance with law.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF I have hereunto set my hand and the seal of the Department of Regulatory Agencies of the State of Hawaii this ~~7th~~ day of *February*, 1975

DIRECTOR OF REGULATORY AGENCIES

By   
Corporation & Securities Administrator

Appendix D

BISHOP MUSEUM  
AMENDED CHARTER OF INCORPORATION

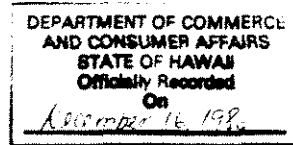
2/26/85

**SPECIAL  
HANDLING**

STATE OF HAWAII  
DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND CONSUMER AFFAIRS  
Business Registration Division  
Honolulu, Hawaii

2/26/85

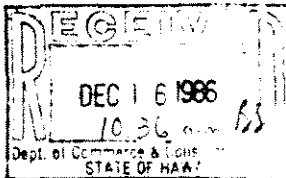
In the Matter of the Incorporation )  
of )  
BISHOP MUSEUM )



CERTIFICATE OF AMENDMENT

The undersigned, ROBERT E. BLACK and ARTHUR B. REINWALD, president and secretary, respectively, of BISHOP MUSEUM, hereby certify that a special meeting of the members of BISHOP MUSEUM was duly called and held at the office of the corporation, 1355 Kalihi Street, Honolulu, Hawaii, on November 19, 1986, for the purpose of amending the Charter of Incorporation of BISHOP MUSEUM; there were present in person or by proxy 13 members of the corporation, a duly constituted quorum; and it was resolved by the unanimous vote of the members present to amend the Charter of Incorporation to read as set forth in Exhibit A attached hereto.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the undersigned have executed this certificate this 26 day of November, 1986.



RECEIVED  
NOV 20 1986  
BUSINESS REGISTRATION DIVISION  
HONOLULU, HAWAII

Robert E. Black  
President

Arthur B. Reinwald  
Secretary

FILING FEE CAPITALA \_\_\_\_\_ • 5-440-  
CERTIFICATION \_\_\_\_\_ 1 Copies • 20-10-  
TOTAL • 58.20

STATE OF HAWAII )  
 ) ss.  
CITY AND COUNTY OF HONOLULU )

ROBERT E. BLACK and ARTHUR B. REINWALD being first duly sworn on oath depose and say that they are the president and secretary, respectively, of BISHOP MUSEUM; that as such officers they are duly authorized to sign the foregoing Certificate of Amendment; and that they have read the Certificate, know the contents thereof, and that the same are true.

\_\_\_\_\_  
President

*Arthur L. L. L.*  
Secretary

Subscribed and sworn to before me  
this 26 day of November 1986.

Notary Public, First Judicial  
Circuit, State of Hawaii

My commission expires: 12/31/54

The foregoing amendment is hereby allowed this 16<sup>th</sup> day of December, 1986.

Director of Commerce and  
Consumer Affairs

By James H. G.  
Corporation and Securities  
Administrator

AMENDED CHARTER OF INCORPORATION

I, the undersigned DIRECTOR OF REGULATORY AGENCIES of THE STATE OF HAWAII, send greeting:

WHEREAS, JOHN D. BELLINGER, RICHARD LYMAN, JR. and JOHN T. WATERHOUSE, all residents of the State of Hawaii, have filed, with the Director of Regulatory Agencies, a verified petition to grant them a charter of incorporation as a non-profit corporation, in accordance with Sections 416-19 and 416-20 of the Hawaii Revised Statutes;

NOW, THEREFORE, the undersigned, pursuant to these statutes, hereby constitutes the petitioners and their associates a nonprofit corporation under the laws of the State of Hawaii for the purposes and in the form herein set forth:

ARTICLE 1

Name and Address

The name of the corporation is BISHOP MUSEUM.

Its principal office shall be in Honolulu, State of Hawaii. The initial address of the corporation's office shall be 1355 Kalihi Street, Honolulu, Hawaii 96817.

ARTICLE 2

Purposes

The purposes of the corporation shall be to own, operate, and further develop the museum known since its founding in 1889 as the "Bernice P. Bishop Museum" as a

scientific institution for research and education in cultural and natural history, with particular reference to Hawaii and the Pacific, and:

1. To collect, preserve, store, and exhibit in one or more places physical specimens of such subjects;

2. To prepare and publish books, visual representations, and other works on such subjects;

3. To solicit, receive, and hold gifts of every nature in furtherance of the purposes of the corporation;

4. To engage in any other lawful activity calculated to acquire, preserve, increase, or disseminate knowledge of such subjects;

5. To erect, furnish, equip, and conduct a marine aquarium and biological laboratory;

6. To loan, borrow, or exchange articles and things in and for the Museum or pertaining thereto for scientific investigation, examination, or exhibition, and otherwise to further the purposes of the corporation;

7. To dispose of such articles and things owned by the Museum as the Museum may determine to be surplus or unsuitable; and

8. To hold, invest and reinvest, sell, lease, or otherwise dispose of lands and investment properties belonging to or owned by the corporation.

### ARTICLE 3

#### Membership

Section 1. Voting Members. The voting members of the corporation shall be the directors, their successors, and any other person elected a director pursuant to Article 4. Only such members shall be entitled to receive notices of meetings and to vote.

Section 2. Additional Classes of Members. The corporation may have additional, nonvoting classes of members to be known as association members, life members, and honorary members, as provided in the bylaws.

### ARTICLE 4

#### Board of Directors

Section 1. Composition and Duties. There shall be a board of directors consisting of not fewer than 10 persons, who shall be elected as provided by the bylaws and who shall serve for the terms specified by the bylaws. No salaried employee of the corporation shall be a member of the board. The board shall be responsible for control and management of the affairs, business, and property of the corporation.

Section 2. Officers of the Board. The officers of the board shall be a chairman, one or more vice-chairmen, and a secretary. The manner of their election, their terms of service, and their duties shall be specified in the bylaws.

Section 3. Executive Committee of the Board. There shall be an executive committee of the board, consisting of the elected officers of the board and 5 additional directors who shall be elected to the executive committee in the manner and for the terms provided by the bylaws. The executive committee shall act for the board in the interim between meetings of the board.

#### ARTICLE 5

##### Officers of the Corporation

The principal officers of the corporation shall be a president, who shall be the Director of the Museum and its chief executive and administrative officer, one or more vice-presidents, a secretary, and a treasurer. There may be such other officers, including assistant secretaries and assistant treasurers, as the board of directors determines. The manner of election, terms of service, and duties of these officers shall be prescribed by the bylaws.

#### ARTICLE 6

##### Nonliability of Members

The property of the corporation alone shall be liable for its debts, and the members, officers and directors shall incur no personal liability for corporate debts by reason of their membership or position.

## ARTICLE 7

### Powers of the Corporation

The corporation shall be vested with all powers, rights, benefits, privileges, and immunities which now or hereafter may be secured by law to corporations of this character, and this corporation shall be subject to all the laws now or hereafter enacted and applicable to such corporations.

## ARTICLE 8

### Limitations on Activities

The corporation shall continue in perpetuity and is organized exclusively for scientific, educational, and charitable purposes and not for profit. It will not issue any stock or other evidence of ownership. No part of its assets, income, or earnings shall inure to the benefit of or be distributable to its members, directors, officers, or other private persons, except that the corporation is authorized and empowered to pay reasonable compensation for services actually rendered and to make payments in furtherance of the purposes set forth in Article 2. No substantial part of the corporation's activities shall be the carrying on of propaganda or otherwise attempting to influence legislation. The corporation shall not participate in or intervene in (including the publishing or distribution of statements) any political campaign for public office. Notwithstanding any



other provision of this charter, the corporation shall not carry on any other activity not permitted to be carried on by a corporation exempt from federal income tax under Internal Revenue Code section 501(c)(3), or by a corporation, contributions to which are deductible under Internal Revenue Code section 170(c)(2) [or the corresponding provisions of any future Internal Revenue laws of the United States].

#### ARTICLE 9

##### Distribution in Event of Dissolution

In the event of dissolution of the corporation, the board of directors shall, after paying or making provision for payment of all liabilities of the corporation, dispose of the assets of the corporation exclusively for the purposes of the corporation in such manner, or to such organizations organized and operated exclusively for scientific, educational, or charitable purposes as at the time qualify as exempt organizations under Internal Revenue Code section 501(c)(3) [or the corresponding provisions of any future Internal Revenue laws of the United States]. Any of such assets not so disposed of shall be distributed by the First Circuit Court of the State of Hawaii exclusively for such purposes or to such organizations, as the court determines.

ARTICLE 10

Bylaws

The petitioners shall adopt bylaws which thereafter may be amended or repealed in accordance with the then existing statutory requirements.

ARTICLE 11

Bishop Museum Association

To assist the corporation, association members shall be organized as a division of the corporation to be known as the Bishop Museum Association. The purpose of this association shall be to provide voluntary services, promote projects, and solicit donations and funds for the benefit of the corporation. The association may make and adopt and from time to time amend or repeal bylaws, subject to approval by the board of directors of the corporation, and therein provide for its governance.

ARTICLE 12

Amendments

The corporation may amend this charter from time to time in accordance with law; provided, at least 20 calendar

days' written notice of any proposed amendment shall be given to the voting members.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF I have hereunto set my hand and the seal of the Department of Regulatory Agencies of the State of Hawaii this 7th day of February, 1975.

/s/ Wayne Minami  
DIRECTOR OF REGULATORY AGENCIES

By /s/ James K. Williams  
Corporation & Securities  
Administrator

## Appendix E

### BISHOP MUSEUM PRESS: ANNOTATED CATALOG OF BOOKS AND SERIES IN PRINT, 1988

#### NATURAL SCIENCE

#### NATURAL SCIENCE

NEW

**Hawai'i—A Calendar of Natural Events 1988**  
Nelson Foster, Barbara Pope, Wayne Gagné, and Andrew Thomas

Copublished by Kamehameha Schools Press and Bishop Museum Press, this weekly engagement calendar features natural events through the changing seasons in Hawai'i—from the flowering and fruiting of native plants to the courtship, nesting, and migration of Hawai'i's indigenous animals. Weekly entries are beautifully illustrated with historic lithographs, engravings, watercolors, and oil paintings, supplemented with newly commissioned works by contemporary artists. The concise, informative text combines recent scientific findings with traditional Hawaiian wisdom, including many citations from Mary Kawena Pukui's *Ōlelo No'eau: Hawaiian Proverbs and Poetical Sayings*. Much more than just a calendar, this delightful book will be treasured for years to come. A superb gift for anyone interested in Hawaiian natural history.

1987/ 128 p., 53 illus., 32 four-color  
ISBN 0-930897-26-9/ SP79/ softcover \$12.50  
(A 1989 version will feature the same illustrations and text with a new cover and updated weekly grid.)

FORTHCOMING

**An Annotated Bibliography of Hawaiian Flowering Plants**  
Susan W. Mill, Donald P. Gowing, Derral R. Herbst, and Warren L. Wagner

This comprehensive bibliography consists of more than 3,250 literature citations dealing with over 1,800 species of native and naturalized flowering plants in Hawai'i. Working from a computerized database, the authors have attempted to include all relevant publications, from the 1784 account of Captain Cook's voyage up to and including references appearing through the end of 1986. Entries are cross-indexed according to plant names, place names, and subject areas. This bibliography will be a valuable adjunct to the upcoming *Manual of the Flowering Plants of Hawai'i*, slated for publication next year.

ISBN 0-930897-31-5/ SP82  
Hardcover Winter 1988

**Mammals in Hawai'i**  
*A Synopsis and Notational Bibliography*  
P. Quentin Tomich

A fully revised, updated, and greatly expanded edition of the 1969 classic by the same author. Especially significant in this new edition is a full treatment of marine mammals, including

all species of whales, dolphins, and porpoises found in Hawaiian waters. Tomich's knowledge of mammals in Hawai'i is unsurpassed and is reflected in the detailed and fascinating accounts of each species and in the exhaustive bibliography. This second edition will undoubtedly be the standard reference on the subject for many years to come.

1969; 1986 revised ed./ 375 p., 80 illus.  
ISBN 0-930897-10-2/ SP76/ hardcover \$42.95

**In Gardens of Hawaii**  
Marie C. Neal

Now in its 5th printing, this volume remains a classic reference on tropical ornamentals. A must for anyone interested in ornamental plants, not only of Hawai'i, but of the tropics in general.

1948; 1965 revised ed.; 1984 5th printing/ 944 p., illus., indexed  
ISBN 0-910240-33-7/ SP50/ hardcover \$35

**Reef and Shore Fauna of Hawaii: Section 1**  
*Protozoa through Ctenophora*

D.M. Devaney and L.G. Eldredge, editors

The first in a series of wholly new volumes that expand on the 1933 and 1946 editions of *Reef and Shore Fauna of Hawaii* by Charles H. Edmondson.

1977/ 290 p., 248 illus., 7 in color, indexed  
ISBN 0-910240-22-1/ SP64(1)/ softcover \$22.50

**Hawaiian Marine Shells**

*Reef and Shore Fauna of Hawaii: Section 4, Mollusca*  
E. Alison Kay

The second volume of the revision of Charles Howard Edmondson's *Reef and Shore Fauna of Hawaii* is devoted to the marine shells. This comprehensive volume serves both professional marine zoologists and amateur malacologists interested in Hawaiian mollusks.

1979/ 671 p., 195 illus., 11 in color, indexed  
ISBN 0-910240-26-4/ SP64(4)/ hardcover \$29.50

**Reef and Shore Fauna of Hawaii: Sections 2 and 3**

D.M. Devaney and L.G. Eldredge, editors

The third volume of the multivolume revision of Charles Howard Edmondson's *Reef and Shore Fauna of Hawaii* presents up-to-date chapters on marine worms: Platyhelminthes, Nemertinea, Aschelminthes, Ecto-Entoprocta, Brachiopoda, and Phoronida (Section 2); and Sipuncula, Echinura, and Annelida (Section 3).

1987/ 468 p., 352 illus., many in color  
ISBN 0-930897-11-0/ SP64 (2 & 3)/ hardcover \$58.50

NEW

**Anatomy of an Island***A Geological History of Oahu*

Gordon A. Macdonald and Will Kyselka

A popular guide to the volcanic features of Hawai'i's most populated island. Includes interpretive and anatomical drawings of O'ahu's most striking geological features.

1967; 1986 6th printing/ 48 p., illus.

ISBN 0-910240-14-0/ SP55/ softcover \$5

**A Guide to Terrestrial Plants of Enewetak Atoll**

J.O. Lambertson

1982/ 73 p./ PSIC4/ softcover \$3

**A Bibliography of the Land Mammals of Southeast Asia: 1699-1969**

Gwilym S. Jones and Diana B. Jones

1976/ 238 p.

ISBN 0-930897-13-7/ ESP1/ softcover \$12

**Ectoparasites of Hawaiian Rodents**

JoAnn M. Tenorio and M. Lee Goff

Summary accounts, including host and distributional information, are provided for the fleas, lice, and mites found on rodents in Hawai'i.

1980/ 32 p.

ISBN 0-930897-14-5/ ESP2/ softcover \$4

**Field Guide to the Birds of French Polynesia**

Phillip L. Bruner. Illustrated with 15 plates by O.G. Dykes

1972/ 135 p./ PSIC1/ softcover \$5

**Guide to the Birds of Samoa**

Myrtle J. Ashmole

Preliminary list of species in both American and Western Samoa.

1963/ 21 p./ PSIC2/ softcover \$2.95

**GEOGRAPHY & MAPS****Pacific Island Names: A Map and Name Guide to the New Pacific**

Lee S. Motteler

A complete revision of the late E.H. Bryan, Jr.'s, *Guide to Islands in the Tropical Pacific* (Bishop Museum 1972), this guide includes maps and a comprehensive gazetteer listing officially accepted island names, cross-referenced to all known variant names and spellings. Pacific island groups are arranged by current political status. An invaluable reference for those with an interest in the Pacific Basin.

1986/ 92 p., numerous maps

ISBN 0-930897-12-9/ MP34/ softcover \$9.50

**Guide to Place Names in the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands**

E.H. Bryan, Jr.

Geographic names and variants in the Marianas, Carolines, and Marshalls. Includes 114 maps of atolls and islands, with names in geographic sequence, plus area and population statistics, followed by a complete gazetteer.

1971/ 406 p., 114 maps

PSIC3/ softcover \$10

**ART, MUSIC & DANCE****Strains of Change***The Impact of Tourism on Hawaiian Music*

Elizabeth Tatar

Musical fads and fancies brought by visitors to these islands have profoundly affected the composition and performance of traditional Hawaiian music and dance. A long-time student of Hawaiian chant and *hula*, Tatar advances new ideas on the evolution of music in 19th and 20th century Hawai'i and traces the impact of mainland Tin Pan Alley, jazz, and blues, as well as Tahitian and Samoan music. Liberally illustrated in color with sheet-music covers that themselves tell a story, this publication will appeal to performers, collectors, composers, and all those interested in traditional and contemporary Hawaiian music.

1987/ 29 p., illus., many color

ISBN 0-930897-23-4/ SP78/ softcover \$9.95

**Call of the Morning Bird***Chants and Songs of Palau, Yap, and Ponape*, Collected by Iwakichi Muranushi, 1936

Elizabeth Tatar, compiler and editor. Translations by Maria Ikela Otto and Vincent Anselm Parren.

A collection of 50 chants, songs, and stories gathered by anthropologist Iwakichi Muranushi during Bishop Museum's Micronesian Expedition (1935-36). Illustrated with photographs from Palau, Yap, and Ponape, the book accompanying the cassette recording presents chant and song texts both in the original languages and English. A rare chance for modern listeners to savor Micronesia's musical past.

1985/ 70 p., illus./ 70 min. cassette

ISBN 0-930897-05-6 / ARCS2/ softcover \$18.50†

**Polynesian Dance***with a Selection for Contemporary Performances*

Adrienne L. Kaeppler

*Polynesian Dance* sets the dances of Hawai'i and central and west Polynesia in historical and cultural perspective. Includes words, translations, and easy-to-follow illustrated dance notations for eight traditional dances (two from Hawai'i, three from French Polynesia, one from the Cook Islands, one from



Tonga, and one from Niue). An audio cassette of the eight dances is also available.

1983/ 110 p., illus./ PA1/ softcover \$12.50  
Cassette PA1C \$5

### **Nā Leo Hawai'i Kahiko** *Voices of Old Hawaii*

A two-record album of chants and songs originally recorded between 1923 and 1950. *Nā Leo Hawai'i Kahiko* features *mele oli*, *mele hula*, and Hawaiian folk music. Notes, chant texts, and song lyrics are included in a ten-page illustrated album insert. Winner of the 1982 Na Hōkū Hanohano (Stars of Distinction) Award, Hawaiian Academy of Recording Arts. 1981/ ARCS1/ 2-rec album \$20

## HAWAIIAN HISTORY & CRAFTS

### **The Hawaiian Grass House in Bishop Museum** Catherine C. Summers

This is the story of the last authentic Hawaiian grass house in existence. Reconstructed from an abandoned house at the turn of the century in Bishop Museum's Hawaiian Hall, it stands today as a monument to a vanished era. Summers has documented the history of this house, from early plans for its reconstruction and the search for materials to its completion in 1902 and subsequent repairs and maintenance. Included are sketches showing lashing and thatching techniques, together with revealing photographs taken during various stages of construction.

ISBN 0-930897-27-7/ SP80  
Softcover Spring 1988

### **Margaret of Kalaupapa** Mel White

*Ma'i-ko'oka'awale 'ohana* is a Hawaiian name for leprosy, "the disease that tears families apart." In 1934, twelve-year-old Margaret Kaupuni was taken from her family and confined to the Kalihi Receiving Station Hospital for the treatment of leprosy. Almost three years later she was sent to the Kalaupapa Leprosarium on the island of Molokai, where she would remain for 33 years. There she would marry three times, losing all three of her husbands to the disease. Her four children were taken from her at birth. *Margaret of Kalaupapa* is the moving story of this indomitable woman's struggle to overcome fear, pain, and loneliness, and of her abiding faith that enabled her to devote the last years of her life to cheerfully helping others.

ISBN 0-930897-32-3 / SP83  
Softcover Spring 1988

### **The Royal Lineages of Hawai'i** Anne Harding Spoehr

This publication provides biographical information on the major Hawaiian *ali'i* (chiefs), focusing on the period following Captain Cook's arrival in the Hawaiian Islands. Important dates, relationships, and offices held are given for each individual. Includes a color reproduction of a mural in Bishop Museum's collections depicting the major chiefly families and lines of descent. This is the handiest, most complete guide to frequently asked questions about Hawaiian royalty. Useful to anyone interested in Hawaiian history and an indispensable reference for schools and libraries.

ISBN 0-930897-33-1 / SP84  
Softcover Winter 1988

### **Hawaiian Petroglyphs** J. Halley Cox, with Edward Stasack

This visually stunning volume combines extensive photographs and illustrations with a listing of petroglyph sites and discussions of petroglyphs from the points of view of archaeology, ethnography, and art. *Hawaiian Petroglyphs* was named one of *Fifty Books of the Year (1970)* by the American Institute of Graphic Arts.

1970; 1985 4th printing/ 108 p., duotone illus.  
ISBN 910240-09-4/ SP60/ softcover \$12

### **'Ōlelo No'eau: Hawaiian Proverbs & Poetical Sayings**

Collected, Translated & Annotated by Mary Kawena Pukui.  
Illustrated by Dietrich Varez

*'Ōlelo No'eau* is a collection of almost 3000 Hawaiian-language proverbs and poetical sayings representing over 50 years of collecting, translating, and research by Mary Kawena Pukui. The book addresses the full scale of human experience and provides new insight into the beliefs, language, and practices of ancient and modern Hawaiians. *'Ōlelo No'eau* is thoroughly indexed and printed on quality, acid-free paper and bound in sewn signatures to ensure the book's lasting beauty. Twenty four original prints by noted Big Island artist Dietrich Varez illustrate the book in a second color.

1983/ 372 p., illus., 6 indexes  
ISBN 0-910240-91-2/ SP71(1)/ hardcover \$35  
ISBN 0-910240-91-4/ SP71(2)/ slipcased Anniversary Edition \$60s

### **Fragments of Hawaiian History**

John Papa Ii. Translated by Mary Kawena Pukui; edited by Dorothy B. Barrère

John Papa 'Ii (1800-1870) was brought up from earliest childhood for a life of service to the high chiefs and was

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personal attendant to Liholiho (Kamehameha II). From 1846 to 1864 he served as associate justice of the Supreme Court of the Kingdom. These "fragments" are his account of the Kingdom under the Kamehamehas.

1959; 1983 revised ed./ 212 p., illus., indexed  
ISBN 0-910240-31-0/ SP70/ softcover \$12

### Hawaiian Antiquities

David Malo. Translated by Nathaniel B. Emerson

Malo, born in 1795 and reared in the company of chiefs, priests, and artisans, was one of the first Hawaiians to study reading and writing with the missionaries. By 1839 he had written this account of Hawaiian culture and society in pre-Christian times.

1903; 1951 revised ed.; 1987 5th printing/ 302 p., illus., indexed  
ISBN 0-910240-15-9/ SP2/ hardcover \$18.50

### Ka Po'e Kahiko: The People of Old

1964; 1987 5th printing/ 174 p., glossary, indexed, illus. by Joseph Feher

ISBN 0-910240-32-9/ SP51/ hardcover \$16.50

### The Works of the People of Old: Na Hana a ka Po'e Kahiko

1976; 1987 2nd printing/ 178 p., illus., glossary, indexed  
ISBN 0-910240-18-3/ SP61/ hardcover \$16.50

In 1868 and 1870, Samuel M. Kamakau wrote a series of articles for the Hawaiian-language newspaper *Ke Au 'Oko'a* that were designed to preserve in print aspects of Hawaiian culture that were fast disappearing. *Ka Po'e Kahiko...* and *The Works of the People of Old...* are translated by Mary Kawena Pukui and arranged and edited by Dorothy B. Barrère.

### Arts and Crafts of Hawaii

Te Rangi Hiroa (Sir Peter H. Buck)

Originally published in 1957 in one massive volume, Buck's exhaustive study of Hawaiian culture, profusely illustrated, has been reprinted in 14 separate sections as follows (all softcover):

- Food.** ISBN 0-910240-34-5/ 83 p./ SP45(1)/ \$6.95
- Houses.** ISBN 0-910240-35-3/ 52 p./ SP45(2)/ \$4.95
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- Twined Baskets.** ISBN 0-910240-37-X/ 33 p./ SP45(4)/ \$4.95
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**Ornaments and Personal Adornment.** ISBN 0-910240-45-0/ 40 p./ SP45(12)/ \$4.95

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**Index.** ISBN 0-910240-47-7/ 19 p./ SP45(14)/ \$4.95

Available as a set for \$60

1957; 1964 2nd printing (in 14 sections); various dates  
Please designate individual catalog numbers when ordering.

## PACIFIC FOLKLORE

### Pele and Hi'iaka

*Visit the Sites at Kē'ē, Hā'ena, Island of Kaua'i*

Marion Kelly. Illustrated by Wayne Muramoto

This book, written for intermediate and high school students, discusses major archaeological sites known to have been associated with *hula* and relates these sites to the exciting adventures of Pele, the volcano goddess, and Hi'iaka, her youngest sister and patroness of the *hula*. Liberally illustrated, the book contains a list of characters, a Hawaiian word glossary, and suggestions for class discussions.

1984/ 36 p., illus.

ISBN 0-930897-01-3/ PE1/ softcover \$4.50

### Voices on the Wind

*Polynesian Myths and Chants*

Katharine Luomala

A lively introduction to the heroes and heroines of Polynesia and the storytelling tradition that has kept them alive. Included are chapters on Maui, Tinirau, Tahaki, and the *Menehunes*, all retaining Joseph Feher's arresting illustrations.

1955; 1986 revised ed./ 209 p., illus.

ISBN 0-930897-15-3/ SP75/ hardcover \$18.95

## PACIFIC CULTURAL HISTORY

### Outrigger Canoes of Bali and Madura, Indonesia

Adrian Horridge

The definitive modern work on Indonesian outrigger canoes. Richly illustrated with photographs and detailed line drawings, this informative book covers canoe design and construction together with colorful accounts of the traditional ceremonies that accompany building and launching a new canoe. Included is a concise history of canoe rigs and new insights into their evolution in the Pacific. Excellent reading for those interested in Pacific maritime culture and sailing.

**NEW**

1987/ 178 p., 94 illus., some in color  
ISBN 0-930897-20-X/ SP77/ hardcover \$29.50

### Canoes of Oceania

A.C. Haddon and James Hornell

This edition gathers three earlier classics—*The Canoes of Polynesia, Fiji, and Micronesia*; *The Canoes of Melanesia, Queensland, and New Guinea*; and *Definition of Terms, General Survey, and Conclusions*—into one handsome and exhaustive study. The authoritative work on the canoes, large and small, of the Pacific.

1936–38 (3 vol.); 1975 2nd printing (1 vol.)/ 897 p., illus., indexed

ISBN 0-910240-19-1/ SP27-29/ softcover \$25

### Sites of Oahu

Elsbeth P. Sterling and Catherine C. Summers

This comprehensive collection of information on archaeological and historical sites on O'ahu includes material reprinted from McAllister's and Thrum's publications of the 1920s and 1930s, myths and legends associated with natural landmarks and traditional sites, extracts from early newspaper articles, and previously unpublished information collected from interviews with informants. Organized geographically, the volume contains nine fold-out maps of O'ahu.

1978/ 372 p., 9 maps, indexed

ISBN 0-910240-73-6/ ASP1/ comb bound \$25

### Polynesian Stars and Men

*The Puzzle of the Ancient Navigation of the Polynesians*

Will Kyselka and George Bunton

Explores early Polynesian migration and methods of navigation by the stars.

1969 reprint edition/ 16 p., illus./ MP17/ softcover \$1.95

### Dog and Man in the Ancient Pacific

*with Special Attention to Hawaii*

Margaret Titcomb, with Mary Kawena Pukui

Emphasizing Polynesia, especially Hawai'i, this book takes us back to a time when the dog was important but not noble. Dogs were esteemed highly as food, being carefully fed on *poi*, yams, and breadfruit. Dogs were rarely kept as pets, yet they were generally well treated. Their hair and teeth were used for ornaments, their bones for fishhooks and tools. Titcomb and Pukui provide a fascinating glimpse of the ancient dog as a different creature from the pet we know today.

1969/ 100 p., illus.

ISBN 910240-10-8/ SP59/ softcover \$3.95

## HISTORY & LITERATURE

### A Pictorial History of the Japanese in Hawai'i 1885–1924

Franklin Odo and Kazuko Sinoto

This volume commemorates the centennial of the arrival of government contract Japanese laborers in Hawai'i. Lavishly illustrated with photographs, the book details the experiences of the Japanese people who came under a three-year contract to work on the sugar plantations of Hawai'i. This visual history tells the story of the challenges these people faced and emphasizes the impact of the immigrants on the formation of modern Hawaiian society.

English and Japanese versions are available.

1985; 1985 2nd printing/ 230 p., 352 illus., color cover

ISBN 0-930897-02-1 / ASP4(2)/ softcover \$19.95 (English)

ISBN 0-930897-08-0 / ASP4(3)/ softcover \$19.95 (Japanese)

ISBN 0-930897-02-1 / ASP4(1)/ hardcover \$49.95 (English)

### Index to the Pacific Island Articles in the Deutsche Kolonialzeitung, 1886–1915

Hans Ballin and Patricia Lehua Tanaka

*Deutsche Kolonialzeitung* was the official publication of the German Kolonial Society. This selective index covers articles concerning Pacific region history, politics, and government from 1886 to 1915.

1986/30 p.

ISBN 0-930897-16-1/ MP36/ softcover \$4.95

### A Museum to Instruct and Delight

*William T. Brigham and the Founding of the Bernice Pauahi*

*Bishop Museum*

Roger G. Rose

An intimate look into the very early years of the Museum, with emphasis on the visions of the man who shaped it.

1980/ 85 p., illus.

ISBN 0-910240-28-0/ SP68/ softcover \$6.50

## SPECIAL INTEREST

### Mauna Kea Here We Come

*The Inside Story of a Scientific Expedition*

E.H. Bryan, Jr., editor

Compiled from logs of the 1935 expedition to Mauna Kea sponsored by the Hawaiian Academy of Science.

1979/ 78 p., illus./ PSIC6/ softcover \$4.95

### Panala'au Memoirs

E.H. Bryan, Jr.

Historical account of American colonization of equatorial Pacific islands, 1935–41.

1974/ 294 p./ PSIC7/ softcover \$4.95



**Christmas at Sea**

Captain Fred K. Klebingat. Illustrated with photographs collected and edited by Robert A. Weinstein  
Six tales of Christmases spent at sea, as told by a veteran seafarer.  
1974/ 105 p., illus./ MP18/ softcover \$7.95

**CATALOGS****Artificial Curiosities**

*Being an Exposition of Native Manufactures Collected on the Three Pacific Voyages of Capt. James Cook, R.N.*  
Adrienne L. Kaeppler

The most complete catalog of artifacts collected during the Cook voyages, this volume describes 2,000 objects from 47 museums and represents a decade of research by one of the world's leading Cook scholars.

1978/ 310 p., 626 illus., 225 in color  
ISBN 0-910240-24-8/ SP65/ softcover \$10.50

**Cook Voyage Artifacts**

*in Leningrad, Berne, and Florence Museums*  
Adrienne L. Kaeppler, editor

1978/ 196 p., 260 illus., 9 in color  
ISBN 0-910240-23-X/ SP66/ softcover \$10.50

**Na Pa'i Ki'i**

The Photographers in the Hawaiian Islands 1845-1900  
Lynn Davis

Catalog of an exhibit of historical photography at Bishop Museum in 1981. Arranged and written by the Museum's curator of photography.

1980/ 48 p., illus., indexed  
ISBN 0-910240-29-9/ SP69/ softcover \$5.50

**Pahu and Pūniu**

*An Exhibition of Hawaiian Drums*  
Adrienne L. Kaeppler

1980/ 40 p., illus./ MP22/ softcover \$2.95

**Eleven Gods Assembled**

*An Exhibition of Hawaiian Wooden Images*  
Adrienne L. Kaeppler

1979/ 20 p., illus./ MP21/ softcover \$2.95

**SYMPOSIA****Forum on Systematics Resources in the Pacific**  
S.H. Sohmer, editor

Papers from the 10th Annual Meeting of the Association of Systematics Collections held at Bishop Museum in May 1982. The *Forum* provides an overview of the status of, and services provided by, systematics collections in the Pacific.

1985/ 84 p.  
ISBN 0-910240-98-1/ SP74/ softcover \$8.50

**Biogeography of the Tropical Pacific**

Frank J. Radovsky, Peter H. Raven, and S.H. Sohmer, editors

Proceedings of a symposium organized by the late Dr. J. Linsley Gressitt and held at Bishop Museum in May 1982. Eight illustrated papers provide the first comprehensive review of tropical Pacific biogeography, including the distribution of plants, butterflies, amphipods, mollusks, and birds. A joint publication of the Association of Systematics Collections and Bishop Museum.

1984/ 228 p., illus., indexed  
ISBN 0-942924-08-8/ SP72(1)/ hardcover \$45s  
ISBN 0-942924-09-6/ SP72(2)/ softcover \$35s

**Pacific Basin Biogeography**

J. Linsley Gressitt, editor

A Symposium of the 10th Pacific Science Congress, Honolulu, 1961.

1963/ 564 p./ MP26/ softcover \$7

**Man's Place in the Island Ecosystem**

F.R. Fosberg, editor

A Symposium of the 10th Pacific Science Congress, Honolulu, 1961.

1963; 1970 3rd printing/ 264 p., map/ MP29/ softcover \$7

**The Impact of Urban Centers in the Pacific**

Roland W. Force and Brenda Bishop, editors  
A Symposium of the 2nd Intercongress, Guam.

1975/ 364 p./ PSA3/ softcover \$5

**Persistence and Exchange**

Roland W. Force and Brenda Bishop, editors

A Symposium on Ecological problems of the Traditional Societies of the Pacific Region (14th Pacific Science Congress, USSR).

1981/ 164 p./ PSA4/ softcover \$10

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ISSN 0067-6160

Begun in 1898, the *Occasional Papers* present contributions in anthropology, history, and the natural sciences of Hawai'i and the Pacific. The series emphasizes, but is not restricted to, research and collection activities carried out at or under the auspices of Bishop Museum. From volume 1-25, individual titles have been issued separately. Beginning with volume 26, *Occasional Papers* has appeared as an annual, multidisciplinary volume of collected papers.

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ISSN 0005-9439

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Bishop Museum Press handles only individual orders for Kraus Reprint editions. Institutions and booksellers should place orders directly with the Kraus Reprint Co. An address and ordering information appear on page 23. *Bulletins* suffixed with -BM must be ordered from Bishop Museum Press. Prices below for Kraus Reprint editions include a 20% service charge to cover fulfillment costs.

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 B003K. *Hawaiian Legends*. Rice. 1923/ 137 p./ \$27.50  
 B004BM. *Report of the Director for 1922*. Gregory. 1923/ 38 p./ \$12  
 B005BM. *Crustacea from Palmyra and Fanning Islands*. Edmondson & Rathbun. 1923/ 43 p./ \$12  
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 B007K. *Polynesian Decorative Designs*. Greiner. 1923/ 105 p./ \$33.50  
 B008K. *Tongan Myths and Tales*. Gifford. 1924/ 207 p./ \$33.50  
 B009K. *The Native Culture in the Marquesas*. Handy. 1923/ 358 p./ \$54  
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- B012BM. *The Island of Lanai: A Survey of Native Culture*. Emory. 1924/ 129 p./ \$25  
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 B015K. *Samoa House Building, Cooking, and Tattooing*. Handy & Handy. 1924/ 26 p./ \$12  
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 B018K. *String Figures from the Marquesas and Society Islands*. Handy. 1925/ 92 p./ \$15.50  
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 B020K. *Tropical Cyclones of the Pacific*. Visser. 1925/ 163 p./ \$27.50  
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 B022K. *Fishes of Guam, Hawaii, Samoa, and Tahiti*. Fowler. 1925/ 38 p./ \$14.50  
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 B024K. *The Geology of Lanai*. Wentworth. 1925/ 72 p./ \$14.50  
 B025K. *Revised List of Hawaiian Pteridophyta*. Christensen. 1925/ 30 p./ \$12  
 B026K. *Fishes of Hawaii, Johnston Island, and Wake Island*. Fowler & Ball. 1925/ 31 p./ \$12  
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