



Ke Kuamo'o

Ka Haka 'Ula O Ke'elikōlani *UH Hilo's New Hawaiian Language College*

William H. Wilson

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Eia ke kū nei ma ke Kulanui o Hawai'i ma Hilo nei he mea hou, 'o ia ho'i, he koleke 'ōlelo Hawai'i. Ua puka mai kēia kūlana hou mai loko mai o ka 'Aha'ōlelo Moku'āina o ka makahiki 1997 a pūlima 'ia e ke Kia'āina Benjamin Cayetano i ke kau wela o ia makahiki nō.

Aia nō ke kulanui ke ho'oponopono nei i ka ho'onohonoho 'ana i kēia 'āpana hou o ke kulanui. He makahiki a pa'a maika'i nā hana a pau o loko o kēia mea hou e pono ai ka ho'āla 'ōlelo 'ōiwi no Hawai'i nei me ke kōkua pū aku i ko waho o Hawai'i nei kekahi.

'O ka inoa i koho 'ia no ke koleke, 'o ia 'o Ka Haka 'Ula O Ke'elikōlani. 'O Ke'elikōlani kekahi ali'i i kūpa'a ikaika ma hope o nā mea Hawai'i a i hō'ole i ka 'ōlelo 'ia 'ana o ka 'ōlelo Pelekaniā iā ia. 'O ia ho'i, e 'ōlelo 'ia nō ke ali'i ma ka mea Hawai'i wale nō. He kia'āina 'o Ke'elikōlani no Hawai'i mokupuni a he hale kona ma Hilo nei ma Pi'opi'o. 'O kekahi hana kaulana āna, 'o ia ka ho'okū 'ana ma o kona mana ali'i i ka pele i ka makahiki 1881, a kū ma uka koke iki aku o kahi o ke kulanui e kū nei. 'O ka Haka 'Ula, 'o ia ka hō'ailona e 'ike 'ia ai 'o Ke'elikōlani i kēia wā o kākou.

I loko o ke koleke, e loa'ana he 'eono mokuna: ka Mokuna Ha'awina Hawai'i nona mai nā kēkelē B. A., M. A., a me 'elua palapala ho'okō no ka

There is now a new entity here at the University of Hawai'i at Hilo - a Hawaiian college. This recent addition was confirmed by the 1997 State Legislature and signed into law by Governor Benjamin Cayetano that summer.

Presently the university is in the process of making changes to institutionalize the new college. Naturally, it will be several years before all of the college's functions are fully established and implementing language revitalization efforts for Hawai'i and for those outside of Hawai'i.

The name of the college will be Ka Haka 'Ula O Ke'elikōlani. It honors Ke'elikōlani, a chiefess known for her strong advocacy of Hawaiian traditions and her refusal to be addressed in English. To her credit, she insisted that only Hawaiian be spoken in her presence. Ke'elikōlani was governor of the island of Hawai'i and kept a residence here in Hilo in the Pi'opi'o area. One event for which she is well known is the occasion on which she invoked her chiefly powers and halted the 1881 lava flow; it stopped just ma uka of the present location of the university. The Haka 'Ula or Royal Standard is the symbol we use to acknowledge Ke'elikōlani in these modern times.

Within the college there will be six divisions: the Hawaiian Studies Division that grants a B. A., M. A., and two certificates in Hawaiian language and cul

(ho'omau 'ia ma ka 'ao'ao 2)

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PIONEER GRADUATE PROGRAM

AT UH HILO'S NEW HAWAIIAN LANGUAGE COLLEGE

Kalena Silva

Hawai'i's, indeed the world's, first Master of Arts program in Hawaiian Language and Literature will commence this fall in UH Hilo's newly established Hawaiian Language College, Ka Haka 'Ula O Ke'elikōlani. Originally planned for implementation in the fall of 1997, the M. A. program was postponed for one year to accommodate UH Hilo's accreditation review by the Western Association of Schools and Colleges. The final report, which was published earlier this year, gave full support to the M. A., citing its importance in increasing efforts to revitalize the Hawaiian language within communities throughout the state.

The first graduate field of study to be offered exclusively at UH Hilo and nowhere else in the UH system,

this program is an important historical milestone: it marks the beginning of comprehensive graduate work in the Hawaiian language, focusing on the vast and treasured literary repository of stories, myths, and poetry written by Hawaiians of the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries.

Hawaiian will be the exclusive medium of instruction and study for all course lectures, discussions, readings, exams and papers. This fall, the first three M. A. courses will be: Ka'akālai Noi'i 'Ōlelo Hawai'i (Research Methods in Hawaiian Language), Mō'aukala o ka 'Ōlelo a me ka Mo'okalaleo Hawai'i (History of Hawaiian Language and Literature), and Mo'okalaleo Hawai'i Ku'una (Traditional Hawaiian Literature). Subsequent course offerings will include: Pilina'ōlelo Kūlana Ki'eki'e (Advanced Grammar) and Mo'okalaleo

Hawai'i Hō'eulopa 'Ia (Hawaiian Literature Developed on European Models).

Nine students have been selected to form the first graduate cohort, which will proceed through a two-year course of study. Like other graduate programs, the M. A. in Hawaiian Language and Literature will culminate in each student's selecting and researching a thesis topic, followed by the writing and defense of the thesis.

Thanks to a financial partnership between UH Hilo and the Office of Hawaiian Affairs, the grip of severe state budgetary constraints that threatened the future of the M. A. program has been somewhat relaxed. The agreement calls for each side to assume one-half of the total \$122,000 yearly operating expenses over a five-year period.

Ka Haka 'Ula O Ke'elikōlani

UH Hilo's New Hawaiian Language College

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'ōlelo a me ka mo'omeheu Hawai'i; ka Mokuna Ho'omākaukau Kumu nona mai ka palapala ho'okō kumu a'o Kaiapuni Hawai'i; ka Mokuna Kula Ho'okolohua nona Ke Kula 'O Nāwahīokalani'ōpu'u a me nā kula 'ē a'e e kūpono ana; ka Mokuna Papahana Kūwaho nona ka hui kau'āina 'o Te Le'o O Māui me kona hōkeo 'ikepili kamepiula a pēlā nō nā hana he nui hou aku; ka Mokuna Ho'ona'auao Laulā e a'o 'ia ai nā 'ano kumuhana like 'ole ma luna o ke kahua 'ike 'ōiwi; a me ka Hale Kuamo'o i kikowaena 'ōlelo Hawai'i.

Eia i loko o kēia puka 'ana o Ke Kuamo'o he mau mo'olelo i pili i nā hana e hana 'ia nei ma ke koleke.

ture; the Teacher Education Division which grants a Hawaiian Medium Teacher Certificate; the Laboratory School Division that houses Nāwahīokalani'ōpu'u School and other schools as appropriate; the Outreach Programs Division that includes the international Polynesian Te Le'o O Māui Languages Forum, its computerized language database and other services; the Liberal Education Division that offers courses from an indigenous perspective; and the Hale Kuamo'o Hawaiian Language Center.

This issue of Ke Kuamo'o contains several articles describing the work currently underway in the college.

E OLA NŌ KA 'ŌLELO HAWAI'I



Lilinoe Andrews



Ke laha nei ka mo'olelo o ke ola 'ōlelo Hawai'i. Ma ka lā 13 o Nowemapa 1997, ua lanakila 'o *E Ola Ka 'Ōlelo Hawai'i* ma ka 'aha ho'ohanohano o ka Hawai'i International Film Festival ma Honolulu. Ua eo iā ia ka makana hiwahiwa 'o ka Golden Maile no ke kūlana 'oi loa o nā Documentary o Hawai'i nei. A, ua pa'i a pa'i 'o *E Ola Ka 'Ōlelo Hawai'i* me kā Eddie Kamae i kapa 'ia 'o Luther Makekau no ke kūlana 'ekahi o ka makana People's Choice i hā'awi 'ia na PrimeCo, Inc.

Ua loa'a he kanahā mau wikiō me nā ki'i 'oni'oni no ia māhele. Ua koho mua 'ia he 'umikūmākolū no ka

ho'olele 'ana ma ka papahana ki'i 'oni'oni nona ia inoa ho'okahi, 'o ia ka Hawai'i International Film Festival. A laila ua koho 'ia ka mea lanakila e nā loiloi, he 'umikūmālua.

Ua hā'awi 'ia ka makana i loa'a iā *E Ola Ka 'Ōlelo Hawai'i* e Stephanie Ackerman, ka hope pelekikena no ke ka'a'ike pā'oihana (Larry: "staff vice president for corporate communications") a penei kāna 'ōlelo: "*E Ola Ka 'Ōlelo Hawai'i* documents one of the most profound and successful programs of cultural reclamation ever embarked upon. Since 1982, the educational organization 'Aha Pūnana Leo has helped bring back to the Hawaiian people their language, their customs, and their philosophy."

Ka'ana like 'ia ka makana me Nā Maka O Ka 'Āina, ka hui ho'okele wikiō nāna i ho'okele iā *E Ola Ka 'Ōlelo Hawai'i*. Ua hana like 'o Lilinoe Andrews, ma lalo o ka Pūnana Leo, me Puhipau lāua 'o Joan Lander no ka ho'opuka 'ana i ka wikiō. Mai ka ho'omaka 'ana a i ka puka maoli 'ana o ka wikiō ua hala he 'ekolu makahiki.

Ua kipa 'ia nā kula Pūnana Leo a me nā kula kaiapuni a pau koe ho'okahi i ke kī 'ia 'ana o ka wikiō a he mahalo nui i nā kumu, nā haumāna, nā 'ohana, a me nā limahana a pau i ho'omanawanui mai i ke kīkahō 'ia 'ana o kā lākou hana. Mahalo pū i nā limahana o ke ke'ena ha'awina o ka 'Aha Pūnana Leo i kāpalapala i ka leo o nā wikiō, he 700 'ao'ao.

Ua lanakila 'o *E Ola Ka 'Ōlelo Hawai'i* ma Kanakā kekahi. Ma Mei 1997, ua loa'a iā ia 'elua makana no ke kūlana 'ekahi o ka Documentary 'oi loa a no ka Indigenous/Global 'oi loa ma ka 'aha ki'i 'oni'oni 'o Dream Speakers.

E ola nō ka 'ōlelo Hawai'i!



'O Lolena Nicholas a me nā keiki o ka Pūnana Leo O Honolulu kēia.

Alternate Choices For Language Use In Education

Majuro, Marshall Islands

Larry L. Kimura

In August 1997, Assistant Professor Larry L. Kimura attended the 14th Annual Pacific Educational Conference, which was sponsored by PREL (Pacific Resources for Education and Learning) and hosted in Majuro, Republic of the Marshall Islands. Over 127 workshops were held, addressing the theme, "Pacific Educators: Shaping the Future."

Although the orientation of the conference favored the standard American methodology that uses English as the medium of instruction, a call for, and indeed movement toward, change was evident in the specially convened pre-conference session, "Indigenous Perspectives on Language," in which Kimura participated. Also on the panel were: Kathryn Davis, Director of the Center for Second Language Research at UH Mānoa; Alfred Capelle, President of the College of the Marshall Is-

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Alternate Choices For Language Use In Education

Majuro, Marshall Islands

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lands; Patricia Locke, Co-Chairperson of the Board of the International Native Languages Institute; and John Mangafel, former Governor of Yap State and Special Assistant to the President of the Federated States of Micronesia.

At the special session, Kimura presented an overview of the work underway in Hawai'i to revitalize Hawaiian as a living indigenous language. He described the model currently used in total Hawaiian language medium education schools from kindergarten through high school. Kimura also urged conference participants (Micronesian, American Sāmoan and Fijian) to consider doing the same and to establish their respective languages as official languages

of government, commerce and education, thus increasing their strength and prestige while they remain the mother tongue of the home.

Due to years of neglect resulting from the adoption and implementation of standard American teaching practices, indigenous languages of Oceania have been supplanted by English, which is now the language of power in the very homelands of these native languages. Fortunately, some indigenous language groups are now taking their cue from Hawai'i and cautioning, "Let's not allow what happened to the Hawaiians happen to us!"

Nonetheless, Kimura fears that the native languages of our Pacific neighbors are indeed slipping away. He feels the solution lies first in the recognition of this downward slide and second, in doing something to reverse the trend. Kimura is confident that Hawai'i will be able to demonstrate more explicitly alternate choices for language use in education when PREL convenes its 15th annual conference in 1998 on the island of Kaua'i.

'O Larry Kimura, 'o Dr. Juvenna Chang, a 'o Dr. Zoe-Ann Brown.

Use Of Fijian Language On The Rise

(ho'omau 'ia mai ka 'ao'ao 1)

William H. Wilson

Ever since the new Fijian constitution declared Fijian to be of equal status with English, more people have been speaking Fijian. While approximately half of the population of Fiji are native speakers of Fijian and many more speak the language as a second language, the use of Fijian in the nation's late colonial period and its early years of independence actually declined. In the 1930s, schools taught through Fijian were abolished, and business and government deferred to English for all transactions.

Today, the situation is changed. The government of Fiji now provides support to the Institute of Fijian Language and Culture which actively promotes the language; for example, it is currently producing an impressive dictionary written entirely in Fijian. In addition, Fijian newspapers, books, radio stations, and television programming are on the rise. And private businesses and government offices are increasingly including knowledge of Fijian as a requirement for new positions. The result is that there are now thousands of individuals whose livelihood is linked to their ability to function in Fijian.

KA PAIKAU MELE MANAKA

Pāhanahau'oli Mandoe

Welina ke aloha iā kākou! He wahi nūhou kēia no ke komo 'ana o Ka Haka 'Ula O Ke'elikōlani ma ka paikau Mele Manaka i mālama 'ia mai ma Hilo Hanakahi nei.

'O ka ha'awina mua loa na'e ka mahalo 'ana iā Kaipo Frias no ka ho'olālā 'ana i ka hana, iā Haunani Bernardino no ka nui o kona ikehu ma ke a'o 'ana aku i nā hīmeni, a iā Moani Minn no ke alaka'i 'ana i ka hana ho'omākaukau. A eia ma lalo iho nei ka mea i hana 'ia no kēia paikau, he ho'ohanohano i ke Ali'i Nui 'o Ruth Ke'elikōlani Keanolani Kanāhoahoa.

Ma ka pule ma mua pono o ka lā paikau, ua hui mākou o ke kulanui no ke kāpala 'ana i ka lole me ka 'ohe kāpala, ka hā mai'a, a me ka iwi lā'i. A laila, wili a haku 'ia nā lei lau kukui. Na kā Kaipo po'e haumāna i 'auamo i kekahi mau hana 'ē a'e, 'o ia ho'i ua 'oh'ohi i ka 'ohe, kāpili mānele, hana i mau 'a'ahu lā'i, a pēlā aku.

A mākaukau, 'ākoakoa maila kekahi po'e haumāna o Ke Kula Ki'eki'e O Hilo, nā haumāna a me nā kumu a pau o Ke Kula 'O Nāwahīokalani'ōpu'u a me Ke Koleke 'O Ka Haka 'Ula O Ke'elikōlani, a me nā ka po'e kōkua ma ke one 'anapa o Waiolama ma ke kakahiaka nui, lā 18 o 'Apelila, 1998. Kohu mea lā, he ulu kukui mākou i ke po'o pākahi lau kukui, a ma lalo o ka malu o ia mau lau like 'ole o ka lole 'ele'ele, a pēlā pū ka 'ula'ula mai o ka hainakā ma ke po'ohiwi. Ho'opulu iki 'ia maila ka 'ili e ka ua Kanilehua, a ua ho'omaka akula ka paikau 'ana. Eia ke ka'ina.

Ma ke po'o o ka huaka'i ka pū kani, a, 'o ka mea oli mo'okū'auhau, ka po'e pūlumi aku, he mea oli hou a'e, ka pū'ulu pū 'ohe, a me ka mānele me ke kau keha 'ana a'e o nā uluna silika ma luna. Kia'i 'ia ia ulana e ka pū'ali pa'a lepa. Ma hope o ka mānele ka po'e kumu, nā paepae kula, a me ka po'e hīmeni. Ua ho'olei aku mākou i ka lei lā'i hilo i ka lehulehu, a ua ho'okōwelowelo pū i ka hainakā 'ula'ula. A, ma ka huelo o kēia paikau, he hui hula ma'i. He 'uā wale nō kā ke anaina iā lākou i ka hula.

Pau kā mākou ne'epapa 'ana, launa akula mākou me ka po'e Māori e kipa ana i ka ua Kanilehua nei. He wahi ho'okūkū hula me ka haka ma ia hui 'ana, me ka 'uā'uā nui nō ho'i i ka hau'oli.

'A'ole nō he lua e like ai me kēia paikau! Aloha.

'O kekahi mau kumu o Ke Koleke 'O Ka Haka 'Ula O Ke'elikōlani kēia ma ka paikau Mele Manaka. Aia ka po'e haumāna ke kū nei ma hope.

'O nā pū'ali pa'a lepa kēia e kia'i ana i ka mānele.

Alaska Natives Visit Hilo And Honolulu

Gail Nāpiha'a

On March 11, 1998, a 13-member contingent of Alaska natives representing the Tlingit, Haida and Tsimpsian tribes, arrived in Hilo, the first of a two-city tour. Their purpose: to visit the Hawaiian immersion programs of the Pūnana Leo O Hilo, Kula Kaiapuni Hawai'i O Keaukaha, Nāwahīokalani'ōpu'u School, and the University of Hawai'i at Hilo in preparation for the development of a native immersion preschool in Alaska.

In this impressive body of administrators, community leaders and educators were: Dr. Ted Wright, Shari Jensen, Patrick Anderson, Clarence Jackson, Marlene Johnson, Stella Martin, Dr. & Mrs. Soboleff, Rosita Worl, Ethel Lund, Marge Young, Kake Johnson O'Malley and Ruth Demmert.

At their first stop, the Pūnana Leo preschool, the group was greeted by Nāmaka Rawlins, 'Anakē Pau Bright, and Leimomi Pasa. They then toured and observed the Pūnana, participating later in an open forum of questions about its operation. Afterward, they were treated to a performance of song, chant and hula by the children, who also presented each guest with a lei.

The travelers were similarly welcomed at the other Hawaiian immersion sites and at the end of their brief stay, they departed Hilo. Impressed by all they had seen and heard, the members felt reinforced about establishing a language immersion program of their own and soon were brainstorming about how such a school might take shape. Clearly, the trip to Hilo had been a success; the Hawaiian immersion model had answered many of their questions and it provided the validation they sought.

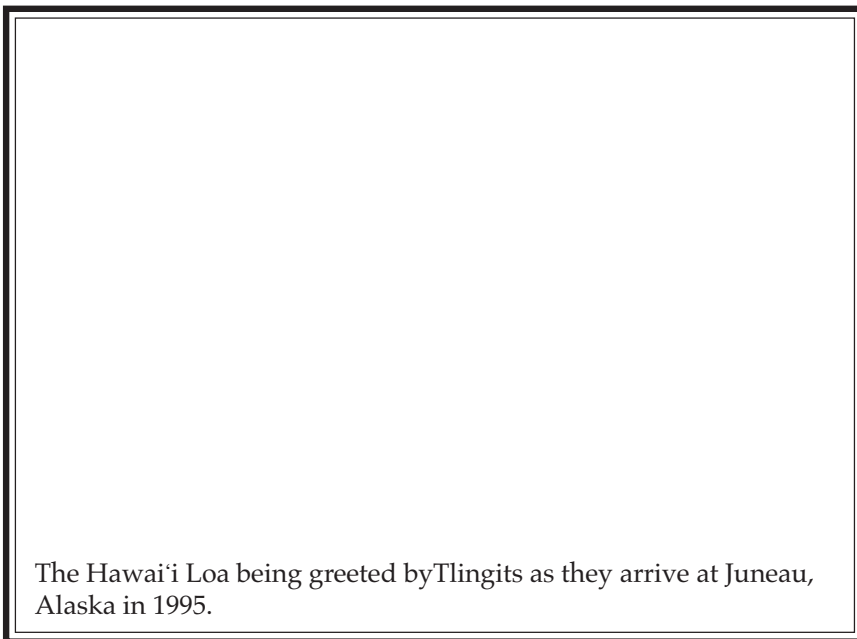
Among the friends who coordinated this fruitful exchange were: Dr. William H. Wilson of the University

of Hawai'i at Hilo; Dr. Ted Wright of the Sealaska Heritage Foundation; Lilinoe Young of the 'Aha Pūnana Leo and Gail Nāpiha'a, a student at the University of Hawai'i at Hilo and member of the Tlingit and Haida Tribes.

Leaving Hilo, the entourage flew to Honolulu to participate in the raising of a house post (totem pole) on the grounds of the Bishop Museum. The event was significant because the house post would serve as a perpetual reminder of a special Alaska-Hawai'i relationship that began nine years earlier.

Herb Kāne was a close friend of Judson Brown, esteemed Tlingit elder and board member of the Sealaska Heritage Foundation. In 1989, Kāne approached Brown

about the possibility of the Polynesian Voyaging Society purchasing two cedar logs from the people of Alaska in order to build the canoe, Hawai'iloa. Brown, in turn, posed the question to then Sealaska Corporation chief executive officer, Byron Mallot. Aware of the mutual respect and regard shared between



The Hawai'i Loa being greeted by Tlingits as they arrive at Juneau, Alaska in 1995.

the two men, Mallot suggested instead that the logs be gifted and Brown endorsed the idea. Thus two Sitka logs were donated by the Sealaska Corporation and Hawai'iloa became a reality.

Then in 1995, under Nāinoā Thompson and crew, Hawai'iloa embarked for Alaska for the first time and was immediately embraced with swells of joy, tears and great emotion. It was truly a homecoming of immense and intense pride for both sides for in bringing the logs back to Alaska in their new form, the crew was essentially reciprocating with a gift that literally embodied the bond between two indigenous groups.

To commemorate the story of this exchange, the

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KU'IKAHI KULANUI

Keiki Kawai'ae'a

The Ku'ikahi Kulanui between the University of Hawai'i and the 'Aha Pūnana Leo is now in its third year in providing Hawaiian language curricular and extracurricular materials and in-service/pre-service teacher training, as well as overseeing the development of new/modern Hawaiian terminology, the Nā Maka O Kana newspaper, new Hawaiian language computer technology and providing telecommunications services for all Pūnana Leo, Kula Kaiapuni Hawai'i and Ni'ihau school sites. These activities are part of the ongoing research and development projects and services under Ke Koleke 'O Ka Haka 'Ula O Ke'elikōlani, the new Hawaiian Language College at the University of Hawai'i at Hilo. Projects currently underway or being planned in the field of teacher development include:

Kāko'o Kaiapuni Hawai'i, the inservice workshop for immersion teachers, student teachers and support staff for Hawaiian medium programs across the state is scheduled for May 23-24 at Ke Kula 'O Nāwahīokalani'ōpu'u. The Kumu Honua Mauli Ola will be presented at the workshop, which will also in-

Alaska Natives.....

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Sealaska Corporation commissioned two house posts, one for Alaska, the other for Hawai'i. World reknown Tlingit carver, Nathan Jackson, made them 14 feet tall, each depicting an Alaska Native male with an at.oow (crest of the Killerwhale clan) and a Native Hawaiian man holding a model canoe. On March 14, 1998, Hawai'i officially received its house post in a 7-hour ceremony that concluded with a lū'au hosted by the Thompson family at Kualoa.

Throughout their short, but charged visit to Hawai'i, the Alaska natives repeatedly expressed amazement and praise for how the Hawaiian people have saved their native language against great odds. Indeed, public statements of profound respect and admiration were commonly heard both in Hilo and Honolulu. It seems the practice of mutual exchange will long continue between our peoples; we share similar dreams.

clude teacher presentations and discussions focusing on strengthening the foundation of the immersion vision through the honua maui ola.

Kūkamaile, the teacher inservice training program held at the University of Hawai'i at Mānoa, will once again receive assistance from the Hale Kuamo'o by way of materials, technical services, food and lodging support for students attending the planning to attend.

The Hawaiian Immersion Teacher Certification Program is scheduled to begin on July 13-31. This pilot program is a one year teacher certification program under the Hawaiian Language College, Ke Koleke 'O Ka Haka 'Ula O Ke'elikōlani, and is built upon the Kumu Honua Mauli Ola Hawai'i philosophy.

Kāko'o Kula, the Hawaiian language base-level fluency exam that was piloted this semester as part of the professional development activities at Nāwahīokalani'ōpu'u included the entire faculty. As agreed upon between the University of Hawai'i and the Department of Education, the exam was designed and administered by a committee of Hawaiian language faculty from both the University of Hawai'i at Hilo and Mānoa.

Ka Haka 'Ula O Ke'elikōlani is pleased to be working in collaboration with Pūnana Leo, Nā Pua No'eau, Queen Lili'uokalani Children's Center, and the Wai'anae Coast Community Alternative Development Corporation in the development of aquaculture sites at Nāwahīokalani'ōpu'u and Ke Kula Ni'ihau O Kekaha. The issues of hānai, and aloha 'āina are being implemented and the development of the māla as a cultural living laboratory is in its first year of a two year project.

In the field of curriculum development, collaboration between the 'Aha Pūnana Leo's Ke'ena Ho'opuka Meaa'o, Nāwahīokalani'ōpu'u Laboratory School and the Hale Kuamo'o continues in its efforts to expand quality production of curriculum materials and services, and to improve dissemination systematically. Materials are sent annually by both centers to each Hawaiian medium school site in the state free of charge.

‘AHA LEO POLENEKIA

Larry L. Kimura

Ua mālama ‘ia ka ‘elima o nā ‘Aha Leo Polenekia i Pīra‘e, Tahiti mai ka lā 23 a i ka lā 27 o Malaki, 1998. Ua hele ‘o Larry Kimura ma kona kūlana he Kākau ‘Ōlelo Kenelala Kūikawā no ka ‘Aha Leo Polenekia, a he ‘Elele no Hawai‘i. Nāna i ho‘olauna i nā kumuhana o ka papa kumuhana no nā lā hālāwai ‘elima o ka ‘Aha. Ua kono ‘o ia i ka ‘Aha Pūnana Leo e ho‘ouna pū me ia i mau kānaka nānā a no laila ua koho ka Pūnana Leo i ho‘okahi ‘elele mai kēlā me kēia mokupuni, ‘o ia ‘o Nā‘ilima Gaison no Hawai‘i, ‘o Iokepa Nae‘ole no Maui, ‘o ‘Ōpu‘ulani Albino no Moloka‘i, ‘o Kama Hopkins no O‘ahu, a ‘o Elama Kanahale no Kaua‘i - Ni‘ihau.

I ka lā mua o ka ‘Aha ua ha‘i ‘ōlelo mai ka Pelekikena o Polenekia Palani, ‘o Gaston Flosse i ko ka ‘Aha, ‘o ia nā ‘elele no Hawai‘i, Aotearoa, Rapanui, Polenekia Palani ‘o ia ‘o Tahiti mā me Nu‘uhiwa (Henua ‘Enana), a me Kuki ‘Ailani, no ka ho‘okumu ‘ana i ke‘ena no ka ‘ōlelo Nu‘uhiwa (Henua ‘Enana) ‘oiai ua ha‘o ‘ia ko Polenekia Palani mau ‘āina ‘oko‘a e like me Henua ‘Enana i ka ‘Aha Polenekia mua i mālama ‘ia i Pape‘ete, Tahiti i ka makahiki 1992. Ua paipai ‘ia ko Tahiti ke‘ena ‘ōlelo, ‘o ka Fare Vāna‘a, e kono i ko Polenekia Palani mau ‘ōlelo like ‘ole i kekahi ‘Aha ke mālama ‘ia ma Tahiti. I kēia ho‘opuka ‘ana o ka Pelekikena Flosse no ka ‘ōlelo Henua ‘Enana, ua ho‘omaka maila ka po‘e o Tuāmotu a me Rimatara mā e hoihoi i ke‘ena no kā lākou mau ‘ōlelo kekahi.

Eia hou kekahi mau man-a‘o ‘ano nui ma ke ‘ano pō-kole i ‘ike ‘ia ma ka ‘Aha:

- a. E ho‘okumu ‘ia ana he komikina ‘ōlelo Kuki ‘Ailani i ‘ano like me ko Aotearoa.
- e. ‘Akahi a unuhi ‘ia ka puke paipala kauoha hou ma ka ‘ōlelo Henua ‘Enana e ke kahunapule Kākōlika ‘o Nerve Le Clea‘ch. ‘O ka hui ‘ana me kēia kanaka a ke akua a me kāna i

ahonui ai he kū maoli nō i ke aloha.

- i. ‘Akahi a pa‘i ‘ia he puke wehewehe ‘ōlelo Henua ‘Enana - ‘Ōlelo Palani.
- o. Ua hō‘ike ka Fare Vāna‘a no kekahi puke wehewehe ‘ōlelo hou a ia hale e ho‘opuka ana.
- u. ‘O ka hō‘ike mai Hawai‘i no ka waiwai o ka haku hua‘ōlelo hou ‘ana a me ka waiwai e loa‘a nei no ia hana mai nā ‘ōlelo Polenekia like ‘ole. Ua hā‘awi pū ‘ia kekahi kope o ka puke Māmaka Kaiao i nā ‘Elele a pau.
- h. ‘O ke kipa ‘ana i kekahi kula ha‘aha‘a a me kekahi kula ki‘eki‘e no ka ‘ike ‘ana i ke a‘o ‘ōlelo Tahiti (Mā‘ohi), he ‘elua hapalua wale nō hola o ka pule.
- k. ‘Akahi a pa‘a kekahi papahana ho‘omākaukau kumu ‘ōlelo Mā‘ohi ma ke Kulanui Palani o ka Pākīpika ma muli o ka hana nui a Mrs Louise Peltzer. ‘Akahi a ho‘okumu ‘iahe koina no kēia papahana ‘o ia ke a‘o ‘ana i kekahi papa ‘olelo Pa‘umotu, kekahi papa Māori, a i kekahi papa ‘ōlelo Hawai‘i (na Jack Ward e a‘o). Ua hui nō ho‘i au me Kauka Ben Finney o ke Kulanui o Hawai‘i, Mānoa, a iā ia nō e a‘o ana i kekahi papa kālai kanaka no 30 hola, ‘elua pule, ma ia Kulanui.
- l. Ua hō‘ike kekahi mau kumu Kōhanga Reo o Aotea-

(ho‘omau ‘ia ma ka ‘ao‘ao 9)

‘O Nā‘ilima Gaison e ho‘omana‘o ana iā Larry Kimura e kaomi i ke pihī ke ‘ōlelo i loko o ka ipuleo. Aia ‘o ‘Ōpu‘ulani Albino a me Elama Kanahale ma hope e noho mai ana i ka lumi hālāwai o ka ‘Aha Leo Polenekia ‘Elima i mālama ‘ia i Pīrae, Tahiti.

HANAKAHI I KA 'OLELO



Ku'ulei Kepaa



Aloha mai kākou e nā makamaka heluhelu o kēia nūleka nei!

Ma ka lā 7 o Malaki, ua mālama 'ia ka Lā Hanakahi I Ka 'Ōlelo ma ke Kula 'O Nāwahīokalani'ōpu'u. 'O ke Kōmike Hanakahi I Ka 'Ōlelo i alaka'i 'ia e nā kumu 'o Kapulani Antonio lāua 'o Kēhaulani Shintani ka mea nāna i ho'olālā a ho'onohonoho ho'i i nā mea a pau. Ua hele mai nā haumāna, kumu, a mānaleo 'olelo Hawai'i ho'i mai 'ō a 'ō o ko Hawai'i pae 'āina no ke kūkā kama'ilio 'ana ma loko o ka 'olelo Hawai'i. A, 'o ke kumuhana o ia lā, 'o ia ka ho'ohanohano 'ana i ke Ali'i Wahine 'o Ke'elikōlani. Ua ho'omaka 'ia kēia lā me ka pule wehe na Hiapo Perreira, a laila ua ho'omau 'ia ho'i ka hana nui o ia lā.

'O ka mea mua, 'o ia ho'i ka hō'ike ho'ohanohano 'ana o kekahi mau papa mai ke kulanui nei iā Ke'elikōlani. Na ka papa makahiki 'ekahi a Kalena Silva i haku a hīmeni mai i mele e ho'ohanohano ana iā ia a ua maika'i nō! A laila, 'o Nā'īlima Gaison kai alaka'i iā mākou i ka ho'āla kino. Ua ho'āla 'ia nō nā kino a pau a le'ale'a ho'i ka hana.

A laila, hele akula mākou i ko mākou mau pū'ulu. 'O ka papahana o ia mau pū'ulu ka ho'ona'auao 'ana i ka po'e a pau no Ke'elikōlani. Ma hope pono o ia hana, ua 'ākoakoa hou mākou a pau no ka pā'ani akeakamai e pili ana i nā mea a mākou i a'o mai ai 'oiai mākou e noho ana ma nā pū'ulu. Le'a'le'a nō a ua hiki ke 'ike 'ia ka waiwai o ka ho'ona'auao 'ana.

Ma ka pau 'ana o ia pā'ani, ua ho'omaka nā ho'okūkū. 'O ia ho'i, mālama 'ia nā ho'okūkū ha'i 'olelo uluwale, hō'ike'ike, a paio kālaimana'o ho'i a ua komo akula nā haumāna he nui i loko e like me ko mākou makemake.

'Oiai i pau ai nā ho'okūkū a pau, ua 'ai ihola mākou i ka 'aina awakea, 'o ia ho'i, ka laulau a me ka poi! 'Ono nō ka mea'ai! Akā, 'a'ole i pau ka hana o ia lā. Ua ho'omau ho'i mākou me nā pā'ani ho'oikaika kino e like me ka 'ai pai, 'ohi niu, a me ke kau kanaka lio. Ikaika nō nā kino a pau i loko nō na'e o ka mā'ona o nā 'ōpū!

A pau nā pā'ani, 'o ia ka manawa i ho'omaka ai ke kūkālā, a laila ka ho'olaha 'ana i nā mea lanakila no nā ha'i 'olelo ho'okūkū. Na Larry Kimura i pani me ka pule ho'oku'u.

Ua hau'oli ka po'e 'olelo Hawai'i i komo i kēia lā a maika'i nō ho'i nā mea a pau i hana 'ia. Mahalo i ke Kōmike Hanakahi I Ka 'Ōlelo no ka hana maika'i!

'AHA LEO POLENEKIA

(ho'omau 'ia mai ka 'ao'ao 8)

roa a me kekahi mau 'ōpio Māori e pili ana i Ke Kohanga Reo a me Ke Kura Kaupapa Māori (Kula Kaiapuni 'Ōlelo Māori).

m. Ua hō'ike ko Hawai'i i ka wikiō 'o E Ola Ka 'Ōlelo Hawai'i a ua lilo ia wikiō i mea makemake nui loa 'ia e ka po'e i laila. Na ia ki'i i hō'ike i ka mana'o nui o Hawai'i me ka mōakāka maika'i loa a me ka luhi 'ole o nā waha Hawai'i. Ke noi 'ia nei e ko laila e ho'olele 'ia ma ko lākou kahua kīwī ma ka lepili unuhi Palani.

n. Ua hō'ike 'o Elama Kanahale i ka mana'o, mai no'ono'o 'a'ohē 'olelo ola o Hawai'i. Aia nō ke ola nei i kona mokupuni li'ili'i 'o Ni'ihau. I ke kūlanalana na'e kēia ola no ke au huki o ka 'olelo Haole e like paha me ko kekahi mau mokupuni 'ē a'e o Polenekia, no laila kekahi mau mākuā Ni'ihau i ho'oholo ai e mālama 'ia kekahi kula ma Kaua'i no kā lākou mau keiki ma ka 'olelo Hawai'i wale nō.

A e like me ka mau, 'o nā hana ma waho o nā hana kūhelu o nā hālāwai e like me ka launa pū 'ana me nā

kānaka Polenekia like 'ole kekahi hana waiwai loa. Ua nanea pū nō ho'i nā anaina ho'okipa i ho'olālā 'ia no kēlā me kēia ahiahi. 'O kekahi hana waiwai loa 'o ia ke kipa 'ana o nā Hawai'i i kekahi po'e kumu ma ka mokupuni 'o Mo'orea, ma muli o ke kono a Ted Blake, he keiki no Hawai'i e noho nei i laila. Ke 'imi nei kēia pū'ulu kumu i ala e ola pono ai kā lākou 'olelo Mā'ohi. Ua kā'ana 'ia ka nu'ukia o ka Pūnana Leo, ka Hale Kuamo'o, ka Haka 'Ula O Ke'elikōlani, a me ka mana'o o ka 'olelo no ka Honua Maui Ola. Ke ho'olālānei kēia pū'ulu kumu Mā'ohi e kipa mai i Hawai'i nei no ka 'ike maka 'ana i ka hana a kākou.

Ua 'ike hou 'ia ma kēia ka 'elima o nā 'Aha Leo Polenekia, aia nā Polenekia ma kekahi mau 'anu'u 'oko'a no ke ola o kā kākou mau 'olelo. Aia a maopopo le'a ka waiwai a me ka mana o kā kākou mau 'olelo a laila e aukahi ana ma ke ala o Nola'ela'e. I loa'a wale nō kēia mana ma ke komo 'i'o 'ana i loko o nā hana e ho'oikaika a'e ai i ke kūlana o ka 'olelo 'ōiwi.

Rākaumanga Māori School Visits Hilo

William H. Wilson

The recent visit to Hilo by a group of Māori was one that will not soon be forgotten. While we have had many visitors from New Zealand before, this group of students and teachers from Te Kura Kaupapa Māori O Rākaumanga, a Māori immersion school from the Waikato area of Aotearoa represented the first group of Ke Kula Kaiapuni Hawai'i student counterparts to visit. The significance of the visit was further enhanced by the presence of the Māori Queen, Te Arikinui Dame Teata-I-Rangi-Kaahu who accompanied the group to Hilo.

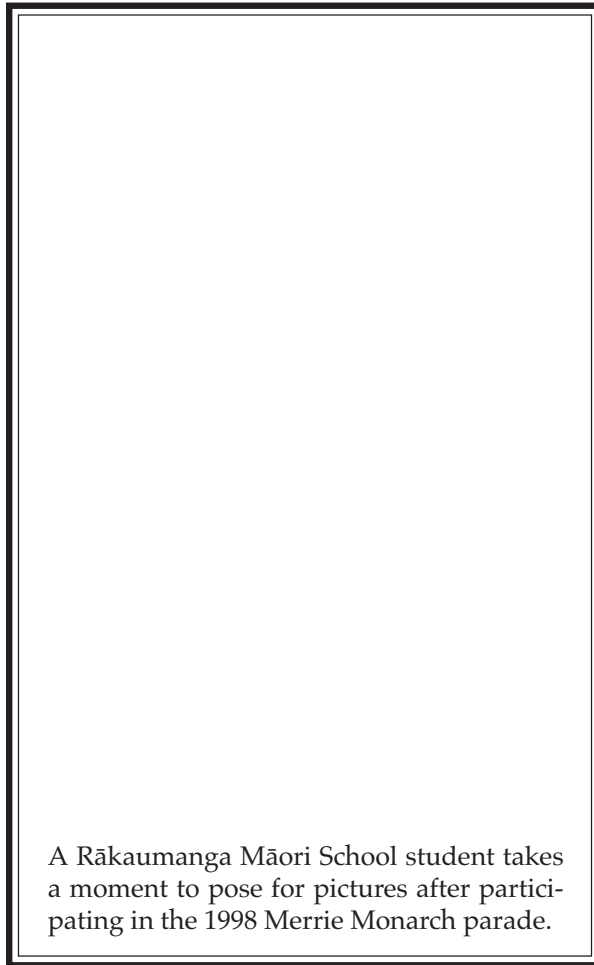
The Rākaumanga group's visit was part of a cultural exchange initiated last year when students and faculty of Ke Kula Kaiapuni Hawai'i O Ānuenuē and Ke Kula 'O Nāwahīokalani'ōpu'u were sponsored by the 'Aha Pūnana Leo to travel to New Zealand. These Hawaiian and Māori students, now in high school, were among the very first students in the Pūnana Leo and Kōhanga Reo that developed into the language revitalization movements in their respective homelands.

The Māori spent several days on O'ahu before coming to Hilo. While there, they visited such places as Ke Kula Kaiapuni Hawai'i O Ānuenuē, the University of Hawai'i at Mānoa, 'Iolani Palace, and the Polynesian Cultural Center. The 'Aha Pūnana Leo provided bus transportation for the group on O'ahu and arranged for families to host the teachers and students while in Hilo, as well as providing the use of the Nāwahīokalani'ōpu'u facilities for an initial welcome dinner, sleep over, departure pā'ina, cultural exchange performance and social dance. Ka Haka 'Ula O Ke'elikōlani hosted the group and Te Arikinui Teata at the Hale Kuamo'o with special attention paid to tele-

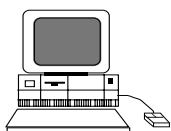
communications in Hawaiian and curriculum development. Visits were also made to the Pūnana Leo O Hilo and Ke Kula Kaiapuni Hawai'i O Keaukaha.

As part of their visit, the Māori students were also invited to perform at the opening night of the Merrie Monarch Hula Festival. Their skill in Māori music and dance was very exciting to see on stage. The experience was even more moving when Hawaiian and Māori formally met at the various school sites. During the Māori visit to Hilo, the students of Ka Haka 'Ula O Ke'elikōlani were also preparing for the Merrie Monarch Festival as participants in the parade with a group of over 300 chanting in honor of Princess Ke'elikōlani, the namesake of the College. The Māori were also invited to join in the parade and were provided with a decorative float which won them second place in their division.

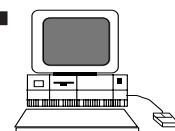
For all involved, the highlight of this cultural exchange was the human interaction that occurred in the homes and joint activities, including the presence of Te Arikinui which reminded many of what the term 'ōpūali'i, or gracious kindness really means. In a speech given on the final evening of their visit, Te Arikinui reinforced the fact that exchanges such as these are important. They remind us that the purpose of our efforts in this language revitalization movement is to provide for future generations. These exchanges also allow us to help each other visualize what still needs to be done in order to reach our goals.



A Rākaumanga Māori School student takes a moment to pose for pictures after participating in the 1998 Merrie Monarch parade.



NEWS FROM THE 'NET



Keola Donaghy
Luna Keleka'a'ike, Hale Kuamo'o
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It has certainly been an exciting year for the denizens of the Internet. It is becoming increasingly easy for people to join the online community, and new multimedia technologies are emerging to offer a more exciting visual and aural experience. There have been many exciting developments for the Hawaiian language community as well.

Leokī reached a milestone in late September, 1997, when the number of registered users reached 500. There are now nearly 600 registered users. Version 3.0 of the *Leokī* software has just been released. It adds several new features, including "reply quoting," and access to the Mo'oha'awina database, a listing of nearly 700 books, videos, cassettes and other curriculum materials. Teachers and staff will be able to search for materials by name, subject, grade level, and the intended audience of the material. The graphics in the *Leokī* software have also been updated.

Kualono (<http://www.olelo.hawaii.edu>) has added new capabilities as well, including access to the same Mo'oha'awina database that is accessible via *Leokī*. This means that the various curriculum offices will be able to access and maintain the database via the World-Wide Web. In a related development, Hale Kuamo'o has been authorized to translate Microsoft Corporation's popular Internet Explorer web browser into Hawaiian. Internet Explorer 4.0 for Macintosh is currently being translated and should be available by mid-Summer of 1998.

Kanoelani Kawai'ae'a has completed cataloging the audio tape archive of the Ka Leo Hawai'i radio program that ran from 1972 through 1989. Arrangements are being made to make this database searchable via *Kualono* as well. An invaluable resource for Hawaiian language students and researchers, it should be online by mid-1998. Ka Leo Hawai'i contains over 600 audio tapes containing many native Hawaiian language speakers talking about their lives, homes, and a way of life that few of us will ever experience. We are also discussing the digitization of the entire tape set so that students and

researchers can not only search the Ka Leo Hawai'i database, but listen to the files over the Internet via Real Audio.

Kaipo Ka'ili'awa has joined the staff of Hale Kuamo'o and will assist in the day-to-day operation of *Leokī* and the maintenance of *Kualono's* many resources. *Kaipo* is a Computer Science major at UH Hilo, also studying ka 'ōlelo Hawai'i.

There have been a number of developments of interest to users of Microsoft's Windows 95 operating system. The Hale Kuamo'o has developed a custom keyboard layout that makes it very easy to type using fonts that conform to the Hale Kuamo'o's HI Font standard. Information on this keyboard and Hawaiian fonts for Windows can be found on *Kualono*. *Leokī* is also accessible from Windows 95; however access in this way is restricted to a small number of users. We have contracted with an individual to translate the FirstClass Client for Windows, it should be ready by mid-Summer as well.

Kualono Events Calender

Is there a class, concert, workshop, gathering or other event pertaining to the Hawaiian language and culture that you would like to have advertised? If so, use the *Kualono* Events Calendar. It's free. Simply send the date, time, place and a short description of your event in English or Hawaiian and it will be announced online. You can mail the information to:

Hale Kuamo'o
University of Hawai'i at Hilo
200 West Kāwili Street
Hilo, HI 96720-4091

or fax us at: (808) 974-7686

or e-mail us at:

hale_kuamoo@leoki.uhh.hawaii.edu

You can also visit the *Kualono* site at:

<http://www.olelo.hawaii.edu/>



HALE KUAMO'O
KULANUI O HAWAI'I MA HILO
200 W KĀWILI ST
HILO HI 96720-4091

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Nā Polokalamu 'Ōlelo Hawai'i 1997-1998

Pūnana Leo O Hilo	21 haumāna	Pūnana Leo O Honolulu	25 haumāna
Pūnana Leo O Kona	21 haumāna	Pūnana Leo O Kawaiaha'o	23 haumāna
Pūnana Leo O Waimea	23 haumāna	Pūnana Leo O Ko'olauloa	14 haumāna
Kula Kaiapuni O Keaukaha	231 haumāna	Pūnana Leo O Wai'anae	19 haumāna
Kula Kaiapuni O Kona ma Kealakehe	64 haumāna	Kula Kaiapuni O Nānākuli	84 haumāna
Kula Kaiapuni O Waimea	42 haumāna	Kula Kaiapuni O Pū'ōhala	126 haumāna
Kula 'O Nāwahīokalani'ōpu'u	55 haumāna	Kula Kaiapuni O Waiiau	70 haumāna
		Kula O Ānuenue	265 haumāna
Pūnana Leo O Maui	26 haumāna	Pūnana Leo O Kaua'i	22 haumāna
Kula Kaiapuni O Kalama	36 haumāna	Kula Kaiapuni O Kapa'a (kula ha'aha'a)	102 haumāna
Kula Kaiapuni O Pā'ia	123 haumāna	Kula Kaiapuni O Kapa'a (kula waena)	32 haumāna
Kula Kaiapuni O Kekaulike	6 haumāna	Kula Ni'ihau O Kekaha	40 haumāna
		Ni'ihau School	51 haumāna
Pūnana Leo O Moloka'i	18 haumāna		
Kula Kaiapuni O Kualapu'u	100 haumāna	Ka Huinani O Nā Haumāna:	1,639 haumāna
