

16

Aloha

"The loveliest fleet of islands that lies anchored in any ocean...No other land could so longingly and bewitchingly haunt me, sleeping and waking, through half a lifetime, as this one has done."

...Mark Twain, author

The 1999 National Association for Family and Community Education annual conference will take place at the Kona Surf and Resorts at Kailua-Kona on the Big Island of Hawaii. In 1999, Hawaii will celebrate 40 years of statehood. For those going to the conference, we want to prepare you. For those planning a later trip, we want to educate you. For those dreaming of a trip, we want to tantalize you.

Materials needed: Leader/teacher guide
 Map
 Handouts: quiz
 Recipe sheet
 Lei making directions
 Language pages

Objectives

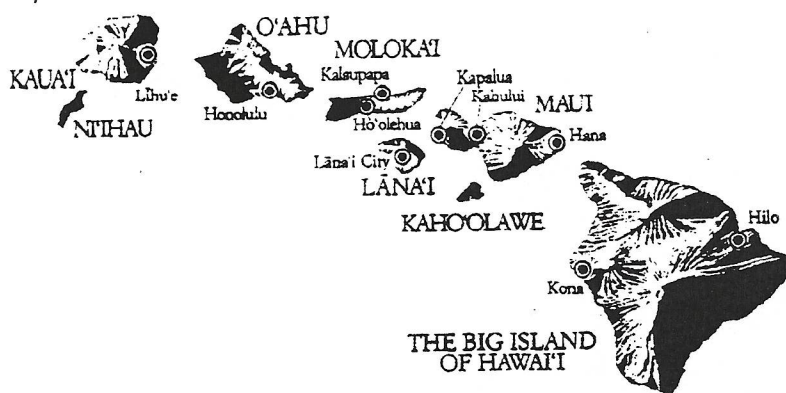
1. Participants will know about the geography, history, people, economy and language of our 50th state.
2. FCE members and friends planning to attend the national meeting in 1999 will have resources to refer to in their planning.
3. Workshop participants will be exposed to the cultural diversity of Hawaii's people.

HISTORY OF HAWAII

- A.D. 400 and 900 Polynesians from the Marquesas Islands and Tahiti settled some of the Hawaiian Islands existing in a Stone Age lifestyle and culture.
- A social system similar to medieval European feudalism developed with a hereditary ruling class (alii nui) and common people. They believed gods existing in all forces and objects, and followed a taboo system (kapu) which provided rules for their political and social order.
- 1778 Captain James Cook landed at Waimea, on Kauai, and named the islands, the Sandwich Islands (4th Earl of Sandwich, head of the British Admiralty) beginning foreign trade.
- 1782-92 Following a ten year war, Kamehameha I gained control of Hawaii island.
- 1810 Kamehameha I controlled all the islands.
Foreign traders brought several infectious diseases to the islands and many Hawaiians died resulting in a rapid population decline.
- 1819 Kamehameha II abolished the Hawaiian religion.
- 1820 Protestant missionaries from New England introduced Christianity, Western education, and the press.
- 1825-54 Kamehameha III reigned. A foreigner led revolution attempting to overthrow the government in opposition to missionary inspired laws failed.
- 1839 The Declaration of Rights and the Edict of Toleration was developed with the assistance of William Richards, an American missionary who became a government advisor. Its great accomplishment was the Great Mahele (division of lands) where modern land titles were created from the feudal system of land ownership.
Hawaii's first constitution was written shortly after.
- 1842 The United States recognized Hawaii as an independent nation. Gerrit P. Judd, an American missionary, served as prime minister.
Hawaii became a major supply base for American whaling ships. Sugarcane plantations were developed beginning a tidal wave of immigrant workers from east Asia.

- 1860-70 Kamehameha V tried to restore absolute authority to the throne but died without naming a heir causing the custom of electing a king to be established.
- 1893 Queen Liliuokalani was deposed in a bloodless revolution. Foreign businesspersons established a provisional government.
- 1894 The Republic of Hawaii was established headed by Sanford B. Dole, a Hawaiian-born American. Catholic missionaries came to Hawaii followed by Mormons from California. The American population was rapidly increasing and the bond with the U.S. grew stronger.
- 1900 June 14th, Hawaii became a U.S. territory with Dole as the governor. Pineapples were a major crop, sugarcane output was growing, and tourism began to show a slow growth. These industries drew Japanese, Chinese, Filipino, Spanish, Russian, Korean, Portuguese and European immigrants turning Hawaii an ethnic potpourri. Hawaiians of pure heritage were small in number.
- 1911 Pearl Harbor and other large U.S. military bases were in place.
- 1941 Japanese assault Pearl Harbor and airfields on Oahu. The Hawaiian Islands were governed under U.S. martial law during World War II. Hawaiians of Japanese ancestry formed the highly decorated all-Nisei "Go-For-Broke" outfit of the 442nd Combat Team.
- 1959 On August 21st, Hawaii became the 50th state of the United States of America. Tourism becomes a major industry.

HAWAII'S GEOGRAPHY



Hawaii, which became our 50th state on August 21, 1959, was born of volcanic fires and glowing lava. The Hawaiian Islands emerged from the waters of the Pacific millions of years ago. The separate islands are the summits of a great volcanic mountain range that stretches 1,500 miles across the floor of the Pacific Ocean. As the Pacific plate, on which the islands rest, moves northwestward approximately two inches per year, it crosses the hot spot in the earth's mantle that caused the volcanic activity that formed the islands. The hot spot now lies beneath the island of Hawaii, the youngest and southernmost island. The point that is the closest to the mainland of the United States is about 2,091 miles southwest of San Francisco. The state of Hawaii includes about 130 islands and islets. The 8 familiar major islands are called the "High Islands" and have a total land mass of 6,560 square miles. That area continues to increase as new land is formed by volcanic activity and natural growth of the coral reefs. The islands are located astride the Tropic of Cancer. The temperatures are mild throughout the year, with little change between the hottest and coolest months and between day and night. Honolulu has a normal daily temperature of 72 in January and 80 in July. The steady climate is due to the effects of the northeast trade winds, which blow across the islands almost continuously during the summer. Three times as much rain falls on the islands as on the adjacent sea and is unevenly distributed; windward locations generally receive more rainfall than leeward areas and higher elevations receive more than lowland regions. When the warm tradewinds and the sudden rain showers combine, you will find some of the most colorful rainbows you have ever seen. The islands have a wide variety of flora, including approximately 2,500 kinds of plants not found elsewhere. More than 40% of the state is covered with forests composed primarily of tropical hardwoods and shrubs. Almost 1,400 species of flowering plants fill the air with a fragrant smell from hibiscus, bougainvillea, gardenias, orchids and plumerias.

KAUAI is the oldest geologically, the fourth largest and northernmost of the major islands. It is 553 square miles in area and is 33 miles long, 25 miles wide and is noted for its lush foliage. That is the reason it is referred to as "**THE GARDEN ISLE**". Kauai was the first to be free of volcanic activity since the time of origin, which was about 8 million years ago when a volcano broke the surface of the ocean. Northeasterly

winds buffet the island most of the year and are funneled up the slopes in such a way that they receive 480 inches of rain a year. There is a population of about 51,000 people. The island's interior is largely inaccessible; the Na Pali coast and the Alakai swamp have effectively thwarted attempts to encircle it with a modern road system. Waimea Canyon, which is referred to as "The Grand Canyon of the Pacific," is located on this island and is between 3,000 to 4,000 feet deep. The canyon is deeply and brilliantly hued in many colors.

NIHAU, called "**THE FORBIDDEN ISLAND**", is a privately owned 73 square mile island. It is 18 miles long and 6 miles wide. The highest point is Paniau, at 1,281 feet and is located on the east-central coast. Because it is in the rain shadow of Kauai, it receives only 30 inches of rain per year, making it rather arid. Low-lying basins, eroded from the single shield volcano that made the island, act like a catchment system. In them are the state's largest naturally occurring lakes.

OAHU is the third largest and best known of the islands. Its name means "**GATHERING PLACE**", and is apt because it is traditionally the first landing place of visitors. In addition to the more than 836,000 residents—nearly 80 percent of the population of all of the islands combined—a million visitors a year land on Oahu, then proceed to the other islands. The second oldest of the islands it is 44 miles long and 30 miles wide; and has 112 miles of coastline. The highest peak is Mount Ka'ala at 4,020 feet. The state's capitol, Honolulu, is located here and is the heart of both the island and the state. Oahu covers 608 square miles and comprises two parallel mountain ranges; one on the West coast and the other on the windward shore. Lava flows from the windward shore eventually reached the eroded west coast slopes, linking the ridges into a single isle, forming the plateau with a fertile, well-watered plain. The booming city of Honolulu is only one aspect of this island. The pace of life in other regions is much more leisurely. Many islanders enjoy the best of both, residing on the windward side and commuting to work in Honolulu, via the Pali and the Likelike Highways. Both roads use tunnels through the mountain range. Oahu is noted for its many beaches, the most famous being Waikiki. Also located here is Diamond Head, a 760-foot extinct volcanic crater, whose name derives from the volcanic crystals that 19th century sailors mistook for diamonds. Since the early 1900's, Pearl Harbor has grown dramatically in value and covers more than 10,000 acres of land. Most of the naval commands in the Pacific have headquarters at Pearl Harbor. The USS ARIZONA MEMORIAL and Visitors Center are located here. The offshore memorial structure spans the hull of the sunken ship.

MOLOKAI (old Hawaii prevails on this island) is fifth largest in size with a population of approximately 6,700. It is 38 miles long, 10 miles wide and is 260 square miles in area. The eastern half contains a jumble of mountains---topped by 4,970-foot Mount Kamakou, that catch the rain bearing trade winds and create a wonderland of dense green canyons bedecked with flowers and waterfalls. Here, the state's longest cascade, leaps 1,750 feet to the sea from the fortress like cliffs of the Pali coast. The cliffs reach an elevation of 3,300 feet, which are the tallest in the world, and offer spectacular views. The Northern watershed of this region is blanketed by Molokai Forest Reserve and Kamakou Preserve. Most residents live near the Southern rim; only a few lead the simple life on the Northeast tip of the island. The western end is semi-arid with brushy range land. Makanalua Peninsula, which juts from the center of Molokai's north coast, is a low tongue of lava separated from the island—and the world—by a 1,600 foot

bluff and an arc of heavy breakers. There are two manmade features on Molokai that are engineering marvels. One is the modern Kualapuu Reservoir, it is the world's largest rubber-lined reservoir. It can hold 1.4 billion gallons of water. The Molokai Tunnel feeds the reservoir with water from the eastern valleys. The tunnel is 8 feet tall and 8 feet wide, and almost 5 miles long.

LANAI, called the "**PINEAPPLE ISLAND**", is a kidney-shaped island, 18 miles long and 13 miles wide. It is 140 square miles in area, the sixth largest in size, but has only 17 miles of paved roads. The volcanic fires that built it have long been quenched, leaving 3,370-foot Mount Lanaihale on the eastern side. A few pineapple fields and dry grassland occupy the mostly rolling and open western region. A pineapple corporation owns most of the island. Nearly all of its 2,600 population live in Lanai City, a "company town" situated at the center of the island, at the foot of Mount Lanaihale. On the southern shore, at Manele Bay, are the cathedrals. These caverns, accessible only by boat, are dramatic coral spires rising almost to the water's surface from a depth of 70 feet.

KAHOO LAWE, the smallest in size, is 11 miles long and 6 miles wide, with 29 miles of coastline, and is 45 square miles in area. For years the U.S. military used the island for bombing practice, and although the military discontinued this in 1991, the island remains closed to the public. It is uninhabited except of a band of wild goats that refuse to be killed off. The tallest point is Lua Makika in Northeast section at 1,477 feet. There are no natural lakes or ponds on the island, but it does get some rain and a stream runs through Ahupu Gulch.

MAUI is a 7-mile wide isthmus that is linked by two volcanoes that are credited with giving Maui the nickname of "**THE VALLEY ISLE**". Maui's 729 square miles make it the second largest of the islands. It is 40 miles long and 25 miles wide, with 120 miles of coastline. Most of the 91,400 residents live along the West Coast and on the northern shore of the isthmus in the towns of Wailuku and Kahului. The best beaches for swimming, diving and surfing are on the western and southern shores. They are best in the summer, but in the winter the breakers tend to be too large for anyone but the experts. Haleakala is an enormous dormant volcano 10,023 feet high. Streams eroded deep valleys into its sides during a long period of volcanic inactivity. Later lava flows spread over the valley and formed a new floor, which is punctuated with cinder cones up to 600 feet high. The reddish hues of cinder cones, green forests and black lava flows create a scenic landscape. A chance of light snow or ice exists near the summit from January to March on Haleakala. The 52-mile Hana Highway has numerous waterfalls, hidden trails and fern-lined pools along the narrow road. On the Kula Highway there are many tropical and semi-tropical plants, flowers, trees, fruits and herbs. The Iao Valley is a densely forested cul-de-sac whose walls are almost a mile high. The Iao Needle is a rock formation blanketed with vegetation. It rises over 1,200 feet above the valley floor. The town of Lahaina, on the northwest coast, is the location of the largest banyan tree on all of the islands. It was planted in 1873 and covers almost an acre. Because of the beauty of the countryside on Maui, King Kamehameha established his capitol there after his conquest of the islands.

HAWAII, called "**THE BIG ISLAND**," is the easternmost island and the southernmost point in the United States. It is almost twice as large as all the islands combined. It is 95 miles long, 80 miles wide and 4,038 square miles in area with 266 miles of coastline; about the size of Connecticut. Unlike Connecticut, however, Hawaii

rises 32,000 feet from the ocean floor to the top of Mauna Kea, considered to be the tallest mountain in the world. Most of this island was formed by five major founts: *Kilauea*, a highly active volcano in which the fire goddess Pele still resides, *Mauna Loa*, which emits millions of cubic yards of new earth on the average of once every 4 years, *Hualalai*, whose last activity was in 1801, the long quiet *Mauna Kea*, and *Kohala*, the only one considered to be extinct. Through the centuries these volcanoes have sent their molten streams over the land. Taking up to a century to cool, the lava flows gradually solidified into a mosaic of black, gray and purple rock that firmly contradicts the stereotype of a tropical isle as low, flat, reef-encircled and fringed with white sand. Much of the coast is a fortress of jutting cliffs with black volcanic sand on the beaches. The Kau Desert, with its barren lava, crusted ash and moving dunes of ash and pumice, contrasts with the deep, lush canyons of the Waipio Valley. The region around Waimea is open, rolling range land. The Big Island has good beaches for swimming, scuba diving, snorkeling and surfing. Hunting is permitted most of the year. And while not comparable to the Alps or the Rockies, skiing is possible on the high summit in the winter. The Kailua-Kona area is the center for sightseeing and recreational boating. The changes in the weather with the terrain and elevation are so extreme that a sultry beach can be within 40 miles of a freezing mountaintop. Both Mauna Loa and Mauna Kea are snowcapped in the winter. There is evidence that a glacier some 250 feet deep existed during the last ice age. The broad range of temperatures as well as heavy rainfall on the windward side of the island creates ideal scenic waterfalls, forested areas and agricultural conditions.

HAWAII'S POPULATION

Hawaii is the only state in the union where all people belong to what are, in Hawaii, minority groups. There is little racial discrimination, although it is not entirely absent. The state's residents tend to live in a society that represents a harmonious blending of races, languages, religions and cultures. Most of the residents of Hawaii do not call themselves Hawaiians. This term is reserved for those citizens who have Hawaiian ancestry; native Hawaiians form about one-eighth of the population, although it has been estimated that many more have some Hawaiian ancestry.

The population of the state ranking 47th out of 50 in size is 1,186,602. Of this number, 163,000 are foreign born. The largest three ethnic groups are Japanese (23.65%), Filipino (15.88%) and Hawaiian (14.17%). As of the 1992 census, the Caucasian population numbered 387,000, ranking the state last according to the almanac. The Asian-Pacific Islander population is 733,000 (63.41%), placing them at the top of all 50 states in that regard.

Almost a quarter of the population (24.8%) over five years old speak a language other than English at home. This places them fourth in the national rankings.

Vital Statistics

The longevity of the Hawaiian population averages 78.21 years, ranking first.

The total deaths per 100,000 is 643.1, ranking 49th.

With respect to death rate, they rank 49th for Alzheimers, 48th for cancer, 43rd for cerebrovascular diseases, 47th for chronic liver ailments, 50th for pulmonary diseases and

other allied conditions, 50th for diabetes mellitus, 48th for heart diseases. 48th for injury by firearms, 45th for motor vehicles and 43rd for pneumonia and influenza. Statistically, their higher rankings are HIV infection (22nd), homicide (34th) and suicide (28th)

HAWAII'S ECONOMY

What is the top industry in Hawaii?

The economy of Hawaii is closely tied with the Far East, especially Japan. When they are having financial problems, it greatly affects Hawaii. At the moment, Hawaii's economy is in a recession due to the economic woes of the Far East.

The three most important industries in Hawaii are tourism, the federal government and agriculture.

The tourist industry, which has grown rapidly in the last few decades, is the leading private segment of the Hawaiian economy. Millions visit each year, more than six million a year. Over one-third are foreigners. In 1993, tourism brought in over \$8.7 billion. Waikiki attracts about three-fourths of all tourists who visit Hawaii annually. Oahu is a leading destination. The state's pleasant climate and fine sand beaches are leading attractions. Also popular are Haleakala National Park on Maui and Hawaii Volcanoes National Park on Hawaii, as well as numerous state parks and recreational areas.

Federal government installations bring in billions of dollars and employ about 20,000 civilians at such facilities as Hickam Air Force Base, the Pearl Harbor Naval Shipyard and Schofield Barracks.

From the early 1900's until post World War II days, sugarcane and pineapple were the main industry. They are still very important but have fallen to third place in income for the islands. Hawaii is still the United States leading producer of sugarcane and about 10 million tons are harvested annually. This is harvested by high tech machinery from plantations of Hawaii, Maui, Oahu and Kauai islands. They are also the leading producer in the nation for pineapple. However, much of the pineapple we find in the grocery stores now is coming to us from Mexico.

Hawaii is the only state in the nation producing bananas, papayas and macadamia nuts. Other crops, not necessarily to be exported, are ornamental flowers, avocados, taro, grain sorghum, alfalfa, beans, potatoes and cabbage.

As a footnote, Hawaii raises about 5% of the nation's agriculture products. Almost one quarter of Hawaii's area is kept in forest reserves, but not much timber is harvested. The small amount milled is hardwood used for furniture.

Mining is hardly enough to mention but they do produce enough rock and sand for their large construction industry.

Fishing is a small industry, though expanding. The chief species caught are yellowfin and skipjack tuna. Sport fishing is very popular.

Hawaii has an important manufacturing sector. Another 5% of the state's total are employed here making 5% of the state product. The main industries are food processing (pineapple and pineapple juice.); stone, clay, glass products, apparel and shipbuilding.

What will my earnings be there?

The per capita earnings in Hawaii in 1995 was \$24,738. This compares with the national \$22,788. They earn an average of \$2,000 more than the national. These earnings correspond with the nation's industry. Agriculture produces 5% of the national gross product and brings in 5% of the earnings.

The Honolulu Advertiser listed the annual earnings at \$45,700. The other two publications listed them at \$24,000.

Where will I live?

Hawaii has some of the highest housing prices in the country. The median price for a single family home on Oahu was \$334,000 in 1996. This is the highest in the nation according to the National Association of Realtors. This is nearly three times the national median. At \$266,000, San Francisco had the country's second highest metropolitan median price for homes. That is still \$68,000 less than in Hawaii!!

One realtor comments, "Our homes are not big. People comment "you can get a mansion on the Mainland for that.' But we say, 'this is paradise and you pay for the beauty and the weather.'"

The single-family home is still the American dream but there are other opportunities for those looking for a piece of paradise. Homebuyers in Hawaii often start with a condo, then graduate to a townhouse and finally move to a single-family home. There are two terms you should learn before you set out to buy your home. The first is "leasehold." Hawaii homebuyers may be buying just the dwelling when they purchase their home. A separate landowner owns the land it sits on. The land is leased - via an agreement that can be several decades long and is renegotiated about every ten years. Properties where owners have title to the house and land are called "fee-simple" because they have no "lease fee."

There are almost no mobile homes or trailers. About 1.71% of the people occupy this kind of home.

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HAWAII QUIZ

- | | | <u>Pre</u> | <u>Post</u> |
|-----|---|---|-------------|
| 1. | The Hawaiian language is composed of twelve letters. | T F | T F |
| 2. | The population of Hawaii is a potpourri of which citizens of Hawaiian ancestry make up the largest ethnic group. | T F | T F |
| 3. | Hawaii was named the Sandwich Islands by Captain James Cook. | T F | T F |
| 4. | The first government in Hawaii was a social system of feudalism with a hereditary ruling class and the common people. | T F | T F |
| 5. | Mormon missionaries brought Christianity to the islands in 1820. | T F | T F |
| 6. | It is possible to see snow and even go skiing in Hawaii. | T F | T F |
| 7. | Diamond Head, located on the island of Oahu, got its name because Diamonds were found there. | T F | T F |
| 8. | Tourism is the #1 Hawaiian industry. | T F | T F |
| 9. | The median price for a house in Hawaii is \$200,000. | T F | T F |
| 10. | Taro is the main agricultural export. | T F | T F |
| 11. | The state of Hawaii includes about how many islands and islets? | (a) 90 (b) 8 (c) 130 | |
| 12. | The fire goddess, Pele, resides in which volcano? | (a) Mauna Kea (b) Kilauea (c) Mauna Loa | |
| 13. | Honolulu, the capital of Hawaii, is located on which island? | (a) Oahu (b) Hawaii (c) Maui | |

QUIZ ANSWERS

1. **True.** They are the vowels a, e, i., o, u and consonants h, k, l, m, n, p and v.
2. **False.** People of Japanese heritage are the largest ethnic group. Hawaiians rank third and Caucasians last.
3. **True.** In 1778, Cook named the islands after the 4th Earl of Sandwich, head of the British admiralty.
4. **True.** Many systems of government existed until the 1780s when King Kamehameha I gained control following a 10 year war.
5. **False.** King Kamehameha II abolished the Hawaiian religion in 1819. Protestant missionaries introduced Christianity in 1820. Catholic and Mormon missionaries joined the Protestants around 1890.
6. **True.** On the island of Hawaii, both Mauna Kea and Mauna Loa are snow capped in the winter and skiing is possible. A chance of light snow or ice exists near the summit of Haleakala, on the island of Maui, from January to March.
7. **False.** Diamond Head's name derives from the volcanic crystals that 19th century sailors mistook for diamonds.
8. **True.** More than 6 million tourists visit the islands each year.
9. **False.** The median price range is \$334,000 (1996). This is the highest in the USA. Realtors tell buyers they are purchasing a piece of paradise.
10. **False.** Taro, a Hawaiian food resembling an Irish potato, is grown for local consumption.
11. **(c) 130** The state of Hawaii includes about 130 islands and islets. The familiar major islands are called the "High Islands."
12. **(b) Kilauea.** It is said by traditional Hawaiians and educated Caucasians alike that Pele still lives in Kilauea. The Rangers at Volcanoes National Park receive hundreds of returned stones every year from tourists who claim bad luck has happened to them ever since they took a sacred stone from Pele's volcano.
13. **(a) Oahu.** It is the 3rd largest and best-known of all the islands. Its name means "Gathering Place." It is traditionally the first landing place of visitors. It is the heart of both the island and the state.

A TASTE OF HAWAII

The Pineapple as Edible Centerpiece

Rinse the whole pineapple with warm water. Using a sharp knife, cut the pineapple into two pieces top to bottom. (Figure 1) Take each half and repeat the lengthwise cut so you have 4 identical quarters. Next, slide the knife under the center core and carefully remove it. (Figure 2) Separate the "meaty" part of the pineapple from its tough shell by sliding the knife between shell and fruit (Figure 3); do this to one side, turn and finish the other. Last, slice the separated pineapple into bit size portions (Figure 4). You may add further interest to the centerpiece by building a "picket fence" look or adding a maraschino cherry or grape on a toothpick to each piece.

Figure 1



Figure 2

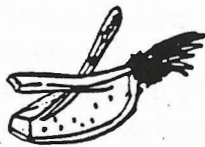


Figure 3



Figure 4



Haupia (Hawaiian coconut pudding)

Makes 16 servings

½ cup cornstarch
½ cup water
½ tsp. vanilla

1 can lite coconut milk
½ cup sugar

Dissolve cornstarch in water; set aside. In medium saucepan over medium heat, bring coconut milk and sugar to boil, stirring frequently. Slowly stir in cornstarch mixture. Add vanilla. Return to boil, stirring until mixture thickens. Pour into 8 X 8 pan. Refrigerate overnight. With hot, wet knife, cut into squares.

Banana Bread

3 cups flour
1 tsp. baking soda
½ tsp. baking powder
1 cup oil
2 cups bananas, mashed
1 cup chopped nuts (optional)

1 tsp. salt
1 tsp. cinnamon (optional)
3 eggs
2 cups sugar
3 tsp. vanilla

Sift dry ingredients, set aside. Beat eggs in a large bowl; add oil and sugar, creaming well. Add bananas and vanilla. Add dry ingredients. Mix well. Add nuts. Spoon into 2 well greased loaf pans. Bake in a preheated oven at 325 degrees for 1 hour. Makes two large loaves.

THE HAWAIIAN LANGUAGE

(Information extracted from *Hawaii Tour Book*, published by AAA Publishing, Heathrow, Florida, 1997.)

English is the universal language of the islands but any visitor will find it richly laced with words and phrases from the musical tongue of Old Hawaii. Hawaiian is a dialect of the Polynesian language and contains only 12 letters. The pronunciation of the vowels is as follows: a as in among, e as in they, i as in machine, o as in no, u as in too. In many cases, common usage has contracted the separated vowels into a single sound. Such diphthongs emphasize the sound of the first letter; e.g., lei. The consonants h, k, l, m, n, p and w have the same sounds as in English except w, which is pronounced v when next to the final letter—Hawi is Ha-vee.

Sometimes vowels are separated by a hamza, or uina, Shown as a ‘, the uina indicates a glottal stop—a distinct separation of sound as in oh-oh. For example, pa’u is PA’oo.

The trend is to omit it in written language unless doing so causes confusion.

There is another form of speech used in the islands—pidgin. Although scorned by educators, its rounded, companionable vernacular penetrates daily life and customs.

Because pidgin is so much a part of the Hawaiian whole, a few words and phrases are included in our list.

Place Names

| | | |
|-----------------|-----------------------|--------------------------|
| Ewa..... | Eh-vah..... | angular, crooked |
| Haena..... | Ha-EH-na..... | heat of sun |
| Haleakala..... | HA-leh-Ah-ka-la..... | house of sun |
| Hana..... | Ha-na..... | rest from hard breathing |
| Hanalei..... | HA-na-lay..... | lei making |
| Hilo..... | HEE-lo..... | twisted |
| Honokaa..... | Ho-no-KA-ah..... | wind deflector |
| Honolulu..... | HO-no-LOO-loo..... | fair haven |
| Iao..... | ee-au..... | toward the dawn |
| Kailua..... | Kai-Loo-ah..... | two ocean currents |
| Kaneohe..... | Ka-nee-OH-hey..... | slim man |
| Kealakekua..... | Kay-ah-la-KOO-ah..... | path of the gods |
| Kilauea..... | KEE-low-WAY-ah..... | rising smoke clouds |
| Kona..... | KO-na..... | leeward |
| Lahaina..... | La-HIGH-nah..... | cruel sun |
| Molokai..... | MO-lo-kye..... | Untwisted temple rites |
| Oahu..... | Oh-AH-hoo..... | gathering place |
| Puna..... | Poo-na..... | coral, lime |
| Punahou..... | POO-na-ho..... | new spring |
| Waianae..... | WAI-ah-NAI..... | mullet water |
| Wailuku..... | Wai-LOO-koo..... | water of slaughter |
| Waimea..... | Wai-MAY-ah..... | reddish water |
| Waioli..... | Wai-OH-lee..... | singing water |

Words in Common Use

| | | |
|----------------------------|---|--|
| aikane..... | aye-KA-nee..... | friend |
| akamai..... | a-ka-MYE..... | wise, smart |
| ala..... | AH-la..... | Road |
| aloha..... | Ah-LOW-ha..... | greeting, love, welcome, farewell |
| ewa..... | EH-vah..... | toward the west |
| hale..... | HA-leh..... | house |
| haole..... | HOW-lee..... | Caucasian, mainlander |
| hapai..... | Ha-PAI..... | lift, carry; pregnant |
| holoku..... | HO-lo-koo..... | Princess style dress |
| holomu..... | HO-lo-MOO-oo..... | dress with a fitted waist and, usually, a flowing train |
| honi..... | HO-nee..... | kiss |
| hoomalimali..... | Ho-oh-MA-lee-MA-lee..... | Flattery |
| huhu..... | HOO-hoo..... | angry |
| hukilau..... | HOO-kee-lau..... | Group fishing |
| hula..... | HOO-la..... | Polynesian dance |
| humuhumunukunukuapuaa..... | hoo-moo-HOO-moo-NOO-koo-NOO-koo-AH-poo-AH-ah..... | a kind of tiny fish |
| imu..... | EE-moo..... | underground oven |
| ipo..... | EE-po..... | sweetheart |
| kala..... | KA-la..... | Money |
| kamaaina..... | KA-ma-ah-ee-na..... | oldtimer |
| kane..... | KA-nee..... | male |
| kaukau..... | COW-cow..... | Food |
| keiki..... | KAY-e-key..... | child |
| kokua..... | Ko-KOO-ah..... | help |
| lolo..... | LOH-lo..... | Stupid |
| mahalo..... | Ma-HA-loh..... | thanks |
| maikai..... | MY-kye..... | good, fine |
| makai..... | mah-KYE..... | toward sea |
| malihini..... | mah-lee-HEE-nee..... | newcomer |
| mauka..... | Mah-oo-kah..... | toward mountains |
| meenehune..... | MEN-eh-HOO-ney..... | 3 feet tall people of Hawaiian legend |
| okolehau..... | oh-koh-leh-HOW..... | ti root liquor |
| ono..... | OH-no..... | tastes good |
| pau..... | Pow..... | finished |
| puka..... | POO-kah..... | door, hole of any kind |
| pupu..... | POO-poo..... | appetizer, hors d'oeuvre |
| pupule..... | poo-POO-ley..... | Crazy |
| shaka..... | Shah-kah..... | well done, great, terrific (pidgin) |
| wahine..... | wa-HEE-nee..... | female, girl, woman |
| wikiwiki..... | Wee-kee-WEE-kee..... | fast, quickly |

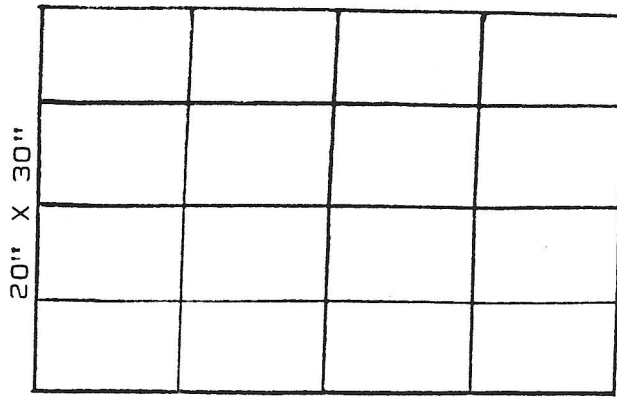
Phrases and Greetings

| | | |
|-------------------------------------|---------------------------|----------------------------------|
| Good morning..... | Aloha kakahiaka..... | Ah-LOW-ha Ka ka-he-AH-ka |
| Good evening..... | Aloha ahiahi..... | Al-LOW-ha AH-hee-AH-hee |
| How are you?..... | Pehea oe?..... | Pe-HEH-ah OH-ee? |
| I am fine..... | Maikai..... | MY-kye |
| Many thanks..... | Mahalo nui..... | Ma-HA-low NEW-ee |
| What is the trouble..... | Heaha ka pilikia?..... | He-AH-ha Kah Pe-lee-KEY-ah? |
| No trouble..... | Aole pilikia..... | Ah-OH-lee Pe-lee-KEY-ah |
| Come here..... | Hele mai..... | Hay-lay MAH-ee |
| Come on in. The house is yours..... | Komo mai. Nou ka hale.... | |
| | | KO-mo Mah-ee. NO-oo Kah HAH-lay |
| I love you..... | Aloha au ia oe..... | Ah-LOW-ha Aho EE-ah-OH-ee |
| Much love..... | Aloha nui loa..... | Ah-LOW-ha NEW-ee-LOW-ah |
| Happy Birthday..... | Hauoli la Hanau..... | HA-oo-lee La Ha-Na-oo |
| Merry Christmas..... | Mele Kalikimaka.... | May-lee-Kah-LEE-ke-MA-ka |
| Happy New Year..... | Hauoli Makahiki hou.. | |
| | | Ha-oo-OH-lee MA-ka-HEE-kee-HO-oo |
| Bottoms up..... | Okolemaluna..... | Oh-KO-lee mah-LU-nah |

HAWAIIAN LEI

MATERIALS NEEDED

- 1 Package colored tissue paper
- 1 Package green tissue paper
- Drinking straws
- Scissors
- Ruler
- Needle
- White thread



(Fig. 1) to scale 1" = 10"



(Fig. 2)



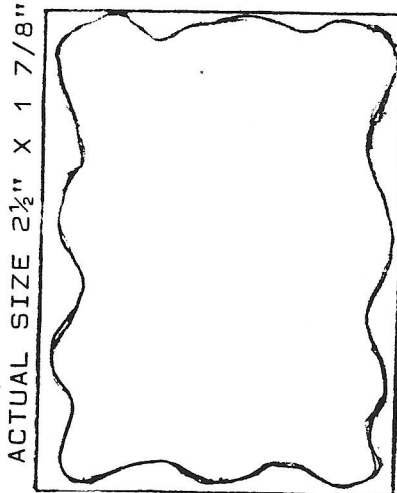
(Fig. 3)



(Fig. 4)



(Fig. 5)



(Fig. 5)

Take one 20" X 30" sheet of tissue paper (color of your choice, cut into 16 pieces 5" X 7½" (Fig. 1). Then fold each piece in half (Fig. 2) and in half again (Fig. 3) and in half again (Fig. 4), so that it now measures 2½" X 1 7/8" (Fig. 5). Then cut out a flower shape, and you will now have 8 flowers from each 5" X 7½" piece. Do the same thing using one 20" X 30" sheet of green tissue paper for the leaves. Cut an 8" drinking straw into eight 1" pieces.

(ONE COLORED SHEET OF TISSUE AND ONE GREEN SHEET OF TISSUE AND 16 DRINKING STRAWS WILL MAKE FOUR LEIS)

Thread a needle with 80" of white thread; double it and knot the ends together. Start with 2 colored pieces of tissue flowers, and push the needle thru the center and push down, stopping about 2" before the knot. Then add a straw piece, then 2 green pieces of tissue paper, then add a straw piece. Repeat, alternating with colored tissue and green tissue, ending with a straw piece. Cut thread off the needle, and tie both ends of the thread together to form the lei into a circle. Cut off excess thread and hide the knot inside the last piece of straw.

(USE 32 COLORED TISSUE PIECES AND 32 GREEN TISSUE PIECES AND 32 PIECES OF STRAWS TO MAKE EACH LEI)