

Chapel renovation prays for more money

High cost of paint left nothing for reflooring; donations needed from groups and individuals

By Moriso Teraoka
Staff Writer

Literally speaking the Chapel by Diamond Head Road has been laid bare and stripped naked of its peeling and cracking coat of paint. Since Aug. 31, Allied Construction has been working to restore the Chapel to its original splendor as it was built by the Army in 1920.

The Chapel was still in use when Fort Ruger was deactivated and sold to the State in 1974. The State had planned to tear down the dilapidated Chapel as part of the plans to build the KCC Diamond Head Campus. A plan to widen Diamond Head Road was also on the drawing board.

In 1984, the East Diamond Head

not be destroyed with the widening of the road.

Ironically the Chapel laid idle and isolated from the main central part of the school. Nobody seems to know what to do with the structure until the Office of Community Service decided to use the church for a number of senior citizen oriented activities.

Originally, the State appropriated \$125,000 in 1987 to treat the Chapel for termites and repair the interior. The restrooms were also renovated and made accessible to those in wheelchairs. In 1989 the State appropriated \$150,000 for the exterior renovation, repainting and reroofing.

During the initial planning stage it was soon evident that the original appropriation was inadequate to cover the cost of repainting and re-roofing. This was because all of exterior walls with the exception of the front and rear doors and the back railing were originally painted with lead-based paint.

The removal of paint from a surface is not difficult in itself. But the present requirement that the environment be kept free of any toxic element requires that all the precautions be taken to prevent the release of these toxic element into the environment. The element lead is one of the most dangerous and prolonged ingestion can lead to serious illness, especially to a child.

Can you imagine an auto mechanic replacing the oil-filter dur-

ing an oil change without letting a drop of oil drip on the floor? The mechanic hands or the tools must not touch any oil at any time.

Likewise the workers who are removing lead-based paint must don protective clothing and wear air-fed hood. Appropriate catch-bags of plastic must be installed to contain any particles of paint from dropping to the ground. A monitor periodically takes air samples to insure that there's no release of air-borne contamination.

Because of the elaborate precautions necessary in removing the paint, the bid by the contractor was far above the \$88,000 estimated to remove the old paint and apply a new coat of paint and that a larger portion of the \$150,000 was needed.

Since work has begun, the lead-based paint seems to have been removed without any incident. The rotted and termite eaten wood-sidings have been marked for replacement.

With the sidings replaced and with a new coat of paint the Chapel will be a welcome sight. The repairs and repainting is scheduled to be completed by the middle of December.

Since all the present appropriation will be used for the renovation and repainting, Pat Snyder, assistant to the Provost, welcomes any donations from individuals or groups to reroof the Chapel and to straighten the finial on top of the steeple.

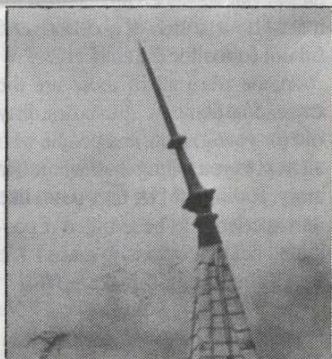


Photo by Moriso Teraoka
The finial on top of steeple in a precarious angle.

Association took up the campaign to save the Chapel. But the City Council mandated that the Chapel

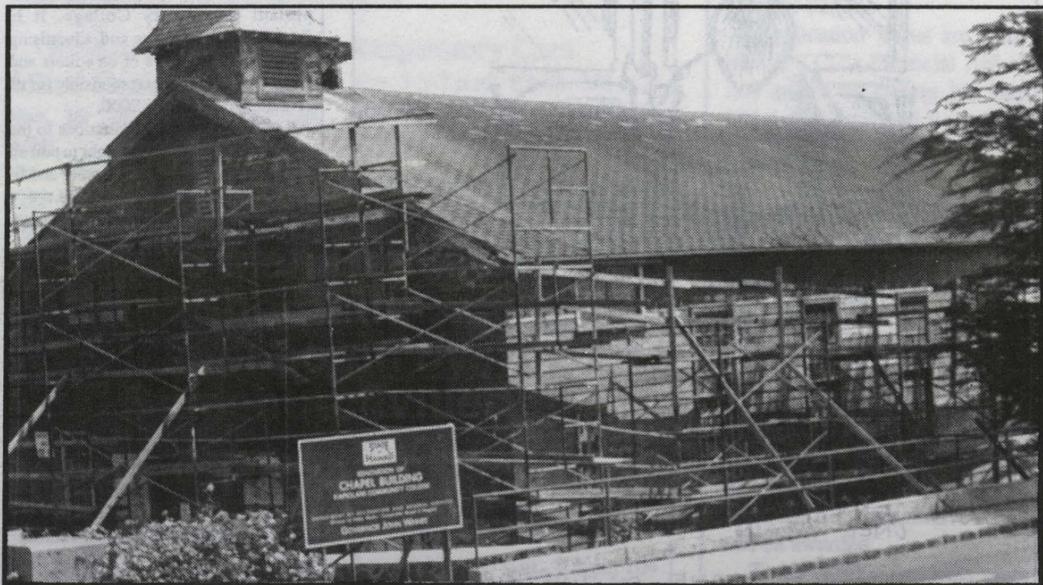
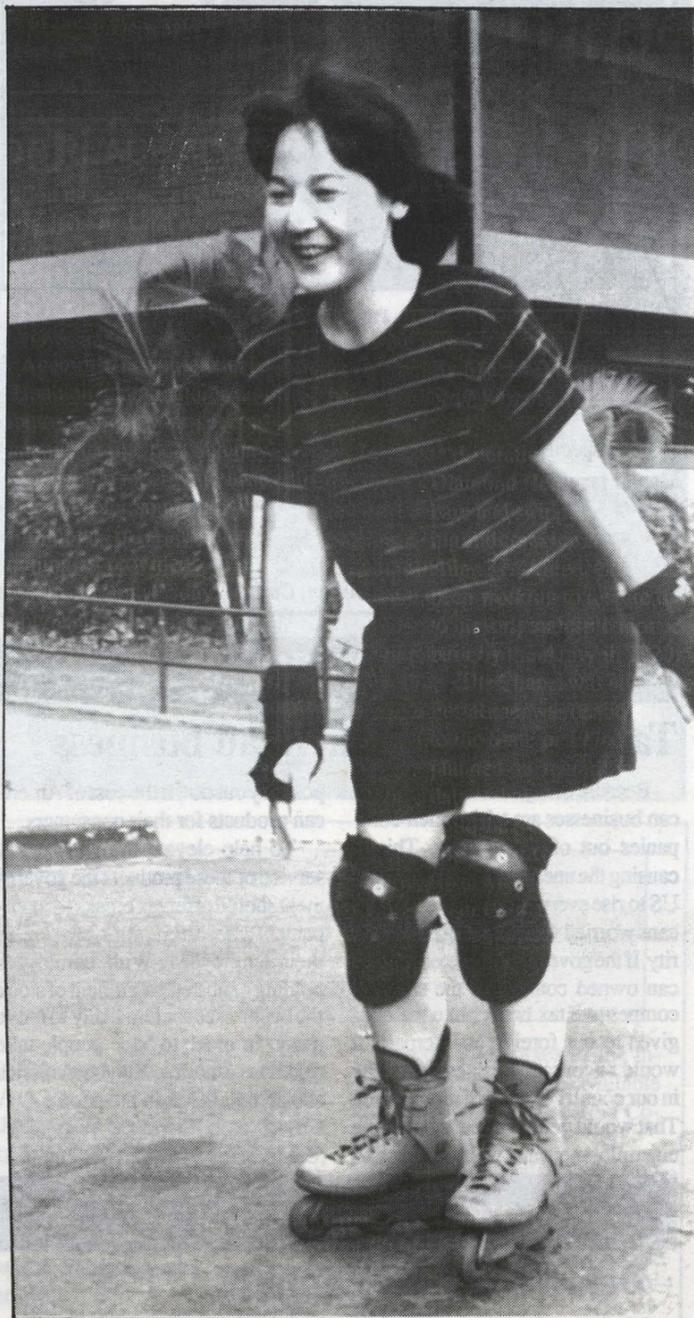


Photo by Moriso Teraoka
With the lead-based paint removed, the termite riddled sidings will be replaced and the Chapel will be repainted by mid December.



Wheels on Wheels

Holly Wheelles, KCC cafeteria worker, skates for fun and exercise after a long day behind the salad station.

Photo by Bryan Sekiguchi

Students speak with UH interim president

By David Kusumoto
Editor-in-Chief

UH Interim President Paul Yuen, Chancellor of Community Colleges Joyce Tsunoda, and an executive team of administrators met with KCC students Oct. 9, to discuss general concerns of the school.

"We're here to listen to what you students have to say, good or bad," Yuen said.

The open agenda talk session, which included representatives from Student Congress, Phi Theta Kappa honors society, Student Activities, and Kapi'o, revealed concerns ranging from campus accessibility to an enrollment cap.

"The first thing I thought of when

Paul Yuen became Interim President was this school outreach," Tsunoda said. "We thought it would be a good way to touch base with all the schools in the UH system and find out what was really going on."

Among the major concerns were overcrowding and instructor competency. Specifically, students complained about the parking situation and class availability. Another student complained that her instructor did not communicate in English well. The team of administrators made it clear that these concerns would be addressed to Provost John Mortin.

The students, however, did point out that these problems were more the exception than the norm and that generally, the level of instruction is above average.

Opinion Poll

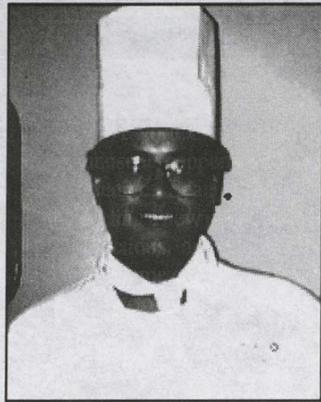
Questions and Photos by Vanice C'ham

What one question would you like to ask George bush?



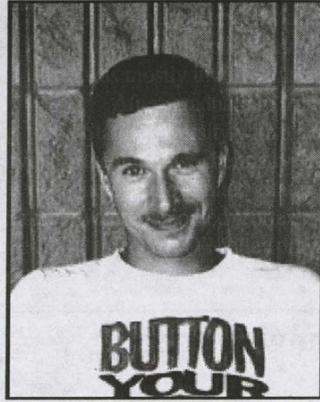
Aida Taufa
Liberal Arts

"What specifically would be cut to lower taxes?"



Leo Cullen
Food Service,
Hospitality Education

"What happened to no new taxes?"



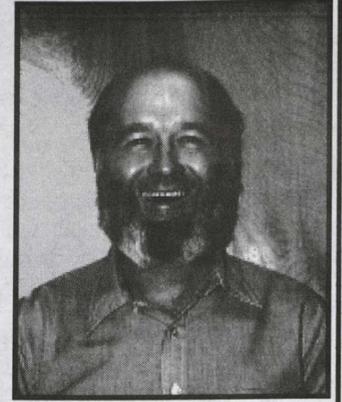
Rick Brooks
Medical Lab Tech

"Are you going to pay more attention to domestic problems if you are re-elected?"



Coralie Vellis
Liberal Arts

"Why did you wait so long to debate? When one is conducted, you will be the winner."



John Cole
History Instructor

"Do you regret your turn around from a critic of Reagan policies to the man who has to carry them out?"

Kapi'o would like your opinion. Call us at 734-9120, drop a note in our mailbox at 'Ilima 203, or come to Lama 118. Please leave us your name and major.

Commentary

Taking stock of American business

Because of higher tax rates, American businesses are taking their companies out of the country. This is causing the unemployment rate in the US to rise every year, leaving Americans worried with a feeling of insecurity. If the government offered American owned companies the same or competitive tax breaks like the ones given to our foreign counterparts it would encourage businesses to stay in our country instead of moving out. That would get Americans out of the unemployment and welfare lines and

possibly cut down the cost of American products for their consumers.

To help elevate the quality and service of these products the government should offer tax breaks for companies who offer profit sharing to their employees. With employees holding a substantial amount of stock the businesses are less likely to move away. In order to have people take stock in America, maybe America should take stock in the people.

—Ralph S. Garcia

Letters to the Editor

Dear "Miss McKenna"

I feel sorry for you; because, you missed the whole point of the letter I wrote previously. It is the job of security whether they are supervisors or just plain security guards to help the students or faculty who are in need. Lunch or dinner break is not important and in many cases can be recouped (i.e. break at a later time or extra pay) at a later time. One teacher who I talked to remarked that she agreed with my letter and currently

refuses to teach at night for lack of security. True, it is not downtown L.A. but we should not have to put up with people who are so unmotivated in their work efforts.

—Joyce Mahelona
Liberal Arts

P.S. May be I am spoiled because our security "Officers" at Queens are so terrific, and KCC security guards should take a lesson from those people oriented guys!

A picture is worth almost 25 words

Dear Sir,
Whoever the photographer is doing the printing for the newspaper, needs a finer touch.

—Sincerely, Julia Poen
Liberal Arts, Sophomore

Editor's Note

New additions of equipment in our classroom this semester have allowed us to work with the latest technology. While we continue use traditional cameras to take photographs for the main body of the paper, we are using the Canon computer disk camera to take snapshots for the opinion

poll. This camera allows us to place photographic images directly onto a computer disk and thus directly into our layout format.

As our competency expands along with the inventory of our equipment we hope to increase the print quality of the Kapi'o considerably.

We here at the Kapi'o feel that the opportunity to learn from these and other pieces of equipment far outweigh the need for crystal clear photographs. Currently we are operating within a low budget framework and will continue to serve the student body as efficiently as possible.

—Continuing adventures in bus riding—

There are a lot of disgruntled peoples opinions flying around campus since the increase of the student population and the decrease of the parking availability. People have suggested alternatives such as carpooling or taking the bus to school.

Taking the bus can put your life on a slow-motion schedule. What would normally be a 10 to 15 minute car ride from my home to KCC takes almost an hour or more by bus (or busses in my case). If you miss one or it just doesn't show up forget about coming to class on time, in fact, forget about coming to class at all.

Being on a strict time schedule is minor compared to some of the things encountered on the bus. The other day I had the pleasure of watching a man bend over and dust his hair off for five minutes. What he was dust-

ing off I will never know, nor do I want to ever find out!

The bus always manages to pick up its share of people who don't exactly smell pleasant. For some reason I always seem to get the special treat of having someone who has grossly underestimated his or her girth squeeze next to me. I never know what to do, should I move and probably insult the person or should I just grin and bear it?

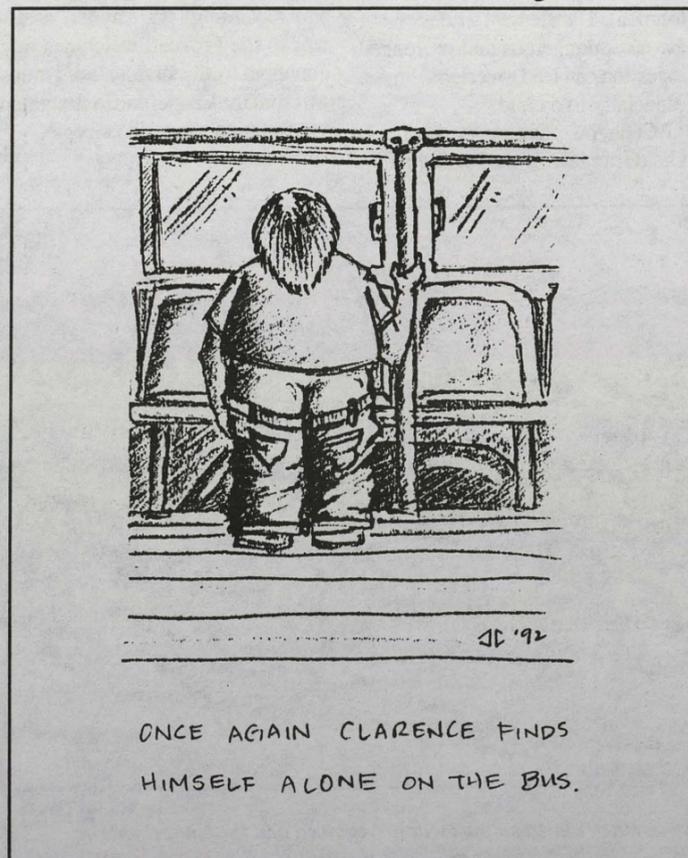
Late in the afternoon expect the intermediate and high school students to stampede the bus. Three or more and the noise level on the bus is unbearable, aside from starting every other sentence with the four letter word that begins with "F" they can't seem to talk to each other without screaming.

I will never forget the time that a

friend and I were going to restaurant row and a fist-fight broke out between a rolling-drunk and the man he was bothering. When the fight was over the intoxicated man had blood streaming from his lip onto his T-shirt and the floor of the bus. We were only two stops from our destination, but we ended up detained for half an hour to answer questions and fill out forms for the authorities.

Aside from all of these are the occasional domestic squabbles, dirty old (or young) men, and people who sit next to you telling their whole life story. Riding the bus may seem like an experience to be avoided if possible, but it obviously makes life interesting for thrill seekers, NOT!

—Caroline Aiu



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Panel reconsiders 10-year time limit Transfer of credits examined

By Carl-Jon Chun
Staff writer

The UH system's rule which makes credits more than a decade old invalid may be amended due to the confusion it has caused among the different UH campuses.

"The 10-year rule is a very vague policy," according to Michael Tagawa, KCC faculty senate chair. Tagawa has been studying the policy during the 1992 spring semester after the UH Manoa Faculty Senate met with administrators who questioned the policy and called for its reformation.

Misinterpretation of the rule has caused confusion among students, teachers, and administrators and has disrupted the transfer process between community colleges and UH Manoa.

The 10-year rule outlined in the UH Manoa General and Graduate Information Catalog currently states that courses completed within the last 10 years (in the U.H. system) and not exceeding 60 credit hours from a community or junior college are acceptable at Manoa.

Credit hours taken more than 10 years prior to re-enrollment might not be accepted by UH Manoa because they have changed in content or standard.

The KCC Faculty Senate is studying the policy and its proposed amendments. KCC members are awaiting the decision of the faculty senate at U.H. Manoa.

"No one really knows who started the rule or when it was established," Michael Tagawa, KCC Faculty Senate chairman, said.

Tagawa says that KCC will vote

in favor of any decision the Manoa senate reaches. "The policies (of KCC and UH Manoa) should be more in sync," he said.

During the summer, a group of administrators met and proposed two alternatives for a new policy that would benefit all involved.

The first choice is to abolish the rule completely, eliminating all time limits on a person's learning background, qualifications, and experience.

The second choice is slightly complicated. It involved breaking the policy down and simplifying it into a form that would be comparable at all UH campuses. If the rule were revised it would implement some long-awaited changes.

Under the proposed changes, a student's credits from an accredited college that had similar course requirements to Manoa's will be transferred, providing the course grade was a C or better. The grade point averages and grades however will not be transferred.

Credit/no credit and pass/fail credits may be accepted if the course standard was equivalent to courses offered at Manoa.

A student having completed core requirements such as basic liberal arts courses over 10 years ago, would not have to repeat them. However, depending on the courses involved with a person's major, the credits may have to be updated due to changes in standards or content.

The decision of the transfer of credits would be left to the program in which the student is pursuing a degree instead of with the university itself.

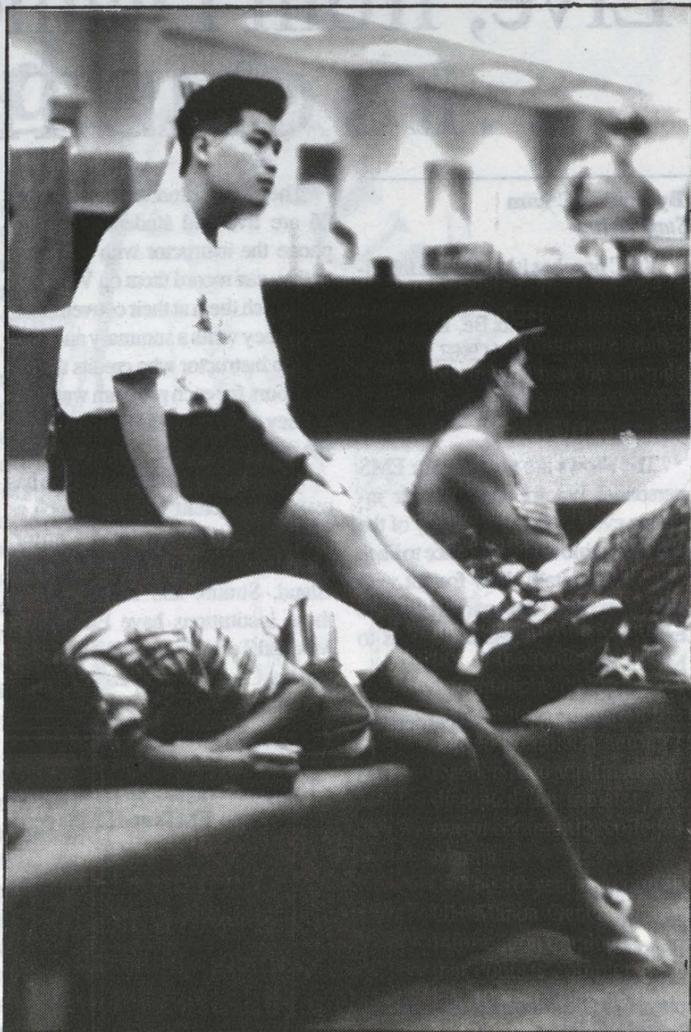
A case in point, Tagawa said, would be the Nursing Program. Due

to the ever changing methods and techniques in this field, classes may need to be constantly updated to insure that all the information covered is current he said. The department, not the university, would decide which courses need to be repeated.

Another of the good things about the proposed amendments, Tagawa said, is past courses that do not qualify a student for a major will not be dropped. Instead, that class will go toward fulfilling the basic core requirements at any campus in the UH system.

Students relax (some more so than others) in front of the library's big screen TV.

Photo by Bryan Sekiguchi



Scholarship opportunities

UH Presidential Scholarships

Since 1987 the Regents of the University of Hawaii have awarded 10 Presidential Scholarships to outstanding UH students.

Qualified candidates must be bona fide residents of Hawaii, have a minimum GPA of 3.7 and entering or transferring into their junior year at UH-Hilo, UH-Manoa or UH-West Oahu.

Selected students receive a tuition waiver and \$2,000 each semester for a maximum of four semesters and a one-time travel grant of \$2,000.

Application forms are available at KCC's Financial Aid office and/or by calling Jan Heu, UH-Admissions and Records, at 956-8975.

Guistwhite Scholar Program

The Guistwhite Scholar Program recognizes scholarly achievements of Phi Theta Kappa members. A cash stipend of \$5,000 (disbursed in increments of \$1,250 prior to each academic term, providing the student has successfully maintained full-time status and a 3.0 cumulative GPA) will be awarded.

To be eligible, students must be active PTK members currently enrolled in community, technical, or junior college through Dec.

1992; expect to graduate with an A.A., A.S., or an A.A.S. during the 1992-1993 academic year, have a minimum cumulative GPA of 3.5, and at the time of transfer to an accredited senior institution, and must be admitted with junior-level status in their major program of study.

Application materials (transcripts, essay, etc.) must be received by March 12, 1993. For information contact Charlotte Toguchi, 734-9370.

Harry S. Truman Scholarship

Sophomore level students who will graduate in 1992-93 school year and plan to be full-time juniors at four-year institutions in Fall 1993, currently enrolled at college, committed to careers in public service, be in the upper quarter of their class, and U.S. citizens.

Nominees should have extensive records of public and community service, outstanding leadership potential, and possess intellectual strength.

Scholars from two-year institutions receive up to \$6,000 per year for the junior and senior years of undergraduate work and up to \$9,000 per year for two years of graduate study.

Candidates must be nominated by the college and are required to submit written materials including a public policy analysis essay.

Details and copies of the information bulletin are available from the Honors Education Coordinator.

The completed nomination package must be received by the Truman Foundation no later than Feb. 25, 1993. Contact Charlotte Toguchi, 734-9370 for more information.

College Younger Scholars Awards

The National Endowment for the Humanities (NEH) invites applications for College Younger Scholars Awards.

These awards support college students (freshmen through junior level) who wish to conduct research and writing projects in the humanities during the summer of 1993.

Recipients will be expected to work full time for nine weeks during the summer, doing research and writing a paper under the supervision of a humanities scholar. No academic credit may be sought for these projects. Awards are \$2,400, which includes \$400 for the project adviser.

Guidelines and application forms must be requested from the NEH.

The deadline for applications is Nov. 2. Contact Charlotte Toguchi 734-9370 for information.

Health Science Programs

A series of information sessions is being offered this semester for Health Science programs. Admission procedures, program requirements and career opportunities will be discussed by each program. If you are still considering the various options, "Exploring Allied Health Careers" will also be informative.

General admission to Allied Health programs

Nov. 10 7-8 p.m. in Ilima 105 A&B

Nov. 16 12:00-1:30 p.m., Iliahi 228F

Nov. 30 12-1:30 p.m., Iliahi 228F

Dec. 7 12-1:30 p.m., Iliahi 228F

Dental Assisting

Nov. 5 12:30-1:30 p.m., Kauila 113

Dec. 4 9:30-10:30 a.m., Kauila 113

Nursing Programs

Ilima 103 for more information.

Medical Lab Technicians

Oct. 26 1:30-2:30 p.m., Kauila 209

Respiratory Care

Nov. 9 5-7 p.m., Kauila 217

Dec. 4 12-1:30 p.m., Kauila 217

Emergency Medical Technician

Oct. 15 1:30-3 p.m., D-3

Physical Therapy

Oct. 14 4-5:30 p.m., Kauila 104

Medical assisting

Nov. 13 9-10:30 a.m., Kauila 110

Dec. 11 9-10:30 a.m., Kauila 110

Radiology Technician

Oct. 23 12-1:30 p.m., Kauila 104

For more information about these sessions call Rosie Harrington at 734-9500.

Live, from Diamond Head ...it's CME Thursday morning!

By Vanice C'ham
Staff Writer

KCC now has its own live television shows on cable, channel 26! CME...The Place to Be, hosted by Barbara Brennan and CME...Face to Face hosted by Ed Kalinowski air on different Thursdays of the month from 9-10:30 a.m.

The shows are not only for EMS personnel but for anyone. For instance every second Thursday of the month Kalinowski hosts Face to Face with EMS, a talk show format with guest varying from paramedics, to experts in various medical fields to Mayor Fasi.

Kalinowski claims his show is "better than 911" for medical personnel. He gets comments from all sorts of people. They say they were flipping through the dial, came across his show and found it interesting.

Recently Barbara Brennan hosted a show with Pam Morin, a paramedic employed by the International Life Support service on Oahu. Morin described the role that the paramedics played in the aftermath of hurricane Iniki here on Oahu and especially the paramedic units on Kauai.

This year the EMS is combining HITS (Hawaii Interactive Television System) with cable television channel 26 as part of the CME...The Place to Be program. The first show of this type will be a game show tentatively hooking up different teams from Maui, the Big Island and Oahu. They will use pertinent medical information for questions.

With HITS an instructor on Oahu can talk directly to a student on Maui, face to face via television two-way communication, (just like on the Jetson's when George's boss calls him.)

The shows broadcast on channel 26 are live and students can telephone the instructor with questions or they can record them on VCR tape and watch them at their convenience. Then they write a summary and send it to an instructor who credits them 1 1/2 hours for each program watched. Or they might go to a HITS receiving site and participate.

Emergency Medical Services has over 40 different providers such as Saint Francis Medical Center, Queen's Medical Center, Johnston Island, Straub, and Kaiser. All of these institutions have Emergency Medical Technicians and Mobile Intensive Care Technicians (paramedics) that need 72 hours ongoing education every two years to remain certified.

Two years ago EMS recognized a need to keep EMTs and EMSs certi-

fied. It was difficult to reach many of the people in the field and military personnel. Many paramedics had to travel to other islands, and miss work to get the training they needed. This was not only inconvenient but very costly in terms of loss of work, airfare and living allowances.

HITS was chosen as a way to eliminate a lot of the inconvenience of the certification and a way to improve on the quality of training.

It eliminates inconvenience by bringing the instructor to students in many places and improves training by giving many people access to experts and the latest updates on different drugs and equipment being used.

Petty Officer 2nd Class Debra Laorosa hopes there will be even more of these classes. Without HITS and cable access she doesn't know how she or many of her co-workers in the Navy would stay certified.



Photo by Moriso Teraoka

Pam Morin; Barbara Brennan; and Kelly Goya, distance educational specialist, work on the format for an EMS broadcast of the paramedics role during hurricane Iniki.

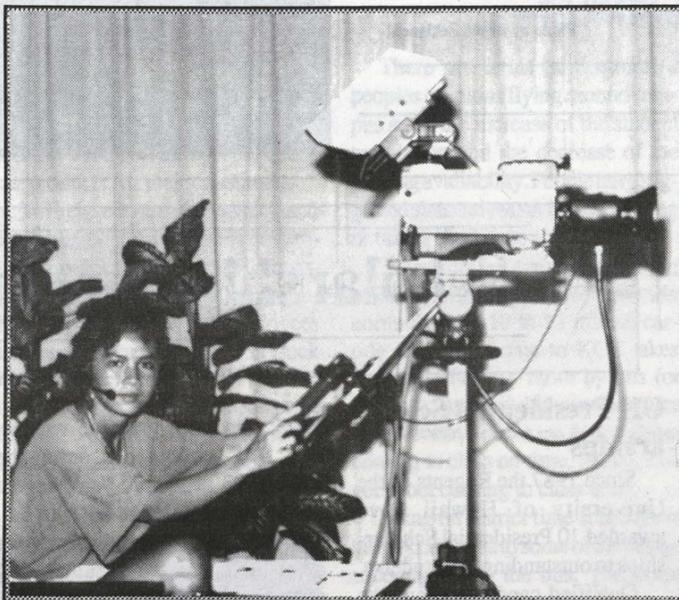


Photo by Bryan Sekiguchi

Student helper Kim Boepple sits ready as video camera person of a live broadcast for EMS.

Teachers making HITS as video stars

By Georgette Magnuson
Staff Writer

Ever wonder what goes on in Naio? If you ever ventured in to look around you would see all sorts of video production equipment and computers. You wouldn't see class schedules, faculty office hours or brightly colored flyers enticing you to participate.

That's because the Educational Media Center is a place where faculty attend workshops in such things as Intro to Videotaping, Planning Instructional Video Packages, Editing, and Videotaping with a VHS Camcorder.

The "HITS" they make are live and taped broadcasts to students at remote sites where the course being filmed is not normally taught (like Hilo and Lanai). HITS is really an acronym for a means of transmission. It means Hawaii Interactive Television System. It says interactive because it goes one step beyond cable transmission. While the class is being broadcast live to the remote site, students at the receiver site can ask questions and participate. Wild, huh? Bet you wish MTV

were like that.

Joe Chun, coordinator of the Media Center, says that eventually all campuses will be connected by fiber optics or microwave. There are quite a few receiver sites, but KCC is the only community college that can transmit. UH Manoa also transmits productions.

The Media Center also teaches instructors to use computers as a new teaching modality. You may be familiar with this if you've taken one of the new English 100 classes that are done on computer from start to finish.

Basically, all the advanced technologies on campus originate in the Media Center. The results are to be seen and used in the LAC, the library, and the computing center. Journalism students use Hypercard stacks in the LAC to study grammar; language classes use interactive media that combine Hypercard, video and laser disc in the language lab in Lama. These places are all considered academic support, so while you may never do much in Naio, the Media Center's bright influence extends throughout the campus and beyond.

Improve your image at self esteem workshop

By Rochelle Hieda
Staff Writer

Think about this... Who do you really have to make happy?

Self esteem, the way that you see or estimate yourself, shifts from day to day. Self concept is how you see yourself throughout your life.

You are the one who sets your mind to think in a certain way. If you have a low self esteem, then being

able to do things effectively and positively becomes difficult. You must concentrate on yourself before you can begin looking at educational goals or occupational options. The way that you perceive yourself must come before anything else because people with a positive self esteem have a different way of seeing things.

"They turn things to a positive way of seeing. People with positive self-esteem have a can do mind set," said Connie Reimer, who is presenting the Self-Esteem workshop.

The Self-Esteem Workshop is presented by the Career and Personal Development Center. The workshop will cover the four sources of self esteem along with ways to build and improve self-esteem through self-help activities. The workshop will be held from 12:30 p.m. to 2 p.m., Oct. 13, in Ilima 105.

Dance workshop

This October KCC hosts two creative and unusual dance workshops for those interested in furthering their skills. Saturday, Oct. 17 modern dance workshop will be headed by David Ward and Andre Morris who are co-directors of the Maui Alliance Dance Co. This is an intermediate/advanced modern technique and repertory session. It is designed for those with some foundation in dance in order to further the movement and step repertoire. The class is held from 12-2 p.m. Admission is \$9 in advance/\$12 at the door.

Kathakali is the Indian Classical Dance that is so important to their culture and religion. It is elegant and is often used in cultural dance and theater. A workshop held by international solo artist, Astad Deboo, open to all levels of dancers will be held Oct 25 from 12-1:30 p.m. Admission is \$7 in advance/\$9 at the door. For more information call 262-7338.

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Taxes, revolution, and

YOU!

By Matt Rauls
Staff Writer

In history books, the 1980's will be seen as the decade of excess. It is the 10-year period in which the federal debt more than tripled, unemployment soared, and the ranks of the poor burgeoned. However, somebody needs to pick up the tab for all this, which is why the 90s will likely be known as "the morning after." You will be the generation that pays for the excesses of the 1980s. You will be affected in every conceivable way, from difficulty finding a job and getting and financing an education, to taxes that will not benefit you or your children. Instead, you will end up paying for the mess that the high rollers left for you in the "Greed is Good" decade.

The 1980s were a year in which more and more American jobs were sent either overseas to China, Japan and Korea or across the border to Mexico, Brazil and Guatemala. From 1980 to 1990, more than 1100 plants were built by American corporations in Mexico alone. That number will likely double by 1995.

American companies claim that jobs are being moved to foreign countries because of high labor costs in America are simply not true. The real culprits include hefty compensations for the executive officers of these companies, cheaper labor costs in foreign countries, and tax breaks for companies with plants outside the United States (made possible and sponsored by the U.S. Government).

As you will see in the next article, the amount paid to executives is staggering. With these inflated costs of paying top executives, many companies have little money left for research and development, acquiring

smaller companies, and providing pay raises for cost of living allowance. Many start borrowing heavily to cover these expenses.

Once these companies have been made top heavy with corporate debt and unfair compensations for those in charge, they close plants in the United States, moving their plants instead to places like Mexico, where the average pay rate is \$1.60 an hour, compared with \$7 to 11 dollars an hour. In the U.S. in the last 10 years alone, Americans have lost well over 200,000 jobs to these types of plant closings. Political types in Washington tell us that this is good because it promotes free trade and cheaper goods. But have any of us seen cheaper cars, vacuum cleaners, stereos, microwaves, camcorders, or computers? And even if the merchandise were cheaper, what do cheaper goods mean to someone who has no money because they're out of work?

Many of us will soon need to be looking for careers, and the stagnant economy and the fact that many jobs simply do not exist is a reality that must be faced. We will be forced to work two, even three jobs in a service industry just to make ends meet. Some of us will have to go overseas to look for a well-paying job. No longer does a college education ensure that you will be part of the middle class and have a standard of living slightly better than your parents. Consider these statistics: In the years between 1979 and 1991, the wages for high school educated males fell some 26.5 percent, and college-educated individual's entry level wages fell by about 9.8 percent. This is indicative of the massive decline in manufacturing jobs, and the subsequent lack of need for white collar workers.

Historically speaking, taxation of

the populous has always been justified in that a good part of the revenues generated were used to benefit the masses, through public education, highway funding, job training programs, medicare, and social security.

However, in the 1990s, an increasingly smaller portion of taxes will be used to help the population of America, because a little more than 30 percent of all taxes we pay covers the interest on the federal debt. To give you a rough estimate of just how much we spend on the federal debt in one year consider this: In 1990 we spent \$199 billion on U.S. public education from grades K to 12, while we spent \$184 billion paying off only the interest on the federal debt.

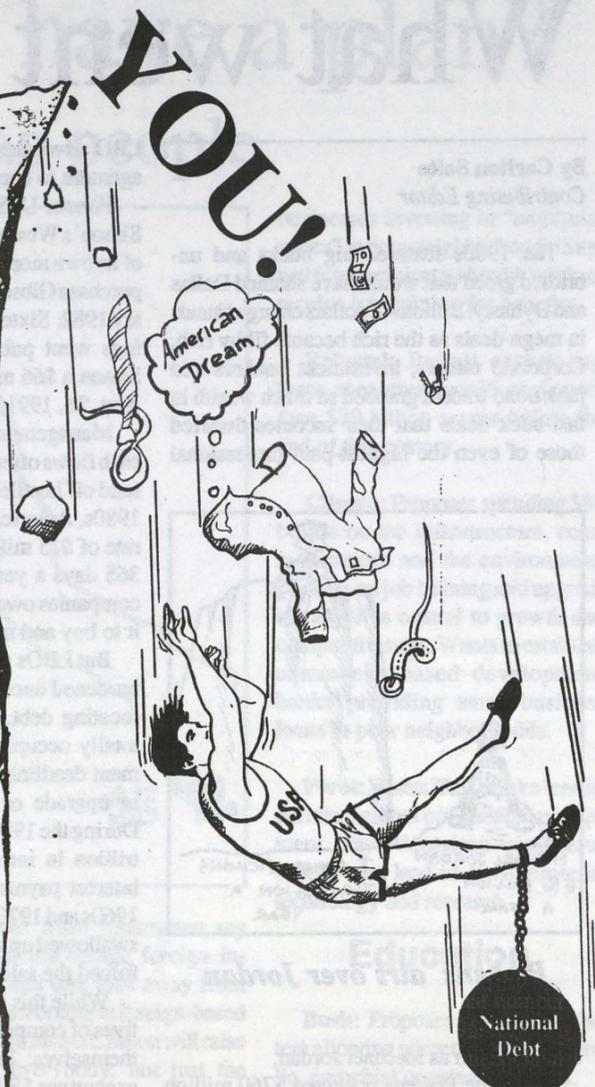
In reality, the actual numbers were far worse, but congress diverted surplus funds from Social Security taxes to pay the excess. By law, moving funds from a trust fund, social security, into anything that it was not created for, is illegal. So realistically, not only is congress breaking the law, individuals under 30 who pay social security can expect to never see their money again, as the money they pay into social security taxes supports those receiving benefits now, and the rest is squandered.

Even worse, some estimates put the amount of taxes we pay for interest on the debt at 60 percent by the end of the century. Money is so tight now that some cities have schools unable to open their doors for lack of funds, not enough police to protect the populous from rising crime, and some cities no longer even have garbage men collecting trash. The average college student will see fewer scholarships and grants. Even now, many college students can't even graduate because so many of their classes have been closed or no longer exist, due to shrinking budgets.

What is at stake here is more than the "economy," which to many people is a just another word. It is more than just our way of life and standard of living as well. The future of this country is at stake. How can we sit back and watch as our nation is sold off in bits and pieces for the benefit of rich politicians and Wall

Street moguls? Historically, we see that countries with a rich elite, no middle class, and a huge pool of poor simply do not survive, as they are socially unstable. Consider the reasons that the Chinese Shang dynasty failed, and the peasants overthrew the rich in the French Revolution, a period in which the peasants were starving because there was no grain, the rich were partying, and were tell-

ing the poor to "eat cake". The precursors are remarkably similar. And lest you think that our politicians even care about us any more than Mary Antionette cared for her people, consider Georgia senator Wyche Fowler's words to students campaigning for deficit reductions: "Students don't vote. Do you expect me to come in here and kiss your ass?"



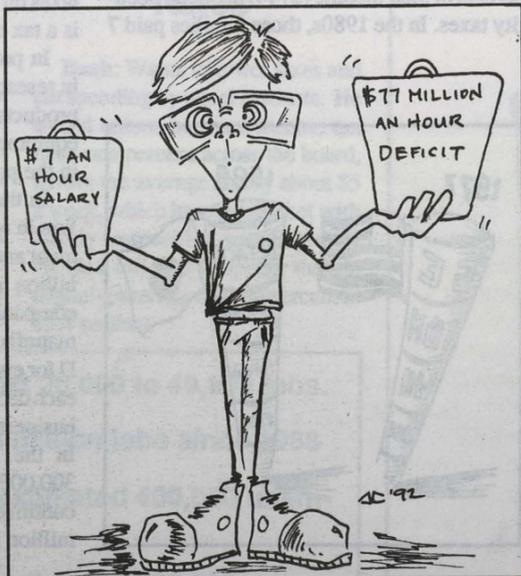
Just what is the federal debt?

Can you imagine \$4 trillion, 15 billion dollars!

By Cheryl Oh Young
Staff Writer

A few months ago, a constitutional amendment which proposed Congress to balance the federal budget was just a gleam in the eye of conservatives. Now, the drive for a balanced budget thrives on continuing hope. The last time the budget balanced was in 1969, when some of us were just gleams in our father's eyes. Since then Federal spending has exceeded the tax intake for 23 consecutive years.

KCC instructor, Barbara Ross-Pfeiffer, points out that many people misuse the terms, debt and deficit. "The difference between debt and deficit is that a deficit is what the nation owes within a fiscal year, or annually. The national debt is an



Interest on the debt amounts to \$13 billion per week. That breaks down to approximately \$77 million per HOUR!

accumulation of the deficit," said Ross-Pfeiffer.

The annual budget deficit for the fiscal year ending this Sept. 30 is about \$400 billion, or about \$4,100 for every household in America," said Neland Nobel of *The New American*. "The National debt, which was still under \$1 trillion when Ronald Reagan became President in 1981, is now over \$4 tril-

lion." (At this writing, add \$15 billion, or \$4,015,000,000,000.00.)

It would take the entire combined incomes of 20 million people earning \$20,000 a year just to pay this year's deficit. And it would take the entire combined incomes of that same 20 million people for 10 years to pay off the federal debt.

"Today, 62 cents out of every dollar that's paid in personal income tax to Washington goes just to pay interest on the national debt," says Nobel. "Interest owed on the existing national debt is continually added to the total debt. We are caught in a seemingly closed circle."

Why is it never resolved? Don Fotheringham, writer for *The New American* says, "Huge deficits pay for political promises. Deficits furnish the ideal situation for politicians because they can promise new

programs without asking for new taxes.

"The deficit spending game is so compelling that few of our elected officials have any real desire to put the nation back on a pay-as-you-go basis."

Surprisingly enough, there are many economists and politicians who are not worried about the national debt. Annually balancing the budget could prove disastrous during recessionary periods. Herbert Hoover attempted to balance the budget by raising taxes and plunged the nation's economy into the deepest recession ever.

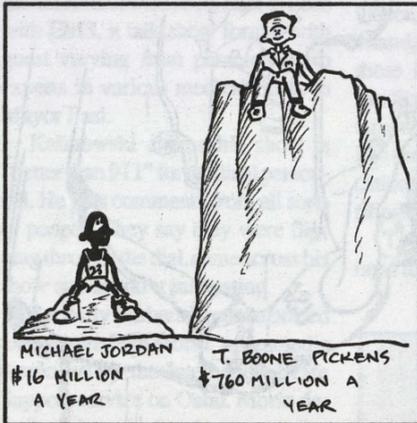
Many economists do not feel the need to repay the debt since a lot of it is owed to the people who, in part, are responsible for paying the debt, the American taxpayers. And those are you and me!

Special Report

What went wrong in the 80s

By Carlton Saito
Contributing Editor

The 1980s featured big bucks and unbridled greed that would have shamed Dallas and Dynasty. Billions of dollars changed hands in mega-deals as the rich became filthy rich. Corporate raiders, investment bankers and junk bond traders grabbed so much wealth in fast-buck deals that their incomes dwarfed those of even the highest-paid professional



Pickens airs over Jordan

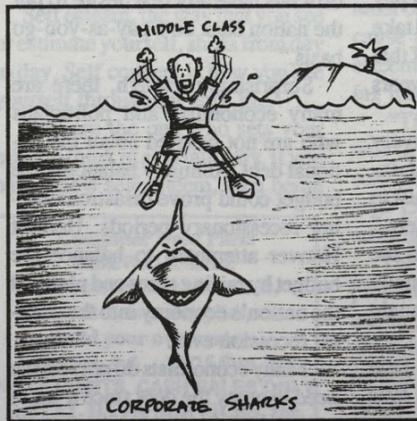
athletes, such as Michael Jordan.

T. Boone Pickens pocketed \$760 million in July 1984 when Chevron bought Gulf Oil. In March 1985, Phillips Petroleum bought back stock from Carl Icahn, giving him a \$50 million profit plus \$25 million for expenses for 30 days of work.

But all of that wheeling-and-dealing and get-rich-quick schemes had a horrible price. Poor and middle-class America fell victim to the sharks and vultures of the business world. Hundreds of thousands of Americans lost their jobs. That is as if the entire working population of Hawaii were laid off. What went so tragically wrong?

The financial fireworks of the 1980s were propelled by leveraged buy-outs; deregulation of entire industries; lax government controls and enforcement; and lenient tax laws that favored corporations, the wealthy and foreign investors.

Leveraged buy-outs (LBOs) enabled investors and corporate raiders to use other people's money to buy enough stock to gain control of public corporations. LBOs typically allowed buyers to borrow 90 percent or more of the purchase price. The rationale that



Cue the Jaws theme guys

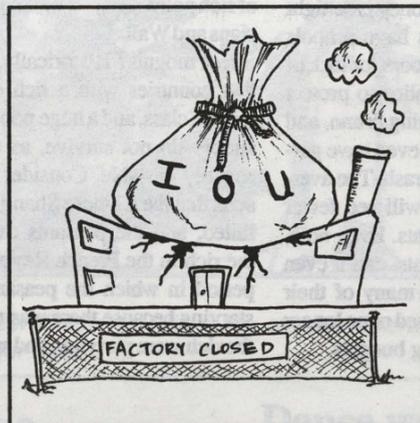
LBO advocates use is that LBOs force management to control costs and trim the fat.

Former U. S. Treasury secretary William Simon's Wesray Corp. put up only \$1 million of its own money and borrowed \$79 million to purchase Gibson Greetings from RCA in January 1982. Sixteen months later, Gibson Greetings went public for \$290 million, giving Simon a \$66 million profit, according to the Aug. 26, 1991, issue of Fortune.

Management of corporations with good cash flows often borrowed up to their necks to fend off hostile or unwanted takeovers. In the 1980s, American companies borrowed at the rate of \$15 million per hour, 24 hours a day, 365 days a year. By the end of the decade, companies owed \$1.3 trillion in debt much of it to buy and merge companies.

But LBOs and these defensive maneuvers burdened once-thriving companies with suffocating debt. Corporate managers became totally occupied with meeting interest payment deadlines and had no time or resources to upgrade or modernize their companies. During the 1980s, companies shelled out \$2.2 trillion in interest, more than double their interest payments during the 1940s, 1950s, 1960s and 1970s combined. Interest payments swallowed up all of the profits and sometimes forced the sale of business assets.

While this was happening, the top executives of companies were scoring big bucks for themselves. In 1953, corporations paid their executives \$8.8 billion (22 percent of corpo-



"Leverage it," they said.

rate profits) in salaries, stock bonuses, etc., while paying \$19.9 billion in federal income taxes. In 1987, companies paid their executives \$200 billion (61 percent of corporate profits), while paying only \$83.9 billion in federal income taxes.

Coca Cola Co. CEO Hammond B. Nicholson collected \$134,600 in 1953. In 1990, Coca Cola CEO Roberto C. Goizueta raked in \$2.96 million in salary and bonuses. In Hawaii, two executives earned more than \$1 million in 1989.

The crushing weight of debt, mergers and exorbitant executive salaries has forced many companies to close factories, lay off workers or go bankrupt. The average number of bankruptcy petitions filed annually soared from 5,300 in the 1940s to 24,900 in the 1970s and to 63,500 in the 1980s, the largest growth in bankruptcies since the Great Depression of the 1930s. The 1980s even saw the birth of the multiple bankruptcy company. Braniff Inc. filed for bankruptcy in 1982, 1989 and 1991. Continental Airlines did so in 1983 and 1990. More than 50 companies with assets of

more than \$1 billion each have sought bankruptcy protection since 1985. Twenty-five of the 30 largest bankruptcy cases in U. S. history occurred from 1988 through 1991. The largest was Financial Corp. of America with assets of \$33.9 billion.

Corporate bankruptcies, tax write-offs and the lenient tax code meant that corporations paid proportionally much less in tax during the 1980s. That meant that individuals and

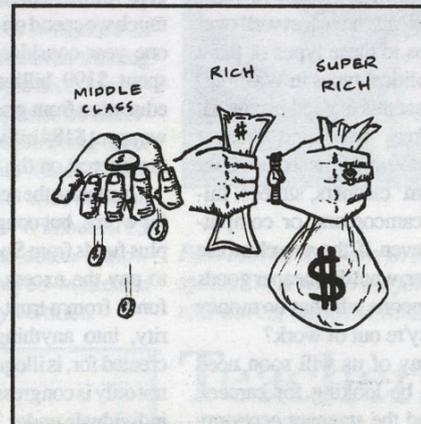
percent of their income (\$19,114) in Social Security taxes. But affluent families paid less than 1 percent of their income in Social Security taxes.

Congress passed the Tax Reform Act of 1986 which included the alternative minimum tax to ensure that every taxpayer, no matter how wealthy, pays his fair share. Yet the average millionaire paid taxes of \$116,395 in 1986 but only \$54,758 in alternative minimum tax in 1989 after the supposed tax reform.

In 1986, 198,688 individuals and families with incomes over \$100,000 paid taxes totaling \$4.6 billion. In 1989, 49,844 individuals and families with incomes over \$100,000 paid alternative minimum taxes totalling \$476 million. In three years, the Tax Reform Act resulted in a 75 percent drop in the number of affluent people who paid tax and a 90 percent in the amount that they paid.

But the government gives even more generous tax breaks to foreign companies and citizens. Revenues of foreign-owned companies in the United States jumped 50 percent from 1984 to 1987, but their taxes went up only 2 percent. During that period, Japanese-controlled corporations made 64 percent more in revenue (\$113 billion up to \$185 billion) but paid 14 percent less in taxes (\$1.1 billion down to \$951 million).

Japanese citizens paid \$510.6 million in U. S. income taxes on \$8.4 billion in U. S.



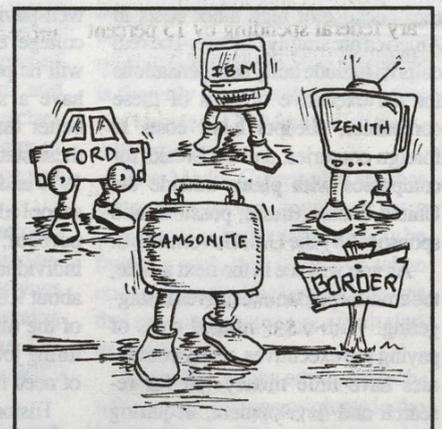
You can't stop progress

families, like yours, had to fork over much more in taxes.

In the 1950s, companies paid 39 percent of the \$478 billion that the federal government collected in taxes. In the 1980s, corporations paid only 17 percent of the \$4 trillion in federal taxes. Individuals paid 83 percent. From the 1950s to the 1980s, taxes paid by corporations rose 264 percent, while the taxes paid by individuals skyrocketed by 1,041 percent.

And the federal tax code overwhelmingly favored the wealthy. The number of people reporting incomes exceeding \$500,000 rose from 16,881 in 1980 to 183,240 in 1989, an increase of 985 percent. In the 1980s, the middle class (\$20-50,000 annual income) had a modest 44 percent increase in salaries. Meanwhile, the super-rich (\$1 million+ in annual income) raked in a whopping 2,184 percent increase in salaries.

Yet the middle-class family's overall tax burden rose to one-third of family income. In the 1950s, median income families paid 1.7 percent of their income (\$744) in Social Security taxes. In the 1980s, those families paid 7

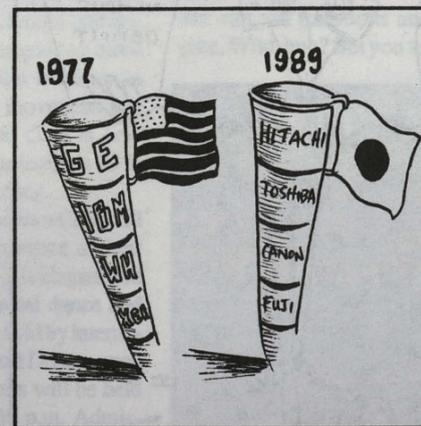


Make a run for the border

income (interest and dividends) a tax rate of 6.1 percent. Residents of the United Arab Emirates paid a minuscule \$443,000 in U. S. taxes on \$312.9 million in U. S. income. That is a tax rate of one-tenth of 1 percent.

In previous decades, companies invested in research and development (R & D) of new products or new, modernized factories and equipment. That is what made America great in the post-World War II era.

In the 1950s, companies invested \$3 billion in new manufacturing plants and equipment and \$710 million in R & D for every \$1 billion in interest payments. In the 1980s, companies invested only \$625 million in new manufacturing plants and \$220 million in R & D for every \$1 billion in interest payments. In each decade from the 1950s through the 1970s, businesses added more than 1.5 million jobs. In the 1980s, corporate America slashed 300,000 manufacturing jobs. If that trend continues, we in the United States will have 1 million less jobs in the 1990s.



Gave truth to our plight... and the flag wasn't there

Information taken from "America: What Went Wrong?" by Donald L. Barlett and James B. Steele; U.S. News & World Report and Fortune magazines.

Special Report

Do the candidates actually have a plan?

The major concerns of the American people

By Carlton Saito
Contributing Editor

Here is how the candidates stand.

The deficit

Bush: Proposes a constitutional amendment requiring a balanced budget. Would freeze discretionary domestic spending.

Rebuttal: Clinton said that the federal deficit mushroomed during the GOP watch.

Clinton: Favors slicing the federal deficit in half to \$141 billion by 1996. Plans to shave the deficit some \$80 billion over the next four years. Opposes a balanced budget amendment.

Rebuttal: Much of that decrease would occur anyway as the clean-up of the bankrupt savings and loans finishes. Harvard economics professor Martin Feldstein claims that Clinton's plan will enlarge the deficit by \$26 billion by 1996.

Perot: Wants to cut discretionary federal spending by 15 percent to save \$108 billion over five years.

Military spending

Bush: Favors a \$50.4 billion cut in military spending over six years and a 25 percent reduction in personnel.

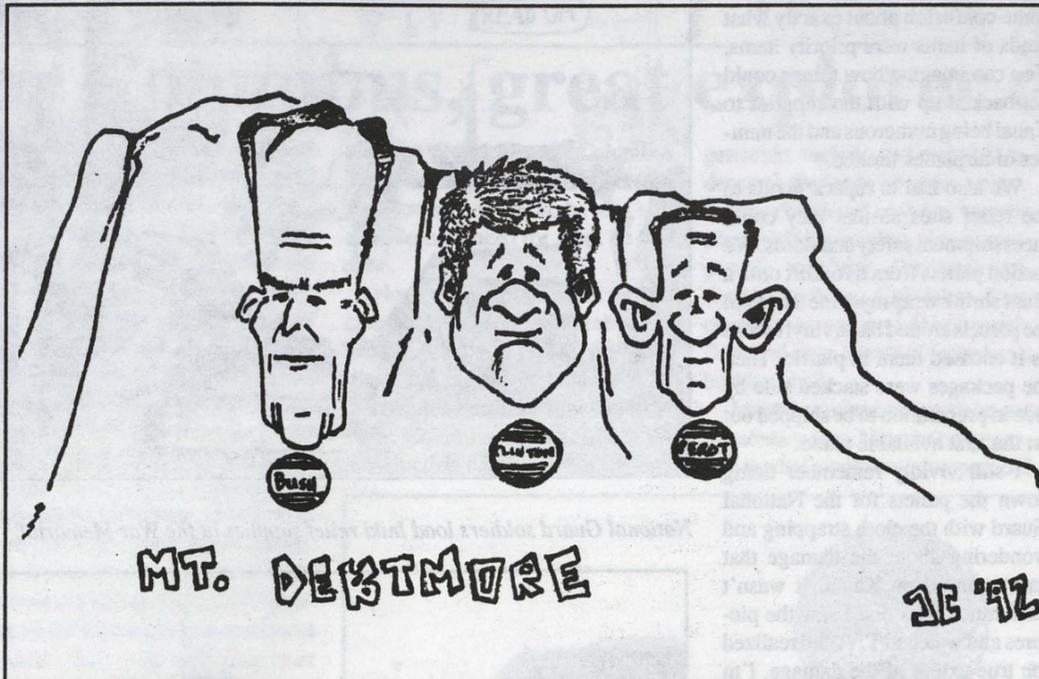
Clinton: Wants to lower defense spending by \$38 billion.

Rebuttal: Bush defends military spending in key states, such as California, as a jobs program.

Perot: Favors cutting \$40 billion in military spending by eliminating the Stealth bomber and the Seawolf submarine.

Spending cuts

Bush: Wants to slash federal spending \$350 billion to \$750 billion by capping entitlements as Medicare, food stamps and farm subsidies while emptying the largest and most politically explosive item, Social Security. He would also give taxpayers the option of checking off 10 percent of their taxes to reduce



the federal debt, thereby triggering spending cuts, most of them unspecified so far, that could total another \$250 billion.

Rebuttal: Experts say that it's an impossible plan. Princeton economics professor Alan Binder calls the prospect of further tax cuts silly and disgraceful.

Clinton: Proposes small cuts in entitlements that would result in a savings of \$4.4 billion in four years. He also wants to cut domestic spending by \$48 billion. He would also eliminate 100,000 federal jobs and pare defense spending by \$40 billion to be saved by a management overhaul of the Resolution Trust Corporation.

Perot: Plans to reduce Medicare endowments by \$83 billion by requiring recipients to pay higher premiums. Wants to cut COLA (cost of living allowance) for Social Security recipients by one-third.

Taxes

Bush: Wants to lower taxes and cut spending by equal amounts. He would reduce personal income tax rates one percent across the board, saving the average family about \$5 a week, which he would offset with mostly unspecified spending cuts. He also calls for chopping the top capital-gains rate from 28 percent to 15.4 percent.

Rebuttal: Budget experts say that lower taxes would merely offset the spending cuts and therefore not lower the deficit.

Clinton: Proposes a fourth tax level-36 percent tax on people making more than \$200,000 a year to raise \$20 billion a year. Also wants to hike the alternative minimum tax and crack down on tax fraud by corporations and individuals to raise \$154 billion in tax revenue through 1996. Plans to juggle the tax code to redistribute income, cutting taxes by about \$11.50 a week for a middle-class family of four, raising the top rate from 31 percent on incomes more than \$200,000 and putting a surcharge on earnings about \$1 million. Clinton would also lower the capital-gains rate to 14 percent for long-term investments in new companies and tighten down on alleged tax avoidance by foreign firms with U.S. operations.

Rebuttal: Bush spokesmen say this would discourage foreign investment and take jobs away from Americans working in foreign-based plants. Bush insists Clinton will raise taxes on everybody, not just the rich.

Perot: Proposes increasing gas and tobacco taxes to raise an estimated \$176 billion and limiting mortgage interest deductions to the first \$200,000. Wants to reform tax laws to eliminate tax deduction loopholes and increase taxes on foreigners.

Economic Stimulation

Bush: Proposes tax cuts on capital gains, first-time home buyers and real estate developers. Wants to increase personal exemptions and expand individual retirement accounts. Supports tax incentives for

businesses investing in "enterprise zones" in poor neighborhoods. Says welfare recipients should work or receive job training for benefits.

Rebuttal: Budget experts say these measures would cost more than \$30 billion a year before the end of this century.

Clinton: Proposes spending \$80 billion on the infrastructure, communications and the environment. Focuses on job training and upgrading skills as central to growth and competitiveness. Wants to establish community-based development banks providing small-business loans in poor neighborhoods.

Perot: Wants U.S. to take lead in defining global economic development. Says American companies should take lead in environmental technology and research.

Education

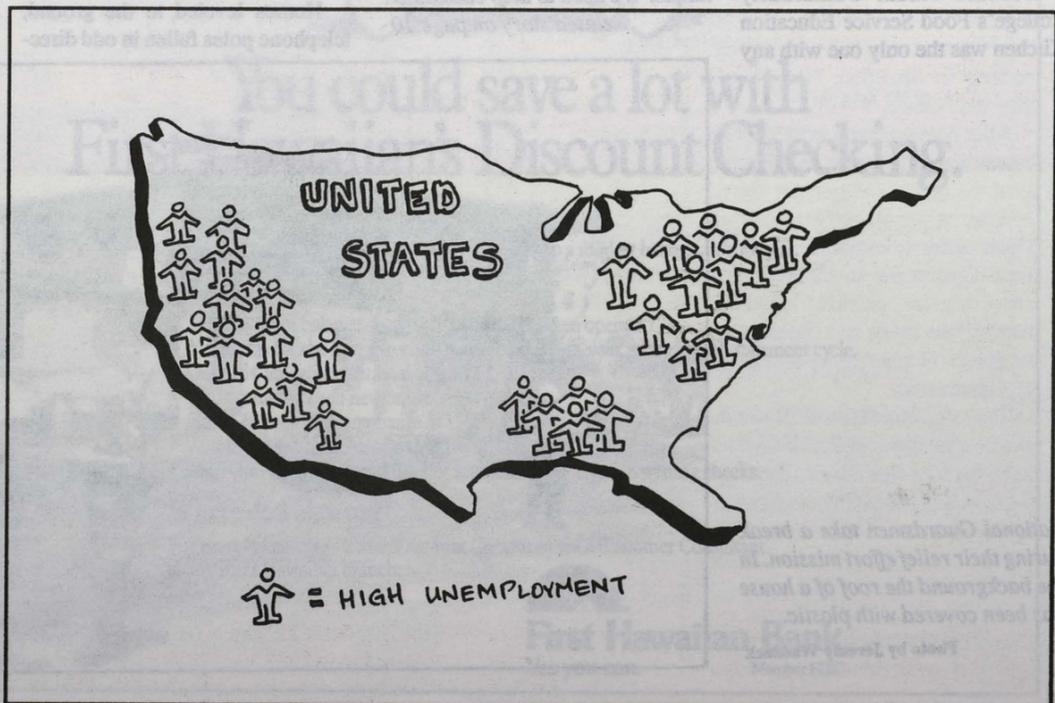
Bush: Proposes a voucher system allowing parents to choose public, parochial or private schools.

Rebuttal: Bush is using his school voucher plan to appeal to Catholics and religious fundamentalists.

Clinton: Supports public school choice but objects to subsidizing parochial schools. Emphasizes vocational training for non-college-bound youths. Wants to establish new student loan program. In return, students would pay back a share of their income or work in a national service program.

Perot: Wants to empower parents and establish comprehensive pre-school programs. Proposes establishing national standards and making education the first priority on his agenda.

- Los Angeles riots lost 20,000 to 40,000 jobs.
- New York lost half a million jobs since 1988
- New Jersey has an estimated 400,000 unemployment rate.
- Illinois also has an estimated 400,000 unemployment rate.



Hurricane heroes to the rescue

After the storm...

By Mark David Holladay
Staff Writer

The massive green cargo planes sat like giant leopards poised upon the tarmac to launch themselves through the air into the sky. Forklifts scurried back and forth with bundled packages like field mice storing grain for the winter and National Guardsmen busied themselves with the tasks set before them.

As a National Guard member I was present the day after the hurricane at Hickam AFB. I helped load pallets containing relief goods onto the C-130s bound for Kauai, it was an interesting experience that will not soon be forgotten.

While loading the aircraft I saw all kinds of different items to be shipped for the relief effort. These included food, clothing, toys, medical supplies, electric generators and National Guard equipment along with other needed items.

It was amazing how many truckloads of donations came into the hanger from the various charitable organizations around the island. The trucks from the Hawaii Foodbank, Salvation Army and other locations kept arriving with more goods every few hours. The response time of people donating goods on Oahu was remarkable, one day after the hurricane had hit and assistance was already pouring in from generous people.

Loading the goods onto the air-

craft in an orderly manner was another matter entirely. There was some confusion about exactly what kinds of items were priority items. You can imagine how things could get backed up with the supplies to Kauai being numerous and the number of airplanes limited.

We also had to repack goods to the relief sites so that they could meet shipment safety standards. We loaded pallets from a forklift onto a giant shrink wrap machine that spun the parcels around like a vinyl record as it encased them in plastic. Then the packages were stacked side by side in preparation to be shipped out on the first available plane.

I still vividly remember tying down the pallets for the National Guard with the cloth strapping and wondering about the damage that had occurred on Kauai. It wasn't until much later that I saw the pictures and watched T.V. and realized the true extent of the damage. I'm sure Kauai would have been in much worse shape than it is without the help of the people in the State of Hawaii, and that is what sticks in my mind the most.

It just goes to show you that volunteering and donations really helped make the deprivation on Kauai less of a disaster that it could have been.

The losses on Kauai will take a long time to restore; however, with the continued help of generous people it shouldn't be long before things return to normal.



Photo by David Myers

National Guard soldiers load Iniki relief supplies at the War Memorial.



Photo by Jeremy Wadsack

A residential area lies in ruins in the aftermath of Iniki's fury.

Food for the masses

A former KCC student helped to feed 3,000 people sheltered at Kauai Community College who were left homeless because of the Hurricane Iniki. The student, Mark Oyama, attended KCC as a food service student then moved on to become an instructor at Kauai Community College.

Because Kauai Community College's Food Service Education Kitchen was the only one with any

functioning cooking equipment, the college continually prepared and served food to approximately 3,000 sheltered people as well as the police and disaster relief workers.

Oyama and two of his teaching colleagues Clarence Nishi and Biruta Eilers cooked for days without leaving the kitchen. One thought on their minds: We need to help each other.

Related story on page 10

By Daisy Ponce
Staff Writer

Hurricane Iniki, the storm that ravished the island of Kauai left no part untouched, but it left an island full of people in high spirits and ready to rebuild what once used to be their home.

Homes leveled to the ground, telephone poles fallen in odd direc-

tions, buildings made of corrugated steel taken apart, and homeowners camping out in tents in their front lawn were the scenes that greeted National Guardsmen who were deployed to Kauai.

David Meyer, KCC student and a member of the Army National Guard patrolled Young Brothers, the barge company, and the Salvation Army in Lihue. "The damage was extensive," Meyer said. Meyer saw telephone poles fallen in odd

directions. Despite the work that Meyer did on Kauai, he feels that their help was misused by Young Bros., as they could have hired their own security.

Jeremiah Wadsack and Michelle Kam, members of the Air National Guard had duties different from that of Meyer. "I experienced hard labor, not much excitement," Wadsack said. Wadsack along with Kam were part of the clean-up crew that loaded and unloaded trucks full of debris collected from the hurricane. "I felt really sorry for the people who are now homeless whose homes were destroyed," adds Meyer.

According to Kam, the areas hit most were Barking Sands and Princeville. If schools were not a factor, Kam would like to return to Kauai and continue helping out the people. Kam said that it was fun seeing the people of Kauai smile and wave at them to show their appreciation for their help.

"They would come up to you with soda and water just to thank you. The attitude of these people are showing everyone nationwide that they can stick together even through the toughest times," Kam said.

A National Guardsman that Kapi'o was unable to contact is Michael Asantista.



National Guardsmen take a break during their relief effort mission. In the background the roof of a house has been covered with plastic.

Photo by Jeremy Wadsack



Christopher Columbus, great explorer or villain?

By Mai Ly Schopf
Staff Writer

Many of us can look back upon and remember our days in elementary school when we first started learning about the great explorers and discoverers of the New World. We were a bunch of kids who laughed at the thought of how foolish the Europeans seemed for thinking that the Earth was flat.

With our crayons, we drew pictures of Columbus' ships, the Nina, Pinta, and the Santa Maria, and made maps of his famous journey, little knowing that, years later, the

quincentennial observance of Columbus' discovery would bring about such controversy.

Enter, our hero, Christopher Columbus, who wished to reach the Indies by sailing West, only to accidentally become the discoverer of the Americas. We learned about his struggle to get permission to make his voyage across the Atlantic.

Once granted permission by the Spanish Monarchy, how he set out to not only spread Christianity throughout India but to prove to everyone that the world was round. We learned that he met up with the natives and brought back gold, opening up the doorways of discovery to

the New World. Though Columbus died thinking he had discovered a new territory in India, he was still considered a hero for what he had done.

Now, as researchers and writers look back into time, Columbus has become a villain. His accomplishments are no longer thought of as discoveries but have become invasions. Columbus is blamed for the introduction of diseases, pillaging,

genocide, racism, and moral decadence to the lands he came across.

Our childhood hero has become a leader of destruction, almost comparable to Hitler. Our once celebrated holiday, Columbus Day, changed its name to Discoverer's Day, and now it isn't observed as a holiday at all.

Much has come about since our elementary days. Now the only question is what would have happened if

not for Columbus?

We can agree that it is upsetting that the explorers from the past were so brutal; however, they were men of their time and had no knowledge of the impact they would have by stepping onto a new land.

With all of the controversy and negative aspects of Columbus' voyage, I would hate to see what the kids are drawing with their crayons today.

KCC Open House Week

October 19 - 23, 1992 'Ohi'a Cafeteria; 10 a.m. - 2 p.m.

Open House Week is being held to help celebrate National Higher Education Month. The purpose is to give KCC students in general and unclassified KCC students specifically, the opportunity to find out about the various programs available to them at KCC.

Monday, Oct. 19
Information
'Ohi'a Cafeteria
10 a.m. - 2 p.m.
(information available regarding activities for the rest of the week)

Tuesday, Oct. 20
Business Education/Office Administration & Technology
(contact persons: Carl Dughi, 734-9312; Kent Killam, 734-9317;

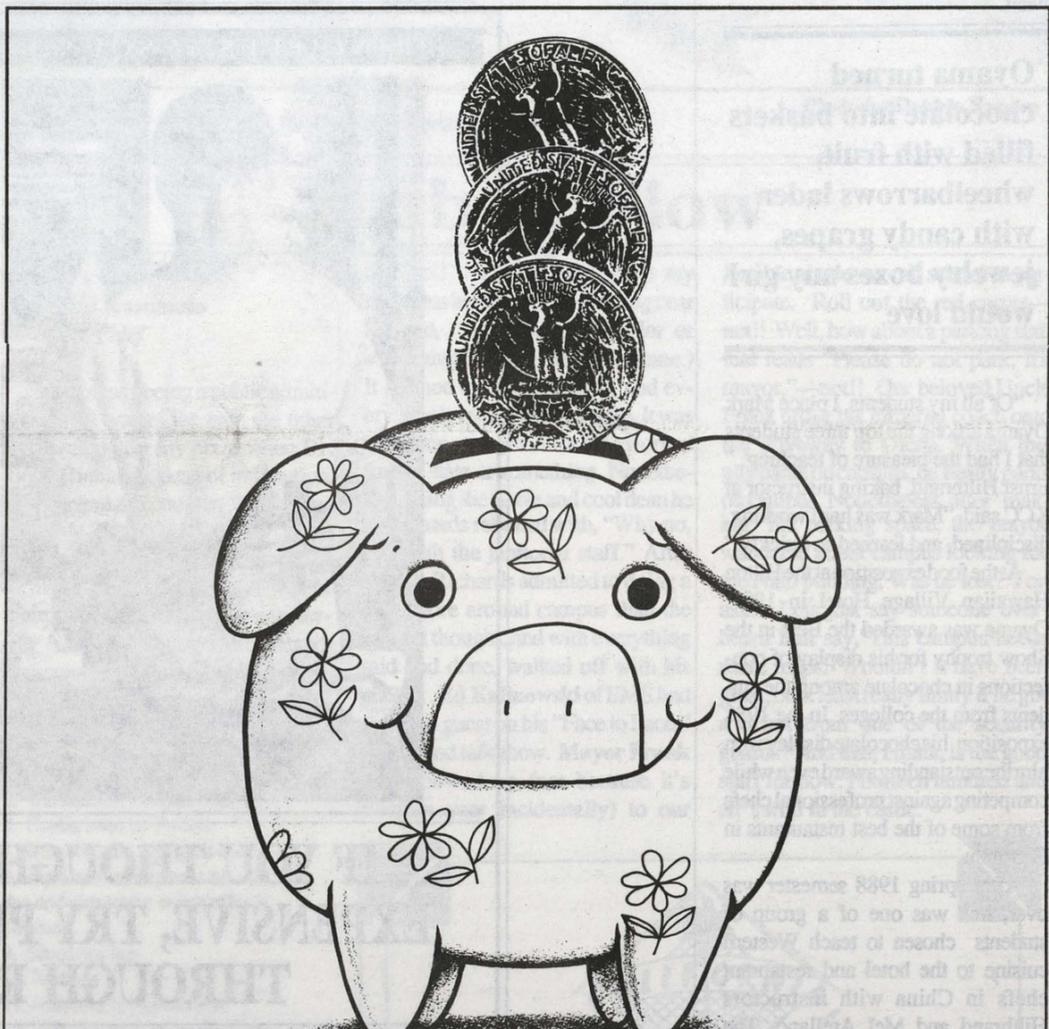
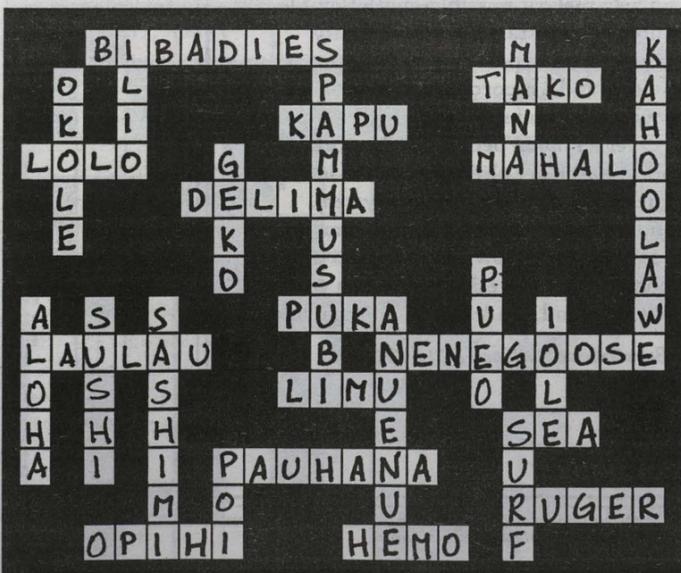
Dennis Vanairsdale, 734-9332; Irmagard Davis - 734-9316; OAT - Trude Pang, 734-9368; Debbie Miller, 734-9888)

Wednesday, Oct. 21
Health
(contact persons: Sanae Moikeha, 734-9271; Joan Matsukawa, 734-9272)

Thursday, Oct. 22
Food Service
(contact person: Gladys Sato, 734-9485 or 483 or 484)

Friday, Oct. 23
Liberal Arts/Legal Assisting
(contact persons: Liberal Arts - Linka Corbin-Mullikin, 734-9283; Legal Assist, Robert Le Clair, 956-6637)

Answers to p.11 crossword puzzle



You could save a lot with First Hawaiian's Discount Checking.

Who's it for?

If you write very few checks each month and keep a modest balance, it's for you.

How does it work?

- No minimum balance once your account has been opened.
- No charge for the first five checks cleared through your account each statement cycle. Only 25¢ for each additional check.
- \$2 discount on each new order of 200 checks.
- Low \$2 a month maintenance charge.
- Automatic safekeeping of cancelled checks with CheckStorage.
- Free Otto Card—automatic teller machine card. Saves on writing checks.

Where do I sign up?

For more information about Discount Checking, see a Customer Consultant at any First Hawaiian branch.



First Hawaiian Bank
Yes you can. Member FDIC

Mark Oyama: Chocolate king to homegrown hero

By Moriso Teraoka
Staff Writer

Mark Oyama one of the Food Service instructors who fed Iniki victims for days is a former KCC student. He was selected as the most outstanding food-service student at the awards banquet at the end of the spring semester in 1988.

In the four short years since then, Oyama has come full circle in the food service field and is now a cooking instructor at Kauai Community College.

As early as the end of his first year at KCC, Oyama had acquired the skills to turn chocolate into works of art, baskets filled with fruit, wheelbarrows laden with candy grapes, and jewelry boxes any girl would want.

Oyama turned chocolate into baskets filled with fruit, wheelbarrows laden with candy grapes, jewelry boxes any girl would love

"Of all my students, I place Mark Oyama among the top three students that I had the pleasure of teaching," Ernst Hiltbrand, baking instructor at KCC said. "Mark was hard working, disciplined, and learned so quickly."

At the food exposition at the Hilton Hawaiian Village Hotel in 1987, Oyama was awarded the Best in the Show trophy for his display of confections in chocolate among the students from the colleges. In the 1988 exposition, his chocolate display won him the outstanding award even while competing against professional chefs from some of the best restaurants in Honolulu.

After spring 1988 semester was over, he was one of a group of students chosen to teach Western cuisine to the hotel and restaurant chefs in China with instructors Hiltbrand and Mel Arellano. The group spent six-weeks traveling and teaching in Shanghai, Hangchow, Xian and Peking.

After coming home from China, Oyama was off to Juneau, Alaska and spent the rest of the summer there, working at the Hobart Bay Lodge which caters to about 20 guests a week. Oyama was in charge of the whole kitchen, ordering supplies, planning the meals and cooking for the guests. "I loved every minute of it," Oyama said.

The lodge closed down for winter shortly after September, and Oyama came back to Hawaii. For the next six-months, Oyama found his love at the Rocky Mountain Chocolate Factory in Kapaa, Kauai. Here, he made candies and truffles.

In March of 1989, Oyama returned to Honolulu and found work at the Black Orchid restaurant. After

spending a week in the pantry, his talent was quickly recognized and he was assigned the duty of making special appetizers, entrees and salads.

Oyama's compulsion to learn new skills and gain other experiences prompted him to travel to Greenwich, Conn. where he established contact with Restaurant Bertrands and returned to Hawaii after a month's stay.

For the next 12-months, Oyama worked as a fry-cook, grill-cook, saute-cook and saucier at the Canoe House Restaurant and the Le Soleil, a French restaurant of the the Maunalani Bay Hotel on the Big Island.

While at Maunalani Bay Hotel, Oyama received a call from the chef at the Bertrands. Restaurant Bertrands is rated as one of the top 50 restau-

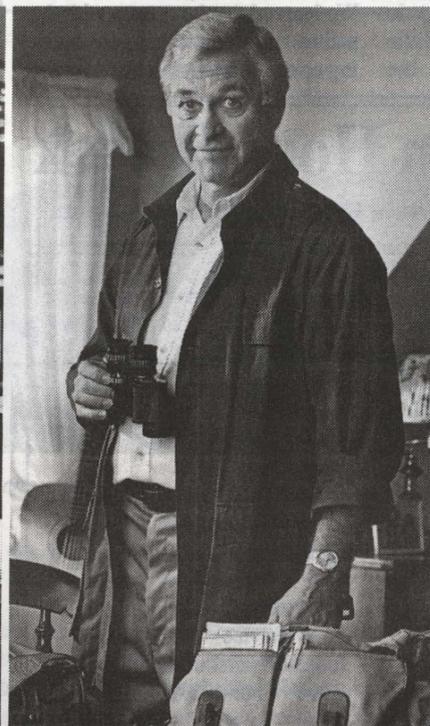
rants in the United States according to Condast Traveler, a highly respected traveler's magazine. It is rated 3-stars by NY Times, 4-stars by Conn. News and 4-diamond by AAA. During his 14-month stay at the restaurant, Oyama worked every station, from butchering to pastries, and was promoted to Saucier. "This is where all the rich come for dinner," Oyama said.

Oyama is back home now in Kauai. "Here at Kauai Community College, my 11 students must do everything, from soups to desserts. We have to work hard and be on the ball," Oyama said. "Attitude is the most important key to being successful. You must have the right attitude. Don't be afraid of making mistakes. That is how everyone learns."



Mark Oyama

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Coming out of the Vortex

By Freddy G. Castro
Staff Writer

A vortex is a place where the unusual happens and normality is relative. Sean O'Malley who is directing a new play titled "Politicians, Elections, and Other Obscenities," just came out of a vortex, the Vortex Repertory Company, a theater company out of the University of Texas, Austin.

Because of his involvement with Vortex, O'Malley wants to bring to Hawaii a brand of theater that is socially and politically conscious. O'Malley describes Vortex as, "a theater company whose goal is to explore the unusual and non-traditional aspects of theater."

The Vortex Repertory Company aimed many of their productions at social and political issues, non-traditional works, and multi-cultural aspects in theater. For example, abortion and homosexuality were dealt with.

Vortex drew much from the diverse ethnic community that surrounds it in Austin, Texas. Having actors of different ethnic backgrounds to play parts normally casted to Caucasian actors was common practice. O'Malley said Vortex believed that, "theater should imitate real life." Having all white actors in a play does not imitate real life because people of different ethnic backgrounds exist in the world as well.

O'Malley found the material Vortex dealt with to be refreshing from "normal" theater because he had never done that type of theater before. The

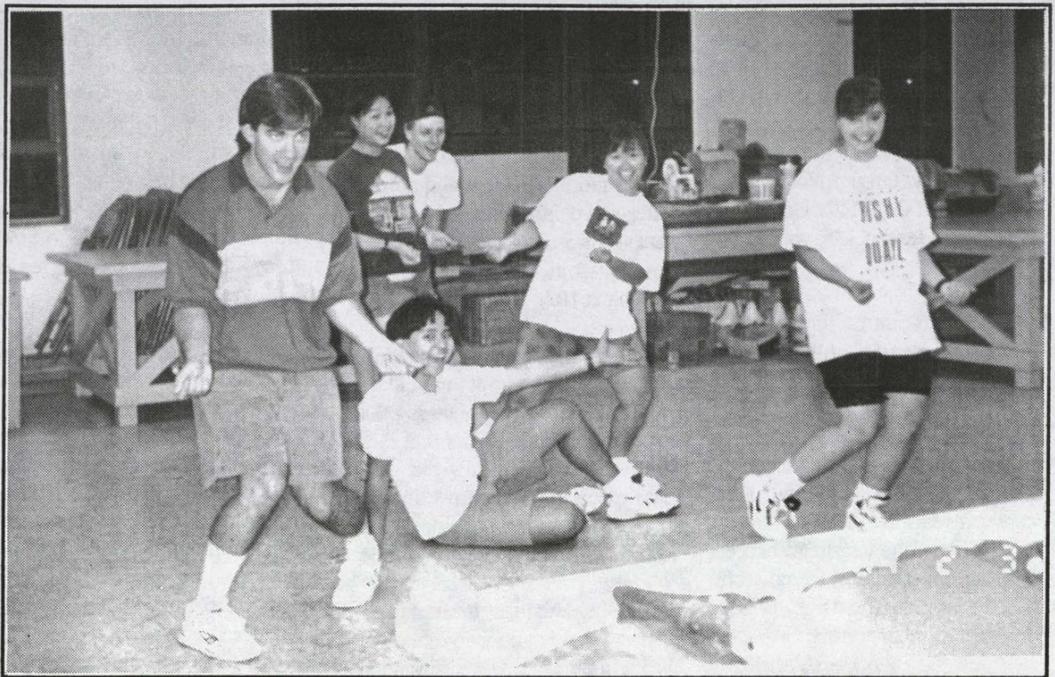
first seven years O'Malley did theater, in high school and college, he was mostly involved in musicals.

After graduating from Virginia State University with a Bachelors in theater and chemistry, he trekked across the United States to Austin where he joined Vortex.

Today, O'Malley draws much of his influence from his two years with Vortex. The play he is currently directing, "Politicians, Elections, and Other Obscenities" which opens on Oct. 16 at the UH Kennedy Lab Theater is a good example of that influence.

O'Malley describes the play as, "a funny, off-the-wall, satirical look at American politics and politicians." O'Malley said, "much of the material is targeted at Bush, but Clinton and Perot are also looked at." The play is a collection of sketches, songs, improvisations and a short play titled, "Nightmare in the White House." When asked why he was doing the play, O'Malley said, "It is my way of contributing to the election, and to get people talking."

To get people talking is what O'Malley wants people to do more of in Hawaii. O'Malley said theater in Hawaii differs from theater on the mainland, in that theater on the mainland tends to deal more with social and political issues. O'Malley believes that the theater is a perfect medium for making people more aware of what is going on in society. "Politicians, Elections, and Other Obscenities" is just one of the first in many productions that will focus on socially and politically more conscious subjects.



Sean O'Malley (left) dances for the camera with cast members.

Photo by Debbie Yamao

Ebb & Flow

By David Kusumoto
Editor in Chief

It's not easy being a public administrator. I was in the cafe the other day, waiting for my pizza when Dr. Leon Richards, dean of instruction, approached the counter. "I'll have a supreme," he said. "With extra cheese." And, as the cooks scurried to throw his pizza together, one of them joked, "Hey, this guy's throwing his weight around! Extra

Cheese!!" I was ready to throw my two cents in when a guy standing near by said, "Are you a counselor or something?" (Cue the Jaws theme.) It seemed to take Richards, and everyone else around by surprise. It was like asking the governor if he worked for the state or something. Nonetheless, being the suave and cool dean he is, Richards rebutted with, "Why no, I'm with the janitorial staff." After awhile, Richards admitted to doing a little more around campus than the student thought, and with everything said and done, walked off with his pizza... Ed Kalinowski of EMS had a special guest on his "Face to Face," interisland talk show. Mayor Frank Fasi showed up (not because it's election year incidentally) to our

humble abode we call school to participate. Roll out the red carpet—not!! Well, how about a parking stall that reads "Please do not park, for mayor,"—not!! Our beloved Uncle Frank drove his imperial coach onto the driveway to Olona. When this guy parks on campus, he really parks on campus. Nonetheless, after "making" his parking space, the mayor wandered about campus looking for the Naio building. Was he lost? You ask? Let's just say someone overheard him say, "This campus needs more maps!" Wouldn't it have been great, or at least really funny if he got a ticket from one of the security guards? And that, I think, is the good stuff for now. Fourteen hundred and all's well in the castle.

Crossword: Test your local vocabulary.

ACROSS

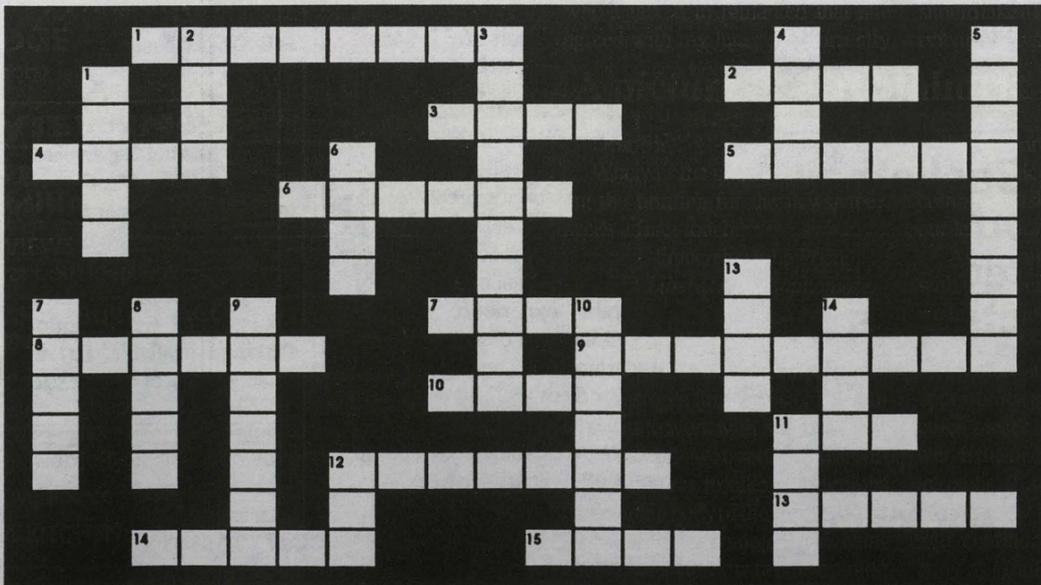
- In Hawaii, men dont wear BVDs, they wear _____.
- It's not mexican food, it's octopus.
- Restricted
- Stupid
- Thank-you
- Local comedian Frank _____.
- Hole
- Hawaiian dish consisting of pork and butterfish wrapped in luau leaves.
- Our state bird.
- Seaweed

- Life Park
- Finished work
- The name of the #3 bus that comes to KCC.
- Black shellfish that clings to rocks.
- To take off.

DOWN

- Buttocks
- Dog
- Rice and luncheonmeat wrapped in seaweed.

- Magical power
- The smallest Hawaiian island.
- Reptile seen on T-shirts.
- It means hello and good-bye.
- Japanese appetizers made with with rice and vegetables or fish rolled in seaweed.
- Sliced raw fish
- Rainbow
- A favorite sport in Hawaii.
- Side dish made of mashed taro
- Owl
- Rat





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Tuesday, Oct. 13

*** Intensive Practical Japanese - Beginning III** is a continuation of the Intensive Practical Japanese Beginning II class and is open to students interested in further developing their study of the language. The class will meet on Tuesdays and Thursdays through Nov. 5, from 6 to 8 p.m. at Ohia 112. Course fee is \$65 plus textbook if you do not have it.

An exhibition of the works of Nancy Grossman will appear at The Contemporary Museum through Nov. 29. Although Grossman is best known for her evocative leather-covered sculptures of heads, this examination of her career reveals the broader range of her technical and stylistic expression and demonstrates the powerful themes of human tension, passion and emotion abandon that Grossman has pursued in her art for nearly three decades.

Wednesday, Oct. 14

*** Japan is the fastest growing foreign investor in U.S. real estate. Will this continue? Japanese Real Estate Investment: Present and Future Trends** will look at investment strategies, geographical distribution and property management styles of the Japanese companies in the United States. The class will meet from 6:30 to 9:30 p.m. in a classroom to be announced. Course fee is \$35.

The Japanese Culture Club will present a movie titled "The Funeral" (a Japanese Comedy with subtitles) The movie will start at 7 p.m. in Ohia 118. There will be no charge.

*** Whether you are the owner of a small retail store or a dentist practicing in your own clinic, you need to advertise and promote your business. Advertising Strategies for the Small Business** will teach you how to write ads and headlines that are consistent with your illustrations and copy. The class will meet on Oct. 14 and 21 from 6 to 8 p.m. at Ilima 202C. Course fee is \$35.

Thursday, Oct. 15

*** Hotel Japanese** teaches the essentials of beginning Japanese used in the hotel context. The class combines the art of service, understanding the culture and use of the language through phrases and vocabulary that will leave participants feeling more confident and able to better serve Japanese guests. The class will meet on Thursdays through Nov. 5 from 2:30 to 4 p.m. at Mokihana 102. Course fee is \$45.

*** Learn all about the Estate Planning process** and how to avoid the pitfalls of poor or no planning that thousands of individuals and their families face when they die. The class meets on Thursdays through Oct. 29 from 6 to 8:30 p.m. at Ohia 118. Course fee is \$37.

*** Doing Business in the Philippines** will give you an overview of the Philippine business environment including trends in labor, government policies, current political, economic and cultural issues. The class will meet from 6 to 9 p.m. at Ilima 202C. Course fee is \$35.

*** Did you know that 85 percent of the population will have back pain at some time in their life? If you are a part of that group, Making Your Back Work for You** is the class for you. You'll learn firsthand from an experienced chiropractor about back safety and how to prevent recurring back pain. The class will meet Oct. 15 and 22, from 6:30 to 8:30 p.m. at Ilima 202B. Course fee is \$20.

Friday, Oct. 16

LAST DAY TO REMOVE INCOMPLETE GRADES FOR SPRING '92

UH Manoa's Department of Theatre and Dance presents "Politicians, Elections and Other Obscenities," which opens in the Kennedy Lab Theatre at 11 p.m. and continues on Oct. 17, 24, 30 and 31 at 11 p.m. General admission tickets are available at the door only one hour before curtain and cost \$4 for adults and \$3 for students, seniors, military and UH faculty. For more information, call 956-7655.

Saturday, Oct. 17

*** Russian Literature with Bill Johnston** is an introduction to Russian Literature focusing on the Romantic and historical mid-19th and 20th-century periods. A play, short stories and poems will be discussed. Students will be asked to review short readings before each class. The class will meet on Wednesdays through Nov. 4, from 6:30 to 8:30 p.m. at Kauila 108. Course fee is \$35 plus materials fee.

*** Be prepared! Basic First Aid** is designed to cover first aid in two four-hour sessions. Learn the knowledge and skills needed for emergency care of the ill or injured, health maintenance and injury prevention. Certificates will be issued upon successful completion of the course. The class will meet Oct. 17 and 24, from 1 to 5 p.m. at Kauila 216. Course fee is \$45. Textbook (optional) will be available for \$15.

*** In Fun Masks**, children will have a hands-on and face-on experience with molding masks to their faces, painting and decorating them. Please have children wear old T-shirts and bring towels. Children 6 to 14. Please pay \$8 to the instructor for materials. The class will meet from 9 a.m. to noon at Mokihana 105.

Honolulu Theatre for Youth will present a **Halloween Costume Rental** through Oct. 31. Rent a costume (adult costume only) for your Halloween trick or treating! Call Susan for an appointment at 839-9885.

Sunday, Oct. 18

*** A Study of Chinese Paintings** is an introduction to Chinese painting through the centuries. The class will discuss elements of brush technique, materials, format and composition. The class will meet on Sundays through Nov. 1, from 1 to 2:30 p.m. at the Honolulu Academy of Arts. Course fee is \$18.

At 7:30 a.m., Mayor Frank Fasi and his dog, Gino, will lead pets, pet owners and animal lovers from Thomas Square to the State Capitol and back in Petwalk '92. For more information, call 955-5122.

Monday, Oct. 19

*** Renew your appreciation for reading and enjoy its benefits with Reading Revival.** Explore your personal reading history and receive fundamental information on how we learn best. The class will from 6 to 8:30 p.m. at Mokihana 102. Course fee is \$25.

Diamond Head Theatre Halloween Costume rentals begin today. Rentals are available Monday through Saturday from 10 a.m. to 6 p.m. Call 737-8108 for more information.

*** Restaurant Japanese** is designed for those who are employed in the food service industry such as restaurants and other food service establishments. Simple phrases and essential vocabulary are presented and practiced in the class. The class will meet on Mondays through Nov. 9, from 2:30 to 4:30 p.m. at Mokihana 102. Course fee is \$45.

A College of Business transfer workshop will be held from noon to 1:15 p.m. at Ilima 202. Admissions and course requirements will be provided.

A Pre-Education workshop will be held from noon to 1:15 p.m. at Ilima 202.

Part one of a four part series on making a decision on a major will be held from noon to 1:15 p.m. at Ilima 105. **Self-knowledge: How to Select a Major Based on Interest** will provide an introduction to your values, interests and skills in relation to the world of work.

Tuesday, Oct. 20

Recording artist **Morrissey** will perform at the Aloha Tower. Former frontman of the late Smiths, Morrissey is known as the voice of gloom. Tickets are \$25. For more information, call 942-7771.

*** You may be unaware that deep inside your unconscious are fears and beliefs that you are unworthy. Stop Sabotaging Yourself** will teach you to recondition your subconscious. The class will meet Oct. 20 and 22, from 6 to 9:30 p.m. at Portable A-1. Course fee is \$45.

*** - indicates a production or presentation sponsored by the Office of Community Services of Kapiolani Community College. For more information or to register for any of these events, call 734-9211.**

JOB PLACEMENT

For more information on these jobs and many others, contact the Job Placement Office at Ilima 103 or call 734-9514 for an appointment.

Accounts Payable Clerk: A Honolulu manufacturer/distributor company is seeking someone to file, post and pay invoices, and record purchase orders. Prefer someone with an interest in Accounting. Training is provided. Work Monday through Friday, preferably 2:30 to 5 p.m. on Tuesday and Thursday. Part time position. Pay rate is \$6 per hour. Job #2247.

Community Aide: A Windward social service agency is looking for someone to work directly with families and consumers to provide assistance with hands on support and/or training. Prefer someone who has experience with people who have developmental disabilities in a volunteer setting or in a personal capacity. Must have a valid Hawaii Driver's License and own car. Mileage will be reimbursed. Benefits provided. Work 30 hours a week, flexible. Pay rate is \$1,125 per month. Job #2251.

Balloon Entertainers: A Waikiki based company is seeking individuals to provide entertainment by making balloon shapes at parties and restaurants. Prefer outgoing and friendly individuals. Must have a good driving record and have own car. Training will be provided. Must be able to perform in front of groups. Part time. Pay rate is \$10-\$25 per hour. Job #2257.

General Office Clerk: A Honolulu construction company is looking for someone to type and file. Must be able to type 35 words per minute, perform 10-key by touch and have a little knowledge of office procedures. Afternoon hours. Part time position. Parking is available. Pay rate is \$8 to \$10 per hour. Job #2253.

Piece of jewelry found downstairs in women's restroom in Kalia. Call 734-9161 to identify.

For your information...

Spring 1993 Mail-in

Registration Schedule
Oct. 19 - Registration forms are mailed out.

Late Oct. - Schedule of courses available.

Nov. 2 - 6 - Mail-in registration (U.S. Mail or Drop Box)

Nov. 23 - 25 - Changes in registration (Ilima 102)

Nov. 25 - PAYMENT DUE

KCC 3 Man Basketball Shootout, sponsored by Student Activities

Prizes Prizes Prizes

9 a.m., Oct. 18, at UH Gym
2. Cost is \$15 per team.

The Department of Education is seeking **Goup Leaders and Program Aides** for it's 1992-93 A+ Program.

Group leaders must have two or more years of higher education or comparable experience working with children. Per diem - \$45.60

Program Aides must be 16 or older. Per diem - \$22.80

Employment is generally five days per week, not to exceed an average of 19 hours per week.

Further information and application forms can be obtained from the KCC Personnel Office in Ilima 210.