

Kapio

VOL. 24 NO. 12

KAPIOLANI COMMUNITY COLLEGE

April 19, 1991



Dawn from Diamond Head

Photo by Debbie Yamao

With a cup of coffee from the cafeteria, I was waiting for the service elevator to take me down. Nature's stage from the slope of Diamond Head on the right to Koko Head on the left was still under the blanket of darkness. Kahala, in front, was stirring. It was but a fleeting moment when the curtain of darkness began to roll upward into heaven. A soft yellow glow from below the horizon began to push the darkness higher

and higher into heaven's reaches. Molokai, Maui, and Lanai were silhouetted in the now misty glow. The breeze began to blow the darkness away. The orange rim of the sun began to lighten the dark silhouettes into hazy images. The stage was set. I was ready for the day's performance. With my coffee in hand, I headed towards my herb garden.

—Moriso Teraoka

Student services change

The processing of admissions applications has been relocated from Ilima 102 to Ilima 106, the Office of Admission and Information Services. Matters concerning registration or student records will continue to be handled in Ilima 102.

NOTICE

Fall Mail-in Registration

Registration forms will be mailed to all currently enrolled students on APRIL 29.

Addresses must be updated at the Records Office no later than APRIL 19.

Duplicate copies of registration forms will NOT be available at the Records Office until JUNE 17.

Student Congress needs students

by Brock Pemberton

Elections for Student Congress members will be held May 3. Students have until April 27 to turn in their nomination forms. Meeting on the third Saturday of the semester month from 10 a.m. to 12 noon, the Student Congress is an important branch of the college system.

Letters of complaints and criticisms about various aspects of KCC appear almost weekly in the Kapio. The Student Congress not only reviews complaints and acts as a forum for student concerns, but also makes recommendations to the Provost in the areas of college governance, academic regulations, curriculum development, instructional support services, co-curricular activities, and student rights. The Provost then investigates these matters based on the recommendations of the Student Congress.

The Student Congress also reviews and makes suggestions on student fees and tuition, and acts as the representative of KCC to the University of Hawaii Student Caucus. Members also have the opportunity to attend various state-wide functions that deal with, and concern, the college system.

Some of the activities the Student Congress has been involved with are: Anti-film-studio protest, formation of the University of Hawaii Student Caucus, recycling programs and seminars, Excellence in Teaching Awards, representing the student body at Faculty Senate meetings, and improving campus security such as lights and crosswalks at the bus stops and warning signs on the portable's outward-opening doors. There are numerous other activities the Student Congress has been involved with. To find out more about the Congress and its opera-

tions, visit their office in Ohia 102 and talk to President Anthony Akamine, and Vice-President Kalani Fujiwara, or call 734-9580.

As Fujiwara says, "Come on down to the office and find out what the Student Congress is all about. We can use your ideas and assistance. Fill out an application form and submit it before the 27th. You have nothing to lose and much to gain. This is a superb opportunity to be an active and contributing part of the college experience."

Nomination forms are available at: Dean of Student Services Office (Iliahi 205), KCC Book Store/Ohia 116, Kokio Library, Learning Assistance Center (Iliahi 228), Student Congress Office (Ohia 102), Business Education-LAC/Bldg. J3. Completed forms may be turned in at the Student Congress office and at the Dean of Student Services Office.

Opinion Poll

Question and Photos by Chris Phleger

If it were up to you to save the world, how would you do it?



James Lui
Pre-Nursing

Christ has done the work, all we have to do is accept Him.



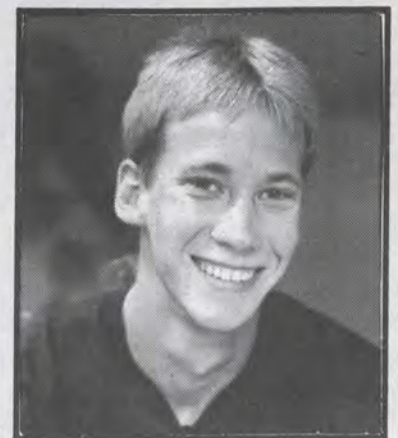
Robert Budzak
Undecided

I would eliminate politicians.



Lauren Hayashi
Liberal Arts

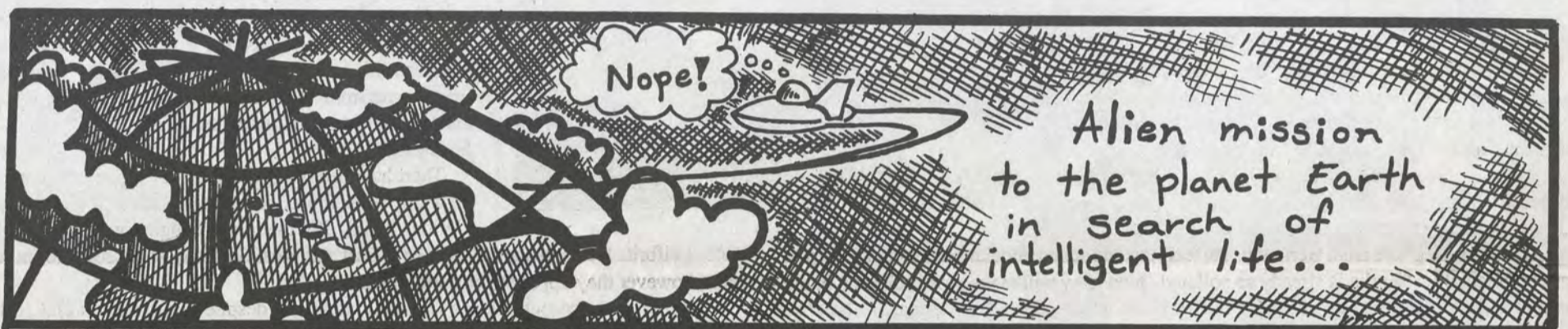
I would go into politics to change it.



John Hoganson
Liberal Arts

Through education and reorganization of problems, the world could be changed for the better.

Kapio would like your opinion. Call us at 734-9120 or drop a note in our mailbox at Ilima 203 or come to B-1. Please leave us your name and major.



Hawaiians and haoles vs. Hawaii

To the Editor,
I agree with Haunani Trask. It would be nice to eliminate the "progress" the haoles have forced upon the Hawaiian Islands. But realistically speaking, the buildings erected on Hawaii's shores will probably be standing for several thousand years. The "progress" created by haoles is not pretty, but it is done. The only way to absolutely undo the damage would be to dismantle ALL the manmade structures and send ALL the people living in Hawaii back to where ever they came from, including the Hawaiians. As the people

at Earth First! say, "back to Pleistocene." This is obviously not a realistic solution. The Hawaiians and the haoles are both guilty of ruining Hawaii. Miss Trask forgets that when the Hawaiians arrived, they brought with them rats, weeds, fleas, ticks, diseases, new plants, new animals, and hunting skills.

Miss Trask seems to be unaware of the history of these islands BEFORE the inhabitation of the Hawaiians. At that time, the islands were an ancient paradise undamaged by ANY humans. In short, the presence of the Hawaiian population disturbed the natural equilibrium of the islands which had existed for thousands of years. In the 1990 Diamond Journal is an essay titled Paradise...Lost. I urge anyone that is interested in understanding Hawaii's pre-Hawaiian history to read this superb essay. I suggest people stop dwelling on past

errors of both haoles and Hawaiians and focus our human efforts on the preservation of planet Earth as a whole.
- David Clarke

LETTERS

Response to complaints against the Cafeteria

To the Editor,
There have been several letters in the Kapio, as on page 3 of the March 19 issue, which have voiced students' concerns about the price of food in the school cafeteria on campus. In addition to complaining about having to pay 15 cents for a cup of hot water, some students have also complained about the quality of the food being prepared. This is nothing new considering students, elementary through high school, have always cracked jokes about the food in the school cafeteria. Instead of complaining about the food in the school cafeteria, I would like to do something which is rarely offered. I would like to compliment all the workers at the Ohia cafeteria for a job well done. I regularly eat at the school cafeteria because I attend classes throughout the day,

five days a week. If I eat both breakfast and lunch I spend, at the most, about \$5-\$7 dollars a day. The prices are definitely not as high as some of the fast food prices outside, where I could easily spend as much as \$10 if I had to buy both breakfast and lunch. There is a very good hot breakfast and lunch selection, and there's even a deli and salad bar available. All the prices are fairly reasonable, and the taste has never been unpalatable. In fact, many of the cafeteria's selections taste better than most of the fast food restaurants outside. The cafeteria offers quite a big menu, considering it's only a school cafeteria. Paying 15 cents for a cup of hot water is a small price to pay in exchange for the low prices of the items available and the convenience of a place to eat right on campus. Contrary to popular belief, the tuition

students pay does not include cafeteria privileges. In fact, Hawaii Pacific University charges its students over \$2000 a semester and it doesn't even have a cafeteria. It makes its students eat out at fast food restaurants. If you really think about it, students actually don't have a right to complain about the cafeteria food because, unlike elementary or high school, the college is not responsible for feeding its student body. Also, there's no college security to lock up the campus and prevent anybody from sneaking off to McDonalds or Burger King for lunch. If you don't like the school cafeteria, DON'T EAT THERE. There's Zippy's, Jack in the Box, and many other restaurants right down the street on Kapahulu Avenue.

Sincerely,
Ron Gandiza

Kapio
4303 Diamond Head Rd.
Honolulu, Hawaii 96816

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Germany unified: fact or fiction?

By Gail Jeanne McCracken

In November of 1989 the collapse of the Berlin Wall signified the beginning of the reunification of East and West Germany, which had been separated since 1961. The world cheered as CNN showed us pictures of West Berliners climbing the wall in a frenzied celebration.

East Berliners were seen coming over to the west by the hundreds, either on foot or in their old-fashioned East German automobiles to see for the first time the many things that had been denied them all their life. They were welcomed with cheers, tears and much celebration. The West Berlin government offered them a gift of 100DM (approximately \$55 U.S. dollars) as a welcome to the West. The Berlin Philharmonic Orchestra gave a free Beethoven concert in their honor. At that time the only people who seemed to object to the reunification were the guards of the Deutsche Democratic Republic (East Germany) and perhaps the declining socialist party of the DDR whose jobs were now in jeopardy.

A year and a half later as the jubilation wears off, there seems to be some complaining by the West Germans about the integration of the other Germany with their once prosperous society. Nick and Lisa, two Germans from Frankfurt, are now living in Hawaii. Lisa first came here about six months ago to attend school. Nick followed shortly thereafter.

According to Nick, life in Germany has changed quite a bit with the East Germans coming over. He says that their language, although still German, is quite different. "The way they speak.....it is impossible to understand them. It is still German, but so different than ours. It will take them about 10 years of learning to be able to speak proper German." He also commented on the job situation. "They are all coming over and looking for jobs. There are not enough jobs now for everyone. They are taking away jobs from the West Germans because the companies feel sorry for them. But how can they do a good job when they cannot speak good German?"

Knut is visiting here from Germany. He feels that the added population is creating a strain environmentally. "Berlin is already so polluted. Now they will make more pollution in the east to add to it. The only people the reunification is helping is the East Germans. The West Germans must simply put up with it."

A German man visiting Hawaii with his wife for the first time seems frustrated with the economic pressures put on the west. "East Germany is no more, and it costs me a lot of money.

They are all poor and bankrupt. We have to pull them out. Our taxes are higher now." An East German refugee who had escaped East Germany a few months prior to the collapse of the wall and illegally crossed the Hungarian/Austrian border into the west was quoted on CNN as saying, "All I want is a normal job. . . to earn a living. . . travel where I want to and let my family breathe again. . . and not to live under this pressure."

According to Willi Leibfritz (of Munich) in his article, "Economic Consequences of German Unification" in the October 1990 issue of Business Economics, statistics reflect the complaints of the West Germans.

In July of 1990 unemployment increased to 270,000 (representing approximately 4 percent of the labor force), and the number of short-term workers increased to 660,000 (8.3 percent of the labor force). New unemployment arises as East German firms have problems adjusting to the new system. "The process of demolition of old jobs and creation of new jobs does not develop in a synchronous way."

The German Unity Fund (DM 115 billion) grants budgetary aid to East Germany. About 80 percent of this fund is financed by increasing public debt of West German federal and state authorities. According to Leibfritz, there is much uncertainty as to how fast the East German economy will adjust to the new situation. "Much will depend on direct investment from West German and from other industrial countries and on new foundations of small and medium-sized business."

There have been proposals for a slower pace of reunification by many economists and also by the Bundesbank (West German bank). But the tide of emigration is forcing a faster

pace. Leibfritz feels that the differences in East and West Germany do cause some short term risks, however they appear to be surmountable.

Leibfritz sees the outlook for Germany as bright despite the problems and feels that Germany could serve as a bridge to other Eastern Europe countries in the future.



LETTERS

End of semester woes

To the Editor,

It is really annoying when teachers who have not kept up with their schedules outlined in their syllabus are trying to catch up as the semester end nears at the expense of their students' education. The past few weeks after Spring Break have been rushed and stressful as two of my once respected teachers have decided to cram a chapter of information into our brains in one 50 minute period. They are talking so fast AT us that it is impossible to comprehend, let alone take notes on what we're supposed to be learning. By the time you write down one point the teacher is attempting to make, he or she has already gone on to three or four different points. I feel as though I need a tape recorder or a lap top computer to keep up in class!

This is not fair to the students, and I feel that I'm being ripped off educationally as well as financially. Cramming is no way to learn, as it is forgotten right after the test. Teachers should know this!

If these unorganized teachers can not fit all the material they want to teach in one semester, perhaps they should rethink their curriculum or try to organize their time a little better. They shouldn't diminish our education so they can catch up on poorly organized time and lesson plans. Also, I've noticed that some teachers have cancelled several classes due to outside obligations. When a student skips that many classes, three or more, aren't they usually penalized a grade? Is this fair?

Jean Ainsley



The benefits of study groups

By Marsha Mariani

Well folks, we're in the homestretch. Countdown to the last day of instruction usually begins after Spring Break, or in the case of some, from the first day of instruction. There are 16 days left before exams, so now is a good time to plan study strategies.

The way I see it, there are 5 types of categories students fall into when it comes to studying. They are: 1) The Rookie - first semester in college, panic-stricken, often studies alone. 2) The Last Minute - studies outside of class 5 minutes before exam. 3) The All-Night Crammer - usually consumes gallons of coffee. 4) The Encyclopedia - equivalent to the "Japanese student with glasses and Pan Am bag" that we all went to elementary school with. This student knows the course material inside and out and can probably brief the instructor. 5) The Professional - this student has been around. He/she will exhaust all avenues of study; this includes use of notes, asking questions of instructors, reading all the material and equally important is smart enough to join a study group. Why? Because there are tremendous advantages in joining these groups.

The biggest benefit is that if a student is lacking in some area regarding the material presented, another student may be able to explain it more clearly. The student who understands benefits too because discussing the material helps reinforce what was taught.

Instructors also encourage employing this method of study. For example, in Math if you don't grasp a concept you can't proceed to the next level because you won't understand the material.

Study groups also provide an opportunity to share strategies and techniques in an atmosphere to get acquainted with fellow students outside of the classroom. The tough part is trying to coordinate a schedule to accommodate everyone, but something usually always works out.

Another advantage in joining a study group now is that it's virtually necessary when getting to Manoa where classes are larger. Getting into these groups require assertiveness on the student's part - just ask. If you know some students are getting together to study, ask to be included. Exchange phone numbers and compare schedules. And if there aren't any study groups in your class, start one yourself. It's well worth the effort.

Grants and awards bestowed on Kapiolani's finest

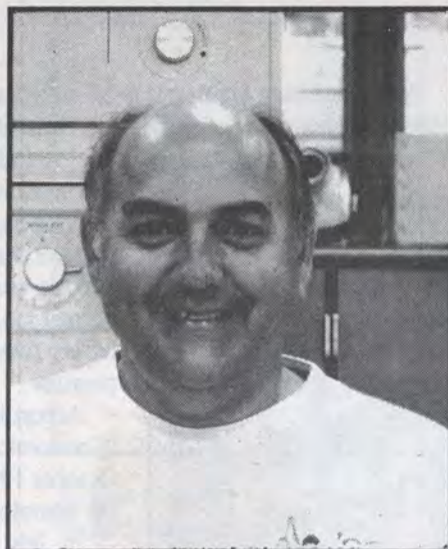
What makes a student remember

By Gail Jeanne McCracken

On June 18, 1991 Charles Daniels and Roland Clements of the Radiology Department will be traveling to Albuquerque, New Mexico to present their papers at the Fourth Annual Conference of the Americas. Daniels' paper entitled "Analysis of Individual Imagery Measure of Radiography Students of Visual and Non-Visual Tests" highlights the results of a research project done here at KCC. He researched and analyzed the various ways in which radiology students vs. other students learn and retain knowledge. The purpose of the study was to see if students have a predominance in one way of learning versus another regarding the retention of image capability, controlling and clarifying images. In 1986, Daniels wrote a workbook entitled "Creative Imaging - A Student Study Guide". In the book he highlights various alternatives to word learning. Daniels feels that most colleges are set up for verbal learning - lectures, reading and writing. He demonstrates ways in which a student can take a paragraph of information and turn it into a visual picture using a flowchart, spidergram or graph.

... a student can take a paragraph of information and turn it into a visual picture

According to Daniels turning that information into a visual form is thinking on the right side of the brain. Using words in the paragraph form is thinking on the left side of the brain. Daniels tested Clements' radiology students against a sampling of other KCC students to determine their preference for learning, image clarity and ability to stay focused on the visual information. He found that the radiology students prefer picture learning and had the ability to control the visual image the same amount as the KCC students tested.



Roland Clements

However, the radiology students were able to retain a clearer imagery capability over the other students tested. He feels that it is important to determine which students retain more through picture learning versus word learning in order to direct them to the proper study method.

The American society of Radiographic Technologists Educational Foundation awarded Clements' paper third place in the scientific paper category. His paper is entitled "Radiographic Technique for Early Diagnosis of Rheumatoid Arthritis". Clements wrote the paper with Harry Nakayama and worked with various rheumatologists, radiologists, and radiographers from Queen's Medical Center. The paper explains a new method in which early detection of rheumatoid arthritis can be made using radiographic (x-ray) equipment originally designed for mammography because of its high resolution quality. The x-ray equipment is used to photograph arthritic fungus and find minute cortical etching (small line on bone) which can help diagnose arthritis in its early stages. It is Clements' fifth scientific writing award.

Influences on Micronesian migration

By Bobby Scot

Robert Franco, anthropology instructor at KCC will be presenting a paper at the Pacific Science Congress held at the Sheraton Waikiki, May 27 to June 2.

The Congress theme, "Towards the Pacific Century: The Challenge of Change," provides an ideal opportunity to explore and share ideas on some of the most important issues facing the Pacific region.

The international nature of the Congress offers scholars, other interested professionals and students from a wide range of fields the opportunity to explore with their colleagues current theoretical developments as well as practical implications of recent scientific advances.

Franco's paper (date and time TBA) attempts to "assess the extent to which Micronesians will take advantage of the "open door" policy (open access to the labor markets of the U.S. and its territories) and leave their home islands to pursue employment and educational opportunities in the United States. He compares and analyzes the significant demographic and social network variables that may play a role in Micronesian movement decision-making.

Franco has used Samoa as a comparative model because he is most familiar with that society.

In his paper, Franco discusses the concept of "relative economies" in two closely connected contexts. The first refers to people who are related; Relatives enter metropolitan labor markets and remit money to sedentary relatives in their home islands. The second refers to the way people compare economies and labor markets of various cities or islands.

Franco has studied factors which play a part in the movement of Samoans to other labor markets: rapid population growth, rural-urban labor migration within Samoa, limited economic development options, kin-



Bob Franco

ship networking, resource sharing and monetary remittances, mutual aid, the role of Samoan churches and ministers in helping Samoans adapt to cities, and the role of the military as a relocating opportunity for employment training.

Franco takes culture into consideration when interpreting the migration or "movement" from the perspective of Samoans and Micronesians. His interests lean toward how they feel and what relocating means to them.

Franco has worked at the East West Center for six years and received his Ph.D. from UH Manoa in 1985. He is an anthropologist deeply interested in the peoples and cultures of the Pacific. "It is important for KCC students to see Hawaii as part of Polynesia and as part of the Contemporary Pacific, not just part of the United States," he said.

Franco's Anthropology 235 course is designed to give students an in-depth introduction to the traditional and modern cultures of the Pacific Islands. Emphasis is placed on cultural change, and comparisons between Hawai'i and other Pacific Island societies. Interested students are encouraged to register for this informative and important class.

Perception of illness linked to cultural beliefs

By Ronn Nozoe

My nephew has an illness. When it occurs, he falls down, becomes stiff and loses consciousness. Then, he perspires and sometimes drools. His speech and actions don't make sense after he recovers from the stiffness.

What would you say is wrong with this boy? Is he sick? Does he have a disease? Could he be the victim of a mysterious curse? Such is the nature of a six month study conducted by KCC psychology instructor Jeanne Edman, Ph.D. The study, which was Edman's doctoral dissertation, focused on how people perceive illness. Edman was particularly interested in studying Filipino women, spending six months among the Kinaray-a a language/cultural group in the Philippines. She will also present the study at the Pacific Science Congress.

Dr. Edman's hypothesis was that general logic is only seen in terms of cultural context and that culture is the primary factor in teaching its members what is true and what is not. On these grounds, Edman proceeded to begin her study by looking at the Kinaray-a concept of "person" and how it related to cultural differences.

First of all, Dr. Edman rounded up three groups of 50 women. The first group was composed of 50 Kinaray-a women, all of whom had no post secondary education, and



Jeanne Edman

were generally of lower socio-economic standing in their society. The second group was also comprised of 50 Kinaray-a women, but these women had at least one year of college and/or higher education, and were of middle to upper socio-economic standing. The last group was composed of 50 "modern" Caucasian American women. To each of these groups, Edman read 10 short stories, much like the story about the sick boy mentioned earlier. After reading the stories to all 150 women, Edman and her research

aides questioned each of the women to see how they viewed each case.

The results of the experiment were fascinating. In response to the story about the nephew with the illness mentioned earlier, almost all of the American women immediately recognized the boy's condition as epilepsy. The majority of the Kinaray-a women with no post secondary education had an interesting explanation for the boy's condition. According to these women, the problem was that the boy had not been eating his meals at the right times. Furthermore, recalls Edman, the women said that in the Kinaray-a culture, eating is the main frame of society. No one is allowed to eat alone. As a result of his failure to adhere to the ways of the village, the women explained, air bubbles had formed in the boy's blood (as a result of not eating at precisely the right time) which caused the seizure. Clearly, these "less modern" Kinaray-a women had their own detailed explanation for the illness. Virtually all of the Kinaray-a women with at least one year of college, many of whom were of middle to upper socio-economic standing recognized epilepsy as the boy's condition, but still attributed his seizures to the fact that he had not eaten his meals on time.

As a result of hearing the women's responses to the 10 stories, Dr. Edman believes that Kinaray-a women have a tendency to

integrate certain degrees of western medicine into their own traditional cultural beliefs regarding illness. The typical American women, however, rarely attributed any of the illnesses to "the supernatural" (as Western medicine would view such circumstances) with the exception of one woman who had spent a few years in the Philippines prior to her participation in the study.

Based on the data and observations, Dr. Edman concluded that the Kinaray-a women viewed illness as a spiritual and social phenomenon not because of their lack of education (some of the women were highly educated), but because that was the way that their culture and society had raised them. Furthermore, concluded Edman, people in general view aspects of their daily life only in the context in which they were raised in. In this perspective, the imposition of Western psychology on people who were not raised under its influence would be inappropriate.

According to Edman, the Philippines is one of the countries in the world to respond to this perspective of viewing the spiritual and social aspects of society in their respective contexts. Much like the Kinaray-a women, the Philippines have opted to combine both western and traditional cultural psychology to create a field of study that is "custom fitted" to better cater to the needs of its people.

Speaker speaks on speaking

By Cheri-ann Shiroma

"This man wears a lot of hats," said KCC Speech instructor Linda Letta, as she introduced husband Thomas J. Mitrano to her Speech 151 class.

Mitrano spoke on the importance of communication skills in his career. He is the Vice President of Community Affairs at the Outrigger hotel chain, which involves taking the Outrigger name out into the community to aid smaller businesses and organizations. In this position, Mitrano also carries many "sub-jobs," and currently sits on 13 boards. He is a facilitator, and helps others, such as community service groups, to gain goals.

Mitrano serves on the Boards of Junior Achievement and the Boy Scouts, where he is in charge of camping activities. He works with the Aloha United Way, allocating do-

nated money to deserving organizations, and is a frequent guest speaker on Dialogue, which airs on KF5VE. Mitrano is also an active lobbyist, and spends much of his time writing, defending, and writing amendments to laws.

Mitrano said that active listening is the key to becoming an effective speaker. He also stresses research, preparation, and absolute honesty with yourself as well as your listeners.

Of course, with as much responsibility as Mitrano has, time management is also very important. He says, "My professional life is calendar driven," and jokes that in the rare spare time he has, he talks about grocery shopping while running with wife Letta.

Mitrano says, "My job is my hobby. I really enjoy the type of work I do. My reward is feeling good. That doesn't have a dollar value."



Thomas Mitrano Photo by Debbie Yamao

Performing arts recital Monday

An honors recital featuring the top students in the music, dance and drama classes will be held Monday, April 22 at noon in the Diamond Head Theatre across Parking Lot B.

Approximately 40 to 50 students who have been working to perfect their technique will have the opportunity to perform for classmates, friends and the student body. Everyone is invited to attend.

Performing will be the hula class taught by Kimo Keaulana; modern dance taught by Karen Miyake and Mimi Wisnoski; drama taught by Sandy Perez; voice by Lina Doo; piano and guitar by Sheryl Akaka; and the college chorus and the Maile Aloha singers directed by Bob Engle.

This is the first of what is hoped will be a yearly event to provide students in the performing arts an opportunity to demonstrate their talent and achievements.

LETTERS

Praise for Letta

To the Editor,

Good teachers are unsung heroes and heroines of KCC who need to be recognized, applauded, and appreciated. One teacher in particular who exudes a vivid example of excellence is Linda Letta.

Letta has a way of bringing out the best in her students. She teaches with contagious enthusiasm and energy that awakens students' passion for learning. She does more than teach. She also inspires students with her positive attitude and fervor for what she is doing.

I was a bashful, reserved freshman who was afraid and terrified to do anything, much less interpret works of literature in front of a class, when I enrolled in Speech 231-Interpretive Reading, last semester. But with Ms. Letta's magical way of teaching, my fear was replaced by a feeling of accomplishment and confidence.

I am taking yet another class from her this semester, Speech 151-Interpersonal and Public Speaking. Although I still get nervous at the thought of speaking in front of a class, I am much more confident now, having taken a class from her last term. I still have a lot to learn during the remainder of the semester, but I am confident that I will be walking out of her class a new and better speaker, just like many students who have taken her class.

I will never forget this school year, for this is the year that I have changed for the better, and I thank Linda Letta for giving me self-confidence and helping me to become a better person. Words are not enough to express my gratitude to her.

Letta is truly a one-of-a-kind teacher. The experience that I have had in her class was truly a rewarding one. I hope that many students will experience what I have in taking her class. It would be wonderful if she taught other courses in addition to speech.

I encourage students to take advantage of Ms. Letta's courses, Speech 231 and Speech 151, and get the confidence and knowledge that I received.

Sincerely,
J. Ludwikoski

ATTENTION 1991 RN GRADUATES!!

Announcing Nursing Career Opportunities at

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A 250-bed teaching hospital and general medical/surgical facility accredited by JCAHO, is accepting applications for CRITICAL CARE, GENERAL MED/SURG, ADVANCED MED/SURG, ORTHOPEDIC AND ONCOLOGY.

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♁ EARTH DAY

What Kind of species are we?

By Alan Takeda

We are the kind of species that destroys its own life support systems through extravagant use of non-essential resources. We torture, maim, and kill animals and call it medical or scientific research. We destroy habitats and entire ecosystems, all in the name of economic growth. We stifle and disrupt the natural cycles of life on this planet, then call it progress. But most of all, we are a greedy, self-serving, destructive, killer species, or what Mark Twain referred to as "The Lowest Animal."

Through our use of non-essential resources like fossil fuels, our species is jeopardizing all life on this planet by conducting a chemical experiment, using the planet as a test tube. We are currently injecting massive amounts of carbon, methane, CFC's, and a host of other chemicals into the atmosphere, water tables, and land masses.

We are causing an unnatural greenhouse effect by making the atmosphere denser with heat-trapping gases. Some of our chemicals are putting holes in the ozone layer, which protects all life from harmful ultra-violet radiation. More importantly, the UV radiation is proving harmful, even deadly to the phytoplankton, which produces half the world's oxygen supply. Together with cutting down the forests at the rate of 50 acres per minute our species is destroying the mechanisms through which carbon dioxide is recycled into oxygen.

Some of our man-made chemicals designed to exterminate the only other species that has thrived along side us, the insects, have instead poisoned everything else to the point where everything else is dying except the insects they were supposed to kill. Rachel Carson's book, "Silent Spring," is a testament to the deadly legacy of pesticides. However, our species has not learned that lesson because we are creating even more deadly chemicals in our insane attempt to rid ourselves of life forms that evolve hundreds of times faster than we do and which have been on this planet thousands of times longer than we have.

Our species deliberately kills, maims and tortures half a million animals every day under the guise of medical or scientific research or at times, even for our own entertainment. At laboratories all over the so-called civilized world, baboons are clubbed in the head, chimpanzees are radiated or injected with disease; dogs and cats are operated on or have oven cleaner or detergent shot into their eyes, mice or rabbits are force-fed the equivalent of a 100 cups of coffee, or forced to smoke 100 cigarettes per day or are given cocaine until they develop cancer or until they die. Animals are used to test the hazards of everything from

cosmetics, food, and drugs, to dioxin, pesticides, and other assorted pollutants.

Our species traps and cages animals for our own entertainment with little or no regard for the animal's well-being. At the Sea World dolphin petting pool, for example, a combination of chlorine, bright sun, and splashing water is slowly causing the dolphins to go blind. Add to that the fact that dolphins live between 25 to 60 years in the wild as opposed to 5 to 8 years in captivity, shows a tremendous lack of compassion for the animals. Also, in procuring animals, like the marine mammals for Sea World, many are killed. As former Orca-trainer Paul Spong witnessed, entire pods of Orcas were killed to secure one baby.

Before we began exterminating the other life forms, about 300 species went extinct every million years, which allowed sub species or new species to fill the vacated ecological niches. Currently, our species has accelerated that rate by over 1000 times, to the point where in the rainforests alone, over 17,000 species of plants, animals, and insects are becoming extinct each year. Zoologists have estimated that by the year 2000, at the current rate of destruction, the planet will be losing one specie per minute.

The list of casualties that our species has exterminated include: the Passenger Pigeon, which John James Audobon called, "the most abundant bird ever to exist," in less than 80 years after it was hunted commercially; the last known pair of Great Auks, which could dive to depths of 300 feet and hold its breath for 15 minutes, was shot, stuffed, and sold to an Icelandic museum; the Stellar's Sea Cow, which became extinct 26 years after it was discovered by furriers.

Our species is solely responsible for turning the area surrounding Newfoundland from a sea filled with great pods of whales, immense flocks of birds, seals, 6-foot-long salmon, cod that grew to 7 feet long and weighed up to 200 pounds and halibut that reached 9 feet in length and weighed up to half a ton, into what author Farley Mowat now calls the "Sea of Slaughter," where pitiful remnants exist in constant peril from man's greed, and devastating over-harvesting practices.

We are the kind of species that over-harvests a resource like cod, salmon, or herring, then blames the other animals who also feed on fish for the dwindling numbers and declining sizes. We even place bounties on those other animals like the ones imposed by the Canadian government on wolves, seals, Beluga Whales, bobcats, wolverines, bears, and dolphins.

We are the kind of species that has killed animals to impose political and or cultural

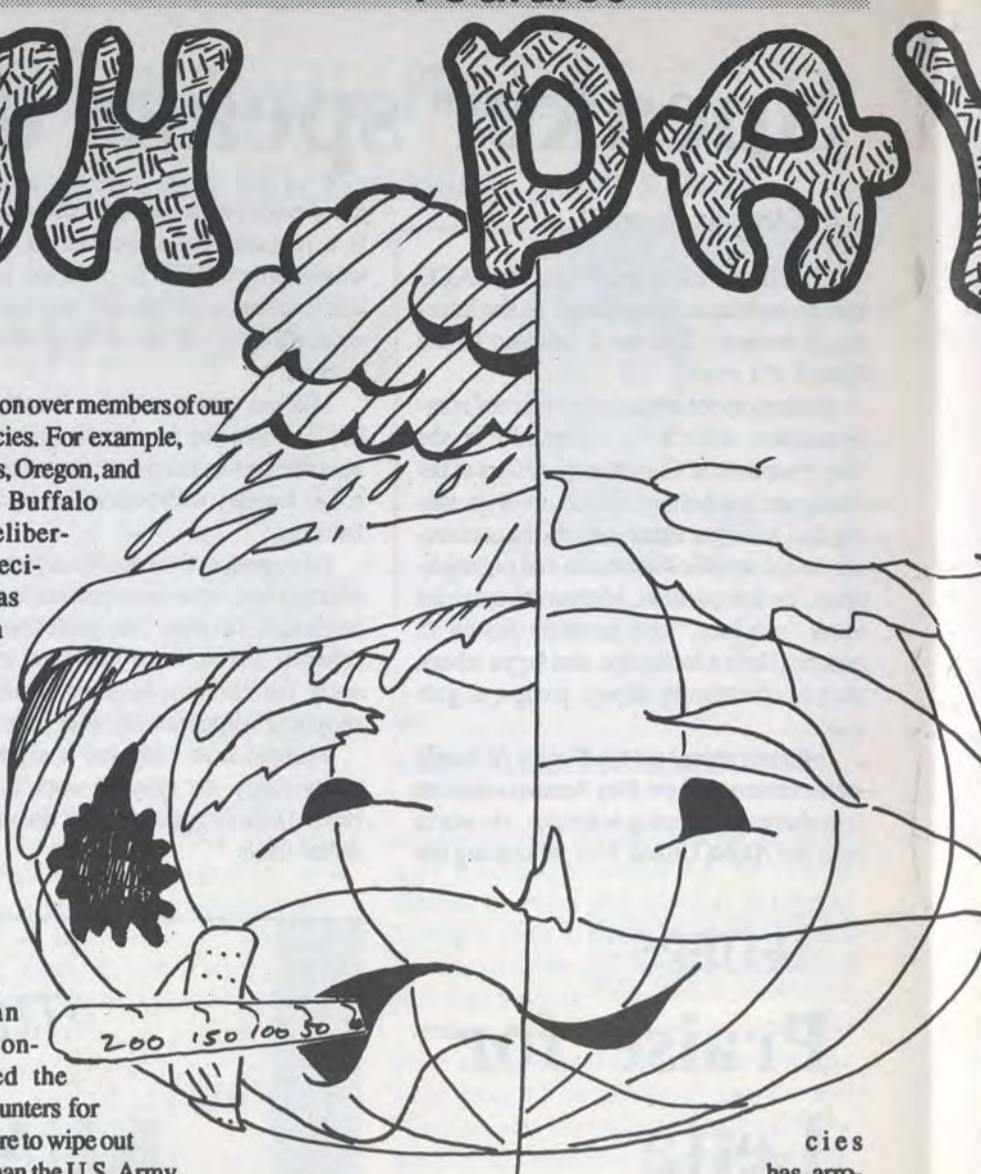
domination over members of our own species. For example, the Plains, Oregon, and Wood Buffalo were deliberately decimated as part of a genocidal plan to wipe out the Western Indian nations. General Sheridan even congratulated the buffalo hunters for doing more to wipe out Indians than the U.S. Army.

The near extinction of the Indians has cost in terms of ecological knowledge because the Indians understood the cycles of life on this planet and the links between the different life forms long before ecology became the disciplined science it is today.

Thanks to insightful, compassionate individuals like John Audobon, John Muir, and Aldo Leopold, hunters are no longer legally allowed to decimate or exterminate entire species. Due to the efforts by organizations like the Humane Society and Greenpeace, cruel hunting practices have been restricted or outlawed. Animal rights groups have stopped the Harp Seal hunt and Mother Nature's allies put an end to commercial whaling.

However, not even laws, the creation of protected areas, nor the vigilance by people like Paul Watson has stopped the killing. As an example, the international treaties which protect migratory sea birds does not protect them from the drift nets or long line fishermen. In the U.S. National Parks, poaching is on the rise. In Yellowstone, big-horn sheep, white-tailed deer, elk, moose, and even grizzly bears are taken from the park each year. In the Smoky Mountains National Park, black bears are killed for their gall bladders and claws. The vigilance of the late Dian Fossey did not prevent the killing and probable extinction of the mountain gorillas.

These animals as well as many others are dying in extremely cruel and painful ways just to provide some rich person with a fur coat or an aphrodisiac or a trophy or to prove some warped sense of machismo of being the dominator and conqueror of everything. Our spe-



species has arrogantly believed

that the animals are a lower form of life so that gives us the right to use, abuse, exploit, and kill them as we see fit. The argument that the Graham County poachers used is that their ancestors killed bears, "so that gives us the right to do the same regardless of the laws, besides, animals ain't go no souls."

We have even spread our pestilence to the last pure region on the planet, Antarctica, where currently there are 57 base camps that discard or burn their garbage, dump their bilge water into the ocean, spill oil which kills all marine animals, and build their human settlements on the sparse non-ice covered areas, forcing the penguins and seals out of their normal rookeries. Add to that the fact the treaty protecting Antarctica from mineral exploitation has expired, which means that the last continent will soon be as polluted as the rest of the world.

Finally, as Dr. Fukuoka, the man who took 12 acres of barren mountain and turned it into the world's most productive chemical-free farm said, "any top scientist will tell you that we have about 50 years left to turn the situation around. We must get away from unnatural methods of living. If we don't, then we are all going to die, so please help now." We, as a species must live understanding the simple truth, which is that the earth is our home, it is our mother, and if we keep raping, pillaging, and killing this planet, our tombstone will read, "Here lies the Late Great Planet Earth, killed on this day by the most suicidal, homicidal, destructive, pest species to ever soil the face of the planet, Mankind."



People... the fleas of the World!

1991

Over-population and how not to do it

By David R. Clarke

"No matter how distracted we may be by the number of environmental problems now facing us, one issue remains fundamental: Overpopulation. The crowding of our cities and our nations, underlies all other problems."

Paul R. Ehrlich

Honorary President

Zero Population Growth

The current rate of human population growth is three births per second, or 10,000 people per hour. This unprecedented rate of growth is causing substantial contributions to the destruction of planet Earth's primary life support systems. Many people are currently unaware of mankind's absolute (and economic) dependency upon our planet's life sustaining air, water, geologic, and biologic cycles.

Overpopulation in rich countries is, from the standpoint of Earth's habitability, more serious than rapid population growth in poor countries. A common myth about overpopulation is that it is exclusively a problem of underdeveloped Third World nations. While it is true their populations are growing rapidly, it is also true that the smaller populations of developed First World countries, like the United States, consume more resources and do greater long term environmental damage than burgeoning Third World countries. Many First World parents are not aware that a SINGLE baby born in an industrialized country will consume and pollute at 200 times the rate of a baby born in an African or Asian nation.

Today's human growth rate is best understood when put into a historical perspective. The world's population has remained at less than one billion people for 50,000 years. Due to the Industrial Revolution and an exponential rate of growth, the global population started to expand dramatically beginning in the year 1830 when the first billion people arrived, followed by the second billion in 1930, the third billion in 1960, the fourth billion in 1975, and the fifth billion in 1986. Our current rate of growth is one billion births every 10 years which will cause a doubling of the existing global population in less than 38 years. The population growth expected WITHIN the next 40 years is: 1996: 6 billion, 2005: 7 billion, 2014: 8 billion, 2022: 9 billion, and 2030: 10 billion people or twice the 1991 total. There is no question that the population explosion will end sometime BEFORE the year 2030. What remains in doubt is whether the end will come humanely because birthrates have been lowered, or tragically through rises in death rates. Realistically speaking, anyone who opposes controlling the number of human births is unknowingly promoting more premature deaths.

Environmentalists across the globe are worried about the consequences of population growth. They are fearful of the social and environmental problems which will result from an unprecedented rapid global population increase. Some scientists feel that humanity is now conducting an enormous experiment on itself, in which the outcome is still unknown. Unfortunately, these intellectuals feel that when the outcome of our current actions becomes known,

it will be too late to reverse the experiment. Lester Brown, President of the World Watch Institute, has suggested that the human species could be an evolutionary error. He states "we've somehow begun to have an effect, not only on the Earth and our habitat, but all other species with which we share the Earth, in a way that could itself alter the course of evolution."

The environmental buzzword for the 90's is "sustainability." Sustainability is the creation of on-going environmental action that will have a beneficial influence on our existence and the future of the human species. Environmental sustainability can be thought of as the sum of three social factors: population growth, the use of resources, and the mode of economic growth. The best results come from a balancing of all three elements; the worst is when one or more of the three factors begins to dominate the total picture. Currently no nation in the world has a sustainable population/resource/growth balance. Third World nations are overburdened with population pressures, similarly, First World countries are dominated by an obsessive need for non-sustainable resource consumption and a desire for rampant economic growth.

During the next few decades humanity will be forced to live with the environmental problems we are currently producing. Historically, human adaptability is usually credited to mankind's technological skills. For centuries these skills have allowed man to overcome the problems he has created, but this may not be possible in the near future for two reasons. First the problems we will be confronted with are so large and complex that they will most likely be impossible to alter. Secondly many technological solutions require a social change before they can be implemented. These social changes are not usually welcomed by the masses which make up society. A current example of this is the controversy surrounding abortion and contraception; both are technically possible, but socially opposed. Another example is that the population of the world could be easily fed on a non-meat diet however, few people in industrialized First World countries are willing to become vegetarians. In Hawaii there is the ongoing debate between mass transit versus private transportation. All of these are examples of technical solutions being challenged by persistent social resistance.

What can a single individual do about the environmental consequences of population growth, resource consumption, and non-sustainable economic growth? The biggest contribution a person can make is elect to have no children or plan a small family. A small family is environmentally defined as no more than two children. Another thing anyone can do is to see the everyday connections between population growth and the resulting First World consequences of non-sustainable resource consumption and economic growth. These connections are not hard to locate. All one needs to do is read a newspaper to find examples like traffic congestion, energy dependency, housing shortages, water shortages, water pollution, air pollution, and waste disposal problems. These problems are all intimately linked to popula-

tion growth. The biggest daily contribution anyone can make towards a sustainable planet is to reduce the volume of garbage we as individuals generate from our homes and offices, which includes being responsible for the recycling of glass, paper, plastics, and metals.

From a political viewpoint humanity can not continue to choose up sides on a planet which is environmentally round. From an economic viewpoint the best solution is to shift our growth structured economy to a globally sustainable balance economy, by reducing population growth, resource consumption, and malignant economic growth.

Eliminating overpopulation is the first step towards these goals. Of course lowering the population will not solve the world's problems but it will give society the opportunity to deal with them realistically. As the old saying goes, "whatever your cause, it's a lost cause, without population control."

The population/resource/environment predicament we are facing was created by human actions, and it can be saved by human actions. All that is required is the political and societal will. The good news is that, when the time is ripe, society can change its attitudes and behavior rapidly.



Earth Day with Henry Kapono

Henry Kapono will be performing at KCC on Earth Day, April 22, 1991 in the Ohi'a cafeteria from noon to 1 p.m. The concert will be sponsored by Student Activities. Local entertainer/song-writer will be performing pieces from his new album, "Same World," which is being released on April 22, 1991, Earth Day.

According to manager Blaine Kia, Henry Kapono derived the concept of the album from his own personal interest in protecting and caring for the environment, not only in Hawaii, but in the world in general.

Last fall, Kapono wrote the music and lyrics for the Honolulu Theater for Youth's production of "Willie's Remarkable Recycling Flight," a musical for kids which taught the values of "reduce, re-use, and recycle." As his interest in the matter increased, Kapono decided to design a statement album to get his message across to a wider range of listeners.

In the album, Kapono sings about the importance of recycling and how we take the beauty of nature for granted. Furthermore, the album talks about what it would be like to lose the natural beauty of the world to pollution. Basically, Kapono's message is that we all live in the same world (hence the title) and that we must all learn to live and work together to take care of our mother Earth.

Guest artists on Kapono's upcoming album include solo artist/song-writer Michael McDonald, reggae stars Third World, Toto's Jeff and Michael Porcaro, and Jazz artist Sam Riney. According to manager Kia, the demand for Kapono's new album is the biggest ever in Hawaii, with Browntown Records (Kapono's own label) having already received orders for 20,000 units of the LP in the first week alone.

Students find KCC mock interviews highly successful

By John Hirano

The KCC Job Placement office and the KCC Data Processing Club teamed up to make the Spring 1991 "Mock-Interviews" a success. Thirty highly realistic job interviews were conducted in the counseling offices to offer KCC students invaluable interview experience. Six interviewers from leading Honolulu firms donated their time to make the mock-interviews as realistic as possible and to provide the participants with the benefit of their wealth of experience.

The mock-interview were conducted as real interviews, and the participants prepared for their interviews by attending interview skills and resume writing workshops, and by filling in job application forms. Following the interview, the employers filled in evaluation forms to help the participants identify their strengths and areas of weakness.

Students reacted to the mock-interviews with overwhelmingly positive sentiments. Some students said they were, "looking forward to next year," while others indicated they would feel, "much more confident and aware," during their next real job interview. Some students mentioned that the mock-interviews helped them realize that they need to be more focused in their academic and career goals, while others indicated they felt the experience of being interviewed alone made the event worthwhile.

Although the interviews are not intended to be real job interviews, two students were invited to make follow-up interviews for



Photo by Dave Cerda
Mock interviewers and DP Club members are from top, left to right: John Duncan, Ronald Plymale, Vic Ramos, Jason Kealoha, Mark Savares, Flora Wong, Leanne Chun, John Hirano, B. J. Mau, from GTE Hawaiian Tel; Dianne Okimoto, Sally Chong from First Hawaiian Bank; Roy Okino, Debbie Leong-Yap from Liberty House.

professional positions. Another student received an offer to have his cover letter and resume distributed. While these opportunities are the exception, and not the rule, they encourage the participants to invest time in preparing for their mock interviews. All of the participants dressed as if they were undergoing a real job interview, and the Data Processing Club Mock-Interview committee spent many hours of preparation to give the guest interviewers a favorable impression of our campus.

The guest interviewers gave very positive reviews of the activity. Sally Chong, of First Hawaiian bank commented, (the activity was) "Very well organized. Students and counselors were very accommodating. Most were well-prepared with resumes and asked good questions." Clyde Jenkins, President of Jenkins Consulting Services Inc., commented that the activity was, "Well-thought out and planned. Great to have separate offices."

This year's guest interviewers consisted of: Sally W.Y. Chong of First Hawaiian Bank; Clyde Jenkins of Jenkins Consulting Services Inc.; Debbie Leong-Yap of Liberty House; B.J. Mau of GTE Hawaiian Telephone; Roy Okino of Liberty House; Beulah Olanolan of Bank of Hawaii; and Lon Wilson of Affiliated Computing Systems.

The Data Processing Club's Mock-Interview Committee would especially like to thank Mona Lee and Lianne Chun of the Job Placement office and all of the guest employers who contributed their valuable time to make the mock-interviews a success.



Photo by Moriso Teraoka

Elise Pascoe demonstrated ways to prepare gourmet lamb dishes on April 5 in Ohia 118. She is a leading Australian food authority, columnist, and author.

Loretta Pang to attend seminar

Summer is right around the corner and like many students, instructors also plan various events and activities for themselves. History instructor, Loretta Pang will be spending a part of her summer attending a seminar at the University of Kansas in Lawrence.

The primary focus of the seminar will be modern Chinese art and culture, specifically how China has faced challenges from the outside world and carved out its own niche in the modern world. By incorporating art, history and literature into the program, major developments in Chinese art will be

presented.

Because of the many reforms Chinese civilization has undergone since the early century, Pang feels this is an area that needs more attention because of the vast changes in values and interest regarding art. "Finding new themes and motifs, experiencing with different techniques and being open to new ideas is a way of exploring Chinese values and practices," says Pang. Tying in several areas of humanities is an excellent way to provide a broad background on modern China and the knowledge of Chinese art which can be applied to teaching.



Photo by Debbie Yamao

Adella Islas, lecturer in Art, has been awarded a National Endowment of \$2800 to study drawings & prints, from Leonardo to Goya.

Lectures via HITS

Two veteran peace researchers, Kenneth and Elise Boulding, have been in Honolulu this month conducting seminars and giving lectures under the sponsorship of the Spark M. Matsunaga Institute for Peace. April 19, Kenneth Boulding's lecture on Three Faces of Power will be broadcast via HITS in Naio 207, from noon to 1:00.

Also, former Massachusetts Governor Michael Dukakis will speak on Healthcare for All: An Issue for the '90's on Tuesday, April 23, from 6:30 - 8:30 p.m. on HITS in Ohia 118. This live broadcast will be the final opportunity for the public to hear Dukakis talk about health and healthcare, which he has addressed in various forums during the past two months while in Hawaii. Individuals who would like to personally meet him during the presentation may go directly to UH Manoa, Kuykendall 201.



Photo by Debbie Yamao

Shinoki, Pang write book on keyboarding

As keyboarding instructors, Amy Shinoki and Trude Pang realized that there was a great need for an adequate book on the subject because they had to have their students buy two books for the class. Many of the books on keyboarding were missing the major elements, the alphabet, 10 key,

and computer applications. They also found that many books had incorrect formats.

They have recently completed a book, "Keyboarding With Computer Applications." Charles Aoki, coordinator of the Computing Center, wrote the program that can be used with the book. The book is both business and personally oriented.

Definition of Sovereignty

By Kumuhone Stone

Sovereignty is probably one of the most abused words in our Hawaii press today. The people most at fault for this are, of course, the writers who do not critically analyze the misuse of words by politicians, movement leaders and their peers. Cries for sovereignty by Haunani Trask and her organization Ka Lahui are a bit misleading, and that combined with a blitz of other infrequently used words can confuse the daily reader. Let's try to straighten out some of the mix.

Sovereignty is definable and therefore should be differentiated from semi-autonomy or free association. The key ingredient that makes a country a sovereign nation is the absence of any constitutional ties to another country. A country may have control over its form of politics but if it has constitutional obligations to allow another country use of a portion of its land, for example, a military base, then it cannot claim sovereignty. This definition leaves no room for levels of sovereignty: you either have it or you don't.

In the case of Ka Lahui's demands for a "nation to nation" agreement with the U.S. government, the term "sovereignty" has no place. Ka Lahui seeks a reservation type agreement resembling that of the Native American Indians. This nation or Lahui would be better defined as a semi-autonomy without complete control over all of its in-

ternational affairs or land base. This territory which Ka Lahui hopes to regain represents only a portion of the total land that would have to be returned to claim true Hawaiian sovereignty.

Na 'Oiwai O Hawaii, another group pushing for sovereignty is very vague in its definition of sovereignty. It puts more focus on the return of culture and the recognition of Hawaiian cosmos or everything that is or was Hawaiian by birthright to the Kanaka. The definition is wonderfully written but lacks the concreteness necessary for international recognition. However, in Na 'Oiwai O Hawaii's proposed structure for a new Hawaiian government the group clearly states that it wishes to have "no subservience to any national power such as the U.S." This is more along the lines of the definition of sovereignty. When the question of a land base arose, the organization suggested nothing short of "the way it was in pre-Western contact times".

The Council of Hawaiian Organizations equates sovereignty to "pre-1893 status." This, too, would be an inaccurate definition because of the constitution that was in effect at the time. The Bayonet Constitution of 1887 was not promulgated by the will of the Hawaiian people but instead forced onto the government by a band of foreigners armed with U.S. guns.

Further deviation from our definition occurs in the Councils' suggestion for a

Hawaiian land base that only includes the "Ceded lands, submerged lands, (and) marine resources."

Remember the Protect Kaho'olawe 'Ohana? They were probably the first group to surface in the seventies and to suggest sovereignty as a solution for the wrong doings that occurred. Protect Kaho'olawe 'Ohana calls for an "ascertainment of rights to control and properly manage traditional land base based on concrete community struggles". This is further defined in a summary of land base requests for a "reformed Hawaiian Homes program, a fair share of (the) ceded land trust, (the) return of Kaho'olawe (and) other appropriate lands such as Bishop Estate, Queen Lili'uokalani Trust, Lunalilo Estate (and) Queens Medical Center lands.

The Institute for the Advancement of Hawaiian Affairs is right on with its definition of sovereignty which reads, "to be free from any other nation's control—to have no higher legislature but God(s). Sovereignty is not a privilege to be granted by another nation but a right inherent in people". Even in its opinion of the right to land controlled by the nation, the Institute claims "All the lands of Hawai'i, all the waters that form and lie between a line extended three miles beyond the land mass of the islands which form the Hawaiian archipelago and extending out to Kalama (Johnston Island). Notice how this definition also recognizes recent inter-

national opinions that a country has rights to the water area surrounding it.

"Live on!" is the definition of E Ola Mau, yet another Hawaiian assemblage that supports sovereignty. E Ola Mau's main focus is on the deteriorating health of people and the group also provided a sufficient definition of sovereignty. "A basic need and right of a people in their homeland to establish the following: (a) a common definition of who they are and how they will behave; (b) how they will govern themselves; and (c) by what means they will develop and perpetuate themselves as a nation."

The problem in E Ola Mau's scheme lies not in its definition of sovereignty but in its goals for land acquisition. E Ola Mau wants the "Ceded Lands and Hawaiian Home Lands and/or their revenue." This would represent a *cession* or "free will" giving of the rest of the Hawaiian lands to the U.S. government and other private owners.

Many of these view points are based on different cultural upbringings, political and private interests or influenced by another outside party. Confusion is imminent and its effects do not stop at the twisting of one's thinking. It has led to a separation of the people that suggests weakness and instability. Clearing this hurdle would enhance the effectiveness of the Hawaiian voice and institute a new Hawaiian patriotism that has not been felt since the reign of Queen Lili'uokalani.



Lomilomi Massage

By Coralie Vellis

To rub, press, squeeze and crush are definitions of lomilomi, Hawaii's traditional form of massage. The practice was an everyday occurrence in the old days. The oldsters, after a day of fishing, hunting, mending nets and hollowing logs for canoes, dropped to a mat upon reaching home where children jumped on their backs and "lomi-ed them with their feet.

"Hands, elbows, palms, fingers, knees and feet helped release pressures from aching bodies through the prayerful work of massage," explained Enoka Kaina. He is a lomilomi practitioner and founder of the Lomilomi Ola Institute of Hawaiian Therapy.

Last Monday, Kaina's talk ended the series of seven Hawaiian Health workshops which have been held on campus during activity periods for the past two months. Kaina was born and raised in Kalapana, Hawaii, where there was no electricity, no flushing toilets and where only one or two cars passed by each day. There was no easy access to western doctors. Hawaiian healers gave comfort and restored health to the ill.

In the healing arts, one concept is still basic; the healer does not know everything. All of life flows from all creation—one source. Nothing stems from us. Prayer

(pule) is an essential ingredient in the lomilomi process.

Kaina believes the individual who wishes lomilomi treatment must first settle any inner conflicts. A spiritual, mental and emotional connection must be made. Mana—a force—will eventually enter and leave from the heart, encouraging a healthy flow of fluids.

Only after prayer does lomilomi begin, starting with the shoulder area where most tension is concentrated. Kaina explained that the palm and weight of the therapist are applied with varying degrees of pressure. Eventually, fingers, hands and arms follow suit, manipulating the body to relieve muscle spasms and soreness.

"If mana is not right, lomilomi can be harmful," Kaina said. "Gentility (akahai), harmony (lokaahi), patience (ahonui) and a state of being comfortable ('olu 'olu) are necessary for effective results," he added. After a lomilomi treatment, Kaina's clients are served a treat. He explained the body is extremely relaxed and sapped of energy following the massage. The tea revives the body with renewed strength. All who attended the workshop on Monday were also treated to tea—a choice of seawater tea or one made of the leaves of the mamaki and koko'olau plants.



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Hawaii's Early Defense System

By Moriso Teraoka

Even before Hawaii's annexation to the United States, the strategic importance of Oahu and the other islands of Hawaii had been recognized by the U.S. military. Surveys made by the Army and Navy before the annexation delineated the requirement for the defense and fortification of Pearl Harbor and Honolulu harbor.

After annexation, a question arose as to what the Nation's defense strategy would be for the Pacific. There were two viewpoints. One favored a closed-in naval defense system with Pearl Harbor as the major Pacific base. The other advocated a forward naval defense strategy with Manila as the hub. President Theodore Roosevelt, in 1905, chose Hawaii and in 1909 President Taft approved the recommendation by the Army and Navy to make Pearl Harbor the principal U.S. fleet base in the Pacific and to build defenses for the protection of the base and the port of Honolulu. To this end, the Army's Hawaiian defense mission was to protect Pearl Harbor Naval Base and the Port of Honolulu.

Most of the land for the defense system was acquired at the turn of the century. In 1898 a Joint Resolution of Annexation gave Hawaiian government lands to the U.S. government, in fee. In 1900 Hawaii became a territory and in accordance with the Organic Act, the Federal Government was given power to take territorial lands. Diamond Head was acquired for the exclusive use by the military in 1906. Fort Shafter was acquired during the annexation of Hawaii in 1899. The major portion of Fort De Russey's

land was obtained by the Federal Government by purchasing privately owned land and by condemnation proceedings for other land in 1905. The land for Fort Kamehameha was also acquired by condemnation in 1907.

The initial troops stationed on Oahu were the 1st U.S. Volunteer Infantry Regiment and one battalion of volunteer Army engineers. They camped at a site called Camp McKinley in Waikiki where Kapiolani Park is located today. These units surveyed Oahu and ear-marked lands for military purposes.

The first defenses installed on Oahu starting in 1908 were coast artillery positions. After 1920 these were augmented by fixed and mobile artillery and anti-aircraft artillery. A mobile counter invasion force of infantry and field artillery was concentrated at Schofield Barracks near the center of Oahu. One division was stationed there after 1920 and another was added in 1940.

The Oahu coast defense command was designated the Hawaiian Coast Artillery District. This was divided into the Harbor Defense of Honolulu and Defenses of Pearl Harbor. Fort Ruger and Fort De Russey were responsible for the defense of Honolulu Harbor, and Fort Kamehameha for Pearl Harbor. After 1922, Fort Weaver was added to defend the west side of the entrance to Pearl Harbor. In 1935, Fort Barrette located west of Eva was added to defend Pearl Harbor.

The mission of the Coast Artillery Command in the 1920's was to coordinate the efforts of the Navy and Army military in the defense of Pearl Harbor and to prevent any hostile landing on the island. Oahu's fortifi-

cations were directed to destroy or repel opposing enemy naval forces, or, should the situation arise, force the attacking sea forces into specific areas or along certain tracks desired by the coast defenders.

Improvements to the coastal defense system were on-going. Among the improvements were searchlights for harbor entrances, mechanized ammunition handling, and a more accurate fire control system. In the late 1930s overhead protections for the large gun replacements shielded them from enemy fire and aerial bombing threats.

The coast artillery command headquarters was at Fort Shafter. The master fire control system for all the outlying units was also located there, as were mobile 3-inch anti-aircraft and 155mm guns after 1922.

Oahu's terrain works against any invader since it has two mountain ranges, Koolau to the east and Waianae to the west, which rise abruptly from the beaches 2,000 to 4,000 feet. Only two passes exist through the mountains, and reinforcements could be rushed to any point on the island. One problem, however, was the lack of roads. In 1940 there were only 250 miles of roads on the island, 60 of which were exclusively military. Pack mules were used to offset this disadvantage.

The Oahu Railroad was depended upon to move guns and supplies to railway gun positions near Haleiwa, going around Kaena Point, passing Waialua, Waimea Bay and to Kahuku Point. One branch also extended to Schofield Barracks and was extensively used throughout World War II.

Twelve and 8-inch railroad mortars were

used between Camp Moleloki near Barber's Point and Kaena Point. Unfortunately, these railway guns and mortars were vulnerable to enemy fire because it ran along the shoreline and had no overhead protection.

The five major forts defending the southern shores were equipped with formidable weapons of that time. Fort Ruger had the batteries of four 12-inch mortars, two 8-inch mortars near Black Point, and an observation station atop Diamond Head Crater.

In order to service the mortar batteries within the crater, a tunnel was bored through the north side of the crater. Originally, this tunnel was 580 feet in length, eight feet wide, and seven feet high. It allowed a mule-pulled train to transport materials into the crater. This tunnel has been expanded several times. Another tunnel penetrates Diamond Head's walls and presently provides vehicular access to the crater.

In 1939, concrete pill boxes for beach defense were placed on government-owned land. By 1940, smaller caliber guns were placed high in the hills with strategically located observation and fire control stations.

By the end of World War II, the traditional methods of coastal defense were obsolete in the face of air power and nuclear weapons. The concept of harbor defense by long range artillery could not be supported and the guns were scrapped in 1949. All harbor defense commands were decommissioned in 1950. The new concept of amphibious assault over open beaches, covered by naval gunfire and air support, nullified the need for strong defenses of conventional guns to protect Hawaii's coastal cities and harbors.



The outcropping of rocks in the center are etched with names of early coast defenders.

Photo by Moriso Teraoka

Diamond Head remembers Joe DeSoto

by Moriso Teraoka

Who is Joe DeSoto, Karl Miller, Miki and Carla? They are but a memory of yesteryear, and yet they are here with us in perpetuity.

Building 933 is the last of the buildings which housed officers at Fort Ruger. It, too, will give way to the expansion of KCC. Soon, the lava rock walls, the giant ficus trees, date palms, the fountain by the bus stop and the chapel will be the only reminders of the old fort, and of DeSoto and his friends.

During DeSoto's and Miller's active army days in the mid '30s, Fort Ruger was an integral part of the Island Coastal Defense System. Fort Ruger guarded the southern approach to Honolulu Harbor, while Fort Kamehameha guarded the western limits. DeSoto and his friends were probably assigned to one of the four batteries of 12 inch

mortars in the crater, or one of the three coastal gun batteries. Then again, DeSoto and his friends may have been assigned to man the observation station near the peak of Diamond Head.

DeSoto, Miller, and probably their girlfriends Miki and Carla, came to light last summer. The rocky slope fronting the Ilima building was cleared of the tall grass and Mexican creepers. With the grass gone, the rocks lay bare. A close look revealed patches of flat ground devoid of rocks. Rusted galvanized pipes were sticking out from the ground.

DeSoto and his friends, or perhaps men before him, had cleared this sloping terrain. They installed the galvanized piping for irrigation purposes. They planted greenery and landscaped this terrain, the southern perimeter of the parade ground. The Mexican

creepers may have been the very kind of greenery that blanketed the whole slope with their lovely pink clusters of flowers.

Almost two generations have lapsed since they petroglyphically etched their names, their chevron stripes, the years: crudely perhaps, but done with all the love that they pledged to each other.

It is here that DeSoto and his friends are in perpetuity. To the left of the first level of steps leading to Ilima, above the bed of aloes, is a huge outcropping of rocks. The windward side towards Koko Head is just a pile of rocks. But the leeward wall of rocks, jigsawed and fit like only nature can, is where DeSoto and his friends left their memories.

From this private vantage point, protected from the winds of Koko Head and the rain from the sea, DeSoto and company could

have spent many a night making love, secluded by this wall of rocks. Nestled in each other's arms, paradise was theirs. Even today, the view towards Kahala, Koko Head, and Diamond Head is unobstructed. But the views of yesteryear must have been clearer without Kahala Hilton and the many stuccoed roofs of today's Kahala mansions. The air was crisper, the sky bluer, the nights darker, and the stars brighter.

Now it is evident that the present beautification of the slope is but an attempt to restore the beauty of the terrain as it once was. Only time will tell if beauty has been restored.

Weathered by the passing of time, crowned with a cluster of purple and white flowers, the wall is now surrounded by cacti and succulents; plants esthetically at home among the rocks, and with Joe and his friends.

D. H. Arts Festival fast approaching.

By Amy Lyons

The first annual Diamond Head Arts Festival is rapidly approaching. Roger Watanabe of the Hawaii Parks and Recreation system says that the festival is a combination of a fundraising and a community project. He says that one of the goals for the upcoming event is to increase professionalism in the employees of Parks and Recreation. They currently have a membership of 200 people.

The festival will be held on campus on Sunday, April 28, from 9 a.m. until 4 p.m. It will feature a variety of activities for the whole family. In addition to arts and crafts and plant sales, the festival will have a community booth to hand out information about summer school and college programs. A

Respiratory Therapy student group will have a food booth, Office Administration Technology students will be selling huli-huli chicken tickets; the Bookstore will be selling items; the Nursing program will have an information booth, and the Maile Aloha Singers will perform at 2:00 p.m. Any other departments or programs that wish to have a booth or participate should contact Pat Synder at ext. 567 as soon as possible.

Watanabe says planners are excited about the festival, and that it will be beneficial for both KCC and for Hawaii Parks and Recreation. He hopes that the Diamond Head Arts Festival will in the future grow in size and stature and become recognized as a notable community event.



Photo by Chris Phleger

Magician Michael Villoria performed last Friday in the Ohia cafeteria.



Convention delegates: Back row, from left: Josephine Chew, adviser Charlotte Toguchi, Steven Ishol, Dr. Leslie Munro, Kathryn Campbell. Front row, from left, Laura Kowalski, Jennifer Whybra, Yvonne Stauring, Karen Roark, Patty Butler.

Phi Theta Kappa representatives attend international convention.

KCC's Phi Theta Kappans, Kathryn Campbell, Josephine Chew, Jennifer Whybra, and Advisor Mrs. Charlotte Toguchi attended the 73rd Phi Theta Kappa International Convention in Chicago. The convention was held at the Chicago Hilton from March 14 - 16, 1991. Over two-thousand fellow Phi Theta Kappans representing three countries, the U. S., Canada, and Germany came together in fellowship and to recognize the accomplishments of the PTK chapters. Highlights of the annual convention included electing national officers, participating in the awards ceremony, attending workshops, and listening to keynote speakers.

One of the keynote speakers was William Bennett, former drug czar and U.S. Secretary of Education. He spoke on issues pertaining to the Honors Study Topic, Civilization at Risk. Another featured speaker was Chicago T.V. personality Merri Dee, who retold her near death experience. Her personal account served to motivate Phi Theta Kappans to make the best out of their lives.

The delegates also got an opportunity to attend workshops on various topics to get ideas on how to improve member participation, develop leadership skills, and coordinate service projects. All the delegates agreed that attending the convention was extremely beneficial. They not only made a lot of friends, but also had a chance to learn about the organization and how other chapter's accomplish their goals. The three delegates have been active participants in Alpha Kappa Psi's, activities for the past year and are enthusiastic about sharing their insights and information with the other members.

Kathryn Campbell, a nursing major, was totally impressed by the organization and breadth of activities of the convention. She had an opportunity to participate in many sessions as she was the voting delegate for the chapter which meant she had to evaluate the candidates speeches carefully. Kathryn took her responsibility seriously and spoke with many candidates personally before

making her recommendations.

According to Josephine Chew, the conference was a grand affair. Josephine is from Malaysia and is a business major at KCC. Their positive outlook toward life and their aggressiveness to fulfill their goals and desires made a great impression on Josephine. "Seeing their enthusiasm and courage to take on new challenges has made me want to work even harder and to be more successful in everything that I do. Now I know that there are many people out there who are striving for excellence and are willing to make a difference in society." She also discovered that high achieving students really know how to have fun and enjoy themselves. For Josephine, the conference was an eye opener. In her own words, "It was truly and exhilarating experience for me and I really appreciate Alpha Kappa Psi for giving me this wonderful opportunity to make so many new friends from all across America, and to learn so much."

Jennifer Whybra, a Liberal Arts major in French, emphasized that she gained a better insight about the purpose of PTK: to encourage its members to be committed to excellence in scholarship and service to the community. She says, "I learned that PTK gives its members many opportunities to develop leadership skills to help them succeed in the outside world. Attending the convention gave me a better understanding of what we're all about and what we can accomplish."

One experience they all enjoyed was seeing and feeling snow. Despite the 37 degree weather, KCC's delegates got around Chicago to see some of her acclaimed sights.

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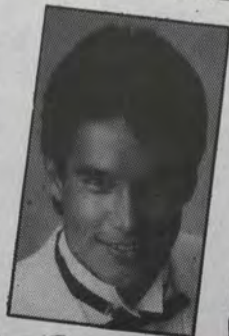
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Tuesday, April 16

Wednesday, April 17

Thursday, April 18

Friday, April 19

Saturday, April 20

Sunday, April 21

Monday, April 22

Tuesday, April 23

Bowling Tournament at Kalhi Bowl, 2:30 p.m.

Paniolo Country Breakfast 7-11 a.m. Ohia Cafetorium.
Informal Jam Sessions open to all musicians at Nick's Fishmarket, 8 p.m. to midnight. No cover.

PASA meeting, noon - 1 p.m. Koa 102
Earth Day Concert by Henry Kaponu - noon - 1 p.m.

Single Parents and Homemakers Support group, noon, Ilima 105 B&C
"Three Faces of Power" peace lecture via HITS Nalo 207, 11:30 a.m. - 12:30 p.m.

DEADLINE FOR ADDRESS CHANGES

WACKY writing session: Using the Nursing Process for Writing; noon - 1:15 p.m., Ohia 102
Performing Arts Honors Concert, Diamond Head Theater, noon.

Dukakis final talk on healthcare via HITS in 'Ohi'a 118, 6:30 - 8:30 p.m.

Infoline

PANILOLO COUNTRY BREAKFAST

International Food Service Executives Association's annual fund raiser featuring a country omelette bar, breakfast meats, creamed beef, fresh herb chicken, hot malasadas, breakfast potatoes, fresh fruit/yogurt bar, fresh baked corn bread, steamed rice and beverages. After you eat all that, stop at the Country Store for bargains! April 21, 7-11 a.m. Ohia Cafetorium. Adults: \$5, children: \$2.50 Bring your appetite!

PEOPLE WHO WRITE

Two Kailua writers will present an evening of "Wit and Whimsy" in Windward Community College's Waipa Lounge. Mary Lombard and Diana Lycette will read from their humorous fiction and non-fiction works. A reception and informal question-and-answer period will follow. The event is sponsored by WCC, Word People and the Hawaii Literary Arts Council. Information: Lorna Hershinow at 235-7447; Lillian Cunningham at 235-7470.

DANCES WE DANCE

New York guest artists Austin Hartel and Lisa Dalton, former soloists with the renowned Theater will perform April 19 at 8 p.m. at Mamiya Theatre and April 25 at Honolulu Hale Courtyard. Information: 537-2152.

MONEY MATTERS FOR WOMEN

This three-session workshop presented by the Governor's Executive Office on Aging is designed to provide young and mid-life women with basic financial planning tools to build a better financial future, including a better retirement for themselves. Topics include debt management, budgeting, life transitions, basic investment options, company and individual retirement plans and other financial topics every woman should know about. State Capitol Auditorium. \$10 includes materials. May 8, 5:45 - 9:15 p.m.; May 11, 8:30 a.m. - 12:30 p.m.; May 18, 8:30 a.m. - 12:15 p.m. To pre-register: 548-2593.

STUDENT ACTIVITIES:

Compete with other students and faculty members at the KCC Student Activities "Bowling Tournament" to be held at Kalih Bowl on April 20. Cost is \$6.75 for three games. For more information call 734-9576/9577 or come to Ohia 101.

PLACEMENT TESTS:

Students intending to take math, English or related courses for the Summer session or Fall semester should sign up now for placement tests. Sign up sheets available at the Office of Assessment and Informational Services, Ilima 106.

OFFICE OF COMMUNITY SERVICES

For information and reservations

HOME HEALTH AIDE

Home Health Aides are health care workers who provide personal care, homemaking services and social support for clients who are being treated for illness and disability within the home setting. An 8-week, 3-day per week course from April 16 - June 8 will be held at the Windward Health Center from 6-9 p.m. on Tues. And Thurs. and at the Leahi Hospital on Sat. mornings from 8 a.m. - noon.

MEDICAL TERMINOLOGY

Learn medical terms and abbreviations used to describe parts of the body, disease conditions, diagnostic tests, surgery and medical treatments. This class is also helpful as a primer for anatomy and physiology students. No previous knowledge is required and you need not be a health provider to appreciate the value of this course. 8 sessions, April 23 - May 16, 6:30 - 8:30 p.m. \$65.

LEARN ROLFING

An exploration of movement for personal work, anti-stress and professional use. Work with breathing and movement to explore options that can empower us to respond in ways that are reflective of the liveliness of our spirit and intelligence. 5 sessions, Tuesdays, April 23 - May 21, 7-9 p.m. \$60.

CULINARY ARTS TOUR OF DOWNTOWN

Visit Oahu's famous and not-so-famous markets with Paul Onishi and learn to distinguish what's good and not so good.

Saturdays, April 20 and 27, 9 a.m. to noon. Reservations needed.

55 ALIVE

An 8-hour refresher course designed specifically to meet the needs of drivers 60 years or older. April 23-24 at the Chapel on Diamond Head Road, 8:30 a.m. to noon. \$8 required to purchase materials. Space limited.

CARDIOPULMONARY RESUSCITATION:

This Basic Life Support Course A that follows the guidelines set by the American Heart Association (AHA). Each participant will receive a certificate from the AHA. This course also applies for those who wish to renew their CPR certification. April 20, Kaula 216. \$30.

ACFEI

For the Certified Cook's Exam is designed to help you pass the ACFEI written exam for cooks and is ideal for recent food service graduates as well as food service professionals who have not had formal training. 4 sessions, April 22 - May 13, Portable I-1. \$75 includes ACFEI exam fee.

COMPUTERS FOR HOTEL INDUSTRY

Managing Computers in the Hospitality Industry is an overview of information focusing on service-oriented and management-oriented aspects of the industry. April 18 - May 21, 6-8:30 p.m. \$165 fee includes text materials.

HONOLULU PRINTMAKERS

All printmakers and artists residing in Hawaii are invited to enter PACIFIC PRINTS, a joint traveling exhibition of the Los Angeles/Honolulu Printmaking Societies. Entries may be submitted on April 21, 10 a.m. - 4 p.m. at 826-A Dillingham Blvd. \$5 entry fee per entry. All printmaking media acceptable, photographs and drawings are not eligible. Work must not have been previously shown at the Amfac Plaza Gallery. For information: Howard Farrant, 638-8135.

PERVERSTY & DUCK

Kennedy Theatre closes its "Journeys" season with two comedies by David Mamet. "Perversities..." is the play the movie "About Last Night" was loosely based. Recommended for mature audiences, it is a provocative and explicit look at the complex world of modern relationships. "Duck..." is an unusual play about love, sex, death, food and water fowl. Glen Cannon directs both of these plays. Show dates: April 19, 20, 25, 26, 27 at 8 p.m. and April 28 at 2 p.m. \$8 for adults, \$6 for students, seniors, military, UHM faculty and staff.

VOLUNTARY SERVICE TUITION WAIVERS

April 20 is the deadline for students to submit applications for spring tuition waivers for voluntary service. Applicants must be carrying six or more credits. Applications available at Financial Aid office.

JOB PLACEMENT NOTICES

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

MESSSENGER: duties for private firm include walking deliveries around town, xeroxing, addressing envelopes and answering phones. Must be in good health. P/T, M-F, 1:30 - 5 p.m. \$5 per hour. Downtown area. Job # 984

RELIEF NIGHT AUDITOR/CLERK: Hotel duties include posting, balance shift work, check guests in and out, and balance each client's account. Type 45 wpm, 10-key by touch and accounting knowledge. P/T flexible hours, Sun. - Sat. 11 p.m. - 7 a.m. \$9 per hour. Waikiki area. Job #993

FRONT DESK CLERK: Hotel duties include checking guests in and out, answer phones and give information. Type 45 wpm, some office experience required. Flexible P/T hours, Sun. - Sat. 7 a.m. - 3 p.m. or 3 - 11 p.m. \$8 per hour. Waikiki area. Job #994

COMPUTER ASSISTANT: Macintosh experienced person with file server and microsoft spread sheet capabilities to complete mailing list and set up inventory. Must be accurate and have some accounting experience. P/T hours are flexible, pay negotiable. Kahala area. Job #995