Manoa hunts bag 22 pigs in first open month

By Alyssa S. Navarese
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Hunters brought in a decent number of feral pigs during the first month of the upper Manoa pig hunting season, state officials said, but despite the growing pig population, some community members want out, saying both their safety and that of the hunting dogs are at risk.

More than 20 pigs were killed a month after the hunts started February, including 17 boars and five sows -- a catch equal to a hunt three times as long in 2004, according to David Smith, O'ahu wildlife manager of the state Department of Land and Natural Resources.

“This program seems to be pretty successful,” said Smith during this month’s Manoa Neighborhood Board meeting at Noe’au Elementary School. “When you hunt with dogs, there’s a lot of trauma [to the pigs] involved because they’ll chase the animals, kill the young and break up family groups.”

Registered hunters may use bows and arrows, knives and hunting dogs every Wednesday and Sunday to eradicate the pigs, which have destroyed people’s yards and native forest plants in upper Manoa Valley for decades.

The season, scheduled to end next February, legalizes hunting in the usually off-limits area of the Honolulu mauka trail system -- including Makiki, Tantalus, Manoa and Waialua ridge.

“Our main problem is that the hunts are going on during the weekday,” said Napua Wong, representing Paradise Park, Inc. in Manoa. “We have [the Halau Ku Mana] charter school here, with kids wandering around here and volumes of people going to visit Manoa Falls.” As many as 800 people trek through the valley or go to the park’s restaurant every day.

Last week Wong said a pack of hunting dogs attacked a feral pig in Tantalus February. Registered hunters may use dogs and knives or archery methods every Wednesday and Sunday for one year in order to control the pig population in upper Manoa Valley.

SPECIAL INSERT

DANIELS

The University of Hawai‘i has agreed to pay a tenured, full professor $25,000 for “alleged damage to reputation, mental and emotional distress, loss of peace of mind and other elements of general damage,” according to the settlement agreement obtained by Ka Leo.

The agreement is a global one to settle 20 complaints and grievances against UH over the past 18 months made by Professor Judy Daniels, who has taught for 16 years in the Department of Counseling Education in the College of Education. The payment is made jointly to her and to her attorneys in the firm of Rockenbauer Sanders Dang and Sullivan, under the agreement signed on Oct. 16, 2006 by them, UH and the faculty union-UH Professional Assembly (UHPA).

These parties agreed that the legal settlement is not to be construed as admissions of liability or negligence. The agreement scripts out that neither Daniels nor UH will disparage each other regarding this dispute that involved what the documents describes as intra-departmental conflicts, retaliation and complaints to the Equal Employment Office and to the Hawai‘i Civil Rights Commission.

Under the agreement, Daniels releases UH and its officers from all claims and liabilities relating to her employment with it as of Oct. 3, 2006. Events leading to the agreement began around Sept. 21, 2005 when Daniels filed a grievance against UH alleging violations of university policies relating to non-discrimination, maintenance of rights and benefits, disciplinary actions as well as faculty professional responsibilities and workload.
HUNTING: Controlled dog hunts, area fencing could control pig populations

came through the park after 10 p.m. Although they said they were registered to hunt under DLNR, some had guns, which the state prohibits the use of in forest reserve areas.

“It could be that they weren’t with the state, but none the less, if it’s going to attract people to do this, we’re going to have to find some way before [hunting in the area] get out of control,” she said.

No hunters, according to Wong, reported pig encounters since portions of the park reopened several years ago. But she worried that hunting in the island landscape, Berton in high rises is going to affect the choice of paving over more Honolulu...nevertheless, given We don’t want Manhattan in height is controversial and not universally welcomed...said, “While increasingHonolulu Star Bulletin he said, “It just means more peopleand it is just going to be more crowded... It is unbelievable to think that someone is going to fill them (the high rises). There are just buildings everywhere it is totally changing the skyline.”

The idea of building up instead of sprawl out is what Djou explained as a better option for Honolulu’s increasing housing needs.

In an article in the Honolulu Star Bulletin he said, “While increasing heights is controversial and not universally welcomed... We don’t want Manhattan in Honolulu...nevertheless, given the choice of paving over more of our open space, I think going up is a better policy.”

The high rises recently constructed were all high-end residential buildings catering to the luxury market. Prices for units in luxury condos usually range from $750,000 to $3.5 million.

When asked if the increase in high rises is going to affect the island landscape, Berton

Local feral pig hunters Brian Biron (left) and his father Bradley Biron use a tracking device at Tantalus to find their hunting dogs, missing after a hunt Wednesday. They believe people against hunting may have removed the dogs’ collars, which contain signal-emitting microchips.

Rep. Kirk Caldwell (D-Manoa) said that hunting will probably scatter pigs into other areas and introduced a bill requiring labelling of pub-

lic and private game management locations. House Bill 1831, which was referred to the money committee Friday, will protect native species and keep game away from more popu-

lated areas.

However, because of the $30 million price tag, Smith said, the bill is most likely to die in committee, just as simi-

lar fencing proposals have in the past.

Some hunters say that residents should worry less about eradication methods and more about native forest pres-

ervation. Feral pigs uproot tree ferns, shrubs and herbs, as well as spread seeds from non-native plants. It is impossible to determine how many pigs live in the area.

“[Manoa residents are the] the ones who called us in the first place to hunt pigs,” said Brian

Biron, who started hunting on the island as a child. “There was one time when my dogs and I were chased down by the traffic lights by some people against hunting.”

He and his father Bradley Biron, both featured hunters on Olelo TV’s “Hawaii Sports-

men,” have been hunting near Tantalus almost every week last month as two of 55 hunt-

ers registered for the year-long season. However, two of their seven dogs did not return after chasing a pig into the forest Wednesday. The Biron’s used a tracking device to locate the dogs but fear people opposed to hunting may have removed their collars, which contain sig-

nal-emitting microchips.

“I’ve heard of people do-

ing that, but it’s because of how badly the hunting dogs are treated,” said Honolulu

resident and hiker Jane Beck-

ett, referring to how own-

ers starve their dogs before a hunt in order to heighten their sense of smell.

But Brian Biron said, disagree, saying that hunting is a sport.

“My dogs love what they do, but people don’t see it that way,” he said. “The pigs have a chance, too. It goes both ways, you know.”

While some community members disagree with how hunting dogs are treated, others feel fear being near them.

A pack of hunting dogs surrounded Beckett’s friends while hiking a few weeks ago, which she said still frightens them until this day. However, state officials post-

ed signs near major hiking trails at the beginning of the season, warning people about entering the trails at their own risks because of pos-

sible dangers from the twice-

weekly hunts.

Highly prized dogs, which are of no particular breed but trained to hunt, will attack pigs after tracking their smell from miles away. Hunters then follow the pig’s high-pitched screams and dogs’ growls before killing the pig with a knife. The archery

method requires more patience, Brian Biron said, and is not as effective in killing pigs. Although some hunters car-

ry out the entirety of their kill, which could weigh as much as 150 lbs. per pig, most will gut the pig in the forest and hang its entrails from trees. The rot-
ing intestines have startled hikers on occasion, and state officials now require hunters to bury them.

Ancient Polynesians brought pigs by canoe to islands throughout the Pacific, and hunting them became a common survival method, ac-
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cording to the Hawaiian Stud-

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selling profession who had been requested by UHPA and Daniels to review her qualifi-

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A written statement by Daniels details that she was hired at UH in the Depart-

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Her work includes pub-

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Ancient Polynesians brought pigs by canoe to islands throughout the Pacific, and hunting them became a common survival method, according to the Hawaiian Studies program and in higher education and in local communities of the Pacific.

She and UHHPA then filed for arbitration against UH. The grievance was among 20 complaints Daniels said she made against UH, in-

cluding some related to dis-

crimination, retaliation and workplace violence.

An intra-departmen-

tal conflict arose in early 2005 after a temporary faculty member who re-

viewed Daniels’s person-

nel files and several others questioned Daniels’s pro-

fessional qualifications and expressed their concerns to UH administrators.

As part of the settlement agreement, an expert con-

sultant was hired by UHHPA and UH to review Daniels’s qualifications. This con-

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Ancient Polynesians brought pigs by canoe to islands throughout the Pacific, and hunting them became a common survival method, according to the Hawaiian Studies program and in higher education and in local communities of the Pacific.
Governor’s budget cuts $400 million from UH improvements project

Reduced budget cuts 18 initiatives from project

By Nathan Serota

The University of Hawaii Vice President for Administration Sam Callejo recently provided testimony for House and Senate committees, comparing two separate budget proposals for the Capital Improvements Program (CIP) at UH; the Governor’s seven project, $296.843 million plan and the Boards of Regents’ 27 project, $697.963 million plan. The CIP is a university initiative that, according to Callejo’s written testimony, “meets the needs and objectives of the University’s Strategic Plan by maintaining and improving campus structures to promote a nurturing learning and working environment,” according to Callejo’s written testimony. The CIP budget is intended to fund larger projects using money appropriated from the state legislature, as opposed to the university’s operating budget, which consists of tuition and funds basic educational needs (teachers’ salaries, basic building maintenance, educational equipment, etc.). According to Callejo, because the Governor’s budget provides severely less funding for fewer initiatives, the university is not able to undertake several of the projects that it had initially intended to commence between now and 2010. “A lot of projects are not being funded. Some major projects like the Windward Community College library and the new College of Education building at Manoa that burned down, were a couple of the big initiatives,” Callejo stated. “It’s not as effective because it diminished the funds.” Other projects that were completely rejected by the Governor include plans to:
• redesign and renovate UH’s campus center
• design and create new performing arts classrooms and parking spaces at UH
• design and construct an information technology building for the entire UH system
• expand the UHM law school
• design a new classroom and office building at UHM
• renovate Gartley Hall at UHM
• design and construct a pharmacy building for UH

Still, the Governor’s budget does prioritize several “key” initiatives to improve UH campuses system wide. In many cases, the Governor’s budget proposal compiles numerous projects suggested by the Board of Regents into one larger initiative:

• One of those initiatives is called the Capital Renewal, Health & Safety, and Infrastructure Project (or UOH 900), which was given the highest priority by the Governor. According to her proposal, the UH system has accumulated a backlog of maintenance projects greater than $164 million and

Please see BUDGET | page 4

Blogs praise and insult UH

Students, instructors, alumni dishing out the good and bad

By Rachel Manuel

More than 75 groups discussing UH exist on Facebook, while on MySpace, there are more than 50. Beside websites like Rateaprof, the groups on these social networks have become the places where students, alumni and even former instructors are dishing out their opinions about UH. On StudentsReview.com, a website where people can take surveys then comment about universities, about 30 people rated UH.

Whether to complain or praise, encourage or discourage prospective students, bloggers have weighed in on topics such as what dorms look like and what students like best about the campus and experience it yourself,” Tanaka said. “Hang-loose island atmosphere”

A common idea amongst students is that UH is a “slacker school.” On MySpace, a man said in the group “University of Hawaii @ Manoa,” with about 3,600 members, that it took him eight years to get his Bachelor of Arts. Another commented UH is considered a backup school because gaining admission is easy. “I wonder if there even is an admissions committee,” wrote a person in response to what SAT scores were needed.

On StudentsReview.com, a former student said the “very mellow, hang-loose kind of island atmosphere” as a plus for UH.

The fact that the university is in Hawaii is enough to convince some students to...
BUDGET: Less funding for fewer initiatives; more non-funded projects

requires improvements in areas such as fire safety, waste management, air conditioning and general building repair and maintenance. This project intends to address current maintenance needs and projects within the UH system in addition with correcting these health and safety deficiencies and improving infrastructure for energy conservation.

Both budget proposals allocate more than $100 million towards this program, but Callejo said that the money will provide for current needs instead of completely addressing the accumulated backlog.

“Every year we need about $30 million just to maintain the facilities. We have inventory of buildings in all 10 campuses that are worth over $1.6 billion. And the rule of thumb is that you normally set aside two to four percent of that cost for repair and maintenance. You need to maintain your buildings,” Callejo said.

Although UOH 900 addresses several maintenance and health safety issues facing UH structures, this CIP project does not include improvements to student housing. According to a campus assessment of the UH Manoa housing, which deemed several on-campus resident facilities to be “neglected, unsafe and mismanaged,” UH Manoa residents have their own separate backlog in repair costs, estimated at $45 million.

Callejo assured that housing improvements at Manoa are a separate initiative from the CIP projects, and are receiving separate funding from this two-year budget bill. “The plan is to spend about $40 million in revenue bond funds over the next couple of years to do major repair, maintenance and renovation to the Manoa dormitories. So you’ll see a lot of work happening in the next couple of years.”

Despite the absence of housing improvements in the budget, other initiatives are specified, including plans to create an entirely new four-year undergraduate college campus in Kapolei to accommodate West and Central Oahu students. This initiative represents the largest portion of the funds being requested in the governor’s budget, with an estimated cost of $135 million, of which $35 million is funded by general obligation bonds and $100 million by special funds provided through private partnership.

Other projects designed to create new facilities include: the consolidation of the College of Hawaiian Language in Hilo into one new building, the development of a new facility for the US Geological Survey Research Center in Hilo and the acquisition of land and office buildings for the Leeward Community College Waiauna Education Center facility.

The final category of the CIP includes plans for future projects on the Manoa campus. These projects include possibly using existing courtyard areas at Holmes Hall and the Biomedical Science Building for research laboratory space and determining whether the Waahila Faculty Housing buildings on Dole Street can be expanded to accommodate more faculty residents.

“These appropriations are just for the feasibility studies so we have the option to go back and ask for additional funds to design and build there,” Callejo concluded.

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BLOGS:

However, one student reminds readers going to school in Hawaii does not mean it will be a vacation. She posted on MySpace, “Too many people (i.e. mainlanders) move here expecting it to be paradise because they vacationed here once and since they’ve returned, that’s it. 2011’s all it’s cracked up to be.”

Environment stagnant

People complained that UH is not one of the best universities, academically. On Studentsreview.com, UH’s education quality and scholastic success were given Cs by commenters. Several wrote they were planning to transfer out. A freshman student wrote, “The majority of the students here are potheads that don’t care at all about their education.” She warned others not to attend UH, saying that of public universities, UH is at the “VERY bottom.”

Another freshman wrote, “The educational environment here is totally stagnant.” However, UH’s cheap tuition is an advantage for students. Several programs were praised. The former lecturer said that the East-West Center and Asian Studies programs were excellent. An alumnus wrote he learned a great deal about the environment and sustainability because of the events on campus and guest speakers. Another alumnus said the business school has an excellent study abroad program and careers and services that he was able to do several internships before graduation.

The campus is a dump

When it comes to UH-Manoa’s architecture, commenters agree on one thing. It is ugly. One man wrote on MySpace that the architecture is, “A mishmash of disastrous post-modern boxes intermingled with faux Roman buildings.” Another, who called the campus “unbelievably ugly,” wrote on StudentsReview.com that it was, “A jumble of concrete, small-windowed, multi-story boxes in the middle of a beautiful subtropical valley.”

People on Studentsreview.com gave Campus Aesthetics and Campus Maintenance the lowest scores of Cs and C-. Another student said he transferred from the university because he thought UH was too dilapidated. He also could not bear getting goo on his research because of birds nesting in air-conditioner units. You get what you pay for, wrote the woman who said, “This is a dump,” about tuition being under $2,000.

This school is racist

Students and a former lecturer expressed differing views about the students at UH. A man on MySpace wrote he befriended people from all over the island, saying, “Each of them look out for me.” but another male wrote on UH is definitely NOT the school for me.” but another male wrote, “Each of them look out for me.”

Minority student and the local boy wrote, “I think Sodexho is the worst food provider at UH,” while another student wrote, “I think Sodexho is single-handedly responsible for the ‘freshman 15.’”

Manoa says apples are not raining on the unit and getting “poo” on his research.

Outside of Keller Hall, a bird rests by the air-conditioning unit. On Studentsreview.com, a student wrote he had transferred from UH because he was frustrated by birds nesting on the unit and getting “poo” on his research.

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CAMPUS Journalism 302 Spring 2007
Kalaupapa’s Future Remains Uncertain

By Brooke Hutchins
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It will be the end of an era when the last few patients on Kalaupapa pass away, and the place of memories and culture will once again go through a change. Department of Hawaiian Home Lands, the National Park Services, and the patients will have to decide Kalaupapa’s future.

“Patients just want to be remembered...Hawaiians have to be remembered too,” said Lydia Puna Ka’u’alii-Ramos, a national park volunteer and wife of a patient.

There has been much debate over what will happen to Kalaupapa settlement once the patients have gone and it is a relevant issue serving as the oldest patient is 77 and the youngest is 66. The end is drawing to a near and the several groups involved have different views.

National Park Service (NPS) would like to continue preserving the structures and landscapes like they have always been doing, turning the living National Park into a traditional National Park seen around the world. However, many Hawaiians would like to see the land go back to the Hawaiians as homestead because of their displacement in 1865 and 1895. The Department of Hawaiian Home Lands (DHHL) owns the land where the Kalaupapa patient community resides today, which is the land in dispute. The patients would like a monument built and the graves of these fellow patients maintained.

“Don’t let this place be a nothing,” said Olivia Breitha, a patient who recently passed away.

Kalaupapa Settlement, located on the western edge of the Molokai peninsula with Kalawao on its eastern edge, is currently the home to patients of the Molokai peninsula with Kalawao on its eastern edge, is currently the home to patients with Hansen’s disease and its many workers and volunteers

KOTUBETEY, is a UH alum, who leads a staff filled with other UH graduates who are working hard to fulfill Paepae’s vision and mission.

“Our vision is to provide for our ‘ohana (family) and our communities through education,” said Keilii Kotubetey, “and we are trying to feed the spirit, the body, and the mind.”

Kotubetey, is a UH alum, who graduated with an MBA in 2003. He is the fiscal manager for Paepae o He’eia.

“Constructed when the population of ancient Hawaii reached capacity,” said Hi’ikei Kawelo, “the ponds came into being in order to enhance the food supply with a renewable source of protein.”

Kawelo holds a BA in biology from UH and is Paepae’s facilities manager and site coordinator.

The pond at He’ieia is special in that its 1.3-mile-long kuapä, or fishpond wall, is a circle enclosing 88 acres of brackish water, whereas most ponds are semi-circular. The water is kept brackish from perennial streams running down into Kane’ohe Bay from the Ko’olau mountains. This process has continued to bring life to He’eia fishpond since it was first built 800 years ago.

“The pond could be as old as 1000 years,” said Kavelo, “but nobody knows for sure.”

However, despite the importance of loko i’a as a renewable food supply to the Hawaiian people, the total number of ponds, island wide, took a sharp decline at the turn of the century. Some of the most important reasons include: a shift from a subsistence to a cash economy, a decline in the native population, a change in the land tenure that made it difficult to continue with the ahupua’a system or mountain-to-ocean resource management, and more recently, invasive species.

“Invasive plants like mango are causes over siltation of the pond,” said Kotubetey, “and foreign fish (seaweed) choked out native habitat.”

Prior to Paepae’s consistent care, both periods of non-management, and a large flood in 1965, which broke a significant portion of the kuapä, were also factors that made it difficult for the pond to consistently produce fish for the community.

Under the leadership of Pais-hon-Duarte, the efforts of staff, the board of directors, landowners, Kamehameha Schools, and many volunteers have focused on producing: rebuilt walls, fewer invasive species, a long term viable food supply, a large volunteer base that provides on-going assistance, and the means to rebuild the foundation of cultural knowledge around loko i’a management.

“At our recent Moi and Poi Sale…we were able to supply roughly 500 pounds of fish to our community,” said Paishon-Duarte. And the success of this sale exemplifies the effectiveness of Paepae’s partnership efforts with a variety of organizations from the scientific, farming, educational and conservation communities.

As proof of Paishon-Duarte’s commitment to...
Hawaiians attack taro patents

By Matthew K. Ing | MĀNOA

More than 600 people gathered at a meeting of the University of Hawai‘i at Manoa’s College of Tropical Agriculture and Human Resources on Feb. 1 to protest the university’s policies regarding Hawaiian patents. "We do not have the right to buy, sell or manipulate our mana. They cannot claim our lands," said Walter Ritte, an elder and a co-founder of the Kane‘akapulu Hawaiians. "Our inspiration is... of everyone at Paepae, Paishon-Duarte, symbolically, the deep commitment..." Duarte said, "Our inspiration is..." And Duarte, a marine biologist, said, "Our inspiration is..." The rally climaxed when Hinaleimoana Wong of Hālau Lōkahi met UHM interim Chancellor Denise Kenan and Assistant Chancellor Matthew K. Ing outside of Bachman Hall and leading her Hawaiian charter school in tradition and culture: "This is a faction against will – rape of a people. She said. The two other Hawaiian charter schools in Honolulu, Kūlili Koa Kanaka and Ke Kula O Kanaka, also obtained their charter status from the state in 1977.

Patenting a people Various Hawaiian charter schools, universities, and nonprofit and commercial organizations engage in commercializing Hawaiian cultural knowledge, yet the legal institutions of Hawaiian law and culture have never agreed to such activity. The four charter schools in Hawaii have returned to the bandwagon of taking the land back, the cultural revitalization of resources.

McClain did not make an appearance at the protest, which was led by a protestor wearing a Hawaiian hat and a Hawaiian flag over his shoulder. The protestor was accompanied by Lilikalā Kame‘eleihiwa, a professor at the University of Hawai‘i at Manoa’s College of Tropical Agriculture and Human Resources, who said, "McClain is a threat to the university’s legitimacy in claiming Hawaiians as its target audience..." McClain, who was appointed as interim chancellor in March 2007, has been accused of holding back the Hawaiian community and its cultural revitalization efforts.

In the Hawaiian lowland forest, a sub-species of taro, known as kalo, is a crucial food source. In 2005, the U.S. patent office granted a patent to the University of Hawai‘i at Manoa for a kalo variety called "Hybrid Kalo," which was developed by the university’s College of Tropical Agriculture and Human Resources. The patent covers the use of the variety for commercial purposes, including the production of hybrid kalo for sale and distribution. However, the Hawaiian community has been fighting against the patenting of Hawaiian cultural resources for many years, and the patent has been a source of controversy for the university.

The debate continues While Hutchison, a single-socket bulb holder, held firmly, the root system was reduced to spindly and stunted. The debate is not over... "Isn’t it funny that McClain should choose this time to come out of the blue... and to suddenly..." Wong said, instructing each protestor to take the day off. "Isn’t it funny that McClain should choose this time..." Wong said, instructing each protestor to take the day off.

When he (McClain) comes to the land, Wong said, instructing each protestor to take the day off. "Isn’t it funny that McClain should choose this time..." Wong said, instructing each protestor to take the day off. "Isn’t it funny that McClain should choose this time..." Wong said, instructing each protestor to take the day off. "Isn’t it funny that McClain should choose this time..." Wong said, instructing each protestor to take the day off.
The University of Hawaii Board of Regents is expected to approve a proposal by May to create the Hawai‘i‘inaukea School of Hawaiian Knowledge at UH Manoa, which will combine the Kamakako‘okalani Center for Hawaiian Studies and the Kawaihuelani Center for Hawaiian Language.

The proposal is currently being reviewed by various UH councils, said Keali‘i Gora, the administrator for the Kali‘i Pūko‘a Councils at the Center for Hawaiian Studies. He said that he is confident that the Board of Regents will approve the proposal by May, and that the School of Hawaiian Knowledge will open in fall 2007.

The proposal calls for a merger between the Kamakako‘okalani Center for Hawaiian Studies, which currently belongs to the School of Hawaiian, Asian and Pacific Studies, and the Kawaihuelani Center for Hawaiian Languages, which is part of the Department of Hawaiian and Indo-Pacific Languages and Literatures.

"Language and studies should be tied together," Gora said. "The merger will allow for a unified approach in language, program and all aspects of life.

The merger and creation of the School of Hawaiian Knowledge will combine all areas and forms of Hawaiian knowledge," according to the proposal.

Gora said, "The purpose is to empower Native Hawaiians through research and scholarship in higher education."

The Center for Hawaiian Studies offers more than 37 courses and has more than 4,800 students a year, Gora said. The proposal states that more than 1,100 students enroll in Hawaiian Studies 107 each semester, making it the most popular focus course at UHM. The Center for Hawaiian Languages offers 48 courses and a total of 706 students during fall 2006 and added a program for a Masters degree in Hawaiian in 2005, according to the proposal.

Both the Center for Hawaiian Studies and the Center for Hawaiian Languages will continue to offer the same courses, degree programs and services, but their current operating budgets will be transferred to the new school.

Gora said, "The total cost of the new school will be $368,000, part of which will go to creating a position for a dean. According to the proposal, the dean will serve as the head of the school, working with other UHM executives and community groups to oversee the school’s administrative matters.

Gora said that as an administrator for the Kali‘i Pūko‘a Councils, he will be working to increase teaching positions in order to secure Native Hawaiian programs for the new school and in all aspects of university life.

The proposal says that the school will help UH to fulfill the strategic plan it adopted in 2003, which calls for a "Hawaiian place of learning" by spreading Hawaiian knowledge throughout the university and community.

The new school will also help the 1960 task force of Native Hawaiian educators and leaders to realize their Kala‘a Task Force Report, which recommended that UH establish a single Hawaiian studies program to incorporate Hawaiian language, culture and history.

The proposal states: "Hawai‘i‘inaukea will be a means to reach these goals and to raise the university’s profile not only as a center for Indigenous Studies, but as an institution that supports Native people and Native ways of knowing."

Gora said that the school will "empower Native Hawaiians through research, scholarship and in higher education."

During the fall 2006 semester, there were 8,620 Native Hawaiian students at UHM, making up 17.3 percent of the student population, according to the proposal. The proposal also states that within the UH system, UHM has the largest population of Native Hawaiian students.

The school will be located at the Kamakako‘okalani Center for Hawaiian Studies and will also include the adjacent Ka Pua Lō‘i‘o Kanewai Cultural Garden, which Gora said is maintained by students and volunteers from the community.

WASP S: Introduced insects are laying eggs, killing native wililwi on campus and around the state

that the wasp [larva] can then eat,” said Rubinoff. “When it has eaten enough it forms a little pupa and then out of that pupa is a little wasp that hatches out and chews its way outside of the gall, flies around, finds another wasp, mates, then flies back to the plant, then lays eggs for the next generation.”

According to Rubinoff the larvae of the wasp cause the damage to the coral trees, and as of yet there is not concrete solution to the wasp infestation.

“Because there’s no control for the wasp, there’s nothing eating them or their larvae, they’ve gone nuts and attacked every part of the plant, and attacked all of the [registry] plant and that’s what’s causing the big problem,” said Rubinoff.

Rubinoff said he and his colleagues, along with the Department of Agriculture, have traveled to Africa to collect gall wasp species. They are now working on using DNA sequences to compare and determine the exact species of gall wasps in hopes of finding a natural predator of the wasp to introduce in Hawaii.

“We’re trying to assess the levels of damage the wasps have done before we introduce a controlled agent,” said Rubinoff.

Although it is estimated that it will take years to determine an effective natural predator that does not create other problems in Hawai‘i’s ecosystems, and the most comprehensible solution is to work with the wasp infestation.

Saving the Williwis

Because it may take years before a natural predator can be introduced into Hawai‘i, the UH botany department, researchers at the Lyon Arboretum, and the state are working together to preserve the erythra population.

“A lot of botanists and horticulturists are concerned about what is going on here,” said Morden. "We hope it can get taken care of because [they are] beautiful trees, the native as well as the introduced ones."

Morden said that different types of insecticides have been used to treat infected trees. Certain insecticides are sprayed directly onto the leaves and tree branches, while other are injected into the infected tree’s trunk. In addition, severely infected or already dead trees have had to be cut down. However, insecticides are expensive and time consuming, proving ineffective in saving williwis and coral tree forests.

Morden said instead of recruiting and training researchers and the state to try to find a natural predator for the wiliwili, Alvin Yoshinaga, a junior researcher at the Center for Conservation and Training at the Lyon Arboretum, gathered the seeds of the wiliwili and brought [the trees] back again. Actually, Yoshinaga said that shortly after the discovery of the gall wasp infestation in 2005, thousands of seeds of the williwilli tree were collected. The seeds were gathered and collected by people working in the field and government agencies managing the land.

After the seeds have been gathered they are thoroughly cleaned and then put in a special seed drier. “It takes about a month and a half to dry the seeds,” said Yoshinaga, who said the seeds are then transferred to foil packets lined with plastic and sealed closed with a household iron. The packets are then placed in a freezer where they can remain viable for up to 30 years.

According to Yoshinaga, preserving williliwi seeds is crucial to the species’ survival. He said that 90 pounds, or around 60,000 williwilli seeds have been collected and preserved.

Because the coral trees are grown in other parts of the world, seed collection from that species is not as critical. Yoshinaga said the majority of the williliwi seeds were collected in 2005, but a few seeds are brought in to him for preservation every now and then. Although the gall wasp infestation proves destructive to Hawai‘i’s natural resources, UH researchers and the state agriculture departments have continued to work hard in finding a natural predator for the gall wasp for the continued existence of the wililwi.
Anna Bannana's rocks seven nights a week

By Nicholas McEvoy MANOA SUN STAFFWRITER AND RESIDENT ROCK STAR

Anna Bannana's has a lot more to offer to its customers than cold beer and a good time. The full bar venue has been around for decades and will continue to evolve with its numerous types of nightly events.

As a resident of Hawai‘i, I must say that this article is a bit of a disappointment. While it does provide some insight into the history and offerings of Anna Bannana's, it lacks the depth and nuance that a more thorough exploration of the venue's role in the local music scene could offer.

I was particularly interested in reading about the music that is played at the venue, as well as the types of events that take place. However, the article skims over these topics, mentioning only that there are open mic nights and theme nights, without providing much detail.

Additionally, the article could benefit from more personal anecdotes or interviews with regular patrons and performers. This would add a human element to the piece, making it more relatable and engaging for the reader.

Overall, while the article provides some basic information about Anna Bannana's, it falls short of exploring the venue's full potential as a cultural and social hub. It is a shame that the article does not delve deeper into the various facets of the venue's offerings.

I hope that future articles will provide a more comprehensive look at Anna Bannana's and its role in the community, as well as featuring more diverse perspectives and voices.
seizing and selling of practition-er’s organs. This has resulted in more than 1,000 practitioner deaths, states www.falundafa.org. The investigations by the Kilgore and Matas group have concluded that its sheer mass and continues today to be large-scale organ seizures from un-willing Falun Gong practitioners. The report was done by the Coalition to Investigate the Persecution of Falun Gong, a human rights organization.

Politics in China

The Communist Party (Chi-na’s now leading party) has recently outlawed the practice of Falun Gong, and practitioners are being charged as counter-revolutionaries. Although the crime of being a “counter-revolutionary” was removed from the criminal code in 1997, western NGO’s estimated that “as many as 1,300 persons remain in pris-on for the crime,” according to www.specialfaith.org, a site on Falun Gong move-ment.

The power that the group has gathered as an exile,” Guo said, “I know had to re-teach himself the Eng-lish, and new religious movements, after the incident has ostracized people,” he said. “Some of my major s,” he said. “The customs of the US are to creating friction with the power government.

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**Video Game scholar uses games as art form and learning tool**

**By Tracey Chan**

Manoa Sun Resident Gamer

On Wednesday, Feb. 28, the Academy for Creative Media and Aloha Island, Inc. hosted a lecture in Kuykendall Hall by James Gee, a professor from the University of Wisconsin, and a scholar in a very controversial and sometimes trivialized topic: video games. Gee, widely recognized for his role in advocating video games as an educational tool and a new art form, took gaming to a whole new level in his talk, “Stories in Video Games: Toward a New Art Form.”

Focusing on “world games,” or games that immerse the player in a fictional world and give people an avatar to play with, Gee said that not only are video games an art form, there are many features to games that make them an inherent learning experience.

**Games teach real-world skills**

Video games develop problem-solving skills that are very similar to the ones employed by businesses in the real world, Gee said. One thing that helps is the presence of “affordances,” or ways the game is built to make problems more easily solvable in a certain way. “The world has certain affordances that make problems solvable in a certain way,” Gee said.

**“Games at their best involve players making choices.”**

-Professor James Gee

In games, Gee said, you have a world in which the body you get matches the problems you need to solve in that game, which is not always the case in real life. Ironically, in games, we have fun putting ourselves into the same work situations we would encounter in the real world, and even pay for the experience.

Gee said video games train our minds to think in analytical patterns. For each game, we adjust ourselves to think the way the game is designed. He used Full Spectrum Warrior, a realistic game the Army uses to train soldiers, as an example. In a combat situation, he said, “the soldier actually needs to see the world as a series of covers, sometimes.”

Gee said that there is a noticeable change in thinking patterns among the younger, “gaming generation” that involves both our priorities and our values, and said that this is, perhaps, due to the way that playing video games for hours trains us to think.

**Role-Playing Cooperation**

Citing Morrowind, a PC fantasy role-playing game (RPG) for its exceptional graphics and the freedom players have to make choices, Gee introduced a non-linear storyline of his own. Gee said that in many cases, the player of a game also becomes part of the game. “Games at their best involve players making choices,” he said. “In a sense the designer has given you tools to create your own game.”

One choice people have in many video games is that of choosing an avatar to play as a character to play. These characters often have their own background and their own life stories, but Gee said they also give people the choice, to an extent, of who they want to be. Gee spoke of games as a space over which a human has control and an avatar. He called this feeling of a character being an extension of the player neurolological projection. “It gives humans the weird experience that we have control over an avatar,” he said.

In online games, this concept even becomes more complex. Gee used World of Warcraft, the Massively Multiplayer Online Role-Playing Game (MMORPG), as an example of multiple experiences occurring for many people at the same time. “You are creating a human experience,” Gee said of the need for players to work together toward a common goal. He compared this to the concept of cross-functional teams in the corporate world, where each person is a specialist in a different area but unless everyone is competent at their skills and knows what to expect of their teammates, the team fails.

Gee plays WoW with his wife, and described the experience of a raid, which can be a group of up to 40 people, all working together to take on a major challenge. “In a raid, you have 40 different ways to look at the world that are so superimposed on each other,” he said. This integration extends to every aspect of the game, so much so that Gee calls MMO’s like this a reinvention of the public sphere, where the company is not restricted to age, race, country, class, or gender.

**The Creative Element**

On the other hand, Gee said, gaming can be a very personal thing. It allows people to construct their own experiences and make their own meaning from the symbols and storyline of games. He believes that as a species, humans take pleasure in learning, and the new ways of experiencing the world that video games give us are a valuable and largely untapped source for personal education.

People invest hours of time in playing games, and these games give us a medium in which to exercise our own creativity, as well as appreciate that of the game’s designers.

**“Gaming is a performance art... it’s from the bottom up, and it’s stitched together out of what is trivial when described but what is most profound to humans.”**

-Professor James Gee

So are video games art? Yes, says Gee, that and more. “Gaming is a performance art,” he said. “It’s from the bottom up, and it’s stitched together out of what is trivial when described but what is most profound for humans, and that is the...value and emotion that we give to everyday experience.”

**Stress is something that seems to tackle every college student at one time or another.**

Some have more stress than others, especially non-traditional students. These are students who are older than the typical undergraduate college student. If there were a picture in the dictionary next to the word “stress” it would be of non-traditional student Flora Yee. A senior at the University of Hawaii majoring in psychology, she is plagued by stress. Students like Yee usually have more stress because they hold many more responsibilities in their lives outside of school compared to a majority of traditional students. In her case, she is a 43-year-old single mother raising two children by herself. This semester she is taking 18 credit hours and has a full-time job working during the late night hours, which interferes with her sleep.

Of all the stress in her life, Yee says that school is definitely at the top of the list at this point. “I feel like there is no
College Students Stress

By April Randolph

Stress is a part of every college student’s life. It is impossible to avoid, and seems to take over our lives a lot of the time. Chances are, the things that cause students to stress are not going to lighten up or go away. We have to find healthy ways to deal with them.

“The definition of stress is an imbalance between the demands of our lives and the resources we have available to achieve balance,” said Dana McCurdy, a peer outreach coordinator at the University Health Services office. It is a tricky thing to compare and contrast because with every person is different. With McCurdy, it means stress one person out beyond their limits may not affect another person.

UHS provides in-class presentations as one of its main services. An employee from the office will go into a class and speak as a guest lecturer. One of the most popular presentations is related to stress management. “Since students tend to stress out more, we are asked to come into classes around finals time a lot,” said McCurdy.

Some of the stresses that bother college students are work issues, problems with family and friends and the biggest stress of all: time management. There are several other things that cause people to stress, but these are the most popular.

It is important for students to try to figure out what stresses them out the most in order to address them. Suppressing stress and not finding a way to deal with it could be a bad idea. Suppressing stress can lead to several short-term effects, some of which can affect a person’s day.

- Short-term effects of stress include:
  - Appetite
  - Constant fatigue/no energy
  - Irritability
  - Tight neck muscles
  - Weakened immune system

Once the stressful situation is over, these symptoms should go away.

Sometimes people maintain high levels of stress for long periods of time, which can be dangerous and lead to long-term effects later in life.

- Long-term effects of stress include:
  - Heart disease
  - Coronary artery blockage
  - Chronic hostility
  - High blood pressure
  - Some people may not realize that they are causing more stress to their bodies, through their personal thoughts, feelings and expectations. It is essential to break this cycle by thinking positively, managing time, exercising regularly, communicating effectively, balancing work and family, building a support system and laughing.

“Our philosophy at the UHS is based on the Hawaiian concept of Lokahi, which speaks of balance, harmony and unity for the self in relationship to the body, the mind, the spirit and the rest of the world,” said McCurdy.

In order to relieve stress in one’s life, UHS believes that a person has to look at six different areas of their life and try to find balance between these different strategies. These areas are spiritual/soul, friends/family, work/job, thinking/mind, feelings/emotions and physical/body.

Spiritual/Soul
People should take the time to appreciate their lives. Seek ing the meaning and purpose of human existence is important. This does not necessarily have to do with religion, although it can. Realizing that life is more than just being a college student is a large step for many. Some strategies to balance this area include meditating, doing yoga and attending church.

Friends/Family
Having strong relationships with friends, family, or both is important. Contributing to the welfare of a community can help people together, creating a connection. Interacting with people from a variety of backgrounds is a way of making new friends and learning something new. Working toward a goal of pursuing harmony in one’s family is important. Some strategies to help balance this area are spending time with friends, eating dinner with your family and having someone to call if you are stressed out about something.

Work/Job
While employment is an essential aspect of most people’s lives, it is one of the largest causes of stress for college students. In order to achieve balance in this area some strategies are staying organized, keeping a planner or calendar, setting realistic short and long-term goals for yourself and taking a break from time to time.

Thinking/Planning
While school is where students receive a large majority of their education, it is important to learn things outside of school. Doing things that stimulate your mind and present a challenge is usually more rewarding, more for the stimulation experience. “In order to relieve stress in this area can be as simple as doing a crossword puzzle, watching the History channel or just learning from your friends,” said McCurdy.

Feelings/Emotions
Having a way to express how you are feeling is important in reducing stress. Some people feel that by holding in their emotions they are causing themselves and the ones around them less problems, but this is not the case. After a long time of holding everything inside, you will eventually breakdown. Some ways of releasing your emotions in a healthy way are by exercising, having someone to talk to or writing down your feelings.

Physical/Body
Taking care of yourself is important in maintaining a healthy and stress-free body. Some ways of doing this are making one a happier, healthier person.

Because of being out of shape and overweight people can get depressed about the way they feel about themselves. Striving to exercise regularly and get proper nutrition is essential in fixing this problem. Some ways to improve this area are by having a balanced diet, exercising regularly, getting enough sleep (at least eight hours), seeking professional care, abstaining from tobacco and illicit drug use and using moderation when consuming alcohol and caffeine.

All together these six areas might seem like common sense, but if combined, they can work towards achieving balance in life. This process of balance is not going to happen overnight. In fact, most people will never achieve true balance in all areas. No one ever has perfect balance in their lives; which is fine. Trying to keep every area balanced without error can make things worse by bringing on even more stress.

For students who do not know how to deal with the stress in their lives, they can go to the UHS office (QLCSS 313) where they can speak with one of the trained employees. They can help to figure out what specifically is causing the person stress and the strategies they can use to reduce this. Students are also welcome to come and browse through their large resource center full of informational brochures about this topic and several others.

Most college students are stressed. Being able to release that energy and put that energy into a positive activity is important. Maintaining a positive attitude and holding realistic expectations for yourself can help you with controlling the stress. By breaking down one’s life into six categories and exploring each in detail, people can get a better view of their specific problems. There are strategies to improve each of these areas.