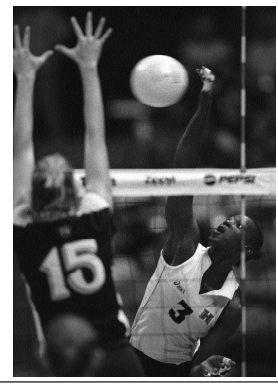
The Voice of Hawai'i

Ka Leo O Hawai'i



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THURSDAY
October 24, 2002

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Yesterday's lessons teach today

UHM Chancellor: Nuclear history valuable today

By Julian Billson
Special to Ka Leo

As a nuclear chemist by trade, University of Hawai'i at Manoa Chancellor Peter Englert knows all too well how the advent of nuclear weapons changed the world.

"We have nuclear weapons. We have to live with them. We have to think about how we live with them from a social point of view rather than a technical point of view," Englert said at a campus lecture early this month.

Englert, a young soldier in Germany during the Cold War years after World War II, said that during that period, when many countries were afraid of a possible nuclear attack by the Soviet Union, he received special training for the deployment of nuclear arms meant to stop Communist tanks if they invaded northern Germany.

"It didn't happen. Luckily enough, we won the Cold War in the nick of time," said Englert, who has since earned three academic degrees in nuclear chemistry from the University of Cologne in Germany.

Englert delivered introductory remarks on Oct. 8 at a talk entitled "Remembering Enewetak and the Mike Shot on the 50th Anniversary of the 1st U.S. H-Bomb," which was given by Davor Pevec, the class action attorney for the People of Enewetak. The Enwetakese lost their homes and were adversely affected by the nuclear testing conducted by the U.S. military beginning in 1952.

Nov. 1 marks the 50th anniversary of the initial detonation of the hydrogen bomb codenamed "Mike Shot," just one out of 43 other nuclear devices detonated on Enewetak, a centrally located Pacific atoll approximately 2,500 miles from Honolulu, 2,100 miles from Tokyo and 2,800 miles from Sydney.

An internationally respected researcher, Englert was decidedly low-key and vague in presenting a personal opinion on nuclear arms and the current White House administration's push for war with Iraq.

"We all have to find our own answers as to what is important and what is not important for society, in our society."

– UHM Chancellor Peter Englert

Englert said he knew about some scientists who inspected Iraq about 10 years ago and confirmed that they found evidence of possible nuclear development going on there at that time.

"I think we have an issue here at stake today that we all have to think about. We all have to find our own answers as to what is important and what is not important for society, in our society," Englert said.

Bringing today's struggle over nuclear weapons proliferation into focus, Englert recalled the history of nuclear development, which began in 1938 under fascist Berlin and Adolf Hitler.

Otto Hahn, a German chemist, and Lise Meitner, an Austrian nuclear physicist, whose collaborative efforts led to the discovery of nuclear fission, escaped Jewish persecution by fleeing Germany, Englert said.

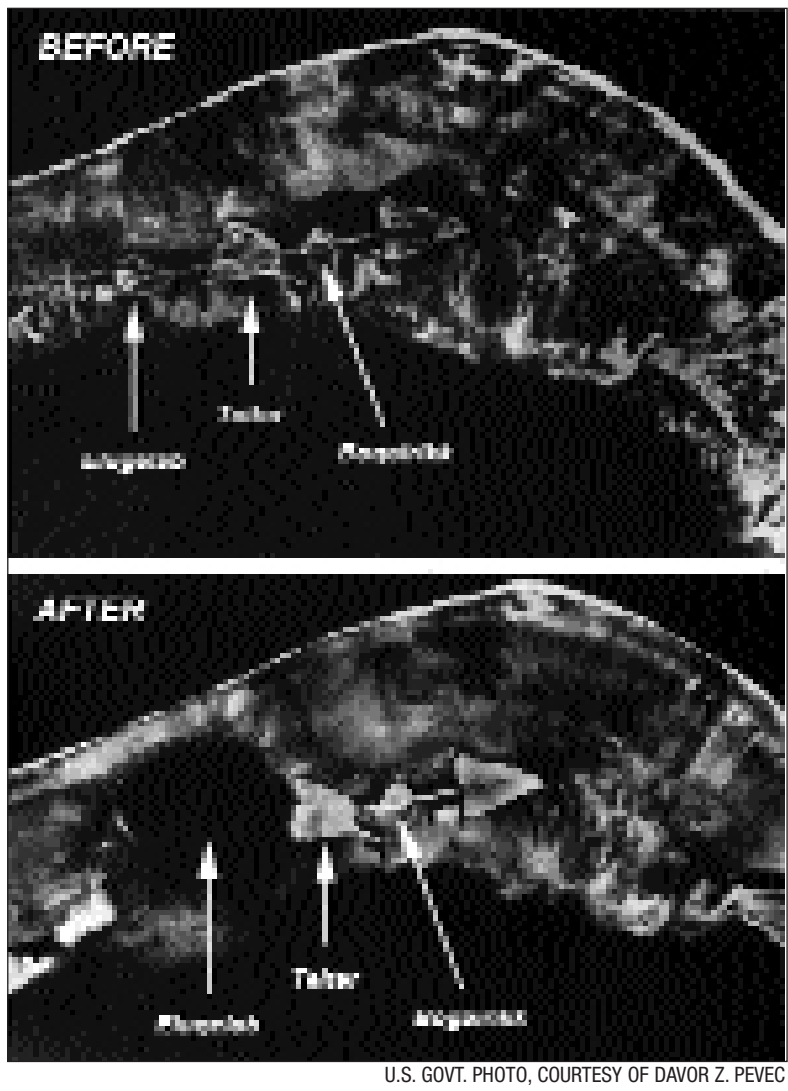
At the time, they were the only two humans alive who understood the process of nuclear fission, a key component in the detonation of the hydrogen bomb, Englert said. It was only six years after their discovery that the nuclear bomb was dropped on Hiroshima, Japan and ended World War II.

Not believing what he had heard, Otto Hahn fell into a deep depression after confirming that his discovery had been used to bomb Hiroshima, Englert said.

Reflecting on what he had just said to the mostly young faces gathered in the sparse audience, Englert said that as a nuclear scientist himself, he now understands how these weapons work and what they really do.

Older and wiser, no longer the young soldier guarding the hills and plains of Germany, Englert soberly addressed the crowd:

"With that, I will stop because I don't want to give a further evaluation which will go beyond my expertise and



U.S. GOVT. PHOTO, COURTESY OF DAVOR Z. PEVEC

Enewetak Atoll, before (above) and after (below) the Mike Shot, was devastated by 43 separate nuclear weapons detonations.

Falling water

KATIE BLOCK • Ka Leo O Hawai'i

Water falls at Umauma Falls just outside of Hilo on the Big Island.

More youth go under knife

By Lesley-Anne Reed
Arkansas Traveler
(U. Arkansas)

(U-WIRE) FAYETTEVILLE, Ark. — Last year, 8.5 million Americans chose to alter their physical appearance under a plastic surgeon's knife. Almost one quarter of that number were patients under the age of 30, and the most common of the procedures were nose jobs and breast enlargements.

A new trend, part of the same quick-fix mindset that made McDonald's and Wal-Mart cultural fixtures, is developing in the young adult sector. Many people wonder if the average 20-year-old, someone newly matured both physically and emotionally, is truly prepared to make such a permanent decision and live with its repercussions for the rest of his or her life.

Is plastic surgery really as safe and practical as popular opinion would lead one to believe? Such are the dilemmas at hand when people consider altering their body.

Cosmetic procedures have become a fruitful industry, and as medical financing becomes easier and general accessibility increases, a once-definitive line is fading into oblivion.

Danger associated with plastic surgery no longer lies with a societal stigma; a national study by the American Society for Aesthetic Plastic Surgery this year found that 61 percent of women and a matching 63 percent of men actually condoned cosmetic enhancement. Predictably, the highest approval rating overall was among 18- to 24-year-olds, a majority being college students.

Although many people choose to go under the knife for medical reasons, many more decide to alter their bodies for aesthetic purposes.

But several University of Arkansas students said they wouldn't consider plastic surgery.

"I feel that people should be happy with themselves the way they are," said Tamara Fuller, a UA junior whose personal experience with cosmetic surgery involves a friend who has undergone breast reduction.

Fuller also said if a person is not completely content with how they look, they should at first try a "less drastic stance."

Freshman Megan Taylor agreed with Fuller, stating emphatically that she would never submit herself to plastic surgery but did know of others her age already considering it.

While cost has become less of an issue for some people and the pain experienced after a procedure doesn't phase others, urban legends and stories of botched surgeries may serve as the only deterrents to people curious about plastic surgery.

"Surgery is safe," said James Yuen, a doctor at the University of Arkansas for Medical Sciences. "However, even in the best of hands, certain complications, such as infection, are unavoidable."

The thousands of women, including some as young as 18, who claim to have suffered from autoimmune disease caused by silicone gel-filled breast implants in the 1980s and '90s, serve as an example. The U.S. Food and Drug Administration since issued a ban on silicone-based implants.

Recent technological advances have made risks for any procedure lower today than they were 10 years ago, said Roger Anderson, a surgeon practicing in Little Rock.

"Anesthesia drugs are now shorter-acting and less toxic," Anderson said. "Monitors used to record a patient's vital signs are better, easier to use and less expensive,

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Ka Leo O Hawai'i

NEWS

TODAY IN HISTORY

Annie Edson Taylor went down the 175-foot-tall Horseshoe Falls on the Canadian side of Niagara falls inside a five feet wooden barrel on her birthday in 1901.

SURF FORECAST

South Shore . . . . . 0-2 feet
East Shore . . . . . 1-3 feet
West Shore . . . . . 6-10 feet
North Shore . . . . . 6-10 feet
Caution Advised – Marginal Winds and Seas

TODAY'S WEATHER

Mostly Clear
Isolated Showers
83-87º
Trades 10-25 m.p.h.

Associate Editors: Beth Fukumoto and Lisa Huynh | (808) 956-3221 | news@kaleo.org

Appearance: Snipping alters reality

From page 1

so more doctors have them."

A larger percentage of doctors and clinics may employ new methods, but there are still scams waiting for people who do not research their surgeon.

Prices for different surgeries are reducing radically because of competition, Yuen said, which could be more enticing to a cost-conscious college student.

However, money saved may seem inconsequential after an ill-qualified physician has scarred a student's face. Some people practice without the necessary qualifications. Several men were arrested in New York City last July after they posed as surgeons and caused severe disfigurement to unknowing customers.

Most Web sites discussing plastic surgery urge readers to visit several doctors before making a decision and consider the doctor's experience before choosing a physician. The American Society for Aesthetic Plastic Surgery recommends checking any potential surgeon's credentials carefully.

Board-certified physicians are deemed safer, yet many state laws permit any licensed doctor to offer plastic surgery in their practice. "There is a real need for patients to take responsibility," said Leo Cafferty, chairman of ASAPS's Public Education Committee.

A common misconception is that a younger patient is more apt to successfully cope with a cosmetic alteration, but doctors nationwide agree that choosing an operation and a physician requires a certain amount of wisdom. Most procedures may technically be performed early in life, but a person's physical readiness is insignificant in comparison to surgery's deeper implications.

Rhinoplasty or nose reconstruction can be administered to teenagers as young as 13; only a 90 percent growth is required. Breast augmentation is usually viable from age 16 on, but what happens when a woman turns 30 and regrets the rashness of her adolescence?

"My practice tends to follow the national information," Anderson said. "The most common operations for young people are breast augmentation, liposuction, breast reduction and rhinoplasty."

Yuen also admitted that cosmetic surgery has become such a fad collectively that "ear, nose and throat surgeons are doing tummy tucks while dermatologists are performing breast augmentations."

Sophomore Dustin Wardlow supported an individual's freedom to change his or her own body.

"It doesn't make them a better or worse person," he decided. The good news is that a young man or woman, at whatever age, can now choose cosmetic surgery with a confidence that they will not be ridiculed nor judged.

The disheartening realization is that they may have elected to remove those extra pounds or redesign that oddly shaped nose simply because it was the path of least resistance.

Physician Rod Rohrich, a contributor for Outpatient Survey Magazine, predicted that in 10 years cosmetic surgery would be "a part of almost everyone's overall wellness routine."

Irish: Notre Dame part of tough week for 'Bows

From page 8

team and they're going to pose some problems for people in the playoffs," he said. "I knew it was going to be a tough week, especially with San Jose and Fresno coming in, two of the better teams in the WAC. But we really needed that competition. It'll make us a better team to play a good team like that: a team with a very good block."

"It was fun," Brewster said. "I've never played in front of a crowd like that before. It was disappointing to lose, but it was a good experience and hopefully we'll be able to use it for future games."

Next up for the Rainbow Wahine are matches against San Jose State tonight and 28th-ranked Fresno State tomorrow night. Both matches are set for 7 p.m. in the Stan Sheriff Center.

Notes: Junior middle blocker Maja Gustin has been cleared to play and is now practicing with the team. Shoji said the all-WAC performer could see some limited action tonight and tomorrow night ... Hawai'i has tied a school record by winning 36 straight games ... the last time the 'Bows lost a game was game one (26-30) against Washington on Sept. 7.

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Ka Leo O Hawai'i

FEATURES

Embrace yourself for a little 'Poetry Slam'

A "literary society" speaking to compete

By Sabrina Favors
Ka Leo Contributing Writer

Tonight, from 6:30 p.m. to 9:30 p.m. at Manoa Gardens, the LitWits and Wordstew collaborate for a round of "Poetry Slam." Scratching your head in confusion, you may ask, "Who are the LitWits and Wordstew, and for that matter, what is a 'poetry slam?'" The common misconception is that a poetry slam is an event where literary brewsters slam insulting poetry at "yo mamma." Funny, but no.

In fact, the LitWits are a University of Hawai'i "literary society" composed of undergraduates, explains Jess Kroll, the de facto leader of the group. The LitWits try to create an "inclusive" attitude, being open-minded to others' ideas about poetry.

The LitWit lounge atmosphere is very casual and stress-relieving. On their own, the LitWits read poetry, hash out open-mic sessions and circulate their own publication. They try to plan one event per month, the October event being the Wordstew Poetry Slam.

The collaboration between LitWits and Wordstew began last spring when the LitWits asked Wordstew founder and leader Jesse Lipman to speak at their last event. Lipman said of Kroll: "He vibed pretty well with the people," and he went on to mention that there "wasn't any snobbiness to (the LitWits') approach to poetry." Lipman appreciated Kroll's inclusive attitude and felt that a collaboration would be good.

Kroll agreed with Lipman, saying, "I felt it was good to bridge together the academic poetry of the club (because much of their work evolved from class assignments), and the streetish, performance-oriented poetry of the Wordstew regulars, likened to Def Poetry Jam."

Kroll explained that joining the LitWits is secondary to "encouraging people to share their work" and "having fun." The poetry slams are full of freestyle, hip-hop and a "laid back" atmosphere that isn't as stuffy, sappy and stuck up as some might think.

Kroll describes the poetry slams as three rounds of competition, which depend in part on the number of people who sign up. Judges are randomly selected from the audience, and they score the poets Olympic-style on a scale of one through 10.

The poets with the highest average go to the third or final round. Lipman elaborated, saying that it's "sort of an eccentric poetry contest where half of the people are trying to win, and half of the people are trying to subvert the competition and just perform."

When asked why he wanted to link competition to poetry, Lipman answered, "it adds a little tension to the energy, which is nice." He explained that he wants people to see that poetry slams are participation oriented, and that discourages silence.

"It's simply a chance to have fun with poetry," he said. "No one knows what to expect, but everyone should expect something interesting," he said. Katana, the champion of the last poetry slam, called Lipman's slams awesome, adding, "Jesse puts a very unique slant on events."

KATIE BLOCK • Ka Leo O Hawai'i

Travis Quezon, member of Lits Wits, UH's literary club reads poetry outside the Campus Center on 10/02.

Ka Leo O Hawai'i

OPINIONS

Hussein supported in his decision to release prisoners

THE EVENT: Iraqi president Saddam Hussein has granted a general amnesty to all persons held in Iraqi prisons.

The area currently known as Iraq has a long history dating back to the beginning of European civilization. The wheel, the plow and writing in European civilization began in the Sumerian culture of Mesopotamia (Iraq).

Over the course of 5,000 years, cultures and empires flourished and fell. By the 19th century, the Ottomans had control over the area now known as Iraq. This control was theoretical as local tribal groups had "in fact" control of the lands.

Just before World War I, Arab independence movements were gaining momentum. When World War I broke out, Arab nationalists promised cooperation with the British in exchange for Arab independence after the war. In 1971, British forces invaded Mesopotamia and occupied Baghdad. The Ottoman Empire signed an armistice the following year.

Arab leaders expected to work out details of Arab independence, but the British backtracked. In 1920, the League of Nations carved up the Arabic world and gave it to the European victors of the war. Mesopotamia was handed to Britain. This act was called a "mandate," which meant Britain was supposed to establish a responsible Arab government in the territory according to the League's timetable. The British's failure to fulfill their promises of independence fueled Arab nationalism. The British were more interested in Iraqi oil fields and the idea of building a transcontinental railroad from Europe to the Persian Gulf.

Like other British "mandated" governments, Iraq was first a kingdom. Resistance to British economic domination ended in a short-lived war when Britain re-established control over Iraq in 1941. After World War II, a new pro-British government was established. Most of the Arab world wished that Kuwait be released from the talons of the British colonials. This did not occur until 1961. Iraq claimed Kuwait part of Iraq, but was stopped by threat of British military force.

In 1968, after a few more coups, the Ba'ath Arab Socialist Party returned to power. By the mid-1970s, problems with Iran surfaced over boundary disputes and Iranian support for Kurdish insurgents. But Hussein and the Shah settled the boundary dispute in favor of Iran for withdrawal of support and protection for the Kurds. Eventually, the Kurds were given greater autonomy and Kurdish was recognized as an official language.

When Saddam Hussein became President of Iraq, he immediately declared the territorial agreements null and void. This began an eight-year war with Iran that the United States substantially underwrote. This war destabilized the economies of both countries and took more than one million lives. Before there could be a recovery, Iraq began accusing Kuwait of violating Iraqi borders to secure oil resources. After mediation between the two countries failed and the United States promised not to get involved, President Hussein invaded Kuwait.

The Gulf War was devastating on the people of Iraq. A few days after the war ended, insurgents in the south and the north began rebellions with the expressed support of the U.S. government. When the rebellions began, the United States backed out and Kurds and Marsh Arab rebels were slaughtered by the crippled Iraqi military.

The United States eventually declared "air exclusion zones" over the north and south areas of Iraq to provide minimal protection to the Kurds and Marsh Arabs. The United States has used massive bombings consistently to stop the Iraqi government from engaging in internal civil behavior that is inconsistent with its interests.

Last week, Iraq voted 100 percent to re-elect Saddam Hussein and his Ba'ath Party. President Hussein responded by granting a general amnesty to all prisoners — except that those convicted of murder must obtain the forgiveness of the victim's family first. Crimes are acts against the power of the state. This makes all crimes committed political.

We support President Saddam Hussein's efforts to release all political prisoners. We believe that other countries, including the United States, should follow in his step and release all political prisoners. We believe that people who are imprisoned for their political beliefs are held immorally and unjustifiably.

Bush and rubber-stamp Congress ignore laws

Sociopolitical Anxiety Disorder

Ethan Mills
Ka Leo Staff Columnist

The Constitution of the United States says that Congress shall have the power "to declare War" (Article 1, Section 8). The theory was probably that the decision to wage war is so important that it should only be made by a group of directly elected representatives. The framers of the Constitution conceivably wanted to avoid the wasteful wars of monarchical Europe — bloody games played on the whims of kings with their own citizens as pawns.

The Enlightenment of the 18th century, of which our Constitution is a shining example, hoped for something better — for a government in which decisions would not be made without the consent of the people (this was of course the theory and not the practice). A decision as important as war, for which the people would give their very lives, is of such importance that it should not be left to one person. To do so would be to come dangerously close to the horrors of monarchical war.

Why is it, then, that Congress has not declared war since Dec. 8, 1941? The United States has been in armed conflicts during the last 61 years in Korea, Vietnam, Iraq, Somalia, Afghanistan and many other countries. And most recently, Congress has voted to give war powers to Bush to begin a full-scale war in Iraq as he sees fit. Like father, like son.

Since 1941, when any species of congressional approval for the use of military force has been sought (and it often has not been sought), it has come through resolutions to give the President the power to use military force at his discretion.

The results of many of these resolutions were disastrous, in particular, the Vietnam War following the Gulf of Tonkin Resolution of 1964. The Gulf of Tonkin Resolution was based partly on outright lies to Congress and the American people. The resolution claimed that there was a second attack on U.S. ships by North Vietnamese and that the U.S. ships were on "routine" patrol.

No second attack ever occurred; President Johnson admitted this a year later. Far from being a "routine" mission, the ships were in the Gulf of Tonkin in coordination with the South Vietnamese and Laotian armed forces who were fighting North Vietnam at the time. The first attack may have occurred because the U.S. ship was mistaken for a South Vietnamese one, but the second attack was a complete fabrication.

The resolution claimed that the United States had "no territorial, military or political ambitions in that area" — an obvious lie since the U.S. military had been actively helping the South Vietnamese for months. The resolution is a fine piece of blatantly false propaganda. It claims not only that the United States wanted only "freedom" for the Vietnamese, but that it "desires only that these peoples should be left in peace to work out their own destinies in their own way." This statement seems horridly ironic when you consider the amount of bombs and napalm used on innocent Vietnamese civilians by the United States for the next 10 years.

These lies of course drew the United States into a war that claimed the lives of two million Vietnamese and 50,000 Americans.

In 1973, Congress passed the War Powers Resolution. This resolution stipulated that the president must seek congressional approval before introducing U.S. armed forces into hostile situations. It was vetoed by Richard Nixon. It's been almost 30 years and the U.S. seems to be getting into a new war at least once per year, and there are plenty of terrorists left. I can't see much effect of the War Powers Resolution, except as a formality.

How can we be sure Bush, with his resolution, isn't pulling the same sort of trick as Johnson did with his? He's not exactly giving us a lot

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The Voice of Hawai'i

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Dummies: Congress stops short of thinking

From page 4

facts with which to judge. We have plenty of rhetoric and vague connections, but I think Bush has barely given us enough information to take people to court, much less to topple their government by force. As a matter of pride for those of us in Hawai'i, both our Senators and Rep. Abercrombie were sane enough to vote against the latest resolution.

One wonders if statements made in the latest resolution will someday be thought of as lies as horrendous as those in the Gulf of Tonkin Resolution. I'd like to know if there really is evidence for the following, from the Senate Resolution: "Iraq continues to aid and harbor other international terrorist organizations, including organizations that threaten the lives and safety of American citizens ..."

Unfortunately, only time will tell if we will someday look back on the "Authorization for the Use of Military Force in Iraq" as a lie and horrible mistake. In the meantime, I think we would do well to remember the Gulf of Tonkin Resolution as a warning of why our Constitution was created the way it was in the first place.

Ugly world awaits my Bro

Bush and Mumia are ephemeral, but world's ugliness is eternal

Stout Minds
Christopher Mikesell
Ka Leo Staff Columnist

I am the oldest of six children. Many people have large families; others have smaller ones. I just happen to be in one of the families of the world that is relatively large.

Being the oldest child is an original experience. At a certain point, the oldest children become something of adapted parents, especially if their siblings are very young. I reached that point a while ago.

My little brothers and sisters are about as decent as children will get. Oh, they fight and whine and do all the things children do. Occasionally they do dumb things. They tend to learn from their mistakes, though. Stoves are hot. Don't clog the toilet. Don't play with things that don't belong to you. Be nice to the other kids. Try to learn from the ones who are raising their hands in class. When these kids grow up with this knowledge in mind, I can smile and know that I've done my job correctly.

My youngest brother just turned two. He's a little ball of energy. He can make noises when he attempts to learn words, and he understands what we're telling him. He also protests against things when they aren't fair or don't go his way. Bawling his head off has become a very effective if not annoying political tool.

The thing is, that's about all he can do. He can't talk yet, but someday he will. Sometimes he walks into walls and doors by accident. That's okay, he'll eventually grow out of that. He hits the other kids when they're being mean to him. He'll grow out of that too, hopefully. I'm optimistic about it. I think most people grow up as they get older.

But like all other children his age, he is going to grow up watching. He's very good at doing that, at just observing things that go on. The fact that he learns from the world around him isn't what bothers me. Everyone can do that. That's one of the many parts of growing up.

What I'm worried about is what he will see and what kind of world he will grow up in. I'm worried about what he will absorb, what the world will teach him.

He will grow up in a world where people of one religion will attack those of other religions. He will grow up in a world where those ideologies will spout justifications for their genocide, their discrimination and their hatred. It will be a world that will pit people against each other for global domination.

He will grow up in a world where a football player will be paid more than a teacher could ever dream of earning. It will be a world smacking of anti-intellectualism. It will be a world full of misplaced sexual expression, where record sales will rise with every obscenity uttered in an album, and where getting good head will be more important than getting an educated head on your shoulders.

He will grow up in a world where the people in one country will starve because the well-fed environmental protesters in other areas will work against the efforts of those trying to produce more food through scientific research and genetic engineering. It will also be a world where those in one country will die because they are at the receiving end of missiles loaded with the diabolical fruits of science, applied to causing death instead of sustaining life.

He will grow up in a world where powerful white men will hold a lot of political clout. He will grow up in a world where those who hate powerful white men will not hesitate to bomb or kill them.

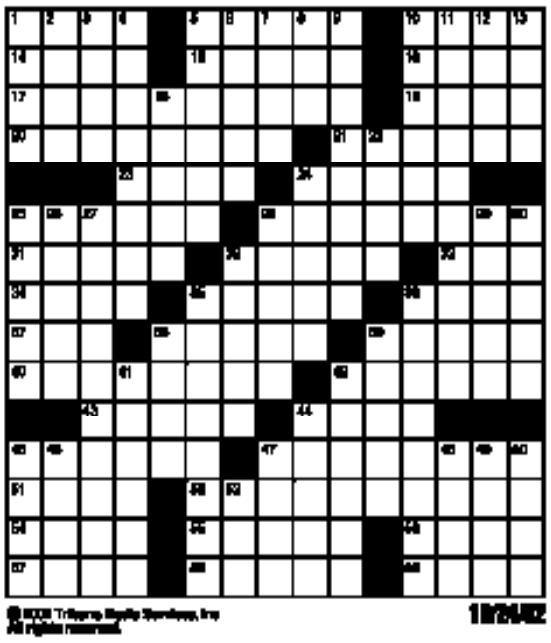
He will grow up in a world where drugs will be idealized, commercialized, romanticized and popularized. He will grow up in a world filled with the fumes of secondhand smoke from joints and cigarettes mixed with the exhaust from gas-burning automobiles. He will live in a world where noxious vapors will attack him from left and right.

And he will live a world where he will not be able to hide from these things. All of these things will affect him, whether they will reach him directly or indirectly is irrelevant. Journalism will be a herald of both good and bad news. CNN will still be supplying round-the-clock news feeds. Mumia and Bush will probably be long gone by the time he's grown up, but there will be new poster children of politics, as there always have been. And they will still be fighting.

Perhaps I'm wrong about people. Maybe not all of them grow up as they get older. If they did, we wouldn't have these problems. We wouldn't be going into war if people played nice with each other. We wouldn't have such a messy environment, and we'd have much more scientific advancement if people cleaned up after themselves and didn't make things difficult for the nerdy boys and girls. The people around him might be older, but not many of them will be very adult about it.

My little brother keeps watching and listening as he waits and grows. And eventually he is going to learn how to talk. He is also going to learn about how the world works. He might just be the one to tell the world what it needs to hear. You never know what kind of potential a child has. I'm hoping, however, that he will be the one to tell the world it needs to grow up.

Crossword



ACROSS
1 Colorful horse
5 Breezing powder
10 Precipitation
14 A single time
15 Gillan-__ Menotti
16 Boundary
17 Australian parakeet
19 Exult blatantly
20 Salad green
21 Blacksmiths
23 Kennedy and Williams
24 Woody spine
25 Pick-me-ups
28 "Love Songs" poet
31 Schnoz
32 __ de menthe
33 Vegas lead-in
34 Envelope abbr.
35 Swivel
36 Plug prongs
37 Snitch
38 Stones
39 Ninny
40 Illegal pitches
42 Glossy fabric
43 Without conclusion
44 River sediment
45 Emissary
47 Tholepins
51 Protest-singer Phil
52 Beach game
54 Unruly kid
55 Ms. DeGeneres
56 Fencer's tool
57 Amounts
58 Paper units
59 Ownership document

DOWN
1 Dressing gown
2 Burden
3 "Back In Black" rockers
4 Denial
5 Catch-of-the-day fish
6 Talons
7 Impel
8 Abr. neighbor
9 You should be embarrassed!
10 Best score ever
11 Epinephrine
12 Frankenstein's golfer
13 Current events
16 Put up
22 Firefighter's sprayer
24 Adolescents
25 Winter Palace quitponents
26 Waiting in the wings
27 Robin Hood's home
28 Stumbles
29 Cyclist Armstrong
30 German city
32 Combination of tones
35 Every time that
36 Make final preparations
38 Editorial directive
39 Linger
41 Contain and profit
42 Warning devices
44 Oregon's capital
45 Lofting tennis shots
46 Light beige
47 Earthenware crock
48 Part of Batman's garb
49 "Revolutions of the Viaducts" painter
50 Huskies' pull
53 Bullfight cheer

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SOLUTIONS FOR 10/23/02

T	A	M	P	A		A	L	D	A		A	B	B	E
U	V	E	A	L		C	O	G	P		B	O	O	N
L	I	A	N	A		M	A	G	I		C	A	R	D
A	D	L	I	B	B	E	D		E	T	E	R	N	E
			C	A	R		S	E	C	O	N	D	E	D
P	O	D		M	A	S		D	E	N	B			
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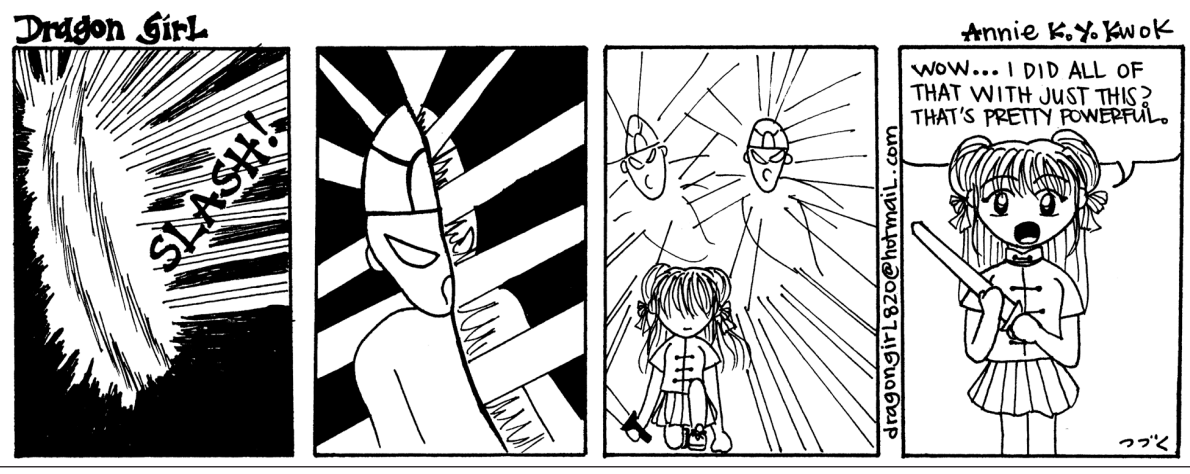

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Ka Leo O Hawai'i

SPORTS

Page 8 | Thursday, October 24, 2002

Editor: Lori Ann Saeki | (808) 956-3215 | sports@kaleo.org

TODAY'S GAME

Wahine Volleyball
VS. SAN JOSE STATE, 7 P.M.

UH leaves Irish eyes not smiling

Rainbow Wahine sweep Notre Dame twice

By Daniel Nunes
Ka Leo Staff Writer

There was no pot o' gold at the end of the Rainbow for the Fighting Irish as the second-ranked University of Hawai'i Rainbow Wahine volleyball team swept Notre Dame this past Monday (30-26, 30-23, 30-17) and Tuesday (34-32, 30-18, 30-25) in the Stan Sheriff Center.

The 30th-ranked Fighting Irish provided the Rainbow Wahine with their best competition in more than a month, as they came in with the best block in the nation. In some rotations, Notre Dame was able to put up a block of 6-foot-1, 6-foot-3 and 6-foot-4 players.

But the 'Bows soon found the secret to beating an enormous block: set the middles.

Notre Dame constantly double-teamed All-American outside hitters Kim Willoughby and Lily Kahumoku during Monday's match, leaving junior middle blockers Lauren Duggins (10 kills, 1 error, .643 pct) and Karin Lundqvist (7 kills, 0 errors, .500 pct) wide open.

"If we establish the outside, which we should be doing all the time, then we can go to the middles because they're pretty much going to have only one (blocker) up," said UH head coach Dave Shoji.

In Tuesday night's match, the Fighting Irish appeared to be more concerned with Hawaii's middles, leaving Willoughby and Kahumoku open to smack down 23 and 21 kills, respectively.

"They're an amazing team," said 6-foot-3-inch Fighting Irish middle blocker Lauren Brewster, who had five blocks on Tuesday. "They swing so hard and they have so many shots. It was difficult to block them because they're so good at controlling their shots and seeing over the block. Most players aren't able to do that."

"It was fun," Willoughby said of the two matches. "It teaches you for later. You learn to go high hands and around the block. But you shouldn't be afraid of getting blocked."

Notre Dame gave Hawai'i a little scare in game one of Tuesday night's match, as they threatened to end the Rainbow Wahine's 33-game winning streak. Notre Dame was ahead 29-27, but the 'Bows battled back and eventually prevailed 34-32.

Kahumoku said she was never worried. "I know everybody thought we were going to lose that game," she said, "but I told the trainer, 'Don't worry!'"

From there, it was smooth sailing for the 'Bows as the loss seemed to deflate the spirits of the Fighting Irish players. The 'Bows coasted through game two, a game in which Notre Dame didn't have a single block, and finished off the Fighting Irish in game three.

The Rainbow Wahine returned from a successful road trip last Sunday, winning at UTEP (30-13, 30-21, 30-20) and Southern Methodist (30-24, 30-6, 30-17), and are currently in the midst of a four-matches-in-five-nights streak. The players said that fatigue is starting to become a factor.

"We're really tired," Duggins said after Monday's match. "We have a lot of schoolwork, plus there's a five-hour time difference (from Texas). Everyone's just kind of off right now, but we'll be okay."

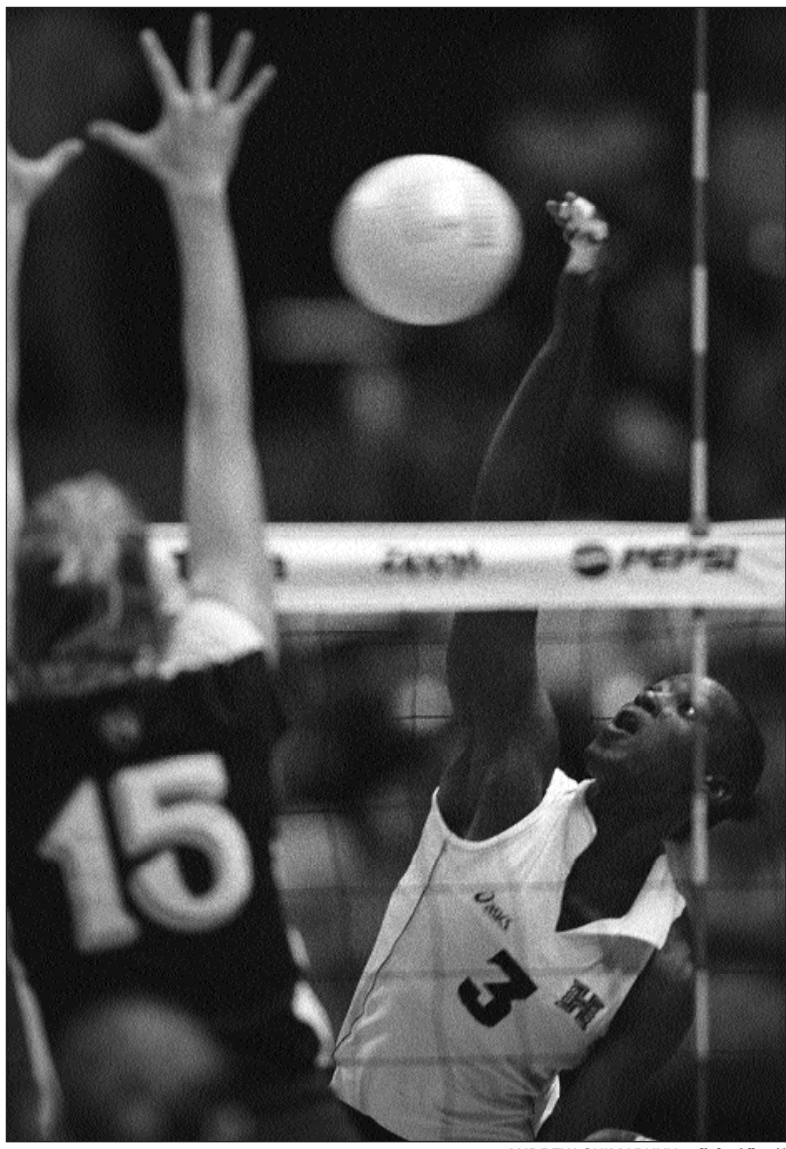
The court may seem like a long way from the classroom, but the Rainbow Wahine players have all the school responsibilities of any other college student. That includes quizzes, papers and, of course, mid-terms.

"We're exhausted, I'm not going to lie," Kahumoku said. "This is our fourth match in six days and we're tired. We have midterms. We have to go to school. (Wednesday) we have to practice and lift. And then play two more games after that."

But in the end, both teams agreed that it was worth it to squeeze the two matches into their respective schedules. Shoji said it's important to get tough matches on the schedule to prepare for the postseason.

"They're an NCAA Tournament team and they're going to pose some

See Irish, page 2



ANDREW SHIMABUKU • Ka Leo O Hawai'i

Kim WIlloughby spikes the ball against Notre Dame on Tuesday night at the Stan Sheriff Center. She had 23 kills both nights against the Irish.