

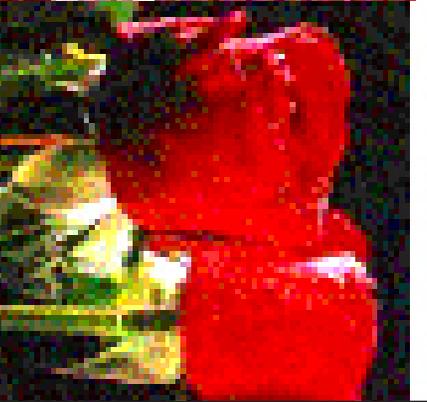
Ka Leo O Hawai'i



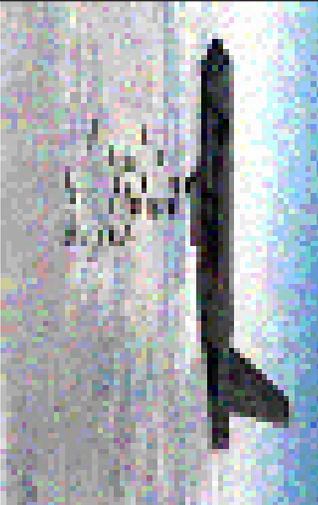
September 11
One Year Later



"Emancipate yourselves from mental slavery, none but ourselves can free our minds, have no fear for atomic energy, cause none of them can stop the time." - "Redemption song" originally written by Bob Marley, sung by Wyclef Jean in a "Tribute to Heroes"



"It should shame us that governments can readily allocate billions of dollars to fight wars and yet refuse to spend modest sums to fight poverty." - Jose Ramos-Horta, Foreign Minister, East Timor • "This was not an act of terrorism but it was an act of war." - George W. Bush



"I believe violence will only increase the cycle of violence." - His Holiness the Dalai Lama in a letter to George W. Bush after Sept. 11



"She made me want to be a better person, just by standing next to her." - Marilyce Hale of her sister Maile Rachael, who died on Sept. 11



ON SEPT. 11, 1992, HURRICANE 'INIKI TOUCHED DOWN ON THE SOUTH COAST OF KAUAI JUST EAST OF WAIMEA WITH WINDS OF OVER 140 MPH. THE HURRICANE COST THE ISLAND OVER \$3 BILLION.

SOUTH SHORE 1-3 FEET
EAST SHORE 1-3 FEET
WEST SHORE 1-3 FEET
NORTH SHORE 1-3 FEET
NO MARINE WARNINGS



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Spiritualism and patriotism in decline

Initial fervor after Sept. 11 dissipates

By Beth Fukumoto

Ka Leo Associate News Editor

One year and one day ago the War on Terrorism did not exist. Twin towers stood where now only the dusty remnants of the World Trade Center sit. And the whereabouts of Congressional intern Chandra Levy were front page news.

Today, one year after the terrorist attacks on New York and Washington D.C., many are returning to habits and routines formed before Sept. 11 after a brief surge of religious and patriotic fervor.

Evan Dobbelle, University of Hawai'i president, said in response to the anniversary, "America lost a part of its innocence. Yes, life has moved on. We are a strong nation. Americans are forward-looking and optimistic."

"But I still sense a slight tension that is a permanent companion when we travel or attend large events."

"After the attacks, many flocked to religion for support," said Bill Stonebraker of Calvary Chapel of Honolulu.

"I think after any tragedy or crisis, people begin to look to spiritual things and that's exactly what happened with 9/11. We found right after that the average of church attendance went up."

"(But) many people settled into the daily routine and tend to forget. Not necessarily (forget) what happened, but it's not as big of an issue. As a nation we've pretty much gone back to the way we were before 9/11."

National polls mirror Stonebraker's sentiments. Professor and Chair of the Department of American Studies Paul Hooper said polls' results, which showed that not as many Americans were attending houses of worship as immediately after the attacks, were "not a very happy finding. Statistically, the poll(s) suggest it (lasting changes) is not the case."

UH-Manoa sophomore Liz Fukuda said a wane of the increased show of patriotism after Sept. 11 does not mean Americans are forgetting the attacks. "I think Americans are still united, but not to the extent that we were immediately after 9/11. We're settling back into our comfort zones."

Others felt similarly.

Trina Rogers, a UHM biology major, said, "There was an unspoken unity (after Sept. 11) that was great. (People) did change and for the better. A lot of people woke up and realized that life is a lot more precious than we think."

But UHM freshman Keenan Williamson said the changes in his life after Sept. 11 have lasted.

"I decided to give blood more often so that I can feel like I am helping more. (It's) still happening today."

Hooper said that Americans are "a more innocent, optimistic, wide-eyed people than people that have been battered around more. The ability to move on may be a part of that."

Joyce Jow, director of Campus Crusade for Christ, said that the great-

est change she saw after Sept. 11 was that "more people are aware that the United States is not invincible."

James Dobson, psychologist and president of Focus on the Family, a nonprofit Christian organization, said in a press release that the changes made after Sept. 11 "revealed both the vulnerability and the great strength of the American people. Instantly, we were drawn together in a way that hadn't happened in many years. Churches were filled to capacity."

Dobson added: "The common sentiment at the time (immediately after 9/11) was that the events of Sept. 11 would change us forever. Unfortunately, it appears that many Americans quickly returned to what might be called 'business as usual' abandoning the spiritual sanctuary that sheltered them during the crisis. We move so fast in this breathless culture that it is difficult to profit from the experiences of yesterday."

Anthony Marsella, a UH psychology professor, said, "For some, it (Sept. 11) has had a profound affect upon their sense of being and existence. Perhaps the ones that have been more greatly effected have been the family members of the victims."

And Jean Darnall, a Christian evangelist, said that after Sept. 11, God gave Americans a wake up call, but the United States rolled over and hit the snooze button.

Right now, Darnall said, America is in a snooze period waiting for the buzzer to go off again.



COURTESY PHOTO

Tributes are left in Union Square for victims of the Sept. 11 terrorist attacks. Following the attacks, many flocked to religion and patriotism for support.

Front Page Photo Credits

Ka Leo O Hawai'i would like to thank: UNICEF (The United Nation Children's Fund), FEMA (Federal Emergency Management Agency), Amnesty International, The Muslim Women's League, Red Cross International, KRT Campus, UMCOR (United Methodist Committee on Relief), The Firefighter's Relief Fund, RadioAmerica, OXFAM, UNFPA (United Nations Population Fund), Greenstar, the Youth of First United Methodist Church of Decatur-Alabama and the Fukumoto family for the use of the photographs that appear on the front page.

Cashing in on tragedy; continuing the legacy

9/11 memorabilia selling strong

By Christine Hitt

Ka Leo Contributing Writer

9/11 key chains, books, refrigerator magnets, trading cards, shirts, scrunchies, ties depicting the World Trade Center ... and the list goes on. Where do we draw the line?

The problem with many of these products is that they lessen the enormity of the day. Many of the items denote humor, such as police and firemen bobble-heads with 9/11 badges. Many people were mentally and physically affected by the catastrophic events of September 11 and seeing the World Trade Center depicted on commercial merchandise may be degrading and disrespectful.

Differing views are common with this issue as one University of Hawai'i nursing student replies, "I don't care. It's the merchants' way of giving opportunity to someone to have their own memento."

Another student said, "Shirts with the World Trade Center don't look appealing. I like NYPD and NYFD products."

Some products, like the NYPD and NYFD products, have escaped the stigma of commercialization and are deemed acceptable.

Books on the subject have increased in sales as 9/11 draws near.

There are books written by survivors, eyewitnesses and rescue workers, as well as those discussing the intelligence failure of the CIA and FBI.

One of the most popular books from amazon.com's sales chart is "September 11: An Oral History" by Dean E. Murphy. It is a collection of first-person accounts from those who were at or near the World Trade Center at the time of the attacks.

"Portraits 9/11/01: The Collected 'Portraits of Grief' from The New York Times" by Howell Raines is a recommended book. The New York Times ran a series called "Portraits of Grief" from September 15 through February 5, giving an intimate view of the lives that were lost on September 11. The book is a reprinting of selected portraits printed in the Times.

9/11 bracelets have also become increasingly popular. According to memorialbracelets.com, the new September 11 Victims of Terrorism (VOT) Bracelets are meant to "keep the memories of those who died in tragic events of terrorism alive. By wearing a bracelet, we offer our moral and financial support to the families of these victims and our hope that America will always be prepared to prevent future terrorist attacks."

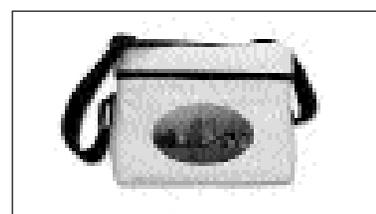
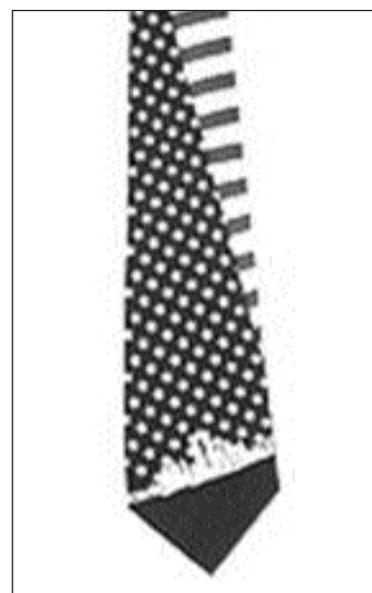
The bracelets are made of aluminum or stainless steel with color choices of gold, blue or red. A victim's name, an event or a supportive message are three options of what can be engraved onto the bracelet.

The 9/11 bracelets were fashioned after Prisoner of War-Missing in Action (POW-MIA) bracelets. All profits from the sale of VOTs are donated to the Terrorism Preparedness Fund.

"As a result of the sale of VOT Memorial Bracelets from October 23, 2001 to July 31, 2002, the Terrorism Preparedness Fund has donated over \$10,000 to the Twin Towers Orphan Fund to help the children who lost one or more parents in the September 11, 2001 tragedies."

There is no way that there can be a control to the commercial profits gained from 9/11, may it be books that in later years will be essential to our future generation's knowledge of the day or tote bags with pictures of the World Trade Center on them.

There can only be the hope that with the growing collection of memorabilia there comes a notion of the loss we have all experienced on this day.



COURTESY PHOTO

From collectibles to dinky trinkets: Dolls, clothing and other easily marketable items commemorate the tragic events of September 11.

OPINIONS

What is the United States' role with the world?

Peace

The small departs, The great approaches. Good fortune. Success.

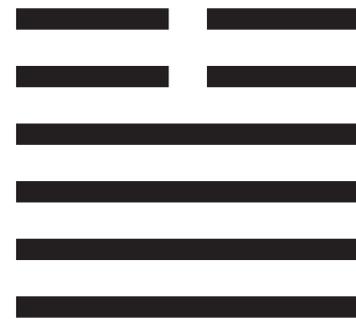
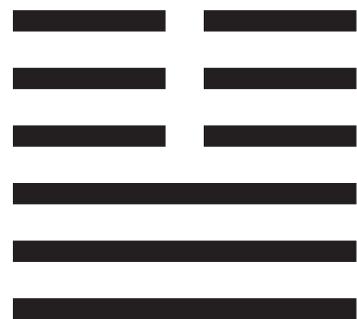
Heaven and earth unite: the image of Peace. Thus the ruler divides and completes the course of heaven and earth, and so aids the people.

He flutters down,
not boasting of his wealth,
Together with his neighbor,
Guileless and sincere.

The Power of the Great

Perseverance furthers.

Thunder in heaven above: The image of the power of the great. Thus the superior man does not tread upon paths That do not accord wit established order.



One:

The United States' role with the world, according to what I read, is that of peacemaker. I guess you could say that even though we are at war with terrorists and drugs and other stuff, these wars will eventually lead to a more peaceful world. But, I think that is a total crock.

Two:

From what the reading says, good stuff will come in the future for the United States right? There is supposed to be peace?

I don't think that either of these will happen. This is very unfortunate, and it seems to only get worse with the way Bush is handling things. It is all very depressing. His answer has been violence, retaliation, revenge — all these negative things. I've not seen him make one good decision.

So I don't know, maybe this peace will come from the hands of the people and maybe the darkness will pass. I don't know, but I'm very skeptical of the results of this reading.

Three:

I suspect that the United States is in an excellent position. Its vulnerability has been exposed — this is the greatness of spiritual growth.

Unfortunately, the waiting period between the exposing event and the action which has followed only darkens the hope of the experience. It seems that peace will soon slip away from us and go into war.

The power of the great will exhaust itself and be no longer great nor powerful. My suspicion is that humility and inner work is what is called for — anything out of step with that will cause severe repercussions.

The opportunity of those in the position of great power have great responsibilities. Severe consequences result from not checking in to see what is right and acknowledging those responsibilities.

Four:

I believe these judgments reference the United States' idealistically democratic beginnings. The U.S. governmental system was supposedly created as a release from the corrupt, imperialistic monarchies of Europe. However, the U.S. has outgrown its original ideals. No longer does the U.S. struggle for equality and justice (not that it did in the first place, mind you). Instead, it tends to "rely entirely on (its) own power and forget(s) to ask what is right."

The U.S. views itself as "the great" and "the light" that strives to control and force into submission the "dark" (read: rich with oil) countries. The U.S. uses its military strength and religious/moral "supremacy" to lord over these lands — all in the name of Peace. Thus, we note that our country has essentially dehumanized its original humanitarian cause. Sniff.

Five:

"The small departs, the great approaches" seems to denote the "United We Stand" philosophy. Or perhaps the small could mean that the petty incidents of our past will depart and a great time will approach. The judgment sounds pleasant — something I am surprised at given the state of the world and the United States' role in it.

When I read this "image" I conjure up a Mother Theresa or Gandhi type figure that is all-knowing. I can't imagine the United States taking on such a role nor can I imagine others believing that the United States took on such a role. But perhaps the U.S. needs something, is missing something, integral to becoming such a figure and completing such a role ("heaven and earth unite").

Again, this leaves me with an image of a benevolent figure, but an all-knowing, all-powerful one. The neighborly image seems to continue on the entire reading's path of smoother, more peaceable relations with the rest of the world.

What is the I Ching?

The I Ching, Zhou Yi or Book of Changes is an ancient book of wisdom and one of the Five Classics of Chinese literature. It's been around for three thousand years and is regarded highly as a work of philosophy, aesthetics and as an oracle. The underpinning of the I Ching is the ontological view that there is no such thing as chance. All random events are synchronized at some other register of order — this is also known as synchronicity.

Why use the I Ching?

Beholden to no one epistemology, we have decided to explore different approaches to our paper's unsigned editorials. We lay out the relevant evidence and present our interpretation — this is just a different type of evidence.

The Voice of Hawai'i

Ka Leo O Hawai'i

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Love, not killing nurtures us



KaHalalahala'ole
Norman Kukona
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Do not let crude iconoclasm sway your hearts toward the acceptance of killing. Killing instigates more killing. Killing has never instigated peace.

Our actions cannot be selective, they must be definitive. To speak of love, yet stand in solidarity with those who kill is the worst type of selectivity; it is hypocrisy.

Comfort eludes my thoughts when hearing "God Bless America." If compassion truly exists in your heart, disregard the nationalist jargon and put humankind first: "God Bless the Oppressed."

Hunger combined with poverty equates terrorism. Is it too difficult to comprehend that if hunger and poverty were eradicated, then terrorism would cease to exist?

Do not believe in death dialectics. When individuals are dedicated to death, it is because they have not learned to value life.

What's beyond the killing that

people have inundated themselves with? Do we, as human beings, possess the intellect to solve our problems non-violently?

Without vacillation, please remember: love one another.

Humankind has dedicated so much of its energy to killing, speaking of love incites distorted connotations leading to one's self.

Whatever your faith may be called, is there something other than love, peace and tolerance that exists at its root?

Freedom should not exist without equality. To fight for freedom while disregarding equality eventually leads to less freedom and greater inequalities.

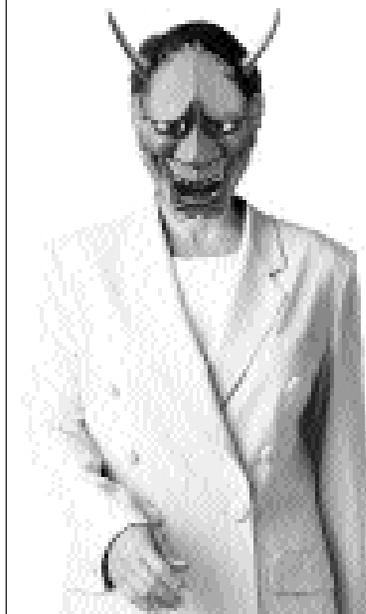
My heart goes out to all people who mourn their lost. Their contribution to humankind will never be forgotten.

Ignorance and arrogance causes many of our problems. People have forgotten to be loving and merciful while continually rushing to judge those they do not understand.

By doing this, they rush to their own judgment. So I pray with all my heart that all people will start to truly love one another. As "God" loves all, we must also.



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Fun with Gubernatorial Candidates Series - No. 3 of 5 - "Mazie Hirono"

International students reflect on 9/11

By Sacha Mendelsohn
and Mary Vorsino
Ka Leo Editors

A year after two jetliners plowed into the World Trade Center's Twin Towers, Congress has yet to release a finalized version of its revamped international student tracking system, prompting confusion at institutions nationwide as the deadline to register with the system nears.

The Student and Exchange Visitor Information System (SEVIS), created in response to the discovery that two of the Sept. 11 hijackers had entered the country on student visas, has not yet been finalized by Congress, leaving some schools unclear as to whether the new rules, which include reporting student information to a national database, apply.

According to the SEVIS mandate outlined by Congress, institutions nationwide have until Jan. 30 to register with the database.

Linda Duckworth, director of the University of Hawai'i at Manoa International Student Services (ISS) office, said "the big change will be that this information that we have always, by law, been keeping ... (will be reported) in a timely manner and on a regular basis," to the Immigration and Naturalization Service.

But Duckworth will not report any information to the database, regardless of the deadline, until the requirements are finalized. "Or at the very least," she said, "dubbed interim guidelines."

"Currently, the requirements are only 'proposed' and therefore have no legal standing," she said.

Under the new requirements, institutions must continue to report not only the visa holder's name, address and telephone number, as in the past, but also the international student's class schedule, personal information changes and whether the student has been arrested, has dropped classes or has dropped out of school.

The terrorists who entered the country on student visas were not attending classes at the time of the attacks.

Some see the new tracking system as a challenge to existing laws which protect a students' privacy, such as the Family Educational Rights and Privacy Act.

Carolyn Hatfield, a member of Refuse & Resist, told UH officials in March that she worried that computerizing international students' records would take away the university's ability to protect their students' privacy.

"In what way is the university going to play an advocacy role? What kind of fight was put up to protect students' rights?" she asked Dean of Students Alan Yang and Vice President of Student Affairs Doris Ching in a meeting.

Duckworth said, "The nation is still waiting for the requirements to be finalized so that we can move forward in our planning."

Duckworth also mentioned that ISS employees are working to ready appropriate information to the national system.

This semester, 1,465 international students, including 621 undergraduates, were registered at UHM. Nearly 1,200 of the University's international students are from Asia, 156 are from Europe and 54 are from Oceania. There are only seven students from the Middle East, five of which are from Israel, according to ISS spring

statistics.

The Aug. 16 deadline for schools to optionally pre-register with the system came and went with only one campus in the 10-campus UH system — UH Hilo — taking the INS up on their pre-registration offer.

Duckworth said the pre-registration program was aimed at smaller colleges with small international student populations interested in getting a running start in the system. UHM was "unable to consider" pre-registering with SEVIS because of the large number of international students attending the institution.

Ruth Robison, director of UH Hilo's International Student Services, said the pre-registration paperwork was filled out for the 175 international students attending that institution.

"We haven't heard back from them (INS)," she said. "The thing is ... is that everyone is trying to figure out what it all means."

The Department of Justice and INS are required to track the nearly one million non-immigrant foreign students and exchange visitors during their stay in the United States. There are an estimated 600,000 international students studying within the United States. To gain greater control over their presence, the INS is proposing several changes to the rules governing visitor admissions.

A new rule, passed after the Sept. 11 attacks, prohibits non-immigrant visitors admitted under visitor or student visas from pursuing a course of study at a school in the United States prior to receiving INS approval of their request to change non-immigrant status to that of an F (academic) or M (vocational) student.

Individuals planning to attend school in the United States are expected to obtain the proper student visas prior to their admission to the country.

David Gulick, assistant district director for examinations at the Honolulu office of the INS said students should refer to the INS Web site for in-depth information on student requirements.

Seven million tourists, business visitors, foreign students and temporary workers entered the United States last year, according to INS figures.

Nationally the INS plans to hire 10,000 new employees nationwide by September 30, a substantial increase from the previously announced goal of 8,000, to deal with proposed changes and regulations.

By Ikaika Hashimoto
Special to Ka Leo

A year ago today, Mona Darwich's life changed.

"I could not stop crying, I think, for two weeks," recalled Darwich, a sociology student at the University of Hawai'i at Manoa whose full-length dress and hajib (head-scarf) mark her as a Muslim.



COURTESY PHOTO

One year ago today, this was the scene at the Pentagon in Washington, D.C. The Department of Defense reports a total of 125 Pentagon workers died in the attack; 64 people aboard the hijacked American Airlines Flight 77 also died.

"I felt scared (and) for the first two days I wouldn't go out at all." Her husband, a Marine stationed here, finally persuaded her to leave the house four days after the terrorist attacks on New York and Washington.

Darwich remembers speaking to her family, who live in Egypt, the day after the attacks.

Darwich's father, who passed away in November, told her "not to wear the scarf" in public, for fear of retaliation against Muslims.

"That was one of the last things he said to me," she said.

Darwich considers herself fortunate: no physical harm has come

I have to do something about creating tolerance. There's a lot of work to do. The problem goes beyond just solving the terrorism problem (it's also) changing peoples minds."

- Mona Darwich
International student

to her, though there have been many emotional and psychological curve balls thrown her way by both family members and strangers alike.

When Darwich spoke to her brother (also in Egypt) after the attacks, he said, "I wish more planes had come in and put the building down."

Darwich countered with,

"What the hell are

you talking about?" She remembers being "so angry I just cut out (of) the conversation."

A Ramadan celebration in Kapi'olani Park in December was also a source of some discomfort for Darwich.

Ramadan, a holy month in the Islamic calendar, is celebrated with fasting from dawn to dusk and prayer. Darwich was praying in the park when a woman passerby pointed out to her child that the people gathered were responsible for the attack on the World Trade Center.

"I started crying," Darwich said. "I felt violated." Darwich was in disbelief that anyone could say that to a child.

San Francisco this past July was a similar story for Darwich. The air in the airport was stifling with a sense of intense paranoia. At several checkpoints, Darwich was stopped while others passed through.

Since the attacks, Darwich has been pro-active in the Muslim community and has spoken in public forums about cultural and religious tolerance.

"I have to do something about creating tolerance," she said. "There's a lot of work to do."

Darwich said that many Muslims from other countries see Americans as immoral, a stereotype she says comes from their limited experience with American popular culture, such as Hollywood movies.

"The problem goes beyond just solving the terrorist problem, (it's also) changing minds," Darwich said. "You have to get them to know people different from them so they can learn."

Darwich, who was born in Brazil and raised a Muslim, said that her living in

the Americas as a child gave her an appreciation for both Eastern and Western culture.

Darwich said she thinks that the media in this country is partly to blame for ideas that many have difficulty overcoming — like the thought that all Muslims have something to do with terrorism.

"You don't hear 'Jewish terrorist,' or 'Christian terrorist,'" Darwich said. "These are just 'terrorists,' right? When you say 'Muslim terrorists,' you imply that all Muslims are OK with it."

"You don't see the news telling our point of view," Darwich said. "You just see one side; you don't see both sides."

By interacting with people, especially young people, Darwich hopes to help people see past superficial differences and come to accept each other.

"I feel that I have a gift. I can tell them my experiences. I can tell them why it's not good to be ethnocentric."

By Lacy Lynn
Special to Ka Leo

Joan Chow is from Malaysia — the country with the world's largest twin towers.

In Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia's metropolitan capital, the Petroliaam Nasional Berhad (PETRONAS) Twin Towers stand nearly 1500 feet tall, even higher than the World Trade Center buildings' approximate 1100 feet each.

According to Chow, security has been heightened surrounding the towers and throughout Malaysia, an economic center in Asia and the world.

"(The towers are) the pride and joy of our country," she said. Chow said that from the top, "You can actually see the whole



at the tower — tight before the Sept. 11 attacks — is virtually at lockdown status, she said. Barricades surround the building and pass keys allow only office workers to take elevators to their floors.

“That could be the next target,” Chow fears.

Chow, a Catholic, is a religious minority in Malaysia, which is mostly composed of Hindus, Buddhists and Muslims. She frequently travels between the United States and Malaysia during school breaks to visit

friends and family at home and is often heavily scrutinized because of her nationality.

“I feel like I’m being stereotyped because I’m coming from a Muslim country. Although I’m from a Muslim country, I’m not Muslim.

“You’ve got to understand the country itself before you start doing a racial profile,” Chow said.

Chow is often stopped at airports in the United States while other non-nationals from Western countries like England are less heavily checked, she said.

“I think they should just scrutinize everybody, every single person. Then, it wouldn’t be biased. They would be fair, and you wouldn’t be making people feel like ‘Hey, why am I being

searched and not that person?’”

Despite the current climate in the United States, Chow has decided to stay in Hawai‘i. For her, giving up some privacy is worth the opportunities in education and employment that this country provides.

“I’m studying in the U.S., especially in Hawai‘i, because there are a lot of scholarship opportunities for me here,” said Chow.

She is also interested in the film industry and the opportunities for work study that are not offered in other English-speaking countries like Australia and England.

By Shelton Yamashiro

Special to Ka Leo

The day seemed normal enough for Ferra Lin.

But when she arrived for her morning Japanese language class at Kapi‘olani Community College, everyone was talking about something.

She did not truly understand what had happened until she went to the KCC library and watched the horrible events being replayed on the news.

Ferra remembers thinking, “This is like a movie,” while surrounded by a crowd of students watching the replay of



COURTESY PHOTO

10:05 a.m. EST - The South tower of the World Trade Center collapsed. The North tower, shown here, remained standing until 10:28 a.m. EST.

planes crashing into the World Trade Center’s Twin Towers.

To help herself understand the events more clearly, she went to the computer room in the library. There, she accessed the Internet and was able to read about the attacks on Chinese news-paper Web sites.

After reading,

Ferra said to herself, “Hmmm, OK, now what, not here.”

Ferra, a student from Taiwan, isn’t overly concerned with the after-effects of the Sept. 11 terrorist attacks. Besides the additional airport security checks implemented over the last year, she hasn’t noticed any extra scrutiny by government agencies and officials.

She accepts the extra bag checks with a “better (to) be safe, I don’t mind” attitude and attributes these checks to her traveling alone, not to being an international student.

“Because if they pick the whole family out, the flight (is) going to be delayed.”

In a way, Ferra is more used to living with the possibility of terrorist attack than most of her American classmates.

When Ferra lived in Taiwan, she said she would worry when China threatened Taiwan’s independence. But eventually, she said, the threats became routine.

Ferra said she never takes any warnings of possible attack lightly. During the last year, she and her sisters stayed home every time news reports indicated an increased possibility of terrorism.

She said that “just to be safe,” she and her sisters will stay close to home today.

By Thomas Nozaki

Special to Ka Leo

Chun Hoe (Jim) Wu knows better than most that the effects of the Sept. 11 terrorist attacks wrought havoc on the entire world’s economy — not only the nation’s.

His family’s travel agency in Taiwan has been hit hard by an increased fear of flying following the attacks on New York and Washington D.C.

“Less (Taiwanese) people are traveling,” Wu said. “People are afraid to fly because they fear a terrorist attack.”

Wu, 22, an international student from Taiwan majoring in travel industry management, said Taiwanese were afraid to travel to the United States immediately following the Sept. 11 terrorist attacks. “But more Taiwanese are starting to travel now,” he said.

“I’ve been back to Taiwan once since the attacks,” Wu said, “And it was kind of scary. I was afraid something was going to happen.”

“People back in Taiwan sympathize with the Americans, but at the same time they can’t really think too much about it,” Wu said.

“Taiwan is also grappling with

an unstable economy and tense relations with China,” he explained.

“The majority of Taiwanese think that the 9/11 attacks were terrible,” said Wu. “But I think that I understand it more being here in the United States and having American friends.”

And Wu said that he has not experienced any kind of discrimination for being an international student living and attending college in the United States. Wu attributes much of that understanding to living in a state where many different ethnicities and races are represented.

But Wu has seen people of apparent Middle Eastern descent being stereotyped as suspicious during his travels.

“I’ve seen people switch flights because of Middle Eastern people being aboard the same flight as them. I admit that I’m a little scared when I travel and there is a Middle Eastern person on my flight. But then you have to remember that they are not all terrorists.”

9/11 Events

9:30 a.m. — A forum at the Campus Center by Honolulu Fire and Police Departments.

10:06 a.m. — A moment of silence to coincide with the state’s commemoration.

10:30 a.m. — Open microphone in Campus Center courtyard.

11:30 a.m. — Panel presentation in Campus Center Ballroom presented by the Matsunaga Institute for Peace to recognize the victims as well as discuss the reaction and impact of 9/11 on Asia.

5 p.m. — Candlelight vigil and lecture in memory of the Sept. 11 tragedy and how Hawai‘i addressed its impact at George Hall 344 (lecture begins at 5:30 p.m. in George Hall 213).

7 - 10 p.m. — Candlelight vigil in the Hale Aloha Special Dining Room.

9/11 urban legends: Fact vs. fiction

By Jason Paz

Associate Features Editor

It doesn't take a genius to figure out that urban legends are prefabricated to bedazzle or scare the public. Yet, the myths that surrounded 9/11 were passed on as hard news, not only by the average person, but also by actual media agencies.

In the midst of the confusion, frightened souls refused to listen to their rational side and accepted these rumors as factual accounts. While some stood true, others were questionable at best.

Here's a round-up of the most unbelievable.

Eerie Coincidence

The progressive rock band "Dream Theatre" released its three album set, "Live Scenes From New York," on 9/11. What is so eerie about the album's release date is that the cover portrays the Twin Towers engulfed in flames, perched atop a massive fireball.

This is true.

Another case involved the hip-hop duo "Coup." Their album, slated for release on 9/11, pictured the group actually blowing up the World Trade Center.

Both albums were immediately recalled. "Dream Theatre" later re-released their album with a more fitting cover.

Both albums failed miserably.

Q33NY

Try this at home.

Open Microsoft Word and type in Q33NY (the fabled arrival code of one of the planes that crashed into the WTC). Change the font size to 26 and the font style to WINGDINGS.

This reveals icons that depict an airplane, two towers, a skull and the Star of David. This truly does happen.

What is not true is the explanation behind Q33NY. This code did not belong to any of the ill-fated 9/11 flights. The real explanation lies in some geek's Dungeons and Dragons lair, where he put together some symbols and tried to pass himself off as a prophet.

Murder In NYC

The winner of Fox's "Murder in Small Town X" was among the firefighters killed in the collapse of the WTC. His name was Angel Juarbe.

The firefighter had just won the contest, taking home \$250,000 and a Jeep. Ironically, the show had aired just one week before the attacks.

Unfortunately, this story is true.

Nothing Is Free

Many of the WTC victims fell into shock just after the attacks. In a state of shock, water is the key

weapon against death. Paramedics needed water to keep victims alive, so they scurried to the nearest Starbucks.

The paramedics received three cases of water ... for \$130. After the confusion subsided, the paramedics realized that not only had Starbucks made them pay for the life-preserving water, but the employees had purposely overcharged them.

After making complaints to the headquarters and being ignored, the ambulance service circulated this story. Soon after, they received a check in the mail from Starbucks ... for \$130.

Stocks Shorted

Prior to 9/11, American Airlines and United Airlines experienced discrepancies in their put to call ratio ("put" bets stock will fall, "calls" bet stock will rise).

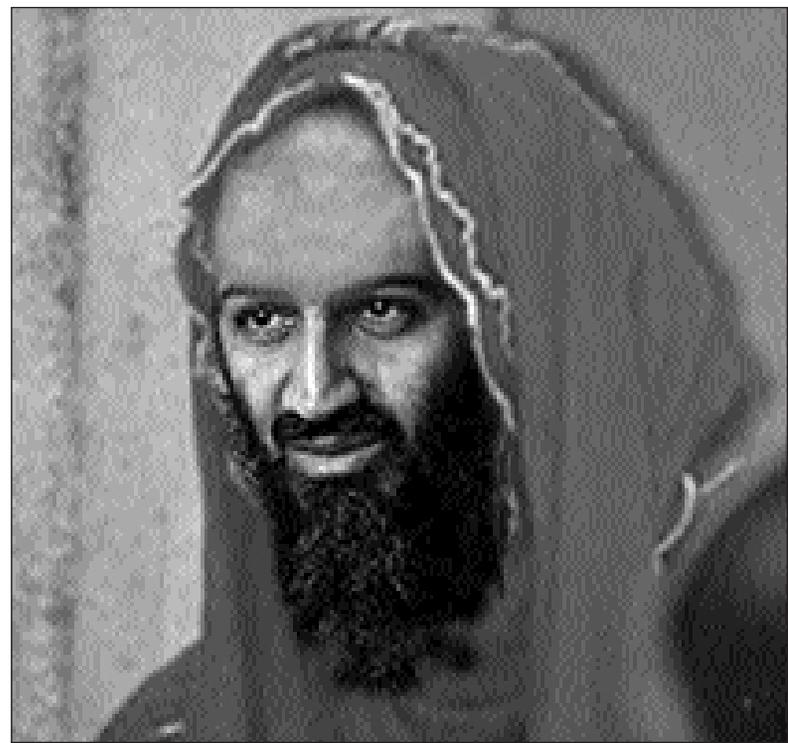
On the final days before 9/11, there were 2000 more "puts," against the two airlines' stock than the day before. This means that someone or some group knew that American's and United's stock would take a nasty downward turn.

No other company was affected. Until this day, no one knows who shorted the stocks.

The Devil's Face

A photo appeared in the Atlanta Journal Constitution depicting enormous clouds of smoke billowing out of the Twin Towers. A closer look at the smoke reveals the face of a smiling demon.

The picture has been studied thoroughly and declared authentic. The face is clear, although some critics claim this is another case of



COURTESY PHOTO

Gotcha! Clever disguise, Mr. "America's Most Hated," but you can't fool us Ka Leo staffers!

the power of suggestion.

The Patriot

A football player dropped a multi-million dollar contract to join the Army and fight terrorists. Hard to swallow, but this is true.

Jay Tillman, former safety for the Arizona Cardinals, held the NFL record for most tackles in a season. After 9/11, he turned down an offer of \$3.5 million to become an Army Ranger.

Running Scared

After American bombers flat-

tened caves in Afghanistan, Special Forces combed the mountains in search of Osama bin Laden.

Reports surfaced that "America's Most Hated Man" had sported a mullet, dressed as a woman and slipped into Pakistan. There is no confirmation to the accuracy of this report, but this disturbing picture, discovered by the Ka Leo staff, might confirm this rumor.

Ka Leo O Hawai'i
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Athletics help restore spirit of nation in shock

By Daniel Nunes

Ka Leo Staff Writer

In the aftermath of one of the most tragic days in the history of our country, it was easy to see the effect of sports on a wounded nation.

For even just a few hours, Americans could cast their feelings of sadness aside and get caught up in the thrill of a ballgame.

The healing process, while painful and difficult, was aided by the spirit of competition.

University of Hawai'i athletic director Herman Frazier recalls his experience on that fateful day last September.

"On September 6th and 7th, I was in New York at an Olympic committee meeting," he said. "I had then returned to Birmingham, Alabama" (where he was the athletic director at the time).

On the morning of the 11th, Frazier said he had gotten to work a little late. He was watching the television in his office and heard that a plane had crashed into the World Trade Center.

"I was sitting there with my administrative assistant watching it, and we saw the second plane go into the second tower," he said. "At that point, I knew that there were some problems.

"I was just devastated. It really took us all by surprise. It really

shook me for a few moments."

For Dave Shoji and the UH Rainbow Wahine volleyball team, the news was a shock.

"I was just kinda numb," Shoji said. "I just couldn't believe it. We met as a team that afternoon. We called off practice ... It was a time where you just couldn't think about volleyball or sports ... Our thoughts were with the people in New York."

Later that week, Shoji said he was contacted by his upcoming opponents.

"We got a call from Loyola Marymount, who we were supposed to play on Friday, and they said they weren't coming," he said.

"We had not made a decision as a department to cancel the games as of yet, so it was actually welcome news for me and my players. We just didn't feel like we could play at that point."

Shortly thereafter, Brigham Young University officials called and said that they felt uncomfortable flying after the attacks.

"We didn't practice that week," Shoji recalled. "We just didn't feel like it."

The Rainbow Wahine started practice again the next Monday, as did a lot of teams around the country.

"I just felt like we should get back to what we do, not only our team, but every other team," said

Shoji.

Frazier's Sept. 11 situation was a little different at the University of Alabama-Birmingham.

"At UAB, I was on the telephone very, very quickly the next day," Frazier said. "We were supposed to play the University of Pittsburgh in a football game at Pittsburgh, (but) we had decided very early on not to compete.

"Part of our decision to come to that conclusion very, very early was because the one plane that

People had something to go to and get their mind off the tragedies."

went down in Pennsylvania was not too far from the University of Pittsburgh."

Frazier said he feels for all the people traveling around the world that have been affected by the events of Sept. 11.

"Just recently," Frazier said, "A U.S. wrestling team was trying to go to its world championships in Iran

and they were told that they should not come over because the Iranian government couldn't secure their safety. And that's very, very sad."

So what role did sports really play in the healing process of our country?

Whether it was the thrill of watching Barry Bonds break Mark McGwire's home run record, or the amazing Arizona Diamondbacks' coming back to beat the Yankees in the seventh game of the World Series, or the heart-felt team spirit that the New England Patriots displayed in their Super Bowl win over the Rams, all helped to contribute to the healing of our country.

"I think (sports are) kind of a diversion to the everyday rigors of life," Shoji said.

So was it right for America to go on with games even as soon as a week after the tragedy?

"Sports is so much a part of our lives, just to take that away would have been kinda giving up on the way Americans are," Shoji said.

"I thought it was great that, as a nation, we continued with the games," he continued. "People had something to go to and get their mind off the tragedies. I think we're a nation that enjoys spectating and we got back to that."

According to Frazier, a lot of Americans probably decided that it was just time to move on.

"I think after people had been watching TV and listening to what was going on ... we needed to get back to some kind of normalcy," he said. "I think going back to those sporting events really helped."

The athletic department does not have anything special planned to commemorate 9/11.

"I think the University is going to do some things with the blood drive and some other things. Here in athletics, we have not put together anything on our own," he said.

So one year later, here we are. Completely healed? Not really. Past it? Not completely. Back to the American way of life? You're darn right.

"I think it was kind of a stand to show people that you just can't put us down and make us stop our normal lives. We're going to continue and we're going to get back up off the floor and continue on," Shoji said.

Said Frazier: "As we reflect back on this at this point in time, there are a lot of people out there who lost loved ones who were brothers, fathers, mothers, sisters, cousins and aunts; and as you reflect back on that, it's a very sad situation.

"Hopefully we will continue as a nation and I think that we will get through this. But (Sept. 11) will be a day that will have changed many things in this country for years to come."

The Names

Billy Collins

A soft rain stole in, unhelped by any breeze,
 And when I saw the silver glaze on the windows,
 I started with A, with Ackerman, as it happened,
 Then Baxter and Calabro,
 Davis and Eberling, names falling into place
 As droplets fell through the dark.
 Names printed on the ceiling of the night.
 Names slipping around a watery bend.
 Twenty-six willows on the banks of a stream.
 In the morning, I walked out barefoot
 Among thousands of flowers
 Heavy with dew like the eyes of tears,
 And each had a name —
 Fiori inscribed on a yellow petal
 Then Gonzalez and Han, Ishikawa and Jenkins.
 Names written in the air
 And stitched into the cloth of the day.
 A name under a photograph taped to a mailbox.
 Monogram on a torn shirt,
 I see you spelled out on storefront windows
 And on the bright unfurled awnings of this city.
 I say the syllables as I turn a corner —
 Kelly and Lee,
 Medina, Nardella, and O'Connor.
 When I peer into the woods,
 I see a thick tangle where letters are hidden
 As in a puzzle concocted for children.
 Parker and Quigley in the twigs of an ash,
 Rizzo, Schubert, Torres, and Upton,
 Secrets in the boughs of an ancient maple.
 Names written in the pale sky.
 Names rising in the updraft amid buildings.
 Names silent in stone
 Or cried out behind a door.
 Names blown over the earth and out to sea.
 In the evening — weakening light, the last swallows.
 A boy on a lake lifts his oars.
 A woman by a window puts a match to a candle,
 And the names are outlined on the rose clouds —
 Vanacore and Wallace,
 (let X stand, if it can, for the ones unfound)
 Then Young and Ziminsky, the final jolt of Z.
 Names etched on the head of a pin.
 One name spanning a bridge, another undergoing a tunnel.
 A blue name needled into the skin.
 Names of citizens, workers, mothers and fathers,
 The bright-eyed daughter, the quick son.
 Alphabet of names in a green field.
 Names in the small tracks of birds.
 Names lifted from a hat
 Or balanced on the tip of the tongue.
 Names wheeled into the dim warehouse of memory.
 So many names, there is barely room on the walls of the heart.

Editor's Note

Lance Collins

poetry
 a break from the grammar of disciplined prose
 an offer
 a negotiation on the opinions page
 poetry for you the reader

Extravagant Spirits

Maya Angelou

Without their fierce devotion
 We are fragile and forlorn,
 Stumbling briefly, among the stars.

We and our futures belong to them
 Exquisitely, our beliefs and our
 Breaths are made tangible in their love.

By their extravagant spirits, they draw us
 From the safe borders
 And into the center of the center ring
 There they urge dance upon our
 Leaden feet
 And to our sullen hearts,
 Bright laughter.

Not the crowd's roar nor the gasped
 Breath of the timorous can stay their mission.

There is no moderation in their nature.
 They spit upon their fingers
 To test the wind of history,
 They slip into our bonds and steal us
 Away from the slavery of cowardice.

They skin back their thin lips over fanged teeth and
 Rocks in hand, in our presence
 Face down our Goliath.

These mothers, fathers, pastors and priests,
 These Rabbis, Imams and gurus,
 Teach us by their valor and mold us with their courage.

Without their fierce devotion
 We are only forlorn and only fragile
 Stumbling briefly, among the stars.

Listen

W.S. Merwin

with the night falling we are saying thank you
 we are stopping on the bridge to bow from the railings
 we are running out of the glass rooms
 with our mouths full of food to look at the sky
 and say thank you
 we are standing by the water looking out
 in different directions

back from a series of hospitals back from a mugging
 after funerals we are saying thank you
 after the news of the dead
 whether or not we knew them we are saying thank you
 in a culture up to its chin in shame
 living in the stench it has chosen we are saying thank you

over telephones we are saying thank you
 in doorways and in the backs of cars and in elevators
 remembering wars and the police at the back door
 and the beatings on stairs we are saying thank you
 in the banks that use us we are saying thank you
 with the crooks in office with the rich and fashionable
 unchanged we go on saying thank you thank you

with the animals dying around us
 our lost feelings we are saying thank you
 with the forests falling faster than the minutes
 of our lives we are saying thank you
 with the words going out like the cells of a brain
 with the cities growing over us like the earth
 we are saying thank you faster and faster
 with nobody listening we are saying thank you
 we are saying thank you and waving
 dark though it is.