AN 340: PEOPLES OF HAWAI'I

Inst.: Richard Bordner

Off. hrs: Upper (*mauka*) Beh. Science Bldg. #114, MWF 11:30-2, TR 11:30-12:20 or by app't. Phone: 739-4644(off.) E-mails: work: <u>rbordner@chaminade.edu</u>; home: <u>bordnerr001@gmail.com</u> Website: <u>www.socialresearchsystems.org</u>. Blog at <u>https://anthgeog.wordpress.com</u>. Syllabus, readings all on Google Group for this course.

Required Texts: Rohrer, Judy 2010. <u>Haoles in Hawai'i.</u> Honolulu: Univ. of Hawai'i Press.

- Tengan, Ty 2008. <u>Native Men Remade: Gender and Nation in Contemporary Hawa'ii.</u> Durham: Duke Univ. Press.
- MdDermott, John & Naleen Andrade (eds.) 2011. <u>People and Cultures of Hawai'i: The Evolution of</u> <u>Culture and Ethnicity</u>. Honolulu: Univ. of Hawai'i Press.
- Thrum, George T. (R. Bordner, comp.). 1878-1934. <u>George T. Thrum's Almanacs and Annuals: Being a Compilation of the Articles from the Hawaiian Annual from 1878 to 1933.</u> Ms. (at Amazon.com as a series of e-books). Remember that you must purchase 6 volumes (see the reading list).

Course Description: In this course we will be examining the life styles, values and historical experiences of the various ethnic groups that make up the contemporary peoples of Hawai'i. The focus of the course will be on the process of assimilation/socialization - the ways in which these diverse ethnic groups have adapted to one another. Hawai'i has been described as the 'melting pot of the Pacific' - the prime example of how people can learn to live with others of different cultures in harmony. Yet is has also been portrayed as a 'cultural volcano' - a place with deeply submerged tensions and hostilities. Can all of these apparently contradictory perceptions of the same place be true, or is the reality something entirely different? We will examine both the ethnic diversity of Hawai'i's population and the patterns of continuity within social life in Hawai'i.

BS-DIV Student Learning Outcomes

Behavioral Science

- 1. Ability to apply the scientific method to the study of human behavior in various environmental contexts
- 2. An understanding of human behavior relative to various environmental contexts
- 3. An understanding of human behavior relative to adapting to various changing environmental contexts

Course Objectives:

This course meets the following Behavioral Science program goals that we have for you (the student):

- 1) a growth in your understanding of the reciprocal relationships between the individual and the group (ethnic or society);
- 2) a growth in your understanding of anthropological concepts and the appropriate use of the terminology.

This course has the following general course objectives:

1) To gain an appreciation for the cultural diversity of contemporary Hawai'i;

2) An increased knowledge of the historical and contemporary inter-group dynamics that allow for multiethnic co-existence;

3) An appreciation of the mixing process that melds different ethnic groups into a new and distinctive local culture;

4) A closer examination of the stereotyping process and its operational impact on interpersonal relations;

5) To directly address the Program goal of providing students with the tools they need to provide leadership roles and competency in a complex multicultural world, through understanding the perceptions and motivations of diverse ethnic groups and how they interact;

6) To directly address the Marianist goals of building collaborative learning communities and also integrating diverse viewpoints and values, through broadening your horizons as to the motivations and attitudes of individuals from cultural and ethnic backgrounds outside of your own experience.

Grading

Skill Competencies you must have to take the course:

• You must join the Google Group for this course to receive course materials

Course Grading: GRADING:

- [GENERAL] COMPETENCY MEASURES [2]: 2 competency measures, both essay and take home.
 - They will cover both the readings and the lectures
 - You will have roughly a week to work on them
 - The <u>mid-semester CM counts for 10%</u> of your course grade;
 - the <u>final Competency Measure counts for 30%</u> of your course grade.
- CONCEPT ASSESSMENT [2] OR the Service Learning Project:
 - I will give you a set of concepts. For Two (2) of the concepts (one for each half of semester) that we cover in class, you will be required to turn in a written explanation of the: 1) clarifying any terminology (from an anthropological perspective), 2) its relevance to your intended career and your personal life; and 3) how it will be manifest in social behavior here in Hawai'i in 10 years.
 - The content must be based on and reflect the course materials. I will give you the concept sets.
 - There is a three page minimum length requirement with citations where appropriate. Late papers will not be accepted.
 - The concept analyses count for 20% [10% each] of the course grade.
 - Service Learning Project Option
 - The SL Option for this class is tutoring at one of the elementary/intermediate schools we assist that has a diverse Pacific Island population
 - You register for this through our Service Learning Center
 - For the SL Option you must a Final Report and compile daily field notes of your experiences. The Final Report will include how it contributed to increasing your understanding of the course material and value of the service to you.
- <u>GUIDED PRESENTATION [1]</u>:
 - You do this by yourself [solo]
 - Presentations will be based on the questions I present to the class, which will be given out each week
 - You will develop the presentation for your classmates
 - Your presentation will be based on Powerpoint or some other media/public display (your choice) and cover the topic in detail. You will do an in-class presentation to your co-workers, which should take less than 10 minutes. Figure 4-5 powerpoint slides as a normal presentation.

- It must include: 1) clarification of technical terms and their definitions (in anthropology);
 2) discussion of the question you have chosen to answer with suitable examples; 3) one or two related points of interest.
- A written (hardcopy) storyline must be completed 1 week prior to your presentation for your co-workers to look over and review
- The Presentation will be worth 20% of the course grade
- LEARNING ASSESSMENT ASSIGNMENTS:
 - I am changing a number of components of the course, specifically geared towards enhancing your ability to learn and self-regulate. I can guide you, but no one can make you learn—it's a cooperative venture.
 - There will be a number of tasks during the semester directed at learning, both readings and tasks. You will be graded on the completion of the assigned tasks.
 - Learning Assignments count for 5% of your course grade.
- <u>REACTION PAPERS</u>:
 - You will write a number of reaction papers
 - These will be on questions posed in class, usually related to videos
 - You will not be graded on grammar
 - They will be from 1-2 pages in length
 - Reaction Papers count for 5% of the course grade.
- FIELD TRIP:
 - You must complete the Waikiki field trip noted below
 - This will count for 5% of the course grade
- <u>ATTENDANCE:</u>
- Attendance is mandatory in all CUH courses
- Attendance counts for 5% of your course grade
- ELECTRONICS RULES:
 - Computers-tablets used to take notes in class are encouraged
 - If you abuse this by trying to multi-task either with social media or working on material for other courses, you will lose the privilege for the rest of the semester
 - Smartphones are not acceptable as classroom devices, so they must be off;
 - Breaking these rules will result in you being thrown out of class for that day and listed as not attending.

Competency Measures (2) 40%	A= 90-100	D= 60-69		
Concept Analysis (2) 20%	B= 80-89	F= -60		
Guided Presentation20%	C=70-79			
Learning Assignments 5%				
Field Trip 5%				
Reaction Papers5%				
Attendance				

THERE IS NO POSSIBILITY OF EXTRA-CREDIT WORK IN THIS CLASS

AN 340: COURSE SCHEDULE

<u>8.28-9.1: WEEK I</u>: Introduction: Geography; Initial Settlement

Ass: Thrum module I (I hala)

<u>Concepts</u>: Western Bias / Hawaiians as Nobles-Savages / Hawaiian Isolations / Island microenvironments / Polynesian arival / Hawaiian concepts of land-group / development of Hawaiian society-settlement shock / technology adaptations / Poly-Hawaiian social system

9.4-9.8: WEEK II: Hawaiian society and change 1400-1800 ce

Ass: Read Tengan Intro-Ch. 2, Andrade Ch. 1, Thrum module II (folklore) <u>Concepts</u>: 1400-1750 CE Cultural changes / Hawaiian society at European contact / Paao and change / regional variation / Eastern islands at Cook arrival / social tiers caste system 1780 / 2 religious system overlay / persistent social values

9.11-9.15: WEEK III: The Monarchy and other players

Ass: Read Rohrer Intro-Ch. 1; Tengan Ch. 3-4; Andrade Ch. 2; Thrum mod III-IV <u>Concepts</u>: Elites (Ari'i-Anglos), Maka`ainana / usufruct-cash crops-Mahele-land as commodity / Changing relationships between Hawaiian-Anglo--late Monarchy, Overthrow, Republic, Territory / Consumerism-commodity and ari'i / Calvinists / Monarchs-Geopolitics / morph to WMB / Mahele-intent vs reality / *kama-aina*-Plantation Boys / marginalization of Hawaiians

9.18-9.22: WEEK IV: The Plantation-Republic-Territorial-State period + Kama'aina elites Ass: Read Andrade Ch. 3; Thrum module V

<u>Concepts</u>: Stereotypic contrasts Calvinist-Hawaiian values / Hawaiian culture-ethnicity / Hawaiian ethnic values / Revitalization movts / DHHL-OHA, identity and control / Tourism Hawaiian commodification 'Paradise' / Tribal Hawaiians? / Haole groups /

9.25-9.29: WEEK V: Haole stereotype-diverse realities / Tourism / Plantation as boot camp Ass: Read Rohrer Ch. 2-Ch. 4, Tengan Ch. 5-Conclusion

<u>Concepts</u>: Post-1970s mainland socialization-globalization / role of Federal-State, WMB ethnocentrism / Tourists-Part time Residents as local wannabes / Plantation as forced assimilation / Migration PUSH-PULL factors / Plantation labor-**First Concept Assessment Due**

<u>10.2-10.6</u>: WEEK VI: Chinese immigration / Chinese as local / Chinese 2nd migration Ass: Read Andrade Ch. 4, 7

<u>Concepts</u>: Early arrivals (Afong) / Cantonese-Fukienese vs Han / Chinese social patterns / changing place of Chinese in Hawai'i / Post-1970 2nd migration / 21st c. Chinese migration, part-time tourists / Yellow Peril Movt-Chinatowns / Labor Vacuums **Mid-Semester Competency Measure Paper Out-Return**

<u>10.9-10.13:</u> WEEK VII: When haoles aren't—Portuguese, Puerto Ricans / Japanese arrival Ass: Read Andrade Ch. 5

<u>Concepts</u>: Local as identity-inclusion and exclusion / Portuguese as liminal group / Puerto Ricans as liminal group / Assimilation guide-models / Japanese arrival-segregation / Push-Pull factors / geosociobiology / family-neighbors / Japanese Imperialism-immigrants

10.16- 10.20: WEEK VIII: Racism-Law / Yellow Peril-WWII Japanese HI-mainland / Ass: Read Andrade Ch. 6

<u>Concepts</u>: Yellow Peril Japanese fears, racism, justice(?) / Jamieson-Massie murder cases / Anti-Japanese fears-WWII / Japanese labor vacuum / Japanese social values

10.23-10.27: WEEK IX: Japanese in Hawaii vs. mainland / Okinawans success

Ass: Andrade Ch. 8; Thrum module VI

<u>Concepts</u>: mainland Japanese assimilation as survival / 2nd migration Japanese tourists-residents / Okinawan migration / Okinawans-Japanese cultural genocide, persistence of cultural identity / Okinawan 2nd migration / Okinawan social values

10.30-11.3: WEEK X: Koreans migrations

Ass: Read Andrade Ch. 9

<u>Concepts</u>: Korean gendered migrations / Picture-brides / Korean 2nd migration, Koreatown / Contemporary Korean experience / Korean social values

FIELD TRIP PAPER DUE 11.1

11.6-11.10: WEEK XI: Filipino migrations

Ass: Read Andrade Ch. 10-11

<u>Concepts</u>: Filipino arrivals / Filipinos--circular and chain migrations / Post-plantation Filipino migrations—locals, FOB's and stereotyping / Ilocano-Tagalog social values / Remittance Economies-Labor migration as National policy

11.13-11.17: WEEK XII: Pacific Islander migrations

Ass: Read Andrade Ch. 11-14

<u>Concepts</u>: Changing levels of tolerance-acceptance in Hawai'i—who can become local? / Samoans-Tongans in Hawai'i / Stereotyping and acceptance—Polynesians in Hawaii vs. California / Remittance pressures-Fa'a Samoa / lack of urban-global model in Pacific populations / Micronesians, CFA, Military and Hawai'i / Stereotyping and assimilation issues / Polynesian-Micronesian social values

11.20-11.24: WEEK XIII: SE Asian migrations

Ass: Read Andrade Ch. 15

<u>Concepts</u>: SE Asian groups and social visibility / refugee's vs migrants / Social and economic tensions in modern Hawaii / SE Asian social values / Tourism and ethnicity-International market place

Second Concept Assessment <u>OR</u> Service Learning Paper Due

11.27-12.1: WEEK XIV: Tourism in Hawaii

<u>Concepts</u>: Definition-social functions of tourism / Hawaii as 'tourist destination' 1890-2010 / Ethnic stereotypes in Hawaii tourism-marketing Aloha / Value-costs of HI tourism / 1.1 million residents and 8+million tourists-social implications / impact of Part time residents-tourism as investment

12.4-12.8: WEEK XV: Contemporary issues

<u>Concepts</u>: Hawaiian ethnic identity, tribes, the Feds and sovereignty / "Hawaiian Tourist Paradise" and social implications / Cultural diversity, multiculturalism and the dynamics of stereotyping / National pressures to conform to American norms

Final Competency Measure Paper DUE 12.13 [hard copy only]

You **must complete the** Waikiki Walk fieldwalk. <u>FOLLOW THE DIRECTIONS (there is a reason I</u> want you to walk in that pattern), wander around, USE YOUR EYES, EARS, NOSE, then write a short (no less than 2, no more than 5 page) reaction paper responding to the questions posed for that trip. The goal of the assignment is to get you to look around carefully with a critical eye, looking for clues of spatial patterns and social images. **PAY ATTENTION TO THE TRAFFIC!! THAT IS PART OF WHAT YOU ARE OBSERVING. OBEY ALL THE PEDESTRIAN TRAFFIC LAWS. Have fun and keep out of trouble.**

Trip 1: Waikiki and Tourism: Please try and do this trip in the afternoon, any day of the week. Doing it in the evening is OK but it will be harder to see some aspects at night—though the night traffic (especially illegal) is very fascinating—just don't stare too much and be careful. And if you get solicited you have to sort that out yourself. Remember that you are doing a loop, so you should end up back at your start point at McCully Shopping Center. BE CAREFUL OF THE CAR TRAFFIC—REMEMBER YOU ONLY WEIGH 3-6% OF A CAR, MUCH LESS A BUS, SO PAY ATTENTION, BECAUSE THEY AREN'T GOING TO. IF YOU WANT TO GO AS A GROUP/TEAM, OK BUT DON'T DISCUSS WHAT YOU SEE WITH EACH OTHER, KEEP IT INDEPENDENT AND UNIQUE.

<u>Directions</u>: Easy to do by bus but if doing by car, parking is tough. You MUST start at *McCully* St and *Kapiolani St*. intersection, at the McCully Shopping Center (mauka side of Kapiolani). Look around there, especially the residential area around the shopping center. Then walk down *McCully* across the bridge into Waikiki (*Ala Moana-Kalakaua*) then turn left and continue down *Kalakaua Ave*. into Waikiki. Pay special attention to the new Beachwalk redevelopment / Trump Tower area. Be sure and look into the lobbies of the hotels/apartment complexes as you go through this area. Go on down to *Kanekapolei* St., then go mauka up to *Ala Wai* Blvd. Continue back down *Ala Wai Blvd*. paying attention to the buildings on your left and return back to *McCully* St.

<u>What to look for:</u> A classic conflict in Hawaii is residence vs. tourism, and the ultimate place is Waikiki. You are intentionally being started in a older (1920+) residential area OUTSIDE of Waikiki and across the Ala Wai canal from tourist heaven. Look carefully around and down the side streets, notice the typical (for Oahu) small house/residence and low-rise apartment mix. Then cross the canal. **Use All Your Senses**: What are the most visible differences? What ones are not immediately visible—foot traffic, ethnic mix, clothing, smells, noise? What residence patterns do you see INSIDE Waikiki? Is all of Waikiki for tourists? How does Waikiki differ from the areas outside? Why is Waikiki so satisfying to tourists? What do you see people doing in Waikiki? Outside? What aspects of "Hawaiian" do you see manifested in Waikiki? Detail—what icons/symbols? What do they mean to tourists?

PEOPLES OF HAWAI'I (AN 340)

T.G. Thrum's ANNUALS Reading Modules [*= must read]

Read 8.22 Module I: Vol. 2: I HALA AND ARCHAEOLOGY

Traditional Hawaiian society as viewed in the late 19 th century:
*1917: Hawaiian Personal Names, by J.M. Lydgate 16—Note the different cultural logics—compare to today
*1890: Ancient Idolatrous Customs and Kapus of the Hawaiian People; From a Thanksgiving Address of John Ii
*1894: Ancient Hawaiian Water Rights and Some of the Customs Pertaining to Them, by E.M. Nakuina 58— <i>Functionality versus U.S. law</i>
*1896: Hawaiian Surf Riding, by T.G. Thrum(?)
*1904: Hawaiian Burial Caves, by W.D. Westervelt 114—Compare view of death/dead to modern western perceptions
*1922: Wrestling with Place Names, by T.G. Thrum
*1925: A Sea Island Land System, by J.M. Lydgate 126
*1928: The Paehumus of Heiaus Non-Sacred, by T.G. Thrum 134— <i>Ritual use versus museum</i>
*1907: Tales From the Temples; Heiaus of Oahu; Heiaus of Kauai; by T.G. Thrum(?) 155
*1926: Leahi Heiau (Temple): Papa-ena-ena, by T.G. Thrum 173—note the ritual complexity
Recommended, But Not Required
1886 : Some Hawaiian Conundrums, by C.M. Hyde
1906: Mamalahoa, an Ancient Hawaiian Law, by C.L. Hopkins 60—Role of the Ari'i
1913 : Hawaiian Water Rights, by A. Perry
1895 : The Bird Hunters of Ancient Hawaii, by N.B. Emerson
1925: Hawaiian Land Terms, by T.G. Thrum(?)
1907 : Heiaus and Heiau Sites Throughout the Hawaiian Islands: Island of Kauai; Island of Oahu; by T.G. Thrum

Read 8.29 Module II: Vol. 3: FOLKLORE

U	Hawaiian folklore, representative of the ethics and morality embedded of the pre-European
	ct period:
* 1896 : Shark	Stories, from Sheldon's Reminiscences
00	ence from the modern view of sharks when traditional Hawaiians lived and worked with s constantly?
	a, the Fish God of Hawaii, by Moke Manu, translated and condensed by M.K. Nakuina
	Son of Ku-ula; Being Part II of Ku-ula, the Fish God of Hawaii, translation completed by
	Emerson

morality tales—what do they say about traditional Hawaiian society and its values?
*1907: Tradition of the Wizard Stones Ka-Pae-Mahu; On the Waikiki Sea-Beach Premises of Hon. A.S.
Cleghorn, by Jas. H. Boyd
to Duke Kahanamoku statue—what is their ritual value/importance today and why?
*1923: Shark Beliefs, by T.G. Thrum(?) 120—again why the
attitudes about sharks compared to today? Compare to 1896 article
*1924: Luahoomoe, The Avenged Priest, by T.G. Thrum (?) 125
Legend of the Floating Island: A Kauai Version Narrated by Mrs. S. Polani, of Kapaa, by J.M.
Lydgate 128—how does this operate as
a vision/dream?
*1928: Wahiawa's Healing Stone, by T.G. Thrum(?) 138—what social factors
may have triggered this popularity?
Recommended, But Not Required
1885: The Story of Kalelealuaka, A Hawaiian Legend, by N.B. Emerson 27
1892: Battle of the Owls, a Hawaiian Legend, by Jos. M. Poepoe 37—note how myth gives place identity on Oahu
1904: Traditional Account of the Ancient Hawaiian Prophesy "The Land is Given to the Sea"; translated
from Moke Manu's version, by T.G. Thrum(?)
1913 : Punaaikoae; An Ancient Tradition of Oahu, by T.G. Thrum(?)
1916 : The Legend of Kanehunamoku: The Phantom Isle: Home of the Menehunes and Mu's, by T.G.
Thrum(?)
1921 : The Hinas of Hawaiian Folk-lore; A Brief Outline of the Various Celebrities, by T.G. Thrum
traditional Hawaiian ritual world

Read 9.5 Module IV: Vol. 4: HAWAII-NEI 1875-1897

Keep in mind that these articles were written during the events in discussion or by individuals who had				
been a part of them, so they reflect then-contemporary attitudes and biases. But they also are a 'view				
from the past' as seen by the participants, rather than a modern (or post-modern) view of the past.				
*1891: A Brief History of Land Titles in the Hawaiian Kingdom, by W.D. Alexander 99				
*1892: The Educational Work of the American Mission for the Hawaiian People, by C.M. Hyde				
acculturation and support from ari'i				
*1893: History of the Provisional Cession of the Hawaiian Islands and Their Restoration, by T.G.				
Thrum(?)123—note how this event				
really set the tone of the Monarchy and ironically given subsequent events, the trust of Americans				
*1893: Restoration Day: A Recollection, by G.D. Gilman 136				
*1896: Brief Record of Rebellion, by T.G. Thrum(?) 177—given how violent this				
was, why has it disappeared from modern discussion of Hawaii (in your opinion)?				
*1896: Early History of the Present House of C. Brewer & Co., Limited, by J.F. Hunnewell 182a				
good example of the development of the kama`aina power elite				
*1897: Hawaiian Epidemics: An Historic Account of the Principal Epidemic Periods Known to Have				
Occurred in These Islands, by T.G. Thrum(?)				
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--- Recommended, But Not Required ---

- 1889: Early Constitution of the Judiciary of the Hawaiian Islands, by A.F. Judd77

- 1894: A Sketch of the Constitutional History of Hawaiian Kingdom, by W.D. Alexander ... 148
- **1894:** Chinese Immigration to the Hawaiian Islands, by W.H. Wright 155—compare to the 1890 article on Chinese
- **1894:** Addenda: The Present Hawaiian Situation, by T.G. Thrum(?)...... 159—compare to the 1893 articles on British takeover
- **1896:** History of Immigration to Hawaii, by W.D. Alexander 193—note the views of *different groups*

Read 9.12 Module V: Vol. 5: HAWAII-NEI: 1898-1910

Note the change in tone of a number of these articles from those above from the late 19 th century.
*1899: Honolulu in 1853, by W. Goodale and T.G. Thrum
Honolulu you know
*1901: Honolulu's Battle with Bubonic Plague, by T.G. Thrum(?)
infamous Chinatown Fire and justification at the time
*1904: Streets of Honolulu in the Early Forties, by G.D. Gilman 106—as with earlier article, compare to modern Honolulu
*1905: The Sandalwood Trade of Early Hawaii, by T.G. Thrum 118—who were the guilty parties in this episode and why?
*1906: The Kamehameha IV-Neilson Tragedy, by T.G. Thrum(?) 150—analyze this event—why has it disappeared from local history?
*1906: Early Sandalwood Trade: Hawaiian Version, by T.G. Thrum(?) 155—compare to the
1905 article again, who are the guilty parties?
*1908: An Early Ascent of Maunaloa, A. Menzies and British Museum 172—one of the best
early accounts of Hawaii at the initial stage of contact, 2^{nd} part below
*1910: Ascent of Mount Hualalai, by A. Menzies and British Museum 200
Recommended, Not Required
1898: Japan's "Peaceful Invasion", by T.C. Hobson
1906 : Extracts from an Ancient Log, by T.G. Thrum
1906: Land Customs of Early Settlers in Hawaii; As Shown in the Foreign Testimony Records of the
Commissioner to Quiet Land Titles, 1846, by T.G. Thrum(?) 166—can you see any of the tensions that led to the Mahele here?
1910: Plantation Labor Trouble of 1909, by T.G. Thrum(?) 207—the plantation labor issues from the viewpoint of the kama`aina elites

Read 10.17 Module VI: Vol. 6: HAWAII-NEI: 1911-1920

Itema I		
*1911:	The Affairs of the Wainiha Hui, by J.M. Lydgate	76—how does this fit
	or contradict stereotypes of Hawaiian social interaction/decisions?	
*1915:	The Vanishing Kuleana, by J.M. Lydgate	137—Hawaiian
	land right issues	

--- Recommended, Not Required ---

1911: An Historical Side-Light, by A. Johnstone .	 Kamehameha
II (Liholiho) stereotypes vs. this account	

- **1911:** Brief History of Hawaiian Unskilled Labor, by W.W. Goodale 116—note stereotypes of Hawaiians, how have they persisted down to today?

We comply with all federal laws and guidelines including Title 9.

Chaminade University of Honolulu recognizes the inherent dignity of all individuals and promotes respect for all people. Sexual misconduct, physical and/or psychological abuse will NOT be tolerated at CUH. If you have been the victim of sexual misconduct, physical and/or psychological abuse, we encourage you to report this matter promptly. As a faculty member, I am interested in promoting a safe and healthy environment, and should I learn of any sexual misconduct, physical and/or psychological abuse, I must report the matter to the Title IX Coordinator. Should you want to speak to a confidential source you may contact the following:

• Chaminade Counseling Center 808 735-4845.

• Any priest serving as a sacramental confessor or any ordained religious leader serving in the sacred confidence role.

Academic Honesty

Academic honesty is an essential aspect of all learning, scholarship, and research. It is one of the values regarded most highly by academic communities throughout the world. Violations of the principle of academic honesty are extremely serious and will not be tolerated.

Students are responsible for promoting academic honesty at Chaminade by not participating in any act of dishonesty and by reporting any incidence of academic dishonesty to an instructor or to a University official. Academic dishonesty may include theft of records or examinations, alteration of grades, and plagiarism.

Questions of academic dishonesty in a particular class are first reviewed by the instructor, who must make a report with recommendations to the Dean of the Academic Division. Punishment for academic dishonesty will be determined by the instructor and the Dean of the Academic Division and may range from an 'F' grade for the work in question to an 'F' for the course to suspension or dismissal from the University.

SCIENTIFIC METHOD DEFINITIONS

The **METHODS OF SCIENCE** are only tools, tools that we use to obtain knowledge about phenomena.

The **SCIENTIFIC METHOD** is a set of assumptions and rules about collecting and evaluating data. The explicitly stated assumptions and rules enable a standard, systematic method of investigation that is designed to reduce bias as much as possible. Central to the scientific method is the collection of data, which allows investigators to put their ideas to an empirical test, outside of or apart from their personal biases. In essence, stripped of all its glamour, scientific inquiry is nothing more **THAN A WAY OF LIMITING FALSE CONCLUSIONS ABOUT NATURAL EVENTS.**

Knowledge of which the credibility of a profession is based must be objective and verifiable (testable) rather than subjective and untestable.

SCIENCE is a mode of controlled inquiry to develop an objective, effective, and credible way of knowing.

The assumptions one makes regarding the basic qualities of human nature (that is, cognitive, affective, behavioral, and physiological processes) affect how one conceptualizes human behavior.

The two basic functions of scientific approach are 1) advance knowledge, to make discoveries, and to learn facts in order to improve some aspect of the world, and 2) to establish relations among events, develop theories, and this helps professionals to make predictions of future events.

Research Design And Counseling Heppner, Kivlighan, and Wampold

A **THEORY** is a large body of interconnected propositions about how some portion of the world operates; a **HYPOTHESIS** is a smaller body of propositions. **HYPOTHESES** are smaller versions of theories. Some are derived or born from theories. Others begin as researchers' hunches and develop into theories.

The **PHILOSOPHY OF SCIENCE** decrees we can only falsify, not verify (prove), theories because we can never be sure that any given theory provides the best explanation for a set of observations.

Research Method In Social Relations Kidder

THEORIES are not themselves directly proved or disproved by research. Even **HYPOTHESES** cannot be proved or disproved directly. Rather, research may either support or fail to support a particular hypothesis derived from a theory.

Scientific research has four general goals: (1) to describe behavior, (2) to predict behavior, (3) to determine the causes of behavior, and (4) to understand or explain behavior.

Methods In Behavioral Research; Cozby

In order to verify the reliability and validity of scientific research it is important to replicate the results. It is the preponderance of evidence that establishes/supports the theory. http://allpsych.com/researchmethods/replication.html