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: rbordner@chaminade.edu; home: bordnerr001@gmail.com

Website: https://anthgeog.wordpress.com.

Required Texts: Rohrer, Judy 2010. Haoles in Hawai'i. 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.

McDermott, John & Naleen Andrade (eds.) 2011. <u>People and Cultures of Hawai'i: The Evolution of Culture and Ethnicity</u>. Honolulu: Univ. of Hawai'i Press.

Thrum, George T. (R. Bordner, comp.). 1878-1934. George T. Thrum's Almanacs and Annuals: Being a Compilation of the Articles from the Hawaiian Annual from 1878 to 1933. 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 Canvas Group for this course to receive course materials

Course Grading:

GRADING:

- <u>COMPETENCY EXERCISES</u>: You will complete a competency exercise for each class module [see schedule].
 - o Each exercise will consist of a minimum of 6 paragraphs in a specific format [attached]
 - o Each exercise is due within a week of that module being covered in class
 - o The exercises <u>count for 50%</u> of your course grade;

• FINAL COMPETENCY EXAM:

- The final competency exam is an assessment of your knowledge of the course material.
 It will be given out during the last week of the semester, and will be due the Wednesday of Finals Week.
- o It will cover both the readings and the lectures
- o The exam or service project will count for 20% of your course grade

PRESENTATION/BLOG POST:

- You do this by yourself [solo]—NO GROUP WORK
- o Presentation/blog will be based a specific concept or topic from the course materials
- You will develop the presentation for future classmates
- Your presentation will be based on Powerpoint, blog post or website (your choice) and cover the topic in detail. The goal will be to further educate next term's students. Estimate 4-5 Powerpoint slides or 4-5 paragraph blog post as a normal presentation.
- o It must include: 1) clarification of any technical terms and explanation; 2) examples that clarify the question; 3) one or two final thoughts that show the importance of the issue.
- o A short abstract (hardcopy) must be submitted by the time of completion
- o The Presentation will be worth 10% 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 various tasks during the semester directed at learning, both readings and tasks. You will be graded on the completion of the assigned tasks.
- o Learning Assignments count for 5% of your course grade.

• REACTION PAPERS:

- You will write a number of reaction papers
- o These will be on questions posed in class, usually related to videos
- You will not be graded on grammar

- o They will be from 1-2 pages in length
- o Reaction Papers count for 10% of the course grade.

• WAIKIKI FIELD TRIP:

- You will be required to go on the Waikiki Field Trip
- You must write a short reaction paper on your adventure, based on the questions provided
- o This will count for 5% of the course grade.

• ATTENDANCE:

- o Attendance is mandatory in all CUH courses
- o Attendance counts for 5% of your course grade

Competency Exercises 50%	A = 90-100	D = 60-69
Blog-Presentation10%	B = 80-89	F = -60
Reaction Papers5%	C = 70-79	
Final Competency Exam 20%		
Attendance5%		
Waikiki Field Trip5%		
Learning Assignments 5%		

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

COMPETENCY EXERCISE TEMPLATE 1/18

CE FORMAT:

4 Parts:

- 1) Concept or topic covered—specify and define [1 PARAGRAPH]
- 2) Put into a context—what is it's importance w/in course material [1 PARAGRAPH]
- 3) Go into detail on 1-2 specific aspects of the concept/topic NOT covered in the class materials—but your course READINGS CAN BE USED [so for example you could relate the class materials to the same concept/topic as it's presented in one of the assigned readings][3-4 PARAGRAPHS]
- 4) Discuss the utility and/or importance of the concept/topic outside of the class [1-2 PARAGRAPHS]
- 5) Citations at end of paper [APA format preferred]

RULES:

PARAGRAPH= defined as having 2 or more sentences; maximum should be less than one page. CITATIONS= You must show where you got your material from. You MUST support your material with citations.

WAYS TO LOSE POINTS:

1 Use internet/generic definition rather than discipline [course] specific definition= 1 grade down Logic= If you can't remember that the course is within a discipline, which has specific definitions attached to terms, then you're not engaging in the class. Also if you forget this rule, you need to be reminded to focus on task.

2 Merely repeating class [powerpoint/talks] materials= 1 grade down minimum

Logic= If you can't be organized time-wise to look for outside sources, then you're not completing the assignment—you're merely repeating my materials back to me.

3 Opinion-Only Writing= If your writing only shows your opinion on the concept/topic; no citations= 1 grade down minimum

Logic= No one really cares about opinions—they want proof to back up your assertions/analyses so that you are more convincing. If you really need to vent, that's what social media is for.

4 Working on exercises with others= minimum 1 grade down

Logic= Sharing material means either you're putting in ½ the effort, or, more likely, one member is doing all the work and the other are entertaining (hopefully) parasites.

5 Bogus citations/sources= 1 grade down minimum

Logic= If you only pull your sources from the immediate [Wikipedia-only for example] then just as with the generic definition, you're not engaging with the material and showing any effort to process the class materials.

1.15 WEEK I: 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

1.22 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

1.29 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

2.5 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 /

2.12 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-

<u>2.19</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

2.26 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

3.5 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

3.12 WEEK IX: Japanese in Hawaii vs. mainland / Okinawans success

Ass: Andrade Ch. 8; Thrum module VI

 $\underline{\text{Concepts}}\text{: mainland Japanese assimilation as survival }/\ 2^{\text{nd}}\ \text{migration Japanese tourists-residents}/\ \text{Okinawan migration }/\ \text{Okinawans-Japanese cultural genocide, persistence of cultural identity }/\ \text{Okinawan }2^{\text{nd}}\ \text{migration }/\ \text{Okinawan social values}$

3.19 WEEK X: Koreans migrations

Ass: Read Andrade Ch. 9

 $\underline{\text{Concepts}}$: Korean gendered migrations / Picture-brides / Korean 2^{nd} migration, Koreatown / Contemporary Korean experience / Korean social values

FIELD TRIP PAPER DUE 11.1

3.26 SPRING BREAK

4.2 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

4.9 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

4.16 WEEK XIII: SE Asian migrations

Ass: Read Andrade Ch. 15

 $\underline{Concepts} : SE\ Asian\ groups\ and\ social\ visibility\ /\ refugee's\ vs\ migrants\ /\ Social\ and\ economic\ tensions\ in\ modern\ Hawaii\ /\ SE\ Asian\ social\ values\ /\ Tourism\ and\ ethnicity-International\ market\ place$

4.23 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

4.30 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

Competency Exam DUE 12.9 3pm

You must complete the Waikiki Walk field walk. <u>FOLLOW THE DIRECTIONS</u> (there is a reason I 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.

<u>Trip 1: Waikiki and Tourism</u>: 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.

What to look for: 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
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
*1896: Hawaiian Surf Riding, by T.G. Thrum(?)
*1904: Hawaiian Burial Caves, by W.D. Westervelt
death/dead to modern western perceptions *1022. Wasstling with Place Names by T.C. Throm:
*1922: Wrestling with Place Names, by T.G. Thrum
*1925: A Sea Island Land System, by J.M. Lydgate
*1928: The Paehumus of Heiaus Non-Sacred, by T.G. Thrum
*1907: Tales From the Temples; Heiaus of Oahu; Heiaus of Kauai; by T.G. Thrum(?)
*1926: Leahi Heiau (Temple): Papa-ena-ena, by T.G. Thrum
Recommended, But Not Required
1886 : Some Hawaiian Conundrums, by C.M. Hyde
symbolism
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
A selection of Hawaiian folklore, representative of the ethics and morality embedded of the pre-European contact period:
*1896: Shark Stories, from Sheldon's Reminiscences
difference from the modern view of sharks when traditional Hawaiians lived and worked with sharks constantly?
*1901: Ku-ula, the Fish God of Hawaii, by Moke Manu, translated and condensed by M.K. Nakuina
*1902: Aiai, Son of Ku-ula; Being Part II of Ku-ula, the Fish God of Hawaii, translation completed by S.N. 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(?)	
attitudes about sharks compared to today? Compare to 1896 article	
*1924: Luahoomoe, The Avenged Priest, by T.G. Thrum (?)	
Legend of the Floating Island: A Kauai Version Narrated by Mrs. S. Polani, of Kapaa, by J.M.	
Lydgate	
*1928: Wahiawa's Healing Stone, by T.G. Thrum(?)	
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(?) 56	
1913: Punaaikoae; An Ancient Tradition of Oahu, by T.G. Thrum(?) 91—what moralities/values	
are taught in this story?	
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	
107—note the complexity of	
traditional Hawaiian ritual world	
Read 9.5 Module III: Vol. 1: RETROSPECTIVES, TRIVIA AND MARITIME	
*1932: History in Honolulu Streets, by C.J. Lyons	
*1882: Bits of Unwritten History, by H.L. Sheldon	
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(?)	
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	
*1896: Brief Record of Rebellion, by T.G. Thrum(?)	
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 182—a	
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(?)	

Recommended, But Not Required
1889 : Early Constitution of the Judiciary of the Hawaiian Islands, by A.F. Judd
1890 : Early Visitors to the Hawaiian Islands, by W.D. Alexander
Hawaiian point of view
189 0: The Chinese Question in Hawaii, by T.G. Thrum(?)
1891 : A List of All the Cabinet Ministers Who Have Held Office in the Hawaiian Kingdom, by W.D.
Alexander
Hawaiians in the name list when there were Hawaiian Monarchs on the throne
1891: Supreme Bench of the Hawaiian Islands, by T.G. Thrum(?)
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
different groups
D. 1040 M. 11 M. W. 1. F. WANNAWAYAYAY 1000 1010
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
article, compare to modern Honolulu
*1905: The Sandalwood Trade of Early Hawaii, by T.G. Thrum
guilty parties in this episode and why?
*1906: The Kamehameha IV-Neilson Tragedy, by T.G. Thrum(?)
event—why has it disappeared from local history?
*1906: Early Sandalwood Trade: Hawaiian Version, by T.G. Thrum(?)
1905 article again, who are the guilty parties?
*1908: An Early Ascent of Maunaloa, A. Menzies and British Museum
*1910: Ascent of Mount Hualalai, by A. Menzies and British Museum
Recommended, Not Required
1898: Japan's "Peaceful Invasion", by T.C. Hobson
1906 : Extracts from an Ancient Log, by T.G. Thrum
social and geographical relationships and how Honolulu becomes dominant
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(?)
issues from the viewpoint of the kama`aina elites
issues from the viewpoint of the ranka and ethes
Read 10.17 <u>Module VI: Vol. 6: HAWAII-NEI: 1911-1920</u>
*1911: The Affairs of the Wainiha Hui, by J.M. Lydgate
or contradict stereotypes of Hawaiian social interaction/decisions?
*1915: The Vanishing Kuleana, by J.M. Lydgate
land right issues
101101 1011000

--- Recommended, Not Required ---

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