Kanahele speaks about fight for Hawaiian sovereignty

The activist says that the U.S. has mistreated the native Hawaiians

By Kristina Rudinskas

Pu'uhonua Dennis "Bumpy" Kanahele, 6'2", has a dominating presence in the room, especially when standing next to 5'2" Missy Rock, the Coalition Against Environmental Racism coordinator who helped bring him to campus.

But Kanahele's presence is more than physical; he is one of the defenders of Hawaiian sovereignty, and he has been jailed for his beliefs.

Kanahele spoke to a group of 30 students Saturday in the MCC about land occupation and the colonization of indigenous people.

"He was really nice and down

to earth," Rock said. "For someone who has never graduated from high school or gone to college, he knows a lot about his stuff. His struggles have brought him an education.

Kanahele's education was learned the hard way. He was under house arrest from February to July 13 for interfering with the arrest of Nathan Brown, a native Hawaiian activist and tax protester.

Many link Kanahele's arrest with a political backlash against the fight for Hawaiian sovereignty.

In 1994, the elders who serve as a Hawaiian provisional government appointed Kanahele head of state for the newly restored Independent and Sovereign Nation-State of Hawaii.

Kanahele was indicted in 1995 by U.S. marshals on the charge of interfering with Brown's arrest, and he was held without bail for three months. The prosecution argued Kanahele might jump bail because of his belief he is not under the jurisdiction of the U.S. government.

He was sentenced to four months in prison, fined \$500 and required to serve four months under house arrest with an electronic monitoring device and restrictive conditions.

Finally free, Kanahele continues to fight for Hawaiian self-sov-

Kanahele believes educating people about the struggle will help Hawaiians living on the islands and on the mainland understand his desire for a free state and the viability of an independent na-

Kanahele said the U.S. government has engaged in human rights violations against the Kanaka Maoli-the native Hawaiian people.

"It's more clandestine in Hawaii. It's more futuristic than Jews and the genocide," he said. 'It's a manipulation. What's going on in Hawaii is basically political and economical.

He said more Hawaiians per capita were sent to Vietnam and that there are more nuclear weapons stored there than anywhere else in the states.

"It's a lot about human rights," he said. "People are too busy doing everything else to pay attention."

Bringing the issue to the forefront is important for Kanahele. Speaking at universities is one step in the process.

"I want to plant the seed and hope that it will grow," he said. College students have open minds and can bring their knowledge back to their families, he said.

Rock said Kanahele's talk to the students really showed his dedication to a free Hawaiian nation.

'This is something he had a real passion for because it's so close to him," Rock said.

Kanahele wants others to know independence is important and attainable.

"It's important to actually take a look at what an independent Hawaii would look like.

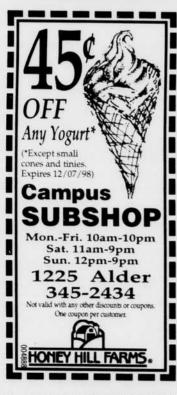
Hong Kong and the Philippines have successfully transitioned from colonial governments, but many question if Hawaii can do it.

In 1999 Kanahele hopes the Hawaiian people will vote on a referendum for independence from the U.S.

"It's prime time — they'll take anything into consideration."







NetCorps looking for communication interns

The company trains students to work at nonprofit organizations

By Thomas C. Sloop

Students interested in volunteer internship opportunities in information and communication technologies are invited to contact NetCorps, a nonprofit organization addressing the technological and communication needs of the nonprofit sector.

NetCorps director Carnet Williams founded the organization two years ago while attending the University as a law student. NetCorps assists both students seeking technological training and members of the nonprofit sector seeking those who can instruct and implement the technology.

"Our basic mission is to recruit, train and place college-aged students in the nonprofit sector while focusing on their communication skills, particularly using technology as one of those tools,' Williams said.

'There is a real lack of human resources in the nonprofit sector that can implement all these technology tools - this is when Net-Corps comes in. We want to be responsible for the next generation of human resources for the nonprofit sector.

NetCorps is undertaking a oneyear project to construct a model that can be used at other universities throughout the country.

"What we want to see is, within five years, NetCorps offices in every campus across the country," Williams said.

A NetCorps internship is a three-stage process. Students begin a 10-week training course, which focuses on organization, management and leadership skills. During this time, students

are introduced to nonprofit organizations, how they work and their culture.

The second phase is more hands-on. Recruits receive technical training on information and communication hardware and software. For example, the curriculum might cover: What is a database? How do nonprofit groups use them? What are the applications for using the databases within these groups? Soon students are prepared to conduct a "needs assessment," an evaluation of a nonprofit group's communication needs.

The final stage transfers students from the NetCorps office into the nonprofit sector. However, interns are often working "in the field" before their 10week training is complete. Net-Corps interns begin to install the new technology and instruct nonprofit members and associ-

NetCorps' outreach into the nonprofit sector is a combination of its own interests and those of students, Williams said. The application and interview process allows students to suggest potential nonprofit groups that Net-Corps could assist. Their input reflects their own interests as well as the goals of NetCorps, Williams

"It's a full-circle process," said Joseph Bronfman, who has interned at NetCorps for two months. "You're not just being trained and doing assessments. You create a project and see it completed. It's amazing, very exhilarating and exciting." NetCorps is currently involved

with the Alaska Rainforest Campaign, Trustees for Alaska, Northwest Coalition against Pesticides and Eugene's Growers Market.

For more information, contact NetCorps at 465-1127. The Web site is www.netcorps.org.

Coursebook resale value changes with demand

With careful timing, students can make sure they get the most resale money from their books

By Jennifer Asher

Every term thousands of students flock to the University Bookstore only to find that their books have little or no resale value. And chances are that many of them will blame the bookstore or even the person working the desk.

But the process of buying back textbooks is more complicated than many students realize.

There are two steps in this process, according Michael Kroetch, a University Bookstore employee. "One when the bookstore itself is buying books for the needs of the next term," Kroetch said, "and one when there is a national wholesaler doing it."

If the textbook was used during the previous term, the bookstore will buy used copies from students. The bookstore will pay up to 60 percent of the book's original value until it has enough copies for the number of students enrolled in the class.

After reaching quota, the bookstore will continue to buy back books. But many students are disappointed when they are paid significantly less than the possible 60 percent.

"Students are often very frustrated and upset by the money they get for their books during buy-back," Kroetch said.

In addition, the bookstore sells back excess copies to one of three national wholesale companies. The wholesaler gets its supply of books by buying extra copies from various bookstores. It buys books at about one-third of the cost and, in turn, sells them to other bookstores for about half

Students buy used textbooks at 75 percent of the new-book cost. They also receive 9 to 11 percent off the price, depending on the bookstore's profitability. The bookstore's bottom line determines that discount.

But classes that are only offered one term per year are a snag in the book buy-back process. If students try to sell back books that will not be used in the upcoming term, they will probably get less than if they had waited because there is little or no de-

The best way to determine when to sell a book back is knowing when a course is offered, said Chris Standish, coursebook manager.

"Sell the book at the buy-back just prior to when that course is offered again," Standish said. Books prices also drop when new editions are released, giving their predecessors the boot. Sometimes relatively new books will become old news, and the bookstore will not buy them

Books are updated, in part, because of the market. If the book is a success, the publisher will make the most money during its first release. But after the first year, the publisher doesn't profit much. So, publishers s business by raising prices or printing new editions.

"Publishers, in many cases, need to earn back their investment in two or three years time," said Stephen Hochheiser, director of campus marketing with International Thomson Publishing.

There is no set rule, said Hochheiser, that dictates how much content must be changed before publishing a new edition. Often, it depends on the subject. Hochheiser said national politics and astronomy are updated frequently because they change rapidly, whereas math and foreign language are not.

The reason is mainly to keep up with new developments in a field and to keep the book competitive," said John Gage, a writing professor. Gage, who wrote his textbook in 1987, revised it once eight years ago. But he has resisted pressure from publishers to revise it again.

Regardless, students should not expect to turn a profit on their textbooks.

"A textbook is not an investment that should be intended to make money," Standish said. "Don't expect money from them. Don't be angry if you don't receive money because you still get something out of it."

Oregon Emerald

The Oregon Daily Emerald is published daily Monday through Friday during the school year and Tuesday and Thursday during the summer by the Oregon Daily Emerald Publishing Co. Inc., at the University of Oregon, Eugene, Oregon. A member of the Associated Press, the Emerald operates independently of the University with offices in Suite 300 of the Erb Memorial Union. The Emerald is private property. The unlawful removal or use of papers is prosecutable

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