Reflections on PCC’s 40th Anniversary

The celebration of the 40th anniversary of the Polynesian Cultural Center, with all of its attendant activities with friends and alumni and particularly the visit of our beloved President Gordon B. Hinckley, was significant in many ways. Clearly the outpouring of love and memories reminded us that in spite of all the challenges, the Lord has guided and preserved a cultural and spiritual treasure which continues to bear the fruits of the original vision of its founders.

As a close-bosomed companion of BYU-Hawai‘i, the Polynesian Cultural Center is a fulfillment of the promises of the Lord that these institutions would be a living laboratory in which the teachings and principles of the gospel of Jesus Christ would unite the races.

No one who knows the historical challenges of these institutions, often resulting from human weaknesses, can fail to see God’s hand in what is now a top-ranked university and the number one paid visitor attraction in Hawai‘i. Even the early critics joined in the celebration of gratitude that the entities should rise to the level of excellence and influence across the world. Certainly, they embody the “missionary factor” mentioned in the dedicatory prayer of the Hawai‘i campus by President David O. McKay that “not hundreds, not thousands, but millions of people” would come to learn of this community and its significance.

Those millions who have been and will yet be influenced by the “aloha power” of these institutions are not just those who will visit or enroll, but all who will be touched by the students and alumni who go out from here. Clearly, BYU-Hawai‘i and the PCC, as beautiful and effective as they are in their roles, will yet expand their influence for good farther and wider than in the past.

That is why this celebration is so wonderful. It gives us a chance to rise above the “petty pace of day to day,” to see the big picture and acknowledge with great thanksgiving God’s continued oversight of this place.

Celebrating all of these things must also increase our resolve to carry forward in our work, our relationships, our interaction with guests, students, and fellow employees those central qualities of spiritual and economic success, namely love of God and fellowmen, unwavering righteousness, and all of the fruits of the gospel of Jesus Christ. If we ever depart from these sacred principles we cannot expect the further fulfillment of the promises of the past.

Aloha.

Eric B. Shumway, President
Brigham Young University Hawai‘i
# Features

**PCC 40th Anniversary**  
Stories and news from the week-long celebration  

**Language Retention Research**  
Why do some people retain a second language better than others?  

**Institutional Progress**  
Check out results from an alumni survey and other assessments  

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# Departments

**Soundings – An Example of Faculty Research**  
Sports nationalism and its many influences  

**Trade Winds – Major Campus Initiatives**  
Returnability and Kim Austin  
Asia-Pacific basketball tournament  

**Currents – What’s Happening on Campus**  
Cambodian Ambassador visits BYU-Hawai’i  
Concert Choir to tour Japan and Korea  

**Campus Profiles**  
Dean Davis is first U.S. academic to be Red Hat certified  
Dr. Norman Evans receives Teacher of the Year Award  

‘Sider Sightings – Updates on Athletics’  
Message from the new Athletic Director and his staff  
Peter Madarassy – Tennis as a door opener  
Chelsea Smith wins national championship  

**Alumni Ohana**  
Updates and upcoming events with our alumni chapters  

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PCC’s 40th anniversary

It was a glorious week filled with alumni enjoyment and reminiscing, the blessing of community beautification projects, and a heart-felt crescendo of aloha for 93-year-old President Gordon B. Hinckley.

By: PCC alumnus Mike Foley
Hundreds of alumni, family, friends, and donors joined Gordon B. Hinckley, President of The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, for the Polynesian Cultural Center's stirring 40th anniversary celebration, October 20-26, 2003. While the anniversary provided the perfect reason to return to Lā‘ie, no one anticipated just how unforgettable the combination of events would prove.

Activities included an alumni night show, community parade, devotional speeches, and an employee concert. On Saturday, President Hinckley presided over a groundbreaking for a $5 million-plus project to transform Hale Lā'a Boulevard from the Temple Visitors Center to “temple beach” and for a donor-funded new entrance to BYU-Hawai‘i that will complement the Hale Lā'a beautification. On Sunday, he highlighted a mini-regional conference for the Lā‘ie and Lā‘ie North Stakes that was broadcast to LDS stake centers throughout Hawai‘i.

Months later, people are still talking about it all.

“There hasn’t been a day since the conference ended where I haven’t had several people sharing with me their experiences and how wonderful it was,” said PCC President Von D. Orgill. “They didn’t want it to end. It’s amazing to hear how many of them have said that.”

“We had high expectations going into it, yet every person I talked to, their expectations were exceeded. All of the key elements came together so well, and there was such a powerful spirit of coming together and of all the Center has meant to so many people for so many years...and then to have all of that culminated with the visit of President Hinckley and the others...it’s hard to imagine it could have been any better,” he said.

Forty Years of Accomplishments

T. David Hannemann, the Center’s first official employee, literally kicked off the anniversary week when he booted a coconut out of the Samoan chief’s house. He then addressed the “five significant symbols of Lā‘ie: ‘Ohana [family], the symbol of the gathering place; Lā‘ie Plantation, Zions Securities and Hawai‘i Reserves, Inc. — symbols of business; the Lā‘ie Hawai‘i Temple, the symbol of spirituality; CCH/BYU-Hawai‘i, the symbol of education; and the Polynesian Cultural Center, the symbol of culture.”
He traced the heritage and growth of the community, with its unique combination of Latter-day Saint entities. He reviewed the vision of President David O. McKay, who foresaw BYU-Hawai‘i and the millions “who would come seeking to know what this community is about”; the contributions of Elder Matthew Cowley, who foresaw a collection of Polynesian villages in Lā‘ie; and Oahu Stake President Edward L. Clissold, who helped make it happen. Given Hanne mann’s own historical perspective on these events, for everyone who knows “Uncle David” it was touching to hear him “talk story” about Lā‘ie and the PCC.

In another presentation on Oct. 22, Dr. Vernice Wineera outlined how the Cultural Center has repeatedly proven its cultural authenticity over the past four decades by its:
- “traditional hosting of many South Pacific leaders in the correct ceremonial ways, including the Maori queen, the king of Tonga, and prime ministers from various island nations”;
- taonga or cultural treasures, such as the beautiful wharenui or Maori meeting house, the Tongan fale fakatu‘i commissioned by the late Queen Salote, the Fijian camakau [sailing canoe] and most recently the hand-carved Rapa Nui (Easter Island) moai or stone statues.

“The evidence of PCC’s cultural authenticity lies all about us,” Wineera said. “It is waiting for us to discover its richness and vitality; and in the journey discover the power, grace, dignity, and spirituality of our own cultural identities—who we really are—how we are known to ourselves, others and the Lord.”

“By education I don’t mean just classroom learning, but the whole process of growth that enlightens the mind to truth, the truth about the realities of existence, both temporal and spiritual,” President Shumway said.

“All knowledge and understanding and wisdom must be translated into loving and tender action for and in behalf of others,” he continued. “Otherwise knowledge and wit become stagnant, turning inward on one’s own egoism. It must be translated into a million little instances of sacrifice and service to others.”

Latter-Day Saints Day

On Friday, the PCC reserved the park for alumni, members of the Church, community residents, family, friends, and the most anticipated guest—President Hinckley. The prophet arrived that afternoon with his wife, Sister Marjorie Hinckley, their daughter, Jane Dudley, and Elder Lynn Robbins, President of North America West Area (which includes Hawai‘i) and his wife, Jan. The orchid lei President Orgill presented the prophet nicely accented his beautiful blue aloha shirt as the honored guests headed to the refurbished Hale Aloha to enjoy the Center’s popular Ali‘i Lu‘au. Hundreds lined the way, and the Hale Aloha was filled with special guests or others who booked their tickets months in advance.

At the lu‘au, President Orgill recognized Robert Gay, who recently made a major contribution to the Center in the name of BYU-Hawai‘i Winter 2004

Kela Miller performs the hula as she dances with the rest of the PCC alumni at the Alumni Night show.
his father, F. William Gay, who served on the PCC board of directors for 30 years. “Several other couples received similar recognition earlier in the week,” Orgill pointed out. He then gave Sister Hinckley a pair of Tahitian black pearl earrings and a matching necklace, and President Hinckley a large Samoan nifo oti (fire knife) “as a symbol of the gratitude we feel for your courage...and leadership.”

“All of us are very proud of the PCC and the tremendous work it has done over the past four decades,” responded President Hinckley. “It has touched the lives of millions of people.” A few minutes later, in another overflow luau gathering in the Hale ‘Ohana, President Hinckley encouraged everyone to come back in 10 years. “I don’t know if I’ll make it,” joked the 93-year-old prophet, “but I’ll try.”

Alumni in Night Shows

Following the luau, President Hinckley and his party attended the first of two night shows. PCC alumni per-
chief, the late Isireli Racule, in honor of how the PCC had brought all the Polynesians together again in one place. The number has become a theme song of sorts for the Center.

Then, with a reasonable amount of huffing, the Tahitian alumni showed they could still tamure; and the Samoans came charging out to complete a well-synchronized sasa. The men rolled out a respectable fa’ataupati slap dance, after which several alumni showed they can still bring down the house with their firewalking antics. As it has for many years, a Samoan fire knife dancing number by Tulaga Tevaga and One which meant so very, very much to him. He came here as a boy [in 1854] and served as a missionary.

“I pray that with all we do in Lā‘ie, we will never, never lose sight of the fact that there is something special, something spiritual, something wonderful that is associated in the kinship with the Almighty in this area which was purchased and set apart as a place of refuge for our people—refuge from the world, refuge from the conditions of the world, set apart in the fulfillment of the work of the Almighty.”

President Hinckley added that he hoped to return to Lā‘ie for the dedication of the project. “Hopefully, I can be able to make it,” he said, drawing laughter from the crowd. “But to the contractor I want to say, hurry!”

President Shumway explained that the beautification project also includes new landscaping along Kulanui Street leading to a new front entrance for the campus.

“What a blessing it is to be here under the presiding authority of President Hinckley, to break ground for two significant enhancement projects: the Hale Lā‘a Blvd., leading to the temple, and the front entrance boulevard leading to the center of the BYU-Hawai‘i campus—tied together by purpose and design, twin projects that have to do with much more than just aesthetics or beautification,” President Shumway said.

“The BYU-Hawai‘i front entrance project,” he continued, “is funded totally by donations of friends of the university, many of whom are here today—and you can tell who they are by their big smiles. They have given from their hearts and their treasure to create an entrance to the campus commensurate with our special mission and its jubilee celebration two years from this month.”

HRI President & CEO R. Eric Beaver thanked all who helped get the project underway. “It’s an exciting time for all of us. We’re so pleased we can move forward with these enhancements that underscore the importance the LDS church places on Lā‘ie,” he said.

In his blessing, President Hinckley prayed “that this work may go forward, that this boulevard extending from the House of the Lord to the beautiful waters of the Pacific may become more beautiful even than it has been in the past; that those who drive along the Kamehameha Highway may be constrained in their hearts and minds and slow down and look to the House of the Lord, and be constrained in their hearts to come and go about the grounds and visit these beautiful places.”

Afterward, President Hinckley and the other officials performed the ceremonial groundbreaking. Then he participated in the Polynesian Cultural Centers 40th anniversary parade through the community.

LDS Devotional

On Sunday morning, over 4,000 members of the LDS Lā‘ie and Lā‘ie North Stakes met in the Cannon Activities Center to hear President Hinckley and others speak. The meeting was also broadcast to LDS stake centers throughout Hawai‘i.

The prophet recalled how in 1961 he and Elder Delbert L. Stapley were sent to Lā‘ie to determine if the Polynesian Cultural Center should be moved from its original intended location close to the temple. After walking the area, they recommended to President McKay that the taro and watermelon patches along Kamehameha Highway would be a better location. President McKay accepted the recommendation and the labor missionaries soon refocused their efforts.

“I have watched [PCC] grow through the years and it has been phenomenal,” President Hinckley said, “and I wish to extend my congratulations to all who had to do with this tremendous project which has become such a significant factor in the tourist industry of this great state of Hawai‘i.”

He emphasized that “nowhere in all the world do we have what we have here on this great campus in Lā‘ie, where we have the magnificent House of the Lord, and this tremendous BYU-Hawai‘i, the PCC, the HRI. We have a gathering of institutions here which are unique and different. And all of this has come because of love on the part of the leadership of the church for the people of these beautiful islands.”

President Hinckley encouraged each man to be “a good husband. You must be a good father. You must be a good parent. You must be a good neighbor. You must be a good friend. You must reach out in kindness and love and respect toward all men, regardless of whether they are members of the church or not. We ought to stand taller and stronger, brethren, than we do.”

And he gave the following advice to parents: “President Joseph F. [Iosepa] Smith, who in many ways is the father...

Tovo (who dances professionally in Las Vegas) completed the section. During the finale, all of the alumni came back on stage to the familiar songs of farewell from each island group. Afterward, they posed for pictures and many stayed on stage and backstage for hours, talking with old friends and enjoying the spirit of the occasion.

Hale Lā‘a Groundbreaking

On Saturday morning, Hawai‘i Reserves, Inc. took over the action under a large tent erected in the traffic circle by Lā‘ie Elementary School.

President Hinckley arrived to preside over the groundbreaking program and bless the $5 million-plus Hale Lā‘a Boulevard beautification project. He told the audience that “President Joseph F Smith looks down upon this group today with gratitude and appreciation for your tremendous interest in being here, for your concern with the causes and people...
Marie Nin Paongo, New Zealand, Tonga and La‘ie:

Paongo, who came from New Zealand soon after the Center opened in 1963, recalled she had “never met a Tongan or Samoan before” arriving here. After graduating and marrying Sosaia Paongo, the couple returned to Tonga for 30 years before moving back to La‘ie.

Asked one of her favorite PCC experiences, Paongo told about helping make the movie Paradise Hawaiian Style with “the king,” Elvis Presley, in 1965. “I remember being disillusioned because all of the music was prerecorded; but other than that, it was a wonderful experience. We spent a lot of time talking story with him.”

Don Sibbett, Idaho:

A part-Hawaiian who grew up on a ranch in Wayan, Idaho, before attending BYU-Hawai‘i and working at PCC, Sibbett came for the 40th anniversary and stayed for an extra week. He recalled loving “the atmosphere of friendliness and the spirit of aloha. I had roommates from China, Viet Nam, Samoa and Fiji; and basically, we all got along really well.”

“For me, the intercultural experience was so great,” said Sibbett, who recalled he first truly felt his Polynesian heritage on the airplane on his way to BYU-Hawai‘i and saw the island of Maui where his grandmother is from. “I started crying,” he said.

Sibbett added that it’s “overwhelming” to see his daughter now working at the PCC.

Gary Smith, Australia and Honolulu:

Gary Smith, who is originally from Melbourne, Australia, and is partner in a Honolulu media production business, said “it was my experience in La‘ie that prepared me in every way to get out in the real world. My student jobs over the years really gave me that willingness to say we’re all brothers and sisters. It behooves us to say we’re all one family.”

Smith, who volunteered to assist two Church-related video crews that covered the PCC anniversary, started the Sina Foundation four years ago to assist kidnapped and displaced children in Sierra Leone, Africa.

Emeline Uluave Unga, Tonga and La‘ie:

Unga came to Church College of Hawai‘i in 1960 from Tonga and later that year married Pita Unga, one of the labor missionaries. After the PCC was completed, she was asked to be the first Tongan village coordinator—the only one of the original coordinators still living.

“When the Polynesian Cultural Center started, it was a great thing for all the students,” she said. “Some students value the PCC as the beginning of their lives. To today’s students, I would say, whatever the PCC is doing for you, it is not just financial help but spiritual help. The Polynesian Cultural Center was not built on man’s idea of business. It was built by revelation and by the power of the Priesthood.”

“There is no other place like the Polynesian Cultural Center,” she added.

An Outpouring of Aloha

At the end of the meeting, President Hinckley requested that the congregation sing Aloha ‘Oe for him. Uncle Joseph Ah Quin came forward to lead, and as the familiar song rang through the Cannon Activities Center, President Hinckley and many in the congregation wept.

“He was so touched by it,” President Orgill said later. “It was kind of like he was saying goodbye. I think he was touched by the whole experience of the three days he was here.

“We hope he can come back again, and dedicate the Hale La‘a Boulevard and see his fire knife display,” Orgill added.
LANGUAGE
What causes returned missionaries and others to lose the foreign languages they have learned? Why are some former missionaries still fluent years after leaving their second-language environment while others lose the ability seemingly weeks after stepping off the plane?

These questions have been the focus of BYU-Hawai‘i linguistics professor Dr. Lynne Hansen for many years while mentoring student associates on the study of language attrition, a relatively new area in applied linguistics.

A BYU-Hawai‘i alumna, Hansen earned a Ph.D. in South Asian linguistics at the University of California-Berkeley and then started teaching in Lī‘ie in 1978. Her research has evolved from cultural group differences in second language learning to language retention and attrition.

She and former student Joshua Rowe, a 2002 TESOL graduate who is in a Ph.D. program at Oregon State University, spent two years developing an automated test of oral fluency based on research about “temporality” in returned missionary speech. As a result of their work, they received a provisional patent covering the fluency test.

Groundwork for the fluency test was laid in a series of studies of returned missionary storytelling. Students involved in this research included James Gardner (now teaching English in Australia), James Pollard (an English teacher in Taiwan), Joseph Stokes (an EIL teacher at...
BYU-Hawai‘i, Midori Burton (in graduate school at the University of Hawai‘i), and Junko Tsukayama (a graduate student at Meio University in Okinawa).

These early studies led to the eventual algorithm used in the automated fluency test. The test was facilitated through Hansen and Rowe’s collaboration with Dr. Deryle Lonsdale, a professor of computational linguistics at BYU, and two of his graduates, Cecily Heiner and Aric Bills.

They pilot tested the resulting AFT (Automated Fluency Test), which requires minimal teacher time, in BYU-Hawai‘i’s English as an International Language (EIL) program. They found AFT scores correlate highly with scores from the SPEAK test, a widely used assessment of English ability which takes a half-hour or more of trained rater time to score.

Hansen and Rowe demonstrated the AFT and reported their findings in presentations around the world. Then, working through BYU, they obtained a provisional patent from the U.S. Patent Office.

When Hansen and Rowe presented at the International Association of Applied Linguistics in Singapore, among those in attendance was Dr. Machiko Tomiyama, Chair of English language at the International Christian University in Tokyo. Tomiyama said, “I was delighted and extremely impressed with the potential this tool may have in both practical and theoretical areas of applied linguistics."

For Rowe, the project “was the glue that sealed my university experience. It got my name into international conferences and professional publications and gave me valuable experiences that I never would have had otherwise.”

Research on Returned Missionaries

While the oral fluency test has been patented, “other studies with student associates have made theoretical contributions” as well, said Hansen. She has worked with the students on a series investigating how returned missionaries retain or lose their language.

One line of research examined the influence of literacy on language retention. To answer these questions, Hansen turned to the Asian languages.

“The Asian missions are an ideal place to study literacy effects because some missionaries remain virtually illiterate for their entire missions, whereas others learn to read and write the characters to varying extents,” she said.

In studies of missionaries returned from Japan and Taiwan, Jesse Newbold (‘97), now a librarian at Wai‘ala Public Library, and Ching-fen Jennifer Chantrill (‘99) who works in social services for the City and County of Honolulu, found the extent to which the missionaries had learned to read and write to be one of the strongest predictors of language retention.

In a follow-up study of Korean, Justin Shewell (‘00), now a graduate student at BYU, included attitudes and motivation as independent variables and explored interactions between the variables.

“Shewell was able to show that motivation rather than literacy is the causative influence in language maintenance,” Hansen reported. “Motivation to learn and keep the language significantly influences both literacy attainment and post-mission language retention, resulting in the strong relationships found between them in all three studies.”

More recently, Hansen and five BYU-Hawai‘i students—seniors Wonhye Chong, Akihiro Sawada, and Karri Lam, and 2003 graduates Helama Pereira and Andrew Colver—presented at the International Symposium on Bilingualism at Arizona State University. The findings in their paper, The Lost Word: Sources of Individual and Group Differences in Returnee Vocabulary Attrition, included a “great surprise.”

The research team had set up an online survey to elicit data from 1,100 subjects who had learned Japanese, Korean, Mandarin Chinese, Spanish or Portuguese on their missions. The students then interviewed 80 from each language group by phone, probing their knowledge of 160 words from respective missionary lessons and testing their verbal memory.

The students then examined over a dozen variables in a regression analysis to see which ones related most strongly to vocabulary retention. Five factors turned out to be most important: time elapsed since returning from the mission; motivation to retain the language; and exposure before, during and after the mission.

“We expected the first two results, but we didn’t expect all three of the
exposure variables to be significant,” said team member Pereira, a TESOL graduate from Sao Paulo, Brazil. “We also found out that Portuguese and Spanish are easier to retain than the Asian languages,” probably due to similarities between the European languages and English.

Hansen elaborated: “We found returned missionaries from Asia who had lost most of the words from their missionary lessons after several decades. At the same time the lowest vocabulary scores of the Spanish and Portuguese groups were substantially higher.”

Students Receive Accolades

“The students did a superb job in Arizona,” Hansen said. “They met people at the conference who were Ph.D. candidates giving papers with their professors. Those people assumed our students were also Ph.D. candidates.”

Pereira, now in graduate school at BYU, admitted he and his classmates were concerned they might not be able to answer questions at the symposium; but as they attended other sessions, “we felt very confident about our major and background. Our program prepared us by giving us experiences higher than a bachelor's level.”

Dr. Dorit Kaufman, a respected language attrition researcher at Stony Brook University in New York, observed that the BYU-Hawai‘i student research program is “an excellent model that is most worthy of emulation.” In a recent letter to Hansen, Kaufman wrote, “Since 1997, I have witnessed the high quality of the research of your undergraduate students at BYU-Hawai‘i. I have seen their skillful presentations at national and international conferences, and their excellent publications in nationally and internationally recognized journals. I have been most impressed…."

“Your students’ contribution to the field of language attrition has been significant, and I have no doubt that the research they are doing as undergraduates will stimulate them to further their education in the field of linguistics and to continue to contribute to the field,” she added.

Another researcher who has met dozens of Hansen’s students is Dr. Kees de Bot, Chair of Applied Linguistics at the University of Groningen in the Netherlands.

“By having joint presentations at major international conferences,” de Bot said, “Dr. Hansen has stimulated many students to become part of the world of applied linguistics research. The BYU-Hawai‘i students have produced very solid and sometimes even groundbreaking work on language attrition, using the unique opportunity provided by the community in which they live.”

Robert Russell, a professor of Japanese at BYU, presented in the same colloquium as the BYU-Hawai‘i group. Over the years Russell has followed Hansen’s research associates, and he explained that “the quality of their work is impressive. The BYU-Hawai‘i students are learning how to conduct mature, scholarly research, and in the process are becoming more solid representatives of our church and university as they go forward in academic and other service to the global community.”

The Research Continues

Hansen currently is exploring potential explanations for the individual and group differences in vocabulary retention with student researchers Karri Lam, Livia Orikasa, Paul Rama, Ryu Hwangryol, and Geraldine Schwaller.

Asked for advice on how returned missionaries can retain their mission languages, Hansen recommended “being exposed and using them as much as they can. A mission president has suggested if returned missionaries continue to pray in their mission language, they will retain it.”

“I also ran across a returned missionary in Utah who has had little or no exposure to Japanese over nearly four decades, but retains more vocabulary than many he had served with in Japan,” she said. “He told me that over the years he has read the scriptures in Japanese for an hour every Sunday.”

Hansen maintains a Language Attrition Research Archive (LARA) on the BYU-Hawai‘i website for those interested in language maintenance.

— Mike Foley, Rob Wakefield, and Lynne Hansen
Several scientific assessments show that BYU-Hawai‘i is progressing towards its university objectives

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f national rankings and other objective assessment tools offer accurate indications, BYU-Hawai‘i is moving into the top echelons of exclusively undergraduate universities.

In 2003, for the fifth successive year, BYU-Hawai‘i was ranked among the “Best in the West” in U.S. News and World Report’s annual rankings of universities. Another assessment, the National Survey of Student Engagement (NSSE), compared BYU-Hawai‘i favorably among peer institutions in several important categories. Finally, a BYU system-wide survey of graduates from three years ago indicated that BYU-Hawai‘i alumni are retaining the spiritual and intellectual values learned on campus.

Keith J. Roberts, Vice President of Academics, said he is pleased with the positive direction evidenced by these assessments.

“Helping our students forge solid moral and intellectual foundations based on gospel principles is more important to our goal of developing leaders than is worldly reputation,” Roberts explained. “Nevertheless, it’s nice to see indications from outside that at the same time we are achieving academically.”

U.S. News Rankings

In 1999, when BYU-Hawai‘i first appeared in the top tier of the West’s undergraduate institutions in the U.S. News rankings, university administrators were thrilled. Now a high ranking is expected after four years in the top ten. Last fall, the university was ranked sixth in the region in the category “Best Comprehensive Colleges-Bachelors.”

Along with the overall rating, BYU-Hawai‘i has consistently ranked in the top five in individual categories such as “student selectivity” (the percentage of applicants who are actually accepted) and “peer assessment” (rankings from top administrators among peer institutions based on academic reputation). The report also shows BYU-Hawai‘i has the highest percentage of international students in the United States, at well over 40 percent.

“With universities constantly striving to improve, the rankings change every year,” said Roberts. “Therefore, it’s gratifying that BYU-Hawai‘i remains in the top tier year after year. We think that is recognition a (LDS) Church school deserves.”

The NSSE Study

The NSSE research project, based at Indiana University and co-sponsored by the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching, “measures things that really matter to student learning,” according to an institutional release.

NSSE surveys 185,000 first-year and senior students at 649 universities to compare each school to its peer institutions on five major benchmarks of effectiveness: the level of academic challenge, active and collaborative learning opportunities, student-faculty interactions, enriching educational experiences, and supportive campus environment.

In all five categories, BYU-Hawai‘i compared favorably to its peer institutions, as follows:

- **Level of academic challenge**—assessed each university’s emphasis on academic performance and studying, how hard students work to meet instructor expectations, the amount of reading and writing required, etc. New BYU-Hawai‘i students scored at the 53rd percentile of first-year students nationally, while the seniors scored higher than 85 percent of their peers.

- **Active and collaborative learning**—tested such items as how much students are able to participate in class, work with other students,
make class presentations, or take part in community-based projects. BYU-Hawai'i's first-year students scored higher than 78 percent and seniors higher than 90 percent of their peers at other universities and colleges.

- **Student-faculty interactions**—evaluated teacher feedback on student performance, joint research opportunities, and career mentoring. BYU-Hawai'i's first-year students scored higher than 49 percent of their peers, and seniors jumped to higher than 67 percent of the students around the nation.

- **Enriching educational experiences**—looked at internship and community service opportunities, extra-curricular activities, and foreign language study and multi-cultural experiences. First-year BYU-Hawai'i students scored in the 82nd percentile and seniors exceeded 97 percent of their peers.

- **Supportive campus environment**—asked questions about support systems set up to help students succeed academically, cope with non-academic responsibilities, and thrive in their relationships with other students, faculty and administrators.

“The NSSE study measures the interactions, attitudes and behaviors that we value as a university,” said William G. Neal, Assistant to the President for University Assessment, Planning, and Institutional Research. “The positive responses from the survey verify to us that we, as a university, are making good progress toward our objectives.”

Neal and Paul Freebairn, the university’s Director of Institutional Research, coordinated BYU-Hawai'i’s part of the project for NSSE.

“The NSSE survey gave us good data,” Neal added. “We need to use the data to continue to improve the education experience for our students. We particularly need to focus on the level of academic challenge for our first-year students and increase opportunities for student-faculty interaction during that first year.”

**Alumni Survey**

Last summer, BYU-Hawai'i participated in a system-wide survey of BYU alumni directed by the main BYU campus in Provo, Utah. BYU-Hawai'i alumni who graduated in 1998 were included in the study. Although the response rate was just over 30 percent, the results indicated that our alumni are already seeing signs of success less than five years after leaving BYU-Hawai'i.

The study suggested that of some 320 graduates from 1998, just over 40 percent are employed in a field related to their major on campus. One quarter work outside their major and about six percent are in graduate school full-time. One-fifth of the graduates are full-time homemakers, nine percent are employed part-time, and only two percent are unemployed.

The study also indicated that one-fifth of the 1998 graduates accepted offers before graduation and 70 percent were fully employed within three months after leaving campus.

More than one-third of the graduates reported that their academic department on campus offered them most valuable assistance in obtaining employment (versus a career center, friends or relatives, the Internet, or other means). More than half of the respondents also listed faculty members as being “good” or “very good” at offering advice leading to their current position or career.

The survey queried alumni about their intentions to pursue additional education; not surprisingly, the results showed that there is great interest. Ten percent of the alumni are attending graduate school now, while another 59 percent expressed a desire to obtain an advanced degree. One out of ten graduates already has completed a second degree and has plans to pursue yet another one.

While the results on career-related activities proved interesting, perhaps the

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**NSSE 2003 Benchmarks**

![Chart indicating percentile rankings of first-year and senior BYU-Hawai'i students compared to their peers from 649 universities and colleges across the United States. (Chart courtesy of NSSE.)](chart.png)
most gratifying information for BYU-Hawai’i administrators related to the graduates’ spiritual progress.

The alumni were asked to rank a series of factors on why they chose to attend BYU-Hawai’i—variables such as “prepare for a career,” “develop my intellectual skills,” “participate in the social life,” “satisfy expectations of [my] family,” or even “find a spouse.”

Intellectual enhancement and career preparation certainly were significant, but the graduates overwhelmingly ranked spiritual improvement as the most important reason for deciding to be educated at BYU-Hawai’i.

Forty-six percent of the alumni rated the category “to obtain a spiritual, religiously-based education” as “extremely important,” ranking it number one ahead of “develop my intellectual skills” (41%), “financial reasons” such as a scholarship or grant (34%), or “prepare for a career” (23%). Similarly, two-thirds of the alumni reported that while they were on campus, “participating in BYU-Hawai’i wards” was a “daily/almost daily” experience.

The graduates also were asked to note how much certain statements about spirituality apply in their lives today. Again, the answers suggested strong and continuing convictions.

When presented with the statement, “I have a strong personal conviction that God lives and that Jesus Christ is the Son of God,” 90 percent responded “extremely well” and another nine percent said “quite well.” When asked, “I love BYU-Hawai’i. This has been a life-changing experience. I feel like I gained a great deal of knowledge, but more importantly I have been able to learn about myself: Who I really am and what I want to be.”

“BYU-Hawai’i has met my education expectations. I enjoyed each and every class as I had a great variety of teachers and teaching styles. I enjoyed the way teachers could tie in spirituality in their classes and inspire us to be better people.”

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Neal pointed out that the majority of graduates consistently give high marks to questions about campus spiritual life and their PCC work experience, while “security and job placement rank the lowest, by far. We also know we need to do a better job on what students will do after graduation.”

“A year ago we had a special meeting to address customer service, where we recognize we have areas to improve; but a lot of students say they have already seen improvements,” Neal explained. He added that the university has recently employed Kim Austin as the new Director of Career Services to strengthen placement opportunities for students (see story on Austin and returnability, page 22).

“The thing that’s been surprising to us is how consistent the results are over the years,” Neal said, noting that President Shumway reads every one of the graduates’ comments. "More importantly, you can still see the students' love for the campus and that the experience was academically and spiritually beneficial" for them.

### Graduating Seniors Leave their Aloha
(Anonymous responses from annual graduate survey)

“Every time I hear of our school’s founding, and the subsequent prophecy of what place it would take in the world...I feel a strong pounding in my heart, and I know I am part of that vision.”

“I loved attending a school where the other students had the same values as I did and were excited to live their lives by the Gospel standards.”

“I love BYU-Hawai’i. This has been a life-changing experience. I feel like I gained a great deal of knowledge, but more importantly I have been able to learn about myself: Who I really am and what I want to be.”

“BYU-Hawai’i has met my education expectations. I enjoyed each and every class as I had a great variety of teachers and teaching styles. I enjoyed the way teachers could tie in spirituality in their classes and inspire us to be better people.”

“I learned how to love and give freely from the Polynesians. I learned how to find joy and keep going from the Africans. I learned how to be peaceful from the Asians. I learned how to live in a diverse place and be accepting of different cultures and beliefs and still know my place in it all.”

“I wish more students were allowed to attend this campus. I understand why this would be difficult to accomplish, but perhaps more construction and expansion of the school will one day provide this opportunity.”

Annual Surveys

In addition to this BYU system-wide survey among third-year alumni, Neal and Freebairn conduct research among BYU-Hawai’i’s graduating seniors every year. The studies include opportunities for the seniors to anonymously answer open-end questions about their experiences on campus. A sampling of the more recent responses is included in the box on the right side of this page.
On 30 June 2002, at the end of the World Cup but with the glow of South Korea's stunning fourth-place finish still radiating across the peninsula, Ri Gwang Gun, Chair of the (North Korean) DPRK Football Association, sent a message from Pyongyang to Chung Mong Joon, his counterpart in Seoul. “I congratulate the football team of South Korea on its great success in the World Cup,” Ri began. “The success made by the team is a striking demonstration of the advantages and tenacity of the Korean nation to the world.” He then summoned history to put the event in context. “The successive wins made by your football team in the wake of the victory achieved by our eleven in the 1966 World Cup held in England which stunned the world, are a victory common to the nation which convinces the fellow countrymen that they can defeat any strong team in the world and emerge as the strongest if they have a will.” But the message was not just about soccer. “This . . . installs [sic] into the nation the confidence that they can achieve the independent reunification of the country more smoothly if they pool their efforts and wisdom.”

Ri’s message can be seen as a distillation of the rhetoric and reality of contemporary Korean nationalism. The reference to the resilience of the Korean people echoed one of the primary themes of Koreans’ representation of their history: the nation has regularly come to grief at the hands of others but has always managed to emerge even stronger than before. Calling upon historical events to highlight the unity of the nation despite its mid-twentieth-century division is a standard rhetorical stance. The imperative of reunification achieved independently of outside interference is a none-too-subtle combination of the twin themes of resilience and unity. What made Ri’s message particularly interesting, however, was that it came scarcely one day after a serious naval confrontation between the two Koreas in the Yellow Sea that left several sailors dead and at least 20 wounded. The statement made no mention of this incident; indeed, to have done so would have tarnished the glowing rhetoric of unity with the inconvenient reality of division.

The 2002 World Cup was risky for FIFA. It was the first time the event had been held outside the world soccer organization’s traditional field of vision (i.e., Europe or the Americas). It was also the first time it had been co-hosted. And complicating matters further, the co-hosts were two countries with a history of rocky relations, including Japanese occupation of the Korean peninsula from 1910 until 1945. Nevertheless, the determination to expand FIFA’s horizons, combined with the two Asian countries’ energetic and sometimes nasty battle to win the hosting bid, convinced FIFA officials to take the risk. At least in attendance, the risk paid off. The 2002 tournament brought in the third-highest number of spectators in World Cup history, just barely behind the number in the stands for France ’98.

A Euphoric Nation

No one who was in South Korea in June 2002 could escape the country’s euphoric reaction to the unexpected success of their World Cup squad. Hundreds of thousands of people, most wearing the “Be the Reds” t-shirts that became the uniform of supportive fans, jammed streets and plazas after each Korean victory, celebrating late into the night. Chants of “taehan minguk!” (Republic of Korea) and “O, pilseung Korea!” (Korea must win!) competed with pul-
singing renditions of Arirang, Korea’s beloved folk song about the pain of separation, pumped through huge speakers at high volume.

On one level, what observers witnessed in South Korea was the kind of euphoria that attends victory in any closely-followed sporting event. But the depth to which the World Cup penetrated the Korean psyche suggests that more than soccer was at stake.

South Korea had high expectations going into the World Cup. Few, however, involved on-field success. They mostly concerned the benefits that would accrue in the areas of economic advancement, tourism, international reputation, and relations with Japan. The most often discussed expectation—and this was indeed important—was that the event would foster a sense of national pride in the south and rapprochement with the north. Much pre-event analysis focused on these anticipated benefits. The theme was “Korea welcomes the world,” with relations between South Korea and Japan a strong sub-theme.

World Cup “Cure-all”

Judging by pre-Cup commentary, the tournament was expected to cure a host of accumulated prob-
lems. It was to give Korea the boost needed to finally overcome the economic downturn of the late 1990s and the belt-tightening that Koreans found painful and humiliating. It was to advance South Korea into the ranks of fully-developed countries. It was to promote recognition of South Korea as an international product brand, leading to large benefits from increased external purchases of Korean products. In addition to tens of thousands of World Cup visitors, commentators predicted a permanent increase in tourism in line with the country's increased attractiveness as a tourist destination. The huge investment in ten soccer stadiums was to have an immediate impact where they were built and long-term benefits as Korea demonstrated its ability to host world-class sports events. (There was little discussion of the costs of maintaining the stadiums or converting some of them to other uses after the World Cup.)

Along with the benefits predicted from South Korea's enhanced international reputation, commentators highlighted issues of regional and national importance. There was a hope that the Cup would generate greater regional economic and political cooperation. Some people envisioned a new era of good feelings between South Korea and Japan, and saw cooperative hosting of the World Cup as a means by which the countries could set aside the bitter memories of a century and more of animosity.

This opinion was not confined to South Korea. A poll conducted in March 2002 by Japan's Asahi Shimbun reported that 32 percent of the respondents said their primary expectation for the World Cup was the enhancement of relations with South Korea—a higher percentage than for any other response. Second (24 percent) was the improvement of the Japanese national soccer team.

The survey coincided with the visit to South Korea of Japan's Prime Minister Koizumi Junichiro. Leaders of both countries pledged their best efforts toward the successful hosting of the games and expressed confidence that the tournament would initiate a new era of cooperation and friendship.

Alluding delicately to conflicts over such matters as “comfort women” and textbook treatments of Japan’s annexation of Korea, Prime Minister Koizumi spoke of his desire to “make this year the one in which Japan and the Republic of Korea, while squarely facing up to history, firmly open up a path toward a brighter and better future.” Clearly, issues of bilateral relations and international standing took priority over soccer.

Effects of Globalization

The 1997 economic crisis had dramatized to Koreans the potentially negative side of globalization. South Korea’s unprecedented economic slide was linked to the economies of other Asian countries, and many felt the solution was imposed by transnational interests that were beyond local control and that approached the problem through impersonal bottom lines, with no concern for the complex ways in which national pride, family relations, and established business practices were woven into a pattern that had sustained (perhaps artificially) a dynamic economy upholding consumption patterns and expectations of the nation’s middle class.

Overseas Koreans, too, felt the crisis. Many diasporic Koreans who worked in...
Korea-related tourism or export/import industries found themselves with drastically reduced business. This necessitated that they return home or suffer lean times if they decided to remain overseas and wait out the crisis. Either way, involvement in regional and global economic networks carried unforeseen risks along with the appealing rewards.

Despite a more cautious post-crisis attitude toward globalization, Korea’s World Cup face was decidedly globalized. “Korea welcomes the world” became an advertising mantra. The idea of a vibrant country ready to show itself to the world and play sophisticated host to the World Cup premier sporting event was promoted so enthusiastically that one might easily have thought the coming of the world was indeed the answer to all of Korea’s problems. But to the extent that the arrival of players, dignitaries, officials, media, and thousands of fans helped push South Korea over the final recovery hurdle, it did so in a way that no one inside or outside of the peninsula would have expected.

**Success on the Field**

The stunning success of the South Korean team is a well-known story. The victory that propelled the national team into the round of 16 for the first time in history set off street celebrations lasting well into the early hours of the morning. With each subsequent match—now against powerhouses Italy and Spain—pre-match crowds grew larger and victory celebrations more exuberant. Charges of referee favoritism did nothing to dampen the spirits of the Korean fans.

Prior to the games, The Economist had expressed the view of global devotees of the game that “any challenge to the established powers of world football is most likely to come from Africa.” Nevertheless, in the dizzying atmosphere attending South Korea’s astonishing fourth-place finish, there was no telling anyone in South Korea that they had not opened the door to a shining future of international football success and recognition.

Koreans can be forgiven if they slipped into a natural overestimation of their team’s ability to secure a lasting place in soccer’s upper crust. If not new to international soccer, Korea is at least relatively new to competitiveness on a World Cup scale. This might naturally manifest some odd combinations of football and nationalism. For non-Koreans observing the games, however, what was most interesting about the events’ progress was the way in which its meaning, as spontaneously expressed in South Korea, shifted from global (“Korea welcomes the world”) to national (“Korea is one”).

**Globalization vs. Nationalism**

Of course, from the start representations of the World Cup in South Korea—and the analytical categories for interpreting them—had borrowed heavily from the lexicons of both globalization and nationalism. Much of the latter was of both the predictable and perhaps universal kinds of sports nationalism. But some of it was unique to Korea.

A striking example was an advertisement for a South Korean telecommunications company. The poster depicted a full-length photo of a South Korean soldier. Barbed wire filling the scene behind him made it clear that he was at the border between North and South Korea. At his side, instead of the weapon one would expect, he held a soccer ball.

The caption declared: “Next time, without fail, we play together.” This unmistakable reference to the possibility of a unified North-South football squad (whether or not under a unified government), was combined with slick advertising to convey a powerful message. It was indicative of what happened leading up to and throughout the World Cup: two of the most powerful forces in South Korean life (commerce and politics), in ways both subtle and overt, served the third (reunification).

This anticipated sense of national unity was not just southern residents looking toward their brothers and sisters in the north. It addressed Koreans of the diaspora as well. The World Cup would give them a chance to again engage with fellow global Koreans in a manifestation of national exuberance.

In Hawai’i, for example, a U.S. state with a major Korean population due to 100 years of immigration, all games involving South Korea were broadcast on huge screens at a concert hall in Honolulu, funded by a local Korean businessman and free to all comers. The Korean American Federation of Los Angeles reserved the Staples Center for local fans to watch the semi-final match in Seoul between South Korea and Germany (the game that finally put the ROK out of the running for the title). Twenty thousand people showed up, despite the pre-dawn starting time.

As early as 1998, Korean promoters spoke of the World Cup as the event that would lead the nation out of its economic doldrums to a new dawn of prosperity, national pride, and international recognition. The event was seen as a pivotal moment in South Korea’s steady globalization. But globalization had most recently been a painful experience. This may help explain why the globalizing message of the World Cup so quickly yielded to the nationalism that always exists in such an event. Only a tiny spark was needed, and the unexpected success of the national team provided a massive combustion. Donna Lopiano reminds us of a widely-observed phenomenon: “In all sports, regular periodic competition between national teams, promoted by the print and electronic media, ignites passionate nationalism like no other human endeavor, save war.”

But the key to understanding 2002 is not just the success of the Korean national team. It is in the nature of Korean globalization itself, which from the beginning was a vehicle for Korean nationalism.
Korean nationalism, in turn, has always accommodated the political reality in Korea today: national division. In her 1995 study of soccer in Brazil, Janet Lever noted that “because patriotism engenders fanatic interest in international play, soccer is better able than anything else in modern life to tap our deepest sense of ‘roots.’” “Roots” in Korea will inevitably raise the complicated problem of division.

The second-round game against perennial powerhouse Italy in Daejeon was a case in point. Though far from dominant in the group round, Italy was still one of the favorites.

Toward National Unity

Koreans approached the game with a combination of excitement, nervousness, and what a nonpartisan observer might have suggested was a delusional sense of the national team's possibilities. Banners in the stadium predicted this would be “Azzurri's tomb,” referring to the nickname of the Italian team. Media commentators ceaselessly noted how the Korean people's hearts were now one. One interpreted the thousands of red-clad Koreans partying before the game as evidence that “the people's hearts have become one under the name Taehan minguk [Republic of Korea].” This message of national unity and glory increased to a fever pitch by the time the “Reds” reached the semi-finals.

Anthony Smith argued that “in nationalist language ‘unity’ signified social cohesion, the brotherhood of all nationals in the nation, what the French patriots called fraternité during the Revolution.” In Korea, the social cohesion that soccer success fostered at least temporarily broke down divisions that normally exist in any society; the meaning of social hierarchies became lost in a sea of red shirts and pumping fists.

By winning, the team enhanced the self-respect of its fans. The slogan “Be the Reds” implied not only identification with the eleven players but with all other Koreans wearing the omnipresent uniform of national pride. This phenomenon may have been particularly potent in South Korea, with its need to maintain a sense of identity linked with success forged out of intense struggle—the very reservoir of meaning from which Ri Gwang Gun drew in his congratulatory message to South Korea.

Sportswriter Michael Roberts wrote trenchantly of the imagined link between participants and spectators: “Thus endures the foundation stone of nearly every variety of spectator sport now flourishing: the linking of the participant's destiny with the fan's, in terms of a common city, nation, race, religion or institution of higher learning. In short the whole system depends on grannalloonery, a Kurt Vonnegut word, to express a proud and meaningless association of human beings.”

This perhaps explains the intensity of attention to the South Korean team: the stakes were very high. The team's success was a gauge of the nation's success. It would be unhelpful, however, to apply that part of Roberts' analysis that invokes Vonnegut. The associations on display throughout South Korea in 2002 were hardly “meaningless.” Indeed, they suggested the “imagined community” that can transcend the hierarchical antagonisms in a society in the name of a “deep, horizontal comradeship.”

The “image of [national] communion” was perhaps the most powerful image coming out of the tournament. Lever points out that “sociability between those in different social positions can be awkward, but fans implicitly agree to focus on the game and not on each other.” The release afforded by common fan identity is important in a highly stratified and status-conscious society like South Korea. The chance to have a relationship or a bond with another Korean without having to worry about relative social positions is rare.

An Appeal to Past Glory

The most noteworthy thing about the commentary surrounding the game against Italy, however, was the use of the past. Banners invoked the glory of past success with such slogans as “It's 1966 again” and “Remember 1966?” Newspapers described that 1966 World Cup game in England between a Korean and an Italian side, when a plucky squad of underdog Koreans stunned the football world by defeating Italy 1-0. The Korean team, however, was a North Korean team, whose upset victory is still widely talked
about by World Cup history buffs and which remains the North's most important outing in global soccer.

For South Koreans in 2002, the political state from which that heroic team of 36 years earlier hailed was of no consequence. All that mattered was the team's national origin: that was our team, and "we" can do it again. And, they did indeed do it again. So while the North Korean football chairman's letter cited above might seem like the normal rhetoric of political gamesmanship that marks the North-South Korean relationship, he wrote as one who understood the same theme filling the stadium that Tuesday in June. Smith's referents of nationalism—territory, history, and community—were all at play in the World Cup and in the message of peninsular unity which intensified as the month progressed.15

South Koreans' anticipation of victory over Italy was irrational, unsurmountable by any objective examination of the strengths, international experience, and status of the two teams. Yet it happened, leading to another explosion of jubilation perhaps unlike anything seen before in South Korea. But nationalism, like reunification sentiment in Korea, is itself irrational, not grounded in reason or in need of empirical validation.

The Ideal Research Setting

This is one reason why the 2002 World Cup created ideal circumstances for examining Korean nationalism and its negotiation with globalization. While the explosion of national sentiment was interesting to observe, in hindsight perhaps it was predictable. The real question is: What does it teach us about globalization and nationalism in Korea?

There has always been ambivalence in Korea (particularly in the south) between globalization and nationalism. As in most places the phenomena traveled together, sometimes with one opposing the other but often coexisting more peacefully while delivering non-competing messages (in Korea, for example, "Korea welcomes the world" alongside the sign with the soccer-playing soldier at the DMZ).

Globalization and nationalism compete everywhere, and the relationship between the two is always complicated, but only in Korea is the situation muddied by one nation divided into two competing states and the way in which this colors nationalism. (One might view China as a possible exception, but the specifics of the relationship between the PRC and Taiwan, and the fact that the history of the two is not one of the severance of a centuries-old unity, put it in a different category.) Korea has been both beneficiary and victim of globalization over the last 20 years, but until the national question is settled, even in the vastly more globalized south a certain amount of national energy and attention will have an intensely inward focus. Residents of South Korea know that if unification occurs in any but the most unimaginable scenario, a tremendous amount of the money and national attention now focused on their country's economic and political role in the world will immediately be "called home" to work on the political, economic, cultural, social, and military transition to a unified state.

The 2002 World Cup will be remembered for many things. The co-hosting seemed to go as smoothly as could be expected. Asia was brought into the center of world soccer. The success of one of the home teams produced enough memorable moments to fill a highlight tape. And the championship match between Brazil and Germany was what many expected.

But beyond the excitement, drama, and display that are always part of an event like the World Cup, the 2002 event demonstrated the limits of the rhetorical reach of globalization in South Korea. Nationalism and globalization will always have an ambivalent relationship; this is hardly unique to Korea. One of the consequences of a strong sense of national division, however, is an equally strong sense of the need for national completion. It was the infusion of this unique element into the predictable politics of international sports and the normal tension between nationalism and globalization that made the World Cup in South Korea especially potent, both as a sporting event and as an object of study.

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2 In fact, the tournament’s location in Asia was the cause for numerous complaints by both spectators and participants, who felt that South Korea and Japan were too far away. Of course, this ignored the fact that Asian teams and their supporters have for decades been traveling the same distance in the other direction.
3 The total number of spectators in Korea and Japan was within 50,000 of the number who attended in France. On a per-match basis, the difference was fewer than a thousand spectators. The per-match average in Korea and Japan, however, ranks only ninth in the World Cups seventeen-tournament history, since the total number of matches increased more each year.
4 For a collection of useful articles in English, written prior to the start of the 2002 World Cup, see Japan, Korea and the 2002 World Cup, ed. John Horne and Wolfram Manzenreiter (London and New York: Routledge, 2002).
5 A discussion of most of the anticipated benefits from South Korea's hosting of the World Cup can be found in Pak Jongnue, et al., Woldeu kroep hungae eui mirae ga isu (Seoul: Myeongseo seorim, 2002).
6 The poll results were reported in the 11 March online edition of the Korean newspaper Hangyeore sinmun (www.hani.ko.kr).
8 "Rising Powers," The Economist (June 1, 2002), Special Section, p. 14.
11 Anthony D. Smith, National Identity (Reno: University of Nevada Press, 1991), 76.
14 Lever, Soccer Madness, 10-11.
15 Smith, National Unity, 78.
16 There was one more victory to come, a penalty shootout against Spain in the quarter-finals.
BYU-Hawai‘i helps graduates return to their homelands through increased emphasis on career placement

Brigham Young University Hawai‘i recently placed new emphasis on several initiatives to prepare international students to return to their homelands after graduation.

“The overriding principle of [these] initiatives is a reaffirmation of the international mission of this campus—a mission that stresses a stronger commitment to preparing men and women to be leaders in the international church while serving their communities, nations, and families,” BYU-Hawai‘i President Eric B. Shumway told the faculty and staff a year ago.

“Building a strong, effective career services office with the appropriate resources on campus and making the connections in country that will allow students to find employment internationally is one of our first priorities,” President Shumway continued, pointing out BYU-Hawai‘i graduates must be able to secure appropriate employment so they can support their families and serve in their communities and the LDS church.

To that end, BYU-Hawai‘i reorganized its placement office in July 2003 and recruited Kimbrellyn Austin as the new Director of Career Services. Austin, whose accent reflects her east Texas origins, most recently spent four years teaching university business courses in China.

“I love China, and I really miss it,” said Austin, who initially moved there to work in the
China Teachers Program sponsored by the BYU David M. Kennedy Center for International Studies.

“The first year I taught English literature classes in Jinan in Shandong Province, halfway between Beijing and Shanghai on the eastern coast. While there, I was invited to extend and work in Beijing for the Chinese Foreign Ministry’s diplomatic training college. There I was asked to do a lot of incredible things by the Chinese government. For example, at that time Beijing was submitting their bid for the 2008 Olympics. I was assigned to work on that,” she added.

Austin, who earned a bachelor’s degree in business administration and marketing and a master’s in vocational education and marketing from the University of North Texas, also worked for China’s state-run TV network, CCTV. She had previously worked for the Baylor Health Care System and the Texas Department of Commerce economic development division.

Knowing she had a position waiting for her at BYU-Hawai‘i, and also due to the SARS epidemic raging through the country at the time, the Foreign Ministry in China released Austin from her latest contract early so she could come to Lā‘ie last summer.

She dived right into the challenge and has already changed the name of the former placement office to Career Services to reflect its broader range of responsibilities.

She launched plans to establish a professional center “where students learn how to make the transition to full-time jobs. For example, the Banyan Room (a former dining and hosting room on campus) is being renovated so we’ll have an area that models the type of environment juniors and seniors will see when they actually go out and look for a job. The center will have an interview room that employers can use, and it will also be equipped with high-quality video teleconferencing capabilities, so students can effectively interview with employers in other countries.”

The Career Services staff includes Mavis Loo, office manager; Cheryl Goo, a career development specialist who most recently worked for an airline in New York and Los Angeles; and Elizabeth Brown, who has been contracted from the University’s Internet Services “to set up our new website, a tool that will allow us to do an interactive mentoring program.”

Austin explained that students and alumni can already log onto the existing mentoring section at byuh.edu/career and the job posting module, but that the site is being more fully developed.

“We’ve set it up so when employers come to campus, they can actually do their interviewing schedule online, too; and students can also upload their résumés. It’s going to be an effective tool for everyone,” Austin said.

She added that the website will include career information better aimed at BYU-Hawai‘i’s target areas in Asia and the Pacific.

“Every day we’re adding new things,” she explained. “In the past, we were more geared to getting jobs in the U.S. We also currently have a lot of tools that
Trade Winds

can actually help students, such as tips on résumés and information on getting jobs in other countries. We plan to eventually have a good database with information on various countries.”

Austin and her staff have also overseen the development of Career Services signage and new collateral material, and changed the annual fall semester job fair into a “career exploration event” in which last fall more than 60 presenters and over 1,000 students participated.

In addition, they hosted over 20 employers for on-campus recruitment, and published a CD of student résumés that is organized by majors and countries of citizenship. Returning from a recent trip to Asia, she said the CD was a big hit with potential employers. “It’s now searchable by languages, countries, etc.”

“We’re doing everything we can to help our graduates return to their homelands as strong leaders to help the church to grow and move forward. But in order to focus on their responsibilities there, they have to be able to provide for their families. Being employed is a big factor in making that happen.

“Common sense tells us if you don’t have a good job, you’re not going to go back. We’re starting off in the areas where we have the largest groups of students,” Austin said. These include Japan, Korea, China, Hong Kong and Taiwan.

Coordination through Area Presidencies

Austin explained that the respective LDS Church Area Presidencies in those places are also being proactive. “They’re setting up placement councils. The placement council in Japan, for example, is made up of influential business leaders who are members of the church. It’s already functioning. Our graduates will be assigned job coaches from the placement council membership.”

Austin added that Elder Ko Won Yong, 2nd Counselor in the Asia North Area Presidency and a former IBM executive in Korea, is organizing a similar council in Seoul.

During her recent visit to Korea, Austin correlated plans with Elder Ko and met with alumni leaders. She also visited employers “to discuss internships and future job opportunities” with about 15 businesses there, including Wal-Mart Korea headquarters, MetaNet, AIG International, Western Korea Electric Power, LG Electronics, e-Bay (which is called Auction Korea there), 4 Life (alumni board member P.J. Rogers’ company), and Samsung Medical Center—the premier medical center in Korea, which can also provide social work practicums.

“We’re very excited about this last one. International practicums for social work is brand new to our campus. We hope to have six students over there doing their internships,” she said.

Austin also met with the chair of the Korea Partners for the Future Foundation, who agreed to assist BYU-Hawai‘i’s TESOL majors with employment in the new English education village being established in the country.

“Exciting things are happening in China,” too, Austin said. While there, she met with the regional general manager of Intercontinental Hotels, who has agreed to create up to 36 internships. “These are all five-star hotels; and if our students do really well, they will have the opportunity for employment.” She explained while those internships are open to students from any country, “they give preference to students from China, Korea and Japan.

“They will have a wonderful situation. The company will also provide housing and meals, and local transportation to and from work,” Austin continued, pointing out that while most of the internships are not paid, Intercontinental hotels might “provide some sort of living stipend.”

Austin also met with officers from Shangri-La Hotels and the Accor Group, which operates the Sofitel chain.

In Shanghai, the BYU Marriott School of Business set up a meeting for Austin with computer giant Intel. “Typically, Intel only takes MBA interns, but provided we have students who meet their criteria, they will work with BYU-Hawai‘i.”

Alumni Have Vital Role

Austin stressed that BYU-Hawai‘i alumni have an important role to play in this new focus.

“Alumni can help us by maintaining connections with current and even potential BYU-Hawai‘i students and encouraging them to use the Career Services Center. For example, in Japan the hiring cycle starts one year before graduation. That means our Japanese students must adhere to that same hiring cycle, applying in their junior year. They cannot wait until graduation to look for employment. Working with the Career Center early will be key.”

“Alumni can also help refer our students to people they know, post jobs on our job posting site, see if their companies will come here to recruit, or come to BYU-Hawai‘i to lecture and do presentations,” Austin continued. She noted that recently a Korean research scientist was invited to Lāʻie and “lectured in science

“We’re doing everything we can to help our graduates return to their homelands as strong leaders to help the church to grow and move forward.”

– Kim Austin
classes, did laboratory work, and conducted a forum with the Korean Club about what it’s like to work in Korea and in the biotechnology field. We need more of that. The students were excited.”

**Challenges and Miracles**

Austin admits that Career Services still faces challenges. “It’s going to take time to win more credibility, but I want to do this because I believe it’s something the Lord wants done. The Lord has already given us a few miracles to keep me encouraged.”

“We recently had AFLAC Japan come here to recruit,” Austin said. “Of the 10 students they interviewed, they’re interested in eight. They have assured us they are so impressed with our students that they will return.”

“We have to help educate our students that it’s very expensive to get recruiters to come here. There’s a cost-per-hire expectation, so if we don’t have that many majors, the recruiters will go where there are larger numbers. In businesses, the bottom line is key, so we have to make ourselves so appealing that they will see the benefit of coming to BYU-Hawai’i.”

“So far, it’s been really incredible,” Austin said. “For example, multinational presidents do not usually come to campuses to recruit, but a couple of months ago the vice president of a large chemical company that does business in 60 countries visited us. The president of his company had been talking about the challenges of building up management in these countries and said, ‘Wouldn’t it be wonderful if we could find students who had a U.S. education and wanted to return to their countries.’ The vice president suggested they look at BYU-Hawai’i.”

“Three of them came, and interviewed 35 students,” Austin continued. “There are still 12 in the interview process from countries all over the world. The company’s very excited, and they’ll be back to do more interviewing. The vice president said when he left, ‘This is an absolute gold mine. In all of our years interviewing college graduates, this is the best day we’ve ever had.’”

“That same day, the president and vice president of AFLAC Japan came,” Austin continued. “They interviewed 10 students, and eight are still in the interview process. These kinds of things are a testimony to me—indications that the Lord wants these things to happen.”

“I’m really excited,” she concluded. “It keeps me going.”

— Mike Foley
Where can you see basketball games with an international flavor, where winning is low priority, and where the “home crowd” cheers for the visiting teams?

Not usually in the United States; when the few international teams travel the country for pre-season college games, the home crowds clearly exhort their own troops to victory. Likewise, the major international competitions are often mired in politics and power.

BYU-Hawai‘i and the Polynesian Cultural Center are perhaps alone in co-hosting an event with such intriguing combinations. This past November, the Asia-Pacific Basketball Classic finished its second year of success.

The event is definitely international; so far, it has included teams from China, Japan, Korea, Samoa, and Fiji. While it brings friendly competition to the court, it emphasizes relationships over rivalries. And, with half of the students on campus from outside the U.S., cheering for the “home country” is typical, even when the team plays...
against our own Seasiders. Not a problem—in the earliest planning stages, the administration anticipated and encouraged this cross-cultural enthusiasm.

“The students here love this tournament,” said Keith J. Roberts, Vice President of Academics who supervises the athletics program. “It gives them a chance to really show their national pride, and this helps serve as one of the unifying forces within a highly diverse student body.”

The Asia-Pacific Classic was conceived after administrators decided to eliminate a previous “holiday” tournament for NCAA Division I teams the campus had been hosting for several years.

“Changes in NCAA rules made it impractical for us to continue operating a large NCAA tournament,” said Roberts. “We wanted a sports event that would bring people to our campus and connect with the mission of our university—to educate students from Asia and the Pacific so they can return home and become leaders in their careers, communities, families, and church.”

“We knew the NCAA allows two pre-season games for each university, and often these are played against teams from other countries,” he continued. “So we decided to turn these games into an international tournament. This is more interesting for the students and at the same time we can build relationships with entities throughout the Asia-Pacific region that help open doors for our graduates.”

Basketball coach Ken Wagner, who served on the committee to plan the games, expressed similar sentiments.

“I think BYU-Hawai‘i is here to prepare people to go back home and be leaders. Through athletics we’ve been able to go out and make real good friends and maybe get into some areas that we wouldn’t have been able to just as members of the church. Then, through good example, we’ve be able to have further influence,” he added.

Operating an event of this type is not without challenges, particularly in the world’s current political environment. For example, less than 10 days before the past tournament was to begin, the university learned that the team invited from China was unable to obtain travel visas due to increased restrictions from the U.S. government.

Despite these difficulties, the tournament has proven successful. In 2002, teams from Shanghai Jiao Tung University in China and Kinki University in Osaka, Japan, joined BYU-Hawai‘i’s Seasiders and the Fijian national team. This past November, the university welcomed a national team from Samoa and Korea’s Sun Kyun Kwan University.

“BYU-Hawai‘i is unique in that over 45 percent of our students are international, from 70 countries,” Roberts said. “So when we bring a basketball team in from another country they already have a built-in fan base.

“When the Fijian team came not only did the Fijian students here show up but also the local Fijian community and other Polynesians came and supported them. When the team from China came the Chinese students and those from Hong Kong, Taiwan, and other places that have ties to China supported that team.

“It was wonderful to see them waving their national flags and cheering, in a good natured way, whether their team was ahead or behind. It was a wonderful experience for all of them and for all of us to watch that,” he added.

In addition to offering great enjoyment for the various cultural groups, the games have provided some unusual moments—beginning even before the first game of the first tournament in 2002.

As the team from China gathered around its coach, the Fijian national players unveiled their pre-game cibi (pronounced thimbee), an ancient war chant now performed before
competitive activities. The entire group crouched down, made menacing facial expressions, chanted loudly and slapped their bodies while approaching the opposition. The action surprised the much taller players from Shanghai, and the Fijians went on to upset the Chinese with a strong second half press.

Like in many basketball tournaments, the Asia-Pacific Classic has more going on than just the games. In this case, the unique, cross-cultural flavor starts by involving the various culture clubs which represent the ethnic student groups on campus in hosting, translating, cheering, and even highly creative half-time performances.

In the first year, for example, the 150-student Japanese club wrapped plastic and duct tape around car tires and performed a rousing “Japanese taiko drum” presentation.

Shawn Opunui, starting point guard on the Seasider basketball team who spent a year at BYU before transferring to BYU-Hawai‘i, said the games offer enjoyable experiences even for the players.

“Gift exchanges at the beginning of each game were awesome,” Opunui explained. “We each got to show a little bit of our culture. It was interesting to see what they would give us and what we thought they would like. And during the games the students were involved, and the Fijian team did their ‘dance.’ It was really not just basketball but also a cultural event.”

One important event off the court is an “all you can eat” luau at the Polynesian Cultural Center for the teams and special guests. Along with lots of food, the occasion is used to present ceremonial gifts to the leaders of each team. The players also are entertained with song and dance by PCC performance groups and by hula dances from their own coaches who are enticed to participate without prior warning—often with humorous results.

Before the tournament last November, all of the teams and BYU-Hawai‘i officials traveled to Honolulu to greet and pose for photographs with Linda Lingle, Governor of the State of Hawai‘i. Gov. Lingle presented an official commendation, declaring:

“It gives me great pleasure to commend BYU-Hawai‘i for sponsoring a tournament of this caliber in our islands and furthering the goals of building academic and athletic relationships with our international neighbors from around the Pacific Rim…. The organizers, officials and hosts, combined with the hard work of the athletes and their commitment and enthusiasm for the sport of basketball, are exceptional and I commend their outstanding dedication in making this a successful and enjoyable tournament.”

The classic also offered opportunities for interaction between the players, even when there were language barriers.

“After each game, we got to have dinner with the team we played and get to know them a little bit better,” said Opunui. “Our players were excited to win the tournament, but they were more excited about meeting the teams off the court.”

While university administrators are still learning how to operate such a tournament, the event is worth continuing. The committee plans to let the classic evolve slowly:

“We love the tournament the way it is,” said Roberts. “If we take care of it as a four-team tournament with good teams coming in and good publicity and good support from the local community, it will grow in terms of fan base and stature. But right now our goal is to take this modest idea that has been successful and to improve on it until it is the best of its kind in the world.”

“Every one of the universities that has come has called back and said we’d like to do more with the university in terms of exchanging students and faculty, said Wagner, “so I think it really opens the door for some tremendous possibilities in helping us spread the gospel.”
Roland Eng, Cambodian ambassador to the United States, visited BYU-Hawai’i this fall and thanked the university and its sponsor, The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, for their contributions to the higher education of students from Southeast Asia.

“I pay homage to your church, not only from Cambodia but for others around the world for what you are providing for our students,” said Ambassador Eng. “Our Cambodian students are blessed to have your school. So are others from other countries.”

A former freedom fighter in the civil wars that racked his country for 23 years before he went into public service, the ambassador made his comments in a November 22 speech to about 80 students and faculty while on campus after a conference of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) in Honolulu. His speech followed remarks of students from Cambodia, Malaysia and Thailand at a luncheon meeting.

Ambassador Eng told the students that strong influences by the LDS Church and other religions in Cambodia will help advance peace there and throughout the region. He viewed BYU-Hawai’i as being on the forefront of that cause.

“I am inspired by what your school teaches,” he said. “What you need to do is try to educate more people about [this] mission of peace by sending [your students] around the world. There are no people better equipped with this message.”

Described by BYU-Hawai’i President Eric B. Shumway as “an incurable optimist,” Ambassador Eng described Cambodia’s attempts to catch up in the global economy after the country’s civil war resulted in the deaths of more than two million people through disease, starvation and the notorious “killing fields” of the brutal Khmer Rouge.

The ambassador’s parents, sisters, and two brothers were killed by the Khmer Rouge while he was studying in Paris. But he refused to dwell on the tragedies of the past, preferring instead to focus on a future of hope.

“My generation must work to build a better generation for the next generation,” he once told a British journalist. “There has been too much emphasis on the past.”

After serving as a private secretary to former Prince Sihanouk, Ambassador Eng joined the guerrillas fighting against the Khmer Rouge. He later helped write a new Cambodian constitution emphasizing freedom of religion and the press. He has also served as Cambodian envoy to Thailand, Singapore, and Malaysia before accepting the assignment in Washington, D.C.

Cambodia was the last country to join the 10-nation ASEAN and is one of the smallest members of the third major trade partner with the United States. Ambassador Eng said the Cambodian people are united in their economic goals of attracting visitors and exporting rubber, rice and other agricultural products.

“You might call the Cambodian people optimists,” he said. “We are, and we are eager to learn.”

A 46-year-old bachelor, Ambassador Eng has adopted 68 children to give them hope for their own futures.
The 48-member BYU-Hawai’i Concert Choir is preparing to perform in the premier concert halls of Asia during an 18-day tour of Japan and Korea beginning May 18, 2004.

“The choir is excited to represent the university on this tour,” said V. Napua Baker, Vice President of University Advancement. “With 150 students from Japan and 120 from Korea on campus, we feel it is important to be more visible in those countries.” The President’s Council also wanted to assist missionary efforts for the LDS Church, reconnect with BYU-Hawai’i alumni, and give the choir members intercultural learning experiences, she added.

“To be able to represent BYU-Hawai’i and the Church as we undertake this concert tour of Japan and Korea is a great privilege and responsibility for the choir. We are grateful to our administration for their confidence and support and are working hard to prepare ourselves,” said Dr. James A. Smith, director of the choir.

Immediately after the tour was announced in May 2002, Smith, who has taught on campus since 1976 and directed the choir for 29 years, launched a search for an enticing mix of musical selections from Japan, Korea and around the world.

Since then, the choir has been rehearsing and refining these selections in various concerts. The choir will perform in a local LDS Church sponsored concert at the Pearl City Cultural Center on March 6 and in two other pre-tour concerts on April 2 at the David O. McKay Auditorium on campus.

“We feel a great desire to be musically excellent and to be true to the artistic values of the beautiful music we will perform,” Smith said. “In addition, we feel that through music and our spiritual preparation we can build bridges of communication and good will for the Church and our university.”

Choir members will earn credits in cultural or interdisciplinary studies courses taught by Professor Michael Allen, who will serve as cultural advisor for the tour. In past years, the choir has toured Singapore, Taiwan, New Zealand and the Pacific Islands. This is the first time the choir will perform in Japan or Korea. The tour originally was planned for 2002, but was postponed because of the attacks on the World Trade Center.

“The beautiful facilities are Asia’s equivalents to Carnegie Hall or the Sydney Opera House.” said Robert I. Wakefield, Director of University Communications and tour manager. “We are grateful to our friends in Tokyo and Seoul who arranged these venues for us.”

The choir will perform at the Pusan Citizen’s Cultural Center on May 25, then bus north to a concert at the Chungnam National University hall on May 26 before continuing on to Seoul, where a Saturday concert is also tentatively scheduled. In Osaka, the choir will perform at the Piroki Concert Hall before returning to Lāʻie on June 4.

In addition to the concerts, the choir plans to participate in meetings with BYU-Hawai’i alumni and members of the LDS church, visit junior high schools, and tour cultural treasures. The activities have been arranged by local committees comprised of church members under the guidance of Joel A. Kongaika (’02), tour director and a former soloist for the choir on previous international tours.

“In addition to the concerts, our singers’ lives and education will be greatly enriched by this experience,” Smith added. “Our past international tours to Asia in 2000 and the South Pacific in 1997 were super and this one has the potential to be the best yet. I am excited.”
Graduates Receive Invaluable Counsel

President Hinckley, General Authorities have blessed BYU-Hawai’i graduates during commencements

At the December 2002 commencement, Elder Thomas S. Monson, First Counselor to President Hinckley, borrowed a familiar recruiting slogan from the U.S. Army in encouraging the graduates to “be all that you can be.”

He told the graduates that as they pursued new careers and directions, they should follow “four helpful guideposts: First, glance backward; second, look heavenward; third, reach outward; and fourth, press onward.”

President Monson encouraged the students to learn from human nature. “I have suggested merely a glance at the past, for it is not practical to think we can return.” Looking heavenward “is much more inspiring,” he said; “we have not been left to wander in darkness and in silence uninstructed, uninspired, without revelation.”

He cited President David O. McKay: “The greatest battle of life is fought within the silent chambers of your own soul. It is a good thing to sit down and commune with yourself; to come to an understanding with yourself and decide in that silent moment what your duty is to your family, to your church, to your country, and to your fellowmen.”

“As we look heavenward, we inevitably learn of our responsibility to reach outward,” President Monson said. “Love thy neighbor” is more than a divine truth. It is a pattern for perfection. This truth inspires the familiar charge, ‘Go forth to serve.’”

“Press onward we must,” he implored, “for we understand full well that attacking is not solving. Complaining is not thinking. Ridiculing is not reasoning. Accountability is not for the intention but for the deed. No man is proud simply of what he intends to do. Let us not be deceived.”

Speaking at the June 2002 commencement, Elder Jeffrey R. Holland of The Quorum of the Twelve encouraged the graduates to serve God rather than riches, fame, or power.
"I pray you will always have money sufficient for your needs," he said. "But I ask you not to be lured by the siren song of money, or power, or greed, or the quest for unrighteous dominion. Student life and student wages have already taught you that you can be happy without the most expensive car, or the most fashionable clothes, or the most elegant furnishings in your home."

"In the years ahead, neither your self esteem nor your standing before God will hinge on being on top of the corporate pyramid. Don't let yourself be compromised. Don't feather your nest with what you've plucked dishonestly from another. Remember that in the end," Elder Holland said, "surely God will be looking only for clean hands, not for full ones."

Elder Russell M. Nelson of The Quorum of the Twelve told the December 2003 graduates they are faced "with the rude realities of a world ripening in iniquity." He encouraged them to seek safety in the circles of family, the Saints and the Savior.

"The family is the most important unit of the Church and of society," he said, pointing out we actually belong to a series of “interlocking circles that form a chain. We are children in one circle, grandchildren in another…and so on—linked together as foreseen by our loving Lord."

He counseled the graduates to remain spiritually strong and guard against “purveyors of pornographic poison. Self-control must be strong—strong enough to keep us from the ever-expanding evil plague of pornography."

"There is additional safety in the circle of the Saints," Elder Nelson said, noting that pioneer Church members circled their wagons every evening for protection. He encouraged the graduates to remain within the circle of Saints by paying tithing. "Tithing keeps our names enrolled among the Saints and allows the blessings of the Lord to be poured out upon us."

"There is consummate safety in the circle of the Savior," he added, which spans both mortal and post-mortal life. "Here and now, we keep close to heaven by daily prayer and scripture study. Later, thanks to the Atonement of the Lord, we may be encircled in the arms of His love."

— Mike Foley

Changes Announced for Jenkins Fund

During their recent visit to BYU-Hawai‘i, Keith and Carol Jenkins committed a second million dollars to their matching scholarship fund.

The Jenkins, of Leesburg, Virginia, were in Lā‘ie for meetings of the BYU President’s Leadership Council and to participate in the Polynesian Cultural Center’s 40th anniversary celebration. They extended the generous funds with several modifications to the terms of their original matching plan:

- The new Phase II of the Keith and Carol Jenkins Matching Gift Program focuses on student, alumni, staff and faculty donations made solely to the BYU-Hawai‘i Ma Manuhii Legacy Endowment. The Manuhii Endowment is a general scholarship fund named after the Hawaiian woman who helped care for the missionary Joseph F. Smith in 1854. In 1919, she was among the first Hawaiian Saints endowed in the newly completed Hawai‘i Temple.
- The Jenkins fund will match student contributions up to a maximum of $25 at a $6 to $1 ratio. For example, if a student donates the full $25 to the Manuhii Endowment, the Jenkins matching fund will provide an additional $150.
- The Jenkins fund will match alumni, staff and faculty donations to the Manuhii Endowment up to a maximum of $500 at a $4 to $1 ratio. In other words, the Jenkins fund will match an alumnus contribution of $20 with an additional $80 or $200 with $800.
- In the Jenkins’ desire to influence the gift of “treasure” as well as the gift of “time and talent” from currently enrolled BYU-Hawai‘i students, their matching fund will contribute additional sums based on the percentage of students participating in either cash donations or service projects approved by the President of BYU-Hawai‘i, at the following rates: $12,500 for 65% participation; $15,000 for 80% participation; and $25,000 for 90% participation.

“We sincerely appreciate the deep generosity and interest of Keith and Carol Jenkins in BYU-Hawai‘i,” said President Eric B. Shumway. “Their willingness to help has spurred thousands of students, alumni and faculty over the past several years to make their own contributions. Now with their added commitment, we hope to see the total percentage of possible donors increase even further.”

For more information or clarification contact the LDS Foundation office in the Snow Administration Building, 293-3925. Alumni may also contact the Alumni Affairs office at 293-3648 for additional information regarding their contributions.
Thanks to the efforts of Dean S.K. Davis, third-year Department Chairman for Information Systems and a 1998 alumnus from Molokai, BYU-Hawai’i has achieved a national first in the computer training arena.

Davis recently completed the prestigious Red Hat Engineer Certification and introduced Linux operating system technician training into the university’s School of Computing curriculum.

“BYU-Hawai’i is not only the first academic institution in Hawai’i to offer this program, it’s the very first university in the United States to do so,” said Page Gravely, program director for the Raleigh, North Carolina-based Red Hat Academy. “We’re very proud of our association with BYU-Hawai’i because of their leadership in this area.”

Gravely noted that “only about 60 percent of the people globally who take the exam pass it because of its challenge and difficulty. We congratulate [Davis] on his achievement.” He added there are only about 50 to 60 international Red Hat Academy training programs, and none among BYU-Hawai’i’s target constituencies.

“Dean is one of the top people in the country in this whole Red Hat environment. He’s a trail blazer,” said Robert Hayden, Dean of the School of Computing. “The certification he has attained is big, and will open a lot of opportunities for students who are interested. They have to work for it; but if they make it through, they’re going to be sought after.”

Gravely agreed: “It’s of immense importance. Prior to the ‘bubble bursting,’ most information technology technicians were singular in their orientation. Today, most corporations have a variety of IT platforms. The true value of students entering the IT workforce is having a diverse expertise.”

“Linux has the highest adoption rate as an operating system today,” Gravely continued, pointing out that IBM, HP and Dell increased their adoption of Linux by about 35% in the first quarter of 2003. “There’s going to be an increasing need for Linux professionals.”

Davis, who started working at BYU-Hawai’i immediately after graduating and has since earned his master’s degree in information systems from Hawai’i Pacific University, is on the leading edge of this shift in systems. “We strive to provide our students with the best tools possible to prepare them for the industry,” he said.

For those not familiar with computers, Davis explained, “Linux is an open-source operating system that interfaces between the hardware and software, where you can download source code for free. That’s why Linux is customizable”—way beyond the capabilities of other systems. Consequently, running Linux is much cheaper, he said.
“Red Hat is a computer-based company that developed Red Hat Unix. The Red Hat certifications are the de facto standards for Linux, which is a flavor of Unix. It’s like an automobile: Unix is a car, Linux is a Toyota, and Red Hat Linux is a Camry.”

“Red Hat-certified engineers can be considered experts in Linux technology. They can develop and support any type of server—web, print, or network—and they can also set up, administer and secure networks,” he continued. “A lot of the employers have asked our students if they’re comfortable with Linux, because the industry is moving in that direction.”

Davis expects BYU-Hawai’i students who complete the courses and pass the half-day Red Hat Certified Technician exam will qualify for higher-paying jobs. “The program is very difficult, but it’s considered to be one of the top certifications. We expect to have a couple pass this year and a growing number by next spring.”

Hayden agreed the Red Hat certification will give BYU-Hawai’i students a hiring advantage—particularly in the international arena.

“This is an opportunity, for the most part, to allow our international students to return to their countries and be ready to embrace an open-source operating system and way of computing which developing countries are more likely to be able to afford,” he said. “While Red Hat is not a panacea for all computing, it’s certainly a start to allow a quicker competitive edge in the computer industry.”

Hayden encourages the School of Computing faculty to pay more attention “to helping the students understand what they will be doing before they actually leave the campus. Many graduates walk off the stage after receiving their diplomas, and they’re not sure what they’re going to do next. It’s my charge to the faculty to make sure the students are thinking about it now.”

Hayden said the School of Computing has over 350 students, “and we graduated 55 last year. Technology is an important facet of all of our lives, and we have to be ready to work with it.”

In addition to the new Red Hat Certified Technician Certificate, BYU-Hawai’i also offers its students the opportunity to earn the Microsoft Certified Professional, A+ (hardware), Network+ (basic network), and Cisco Certified Network Associate designations.

— Mike Foley
Teacher of Year 03-04

“Returnability” study major catalyst for the honor

Dr. Norman W. Evans is one professor who proves every day that effective teaching extends far beyond the classroom. As a result of his exemplary service to the students and the university ohana, the BYU-Hawai‘i President’s Council selected Evans as its Teacher of the Year for 2003-04.

“Servant-leadership, the quintessential quality characteristic of the Savior’s life, is the hallmark of Norm’s contributions to the campus and its students,” said President Eric B. Shumway in presenting the honor to Evans, who has taught EIL (English as an International Language) and TESOL (Teaching English to Speakers of Other Languages) on campus for the past 23 years.

“I’m still in shock,” responded Evans, “There are so many fine faculty here on this campus, but I’m deeply grateful for the recognition.”

The award is well deserved. In addition to his teaching and research, Evans has coordinated or participated in numerous initiatives to advance the university’s mission. In his “spare time,” he also has served as president of the BYU-Hawai‘i 2nd Stake (for married students) the past four years.

Evans said the honor “renews in me a stronger and deeper commitment to the students, if that’s possible. It’s a gentle nudge that what we’re doing here really does matter. That’s why I went into teaching in the first place.”

Evans came to Lā‘ie in 1981 after earning his M.A. in TESL [Teaching English as a Second Language] at BYU. Prior to that, he earned a bachelor’s degree in speech communications from BYU, served a mission in Bogotá, Colombia, and did some volunteer teaching among Hispanics in Salt Lake City.

More recently, he earned his Ed.D. degree from the University of Southern California. His doctoral thesis on the “retention of Polynesian students” led him into an important assignment for the university.

“My dissertation studies put me front-and-center in the ‘returnability’ question, which always comes up,” said Evans. As a result, he was asked last year to chair a campus-wide ad hoc committee on this critical issue.

For his qualitative dissertation, he had tracked down and interviewed half of the international students who entered BYU-Hawai‘i in 1994. In the process, he made several “important discoveries. As I peeled away the layers of this thing, there was a core there that was different than anything I expected.”

“When we use models in education that are based on mainstream U.S. population, we don’t get a good picture here, and we do our students a disservice,” Evans said. He cited the example that freshman orientation does not address the key issue of freedom among international Polynesians, most of whom led relatively controlled lives before arriving in Lā‘ie.

“Many of them come here and have all this freedom they’ve never had before, and they don’t know what to do with it. It can just kill them academically,” he says. “Often, because of their close ties to family and culture, they cannot say no to their friends. When the option to study for a test comes up against going to a movie with friends, the movie wins out. It’s a cultural consequence.”

He reports that those Polynesian students who had not returned to their homelands after BYU-Hawai‘i, “almost without exception said they’re going to—there’s still that longing to return, but not now. They’re in the midst of raising families and careers, but the best way to help now is to make the money and send it back.”
Evans also found that "those who had returned to their countries really didn't express any regret. They felt like they were where they needed to be."

After eight months of studying these issues, Evans' committee determined that returnability isn't something that BYU-Hawai'i can "fix," but rather "needs to become part of the fabric of this University." The group reported that returnability is a complex and very personal matter, inseparably connected with economics and job placement. They also said BYU-Hawai'i needs to insure that international students have "return-ABILITY"—the skills and connections to succeed back home.

After receiving the committee's recommendations, President Eric B. Shumway said, "Returnability is not understood merely in terms of the act of returning, but having the ability, the wherewithal, and the connections to return and succeed economically; and to contribute spiritually and socially as a leader within the family, the Church, and the community. Hence the emphasis on return-ability."

"To provide an educated leadership base throughout the Pacific and Asia regions is at the heart of the university's mission," he added.

President Shumway said that Evans’ work on the committee and his dissertation have set up "an empirical foundation for BYU-Hawai'i's self understanding. His qualitative analysis of the representations of students who have struggled to find success at the university will be one of the foundational documents of BYU-Hawai'i's ongoing project of serving the international church—of becoming the BYU of the international church."

Today, Evans sees BYU-Hawai'i taking positive steps in the returnability equation with the appointment of a new Director of Career Services, Kim Austin, and a growing commitment to establish internship programs and stronger ties to graduate studies in the students' home countries. He also foresees he will continue to be involved in the returnability issue.

So, what kind of a teacher is Evans? "It's kind of funny," he replied, drawing upon a lesson he learned while working his way through school as a night manager in a grocery store that closed at 10 o'clock: "A manager there taught me an awful lot: You never lock the door until 10 [minutes] after 10:00—the point being, we are here for the customer. Some in education would take issue with calling students customers, but in fact, they are. They are our primary reason for being here. If they don't succeed, I don't succeed."

"I incorporate into each of my course syllabi a statement President Elliot Cameron made in my first devotional at BYU-Hawai'i: 'At this school, students are expected to learn, not just be taught.' That's become the driving force of my teaching philosophy."

"I like the dual responsibility that statement imposes both on the student and the teacher. I demand as much from myself as I expect from them," Evans said. "We always need to keep teaching at the fore of this university."

As part of his award, Evans received a $1,000 check from the Polynesian Cultural Center. "PCC needs to be commended for their continued support of education. That's a significant commitment on their part," he said.

Among other things, he used the monetary award to purchase a new bicycle to "get back and forth to class." That's also something we've come to expect from the current Teacher of the Year.

— Mike Foley
The fall 2003 semester brought some changes to the Brigham Young University-Hawai'i athletics department. Randy Day, who had been serving as athletic director in addition to his position as a science professor, returned to full-time teaching and basketball coach Ken Wagner resumed directorship duties.

Wagner hired two assistants to help operate the department. He selected assistant volleyball Coach Mike Apo to coordinate the sports facilities, and Dawn Kurihara got the nod as the second assistant because, as Wagner said, “She is really organized and detailed.” Kurihara will help ensure that BYU-Hawai'i's teams are in compliance with NCAA Division II requirements.

Wagner, who has served as basketball coach for 14 years and was athletics director from 1992-2000, said he feels good about his choice of assistants and their abilities. He feels things will run smoothly with the two assistants because the responsibilities will be shared between three people.

Wagner has definite ideas to improve the athletics department. For example, he hopes to create more involvement in BYU-Hawai'i's target area, which covers Asia and the Pacific Islands.

One way to increase this involvement is through the Asia-Pacific Basketball Tournament, which took place for the second year last November and once again was a success. Another is through clinics and other activities the various coaches have directed throughout Asia and the Pacific over the years.

Wagner hopes that continued athletic involvement in these areas will have a positive impact on “returnability” and open the door for more school and work opportunities for international students. He would also like to set up more sports clinics in which international students can participate.

Wagner admits that it is not easy to be the head basketball coach and athletic director at the same time. He realizes that “you can only do one thing really well” and that by serving in dual positions he will have to contend with conflicts of interest and time management issues.

“It's tough when you are trying to help your own sport and others need help. Somehow neither wins out over the other,” he said. But he hopes that his new assistants will help bear the added load and will help avoid potential conflicts.

Some things are different from the last time Wagner served double duty. The biggest change, he said, is the step up from NAIA to NCAA competition, a move he helped orchestrate in 1998. With the NCAA affiliation, for example, adherence to the rules is more stringent.

Many small university programs have coaches serving as athletic directors at the same time who “are doing well,” Wagner said. So the future looks fine for Wagner in his responsibilities in a highly successful athletics program.
Brigham Young University Hawai‘i's men's tennis team has won the national championship two years in a row and is preparing to do it again this season. One of the major contributors to these winning ways has been Peter Madarassy, who just graduated in December 2003.

Madarassy, from Budapest, Hungary, did not intend to attend BYU-Hawai‘i. He had been accepted by Tulane University in New Orleans and was planning to receive his education there. However, before he left for the United States, he met BYU-Hawai‘i's tennis player Petra Gaspar, also from Budapest, who had been an All-American for the women's team that captured successive national championships along with the men's team.

Gaspar told Madarassy about BYU-Hawai‘i and its tennis program. She then contacted BYU-Hawai‘i's tennis coach Dave Porter, who called Madarassy and convinced him to play tennis at BYU-Hawai‘i.

Madarassy has not regretted his decision; he said if he had to do it all over, he would not do things any differently. He also said he has learned much from his experiences at BYU-Hawai‘i. He has been able to learn about The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints and the values the church stands for.

“I learned a lot about honesty and righteousness,” he said. “My best experiences have come from making progress toward graduation and the national championships.”

On the court, Madarassy has excelled. He was named to the Intercollegiate Tennis Association All-American first team in both singles and doubles as well as the All-Pacific West Conference first team in singles and doubles for all three years of play. In his first year he was honored as the ITA national player to watch, and last season he also earned the BYU-Hawai‘i sportsmanship award.

“Peter has had a real positive effect on our team,” said Porter. “He has good leadership and acts as a stabilizer. His intense competition motivates the others to play their best.” Porter said that Madarassy excels off the court as well. “Peter is disciplined and has good study habits. He is mature and takes advantage of opportunities.”

Whether on or off the court, Porter has had no worries about his star player. “Peter represents our school positively,” he said.

Aside from tennis, Madarassy is passionate about education. He majored in international business before graduating.

Madarassy already has been offered an opportunity to teach tennis in New York and work for a corporation.

“I have never experienced work before,” Madarassy said. He plans to take the corporate position so he will get some valuable work experience while he continues to stay close to his passion—tennis.
Hollywood can't script one better than this: A young woman runs cross country for her small-town high school team. She does well enough to lead her team but her times don't impress anyone, least of all college coaches. But she develops a passion for running and decides to pursue it in college anyway.

She walks on to a small college program not noted for producing great runners and earns a spot on the team. By the end of her freshman year she is the top runner on the team, breaks the school record for fastest time, and becomes the first runner in school history to qualify for the national meet, where she finishes a respectable 57th.

Nice story, right? But there's more.

In her sophomore season, she breaks the school record again in her first race of the year. She continues breaking records in every race for the entire season. She wins every race but one, finishing second against the fastest runner of the best team among the nation's largest schools.

Then, to top off this Cinderella story, she wins the national cross country meet by 25 seconds while setting yet another school record. An incredible story, worthy of Hollywood's best fiction. Except it isn't fiction.

Meet Chelsea Smith of Brigham Young University-Hawai'i. Smith turned in an incredible cross country season for the Seasiders this year. After coming out of Mt. Spokane High School in Mead, Washington, and walking on as a freshman last year, Smith has become the top female runner in BYU-Hawai'i history and the 2003 NCAA II national champion.

Smith captured the national title in Raleigh, North Carolina, by blitzing the field in the 6K race with a school-record time of 20:33, finishing 25 seconds ahead of the next competitor. The title capped a season in which Smith shattered every record in the BYU-Hawai'i record book. She competed in seven competitive meets during the year and each time turned in a record-breaking performance.

To open the season she won the Chaminade Invitational with a new BYU-Hawai'i record of 17:51 in the 5K. More importantly, this was the first time she had defeated her top island rival, Nina Christensen of Hawai'i Pacific. At the BYU-Hawai'i Invitational, Smith again took first place with a new Seasider record of 17:42 in the 5K.

Next came the University of Hawai'i Big Wave Invitational. Competing against two-time defending national champions BYU and five other NCAA Division I teams (UCLA, Houston, San Diego State, Navy, and Hawai'i), Smith finished second to two-time NCAA I All-American Michaela Mannova of BYU with another school record of 13:48 in the 4K.

Smith followed that performance with a non-competitive meet, the BYU-Hawai'i/Chami...
nade Dual Meet Road Race. Despite the non-competitive nature of the race, Smith took first place with a new BYU-Hawai’i 5K road race record of 16:43.

The Hawai’i Pacific Invitational was Smith’s first run this season at the longer distance of 6K. It didn’t slow her much at all as she again won with a new BYU-Hawai’i record of 21:04. Then, back at the 5K distance in the UH-Hilo Invitational, Smith lowered her school record to 17:33.

Then came the NCAA II West Regional with its stiffer competition. However, Smith made the competition look nonexistent, winning by a whopping 55 seconds with still another Seasider record of 20:54 in the 6K.

And then, of course, Cinderella went to the ball in Raleigh. At the pre-championship banquet on the eve of the meet, Smith was honored as the NCAA II West Region Women’s Cross Country Athlete of the Year. The next morning she donned her glass running slippers and completed the fairy tale.

And if all of her athletic accomplishments aren’t enough to qualify Smith for a Hollywood role, she also has a 3.938 cumulative grade point average (on a 4.0 scale) as an exercise and sport science major. Hollywood’s loss is the Seasiders’ gain.

— Scott Lowe

Chelsea Smith is not the only BYU-Hawai’i athletics success story. The 2002-03 academic year produced three more national championships for the Seasiders.

In December 2002 the women’s volleyball team captured its second NCAA II national championship and tenth national title overall. Freshman outside hitter Yu Chuan Weng, from Taiwan, was named NCAA II national freshman of the year, and both Weng and freshman middle blocker Chun Yi Lin, also from Taiwan, were honored as first team All-Americans.

The 2003 Seasider volleyball team finished with a 20-2 record and Lin was once again named first team All-American with Weng garnering second-team honors.

The 2003 BYU-Hawai’i men’s and women’s tennis teams each successfully defended their NCAA titles in May, becoming the first teams from the same school and with the same coach, Dave Porter, to ever do so in NCAA play. Jan Krejci (from the Czech Republic), Peter Madarassy (Hungary), Adrienn Hegedus (Hungary), Judy Weng (Taiwan), and Amy Sun (China) were all named first team All-Americans.

The men’s basketball team completed the 2002-03 season with a 19-4 record and was nationally ranked in NCAA II play for the first time ever. Forward Alexus Foyle (from the Virgin Islands) was second in the nation in scoring and a first team All-American.

Men’s water polo also achieved a national ranking for the first time during its 2002 season and again in the 2003 campaign. Vanja Kalabic (from Yugoslavia) received first team All-American status in both seasons.
Aloha kakou,

T

hough it’s been a while since our last issue of BYU-Hawai’i Magazine, in a communications sense I feel closer than ever to those alumni and friends for whom we have current e-mail addresses:

For almost two years now it’s been my privilege to combine my service as president of our CCH/BYU-Hawai’i Alumni Association with my professional responsibilities as editor of our monthly e-newsletter.

If you have access to e-mail, but you have not been getting our e-newsletters, please go immediately to alumni@byuh.edu and update your records so we can put you on that mailing list, too. Of course, BYU-Hawai’i Magazine goes out to a much larger audience, and contains in-depth articles, but our e-newsletter has carried a succession of fascinating stories and more current “news-bytes” about the University.

One last “commercial” for the e-newsletter: Many of those who have been listed in the “personal updates” section report they have gotten e-mails from former classmates and friends—their first contact with these people since they left school. For example, I’ve recently exchanged e-mails with a number of classmates whom I had lost contact with for over 30 years. So please, send me your comments to post. Who knows what kind of response you might get.

Now…the past year since our last issue of BYU-Hawai’i Magazine has been extremely rich in memorable experiences. The lead article in this issue, for example, attempts to give you some sense of the wonderful spirit we enjoyed during the Polynesian Cultural Center’s weeklong 40th anniversary celebration from October 20–26, 2003. What an incredible week, made even more special by President Gordon B. Hinckley’s participation for three days. Those of us fortunate enough to be here will never forget it and the tearful Aloha ‘Oe he requested we sing for him at the end.

I say this not to make the rest of you feel you missed out, but rather to suggest you begin thinking now about attending BYU-Hawai’i’s golden jubilee celebration, which will be held about the same time of the year 2005. There’s a growing sense here in Lā‘ie that the University’s 50th anniversary may be even better than the PCC event. As details become finalized, they will be posted at www.byuh.edu/jubilee.

I have volunteered to serve on the golden jubilee’s history committee, which—among other things—would like to set up a “wall of fame” during the event. To do so, we invite interested alumni to submit a current picture and a brief description of your accomplishments since you left Lā‘ie, and share your mana‘o [thoughts]. We also invite you to submit old photos for possible display. If we receive enough responses, we’ll compile them into a booklet and/or post them on the web.

BYU-Hawai’i is a great school, founded in fulfillment of a prophetic vision. As alumni, friends, families and donors, we are participants in and benefactors of that prophecy. I felt this when I was an undergraduate at CCH, working back stage at the PCC; and I feel this more sharply today.

I frequently challenge myself and our alumni chapter leaders, and in closing I also ask you: Are we doing enough as alumni, as benefactors of a tremendous heritage and investment, to continue to carry out President McKay’s vision? There’s so much more that still needs to be accomplished. BYU-Hawai’i needs our kokua more than ever. If you’re not sure how to help, contact your alumni chapter chair, or send me an e-mail. A hui hou, manuia and soifua,

— Mike Foley, President (‘70, TESL)
The director of sales, marketing, and public relations for all the Marriott hotels in New York City attributes some of his success to his work experiences at the Polynesian Cultural Center.

“PCC helped me a lot,” said Daren Kingi, a 1983 art alumnus who now lives with his wife and three children in Berkeley Heights, New Jersey. While at BYU-Hawai‘i, Kingi was an entertainer and tour guide at the PCC.

“One thing I do a lot is make presentations to groups, whether customers or associates and even prospective Marriott developers and hotel owners,” explained Kingi. “I first learned to speak in public standing in front of the waka tauta [war canoe] in the Maori village.”

Kingi, who is part Maori, also credits friends in Lā‘ie for his decision to join The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints.

The conversion story, he said, actually began when his father, Barry Kingi—a Latter-day Saint originally from Hamilton, New Zealand, became the first Maori chiropractor. He went to college in Davenport, Iowa, “where he met my mom. I was raised in my mother’s faith.”

Kingi spent his own first two years of undergraduate work at Graceland College in Lamoni, Iowa.

“I was an art major. My professor, Kauila Clark, originally from Wahiawa, took us on a one-month tour to Hawai‘i to study art. The highlight of our trip was a visit to the PCC where I met my friend, Tommy Taurima. That was my introduction to the [LDS] church.”

“While in the Maori village all the Iowans started telling everybody that Kingi was a Maori,” he continued. “The villagers started fellowshipping me, and tried to get me to come to Hawai‘i. This went on for two years.” Eventually, their persuasions succeeded.

After enrolling at BYU-Hawai‘i, Kingi started dancing in the night show. “Not long after that I was in a bad car accident. Previously the missionaries used to come to my house, but I would sneak away. After the accident I had a full-leg cast, and I couldn’t run. The rest is history.”

Kingi joined the LDS Church in March 1982. “Tommy Taurima baptized me at Clissold’s Beach.”

While Kingi still misses surfing the Goat Island break off the Windward coast, one of his fondest memories of Lā‘ie is “the spirituality of the students and fellow workers in the Maori village. They were always challenging me to do what was right. Ultimately their influence got me to do the right thing.”

After he graduated in art with an emphasis on ceramics, he served a two-year mission for the LDS Church in Ventura, California. He was then hired to teach ceramics at a BYU-Hawai‘i summer session and, while doing that, “Calley Haneberg gave me a lead on a full-time job at the Turtle Bay Hilton. The first question they asked me is, ‘we’re looking for someone to build business: Have you ever gone door-to-door?’”

“The missionaries used to talk about getting blessings from serving a mission. That was the first one,” Kingi said.

From Turtle Bay, Hilton promoted Kingi to Los Angeles in local, then national and international sales. “Then I got a call: What would it take to get you back to Hawai‘i?” Kingi explained that offer sent him to work at the Royal Waikoloa in Kona for the next five years.

Because his wife started to get bad allergies from the volcanic “vog” on the Big Island, Kingi eventually accepted a position in Minneapolis—“I used to say, out of the fire and into the freezer”—and from there went on to Washington, D.C, where he ran all of the Hilton sales operations.

“One day I was invited to a BYU law school luncheon to hear J. Willard Marriott speak,” Kingi continued. He felt inspired to give Marriott his business card, and “ten days later I got a call.”

Kingi encourages BYU-Hawai‘i students to listen to such promptings. “Always follow the promptings,” he said. “For example, I felt a prompting to go up and meet Mr. Marriott. Don’t be afraid to reach out and meet people. Little did I know in that time frame Mr. Marriott and his team had started looking for aggressive sales people.”

Close to four years later, Kingi has a staff of 40 and is “ultimately responsible for driving $500 million a year in sales. The Marriott Marquis in Times Square is considered the flagship of the whole chain. That’s where my office is,” he said.

“People assume I’m Italian. The people in New York don’t know what Polynesians are. My boss didn’t get it until he met [PCC vice president of sales] Alfred Grace…. There are not a lot of Polynesians here.”

Kingi’s position and experience also allows him to be heavily engaged in church service. “We’re building a temple in Manhattan, and I’m on the temple committee,” he said. He also helped promote an of the Mormon Tabernacle Choir.

“Working at the PCC and talking to people was a great experience,” Kingi remembered. “The spirit of aloha is really the spirit of the gospel. You really feel that true spirit there.”

“The PCC prepared me for my career; but the writing, communications and discipline at BYU-Hawai‘i also really helped me,” he added. “The professors were great, and the quality of education was outstanding.”

So, would he make the same decisions again? “Absolutely. It was one of the greatest experiences of my life.”

Deceased Alumni in 2003

Janet S Allred 3/24/03
Hermann Arp 7/4/03
David L Bingham 12/12/03
Edwin L Cline 8/9/03
Marguerite L De Long 7/8/03
Sainila Fanene Jr 9/8/03
E. Curtis Fawson 7/10/03
Phoebe H Groot 10/03
Elaine P Jaten 7/19/03
Albert K Kapeleia 10/3/03
Blossom E Kekaula 2/28/03
Thomas A Kekaula 2/25/03
Marilyn H Morrison 6/19/03
Atuniebia Mote 8/15/03
Kaobunang A Moua 8/15/03
Henry J Nicholes 2/19/03
Mailefhi T Niutupuivaha 3/14/03
Tofii Nonu 11/26/03
Alice C Pack 6/4/03
Alice M Rogers 2/12/03
Larae N Sullivan 2/21/03
Frank M Tahere 3/1/03
Derrell M Tingey 6/20/03
Maudie M Vipperman 10/14/03
Christine Willardson 9/23/03

BYU-Hawai‘i Winter 2004 | 43
| Alumni Ohana |

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Celebrate the Miracle

Golden Jubilee
1955–2005

Mark your calendars for activities throughout 2005; plan on returning to campus for the gala week in October of that year. Check out information at byuh.edu/jubilee!
Preparing Tomorrow’s Leaders Today