Rivera, Geraldo. *A Special Kind of Courage: Profiles of Young Americans*
Stories of eleven young people who have faced and withstood severe tests of courage and character.

**Poetry**

Chute, Marchette. *Rhymes About Us*
Hopkins, Lee B. *Go to Bed*
Milne, A.A. *When We Were Very Young*
Milne, A.A. *Now We Are Six*
David. *What the World Needs Now*
Viorst, Judith. *If I Were in Charge of the World*
McKuen, Rod. *Listen to the Warm*

So sample the Food, go on a Fantasy Quest, or flow with the Feelings. Here is your beginning. Now, try a variation of these themes in your next program.

*Note: Persons interested in receiving unedited versions of the three bibliographies may write to the Kalihi-Palama Community Library, 1325 Kalihi Street, Honolulu, Hawaii, 96819.*

Brenda Freitas-Obregon is the young adult librarian at the Kalihi-Palama Community Library.

Nyla Fujii is the children's librarian at the Kalihi-Palama Community Library.

---

**University of Hawaii Library 1960-1983**

The author describes the history of the University of Hawaii libraries and related organizations during the past two decades, marked by contrasting periods of expansion and austerity.

**David Kittelson**

Hawaiian statehood ushered in the '60s, the golden years for higher education in Hawaii. The accelerated Hawaiian economy provided the funds and the federally-supported East West Center provided the recognition which enabled the University of Hawaii and its library to burgeon and attain unprecedented local, national, and international status.

President Dwight Eisenhower signed the bill establishing the Center for Cultural and Technical Interchange Between East and West on May 14, 1960. The university, long regarded as a bridge between the Pacific and Orient, housed and operated the center. In 1961 Congress approved $10 million for funding and Vice President Lyndon Johnson participated in the groundbreaking for the East West Center.

Conflicts soon arose between the libraries of the center and the university. Since the center specialized in the study of Asian national development and cross-cultural relations, it needed a research collection of post-World War II materials.(1) The university already had an older, more traditional oriental collection of 77,845 volumes. The East West Center denied any “proprietary claim on the oriental library and its holdings;”(2) however, it began to collect newer Asian materials through the university's Sinclair Library. It also provided the university with $53,100 for books and funds for eight staff positions.(3) The situation soon led University Librarian Carl Stroven to complain to East West Center Library Director G. Raymond Nunn about overlapping acquisition responsibility, lack of coordination in cataloging, and overall duplication of library activities.(4)

The East West Center brought in Ralph Shaw, dean of the Rutgers University Library School, to evaluate the center's library operations and its relationship with the university library. Shaw's report formed the basis for a compromise between the two libraries.(5) The well-financed and well-organized center library absorbed most of Sinclair Library's oriental...
books(6) and most of the support staff.(7) Sinclair Library was left with a
much smaller oriental collection separate from the center's collection.
This arrangement continued until 1970.
Extensive federal and state fiscal support alone was not enough to
enable the university to blossom into the hub of higher learning for the
Pacific. New and vigorous leadership was needed both on and off campus.
Hawaii's first elected governor, William Quinn, initiated change by
replacing all nine members of the University Board of Regents, two of
whom had served for 18 years. The new board in turn recruited Thomas
Hamilton, president of the State University of New York, for the
University of Hawaii presidency. In 1963 Hamilton succeeded the
university's sixth president, Laurence Snyder, and quickly began
reorganizing the university. A brilliant man of great personal charm,
Hamilton became a confidant of newly-elected Governor John A. Burns,
who was also a staunch advocate of the university. This triumvirate of
capable leaders who were supportive of the university at the political,
policy-making and executive levels has never been equaled.

Complimenting this leadership was a faculty-produced comprehensive
development plan for campus growth which also accurately gauged the
community's willingness to support a university of high caliber. The 1964
*An Academic Development Plan for the University of Hawaii* outlined
plans for a vastly improved library. The plan called for increased
operational efficiency, accelerated acquisitions, adoption of the Library of
Congress Classification system, regular binding of serials, faculty status
for librarians, and construction of a new graduate research library.

**Expansion under Shaw**

In 1964 Hamilton hired Shaw as Dean of Library Activities to oversee
an expanding library program. Shaw worked with Stroven, who was now
second in command, during July and August of that year before returning
temporarily to Rutgers University to attend to unfinished business.
Stroven, who had brought academic respectability to the library two
decades earlier, was caught up by the winds of change and retired later in
the year.

Shaw returned to the University in February 1965. He was an eminent,
tough-minded efficiency expert who was intimately familiar with all
aspects of library operations.(8) Shaw speedily revamped the library by
reclassifying jobs, regrouping functions and reorganizing work in order to
improve library management and operational efficiency as mandated by the
*Academic Development Plan*. (9)

Stroven had earlier attempted to mechanize one of the library's most
labor intensive activities, circulation. In 1963 he hired Donald Black, head
of technical services at the University of California at Santa Cruz, to design
an automated circulation system. The system was based on an IBM 1001
terminal and machine readable book and borrower cards. Ironically in
light of what was to happen, the punch card system was called SCHA W
Sinclair Circulation Handling Way). (10) The new dean soon decided to
abandon the system because of its many problems. Not until the late '70s
when more sophisticated technology was available was a computerized
system fully addressed by the library.

Shaw buttressed his requests for expanded library acquisitions and
funding with a wealth of damning statistics. His "Long Range Book and
Periodical Budget" of August 12, 1964 pointed out that the median annual
book budget of 43 state universities was $311,000, 60 percent more than the
University of Hawaii spent. He also noted the university library held only
3,000 periodical titles, well below the median of 10,000 periodical titles
among American college libraries. Sinclair Library owned complete sets
for less than a third of the periodicals indexed in the *Reader's Guide to
Periodical Literature*, the common denominator for a minimal collection
in a small college library.

"Shaw buttressed his requests for expanded library acquisitions and
funding with a wealth of damning statistics...the median annual book budget of 43 state
universities was...60 percent more than the University of Hawaii spent...periodical titles (were) well below the
median..."

Shaw built collections quickly by requiring university librarians to
spend a fourth of their time ordering materials in specialized areas. (11)
From 1964 to 1968, Shaw's tenure, the library budget increased nearly two-
and-a-half times, from $648,050 to $1,654,238. During the same period,
yearly acquisitions jumped from 20,260 volumes to 95,843 volumes. (12)
Library holdings likewise jumped from 407,103 to 722,290.

Reclassifying the collection from the Dewey Decimal Classification
system to the Library of Congress system took some time but was
completed in 1970. Most of the serials which had constituted a backlog
were also bound.

Stroven had long sought faculty status for the university librarians, who
drew low salaries and had to meet territorial and state civil service
residency requirements for employment. (13) These restrictions hampered
recruiting staff for the library. Nine librarians had faculty status by 1963,
but Stroven wanted the remaining 23 also placed on the library specialist
schedule. (14) In 1966 Shaw succeeded in negotiations with the university
administration and the state Department of Personnel Services to grant
faculty status to all the university library's professional staff. Shaw also
developed a new sub-professional category of library assistants and
technicians.(16)

The university librarians responded well to their new status. While none of the first faculty-level librarians held degrees beyond a professional masters degree, more than half of the 60 librarians in the early '80s held additional degrees, including some doctorates. Some attained graduate faculty status in, or enjoyed close association with, academic departments. Librarians now teach in other departments and publish in their areas of expertise.

New Graduate Library

The Academic Development Plan also called for a new graduate research library. Sinclair Library, which was dedicated in 1956, was expected to serve a campus of 6,000 students. In 1960 unprecedented numbers of graduate and undergraduate students overran Sinclair's capacity. By 1963 there were 10,000 students and finding vacant study tables was almost impossible. Other campus buildings were pressed into service as study halls.

Planning began in 1963 for a larger, more centrally located library. The architectural firms of James and Emmons as well as Hogan and Chapman designed the structure. Phase I of the new library, which covered 106,908 square feet and cost $3,451,000, opened in June 1968 and housed the general collection. On March 16, 1970, as part of the activities celebrating the inauguration of Harlan Cleveland as the eighth university president, the library was dedicated as the Thomas Hale Hamilton Library.(17)

Construction of the second phase began in April 1975. The six-story addition opened in increments beginning in December 1976. The cost, including extensive renovation of the older four-story wing, was $12.5 million. The library had been doubled in size, with 280,448 square feet, a book capacity of 1.7 million volumes and seats for 1,700 patrons.(18)

In 1977 the Asia, Government Documents, and Hawaiian and Pacific collections, as well as the library school, were moved from Sinclair Library to the new structure. The old library now housed an undergraduate collection of 140,000 books. Sinclair also held the research collections for music and architecture (because of the proximity of these academic departments), the University Archives, and Media Services. A number of non-library units were housed in Sinclair, including Planetary Geosciences, the Industrial Relations Center, the campus Budget and Organizational Offices, and the Honors Program.(19)

The two libraries differ not only in size and function, but also in architectural style. "Sinclair, with its extensive use of floor to ceiling glass, leads the student's mind and eye to the sweeping vistas of the Pacific Ocean and Diamond Head on one side and Manoa Valley on the other. It used the trade winds for natural ventilation."(20) Sinclair is Hawaiian-scale and person-oriented.

Hamilton Library, with its pre-cast stone slab exterior, is "air-conditioned and almost windowless on two floors in the medieval monastic style, and...turns the scholar's eye inward from the world and focuses it upon the book."(21)

Hilo College Library, Other Changes

The '60s also witnessed the rapid development of the Hilo College Library. Since its founding in 1947 the college had only a reading room of sorts, presided over by part-time non-professionals. In 1961 the Hilo library came of age with the construction of a handsome building and the appointment of librarian Donald Wilson. During a short but innovative tenure, Wilson established a divided catalog and preceded the university's Manoa campus in obtaining faculty status for the librarians and converting the collection to the Library of Congress system. David Kittelson succeeded Wilson in 1964.

The 1964 legislature established a state-wide community college system operated by the university, which replaced the Department of Education's post-high school technical schools. New library policies were adopted to improve library relationships within the university system and to establish Hamilton Library as the backup resource library.

Shaw was more than a technologic library manager. He was instrumental in initiating programs to bring students closer to books and libraries. In February 1965 the library received a $50,000 grant from the Carnegie Corporation to explore methods of making the library a more valuable learning tool. One program, the "scholar-in-residence," brought philosopher Houston Peterson to Sinclair Library. For two months Peterson sat in the library lobby, chatting with students about ideas, books, or other subjects.(22) Shaw preceded John Naisbitt's Megatrend's call for matching new technology with compensatory human response-high tech/high touch.

The Carnegie grant also enabled Ira Harris to implement ideas for improving accessibility to reference service at Sinclair Library. Harris placed a librarian between the main entrance and the card catalog and reference desk to encourage and direct queries. Reference questions immediately doubled, necessitating hiring an additional reference librarian.(23)

With the grant Shaw was also able to establish a reprography unit at the library. Coin-operated copiers first appeared in the library in September 1962,(24) but Shaw established the policy of providing widespread, inexpensive (5 cents a page) copying services in lieu of lending periodicals.(25)

The grant also funded a study of non-users (24% of the student body
failed to pick up library cards),(26) a “browsing” exhibit of 200 library art books for the Art Department,(27) and replacement of a closed-shelf reserve system at Sinclair Library with an open-shelf free access system.(28)

In 1966 Shaw purchased the Social Movements Collection from bookseller Eugene Bechtold. The collection dealt with 20th century radical movements in the United States, Russia, and China. The 5,000 items were boxed and filed with author, title, and subject indexes.(29) For nearly two decades the collection has sat unused, shabby, and decaying since academic interest in revolutionary zeal seems to have faded.

**Graduate School of Library Studies**

A library school was not on the Academic Development Plan wish list. However, three studies of the early ’60s paved the way for a library school: Robert Leigh’s Governor’s Study of Public and School Libraries in the State of Hawaii (1960); the Hawaii Library Association’s Recommendations for Expanded Library Science Training in Hawaii (1961); Robert Gitler’s Library Report, Education for Librarianship at the University of Hawaii (1961). Prior to this only a few courses for school librarians had been offered by the College of Education.

Shaw founded the university’s Graduate School of Library Studies (GSL), recruited its first faculty, and designed a curriculum to train librarians for service in Hawaii, the U.S. mainland, and the Asia-Pacific area.(30) Instruction began in June 1965 and the first class of eight graduated a year later with Master of Library Studies (MLS) degrees. The American Library Association accredited the school in 1967.(31) Deans of the school include Shaw, 1964-1968; Robert Stevens, 1968-1975; Ira Harris, 1975-1983; Miles Jackson, 1983 to the present.

University Librarians reorganized the library to accomplish their goals. The documents heralding these wide-ranging changes are impressive. Shaw’s reorganization plan of July 14, 1964, “Organization of Library Activities,” was a masterpiece of brevity. He simply charted the four titles he wished to assume: Dean of Library Activities, Head of the School of Library Service, Graduate Research Librarian, and Coordinator of Library and Bibliographic Activities. None of the titles had existed before. In contrast, the University Librarian Don Bosseau produced the February 3, 1981 “Reorganization of Library Services,” which consolidated, moved, dissolved, established, combined, and changed the names of 13 library units, 39 civil service staff, and 11 professional librarians, in order to prepare the university libraries for automation.

When Shaw retired in 1968 because of ill health, his titles were abolished and responsibilities divided. Stevens became dean of the library school and Stanley West, a GSL faculty member and a former Director of Libraries at the University of Florida, agreed to become University Librarian for “a year or two.”(32)

**Austerity and Unrest**

The amiable West assumed leadership during a period of intensified unrest. Student militancy peaked in 1968 with the occupation of the university’s administration building, Bachman Hall. Thomas Hamilton resigned as president after failing to fire a faculty activist. Island society experienced revolutionary changes and became increasingly disenchanted with the university. Auster financial conditions resulted in reduced legislative support, thereby drastically revising library priorities. University faculty, including librarians, had just become unionized. The East West Center, having earlier failed to support construction of Hamilton Library, was preparing to change its goals and return the oriental collection to the university.

West also had to respond to the demands for library excellence as enunciated by a new university planning document, the Academic Development Plan II for the University of Hawaii, March 1969. Its goals for the library were to increase acquisitions to achieve the median level of comparable university libraries; to prepare a published catalog listing all bibliographic resources on the Manoa campus; to provide other system libraries with various technical services; to determine the feasibility of computers to improve library operations; to begin planning for the second phase of Hamilton Library.

West made do with what he had—enhancing the library with innovative programs, planning and seeing the library addition to fruition, and working steadily to improve acquisitions.

University students in the late ’60s were attracted by creative and experimental learning modes. The most notable of these innovative efforts on campus were the New College, Survival Plus, the Freshman Seminar, and Ethnic Studies.

**Innovative Developments**

In order to assist students and faculty in locating information about similar projects on other campuses, the university’s Academic Development Office in 1969 funded a Clearinghouse for Academic Innovation in Sinclair Library. Librarian Linda Engelberg developed the collection with the help of an advisory committee.(33) The collection included 400 books, 20 journals, 30 newsletters, and 800 folders of photocopied materials. In 1970 the clearinghouse began publishing a newsletter of its own, Innovative Developments, which had a mailing list
of 300. By 1973, after campus fiscal support had dwindled, the newsletter was terminated along with the clearinghouse's other services.

University Archives

Another library program established during the affluent '60s and which later fell by the wayside because of budgetary slashes was the university archives. It was started in 1968 at the urging of University Secretary Willard Wilson, a university history buff, with West's cooperation. Frances Jackson was named archivist. At first the archives housed much of the university-related manuscripts and scrapbooks formerly held by the Hawaiian collection. Further collection building was hampered because the archives was a one-person operation and considered a "stepchild" of the campus and the library, probably because it had no legal basis for existence. No official document created by the archives outlined its scope or described its function. A 1978 faculty committee report extolled the archives but failed to garner either administrative or fiscal support. Jackson was succeeded by David Kittelson in 1982. In 1984 an archive task force dismantled the archives by putting some of the collection in cold storage and reintegrating the rest with the Hawaiian collection.

West succeeded in establishing a "friends of the library" group to attract private support for the library. On July 15, 1976, he and an ad hoc committee chaired by Michaelyn Chou formed "The Associates of the Library of the University of Hawaii, Manoa." The organization assists the library by securing monetary and bibliographic donations as well as by recognizing individuals who have served libraries and librarianship.

In 1970 the East West Center reorganized its heavily academic programs and formerly of Emory Undergraduate Sinclair Library and bibliographer Renee Heyum became the Pacific Curator. Janet Bell, who had served well in the Hawaiian Collection for 38 years retired in 1970. David Kittelson succeeded her as Hawaiian Curator in 1971.

In response to the Academic Development Plan's charge to increase book acquisitions, West set up an approval plan in 1970 to speed the process. Unfortunately, from 1969 to 1974 there was a continuous decline in the library budget, both in dollars (from $2,545,000 to $1,937,000) and as a percentage of the total university budget (from 10.2% to 6.8%). Nonetheless, under West's leadership, library accessions reached 1 million in 1970 and 1.5 million in 1977.

In 1972 a committee of university and other Hawaii research librarians established priorities for microfilming local newspapers. As a result, the Gannett Newspaper Foundation provided a $5,000 grant to the library for microfilming the three predecessor newspapers of the Honolulu Star-Bulletin. Later in 1977, as a spinoff of this committee's work, the library also received a $3,000 grant from the university's Hawaiian Studies program to microfilm The Friend, which was published from 1843 to 1954.

Although the Academic Development Plan called for the library to develop a printed Manoa catalog, West superintended the production of a more up-to-date microfilmed one. He also began the preliminary planning for computer use by the library and, as noted earlier, Phase II of Hamilton Library was completed during his tenure.

West's Successor

West retired in June 1977. Bosseau, an atomic engineer, a 1966 graduate of the Graduate School of Library Studies and formerly of Emory University, was named University Librarian in the fall of 1977. He continued to oversee the planning of the library's technological expansion.

Bosseau was also mandated by the Academic Development Plan of the University of Hawaii at Manoa (III) 1978 to maintain the library as one of the fifty major American university libraries; to increase book, periodical, and non-print acquisitions; minimize the cost of routine operations without decreasing library services. All this in spite of the plans warning of the "austerity of the last few years [which] had been especially damaging to the University Library."

In 1977 the library began to automate its operations. Since it was too costly to design its own system, the library decided to join the OCLC (Ohio
College Library Center) online system. Following campus approval and the signing of contracts, the library became an OCLC participant and in June 1979 began to automate its cataloging procedures.(44) Incidentally the dedication of the banks of terminals at Hamilton Library combined aspects of old and technological Hawaii. Kahuna Charles Kenn, one of Hawaii’s “Living Treasures” offered a dedicatory prayer in Hawaiian for the success of the “Mikini” (machines).

Hamilton Library books and patrons had a rough time in the late '70s. Until an electronic book detection device (KNOGO) was installed, book thefts had risen steadily. Approximately 10% of the collection was missing at any one time.(45) And in September 1978, after a rash of incidents, tighter security measures were invoked to reduce sexual harassment in the library.(46)

The drab outer entrance lobby of Hamilton Library was brightened in 1980 by a 57-foot mural by Juliette May Fraser which depicted the Makahiki festival of ancient Hawaii. The mural had been commissioned originally for the Hawaii Pavilion at the 1939 Golden Gate Exposition in San Francisco. In 1982 the area was dramatically furnished and named the William Kwai Fong Yap Memorial room. Yap had been instrumental in expanding the College of Hawaii into the University of Hawaii in 1920.

Hamilton Library also acquired the prestigious Jean Charlot Collection of documents and art works relating to the internationally acclaimed artist, scholar, and University of Hawaii professor of art. The collection was officially opened in 1983 after two years of organizational and conservation work by consultant and noted art historian Peter Morse.(47)

Bosseau left in 1982. He was succeeded by John Haak, formerly of the University of California, San Diego.

References and Notes

1. Nunn to Stroven, October 5, 1962.
2. Ibid.
5. Ibid.
11. ULR, 1963/64. p. 2.
18. Ibid.
19. Ibid. p. 103.
21. Ibid.
23. Ibid. p. 8.
25. Ibid. 1964/65. p. 3.
27. Ibid. p. 5.
28. Ibid. p. 6.
30. West, Ibid. p. 47.
32. West to Monroe, October 31, 1968.
34. Ibid. p. 22.
39. Ibid. p. 2.
42. ULR, Ibid.
David Kittelson is an associate library specialist in Special Collections at the University of Hawaii at Manoa. He has published widely in Hawaiiana and university history. Three previous histories of the university library for 1907-1920, 1920-1941, and 1941-1961 appeared in the *HLA Journal* for 1971, 1973, and 1983, respectively. He is listed in *Who’s Who in Oceania.*

---

**A Hawaiian Renaissance in Education**

The Kamehameha Schools for children of Hawaiian ancestry have undergone significant changes in services and facilities during the past two decades. Library resources include unique documents such as the original Bishop Estate land leases dating to the Great Mahele of 1848. The author describes the schools’ resources and programs in this paper presented at the Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, New Zealand, in September 1984.

**Agnes Quilgg**

In Hawaii today indicators are emerging that suggest a substantial Hawaiian renaissance is underway.

Hawaiian artists Herb Kane, Rocky Jensen, Al Lagunero and others create paintings, sculpture, and other art forms expressing historic and contemporary Hawaiian themes. Hawaiian writers Rubellite Kawena Johnson, George Kanahele and Mary Kawena Pukui have authored scholarly works on Hawaiian topics. Traditional and modern Hawaiian dance competitions such as the Merrie Monarch Festival draw hundreds of participants and thousands of spectators. The Na Hoku Hanohano Music Awards and the Kamehameha Schools Annual Song Contest honor and celebrate Hawaiian music, attracting multitudes of fans. Hawaiian land reform and the Hawaiian activist campaign to save Kahoolawe island from United States Navy target practice are political issues that command the attention of the legislature and news media. Preservation of historic Hawaiian sites occupies archaeologists and others throughout the state. Hokule’a, a United States bicentennial project, drew international interest by demonstrating the remarkable navigation skills of the early Polynesians.

Still another indicator of a Hawaiian renaissance, and one that is the focus of this paper, is the rapid growth in the educational services and