The Color Blue
Do you know the color of the ocean?
Or better yet, have you ever tasted it?
And can you smell the wind and know
that salty waves are not too far away?
So can you swim?
Can you spearfish?
Can you na
vi
gate?

Who am I talking to anyway?
And the color of the ocean—
so what, big deal.
It’s big. It’s blue.
It’s right there: fifth floor
far left facing Mānoa valley.
Some people call it
the Pacific Collection.
I call it the blue light special.
You know, like the ocean.

Keith Lujan Camacho, 1996
When Keith gave me this poem I was moved to tears: no one had ever written a poem for the library. The Pacific Collection is my place. I have spent my professional life here at the University of Hawai‘i (UH) for nearly thirty years, and most of that time has been devoted to the development of the Pacific Collection and to service for the students, faculty, and larger community who need materials that we house. This job has meant meeting fascinating people, learning about research on every imaginable topic, receiving reference inquiries from round the world, and traveling to Pacific Islands nations. It has also meant fighting the bureaucracy, moving into the computer age, coping with renovations, and scrambling for resources during times of budget cuts. In the history of the Pacific Collection the keystone of support has been the relationship between the library and the UH Center for Pacific Islands Studies (CPIS). In the booklet that describes the center’s programs this relationship is clearly evident: “At the heart of this research and teaching activity is Hamilton Library, a first-class research library that houses the Pacific Collection, recognized as the best general collection of Pacific materials in the world.” The Pacific Collection has received financial help from Bob Kiste that has provided staffing and student help and has made it possible for acquisitions trips and conference attendance to be part of our lives. More important, all of CPIS understands the value of a library. The moral support and the appreciation for the resources that we provide have been the mainstay of the Pacific Collection. The relationships forged between the center and the library were and are the most significant aspect of my life at this university.

I began my encounter with the UH Pacific Collection in 1973. I was a graduate student in library studies, and I turned every assignment into an exploration of Micronesia. I spent my childhood in Palau and my adolescence in Pohnpei, and I returned from college to teach in Saipan. My research in anthropology, folklore, educational programs, and library services concerning the then U.S. Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands became the topics of papers for courses on bibliography, reference, administration, and international librarianship. As I explored the rich holdings of the Pacific Collection, I began to hear about the famous curator. I decided that I must have the opportunity to work with her, and I made an appointment to discuss an internship. When I walked into the crowded cubicle, a fierce-looking, petite, gray-haired lady looked up at me. I gave her my name and she barked at me, “Can you get for me the new publications of the government of Micronesia?” I stammered and said yes, I could indeed do that for her. Renée Heyum, bibliographer extraordinaire, smiled and said that now we would discuss my work. With the help of my father, Dan Peacock, who was in charge of library development for the Trust Territory, I succeeded in obtaining the documents that Renée so intensively desired. The intern project turned into a full-time job, and then I moved into a faculty position and spent seven years in general reference and bibliographic work before I was able to persuade the library to add my position to the staff of the Pacific Collection, where I was once again able to work with my mentor Renée and her knowledgeable and devoted colleague, Lynette Furuhashi. In 1987, when Renée retired, I became curator. Fifteen years later I still marvel at the good fortune that gave me the chance to learn from Renée and Lynette and to continue Madame’s mission to make the Pacific Collection the most comprehensive in the world.

The work that most librarians call collection development is quite simply the task of acquiring and preserving materials to meet the needs of students, faculty, visiting researchers, and the community at large, both local and international. Our collection development policy is broad: we collect material in any format and in any language that is published in or concerns the island nations of Melanesia, Micronesia, and Polynesia. The largest area of concentration is current publications. For a region as diverse and widespread as the Pacific Islands nations, this task has always been a challenge. For example, although we have airmail subscriptions to all Pacific Islands newspapers, we labor incessantly to maintain complete files. Gradually more and more of the press in the Pacific are creating web sites, and these along with the invaluable Pacific Islands Report have remarkably eased access to current news. The web sites do not, however, contain all the features found in the print versions; rather, they highlight major news stories and a few key areas, whereas the hard copy contains not only news stories, but also editorials, advertisements, letters to the editor, and special-interest sections. We have also assumed responsibility for preservation of this important resource, and we have devoted considerable resources to the task of microfilming. We have also often had the kind help of Pacific library colleagues, who fill in gaps to make the microfilm as complete as possible.

The Pacific Collection also subscribes to all periodicals published in or about the region. News magazines such as Pacific Magazine and
the recently discontinued *Pacific Islands Monthly* are obvious examples, but we also hold popular titles such as *Latte* (Guam), *Matangi Tonga*, and *Tahiti Pacifique* and retain files of older works, *South Pacific Bulletin* and *Micronesian Reporter* being two well-used examples. Scholarly journals are essential, and we have complete runs of all that relate to the region. Literary journals such as *Mana* have over the years marked the first appearance in print of many indigenous writers, poets, and dramatists now famous throughout the island world and beyond. When one adds to this mix the newsletters and other periodicals, the Pacific Collection holds over one thousand current serial titles, with hundreds more that have ceased publication.

For many years access to the ever-growing body of periodicals was seriously limited because of the lack of current indexing for Pacific titles. To help solve this problem, in 1991 the Hamilton Library created the Hawai‘i Pacific Journal Index (HPJI). This database gives the user the capability to search by author or by keyword in the title of the article. The HPJI moved into the Voyager system in March 2002 and is now on the worldwide web for anyone, anywhere, to search. Although not without format problems, and certainly lacking the valuable formal subject indexing of more sophisticated resources, HPJI does give the researcher access to a huge array of titles: news magazines; scholarly journals; professional publications in education, medicine, and law; business titles; and more. Indexing for most of these titles is complete from the first volume to latest issue published. The database is constantly growing as we expand coverage to new titles. We use HPJI daily at our reference desk, with students doing everything from a history of a local neighborhood, such as Moiliili, to students researching economic trends in the Pacific Islands nations. In my opinion, despite the drawbacks in its structure, the HPJI is a major contributor to Hawaiian and Pacific studies.

The Pacific Collection is also engaged in acquiring all new books published that deal with the island nations. In addition to the purchase of all academic press work on the Pacific, we also obtain trade books, travel literature, fiction (with particular emphasis on indigenous writing), textbooks designed for use in island classrooms, children’s literature, and government documents. The latter category is particularly difficult, although e-mail has vastly improved our communications with the agencies that produce newsletters, annual reports, planning documents, maps, and special studies. The Pacific Collection’s greatest strength is the depth of our holdings of Pacific Islands government documents, from the colonial era on through the rise of independent nations and the formation of regional organizations.

Over the past fifteen years we have expanded our efforts in the audiovisual field. Gradually UH has built up an important resource of videotapes, and more recently DVDs, covering a full range, from old Hollywood films, travel, documentaries, ethnographic works, educational productions, feature films, and in recent years, exciting new ventures by indigenous filmmakers. Again we realized the importance of preservation, and in the 1980s we began to purchase both a used copy and a preservation copy of the videos and DVDs, the former available to students in the Wong Audiovisual Center in Sinclair Library on the Mānoa campus and the latter housed separately in Special Collections. We have before us the wonderful work done by national film archives in Australia and New Zealand, and their efforts have inspired us to ensure that films concerning all the Pacific Islands will be preserved. Developments in Pacific archives and cultural centers have brought increased attention to the importance of preservation for materials such as the locally produced videos of major political and cultural events (inaugurations, canoe launchings, traditional feasts, dance contests). At UH our audiovisual holdings also include audiotapes and CDs of Pacific Islands music: traditional chants, hymns, popular songs, ballads, rap, and hip-hop among them.

As we attempt to keep up with the outpouring of print and film, we are also trying to cope with the explosion of Internet resources. These include, among others, on-line catalogs for prominent Pacific Islands libraries, news sources, organizational sites, statistical resources, weather, travel information, and Pacific Islands governments’ web sites. We are struggling with an onslaught of new possibilities, and, like most libraries, we are hampered in our efforts by limited staff and budget. Access to sources is seeing revolutionary change as scholarly journals and books are increasingly available in electronic forms with full archives, such as JSTOR (full text journal backfiles) and Project Muse (full text of scholarly journals from university presses, including UH Press) and netLibrary.

Our book and periodical purchasing efforts are extensive, but they would not have been as complete or as productive without the acquisitions trips made possible by federal funds from the CIPIS. Thanks to Bob Kiste’s understanding of the need for travel to the region, we have
been able to make annual visits to various island nations. In 2001 I traveled to Micronesia on behalf of Hamilton Library and was able to visit Majuro, Pohnpei, Guam, and Saipan to gather materials. There are many government documents that can be discovered and obtained only through personal contacts. Visiting planning bureaus, educators, census departments, health agencies, legislative bodies, and other government offices yields a rich array of recent publications. Banks, churches, nongovernmental agencies, and local bookstores are also sources for material. Such travel also gives me a chance to meet colleagues in libraries, archives, cultural centers, and research institutions. Last year I was able to visit librarians at the College of the Marshall Islands, College of Micronesia, Micronesian Seminar, University of Guam's RFK Library, and Micronesian Area Research Center. Librarians and archivists in the islands have been gracious hosts who have shared their knowledge of local publications, provided introductions to local officials, and often accompanied me to collect for their libraries as we pay visits to potential donors. In Majuro Ms. Mary Silk of the College of the Marshall Islands had connections with the Niijelita (Parliament); having Mary with me to help track down laws and resolutions gave me access that otherwise would have been extremely difficult. In Pohnpei a friend of many years, librarian Iris Falcamb of the College of Micronesia, is also first lady of the Federated States of Micronesia. Having Iris by my side opened doors, quite literally. While I rely on these long-standing friendships with island librarians, the relationship is reciprocal, as the UH Pacific Collection sends large numbers of books and journals as gifts to libraries in the region. We have also offered training opportunities to visiting island librarians from Fiji, the Solomon Islands, Papua New Guinea, Federated States of Micronesia, Republic of the Marshall Islands, and others. We have also branched out to a collaborative program with the University of California at San Diego (UCSD). In 1999 and again in 2002 UCSD librarian Kathy Creely of the Melanesian Archives conducted acquisitions travel on behalf of UH and UCSD in various Melanesian nations. This joint effort has richly rewarded both institutions with new acquisitions of government documents, locally published books and journals, and videos and audiocassettes of island music. One tradition from Renée's time lives on: we always travel with gifts for our hosts. At the time of her retirement, Renée was known as the "macadamia nut blackmail queen of the Pacific." Those of us traveling for UH today make sure that a gen-

erous sharing of edibles from Honolulu paves the way for us to get our hands on the latest publications.

In the midst of current acquisitions efforts in print, audiovisual, and electronic forms, we are also engaged in retrospective collection development through out-of-print and rare books and serial purchases and gifts. Although the Pacific Collection contains nearly all the published works on Melanesia, Micronesia, and Polynesia, we utilize dealers' catalogs to find elusive items that fill gaps in our holdings. We look for early imprints from mission presses, colonial reports, travel literature, and novels about the Pacific. We regularly use sources such as catalogs from Serendipity (Australia) and Book Bin (United States) to find out-of-print items. We rely on major rare book dealers such as Hordern House (Australia) for such material as early voyage accounts in an edition either not held here or only available at UH on microfilm. We also acquire archival collections, photo albums, and manuscripts. When I first began working with dealers' catalogs in the 1970s, all bibliographic searching was done with the card catalog. Now the on-line catalog has reduced the labor, both physical and mental, and made speedier processing possible. This is a big help in a field where items sell quickly. Furthermore, when we find a worn book that needs replacing or are told of a scarce edition that we do not own, we can seek out these titles on the Internet through services such as Bibliofind. A service like this permits us to search through hundreds of dealers' listings instantly to locate the needed item. This has revolutionized out-of-print and rare acquisitions and greatly aided our work.

Hamilton Library is a founding member of the Pacific Manuscripts Bureau. Established in 1968, the bureau works to preserve manuscripts and archival collections related to the Pacific Islands. Each member library pays an annual subscription fee and receives a copy of microfilm of the materials filmed. The work of the bureau is well known among those engaged in Pacific studies; the extensive microfilm of American whaling ships' logbooks, for example, is heavily used thanks to the excellent indexing that Robert Langdon created. Through the work of current executive officer Ewan Maidment the bureau has been engaged in filming archival records in Pacific Islands nations—records that are often at risk from climatic conditions or deterioration through age. This has become a means of participating with local archivists and officials in organizing archives, preserving valuable historical records, and disseminating research materials. The most recent shipment from
the bureau included microfilm of mission papers related to Papua New Guinea, Marquesan material from the Hawaiian Mission Children's Society Library, Giff Johnson's Marshall Islands resource materials, papers of the Yap State Constitutional Convention, journals and letters from a missionary in Fiji in the nineteenth century, and correspondence files of the Pacific Islands Company, 1896–1908 (London). Through membership in the bureau, Hamilton Library is able to provide a wide range of primary source materials to students and faculty. While we fully recognized that nothing replaces the immense archival resources in various Pacific Islands, Australian, New Zealand, American, and European institutions, judicious microfilming done by UH and by the bureau has given us a remarkable amount of material on microfilm.

The Pacific Collection has also gradually begun to acquire archival and manuscript holdings of our own. The first substantial endeavor in the arena of individual records was the acquisition of the Gibson Papers, correspondence of the late Dr. Robert Gibson, director of education in the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands (Micronesia) from 1951–1964. I came to know these files intimately, as they were the major resource that I used for my dissertation on the history of education in Micronesia. We have also received the field notes of Dr. Robert Kiste from his early research on Bikini in the Marshall Islands, and field notes and research papers of the late Dr. Saul Riesenberg, well known for his anthropological studies of Pohnpei and other Pacific writings. We are actively seeking further field notes collections from anthropologists who have worked in Micronesia and Polynesia. The Melanesian area already has a fine repository in the excellent holdings of UCSD, where librarian Kathy Creely has worked to preserve and disseminate materials to Pacific Islands nations through microfiche. At UH our manuscript holdings also include donations of special collections such as the papers of the 1990 Federated States of Micronesia Constitutional Convention and a number of small photo collections of fascinating material from the Cook Islands, Nauru, Samoa, Solomon Islands, and Tahiti.

The Pacific Collection's most important archival work concerns Micronesia. With the emergence of new political entities and the gradual closing down of the Trust Territory government, serious questions arose as to the future of the records of the trusteeship. Sam McPhetres, working for the Trust Territory headquarters on Saipan, proposed collaboration with UH to create the Trust Territory Archives. Acknowledging the need of all four Micronesian governments to have access to these historical records, it was decided that microfilm would be the best alternative for dissemination. After a survey of all government records, McPhetres and his team began making microfilm documents and creating indexes to these files. Hamilton Library agreed to become the repository for the master microfilm set, duplicate all microfilm produced, and send sets to each Micronesian government and to the U.S. National Archives. Hamilton Library also created its own copies of the microfilm for public use. Although technical difficulties with equipment and poor quality of some of the original documents resulted in difficult-to-read microfilm, most of the 2,169 reels of microfilm are quite usable. Hamilton Library took the computer index created on Saipan and transferred the data to Micronesian Area Research Center (MARC) format used in our library's on-line catalog. This unique database is now available on the worldwide web through the UH Voyager catalog.1

With this index a scholar can conduct research on documents from the Trust Territory government and locate material on politics, economic development, land surveys, education policies, agriculture, health, and a wide range of social issues. Having participated in the creation of this incredible resource, I have also had the pleasure of introducing its riches to a wide audience. A number of books have been written drawing extensively on the documents from the Trust Territory Archives, among them David Hanlon's insightful Remaking Micronesia: Discourses Over Development in a Pacific Territory, 1944–1982 and the remarkable work edited by Robert Kiste and Mac Marshall, American Anthropology in Micronesia: An Assessment.2 We receive many requests for help from Micronesian governments. Although the microfilm and the index are available in each of the four governments of the former Trust Territory, equipment is difficult to maintain and repair in the islands, resulting in consultations with UH librarians and trips to Mānoa, where we try to provide every possible assistance whether the matter is an agricultural project, a land dispute, or reparations for victims of atomic testing.

In addition to the rich resources of the microfilm archives, Hamilton Library also received a collection of over fifty thousand photographs and two thousand slides covering roughly the period 1947–1988. The Trust Territory Photo Archives is of immense historical value, with its visual representations of island cultures (dances, feasts, costumes, indigenous architecture, art, canoes), portraits of traditional and elected leaders, photographic records of historical events such as the first meeting of the Congress of Micronesia, and an array of image documenta-
tion of developments in education, agriculture, business, transportation, health, politics, and other endeavors during the American period in Micronesia. Fortunately, in 1991 we received a federal grant to create a digitized database of selected images from the Trust Territory Photo Archives photographs. My part of this project was the selection and enhanced captioning. I spent countless hours poring over the files, seeing the images of leaders and ordinary people, both American and Micronesian, many of whom I had known during years spent in the Trust Territory. In 1999 another federal grant, this one from the Institute for Museum and Library Services, enabled UH to move the database of scanned images to the worldwide web. This site is a repository of an important segment of Micronesian heritage: a source for images of leaders, family members, locations, and events that are a part of a shared history and experience during the U.S. trusteeship era.

During my acquisitions travel to Micronesia in 2001 I was able to demonstrate the new web site. In Majuro I introduced our new resource to the staff of the Nuclear Claims Tribunal. As they gathered around a PC in the main office, we called up images of the people of Bikini, pictures that highlighted their tragic history. On Pohnpei I gave a workshop for librarians and staff of the College of Micronesia using the Trust Territory Photo Archives web site. Ever since I had first seen the photo archives in the 1980s, I had dreamed of finding a way to bring the images home to all Micronesia. Guiding my colleagues through the search strategy, I watched as they then succeeded in viewing their history. One woman found a picture of her brother, who had recently passed away. Another discovered a photo of the elementary school that she had attended so many years ago. And the Federates States of Micronesia's first lady Iris Falcam was delighted to discover a photo of her husband, President Leo Falcam, at his first inauguration as governor of Pohnpei State. I explained the potential use of these images in the classroom, both for primary, secondary, and college teachers, and noted that images from the archives had already been extensively used to illustrate history textbooks prepared for schools in the Northern Marianas and Palau. The room was full of exclamations as the library staff explored and retrieved the pictures of well-known leaders and of their own relatives: the long years of labor with the photo archives had paid off in this dramatic scene.

Thinking of the ways in which we interact with our library users, the greatest portion of this activity comes from our participation in reference work. The Pacific Collection is part of the Special Collections Department, along with the Hawaiian Collection, UH Archives, Charlot Collection, and Congressional Papers. All librarians take turns to staff a common reference desk situated in the reading room on the fifth floor of Hamilton Library. Because the bulk of questions concern Hawai'i, I had to learn a great deal about the history, culture, and social issues of this place. I have become proficient in locating legends, tracking down a chant, finding biographical material on one of the monarchs, using the Mahele database, assisting in genealogical research through the Hawai'i Sugar Plantation Archives, finding photographs in the Hawai'i War Records Depository, and combing resources to help construct a neighborhood history. When I first came to UH I knew three people who had studied the Hawaiian language. With the onslaught of the Hawaiian renaissance and the renewed interest in Hawaiian language and Hawaiian studies, it is now possible to hear conversations in Hawaiian all over campus and in the library. This exciting development has brought new demand for library resources, particularly for Hawaiian language sources. After all these years, I still feel a thrill when I help a young undergraduate who is just beginning to explore her heritage.

Our reference services extend beyond the student, faculty, and local community to take in telephone calls, e-mails, and fax queries from around the world. Recently some of these inquiries included a Japanese researcher trying to track down maps of Palau from the mandate era; a teacher in the United States who is looking for Marshallese legends to use in his school, which serves a diaspora community; a graduate student in Iowa seeking material on the Solomon Islands; a University of California at Berkeley student planning a visit to consult some rare Pacific books; copies of secretarial orders from the Trust Territory Archives for the college on Pohnpei; and information on resources and databases for a librarian in French Polynesia. Librarians in Special Collections also provided special consultations for our own users or visiting scholars, with in-depth discussions of resources. These often extend over time and become the basis of deep friendships that have enriched our lives.

We also play a role in instruction for the library. This work most often takes the form of a special lecture for a course in anthropology, art, botany, education, geography, Hawaiian studies, history, literature, marine science, music, Pacific Islands studies, or political science. The
emphasis on print has given way to introductions to the on-line catalog, hands-on experience with databases, and special instruction of web sites unique to the region. To site one example of our instructional efforts: each spring Bob Kiste teaches a graduate seminar on research materials and design, and three of the semester's fifteen sessions are spent in Hamilton Library where I have an opportunity to demonstrate print and electronic resources to the students and gear the approach to their specific topics. I am also called upon to give lectures on special topics to various graduate courses; the most recent such invitation is to speak to a geography seminar on research methods, discussing bibliographic tools, access to archives, and the types of materials found at UH and in repositories in Pacific Islands nations.

In fall 2001 I realized a long-held ambition when Bob Kiste and I team-taught a seminar on education in the Pacific Islands. We explored the historical differences that arose from colonial schooling styles of the three systems—French, British, and American—and compared the experiences. Most important, we were able to draw upon guest speakers who had gone through an island education—speakers from Tahiti, Cook Islands, Samoa, Pohnpei, Chuuk, Fiji, and other areas shared what it had meant to be in elementary and secondary school on a particular island or in a particular village. Our seminar group included students from Hawai‘i, Samoa, Tonga, and Micronesia. A number of the students had taught in island schools, but each found eye-opening revelations as they realized the impact that the colonial past had on the island present, and the vastly different concepts that governed the formation of both government and church schools. This seminar was in the finest sense a sharing of information and a firsthand experience that led to a keener understanding and a better grasp of the topic. I am deeply grateful to Bob Kiste for making it possible for us to have shared this time together with students at UH.

Teaching is a passion for me, a way to increase student understanding of the marvelous resources on-line and in print and to enjoy the interaction of the classroom. I have developed a course on Pacific resources for the Library and Information Studies Program at UH, and this graduate seminar has been held every other year since the mid-1980s. When I first began teaching I devised a curriculum that covered general reference works, sources for specific countries and regions, and topical material: the nuclear-free movement, environmental issues, and indigenous literature. Over the years I have added on-line data-bases, web sites, an introduction to on-line book searching, a unit on film, and information on regional library development. When I taught the seminar last summer I had students from Hawai‘i, the continental United States, New Caledonia, Marshall Islands, Saipan, Guam, and Pohnpei. I have been fortunate in that a number of Pacific Islands librarians have come to take the course; their contributions to discussions have given students here a new understanding of library work in developing nations. I have also been able to call on friends and colleagues as guest speakers, among them Robert Kiste on current events in the Pacific; Vilsoni Hereniko on indigenous literature and his own latest work; David Hanlon on his experience of archival research; and library colleagues who have shared their expertise on topics as diverse as botanical databases, Russians in the Pacific, film acquisitions, and Charlot's Fiji art. My counterpart, UH Hawaiian curator Joan Hori, offers a similar course devoted to Hawaiian resources, with intensive exposure to a wide variety of materials, both print and electronic. I applaud the efforts of the UH’s Hamilton Library and information studies program to give their graduate students these unique courses in area specialties—opportunities that are available only at UH.

Another area in which I have found deep satisfaction is thesis advisory work with our students. My role is usually to ensure that each student has a full understanding of the range of resources available and the means to access these works. I am currently working with Joanna Jacob of Chuuk in her compilation of an annotated bibliography of materials on Pacific Islands women. In recent years I have worked with students examining Pacific Islands filmmaking, contemporary tattooing, the Modekngei religion of Palau, Samoan identity in the diaspora, Japanese use of islander labor during the mandate era, fisheries development in Palau, Chamorro fiction, and Hawaiian sledding (holua). I have also had the privilege of serving on Ph.D. committees: Mary Jane Fox completed a study of the community role in educational change on Woleai (Micronesia), and Anne Perez Hattori examined "Colonial Disease: U.S. Navy Health Policies and the Chamorros of Guam, 1898–1941." When I first came from Saipan to UH in the 1970s, I dreamed that some day I would see students from the islands of Micronesia doing graduate work here and becoming the authors of their own histories. I am proud to have been a small part of the work done by Joakim Peter (Chuuk), Keith Lujan Camacho (Guam), Tina Rehuher (Palau), and Anne Perez Hattori (Guam).
Research and publication are also a part of the academic library world, and in particular of the Pacific Collection's activities. My colleague, Pacific specialist Lynette Furushashi, is the editor of our current acquisitions list and also compiled a list of UH theses and dissertations from 1923 through 2000 related to the Pacific Islands nations, available on our website. Our new Pacific librarian, Jane Barnwell, formerly of the Palau Community College, published "A Selected Bibliography of Economic Development in the Republic of Palau" and is currently working on a Pacific marine science bibliography. I have been editor of the resources section of The Contemporary Pacific since the journal began in 1989. For many years I worked on a collaborative bibliography project with the eminent bibliographer Nick Goetzfriedt of the University of Guam. Together we have written Micronesian Histories: An Analytical Bibliography and Guide to Interpretations. The work covers the Federated States of Micronesia and the Marshall Islands (authored by Nick Goetzfriedt) and Palau (my contribution) and contains 541 citations. Combining the materials in the Pacific Collection and searching periodical indexes in print and on line gave me a new appreciation for the range and depth of literature on Palau. In summer 2002 the University of Pittsburgh Press published Handle with Care: Ownership and Control of Ethnographic Materials. This volume began as a working session at an Association for Social Anthropology in Oceania (ASAO) conference in which anthropologists and two librarians discussed case studies of repatriation of materials and wrestled with ethical dilemmas. The two librarians were Kathy Creely of UCSD and myself. My essay in the volume is titled "Returning History: The Trust Territory Archives as a Case Study for Preservation and Repatriation" and provides an account of UH's involvement with the Trust Territory Archives and also examines some of the misconceptions, suspicions, and miscommunications that arose over the role played by a powerful outsider (UH) in the creation and dissemination of the microfilm collection. We are proud of the Pacific Collection's efforts to contribute to scholarship. We have had a great mentor, as Renée Heyum's Bibliographie de l'Océanie was internationally recognized for its excellence. While Jane Barnwell continues her bibliographic research and Lynette Furushashi works on a local indexing project, I hope to begin a pictorial history of the American period in Micronesia that will mine the riches of the Trust Territory photo collection.

In 2001 I assumed the position of head of the Special Collections Department of Hamilton Library. I took on this role with agreement from my colleagues that we could hire a new Pacific librarian. Jane Barnwell and Lynette Furushashi now share the bulk of collection development work, as much of my time is given to administration. Looking to the future, we dream of new possibilities: we could start a Pacific Islands book review index, we could create digitized images of some of our small but historically and culturally valuable photo collections, and we could devise more cooperative development programs with colleagues in the Pacific Islands. I have been asked to consult on the creation of an on-line encyclopedia for the Northern Marianas and to serve on the editorial board of an electronic journal from Saipan. This excitement is all an outgrowth of my first encounter with Renée in 1973, when I began to hope that some day I would work with the UH Pacific Collection. The CPES' support, the wonderful colleagues around campus and in the library, the friends from across the many countries of the Pacific, and, above all, the joy of seeing a student's eyes light up as he realizes there are materials that will open the door for his own exploration and interpretation have made this a dream job, despite the overwork and the red tape and the budget crises. When Renée died in 1994, I was on the canoe that took her ashes out to sea off the coast of Waikiki. Although I know that her earthly remains are part of the ocean she loved so much, I often sense her spirit here, among the books and periodicals where she labored. She has passed on to us that dedication and caring; it is a legacy that I hope I have honored.

Notes

1. http://trustterr pacific. lib. hawaii. edu/
4. www2. hawaii. edu/~specoll / pacificdet. htm
7. Edited by Sjoerd R. Jaarsma.