NARRATIVE

Introduction
Newspapers have been printed in Hawai‘i since the mid-1800s. The first newspapers were published in the Hawaiian language in 1834 and the first English language newspaper, *Sandwich Island Gazette*, in 1836. English-language newspapers have been published continuously since 1856. Since their inception, Hawai‘i newspapers have reported international, American, and local news; transmitted Hawaiian, western, and ethnic cultures, values, and ideas to readers; and shaped public opinion throughout the historical periods of Hawai‘i as a kingdom, a republic, a U.S. territory, and most recently as the United States’ 50th state.

Hawai‘i underwent significant changes between 1836 and 1922. In 1840, the first Constitution was adopted and the United States formally recognized the Kingdom of Hawai‘i in 1842. In 1848, the *Great Mahele* land redistribution act was enacted which radically changed land title practices in Hawai‘i and had major economic and political ramifications. By 1850—when King Kamehameha III proclaimed Honolulu the capital city of his kingdom—newspapers were widespread and reporting broadly on these and other developments. Major events between 1850 and 1860 including many large volcanic eruptions, several epidemics, the arrival of more missionaries, and the first telegraph. The first Chinese contract laborers arrived in 1852, Japanese contract laborers in 1868, and between 1854 and 1874 four Kings of Hawai‘i died. In 1893, a coup fomented by U.S. sugar interests resulted in the monarchy’s overthrow and the establishment of a Republic of Hawai‘i. During the kingdom and republic eras, Hawai‘i transformed from an isolated island chain into a nation involved in world trade. In 1898, the governments of the new republic of Hawai‘i and the United States agreed on annexation; in 1900, Hawai‘i became a U.S. territory.

The newspapers of this period provide a unique, first-hand chronicle of the social, economic, and religious issues of the time; as such, students, teachers, scholars, and community members use them as primary sources of information on the history of the period. The newspapers’ printed indexes do not include newspapers published prior to 1929. Digitizing the newspapers thus not only preserves the content but also provides a more readily accessible and searchable, fully indexed alternative to aging microfilm.

In collaboration with the Hawai‘i State Library, the Hawaiian Historical Society, and the Hawai‘i State Archives, the UH Mānoa Library is digitizing 13 newspapers as part of the 2008-2010 National Digital Newspapers Program: *The Independent* (1895-1905), *The Independent* (1895), *The Daily Herald*, *The Hawaiian Gazette*, *The Honolulu Times*, *Austin’s Hawaiian Weekly*, *The Democrat*, *The Daily Honolulu Press*, *The Honolulu Republican*, *The Saturday Press*, *Daily Bulletin* (1882-1895), *Evening Bulletin* (1902-1912) and *Hawaiian Star* (1883-1912). The last three are precursors to the present-day *Honolulu Star-Bulletin*. The UH Mānoa Library determined that master microfilm for the precursor to the *Hilo Tribune-Herald* cannot be found. As a result, the Library has obtained the loan of the bound copies of the *Hilo Tribune* (1902-1906) and is arranging to have the print copy microfilmed and digitized during the 08-10 cycle. Additional work locating and digitizing missing issues from scattered paper holdings at the University of Hawai‘i at Hilo and the Hilo Public Library could be done in the 2010-12 cycle.

In 2010-2012, the UH Mānoa Library and its partner institutions propose to digitize and submit to the Library of Congress National Digital Newspapers Program additional Hawai‘i newspapers

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1 The Bob Krauss Index on the UH Mānoa Library's digital collections webpage has extended indexing coverage back to the early 1800s. The index is not systematic, however; rather, it is a personal research index Krauss used for his newspaper columns and books. See [http://digicoll.manoa.hawaii.edu/krauss/index.php](http://digicoll.manoa.hawaii.edu/krauss/index.php).
published between 1836 and 1922: The Maui News, The Garden Island [Kaua’i], The Friend, Sandwich Island Gazette, The Polynesian and a portion of the remaining public domain years of the Honolulu Star-Bulletin (1912-22) and/or the precursor titles to the Honolulu Advertiser are possible choices. Titles from around the state have been included in an effort to cover the state’s major counties beyond Honolulu. The Library has determined that the master microfilm for the years 1911-1922 of The Garden Island are at OCLC, however further research is needed to try and locate microfilm for the years 1904-1910. The Library would like to include the English-language portions of newspapers published in parts of the Pacific region under American administration during this period. Titles being investigated include O Le Fa’atou o le kolone o unaitesetee, Tutuila ma Manua (“O Le Fa’atou”), a newspaper published in American Samoa, Cabilenews-American, a newspaper published in the Philippines and the Guam News Letter, published by the U.S. Navy. These titles will extend accessibility to newspapers in areas of the Pacific region that were politically governed and influenced by the United States.

Outreach activities to the Hawai’i educational community are underway. As a way of bringing the newspaper digitization project to the wider community, UH Mānoa Library Hawaiian Collection librarians will prepare a poster session and presentation for Hawai’i History Day in April 2010. On September 12, 2009, Hawaiian Collection Specialist Dore Minatodani participated in a History Day information session for teachers. She demonstrated the Chronicling America website and discussed the many ways students can use newspapers from Hawai’i and beyond for their History Day research projects (see http://sites.google.com/a/hawaii.edu/ndnp-hawaii/Home/conferences-and-workshops/historyday09).

The 2010-12 project will continue to utilize the expertise in digital conversion, research, and historical knowledge available within the partner institutions. With the experience gained working on the 2008-2010 National Digital Newspapers Program, together with two large-scale and many other smaller-scale digitization projects completed previously, the UH Mānoa Library will continue handling the overall management of the project, coordinating activities, drafting newspaper essays, and ensuring that benchmarks are met. The State Archives will continue to identify, locate, and contribute microfilm for scanning. Knowledgeable individuals from the Hawai’i State Public Library System (HSPLS), the Hawaiian Historical Society, and the Hawai’i State Archives will participate in Advisory Board activities. The Project principal investigators will approach board members of the Hawai’i Publishers Association to invite a representative to join the Advisory Board. UH Mānoa Library participants will ensure that project deliverables comply with the Technical Guidelines for Applicants and a UH Mānoa librarian will chair the Advisory Board, which will review the historical essays.

A. Project History & Scope
The National Endowment for the Humanities (NEH) awarded $200,000 to the UH Mānoa Library to begin digitization of Hawai’i’s microfilmed newspapers and an additional $140,920 in outright funds in May 2009 to support continuation of the project. As part of the two-year grant, the Hawai’i Digital Newspaper Project is in the process of digitizing approximately 100,000 English-language newspaper pages published between 1880 and 1922.

It was a fairly steep learning curve when we first started, especially with regard to fully comprehending the project rules and standards. The on-site kickoff meeting with iArchives was extremely helpful in setting a positive course. After Library of Congress received and accepted the sample batch (shipped on schedule, January 30, 2009); feedback from Ray Murray clarified our understanding of technical requirements. After the first real batch (Daily Herald & Independent) was accepted, we felt we had leveled off in the learning curve. With subsequent batches the process has been about fine-tuning the details of the process. The procedures established for creating metadata spreadsheets and tracking logs developed in this phase will be applied in the second phase.
Our fourth batch (damsel), received at Library of Congress in August 2009, was the first with any serious errors. Two of the microfilm reels were not duplicated as carefully as they should have been and the images were blurred. We have requested replacement duplicates from the local microfilm vendor and will resubmit the reels to iArchives to redigitize, then send the correct batch back to Library of Congress. The lesson learned here is not to rush the pre-shipping QR checks and be sure to sample every reel.

The first five months of the project were preparation: attending the NDNP meeting and Metamorphosis workshop at University of Kentucky, preparing the project manager job description, and finally getting it passed through the University Human Resources system and filling the position. The next six months were the most intense in terms of learning how to deal with different people/department/institutions within and without the library, handling microfilms, preparing duplication orders, obtaining necessary permissions from master film owners, handling digital products, metadata, and more.

Six batches have now gone as far as the iArchives digitization step, and the process is becoming more routine. The process is written down and posted on our website for reference at: http://sites.google.com/a/hawaii.edu/ndnp-hawaii/Home/plan-of-work/workflow. Project technical specialist Erenst Anip is documenting all phases of his work in order to help train graduate assistants and to assure continuity if there is staff turnover.

Project milestones to date:

- Newspapers now accessible on the Chronicling America website (12,603 pages of Hawai‘i newspapers were made available in the June 2009 update—batches Angel and Butterfly):
  - The Independent (1895-1905) 12,477 images
  - The Daily Herald 1,224 images

- Digitized/digital products received by or in process with Library of Congress - Batch Cardinal (approx. 10,500 images) has been accepted by LC; Batch Damsel (approx. 10,600 images) has been returned by LC for reworking; Batch Eel (approx. 11,000) was sent to Library of Congress in early September:
  - The Independent (1895) 661 images
  - Hawaiian Gazette 22,509 images

- Digitized by iArchives (as of 9/09 50,097 images have been processed and invoiced by iArchive):
  - The Honolulu Times 396 images
  - Austin’s Hawaiian Weekly 406 images
  - The Democrat 62 images
  - The Daily Honolulu Press 982 images
  - The Honolulu Republican 7270 images
  - The Saturday Press 1262 images
  - Daily Bulletin (1882-1895 pre-cursor to Honolulu Star-Bulletin) 16,000 images [27 reels]
  - Evening Bulletin (1902-1912 pre-cursor to Honolulu Star-Bulletin) TBD [55 reels]
  - Hawaiian Star (1883-1912 pre-cursor to Honolulu Star-Bulletin) TBD [53 reels]

- 46,749 digitized images are completed, or nearing completion, which puts us very close to the target of 50 percent completion by mid-project. In our enthusiasm, we have ordered more duplicate microfilm than will be needed to make the 100,000 image quota. We expect the 82 reels of the Daily Bulletin and Evening Bulletin to come close to maxing out the project requirements. We will hold onto some of the 53 reels of the Hawaiian Star for use in the next phase, some reels will be used now if our expected page counts come in lower for the reels in progress.

- Microfilm of paper originals on loan from Library of Congress, microfilm quote received and we anticipate completing microfilm and submission to iArchives by the end of February 2010 (approximately 900 pages, 1 reel):
  - Hilo Tribune
Additional status updates:

- Personnel changes: Project Manager/Technical Specialist Erenst Anip switched from full-time to half-time (while attending Library School to obtain an MLIS) effective 8/24/09. PhD candidate in Pacific History Monica LaBriola joined the project working 15 hours per week effective 9/09 (resume attached in Appendix B).
- The UH Mānoa Library, the State Archives Records Center, and the Hawai‘i Historical Society have worked together to determine location, verify permissions, and obtain microfilm duplicates.
- The project has been featured in articles and the public presentations made by Deb Thomas during her visit were well-received. Appendix C is a list of links to coverage of the Hawai‘i project and Chronicling America.
- Batches are sent to LC after QA and DVV verification using a portable external hard drive enclosed in a sturdy pelican case.
- We recently obtained a loan of the bound paper copies of The Hilo Tribune-Herald from the Library of Congress because it has been verified that the original microfilm masters are irretrievable and presumed lost. Advanced MicroImage, Inc. has inspected the items and determined they are able to microfilm them to the USNP specifications at 1 page per frame for best resolution. Second generation master duplicates will be sent to iArchives for processing.
- We have submitted three historical essays for inclusion in Chronicling America, and several others are in progress:
  - More about this Newspaper: The Daily Herald (Honolulu Hawai‘i 1886-1887), LCCN: sn85047239
  - More About this Newspaper: The Independent (Honolulu Hawai‘i), LCCN: sn84020096
  - More about this Newspaper: The Independent (Honolulu [Hawai‘i], 1895-1905), LCCN: sn85047097

Currently we are working with the NDNP Project Director at Library of Congress to figure out why certain bibliographic records for our newspaper titles are not in the Chronicling America directory even though they are correctly cataloged, with matching LCCNs and present in WorldCat.

B. Methodology & Standards

An efficient and effective working relationship has been developed with the vendor iArchives during the 2008-2010 project and the UHM Library hopes to continue with them if funding is approved for 2010-12. We believe this will be most cost effective and efficient and allow the maximum time and effort to be put toward producing the 100,000 page deliverables.

Microfilm Availability

During the 2008-10 grant period, the UHM Library has learned a great deal about the process for tracking down holdings information of master negative microfilm. To date we have used titles available from OCLC and from the Hawai‘i State Archives Records Center. The former are duplicated by OCLC and the latter are duplicated by our local microfilm vendor, Advanced MicroImage.

In 2010-12 we anticipate that a third of the titles may come from OCLC (approx. 26 reels) and the Hawai‘i State Archives Records Center (at least six). We also expect that we may need to request some reels from the Library of Congress or other sources (e.g. two reels from New York Public Library). We are still investigating titles and know that the precursors to the current Honolulu Advertiser (Pacific Commercial Advertiser, 1856-1882, 1885-1921 and Daily Pacific Commercial Advertiser, 1883-1885—approximately 110 reels) are only available from Proquest. The Honolulu Star-Bulletin 1912-1922 (116 reels) is also available from Proquest.
For the budget estimate we anticipate ordering somewhat more than half (approx. 60) reels from Proquest. The final selection may includes some years of the Commercial Advertiser and some years from the Star-Bulletin. The UHM Library has a Proquest account manager and we will resume discussions concerning microfilm duplication if we determine that an important title is only available from them. As we locate and verify holdings, we will update the database created from the Chapin book.

Newspaper Selection Plan
We will try to select titles that cover the other major islands and counties of Hawai‘i and expand to at least one title from Guam, American Samoa, and/or the Philippines. Final selection based on consultation with the Advisory Board will keep in mind the LC preferences for:
- Titles with statewide or regional influence
- Titles considered to be important informational sources for specific ethnic, racial, political, economic, or other special audiences/groups
- Orphaned titles
- Titles with state-wide or multi-county geographical representation

Subject experts for Pacific region newspapers have been identified and will be consulted. They include Karen Peacock, Curator of the UHM Library Pacific Collection; Dr. Nicholas Goetzfridt, professor of library science and Micronesian studies at the University of Guam; Maria Elena Clariza, Philippine Collection Librarian and liaison for the campus Center for Philippine Studies, and John F. Mayer, professor and coordinator of the University Samoan language program.

Digitization Infrastructure
The University of Hawai‘i at Mānoa Library is the largest library in the Pacific region and has assumed a leadership role within in the areas of digital collections. Within the Library, Digital Projects staff provide intellectual and virtual physical access to a wide range of special collections through digitizing.

The Libraries’ digital collections are made available through the open source platforms DSpace (ScholarSpace Institutional Repository and eVols@UHM Library) and Streetprint. There are over 300 "communities" in our two DSpace repositories and over 35,000 digital files in our various Streetprint image collections, with new items being digitized and added regularly.

The UHM Library current technical and hardware infrastructure includes:
- Two DSpace digital asset management systems/servers: DSpace
- Approximately 5TB (terabytes) of storage space to store archival digital objects
- a full-time permanent IT Specialist programmer, a full-time permanent IT Specialist Server support specialist and a full-time temporary support specialist

C. Work Plan
We expect that our current project manager/technical specialist will continue half-time employment with the UHM Library while he pursues his MLIS (expected graduation August 2011) and he will be aided by 20 hours per week of graduate student assistance. In September 2011 we would increase the project manager/technical specialist back to full time when he is eligible to participate in Optional Practical Training (OPT). This would ensure that project completion tasks receive consistent attention and final wrap-up while the graduate student concentrates on outreach and essay support. We propose to continue using iArchives as our digitization vendor if we are approved for a second increment. Our current Advisory Board members have agreed to continue, and we have a commitment from at least one new potential member: Ian Lind, former chair of the Honolulu Community-Media Council and online journalist/blogger.
First Quarter: July-September 2010

- Consult with Advisory Board and Pacific region specialists
- Librarians and graduate student conduct and continue research on titles
- Prepare sole source procurement documents and/or extend existing contract with iArchives
- Identify microfilm duplication vendors and verify rate(s)
- Provide LC with list of selected titles, to include title, chronological coverage, and LCCN
- Assess available bibliographic description
- Attend annual program meeting/workshop in Washington

Second Quarter: October-December 2010

- Submit first order(s) for copies of microfilm material
- Purchase 2N silver negative MF; vendor(s) creates 2N silver negative MF from masters
- Additional technical analysis of selected titles may be required at this point
- Project Manager/Technical Specialist performs (and/or directs grad student): assessment of microfilm condition, creates metadata
- First batch of film scanned (up to 10,000 pages); metadata, OCR, and PDF per technical specifications, deliverables validated using DVV and sends to Library
- Project Manager/Technical Specialist revalidates, identify any issues with unsuccessful sets
- Resend unsuccessful reels to vendor for correction and reprocessing
- Ship first batch of files to LC no later than January 30th
- Prepare and submit first semi-annual report (due 1/31/11)

Third Quarter: January-March 2011

- Receive monthly batches of digital files (TIFF, JPEG2000, PDF, OCR) and metadata from vendor
- Project Manager/Technical Specialist (and/or directs grad student): track and handle all aspects of project processing
- Copy to and begin monthly shipments to LC on external hard drive(s)
- Ensure 20 percent of deliverables are validated and shipped to LC by the end of March
- Grad student and Hawaiian collection librarian create History Day outreach materials
- Title essays are written and submitted as appropriate

Fourth Quarter: April-June 2011

- Receive monthly batches of digital files and metadata from vendor
- Project Manager/Technical Specialist (and/or directs grad student): track and handle all aspects of project processing
- Continue monthly shipments to LC on external hard drive(s)
- Ensure 40-45 percent of deliverables are validated and shipped to LC by the end of June
- Prepare and submit second semi-annual report (due 7/31/11)
- Grad student and Hawaiian collection librarian plan and produce outreach events
- Host Library of Congress representative visit

Second Year: July 2011-June 2012

- Receive monthly batches of digital files and metadata from vendor
- Attend annual program meeting/workshop in Washington
- Project Manager/Technical Specialist tracks and handles all aspects of project processing
- Continue monthly shipments to LC on external hard drive(s)
- Continue organization and quality control processes with remainder of digital files
- Prepare and submit two semi-annual reports (due 1/31/12 and 7/31/12)
- Grad student and Hawaiian collection librarian create History Day outreach materials, plan and produce outreach events
- Title essays are written and submitted as appropriate
- Update CONSER MARC records for newspaper titles if needed
- Identify, label, and ship 2N negative microfilm to LC
- Ensure all digital assets are validated and shipped to LC by end of grant
D. Staff

The Project Director, Joan Hori, and Project Coordinator, Martha Chantiny, continue to oversee the project. Both have been leaders on several digitization projects over the past 10 years. They liaise with funding agencies, hire and supervise staff, work with contractors, and attend NDNP meetings in Washington.

Dore Minatodani, Librarian in the UH Mānoa Library Hawaiian Collection, joins the project to update the list of Hawai‘i newspapers and locations of collections and master microfilm and to coordinate and carry out community outreach activities in University history and Hawaiian studies classes, History Day events and other educational venues.

As part of her regular duties as Web Support Librarian, Beth Tillinghast will coordinate the updating of websites that document the project and make digital files available. She will also work with project staff to explore implementing value-added web-based access to project materials in addition to the Library of Congress system. Daniel Ishimitsu, DSpace programmer, has begun work with iArchives and the NDNP metadata to test ingestion into the UHM Library eVols repository which will continue during this phase.

Effective August 24, 2009, the full-time Project Manager/Technical Specialist switched to 20 hours per week (to comply with employment regulations for international graduate students). A part-time graduate student joined the project in early September 2009 to work with the Project Manager/Technical Specialist and to research future historical essays. The graduate student will also assist with developing outreach materials. Barbara Tatge and Ralph Canevali of NEH approved this switch in May 2009.

The Project Manager/Technical Specialist Erenst Anip documented his work during the intensive first six months of production and continues to closely monitor overall progress, track batches, review metadata for accuracy and communicate weekly with the iArchive project manager. Mr. Anip liaises with microfilm storage and reproduction vendor(s), supervises second generation microfilm quality control, and manages shipments of microfilm to the digitization/text-conversion vendor. He performs quality control on digital images and the metadata returned from the vendor and coordinates review of images and associated metadata returned from the vendor to ensure the product meets project specifications. Mr. Anip prepares, monitors, and documents project schedules and maintains a web site that publishes relevant policies, procedures, and documentation of the process flow of materials.

The Graduate Research Assistant conducts research on the selected newspaper titles using specific newspaper histories where they exist or general Hawai‘i newspaper histories like the Guide to Newspapers of Hawai‘i 1839-2000. She also performs microfilm and digital image QR, helps compile the history and significance essays, and will assist with the planning and execution of a Hawai‘i NDNP poster session at Hawai‘i History Day 2011 and 2012 as well as other events. In collaboration with the Project Director and Coordinator, she prepares project reports. We hope to hire one more graduate student to work on post-production QA and to assist with metadata editing and testing of the eVols newspaper site.
Budget
See the attached budget spreadsheet and forms for details. Budget categories include salaries, fringe benefit costs, travel expenses for two project representatives to the annual program meeting/workshop in Washington, D.C., and estimated expenses for a Library of Congress technical representative to conduct a site visit. The budget assumes the digitization vendor will be iArchives, and that a total of 100,000 pages will be processed. The budget includes the estimated cost for acquiring 2N silver negative microfilm copies from a local vendor, OCLC, and Proquest—however final costs and the selection of a vendor will be subject to final selection of titles and availability of master microfilm. Locally-held microfilm will be duplicated by Advanced MicroImage under a contractual discounted rate. The budget includes estimated costs for hard drive media and pelican cases to ship them in, and insured/tracked shipping to Washington, D.C; as well as one additional PC workstation so that the project technical specialist and graduate student can work at the same time. Cost sharing will be accomplished through a percentage of library staff time devoted to the project and the assumption of supplies and postage costs.

Conclusion
The Library is well prepared to continue its digital conversion project and has the expertise and staff necessary to carry this effort into future phases. Highly-skilled Library staff have directed and participated in numerous digital conversion efforts, including the NDNP project currently underway. The staff’s experience managing the administrative and technical aspects of those projects guide and inform the ongoing effort to digitize materials in microfilm format. The Library looks forward to the opportunity to continue contributing its historical content and technical expertise to this important national initiative.