Chapter IV
The Building Boom
1960–1982
by Victor Kobayashi

In 1962, for the first time in University history, enrollments went over the 10,000 mark. Accompanying the growth in numbers of students was a building boom that had begun in the nineteen fifties and had accelerated in the sixties and the seventies under the presidencies of Laurence Snyder (1958–1963), Thomas Hamilton (1963–1968), Harlan Cleveland (1969–1974), and Fujio Matsuda (the ninth president, from 1974).

The campus grounds changed rapidly as building after building was constructed. New structures had spread to the north and east, into the former University farm lands, leading Agriculture Professor Louis Henke to quip, “Everytime a building goes up, twelve cows go on relief.” Soon all the cattle were gone from Manoa and the familiar University Farm’s milk that was sold in Hemenway Hall disappeared from the cafeteria counters, making its glass bottles today’s collector’s items. Gone, too, were traces of the fact that the campus at the turn of the century was once a dairy farm, with cows grazing in the grass, chewing on the kiawe beans, and fighting the thorny lantana and panini cactus plants.

Over half of the University’s buildings were built during this period, from 1960–82. In the brief time span from 1959 to 1962, the old McCarthy Road, named after Territorial Governor Charles McCarthy, that ran into the Farm, was transformed into a pedestrian mall lined with monkeypod trees. Keller Hall with its unique stained glass windows rose in 1959, followed by its neighbor, the Physical Science Building in 1960. Webster and Spalding Halls were completed the next year, and Edmondson and Snyder Halls were added in 1962, with the four buildings forming what was designated as the “Memorial Quadrangle,” in honor of those who had given their
lives in the various wars that had taken place in the 20th century. Kennedy Theatre at the eastern end of the Mall was also completed in 1962, built originally as an East-West Center structure.

Meanwhile other East-West Center buildings were appearing on its 21-acre campus, along East-West Road (which runs north-south), displacing chicken coops, the old faculty housing, and the Hawaii Agricultural Experiment Station. Lincoln Hall and Hale Kuahine were completed in 1962, followed by Jefferson Hall and Hale Manoa in 1963.

Along Dole Street, Johnson Hall “B” went up in 1961, helping to meet the demand for dormitory space; and the University received a gift of a 400-seat music auditorium in honor of an opera singer, Mae Zenke Orvis, built in 1962. The next year the campus received “College Hill” from the Frank C. Atherton family for the University president’s residence. The home, built in 1902, became the University’s oldest building, and included 2.6 acres, within walking distance of the main campus.

The University School Multipurpose Building was completed in 1963, and Wist Addition 2, an office building, was constructed adjacent to Wist Hall at the corner of Metcalf and University Avenue. Along Correa Road, Kuykendall (1964), Hawaii Institute for Geophysics (1963), and the Student Health Center at East-West Road (1963), were completed.

In 1966, members of the architecture department, Bruce Etherington and Hugh Burgess, designed a “modular office space”—units made of concrete, cast in two pieces and fitted together, that could be stacked up to three stories high and clustered together, with a lanai to form office spaces that were sorely needed. The plan was never implemented, but the prototype remains, as the “small is beautiful” building on Maile Way, used as an Environmental Studies Center office.

In 1967, the first wooden portable building was erected, and soon afterwards, similar wooden bungalows spread across the campus, serving sometimes as classrooms, and sometimes as offices or storerooms. They have been homes of such diverse units as the School of Law, the University of Hawaii Press, ROTC, the University Planning Offices, Population Genetics Laboratory, Campus Security, Special Education, and, yes, the School of Architecture.

In 1969, the University added more land to its Central Campus when the Pineapple Research Institute buildings and grounds, immediately east of Andrews Outdoor Theatre, were acquired. The metal grill work, with metal shaped into the letters, “PRI” remained on the 1948 building, while bromeliads in its lovely courtyard garden, complete with a pond, were the only other reminder that Krauss Hall and its over 5 acres of land were once owned by the Pineapple Growers Association.

The amazing expansion of facilities in the sixties nevertheless could not keep up with the growing enrollments and the growth of new programs. By 1965, enrollments (including the Hilo Campus) climbed over 17,000 with full-time faculty numbering 1,187. The University’s operating budget jumped more than 40 percent in one year, to an unprecedented high of $23,257,105 in 1965. The operating budget continued to climb further in subsequent years.

A ceiling of 25,000 students was established for the Manoa Campus. Hilo was made into a four-year college, and by 1966, the University had become a statewide system, with community colleges and a summer session that was among the largest in the country; over 15,000 students were registered in the two summer terms. In 1968, a new Leeward Community College began, adding to the other older community colleges, Honolulu, Kapiolani, Maui, and Kauai, all four of which had been technical high schools transferred from the Department of Education to the University.

Facilities were so crowded at Manoa that in 1966 classrooms began to be used more heavily; schedules were revised so that classes started earlier, at 7:30 a.m., and ran through the entire day, including the lunch hour, until 5:30 p.m. In the same year, the University began to rent an 800-seat commercial movie house, Varsity Theatre, in Moiliili, within walking distance, for large lecture sections of World Civilizations and Art 101 classes.
Andrews Outdoor Theatre had become too small to accommodate the spring commencement. In June 1967, in an attempt to keep the ceremony on the campus, one-half of the candidates participated in exercises held in the morning, while the other half were awarded diplomas in the afternoon of the same day. Eventually, the commencement exercises moved to larger gathering places off campus, including the outdoor Waikiki Shell, used for the first time in 1970, and the Neal Blaisdell Center Arena. Summer Session began to conduct its own graduation ceremonies in 1967, and because of the smaller numbers of students graduating in August, it was able to hold its annual commencement exercises on campus in the Andrews Theatre, with its gorgeous outdoor setting (including its ceremony in August 1982, when a downpour of rain made the graduation even more memorable).

In 1981, Manoa experimented by holding its seventieth spring commencement exercises on campus, outdoors, on the lawn in the old Hawaii Hall Quadrangle, with chairs trucked in and a stage constructed for the occasion. The following year, on May 17, 1982, the ceremony was held there again, this time for 2,033 graduates, and an estimated 10,000 persons were in attendance. It was an appropriate setting because the University was celebrating the 75th anniversary of its founding, and the commencement returned to the site of the earliest graduation ceremonies. The event also indicated that even the Blaisdell Arena was becoming too small.

Andrews Theatre was the largest gathering facility on campus. From time to time in University history proposals had been made to build a roof over the outdoor theatre. However, costs and debates over the destruction of the beautiful garden stage dampened any efforts to roof the facility. In 1970, the legislature passed a resolution requesting that the University investigate a retractable roof. In 1982, Andrews Outdoor Theatre remained an invitation to the beneficial Manoa rains that were celebrated in ancient Hawaiian legend and which created spectacular rainbows. Before it had been demolished, the nearby Gym on University Avenue was used whenever the Theatre was rained out.

Although new dormitories sprouted along Manoa Stream to the east and the south, campus housing could not keep pace with the demand. Hale Kahawai and the new Hale Lauilima were built in 1963 and 1968 respectively; the twin-towered, 10-story Gateway House, completed in 1962, and East-West Center’s 13-story Hale Manoa, completed in 1963, still did not offer enough beds. In 1971, the University leased hotel rooms in Waikiki for 500 students. Condominium apartments were also rented. By the eighties, there were sufficient dormitory spaces as new dormitories arose on the eastern edge of the Quarry.

As the sixties progressed, campus unrest began to spread throughout the United States, and by 1967, “teach-ins” which had originated earlier at the University of Michigan in response to the Vietnam War had come to Manoa. In the early sixties, students began publicly to question compulsory ROTC for all male students. In 1964, after Congress voted to give schools the choice of making ROTC optional or required, the Regents made enrollment in ROTC an elective. But this was the era of compulsory military conscription. On December 5, 1967, a dozen students set fire to their draft cards at an anti-war rally on the Manoa Campus. In January 1968, the Associated Students of the University organized a “free university” with discussions on the Vietnam problem and on racial issues. In an incident involving an attempt to fire Oliver Lee, a political science professor active in anti-war causes with students, President Hamilton resigned in 1967. In May of the following year, with Robert Hiatt as acting president of the University, students occupied Bachman Hall, crowding into the building, camping in the courtyard and in the building itself, and hanging a banner renaming it “Liberation Hall.” In 1971, students doused Marine recruiters on campus with water and held signs that read, “U.S.A.: Cadillaks, Basketball, Coka Kola, Napalm.” In February of the same year, an Army ROTC building in the Quarry was destroyed by fire, apparently set by an arsonist who was believed to be an anti-war activist.

Harlan Cleveland had assumed the presidency in this challenging climate, when not only was there
widespread condemnation of the U.S. government’s involvement in Vietnam, but also a general questioning of the entire basis of higher education. He had also arrived at a time when “PPBS” came into vogue: “Planning-Programming-Budgeting System”—a systematic budgeting system (which some cynics considered “Kafkaesque”) that involved computerization, new jargon, and mounds of paperwork, and that drove some administrators back into teaching. In the background also was the hard fact that economic growth was slowing down and legislative support was dropping. In 1970, the Regents approved Cleveland’s proposal on “Controlled Growth” for the University system.

Despite the need to proceed more slowly, programs continued to be added to the Manoa Campus, most notably, the School of Law and a complete 4-year Medical School, both in 1973. New buildings continued to be built at a slower, but still remarkable pace as the Cleveland years came to an end and Fujio Matsuda became president in 1974: St. John (1970); Business Administration and Biomedical Science (1971); Holmes and Bilger Annex (1972); Campus Center and the new Hale Aloha Dormitories (1973); Porteus (1974); Art Building and the Astronomy Institute (1975); Sakamaki, the new Gilmore, and Hale Noelani (1977); Hale Wainani (1978); Korean Studies (1979); Marine Sciences (1982). The Law School Library, completed in 1982, marked the full commitment of the state to the Law School, which had been endangered in its early years by legislators who questioned its worthiness in terms of the costs involved. The state also built the East-West Center’s John A. Burns Hall in 1977, as a repayment for the University’s use of several former East-West Center buildings: Kennedy Theatre, Edmondson Hall, and a wing of Moore Hall.

In 1979, the University’s research facility, the Cancer Center of Hawaii, moved into a new building at 1236 Lauhala Street, on the Queen’s Hospital grounds. The Center, which was established in 1971, leased the land for the building from the Queen’s Medical Center for $1.00 for 75 years. Until 1979, the Center laboratories and offices were scattered throughout the Manoa Campus, using whatever space was available. Built at a cost of about $5 million, the 5-story building was designed by Alex Weinstein of Architects Hawaii.

On the Makai Campus, the quarry area, which had become a gigantic parking lot for students, athletic facilities, in particular, began to grow, pushing out the car spaces, culminating in 1981 when the first phase of the Physical Education-Athletics Complex was completed. (See essay by Kelcy Ebisu.) As the campus was taken over by buildings and athletic facilities, parking spaces became scarce and a 5-level, nine-million-dollar parking structure was built in the Quarry, with its top level reaching the Dole Street banks.

Problems with Buildings

The rapid addition of new buildings and facilities solved the problem of space, but also created some new horrors, many due to shoddy workmanship and to poor design. Several new buildings began to leak after the first heavy rains. The new Gym in the new Athletic Complex had water puddles in 1981 that caused a man to slip and fall, chipping his teeth. The leaks were difficult to locate and, with each new rainstorm, puddles had to be coned off to prevent accidents. The St. John Building began leaking shortly after it opened in March, 1970, and drips continued even after repairs were attempted. Electric outlets sometimes shorted out due to water entering the fixtures and, at times, researchers were prevented from using electricity. Expensive equipment had to be covered with plastic sheets to protect it from damage. Leaks also plagued the new Hale Aloha dormitories and Bilger Annex, costing the University thousands of dollars. Patrons of the Campus Center Bookstore often found buckets on the entry stairways to collect water dripping from the ceilings. Art Department chairman, John Wisnosky, according to Ka Leo in 1980, recalled the leaking in the Art Building “architectural cancer.” Referring to the water seeping through the concrete in some of the rooms, he quipped that some of the storage rooms would be
ideal for growing mushrooms or storing wine. But, he added, the art faculty (which had been spread over the entire campus, from Agee House in the depths of Manoa Valley to bungalows in the Quarry and offices near Varsity Theatre), were now together and were generally happy with their new building.

Outdoor tile or concrete floors that became slippery after a rain shower were also a source of complaints. Users of the Campus Center, Geophysics, and Moore Hall were especially vulnerable until special anti-slip material was glued on to the walkways.

Structural cracks appeared in several new buildings. In 1981, the Campus Center had to remove its $10,000 air-brushed ceramic tile mural by Joseph Oxspring; contemporary art by that time had become fashionable, and no longer controversial, but the artwork had to be carted away since it had become a hazard, with tiles falling, as the building shifted. Cracks also were discovered in the Geophysics Building and the diving structure of the new Kahanomoku Swimming Pool. The windows and screens in Hale Aloha Dormitories had to be replaced in 1971 at a cost of $342,000, and in 1976, $49,500 was spent to prevent windows from falling off, due to wind action.

Problems with the air-conditioning systems were also common. Mildew and allergies thrived in some of the offices in the College of Education’s Wist Addition. The Biomedical Science Building system gave its occupants continual problems. In 1977, $99,000 was spent to correct some of these problems. Vibration caused by the air-conditioning machines interfered with the operation of the electron microscopes, and dampers had to be installed. About $400,000 was spent in 1979-81 to install a new cooling system that would correct the faulty air conditioners.

When Bachman Hall was first built in 1949, it boasted new “fireproof ceilings” and facilities built subsequent to it used asbestos in their interiors. But in the eighties, asbestos ceilings were considered hazardous, since prolonged breathing of asbestos particles was linked with a higher incidence of cancer, not to mention lawsuits. Ceilings were scheduled to be replaced or sealed in such buildings as Spalding, Hamilton Library, Snack Bar, Gateway, Hale Aloha, Hale Lauilima, Hale Kahawai, Hale Anuenue, and Johnson Hall.

Perhaps the most serious example of faulty construction was the College of Business Administration Building, completed in 1971. Problems with the building climaxed in July 1980, when its appropriately named “F” Tower had to be demolished. The removal opened the “fortress” to the outside environment, but created an embarrassing shortage of restrooms—most of the lavatories having been located in the razed tower.

The construction boom of the sixties and seventies was also difficult for the ongoing work of students and faculty, who had to toil in dusty and noisy classrooms, as nearby construction workers operated pneumatic drills and other heavy machinery. Kuykendall Hall with its louvered windows and its location was especially vulnerable to dust and noise. Heavy machinery and trucks moving over campus roads and sidewalks also created cracks and holes that collected puddles of mud and water that challenged students rushing to classes.

The demolition of the old Gilmore Hall to make way for the construction of the new Art Building brought out issues concerning the historical and architectural value of older buildings, as well as revealed the complex bureaucratic structure of state and federal funding of campus buildings.

However, the removal of trees to make way for new buildings was rarely an issue partly because the planning of new buildings sometimes took into account the preservation of old and rare trees (e.g., Art Building and the baobab tree). There was also the fact that new improved techniques of transplanting large trees to new locations had been developed, as well as what has become a common phenomenon today: “instant landscaping.” New buildings often found themselves suddenly with plantings that seemed to have sprung overnight. A good example was the grove of coconut palms that suddenly appeared in front of the Dole Street entrance to Sakamaki Hall. Nevertheless, there was still a case
when a visiting professor chained himself to a thornless kiawe tree in order to save it from the bulldozers preparing the grounds of the Business Administration Building, an ironical event, since in the 1910's when the Manoa Campus was being developed, there had often been complaints about the overgrowth of "scrub kiawe" that covered much of the grounds.

The naming of Porteous Hall was another event that brought expressions of outrage and that also raised questions about the relationship between the contexts of the past and the ethical sensibilities of the present. (See essay by Jane Takahashi.)

The sixties, seventies, and eighties also brought to the campus increased problems concerning vandalism and crime. Along with the more permissive atmosphere, university grounds throughout the nation had become more public, more accessible to all. But with greater accessibility came the loss of the sacrosanct quality of institutions of higher education. Increased cases of rape or attempted rape were reported, while librarians spent increased amounts of time discussing and implementing new ways to prevent book theft. The Campus Center installed blackboards in its lavatories to control graffitti. The disappearance of film projectors and typewriters became a common occurrence. Architects of new buildings had to take into account security factors. Occupants of older buildings with louvered windows sometimes installed ugly metal gratings over them to prevent burglaries.

Plantings also were sometimes endangered by acts of vandalism. A magnolia tree was cut on February 5, 1982, shortly after it had been planted by Chun Doo Hwan, president of the Republic of Korea, who had visited the East-West Center.

The new age of computers, heralded by many as a wonderful technological revolution, had some unpleasant side effects. Computers not only made air conditioning a necessity for many buildings, but also created new problems for Campus Security. On May 16, 1982, .22 caliber slugs were shot into eight computer terminals located on the second floor of Keller Hall, resulting in damages estimated at $20,000. Small computers were stolen from the Business Administration Building.

But there was also rejoicing among the patrons of Dionysus when the campus gained a more permissive atmosphere. In 1973, the Regents permitted the sale of alcoholic beverages on campus. Earlier, in the sixties, standards of dress had declined. Students and their professors dressed more casually with shorts, beards, beads, sandals (or no shoes), and "hippie" style coiffures. Nevertheless, a few professors still maintained the dignity of their calling, wearing coats and ties, even in the warm days of September, when the new academic year opened. By the late seventies, campus dress, however, declined to a strange mix of outrageously priced "designer jeans," statement T-shirts, styled hair, status running shoes, and even no-shirts by the new, liberated, exhibitionist males.

The major problem preoccupying University administrators in the early eighties was the escalating costs of electricity required to keep campus facilities in operation. The increased use of air conditioning, the skyrocketing costs of electricity and inflation, combined to create huge deficits in the University's budget for energy. In its supplementary budget request for fiscal year 1982-83, Manoa was requesting over three million dollars, just for electricity.

Solutions and New Plans

As the University entered the 1980's, the campus was nearing its saturation point in terms of new buildings, and attention shifted to the much needed repairing and maintenance of its facilities. In 1980, the State legislature and the governor provided more funds for repair and maintenance. In 1981-82, funds increased to $1.2 million for repairs, painting, and reroofing, increasing further to $1.8 million in 1982-83. By 1987, all buildings were expected to be reroofed and painted, with a new cycle of renewing buildings to start again in 1988. In 1981, St. John was reroofed, with most of the problematic leaks stopped, and further work planned on completely eradicating drips of rainwater entering into the building.
More effort is promised for restoring and improving roads and sidewalks for landscaping. After the new Law Building, completed in 1983, only two other major buildings are planned for the near future: a Phase II, for the Agricultural Sciences complex that includes St. John and a new Food Science Building.

The 1983 construction of a new drainage system diverting runoff from University Avenue via Dole Street into Manoa Stream resulted in the removal of the front part of Krauss Hall, while saving its courtyard garden.

In an effort to decrease energy consumption, all of the campus street lights are expected to be converted by 1985 into the orange-colored high pressure sodium lights that reduce costs by 25%. Buildings such as Bilger Hall and Snyder will also be rewired to reduce energy costs. There will also be a gradual modification of older buildings so that handicapped persons will have greater access to them. Another plan is to modify all buildings to bring them into conformity with up-to-date building codes.

In 1976, a plan for a new Mauka-Makai Mall that would eventually link Varney Circle with Moiliili was prepared by Group 70 Lab plus Walters, Kimura, and Associates for Manoa's Physical Planning office. If implemented, the plan calls for a landscaped pedestrian mall that will run through the campus, on the ewa side of the Art Building, between Andrews Outdoor Theatre and Krauss Hall, across Dole Street, between the Law School Building and its Library, over the parking structure and into the Quarry, and down under the freeway, through private lands, to King Street. Originally designated in the 1960 Long Range Development Plan (the "Warnecke Plan"), the new mall would be built on a path already taken by large numbers of students as they walk from the Quarry parking structure to the central campus. According to its authors the mall would be "more a series of activity nodes or plazas, joined by walks, rather than a landscaped walkway linking buildings." Varney Circle would be closed off to automobiles, and the existing fountain moved to a site within the old Hawaii Hall Quadrangle. A new, larger, fountain would be placed instead in the Circle, that would be "an integral part of the [new] plaza."

In order to make room for the new mall, Miller Hall would eventually be demolished after a new home is provided for the present occupants. The plan also calls for painting the four buildings in the Young Engineering Quadrangle in bright colors, "to give them the appearance of sculpture within the plaza." They would be part of a Campus Center Plaza, "with trees, and places to sit and to congregate."

In 1929, Cook, Hall, and Cornell, Los Angeles architects, had developed a master plan that also designated Varney Circle the center, with buildings radiating from it. In 1946, New York architects York and Sawyer drew new master plans for the campus, with significant departures from the 1929 plan. But neither plan was followed, as the addition of new permanent buildings, placed without conformity to the plans, made both blueprints obsolete. The "Bachman Plan" (named for President Paul Bachman) of 1956, developed by a local firm, R. M. Belt, W. K. Collins, and Associates, also became outmoded as it was superseded by the "Warnecke Plan" of 1966. The 1975 conceptual plan builds upon the "Warnecke Plan," which makes, as in the early plan of 1929, Varney Circle again a central part of the campus. Where it mainly diverges, however, is in the idea of the Mauka-Makai Mall, from Varney Circle through the campus, including the Quarry, to Moiliili, more a series of places to sit, gather, study, stroll, and lounge, rather than only a walkway to a specific destination.

It would not be like the present McCarthy Mall (also connecting to Varney Circle, but running east-west to the Thai Pavilion) which tends only to connect individual buildings which appear uninviting to the pedestrian, because they show little suggestion of the activities that lie behind their "blank facades," and because they recede away from the mall. According to the authors of the Mauka-Makai plan, buildings in downtown Honolulu's Fort Street Mall are good examples of what facilities along a mall should be, in that they "... invite inspection and contribute color and interest to the urban scene."
Artworks on Campus

In 1967, Hawaii became the first state in the nation to adopt an Art in State Buildings Law, that required the setting aside of one percent of construction appropriations for new state buildings to be used for permanent or relocatable artworks. The intent was to enhance the aesthetic quality of public buildings and their spaces, to develop Hawaii’s artists, and to expose residents to nationally and internationally known artists. As a direct result of the law, over twenty major works by both local and other artists were commissioned by the Hawaii State Foundation on Culture and the Arts for University campus buildings funded by the State. One of the earliest commissions was Epitaph, a bronze, steel, and granite sculpture by Harold Tovish, a nationally known artist. Completed in 1970, it stands near the main entrance to the Hamilton Library. Another early piece is the huge orange-colored steel sculpture, Gate of Hope (1972) by Alexander Liberman, in front of Holmes Hall, on Dole Street.

Other works include:

  To the nth Power by Charles Watson (1973), located on the Maile St. entryway to the Business Administration Building.

  Pleiades, by Otto Piene (1976), a wall sculpture with over one hundred and fifty prisms that create flashing rainbows as clouds pass over the sun, in the Institute for Astronomy, on Woodlawn Drive, on the Mauka Campus.

  Gregory Clurman’s Hina-O Na Lani, of granite (1975), on the Campus Road entryway to the Campus Center Building. Clurman also did Sumotori (1975) in the Music Building courtyard.

  The Fourth Sign on the Mall, was donated by the famous artist, Tony Smith, in 1976 but installed by funds from the State Foundation on Culture and the Arts.

  A lovely ceramic sculpture, Alchemy, by Charles Higa (1972) stood in front of Bilger Annex (Correa Road entrance), but was removed due to its instability.

Krypton: 1 x 6 x 18 by Bruce Hopper (1973), a rectangular slab of steel, in front of Watanabe Hall, on Correa Road.

Alae a Hina by Shige Yamada (1977), a ceramic tile mural, Sakamaki Hall.

The Campus Center dining room has two fiber art wall hangings, Anuenue, by Reiko Brandon, and Mahiole by Val Krohn, while the ballroom has a serigraph mural by Ruth Sherman. A cast bronze sculpture by Jean Bruce stands in the dining room entrance lobby, while the game room has a mural by Carol D’Angelo.

Yvonne Cheng’s batik triptych, Nana I Ke Kumu, (Look to the Source) hangs in the Hamilton entrance area.

The ceramic tile mural on the bench of the Orvis Auditorium called Neumes o Hawaii is by Suzi Pleyte Horan.

Porteus Hall has a stainless steel sculpture, Arctic Portals, by Jan-Peter Stern.

In the Educational Television Station at the ewa corner of University Avenue and Dole Street is a woven wall hanging by Jean Williams. The land is leased from the University by the station. On its grounds is the kinetic wood and plastic sculpture, Ka Ma Kane, by Solomon Fukuda.

Projects expected to be completed include Bob Flint’s ceramic mural for the Agricultural Sciences Facilities and a three dimensional wall mural by Herb Kane for Porteus Hall’s entrance court. The new Law School buildings and the Marine Science Buildings will also have artworks commissioned by the State Foundation of Culture and the Arts.

The Quarry also has its share of artworks. Bumpei Akaji’s Mana ‘O’I’O (“Confidence and Faith”), a large copper and bronze outdoor sculpture was completed in 1981 in the Physical Education/Athletics Complex, Phase I. Other works in the Quarry include an exterior ceramic mural for the Multi-Purpose Lecture Building by Mataumu Alisa, the Samoan artist. Various buildings have cast bronze wall sculptures by Fred Roster, while the mall entrance will have a sculpture by Edward Brownlee.
Not all the works of art on campus were commissioned by the State Foundation.

In the summer of 1949, Jean Charlot arrived in Hawaii and began to work on Bachman Hall's first floor fresco which was commissioned by the Classes of 1949 to 1952. Charlot had many discussions with student representatives who made suggestions as he worked on the mural. (One of these was carried out in his second floor mural; it was the theme of various races living together in Hawaii, and was commissioned by an anonymous donor.) Charlot freely shared his deep understanding of true fresco painting, which he had mastered in Mexico. This famous painter used pure pigments, which he mixed with water, and applied them upon the fresh wet plaster, thus making the color a part of the plaster wall itself. The frescoes in Bilger Hall were created by his students, using the true fresco technique. They were Earth, by Sueko Kimura; Air, by Juliette May Fraser; Fire, by Richard Lucier; and Water, by David Asherman, all completed between 1951-55, with the artists receiving no money in commission fees.

The Shinto Lion-Dogs that guarded Farrington Hall, and now, the Yap Room in Hamilton Library, were contributed to the University in 1942. The pair of temple dog-lions in front of East-West Center’s Jefferson Hall were a gift of Taiwan.

In 1952, Bumpei Akaji, who had just returned from Italy, completed the tile mosaic mural in Hemenway Hall (halfway up the makai stairway) as part of his masters thesis in art. A sculpture by another young artist who would also become an eminent local artist, Satoru Abe, was commissioned by the Class of 1954, for the University Bookstore Building (today converted into a Student Services Center). Adam after being the brunt of campus prankster jokes, was rescued by a professor and, in 1982, returned to the University, and now placed safely in Sinclair Library.

Isami Enomoto’s ceramic sculptures in the Kuykendall Hall fountain and his ceramic mural on the wall (facing Geophysics) were commissioned by the Comptroller’s office. The Great Manoa Crack Seed Caper—a huge mural of crack seed jars was executed by an art class under the direction of visiting professor Lanny Little in the Summer 1981. Student Mele Fernandez provided the idea for the theme of the outdoor mural, which is painted on the wall of the Physical Science Building, facing Bilger Annex.

Juliette May Fraser’s mural, Makahiki Ho’okupu, depicting the makahiki festival dedicated to the god Lono, makes up one wall of the Yap Memorial Room in Hamilton Library. The 50-foot mural was commissioned in 1938 for the Hawaii pavilion in the San Francisco World’s Fair. It remained in storage until 1980, when it was rededicated and placed in Hamilton Library on the artist’s 93rd birthday.

In 1982, Grid/Scape a sculpture by Mamaru Sato, was given to the University in memory of the late Glenn Edward Gunter, an architect who was the first graduate of the School of Architecture. Gunter was a recipient of the C. W. Dickey award for excellence in design from the American Institute of Architects, Hawaii. The sculpture was installed on the lawn in front of Hamilton Library, near Henke Hall.

The Manoa Campus was thus rapidly acquiring a variety of sculptures and artwork adorning its campus and buildings.

Physical Science Building (1960)
by Nelson Ooka

This building is located between Keller Hall and Watanabe Hall, and is connected with Keller by flying bridges at the second and third floors. Architects were McAuliffe, Young and Associates, and it was erected by Tani Construction at a total cost of $570,000. The structure includes a lecture arena with rows of seats that start at the first floor and rise up to the second at a pitch so steep that the legs of some students and faculty shake, as they enter from the second floor. The building was the first (and last!), according to the late Willard Wilson, that had innovative window louvers which were operated by a motor. Triggered by an outdoor photo-cell sensor, the

Philip Edmunds Spalding, Jr., Regent. University Photo by Masao Miyamoto (n.d.)

Ernest Charles Webster, 1883–1956. University Archives Photo (n.d.)
Webster Hall, left, and the adjacent Spalding Hall, right. University Archives Photo (n.d.)
louvers automatically could adjust the amount of sunlight entering the building. Wilson tells the story of how, as some lectures reached a climactic point, clouds drifted by, shutting off some of the sunlight, and turning on the whirring motors. The windows suddenly opened dramatically, adding new light to the now dramatic presentation. The mechanism seems no longer in operation.

Webster and Spalding Halls (1961)
by Malia Johnson

Webster Hall and the adjacent Spalding Hall were built on the Mall in 1960-61 at a total cost of $1,358,013. Originally called Classroom Building “A” and “B” respectively, both were named by the Regents in 1962, but were formally dedicated two years later, in 1964. The major architect was Takashi Anbe, working with George Lee. The Departments of Nursing and of Dental Hygiene were both the original and present occupants of Webster. The College of Arts and Sciences Dean for Languages, Linguistics and Literature, has offices in Webster, while Spalding is the home of the Graduate Division offices. Webster’s grillwork over the windows was heavily criticized when the building first opened. Some people called the aluminum sunscreens “vegetable graters,” others, “potato grinders” or “bed springs,” and many complained that the view of the valley was shut out while the afternoon glare still sneaked in through the screen.

Ernest Charles Webster (1883-1956), a 1904 Yale graduate, originally came to Hawaii to become president of the Kamehameha Schools. He later joined the University and was professor of mathematics and engineering from 1925 to 1928, and served also as Dean of Men and Dean of Student Personnel.

Philip Edmunds Spalding, Jr. (1889-1968) was born and raised in Honolulu and was an industrial executive who was associated with the Hawaiian Pineapple Co., Pacific Pineapple Co., Molokai Ranch, Cooke Trust Co., and Hawaiian Electric Co. Spalding was a hard-working chairman of the Board of Regents from 1943-1961, a period of great growth for the University.

Snyder Hall (1962)

Snyder Hall, which sits across from the Art Building and Bilger Hall on McCarthy Mall, was completed in 1962. Its total cost of $1,507,025 was met partly by federal funds. Architects were Takashi Anbe and George K. C. Lee, who also designed Webster and Spalding Halls.

Originally called the Health Research Institute Building, it was renamed in 1967 for Laurence H. Snyder (1901- ). He came to the University as its sixth president in 1958, serving until 1963. Snyder was also an internationally known geneticist.

Edmondson Hall (1962)
by Joanne E. Tsubuta

Edmondson Hall was originally built for the East-West Center under a federal grant. It cost $787,975. Albin E. Kubala of Anderson-Kubala Associates, Inc. was the architect, with Pacific Construction, the builder. Home of the Zoology Department, the building has an aquarium laboratory with a recirculating salt water system.

Charles Howard Edmondson (1876-1970) came to Hawaii in 1920 and was a pioneer marine biologist in Hawaii with a special interest in invertebrates. With his colleague, Jens M. Ostergaard, he built an extensive collection of these animals. Edmondson was the author of over 70 papers on marine fauna, from corals to ship-worms. He was a director of the Cooke Marine Laboratory and an organizer of the first Pacific Science Congress, held in Honolulu in 1920. Upon retirement from the University in 1942, he became a full-time curator of marine zoology for the Bishop Museum for 20 years. In 1956, he received the
Edmonson Hall, shortly after completion in 1962. To the right (east) is an empty field which would become the site for Hamilton Library. The Mall is still incomplete, without its grand monkeypod trees shading the walkways. University Photo by Masao Miyamoto (1962)

Snyder Hall. University Photo by Masao Miyamoto (1967)

Charles Howard Edmonson (1876–1970), zoologist. University Photo by Masao Miyamoto (n.d.)

Laurence H. Snyder, sixth president. University Photo by Masao Miyamoto (n.d.)
"The Mall," here seen from Hawaii Hall, extends from the Varney Circle Fountain eastward to Henke Hall and the Kennedy Theatre. To the left are Webster and then Snyder Halls. Waahila Ridge stands in the background. The pedestrian mall was built in 1961-62, with George Walters as the consulting landscape architect. University Photo by Masao Miyamoto (1969)

Charles J. McCarthy. The Mall was built on the former McCarthy Road, and so named the "McCarthy Pedestrian Mall" in 1961. The next year it was designated "The Mall." The road had been named after McCarthy, Territorial Governor from June 22, 1918 to July 5, 1921. Courtesy SB Printers Photo (1930)
The farmlands were rapidly disappearing as the University buildings encroached on the areas east of Hawaii Hall. McCarthy Road was soon to become a mall, as Snyder and Edmondson Halls and Kennedy Theatre were being constructed. In the foreground were the buildings of the "Old Quadrangle." In the background, Waahila Ridge, and St. Louis Heights with its homes on Mauna Pohaku ridge, rise; further beyond, in the distance, houses on Maunalani Heights can faintly be seen.

Francis Haar Photo (Circa 1962)
William F. Clapp Memorial Award for his contributions to marine zoology.

(In late 1982, an explosion on the first floor caused major damage to Edmondson Hall. The explosion was thought to be caused by the leakage of gas. Luckily, the incident occurred late in the night and no one was injured.)

East-West Center Buildings (1961-62)
by Victor Kobayashi

In 1960, the United States Congress established the East-West Center on the Manoa Campus of the University of Hawaii. The purpose of this unique institution was to promote better relations among the peoples of Asia, the Pacific, and the United States, by promoting the interchange of ideas, and offering various educational and research programs for its participants.

The first home of the new Center was the old Hale Aloha dormitory building, a single-story wooden building that had been built in 1922 near University Avenue, just makai of the College of Business Administration complex. Private apartments across the street served as the homes of the first participants.

Located today on 21 acres of University land that is under the control of the Center, the first five buildings were Abraham Lincoln Hall, Thomas Jefferson Hall, Hale Manoa, Hale Kuahine, and John F. Kennedy Theatre (which is today a University of Hawaii building). These five were designed by I. M. Pei, principal architect, with local architects Clifford Young, Haydn Phillips, Park Associates, Denis and Slavsky, and Anderson, Kubala and Associates. These buildings were constructed in 1961-62 at a cost of about $8.1 million.

Originally designed as a residence hall, Lincoln Hall was used for a time as a program office, offices for the East-West Center Press, and a library (with books stacked in the shower stalls), but it has returned to its original purpose in recent years. It has an inner courtyard with a garden.

Jefferson Hall, with its pre-stressed concrete beams, is considered by many to be one of the most attractive buildings on campus. Completed in 1963, the ground floor lounge has an information center and a reading area, with a large balcony lanai that overlooks a Japanese garden with a carp stream running through it. The upper floor has international conference rooms, while the bottom floor overlooks the garden. Jefferson Hall has several noteworthy murals by Jean Charlot of Hawaii and Mexico, Affandi of Indonesia, and fiberglass and resin murals by David Barker of New Zealand.

In 1977, the East-West Center’s four-story John A. Burns Hall was completed at a cost of $5.8 million. It was designed by John Hara to integrate with other East-West Center buildings. (The visual appearance of its windows, for example, mimic those of Lincoln Hall.)

The building was dedicated to the late John A. Burns, the second State governor, who was not only instrumental in locating the Center in Honolulu, but also a strong advocate and supporter of the drive to build the University into a major institution of higher learning and research.

John F. Kennedy Theatre (1962)
by Elsa Souza

The University’s John F. Kennedy Theatre was originally part of the East-West Center, and its design complemented that of the Center’s Jefferson Hall, across the street. Completed in 1962, it was the work of New York architect I. M. Pei, working with McAuliffe, Young and Associates, local architects. “Of Thee I Sing,” a spoof on politics and the presidency, was originally scheduled to be the two-million-dollar theatre’s opening play. However, with the assassination of President Kennedy, followed by a decision to name the building after him, the show was cancelled, and instead a kabuki play, Benten the Thief, in English, opened the theatre on December 4, 1963. With a seating capacity of 638 to 800, depending on the staging, the theatre includes three wagon stages, which are motorized and roll along tracks on
The University lands used by the East-West Center were once part of Faculty Housing and the University Farm chicken coops. In the background is the rising slope of Waahila Ridge. Former Faculty housing wooden buildings, located between Hale Manoa Dormitory and Burns Hall, still remain and are used for offices. University Photo by Masao Miyamoto (n.d.)

Kennedy Theatre. University Photo by Masao Miyamoto (n.d.)

The new East-West Center buildings began to rise in 1961. In the foreground, looking over the blueprints are Alexander Speohr, left, who became the first chancellor of the Center, and Murray Turnbull, who was Interim Chancellor before Speohr’s appointment. On May 9, 1961, U.S. Vice President Lyndon B. Johnson was the major guest at the Center’s groundbreaking ceremonies, and received an honorary doctorate at a convocation at Andrews Outdoor Theatre from University President Snyder. Photo by Francis Haar (1961)

East-West Center. Hale Kuahine dormitory was completed in 1962. It was designed by the East-West Associates, a joint venture of architects McAuliffe, Young, & Assoc., I. M. Pei and Assoc., and Young and Henderson. “Kuahine” literally means “sister of a male,” and also refers to a Manoa rain brought by a “sister.” The residence hall is operated by the East-West Center for its participants. The plumeria plantings in the foreground now form a flowery grove, including the one originally planted by Lady Bird Johnson in 1966. The University’s Hale Kahawai (completed in 1963) and Hale Laulima (completed in 1968) dormitories, are similar in design to its southern neighbor, Hale Kuahine. “Hale Kahawai” means “House by the Stream,” with the Manoa Stream flowing behind it. “Hale Laulima” was the name of the former dorm located on Dole Street, now used as University offices, and means “House of Cooperation.” University Photo by Masao Miyamoto (n.d.)
Jefferson Hall. In the background is Hale Manoa, a 13-story East-West Center residence hall also completed in 1963. University Photo by Masao Miyamoto (1963)

Lincoln Hall. University Photo by Masao Miyamoto (1967)

The lovely Japanese garden "Seien" behind the East-West Center's Jefferson Hall was designed by Kenzo Ogata of Tokyo. A gift of Japanese businessmen, the garden has a stream that is patterned after the Chinese character "kokoro" (heart, spirit). The carp came from the Hawaii Goldfish and Carp Association. Among the plants in the garden are a willow (the cutting made by the current Showa Emperor from a plant in the Imperial Palace grounds in Tokyo) and a pink shower tree planted by Crown Prince Akihito and Princess Michiko of Japan in 1964. Photo by Paul S. K. Yuen (1962)
An authentic teahouse was given to the University in 1972 by the Urasenke School of the Tea Ceremony. Named "Jakuan" (Cottage of Tranquility) it stands in the Japanese garden of the East-West Center. Students (above) of the tea ceremony practice their arts which communicate delight in beauty, hospitality, communion, and peace in the teahouse. The Urasenke Grand Tea Master from Japan, Dr. Soshitsu Sen holds a professorship at the University, which hosted an extraordinary event in 1982: the first International Chanoyu Conference, which involved scholarly papers on the nature and history of the ancient tea ceremony which is now becoming a part of world culture. University Photo by Masao Miyamoto (n.d.)

President Lyndon Baines Johnson's second visit to the campus on October 17, 1966 drew crowds of admirers to whom the President reached out, to the consternation of his security officers. Johnson had been a strong supporter of the establishment by Congress of the East-West Center. Among the 7,000 persons in attendance were some demonstrators who, in protest of the Vietnam War, called for Johnson's impeachment. Photo of Ka Leo (October 21, 1966) by Paul S. Yuen (1982)
Sitting on Dole Street, on the mauka edge of the Quarry are (left to right) Frear Hall, the twin ten-story Gateway House and the two Johnson Halls, "B" and "A". In the foreground are the Agricultural Engineering Building, East-West Road and the second Cooke Field site. Johnson Hall's first unit, "A", was completed in 1957; the second unit "B", to its left, was completed in 1961. Architect for both units was Kenji Onodera. Gateway House was completed in 1962 at a cost of $1,806,000; it was designed by architects Merrill, Roehrig, Onodera, and Kinder. This photo, taken from the top of East-West Center's Hale Manoa, shows the Agricultural Engineering Institute, built in 1946 for the University by the Hawaii Sugar Planters' Association. Designed by Theodore Vierra, the Institute was used for instruction in the use of mechanized farm equipment. The equipment was purchased by funds donated by the Pineapple Growers' Association. The building was demolished to make room for the East-West Center's Burns Hall, completed in 1977. The second Cooke Field served briefly as a parking lot, then became the site for Holmes Hall (completed in 1972), after the third Cooke Field was established in the Quarry site. University Photo by Masao Miyamoto (Sept. 29, 1962)
casters and can be removed from the basic stage. Other features include four side stages, two on each side. A smaller laboratory theatre for experimental work is located on the rear side of Kennedy Theatre. The larger theatre was especially designed so it could be adapted for Asian plays as well as western drama, continuing the long tradition of the University to produce international theatrical productions including those of the Asia and Pacific region.

Gateway House (1962)
by Phyllis Lu

Gateway House was the University of Hawaii’s first coeducational dormitory as well as its first dormitory especially designed for graduate students. Located on Dole Street between Frear Hall and Johnson Hall, it opened in the Spring semester of 1963.

In 1954, when Gateway was originally planned, it was to be a “U.S.-Asia friendship base” aimed at building better understanding and goodwill between the U.S. and Asian countries. Because of Hawaii’s unique blend of eastern and western cultures, Gateway was to serve as an orientation center and residence hall for American technicians going to Asia and for Asian students coming to the mainland U.S. Gateway was also to include a foreign service training program and seminars for leaders from East and West. It was to be an augmentation for an International Cooperation Center (the prototype of the East-West Center).

However, there was a lack of financial support from major foundations and the State Department for such a building, and because of the growing number of University students needing housing, plans for Gateway were altered to accommodate only graduate and selected upper division foreign, mainland, and local students. Designed to bring students from different countries together to become better acquainted with each other, it was named the “International” Gateway House. But on November 8, 1962, the word “International” was officially dropped by the Regents, who felt that the title would be too long. Furthermore, they did not want Gateway to be confused with the East-West Center (established in 1960) which was commonly referred to as the “International Center” at that time. Today, however, the word “International” remains on the sign that hangs over the dormitory entrance.

The structure consists of two ten-story towers connected by the dining room and lobby on the ground floor. The twin towers form a symbolic “gateway” to the University as an international meeting place.

Each tower houses 104 students, and each floor contains six double sleeping rooms.

Architecturally, Gateway is unique in that it was designed with the graduate student in mind, who usually opts for more privacy and independence. It is the only dormitory where each bathroom is shared by only two rooms, providing much more privacy. There is also a separate lounge at the end of every floor, making each floor an independent unit. Furthermore, there are separate elevators for each of the two towers so that chance meetings between residents in the other tower are greatly reduced. Gateway residents are generally described as being very private and more or less apathetic about dormitory activities. Because of their separateness and their older class level, Gateway has been sometimes called “the Tomb,” “Oldies but Goodies,” and the more popular “Geritol Hall.”

However, James Burgoyne, Director of Student Housing, considers Gateway as one of the better-built dormitories as well as being very practical. It has had the least amount of major repairs of all the dorms.

Don Blaser, Assignments Officer, stated that because of Gateway’s reputation for being one of the more quiet, private, and well-built dormitories, it is in very high demand for housing assignments.

Gateway House opened as the first coed residence hall on campus. However, unlike today, where both men and women reside on the same floor, the sexes were separated by the two towers. The women lived in the A tower of the dormitory (the side near Frear Hall), and the men were assigned to the B tower. Residents were not assigned a key to the front.
door (as they are today) and there was a curfew. Eventually, men and women students lived on alternate floors instead of separate towers. According to Blaser, this posed a problem because many non-residents knew which floors were occupied by women and there was a threat of harassment, so in order to resolve this problem, men and women were placed on the same floors to foil potential troublemakers.

Initially, many of the residents at Gateway were foreign students. They were given top priority over other students since Gateway’s emphasis was to share international education. But, according to Blaser, as student enrollment increased and the “crunch” for housing became worse, it was necessary to drop the foreign student priority in order to accommodate local students, particularly graduate students. Presently, graduate students are given top priority on assignments.

Special “Happenings” at Gateway

When lit, Gateway’s Christmas tree can be easily seen from Waikiki and the areas surrounding the Manoa Campus. The 100-foot high tree is made up of lights strung up in the shape of a Christmas tree hung between the two towers. This idea was conceived in 1966 by a Gateway resident. Each Christmas, the lights would be strung up and lit and then taken down after the holidays. However, in Christmas 1981, the lights were left up and Burgoyne speculates that they will be kept up indefinitely. The reason? Chris Turco, Hall Director at Gateway House, states that it was due to inclement weather and the lack of support from residents to help take the tree down.

Unfortunately, incidents do occur in dormitories and Gateway is no exception. Blaser recalled that in the Christmas of 1968, the night of the Christmas tree lighting, a foreign student (who was not a Gateway resident) committed suicide at Gateway by taking an overdose of the drug solid strychnine. The student came off the elevator and collapsed into the lobby. He died that day in the hospital. Farouk Wang, Assistant Director of Student Housing, recalled that this student had just broken up with his girlfriend who was a resident of Gateway.

A “war” was waged against Gateway by the neighboring Johnson Hall residents in December of 1968 over Gateway’s mascot “coyote.” According to Ka Leo, the campus newspaper, the “guerilla forces” of Johnson Hall stole Gateway’s papier-mache coyote that was used in Gateway’s homecoming float. Gateway residents were unaware of this robbery until informed by Ka Leo. The Johnson Hall boys then armed themselves with fire crackers and buckets of water, ready to defend the stolen mascot and challenge Gateway—or as one Johnson Hall “guerilla” put it, “the decadent old men of Gateway”—to recover it.

As it turned out, much to Johnson Hall’s disappointment, Gateway never took up the challenge. A message from Gateway was delivered to Johnson Hall which read: “Gateway does hereby bequeath its mascot to you, as we feel that our dog will live happier with its own peers: the boys of J. Hall.” Apparently, Gateway was planning to dispose of the mascot to begin with, and this incident gave them an ideal opportunity to “officially donate” the animal to Johnson Hall.

College Hill (Acquired, 1963)

by Elsa Souza

When the Frank C. Atherton family gave its residence to the University in 1963, “College Hill” became the oldest building owned by the University. Built between 1902 and 1903 for Frank C. Atherton, a member of a prominent island family, its origins predate the founding of the College of Hawaii. Atherton’s father was J. B. Atherton, president of Castle and Cooke, Ltd., and his mother was Juliette M. Cooke, also from an eminent family. His children were the late Ballard Atherton and Mrs. Marjory Atherton Wightman, and Alexander S. Atherton.

Within walking distance of the main Manoa Campus, the house stands on a knoll with a view of
Akeakamai (Lover of Wisdom) leaps to catch a ball at the University's Kewalo Basin Marine Mammal Laboratory, directed by Dr. Louis M. Herman. Akeakamai and Phoenix, both female bottlenosed dolphins from the Gulf of Mexico, were brought to the University in 1978, to replace Puka and Kea, who were stolen by two graduate assistants and released into the ocean, a move that was probably fatal for Puka and Kea, since they were Atlantic dolphins. The dolphin research facility originally was leased by the University's Hawaii Institute of Geophysics in 1962 from the State Harbors Division. In 1969, it was used by the Hawaii Institute of Marine Biology. After its director, Albert Tester, retired in 1972, it was used solely for psychological studies of dolphins by the Psychology Department. The project is federally funded by a National Science Foundation grant. Photo by Victor Kobayashi (1982)

The Student Health Center was completed in 1963 on East-West Road, across from Hale Manoa. Architect was Herbert Matsumura. A wooden building behind George and Crawford Hall served for many years as the campus dispensary; built in 1921, it was originally a cafeteria until the opening of Hemenway Hall in 1939. University Photo by Masao Miyamoto (1967)
Waikiki beach and Diamond Head, at the corner of Kamehameha and Oahu Avenues. It was originally built on the 2.6 acre lot at a cost of $8,900. An added front lanai, off the main entry to the house, is today an appropriate setting for receptions by the president. Thomas H. Hamilton was the first president to reside in the home, in Fall 1964. The 1961 legislature had approved $100,000 for the University to build a residence for the president and the University had originally planned to use the funds for a house on the campus, on a site just mauka of George Hall, where the College of Business Administration Building now stands. Hamilton was able to use a portion of these funds for extensive renovations of College Hill in Spring 1964, under architect Herbert Y. Matsumura.

In 1969, the home was named "College Hill." Its name derived from the fact that the area above Punahou School was once called "College Hill Tract" since Punahou at that time was called Oahu College.

Hawaii Institute of Geophysics Building (1963)  
by Charles Norwood

The Hawaii Institute of Geophysics (HIG) building was completed in July 1963, to house research laboratories, offices, and classrooms for studies in the earth sciences and meteorology. The "U"-shaped, 4-story building was designed by Lublin, McGaughy, and Associates, architects, and erected by the Walker-Moody Construction Co. The National Science Foundation helped meet the costs of the $2,499,903 structure.

Kuykendall Hall (1964)  
by John Giau, Charles S. Bouslog, and Mary Jo Buell

Kuykendall Hall entered its planning stage in the Spring of 1961 as "Classroom Building #3." It was to provide offices and classrooms for the Department of English, which had spread its offices for more than seventy faculty around Hawaii Annex and Crawford Annex (both about where Porteus is now). The new space was much needed. English was soon to enlarge its staff and all undergraduate students took two or more courses with the department. Groundbreaking occurred on April 4, 1963 and the English Department and the audio-visual program occupied the building on October 29, 1964.

It was a flashy and original design that separated offices from classrooms. The large mauka building is 4-stories high with a total of 29 classrooms on floors two through four; the ground floor is for audio-visual activities. There are 4,000 square feet on each floor. Makai and diamondhead is a 7-story tower with connecting, enclosed walkways to the classrooms on floors two, three, and four. The tower has a large central core containing a stairway system from ground to roof, another stairway from floor four to seven, and an elevator shaft at the ewa end.

There are 96 offices surrounding this core, fourteen (9' by 11') on each of the six floors, and two rooms beside and behind the elevator shaft that are 200 square feet each. An eighth floor was in the original plans but rising costs lowered the building. (A non-working number 8 button in the elevator is a reminder.) The project cost $1,242,315. The contractor was the Nakamura Construction Company; the architect Takashi Anbe, and the engineer Jack Taniyama.

Because the tower was tall, narrow, and open to sun, wind, and rain, protection was intended to come from vertical aluminum fins, which in ten foot segments (weighing 80 pounds each) ran in continuous strips from roof to the bottom of the second story; the fins were about eight feet apart. Beneath them the open ground floor was on stilts. One effect was that a sparkling facade of soaring vertical lines relieved the monotonous brown of a building that even had brown metal louvers for its window openings.

But there was a "design fault"; non-aluminum screws were used to fasten the fins to the concrete. This bimetallic combination soon led to rust, corrosion, eventually to collapse. The fins, buffeted in the winter winds of 1972 (only eight years after installation), began to lose their anchorage. One,
Kuykendall Hall, with its seven-story tower (left) connected to a four-story classroom wing. University Photo by Masao Miyamoto (1967)

Ralph Simpson Kuykendall (1885–1963), Historian of Hawaii. University Photo by Masao Miyamoto (n.d.)
falling from the top level, tried to flatten a Volks-
swagen bug; another from the second story narrowly
missed Professor Bacil Kirtley one night. (With so
much shiny aluminum gliding in beside him, he
thought a UFO had landed.)

Barricades were put around the tower, with narrow
entry lanes, and many warning signs. A wag put
up a large sign: “Beware of UFO’s.” The Honolulu
Advertiser reported on November 18, 1972, that the
removal of the fins cost about $6,000. Although
adjustments to the ventilation system were indicated,
they never occurred.

The metal louvers facing open window areas were
intended to provide ventilation for both offices and
classrooms, but they have not been successful. They
rattle ominously even in a small wind. They are
rusting. If one closes them the room is darkened and
heated.

The original building contract included landscaping.
The architect had described the open area under the
tower and the second story connecting walkway as a
student sanctuary for relaxation and even study, but
the rising costs that consumed the eighth floor eroded
the landscaping. Mud was everywhere for more than
ten years. In February 1974, fencing was installed
around all muddy regions, restricting student and
faculty feet to concrete walkways. Mud in all
corridors and classrooms was a continual nuisance.
The fenced-off plots became grassed in time and the
wire fencing could be removed. After some twelve
years the building and its surroundings (long harassed
by construction of next door Geophysics and
Sakamaki Buildings) had settled in.

The landscaping contract was renewed in 1967 and
awarded to Richard Tongg. Pleasant sitting areas in
and out of the rain appeared. Ceramicist Isami
Enomoto (for $4,700) designed a trickling fountain of
water dribbling through different levels of irregular
clay cylinders decorated with red and yellow flowers.
Plain ceramic tiles were supposed to cover the walls
of the classroom building facing the court area, at the
entrance to a large lecture hall. Mr. Enomoto donated
and installed two ceramic relief sculptures (one 13’6”
by 6’6’ high, the other 7’6” by 6’6’ high). This much-
used court is a pleasant place, though trade winds
may funnel through rather boisterously.

The Instructional Resources Center moved into the
ground floor of the classroom building. English and its
cousin programs, English Language Institute and
Teaching English as a Second Language, occupied
the tower. The latter two programs moved into Moore
Hall when it opened, leaving the English Department
as sole occupants of the tower. English continued to
expand to more than 100 faculty.

The complex was finally named and dedicated to
Professor Ralph S. Kuykendall, on May 21, 1965.
Kuykendall first came to Hawaii from California in
1922 on invitation by the Territory’s newly established
Hawaiian Historical Commission to serve as its
executive secretary and to direct the publication of
several histories of Hawaii. During the Depression, the
Commission was terminated and its projects turned
over to the University; in 1932, Kuykendall was
appointed assistant professor in the History
Department. Author of numerous books and papers,
his three volume, Hawaiian Kingdom, a history of
Hawaii from 1778 to 1893, was his magnum opus. A
meticulous and serious researcher, he continued to
work after his retirement in 1950 through the early
1960’s despite failing health due to cancer and age.
At his death in 1963, he had completed all but the last
chapter of the third and final volume to Hawaiian
Kingdom, which was published posthumously in 1967,
by the University of Hawaii Press.

Recollections of the Planning of
Kuykendall (1964) and Moore (1969) Halls
by Charles S. Bouslog

In the Manoa Campus building boom of the 60’s
University faculty were almost never allowed to see
plans. Their association with an intended building was
usually no more than a single meeting with a very
junior architect (from a very large firm), who would
ask what sorts of things were likely to occur in
classroom and office. That interview usually ended
faculty input. A new president, Thomas Hamilton,
changed the method, though perhaps only temporarily. In early 1963, Travis Summersgill, English Chairman, and I came to a meeting with a Junior Member of the Anbe architectural firm. To a group of us (others from the president's office and an engineer), the visitor confidently showed us a preliminary design that seemed to almost be a copy of Webster Hall. We were shocked; that building, also by Anbe, was an acknowledged disaster, if only for the helter-skelter mixture of classrooms and offices that interfered with each other. Also, Webster had not improved the appearance of the campus; it was widely referred to as the "bedframe building" because of the pierced metal coverings on the window areas. Spalding next door was equally unsuccessful.

We reeled from the effrontery of this repetitive offering. Charles Engman, our engineer, went to the blackboard and suggested that it might be possible to stay within the allotted space and budget and yet completely separate offices from classrooms, with separate structures connected on the upper floors. He drew a little sketch. We now had our first telling opportunity to complain about Webster and Spalding. Our mood was almost revolutionary. The meeting came to an inconclusive end. A month later we met again. The junior person was back, all smiles. He said they had considered all of our objections to the first sketch, that they had all done brainstorming, that they had come up with a whole new concept, which they hoped would satisfy our needs. And now he drew on the blackboard the same plan we had put up earlier. With some enthusiasm he proceeded to make a sales pitch. We hemmed and hawed a while, finally agreed that it looked like a workable solution, and congratulated him on having found this novel design.

So that was that, and we were no longer to be involved. The new building was now a "downtown" problem. But as incoming chairman in the Summer 1964, I obtained access to the final plans, as we needed to make office allocations. At this time the English Department had 75 teachers and was expected to expand to 100 in a few years. Yet there was no provision for a departmental office! There was a chairman, an assistant chairman, an executive secretary, a secretary, and four or five clerks. The department had a huge ebb and flow of student contacts, because all freshmen and sophomores were involved in our basic courses and there were many majors and graduate students.

On each of the ewa ends of the six floors, there were two rooms, about double the size of the faculty offices (which at 9' by 11' throughout were indeed meager). The end "doubles" on one floor could be the office, we were told. To get from one end to the other, one would have to go out into the corridor, around the obtruding elevator shaft, down the corridor, and back in. We begged for a connecting doorway. Constructive consternation. Possible problem of structural strength (though the partition was mere plasterboard). Extra cost of the cut and the door. As the building went upwards toward seven high, we kept making noises. One day on the fourth floor, workmen cut through and put in a doorway and a door. Now the chairman could see one of his office staff without going for a walk or telephoning for an emissary.

Within eight years the pretty vertical aluminum fins, designed to deflect sun and wind from the offices, had troubles. More than one fell, an 80-pound crunch. The bi-metallic error had been made with the fasteners. All the vanes had to be removed; the office tower was left to bake and to look bare.

We moved into Kuykendall (as it would be named in 1965) at the end of October 1964. The second day we were shocked into the realization that we had been given a factory or junior high school auditory environment. In the corridor of each floor was an 8-inch bell timed to ring at ten minutes before the hour and on the hour, presumably to signal that classes should now be ending and then starting, and that faculty should rouse themselves from their non-working periods in the offices. (These two timed clangs fitted well enough the Monday-Wednesday-Friday schedules, but on other days classes had different schedules, to which the bells were indifferent.) A large clock on each floor seemed to be the controller of the rings.

When this uproar first occurred, people streamed
Von Bekesy Laboratory. The Pacific Biochemical Research Center's sensory science laboratory was completed on November 4, 1966, on the northeast corner of the central campus. Its architect was Herbert Matsumura, and contractor was Ralph S. Inouye. Built at a cost of $258,361, its namesake won the Nobel Prize in Medicine and Physiology in 1961. George von Bekesy (1899–1972), above, was appointed professor of sensory science in 1966, filling an academic chair provided by the Hawaiian Telephone Company. The Hungarian-born professor received his education in Munich, Constantinople, Budapest, and Zurich; his Ph.D. in physics was from the University of Budapest in 1923. Von Bekesy did research on the human ear for the Hungarian Post Office and, in 1946, he became a guest researcher at the Technical Institute in Sweden where he developed a new type of audiometer, operated by the patient. From 1947, he continued his research in sensory science at Harvard University. Von Bekesy became interested in the University of Hawaii in 1964 when he was invited to a brief seminar and to deliver some lectures for the University's Speech and Hearing Clinic. University Photo by Masao Miyamoto (Mar., 1970)

The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers turned over the J. K. K. Look Laboratory of Oceanographic Engineering to the University in 1966. Paul Yuen, Dean of Engineering (above), stands in front of the wave-making machine apparatus where wave action on coastal areas may be studied. J. K. K. Look (1929–1960) was an engineering graduate from Manoa who lost his life while making observations in Hilo for the Corps of Engineers during the 1960 tsunami. Located on the ewa side of Kewalo Basin Harbor, near the John Dominis restaurant, the facility leases space from the State. Nearby are facilities used by Manoa's Pacific Biomedical Research Center. "Point Panic," a surfer's paradise, is also located near here, but in ancient times, outcasts were said to have been drowned there as sacrificial victims. Photo by Victor Kobayashi (1982)
Hamilton Snack Bar. A new snack bar was completed in January 1964. Frank Slavsky designed the building. As this architect's drawing shows, the original plan was for a larger building. Today the snack bar is also dwarfed by its back door neighbor, Hamilton Library, and crowded in by its other towering neighbors, Gilmore, Spalding, and Edmonson Halls. Trees planted behind the walls by 1982 covered the front of the building, with heights exceeding that of the one-story facility. Waahila Ridge rises in the background. University Photo (n.d.)
out of the offices, not to seek classrooms, but to seek
the fire escapes. The faculty uproar that ensued was
also clamorous.

By the second day, members of the faculty had
opened all the bells and removed the clappers (many
of which were about for years as paper weights). The
bells were never heard again. The clocks seemed to
be in symbiosis with the bells, for they soon became
aberrant, and in time they were taken away. The
usual noises once again prevailed. Could this
obstreperous bell system have been a revenge by
the junior person?

Soon I was able to attend another planning session
with the same architectural firm. These first plans for
Moore Hall showed a solid, blank wall on the long
five-story high mauka side. I asked why so. The reply:
It was to save on air conditioning cost; also, this
side looked out on upper Manoa, on the Koolau
mountains; students and professors would not want
to be distracted by such an interesting view.

To the immediate objection that this was the
northern side, without sun, so that the savings on air
conditioning would be minor to the increased cost of
lighting, the response was, "Oh." I noted out loud
that the plan already had many very interior offices
that would always be insulated from the outside
world; I made a passing reference to "factory
conditions."

This session ended with unpleasant feelings on all
sides. But as anyone can see today, the final building
did get windows (though fixed) on the mauka,
northern facade.

This was the last building planning session to which
I was invited.

King Bhumibol Adulyadej and Queen Sirikit of
Thailand, while on a 1964 world tour, visited the
University of Hawaii. The royal couple were so
enamored with the Manoa Campus that they decided
to give the Pavilion as a gift of friendship.

The Pavilion was one of only three outside of
Thailand. It was originally built at the Grand Palace
in Bangkok, then dismantled for shipment to the
University of Hawaii. It arrived in January 1965, in
six crates along with blueprints and reconstruction
instructions written in Thai. It was promptly stored
and nearly forgotten.

Reconstruction of the Pavilion did not begin for 29
months. Although a number of nondocumented and
conflicting stories surround this extended delay, the
accepted story is that the instructions were written in
a Thai dialect used only by monk craftsmen who
constructed the Pavilion. The University did not have
on campus at that time a Thai scholar who could
interpret the instructions.

However, in the meantime, a site selection
committee was formed and several sites were
recommended. The first site considered for the royal
gift was the hillside across Manoa Stream from the
East-West Center. This plan envisioned a foot bridge
spanning Manoa Stream, but was rejected because of
cost. The second site considered was the space next
to Kennedy Theatre and in front of the present site.
After much discord and bickering the Committee
finally settled on the present site.

Early in April 1967, the Thai Consulate informed
the University that the King would be in Hawaii in
June on state business and would dedicate the
pavilion at that time. Near panic swept the Manoa
Campus and an urgent call for help went out to the
community. Members of the Honolulu Building
and Construction Trades Council responded by
volunteering their services as a gesture of inter-
national goodwill.

In May, members of the Mason’s Union poured and
finished a specially constructed base for the pavilion.
Laurence Shigeura of the Carpenters’ Union and his
five-man team unpacked the crates that contained the

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Thai Pavilion (1967)
by Charles Norwood

One of the most fascinating structures on campus is
the small jewel-like Thai Pavilion located at the East-
West Center on the mall between Jefferson and
Lincoln Halls and in front of Hale Kuaheine.
His Royal Majesty King Bhumibol Adulyadej of Thailand, right, and Governor John A. Burns, left, attended the dedication of the Thai Pavilion on June 6, 1967. University Photo by Masao Miyamoto (1967)

Members of the Carpenters Union provided free labor in the rush to erect the Thai Pavilion in time for the visit of the King of Thailand, who was to arrive only a month later. The Mason’s Union poured the concrete base. University Photo by Masao Miyamoto (1967)

Diamond Head, as seen through the Thai Pavilion. A gift of the Royal family of Thailand, it originally came from the Grand Palace in Bangkok. It was erected on the East-West Center grounds in 1967. University Photo by Masao Miyamoto (1967)
Hamilton Library stands in the background of "University Park," above, designed by George Walters. Standing between Moore Hall and Hamilton Library the landscaped mounded area also called "Ho' onanea Park" ("Relaxation Park") was completed in 1973 at a cost of $37,000. University Photo by Masao Miyamoto (Sept., 1973)

Thomas Hale Hamilton (1914-1979), seventh president from 1963-68.
several hundred teak wood pieces. In a truly noteworthy feat, using only a drawing of the pavilion, the carpenters were able to piece together this giant jigsaw puzzle in less than two days, resulting in a gilded pavilion that adds a touch of serene beauty to the campus.

Their majesties, King Bhumibol Adulyadej and Queen Sirikit, dedicated this beautiful friendship pavilion to the University of Hawaii on June 6, 1967.

The teak pavilion is a familiar structure in Thailand, found in temple courtyards and along heavily traveled routes as a place of rest and contemplation.

Hamilton Library (1968, 1976)

by Raelene Hamada

The first phase of Hamilton Library opened in June 1968, at a cost of $3,451,000. Phase II construction began in April 1975, and including the extensive renovation of the 4-story older wing, cost $12.5 million. The six-story addition opened in increments, with the first floor occupied in December 1976.

Hamilton is the main research library of the University with extensive collections. It also has several works of art on display, including a mural by Juliette May Fraser, depicting the *makahiki* festival of ancient Hawaii. The mural was originally commissioned in 1938 for the Hawaii pavilion at the World’s Fair in San Francisco. It was rededicated in 1980 on the artist’s 93rd birthday.

The library was named in honor of Thomas Hale Hamilton, seventh president of the University, from 1963–1968, in March 1970.

Hamilton was born in Marion, Indiana, the son of a fireman who had only a third-grade schooling, but who in later life became a remarkable successful lobbyist in the Indiana Legislature. Hamilton earned his bachelor’s degree from DePauw University and both his master’s and doctorate from University of Chicago. A highly regarded administrator who was popular with both faculty and “downtown” political leaders, Hamilton announced his resignation on

December 23, 1967, in a dramatic incident, the “Oliver Lee Case.” Dr. Lee, an assistant professor in political science and a political activist, had received a letter of intent to grant him tenure which was later revoked by the administration. Students and faculty petitioned to Hamilton to change the decision but he upheld Dean of Arts and Sciences W. Todd Funniss’ decision. In the midst of this controversy, Hamilton resigned, effective May 22, 1968. Hamilton died on December 25, 1979, only four months after his wife, Virginia Prindiville Hamilton, had also passed away.

Krauss Hall (Acquired, 1969)

by Julie Hanamoto and Colette Kaku

In 1969, the University acquired the 5.6 acres of land and buildings of the Pineapple Research Institute. The part of Krauss Hall facing Dole Street had been completed in 1947–48 for the Pineapple Research Institute.

One of Krauss Hall’s special features is an attractive inner courtyard garden with a pond surrounded by greenery, including varieties of bromeliads of which the pineapple is a member. The pond was designed by Richard C. Tongg and Lorraine Kuck in 1948, while the building architect was Richard Windisch.

Behind the building, and connected to it by covered passageways, are handsome wooden buildings designed by Harry Sims Brent (who came to Hawaii to assist in the planning of architect Bertram Goodhue’s beautiful Honolulu Academy of Arts building). This older part was completed in 1931 and is scheduled for demolition due to its deterioration. The front of the newer building was removed in 1982 to make way for an underground drainage system.

The former Pineapple Research Institute building was named in 1971 in honor of Frederick Krauss, a long-time researcher in agriculture and director of Agricultural Extension Service. Born in San Francisco, Krauss studied at Stanford, University of California, and the University of Berlin. He came to Hawaii in 1901 from Berkeley to serve as an instructor at
Krauss Hall. In the background is Sakamaki Hall. Photo by Victor Kobayashi (1982)

With a shortage of large auditoriums, the University rented Varsity Theatre between 1966-1976 to accommodate large lecture classes such as World Civilizations and Art 101, at a cost of about $16,500 per semester. In the evenings and on weekends, the theatre maintained its film schedules. Students walked from the campus down University Avenue to Varsity Theatre, and, worse of all, had to make the climb back, if they had classes on campus after that. (This was before the jogging craze hit the Islands.) As early as 1939, Varsity Theatre was used from time to time by the University for lectures by famous speakers, such as Carl Van Doren. In 1981, the East-West Center used Varsity Theatre for the major screenings of its First Hawaii International Film Festival, courtesy of the Consolidated Amusement Co., which operates the movie house. The festival emphasized humanities issues raised in films from such nations as India, Sri Lanka, Philippines, Japan, New Zealand, China, and Brazil. After-film discussions and seminars were held between screenings in a most successful project. University Photo by Masao Miyamoto (October, 1966)

Maile Way #1 was built in 1966 and is perhaps the smallest office building on the campus. It was an experimental unit initiated by the School of Architecture. Bruce Etherington and Hugh Burgess designed the module in the hope of producing a fast and cheap method of increasing office space in a rapidly expanding university. The “modular office space” could be stacked or joined together to produce a larger building. In 1977, the precast concrete unit was acquired by the Environmental Studies Program to illustrate the environmental concept of “Small is Beautiful” and functions as an office. Photo by Victor Kobayashi (1982)

The Portable Takeover. Beginning in 1967, portable buildings such as the above (used by the School of Architecture in the “Old Quad”), sprang up on all parts of the campus, serving the need for more classrooms and office space. Constructed on cylindrical wooden posts at a cost ranging from $24,000 to $36,000, depending on size, date of construction, and arrangement, they were designed by architect Richard Dennis. Photo by Victor Kobayashi (1982)
Kamehameha Manual School. Joining the Hawaii Experiment Station in 1906, he served the College of Hawaii as Professor of Agriculture in 1911. Krauss contributed much in the areas of research and community service, including his work in forming the New Era Homestead Farm in Haiku, Maui, in 1913. He had the distinction of receiving the first honorary doctorate awarded by the University in 1923 in recognition for his work in improving agriculture in Hawaii.

His daughter is ethnobotanist Beatrice Krauss who was an early University graduate as well as a devoted Manoa teacher and researcher who has given much time to the restoration of the lovely Krauss Hall garden.

Moore Hall (1969)
by Rebecca Kanekoa

Moore Hall was completed in 1969 at a total cost of $3.5 million, including furnishings and architectural costs. It has two wings: a four-story wing built with federal funds through the East-West Center and a five-story wing constructed with state funds. Two of the nicest features of the building are its courtyard and entry. There are seating areas in the courtyard with green foliage. One may enter the center or middle of two wings and go to either side, although the wall in the front of the building keeps one from looking in and is uninviting. The elevators in 1982 were sometimes frighteningly erratic. The building houses American and Asian Studies departments, foreign languages, linguistics, and English as a Second Language departments. The architect was Hideo Murakami and the contractor was Hirano Brothers.

The building was named after Charles A. Moore, philosophy professor. When Moore first came to Hawaii in 1936 from Yale, he comprised the entire philosophy department. Serving as chairman of philosophy until 1954, he invited visiting lecturers who specialized in Asian philosophy and took their courses himself. He once said that he “probably had the advantage of more courses in oriental philosophy than I could have gotten as a student at any single university in America.” Moore was a pioneer in creating interest in Asian philosophy and organized the East-West Philosopher’s Conference, which first met in 1939, at the University at a time when only a few places in the U.S. had offerings in Asian philosophy. His lifetime work in encouraging exchange among thinkers from Asia and the West helped to set the stage for the establishment of the East-West Center in Hawaii.

Watanabe Hall (1970)
by Faye Haraguchi and Raymond S. Oshiro

Watanabe Hall is located on Correa Road, between Student Health Services and Hawaii Institute of Geophysics. Michael Suzuki and Associates designed the $3,283,000 building which was completed in 1970. It houses the physics department’s facilities, including offices and laboratories. An irritating feature of this 4-story building is that there is only one elevator serving the entire building.

Physicist Kenichi Watanabe was the first “local boy” to whom a University of Hawaii building was dedicated. Born in Honolulu, he was the class valedictorian at McKinley High School. After attending the Manoa Campus in 1931-1932, he transferred to the California Institute of Technology, where he received his doctorate in physics and mathematics in 1940. After joining the mathematics department at the University of Hawaii from 1940-1947, he returned to the mainland, first to Wabash College in Indiana, and then, in 1948 to the U.S. Naval Research Laboratory as a physicist, where he pioneered in the study of ozone concentration in the upper atmosphere. In 1951, he became head of the Atmospheric Composition section, Air Force Cambridge Research Center, where he and his coworkers became the first to measure in detail the absorption coefficients of several upper atmosphere
gases in the vacuum ultraviolet region. He returned to Hawaii in 1954 and established a vacuum ultraviolet spectroscopy laboratory. With his graduate students, he made ionization potential measurements of more than 300 types of atoms and molecules, which led to a widely used method of measuring solar radiation intensity and composition of the upper atmosphere. In Spring 1969, he received the University’s award in Excellence in Research. Shortly thereafter, in August 1969, he died unexpectedly of a heart attack at the age of 58.

St. John Plant Science Laboratory (1970)
by Glenn Sakamoto

Completed in 1970, the Harold St. John Plant Science Laboratory (or, more commonly, St. John’s), at the corner of Maile Way and East-West Road, consists of a six-story structure and an adjacent single-story building used for teaching laboratories. Originally housing botany, horticulture, plant pathology, and plant physiology departments that were once scattered throughout the campus, the building later also included the agronomy and soil science departments.

The faculty advisory committee, in planning the building complex, developed an organizing theme, “The Laboratory as a Machine.” All the different departments were viewed as components, with their research and instructional inputs producing an end product, “community service.” All requests considered desirable by each department had to satisfy the advisory committee’s criteria before the final plans could be developed. The building was designed by the architectural firm of Anbe, Aruga, and Associates. Rex W. Ferguson, a consultant from Australia who specialized in research laboratory design, assisted in the planning. Walker-Moody Construction Company erected the building. The building, including equipment, cost about $5.2 million. The National Science Foundation provided $1,410,500, while other federal funds totaling $1,689,150 were granted.

The building was oriented east to west, so that direct sunlight would not affect experiments or the working environment of the building. The columns within the structure are hollow so that utility, water, and drainage lines could be made available for the different classrooms and laboratories.

Although the building was considered very practical, there were some serious problems. The actual size of the building was smaller than was intended because additional funds were not allotted. Shortly after the building opened, the roof leaked during heavy rain showers. Despite repairs, the roof continued to leak. Furthermore, the interior walls were not sealed, so the moisture caused the paint to peel. The water utility system was also poorly designed. If major repairs had to be made, the water supply for the entire building had to be shut off. The top floor lanai, intended for experiments, was too windy, except for algae growth projects.

But the most unusual problem has been the “ghost in the machine.” It was reported by the non-scientists that a large man, a ghost, was seen walking through the walls in the building. The building was said to be built on grounds considered sacred by the ancient Hawaiians. After the building was blessed, the strange phenomenon of the ghost has not been reported again.

The building was dedicated on November 29, 1971, to Dr. Harold St. John, who taught at the University from 1929 to 1958, and who often served as the Botany Department’s chairman. Born in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, he received degrees from Harvard, including a doctorate in biology in 1917. A noted taxonomist, he discovered some 500 new species of pandanus. Author of many technical publications, he traveled extensively on botanic expeditions. He has served on the Foreign Economic Administration in looking for quinine in Colombia, on the Atomic Energy Commission to study effects of radiation on vegetables. He taught at various colleges, including the College of Hue in Vietnam from 1959–61, where there were no books and laboratory materials that were appropriate for his classes. The plant science building was dedicated to him on November 29, 1971.

Charles A. Moore, philosopher (1901-1967). University Photo by Masao Miyamoto (n.d.)

Watanabe Hall. “Local boys” surround a metal slab, colored with grays and greens from the patina, that stands in front of Watanabe Hall. Artist Bruce Hopper designed this sculpture and installed it in 1973 at a cost of $7,500. Originally, winds crossing over the steel were supposed to produce a hum, but the slab stayed mute, and an electric hum-producing device was installed in the sculpture. It was disconnected shortly after the 1974 energy crisis and after complaints were made about the constant hum. Photo by Victor Kobayashi (1982)
Physicist Kenichi Watanabe (1910–1969). University Photo by Masao Miyamoto (n.d.)

St. John Plant Science Laboratory, completed in 1970. University Photo by Masao Miyamoto (1972)

The environmental laboratory in the Plant Science Complex is named after Willis T. Pope, a professor of botany and agriculture, who was with the Normal School when he was asked by the Regents to be the first leader of the College of Hawaii in 1907. As Acting Dean in 1908, he set the stage for President Gilmore, who was installed as the first president later the same year. Pope was also Superintendent of Public Instruction from 1910–1913 and also a University professor of botany and horticulture. The road on campus between the Marine Sciences Building and Holmes Hall that exits into East-West Road is also named after Pope. His wife, pictured above, at a University luau, was active in education also; she was a commissioner of education in 1928–1930, and was a co-founder and the first president of the Hawaii Congress of Parents and Teachers. Blanche Pope Elementary School (completed in 1965) in Waimanalo is named after her. University Archives Photo (n.d.)

Botanist Harold St. John. University Photo by Masao Miyamoto (n.d.)
The Biomedical Science Building (1971)
by Julie Uejio and Arlee Hendricks

The erection of the Biomedical Science Building in 1971 fulfilled a promise for the establishment of a complete medical school at the University made by John A. Burns in 1970 in his campaign for a third term as Governor of Hawaii. But the University’s medical school, which was later named the John A. Burns School of Medicine, was not the first medical school in Hawaii.

About one hundred years earlier, the territorial legislature allotted $4,000 for “medical education of Hawaiians” for the period of 1870 to 1872 to curb “the serious and rapidly growing evil of kahunas practicing primitive medicine.” G. P. Judd, a local physician, opened the school on November 9, 1870. Instruction for the school’s ten pupils was given in Hawaiian. Medical lectures along with clinical education in the adjacent dispensary formed the core of the education. After two years of instruction, the students “graduated” and were contracted to work in remote areas of the territory where medical treatment was otherwise inaccessible. In November 1872, the school ended when Dr. Judd suffered from an attack of apoplexy from which he never recovered and no one was found to replace him.

Interest in a school of medicine could be said to have waned until Hawaii became a state in 1959. It was then that there was an increased interest in health education and research.

In May 1962, the University of Hawaii Board of Regents recommended a feasibility and planning study for biomedical education. In February 1963, the establishment of a two-year medical school was recommended. A university academic blueprint of the early 1960’s listed four major reasons for the creation of a medical school:

a) Hawaii’s production of its own physicians and opening of medical careers to those who could not otherwise afford the training would be increased.

b) The school would contribute to the national and international pool of biomedical scientists.

c) Outstanding scientists and teachers would be attracted through the promotion of training and research.

d) It would add to the university’s basic goal of becoming a focal point for a broad range of activities in the Pacific.

The next year, Dr. Robert D. Tschirgi of the UCLA School of Medicine recommended the Biomedical Sciences Master’s Degree program which included establishing a two-year medical school. The two-year program was to prepare students for entrance into accredited four-year mainland schools. Governor Burns endorsed the recommendation and both houses of the state legislature passed a resolution supporting the concepts of biomedical education.

With plans for a medical school came discussions for additional facilities. In 1967, two years after the establishment of the medical school, approximately $7.6 million were appropriated for the Biomedical Sciences Building. The facility contained the dean’s office, psychology, basic sciences and the School of Public Health as well as laboratories and classrooms. It was completed in 1971. Made of reinforced concrete with post-tensional floors and a central pitched roof constructed of ribbed steel parcels, the building contained an eight-story tower in the shape of a pagoda with a basement and four-story wings.

In 1967, expansion into a four-year program was discussed. In 1972, the state legislature authorized expansion and the 1973 legislature appropriated funds for the third and fourth years. For the first time in its history Hawaii awarded the M.D. degrees to 62 men and women in 1975.

One would have thought expansion to a complete medical school would have necessitated further building on the Manoa Campus and a medical instructional center or a University hospital would be the next step in expansion. But a special report had recommended integrating the medical school with community hospitals. Walsh Mc Dermott had been charged by the University administration to study the feasibility of expanding into a four-year school. The report recommended basing the four-year school in community hospitals in their existing locations.
because the integration would avoid “town-gown” competition and utilizing the hospitals would make maximum use of existing facilities. The McDermott Report’s recommendation was followed and three of the 12 affiliated community health centers were used specifically for the medical school.

At a cost of about $750,000 for elements of surgery, psychiatry, pathology, and medicine, one floor at St. Francis Hospital was built and completed in 1975. Three floors at Kapiolani Children’s Hospital were built in 1976 at approximately $2.8 million for gynecology, obstetrics, pediatrics and elements of child psychiatry.

The largest addition of facilities was a five-story tower costing an estimated $4.8 million which was completed in 1977 at Queen’s Medical Center for departmental offices and laboratories of surgery, psychiatry, and medicine as well as student facilities, administrative space, and elements of pharmacology, pathology, obstetrics, and gynecology.

Other hospitals affiliated with the John A. Burns School of Medicine include Kaiser Foundation, Kuakini Medical Center, Leahi Hospital, Rehabilitation Hospital for the Pacific, Salvation Army Hospital, Shriners’ Hospital for Crippled Children, Straub Clinic and Hospital Inc., Tripler Army Medical Center and Veterans Administration Outpatient Clinic.

The total cost of expansion was approximately $8.3 million, $5 million from the state government and $3.3 million from the federal government, bringing the total overall cost of the four-year medical school to an estimated $16 million. This was significantly less than the estimated $30 million to $50 million needed for construction of a university medical center.

The John A. Burns School of Medicine was a product of long deliberation, economic struggles, politics, and educational concerns, with sociological undercurrents. Today, it is a full-fledged, four-year medical instructional facility that is both on-campus and in the community.

The Biomedical Science Building was designed by Edward Durrell Stone, Inc., with Hara and Associates. The contractor was E. E. Black. It was completed at a cost of almost $8 million obtained from various sources, including the federal government, Kellogg Foundation, and China Medical Board. The inside courtyards have inviting gardens. Four two-story wings surround a unique 8-story tower, which many find aesthetically pleasing; others, however, view the tower with its funky, Chinese coolie hat-like roof as somewhat ridiculous. Landscaping was by Sprangue, Inc. Stone, a prominent Palo Alto architect, designed many U.S. embassies.

The Business Administration Building Complex (1971)

by Phil Haisley and Victor Kobayashi

Located in the northwest corner of the Manoa Campus is a huge fortress of steel and concrete: the College of Business Administration Building Complex. Its towers and walls are approached over heavy ramps, leaving behind the delicate foliage and panoramic views of Manoa Valley. Set in the expanses of brick textured concrete are few narrow windows, which give few clues as to what lies within. Inside, we are confronted by a maze of passageways and hidden doors, connecting a wild juxtaposition of rectangular shapes. One bright spot of sunlight fills the courtyard, the rest is bathed in grey shadows, with no suggestion of the beauty that exists outside.

Architectural designers attempt to relate their buildings to various aspects of their environments. At best, the design of a building will have a harmonious relationship to its natural environment, its built environment, and its socioeconomic environment. At worst, the design becomes an environmental pollutant and the Business Administration Building is of such design.

When the building first opened, students and professors found it difficult to find their classrooms, since the usual cues to spatial position were missing. Thus for a time, the building was referred to as “Kafka Hall,” recalling Franz Kafka’s nightmarish tale, “The Castle.” Acoustics were also poor, and the seminar rooms were carpeted in 1978 in an attempt to compensate for the difficulties students had in listening to speakers.

The late Manoa chancellor Douglas Yamamura
called it "one of the worst buildings we have as far as usability is concerned. It's very badly designed." An interview of thirty-four faculty members conducted by R. Les Warren in 1971 concluded that 70% strongly disliked the outside appearance, 62% strongly disliked the inside, and 85% said the building was not functional because of space wasted by the odd shapes of offices and classrooms.

Since the building’s completion in 1971, serious structural faults developed due to differential settlement of the ground. More thorough tests of the subsoil might have prevented some of the problems. The Complex is composed of seven connected buildings, each named alphabetically from “A” to “G.” Emergency repairs were required in 1979 for a header beam in building B and a lintel beam in building D. The water main required repair due to soil settlement in 1978 and large external cracks developed in 1975. Finally, in July 1980, the Complex lost one of its seven buildings, when “F-Tower” had to be razed due to irreparable structural damage. This event brought to a climax the staggering costs involving the building. The planned $3.4 million had grown to $4.4 million upon construction, then followed by an additional million dollars in repair costs after completion of the building. Demolition costs were also enormous and the State filed a ten million dollar lawsuit against the architect, Leo S. Wou. The contractor was Reed and Martin, Inc.

“F” Tower certainly deserved an “F” grade. A philosophy professor, now retired, is said to have put a hex on the building when it was being built. He had his office in nearby George Hall, and had enjoyed the daily walks to and from his home in Manoa Valley through the grove of kiawe trees which once grew on the sloping and grassy site of the buildings.

Holmes Hall (1972)
by Margaret J. M. Chow

Holmes Hall was completed in 1972 at a cost of $9,013,040. It was the most expensive building including equipment in 1973, but $20,000 of the equipment was not usable. The building did not contain the necessary electrical, water, and air connections and so the State had to provide $48,000 more to correct the deficiencies. In 1980, a four-story addition was completed, providing more classrooms, offices, and laboratories for the College of Engineering’s major facility.

Alexander Liberman’s enormous cylindrical steel sculpture, Gateway of Hope was installed by Holmes Hall. Born in 1912, in Kiev, Russia, Liberman is a New York painter and sculptor with an international reputation. The clusters of cylinders are made from 3/8-inch steel plates that were cut, rolled, and welded by Hawaiian Welding Co. The 30-foot high sculpture is painted a bright red and matches the red of the railings and window frames of Holmes Hall as well as the blossoms of the nearby poinciana trees. The State Foundation for Culture and the Arts awarded a $50,000 commission fee to Liberman for the piece, which was unveiled in 1972. Holmes Hall was designed by Skidmore, Owens, and Merrill, architects, with construction by Reed and Martin, Inc.

Wilfred J. Holmes came to the University in 1936, after retiring from the Navy. In 1941, he returned to the Navy to serve as an intelligence officer on Admiral Chester W. Nimitz’s staff, where he later was awarded the Distinguished Service Medal. Returning to the engineering faculty in 1946, he has served as dean of engineering, dean of administration, and as vice president, retiring from the University in 1965. Holmes also wrote short stories and technical articles using the name “Alec Hudson.” His stories have been published in Saturday Evening Post and “Rig for Diving” was bought by Paramount Pictures. In 1966, he wrote Undersea Victory on submarine warfare in the Pacific during World War II using his own name. His most recent book Double-Edged Secrets, published in 1979, is an eyewitness account of naval intelligence during World War II.

Campus Center (1973)
by Pam Stewart

By the 1960’s, Hemenway Hall became too small to meet the expanding numbers of students in Manoa.
College of Business Administration Building. Charles Watson's sculpture of five discs rising 12 feet reminds one of the money used on the island of Yap and the universal human weakness for the acquisition of wealth. Photo by Paul S. K. Yuen (1982)

The razing of the "F" Tower opened up the inner courtyard to the outside, inviting more light, and perhaps improving the building's ambience. Photo by Gordon Miyamoto (1982)

Holmes Hall, completed in 1972, headquarters of the College of Engineering, has a Liberman sculpture. Photo by Gordon Miyamoto (1982)

Wilfred J. Holmes (1900- ), engineer, dean, and writer. University Photo by Masao Miyamoto (n.d.)
Ewa entrance to the Campus Center. On the right foreground are concrete markers with names of the states on metal plates. These were part of a plan in 1959 to name 50 monkeypod trees along University Avenue for each of the states in the union. The “Avenue of the States” idea was endorsed by the Hawaii Statehood Celebration Committee and the Honolulu Jaycees provided funds for the blocks and metal plates. However, the blocks could not be installed because they were so large and interfered with the underground utility lines. The monkeypods were planted along University Avenue, but only the Hawaii tree has a concrete marker beside it. University Photo by Masao Miyamoto (1977)

The Campus Center. Photo by Gordon Miyamoto (1982)

Hina-O Na Lani (“Mother of the Universe”) a granite sculpture by Gregory Clurman, created in 1975, guards the north entryway to the Campus Center. Born in 1948, but raised in the Philippines, Clurman received his bachelor’s (1971) and master’s (1974) degrees in fine arts from the Manoa Campus. Photo by Solomon Jaeckel (1982)

The east entryway to Campus Center once had an unauthorized sculpture entitled *Omega Plus One*, by Toshi Suematsu, who ignored the Campus Center Board’s ruling in Spring, 1982, to stop construction. Toshi also has built similar unauthorized structures on University Avenue (in front of the Church of the Crossroads and another on the campus, near Founders’ Gate) as well as one on the second floor of George Hall. Behind Toshi’s construction was an air-brushed ceramic tile mural which was removed because the tiles began to fall as the building settled. A mural by Calley O’Neil was commissioned by the Center to replace it and was scheduled for completion in 1982. Meanwhile, the restrooms in the Center have chalkboards for the convenience of graffiti artists. Photo by Solomon Jaeckel (1982)
In 1965, students voted in a campus plebiscite to support a fee to help construct a new building. Both ASUH and the Campus Center Board, which governs the Center, lobbied for the building successfully at the 1966 state legislative sessions. Campus Center was completed in 1973 at a cost of $4,362,000. The building has a snack bar, a game room, and the University Bookstore on the bottom floor. A main dining room plus conference rooms and offices are on the second floor, while the third floor has a music room, an art gallery, conference rooms and a large ballroom. A roof-top garden named “Kaimanahila Lanai” caps the building. A campanile which produces chimes by keyboard is also located in the building.

The Campus Center Building was designed by Gus Ishihara, of John Carl Warnecke and Associates, a California architectural firm that also developed the Manoa Campus master plan and, with Belt, Lemmon and Lo, designed the Hawaii State Capitol. Conceived as a miniature city with an urban atmosphere and a gathering place with multiple entrances, the building brought mixed reactions from critics.

Porteus Hall (1974)
Energy Crisis and a Controversy over Naming
by Jane Takahashi

Porteus Hall, the social sciences building of the University campus, is a seven-story, five-sided, concrete and glass structure located on Maile Way next to Crawford and Hawaii Halls. The Department of Accounting and General Services of the State of Hawaii began planning for the building in early 1970. The first phase of the building was designed by award-winning architects Vladimir Ossipoff, who designed Bachman Hall, and Sidney Snyder. The Allied Construction Company began work in 1973 and completed the building in 1974.

Designed just prior to the first energy crunch of 1973, Porteus Hall, nevertheless, included several energy-conserving features. Solar bronze glass, besides being aesthetic, was used to reduce heat gain. Frank Lum of Ferris and Hamig, Inc., architect and mechanical engineer, tried to eliminate cooling costs of the major circulation areas by leaving them open to natural ventilation. Engineer Forrest Bennet used energy-conserving mercury lights which emit more light than fluorescent lights and use less electrical power, thus producing less heat and demanding less air conditioning. Although most of the building is air conditioned, users of the perimeter spaces can open small windows and turn off the individually controlled fan coil units. By today’s standards, however, Porteus Hall is not considered energy efficient.

The 300-room hall had three phases of development. The first phase involved six social sciences departments. Each located on its own floor of the building with department offices, conference rooms, classrooms, computer terminals, and faculty offices. Phase II involved the completion of the ground floor, originally designed for the office of the Dean of Social Sciences. Instead, the Pacific Planning and Urban Studies Program (PPUSP) has been located there. Future plans are for the eventual installation of the computers. Phase III would be a new wing attached to the northeast corner of Phase I. This new wing would allow for horizontal expansion of each floor. Additional space can also be created by enclosing the two open sides of the ground floor courtyard.

The present directory (1982) for Porteus Hall is as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Floor</th>
<th>Department</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Urban and Regional Planning Program</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Sociology</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Anthropology</td>
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<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Geography</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Economics</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Political Science</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Social Science Research Institute</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

“The building is in the shape of an 81 foot by 131 foot rectangle with a 45 degree triangle on the south side. The building’s major axis is located on a north-south line. An interior courtyard provides light to the interior spaces as well as serving as a major
Porteus Hall. A Bo tree (*Ficus Religiosa*), which is said to have stood over the historic Buddha thousands of years ago as he meditated and attained enlightenment, stands between Porteus Hall (above) and Hawaii Hall. It was planted by the University’s first graduating class in 1912. Off the photo, near the tree, is the Chaulmoogra tree, the seeds of which produced the oil used in the treatment of Hansen’s Disease (leprosy). President Dean in 1919 conducted the research that made the oil easier to administer, bringing international recognition to the University. Nearby, also, are palms that surround Hawaii Hall. The campus has one of the most extensive collections of palms. Photo by Victor Kobayashi (1982)

Dr. Stanley David Porteus (1883-1972), working with a student. Originally from Australia, Porteus came to the University in 1922 from the research psychology laboratory in Vineland, New Jersey, to head the newly created Psychological Clinic which provided diagnostic and other testing services for the community. World War I had stimulated a need for psychological tests in the United States, when military officials needed to assess the aptitudes of the recruits. University Archives Photo (n.d.)
circulation corridor. Cantilevered balconies, two per floor, project into the atrium space. The balconies alternate corners and floors.” (Sheila Hixenbaugh, Porteus Hall: An Energy Conservation Analysis, 1978, Thesis for the degree of Master of Architecture, UHM, pp. 11 & 12.)

Two-thirds of the building's exterior skin is composed of glass. The other third is textured concrete of basalt and Waimea stone aggregates. "The vertical elements have a rough form work appearance while the horizontal members are sandblasted. Between the dark stone and the solar bronze glass, Porteus Hall presents a dark profile among the light-colored Hawaii, Crawford, and Business Administration Buildings.” (Hixenbaugh, p. 13.)

In July 1974, the Regents named the social sciences building in honor of Stanley David Porteus, who had passed away two years earlier. Porteus, a professor at the University between 1922 and 1948, was internationally known for his contributions to the field of psychology, especially for the Porteus Maze Test which he devised to measure "intelligence."

From his studies, Porteus had developed a theory of race differences based on genetic inheritance. He also drew social implications from his theory that supported the dominant beliefs about race in the twenties through the forties, which today would be labeled "racist." Porteus also claimed that women were inherently inferior to men in maze test performances and that the limited opportunities for women in a society were not the overriding factor.

By the time of the naming of Porteus Hall, the civil rights movements of ethnic minorities had been in full swing throughout the nation, and in Fall, 1974, when the new academic year opened after a summer recess, a "Coalition to Rename Porteus Hall" was formed by students and faculty who believed that Porteus had promoted racist views which were detrimental to society, and that, therefore, the name of Porteus ought not to be given to the building.

Professors such as Robert S. Cahill of the Political Science Department (which was housed in Porteus Hall) and Danny Steinberg of the Department of English as a Second Language, argued that Porteus had also favored an educational system in Hawaii based on his ideas of race differences, and had supported the exclusion of non-whites from immigrating to the United States, Canada, and Australia. Porteus, they claimed believed in protecting the more intellectual stocks (of whites) from inferior (non-white) genetic pools. Coalition members documented their arguments with quotations from Porteus' Temperament and Race, published in 1926:

HAWAIIANS-"... the worst defects of Hawaiian temperament are his deficiency of planning capacity, extreme suggestibility, and instability of interest.”
CHINESE-"Somewhat less adaptable than the Japanese, they are therefore... slower to assimilate Western ideas and thus less disposed to constitute a challenge to the supremacy of the ruling caste.”
JAPANESE-"... ready to combine for any purpose of group advancement, aggressive and rather untrustworthy when self-interest is in question.”
FILIPINO-"... the Filipinos are at the very opposite extreme from the taciture, canny, long considering Scotchman. They are rather highly emotional, impulsive and almost explosive in temperament.”

Steinberg, in particular, wrote a paper in February 1975, outlining Porteus' views on race, using primarily Porteus' own words from his own publications. His paper showed Porteus' disparaging comments not only on the Asian peoples, but also on Portuguese, Puerto Ricans, Blacks, and Italians. On April 23, 1975, Steinberg sent a petition to the Regents, requesting that they rename Porteus Hall.

Ronald C. Johnson, a former chairman of the Psychology Department, came to the defense of Porteus, arguing that Porteus' total record showed him to be deserving of the honor. Porteus was a first-rate scientist who developed the Maze Test and made other important contributions to psychology. He also made fundamental contributions to clinical psychology, a term which, Johnson claimed, may have been coined by Porteus. Porteus as a person had a high regard for different peoples and did not practice racism. Johnson pointed out that Porteus
With a jagged Leahi (Diamond Head) in the background, the cylindrical Hale Aloha dormitory towers (left to right, Lehua, Ilima, Lokelani, and Mokihana) and Hale Noelani residences rise above the quarry walls in the eye of the artist George Jyh-yih Hsu. Born in Taipei, Taiwan, in 1954, Hsu studied art formally in 1972 although his father was a traditional Chinese painter. Hsu, now residing in Hawaii, says that “An artist’s world should remedy insufficiencies in the real world.” Hsu had a show of his landscapes at Burns Hall in 1980. None of the buildings in his paintings are said to have faulty towers or leaky roofs. Courtesy George Jyh-yih Hsu.

Bilger Hall Addition was completed in March 1972, to accommodate the enrollments in chemistry that continued to grow. The five-story, plus basement, structure was designed by Shoso Kayowa and Associates and constructed behind Bilger Hall at a cost of $2,693,916. Allied Construction was the contractor. University Photo by Masao Miyamoto (1972).

The original Hale Aloha, constructed in 1922, was demolished to make way for the College of Business Administration Building. Hale Aloha was resurrected in the form of a complex of four cylindrical towers, each named after flowers that designate the four major islands. From left to right, Lehua (Hawaii), Lokelani (Maui), Ilima (Oahu), and Mokihana (Kauai). Lehua and Mokihana were completed in 1973 at a cost of $4,540,000. University Photo by Masao Miyamoto (December 21, 1976).
was a pro-Hawaiian witness in the Massie Case and an active supporter of Statehood (which tended to be opposed by white supremacists). Johnson also argued that the historical context of Porteus’ writing was ignored by members of the Coalition.

The Honolulu Star-Bulletin editor, A. A. Smyser, also came to the defense of Porteus. In an editorial, on December 14, 1974, he wrote that if Porteus Hall had to be renamed, then the East-West Center’s Thomas Jefferson Hall also should be renamed, since Jefferson, who had advocated freedom and democracy, kept slaves. “It is hardly surprising,” Smyser wrote on Porteus, “that he once held views that today are considered racist. Considering the times and the changes that have occurred, it would be more surprising if he hadn’t.”

The acting chancellor of the Manoa Campus, the late Douglas Yamamura, was against the renaming of Porteus, partly on grounds that it would set a precedent that could lead to a recurring problem of proposals to rename other buildings.

The Regents held public hearings on the matter, and although the Coalition remained largely unconvinced, the Board decided on May 15, 1975, to stand firm by its original decision to keep the name of Porteus Hall. The Coalition called the decision a “victory for racism” and a “defeat for community spirit.”

The controversy, however, led to a reconsideration of the naming policy for campus buildings, and a revised policy that specifies, among other things, that buildings “will not be named for living individuals and ordinarily not within five years of the person’s death, except as specifically provided by law.”

Francis Oda, architect, in collaboration with the art faculty, especially its chairman, then Prithwish Neogy. In 1976, visiting sculptor Tony Smith gave a ten-ton, black, steel sculpture to the University. Called the Fourth Sign (Cancer, in the Zodiac), the crab-like sculpture stands on the Mall, in front of the Art Building. It was installed at a cost of $54,000, provided by a grant from the State Foundation of Culture and the Arts.

The construction of the Art Building required that the old Gilmore Hall, on the site, be demolished although it was a sound building. Originally the Art Building was to have been located between Bachman and Hemenway Halls, and the plans were made by a world renowned architect, Paul Rudolph. It was to have cost about $2.8 million and would have been completed in 1970. But the site was changed to the corner of East-West Road and Dole Street. The second plans had to be changed again since the land was included in the 21 acres that was designated for the federal government’s East-West Center. (Burns Hall was constructed on that site.) After each project was scrapped, each architect had to be paid. (See essay on the old Gilmore.) With the completion of the Art Building in 1975, the art facilities finally came under one roof. Besides an auditorium, studios, classrooms and offices, the building includes an art gallery with glass walls within an attractive garden courtyard filled with growing bamboo. Exhibits of local, national and international artists are regularly available and are open to the public, generally free of admission charges.

The Art Building (1975)
by Margaret J. M. Chow

The Art Building was completed in Fall 1975, at a cost of about $6.4 million. The funds were from the State, except for about $1.2 million from a federal grant. This building was designed by Group 70 Lab,
Art Building, with Tony Smith sculpture. University Photo by Masao Miyamoto (n.d.)
Institute for Astronomy. In the courtyard beyond the door, above, may be seen a sundial that was created and given to the University by Ginn Ousuka Ohara. Photo by Paul S. K. Yuen (1982).

A detail of *Pleiades* created by Otto Piene for the Astronomy Institute is shown above. Over 150 prisms, mounted on stainless steel rods form rainbow patterns as sunlight passes through them. Born in Westphalia, Germany, in 1928, Piene is a noted designer of innovative light sculptures, and created the light fixtures for the Senate and House chambers of the State Capitol in 1970. Photo by Paul S. K. Yuen (1982)
The Institute has observatories on the summit of Mt. Haleakala on Maui and of Mauna Kea in Hawaii. A large underground Hipawai Cave carrying Manoa water, is said to pass under the area of the Institute.

Sakamaki Hall (1977)
by Krisan Nakamoto

The "General Instructional and Related Facilities Building," or "Classroom Building #5" was completed in September 1977, and was named Sakamaki Hall in 1979. Students called it "Fantasy Hall" for several years, because it was said that when the sun shined through the building at a certain time of the day, the hallways took on the ambience of an illusion or a dream. A subtle ceramic tile mural on the ground floor, on the theme of a legendary Hawaiian bird, by artist Shige Yamada, also lends support to the dream-like quality of some of the corridors. The architect was Robert Matsushita, with construction by E. E. Black, Limited. Cost of the building was $4,867,913. The College of Continuing Education and Community Service, the History, Religion, and Philosophy Departments find their homes in Sakamaki Hall. Its inside garden courtyards are attractive and often serve as a haven for students and professors who can sit comfortably there, to relax and to contemplate.

Shunzo Sakamaki was born in the Big Island sugar plantation community of Olaa, a grandson of a samurai. Upon graduation from Hilo High School in 1923, he attended the University, completing a bachelor's degree in 1927, and a master's in history in 1928. As editor of the student paper, Ka Leo, he initiated a petition that resulted in the construction of Manoa's first gymnasium. After teaching at Doshisha University in Kyoto, Japan, he taught at the Mid-Pacific Institute from 1931-33. He received a doctorate in history from Columbia in 1939. He joined Hawaii in 1936, and was for many years the only professor who taught Asian history. As Dean of Summer Session from 1955, he developed the summer program such that it became one of the largest and best known in the nation, attracting students and renowned scholars. Besides being an author of many publications on Japan, particularly the Ryukyu Islands, Sakamaki was active in community affairs, as well as a source of encouragement for many local students.

The New Gilmore Hall (1977)
by Gail Tanimura

The new Gilmore Hall located on Maile Way is home of the College of Tropical Agriculture. Officially designated the Agriculture Sciences Facilities Phase I, this six-story structure also houses the department of agricultural engineering on its ground floor.

Most of the building's floor space is devoted to the entomology department, which occupies the upper 5 floors. On the roof level is a 1,800-foot greenhouse which is used to raise host plants for various insects used in research. This research encompasses work on the insect transmission of plant diseases, beneficial organisms, and new pesticides.

The College of Tropical Agriculture and Human Resources embodies two of the three main thrusts of the land-grant philosophy upon which the University is founded. It supports instruction in all areas of tropical agriculture and home economics, as well as human development. It is also responsible, as a part of the Hawaii Institute for Research, for conducting research on problems particular to Hawaii.

The Administration in Extension Research attempts to transmit the data gleaned from research, to assist the public in both commercial and private sectors, thus upholding the third land-grant aim.

The building was designed by Michael Suzuki and Associates and its construction was undertaken and completed by Allied Construction Company in August of 1977.

The irony of naming a building for entomological research is recalled in an incident involving John Gilmore in the final days of his presidency in 1913. He tried to interfere with the then fledgling research on fruit flies under pressure from some business and
Alae A Hina ("the Mudhen of Hina") is the subject of Shige Yamada’s ceramic tile mural in the courtyard of Sakamaki Hall. It suggests the mythical sacred mudhen of the Hawaiian goddess Hina, which knew the secret of fire. The demi-god Maui snared the bird, and obtained the secret. Maui then painted a bright red spot on the mudhen’s forehead and released the bird. The 12 x 22 foot mural faces east, and the changing light on the glazes invites the passerby to step into the world of ancient Hawaiian myth. (Completed in 1977, it was commissioned by the Hawaii State Foundation on Culture and the Arts.) Photo by Paul Kodama (n.d.)
community influentials. Fruitfly research turned out to be the basis upon which the University’s extensive entomology department was built.

Presently, there have been technical problems in controlling the amount of humidity level in the building. The high levels of humidity wreak havoc on the inventory of sensitive instruments used by the researchers. This is especially critical in Hawaii’s “fertile” atmosphere where the growth of fungus on microscopes and specimens in the taxonomy collections create problems.

To date the total cost of the building has been $4,862,000. This sum includes two increments of additional work done in January 1979, and February 1980.

The Korean Studies Center Building (1979)
by Amy Viola

The Center for Korean Studies was established in 1972 under President Harlan Cleveland to promote and coordinate scholarly research on Korea. Its faculty (in 1982) was comprised of about fifteen professors representing diverse academic disciplines including economics, ethnomusicology, geography, history, language, literature, political science, and sociology each contributing knowledge and understanding of Korean culture and society. Located at 1881 East-West Road, the Center conducts conferences, seminars, and lectures as well as sponsors research projects and disseminates information through the publication of annual journals.

Designed by two Korean architects, Chong In-guk and Na Sang-gi, and assisted by two Hawaii architects, Jo Paul Rognstad and Vernon Kim, the Center complex is patterned after the Kyongbok Palace in Seoul, originally built in 1392 by King Taejo, founder of the Yi Dynasty. The main building is modeled after the throne hall where the King’s coronation and other court rituals were traditionally held. Consisting of three floors, the Center contains offices, conference rooms, classrooms, a library, an auditorium and an exhibition area. A large storage area occupies the third floor. The pavilion in front of the main building is a replica of the Hyangwonjong pavilion on the grounds of the palace.

With a cost estimate of $876,000 which greatly exceeded the initial estimate of $450,000, construction began on August 24, 1974. The original idea for funding involved a $200,000 donation by the Republic of Korea government while the remainder of the $450,000 was raised by Korean-American communities in Hawaii and on the mainland. Materials were imported from Korea in addition to carpenters, masons, and artisans specializing in the construction of traditional Korean structures. Although the exterior was completed in December 1976, insufficient funds prevented completion of the interior. Thus construction was halted for one and a half years. In 1977, the Hawaii state legislature appropriated $350,000 which led to the completion of the Center in 1979. The total cost of the Center was $1.7 million including interior furnishings. The largest contributions were presented by the Korean-American communities. In each room of the building are plaques dedicated in honor of those individuals who contributed funds.

Speakers at the dedication on March 1, 1980, were University President Fujio Matsuda, Manoa Chancellor Durward Long, and Minister of Education for the Republic of Korea, Okgill Kim. While the ceremonies were held, a small group of professors and poets gathered across the street to read the poems of Kim Chi Ha, in protest of his imprisonment in Korea. The Korean poet was eventually released.

Marine Sciences Building (1982)
by Charles Norwood

The Marine Sciences Building was completed in July 1982, after 14 years of planning. Constructed by Allied Builders at a cost of $10 million, the facility was designed by Clarence Fong Associates. The six-story building has floor space of over 70,000 square feet, with office space for 107 staff members, 56
Carpenters, masons, and artisans who specialized in the replication of traditional Korean buildings were brought to Manoa from the Republic of Korea in 1975-76 to build the Korean Studies Center's replica of Yi Dynasty buildings. The tiles and other materials were also imported from Korea. Photo by Duane Preble (Jan., 1976)

Korean Studies Center. Photo by Gordon Miyamoto (1982)
The Cancer Center of Hawaii is located off campus, on the Queen’s Medical Center grounds at 1236 Lauhala St. In the background are the State Capitol and part of the downtown Honolulu skyline. Photo by John Gray (n.d.)

Marine Sciences Building. Photo by Gordon Miyamoto (1982)

laboratories, and two auditorium-type classrooms that seat 50 and 75 persons respectively. Occupants of the building include the Sea Grant College Program and Advisory Service, Department of Oceanography, DUMAND Laboratory, Hawaii Coastal Zone Data Bank, Hawaii Institute of Marine Biology, Hawaii Underseas Research Laboratory, Joint Institute for Marine and Atmospheric Research, Law of the Sea Institute, Marine Option Program, and Marine Programs. It is located between Holmes Hall and Watanabe Hall, and is near the Student Health Center.


The Law School Library was completed in 1982 on a site ʻewa of Johnson Hall on Dole Street. Designed by Robert M. Matsushita and Associates (who also designed Sakamaki Hall), the total cost for the facility was estimated at $4.7 million, including equipping of the library. The building won a merit award in 1983 from the American Institute of Architects, Hawaii Chapter. The Law School Building was being constructed in 1982 on a site adjacent and ʻewa of the new Law Library. The University wanted the Law Building to be placed on top of the Quarry parking structure, but was unable to convince the Legislature that the additional cost would be negligible in the long run. Both the Library and the Law Building have permanently taken up parking spaces for about 400 or more cars. The William S. Richardson School of Law was established in 1973, and its first home was in wooden bungalows located in the Quarry. The Law School is expected to move into its new building on Dole Street in 1983.