Introduction

It is my not-too-secret belief that there are few if any men who have ever worked their way to the end of an annual report, even a short one. I have as a result moved this report's conclusion to the introduction in the hope that more persons will take the time to read it, because I think it is important for the University's future.

From time to time it is said that there is no limit to what the University of Hawaii can become. I have no objection to such statements if the purpose of their utterance is essentially one of exhortation. But we are in real trouble if those responsible for the University's development behave as though such statements were true.

There are limits to what any university can become, and the University of Hawaii is no exception. The extent of resources which can be mustered, the population to be served, the geographical location, the wisdom and ingenuity of all concerned with the University--these and other factors do constitute limitations.

On the other hand, it does seem true to me that the University of Hawaii can be a university of true distinction and some uniqueness. It can be so if it selects its areas of emphasis with care, taking cognizance of certain natural advantages such as geography, environment, and the cultural composition of the population of the State.

To achieve this distinction, however, the University will require greater resources than are now available to it. This is not to make light of all the assistance that has been provided so far. The University is well aware of
the greater efforts to meet its needs which have characterized the actions of the legislature and the administration in recent years. For this support all concerned are grateful.

The problem seems to lie not so much in the present as in the past. The starting base was low. The University, a Johnny-come-lately as a major competitor for the tax dollar, has never caught up. Thus, despite Hawaii's generally excellent motivation toward public education in general, and despite the intensification of support in recent years, the percentage of state revenue devoted to public higher education falls considerably below the national average. The University is operating on resources which, when related to the number of students, are significantly lower than those of institutions which the citizens of Hawaii want the University at the very minimum to match in quality.

These conditions are a product of the history of the state. Seeking a place to lay blame is tilting at windmills. We must see instead how we can correct the situation, and I have some confidence that we can do this. Surely a somewhat greater State effort is still within the limitations of the economy. Federal support for research is not likely to decrease, and probably will increase markedly. It may well be that Federal support will appear in other areas as well. Finally, it is hoped that the future years will bring a marked rise in private contributions.

The University of Hawaii is an institution which has made great progress. It has sizable problems, but it also has notable opportunities. The University and the people of the State must work together if they are to turn these opportunities into realities. I am pleased to have the opportunity to be part of this effort.

Administration

Dr. Laurence H. Snyder served as president of the University until the present incumbent arrived to take office shortly after the first of January, 1963. I must acknowledge his kind assistance in the difficult business of switching presidents in mid-stream. I should also like to thank Dr. Gregg M. Sinclair, president emeritus, for his advice and counsel during this period.
Each university president has a way of administering an organization, and I have begun as rapidly as possible to establish a system which seems to me best. As was pointed out to the Board of Regents, this implies no criticism of past arrangements, but rather more nearly aligns the administrative organization with the way in which I am accustomed to work while at the same time violating no sound principles of administrative organization.

Accordingly, I have moved to reorganize the top administrative staff and to appoint in new positions Dr. Robert W. Hiatt as vice president for academic affairs, Dr. Richard S. Takasaki as vice president for business affairs, and Dr. Willard Wilson as secretary of the University. Quite naturally, this will result in certain reassignment of responsibilities throughout the central administration as 1963-64 progresses.

Instruction and Research

In times such as these for a university to take credit for getting bigger is as presumptuous as for a man to exhibit undue pride in aging. Both seem inevitable.

Enrollment nonetheless increased to another high. At the fall registration, we enrolled 11,734 credit students in all programs and campuses, or about 13 per cent more than the previous year's total of 10,373. Such growth is in line with our own and national predictions, which foresee continued growth in the number of prospective college students in the years ahead.

Of significance for the University of Hawaii has been the growth in the number of graduate students, following and during the strengthening of graduate offerings throughout the institution. Here is a comparison of figures for the past three years:

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Master's Candidates</th>
<th>Ph.D. Candidates</th>
<th>Unclassified</th>
<th>Total</th>
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<tr>
<td>1960-61</td>
<td>494</td>
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<td>653</td>
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<td>1962-63</td>
<td>927</td>
<td>104</td>
<td>2759</td>
<td>3790</td>
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</table>
This expansion of graduate enrollment needs some comment. It certainly means no lessening of interest on the part of the University in the undergrad­uate student. On the contrary, no university today can attract the quality of faculty it needs to instruct its undergraduates without providing an opportunity for graduate teaching. Some of the increase is accounted for, of course, by the fact that almost all of the East-West Center Grantees are at the graduate level. But the truth of the matter is that we must continue to provide graduate opportunities for the students from Hawaii if they are to be able to compete.

In profession after profession where once the baccalaureate degree sufficed, the master's is now necessary. And there is no indication that the trend will be reversed. That Hawaii residents are cognizant of this is evidenced by the fact that of the individuals enrolled in graduate work this past year 70 per cent were from Hawaii. Only 13 per cent came from the Mainland and 17 per cent from foreign countries.

To meet the educational and research demands of this student body, both undergraduate and graduate, faculties and buildings are both on the increase. There were more than 1,300 different individuals on the regular daytime faculty during the past year, of which 795 were full-time faculty members, compared with 731 in the previous year. This excludes lecturers in the College of General Studies and summer session and the professional staff of the East-West Center.

The year saw the opening and dedication of Edmondson Hall (a classroom building built largely with Federal funds to provide instructional space in recognition of the number of East-West Center grantees now taught in University facilities), completion of a new multi-purpose building for the College of Education, and groundbreaking for a new classroom and office building and a new snack bar to serve the central campus. Plans for additional classroom, office, and library space are in progress.

Matching and surpassing the University's enrollment growth and its attendant features was the progressive increase in financial support for research projects and programs at the University. Total funds available during the year for all types of research amounted to more than $5,246,000, of which some $3,098,000 came from sources other than the State general fund, most
of it from Federal grants. These "extramural" contributions this year showed better than a 25 per cent increase over funds received last year.

Of the University's organized research activities, the Hawaii Institute of Geophysics received the lion's share of funds, followed by the Pacific Biomedical Research Center and the Hawaii Marine Laboratory.

The research center for the Geophysics Institute is now nearing completion, and equipment (including a mass spectrometer and two IBM computers) is being installed preparatory to the building's full-time use in the fall of 1963. A high altitude observatory atop Haleakala on the island of Maui is also nearing completion. Meanwhile, planning continues for the expansion of the University's research activities in not only the natural sciences but the social sciences and the humanities as well.

The Colleges

Items of special interest are these:

• New deans for the Colleges of Arts and Sciences and Business Administration were selected and appointed during the year. Dr. W. Todd Furniss of Ohio State University will succeed retiring Dean Allan F. Saunders in the College of Arts and Sciences; Dr. Furniss is expected to arrive in the islands in time for the second semester of the coming academic year. Dr. Schuyler Hoslett, vice president of Dun and Bradstreet and a man with experience in both business and teaching, will assume the deanship of the College of Business Administration in September.

• The College of Business Administration, confronted with a 22 per cent jump in enrollment to more than 1,000 undergraduate students, has commenced preliminary planning for a new building to house its growing programs. The college put a revised undergraduate curriculum in operation this year, and in the fall of 1963 will offer a new 36 credit hour program leading to the master's degree in business administration.

• The College of Education commenced operation of an Educational Research Bureau during the year, and has proposed offering its first doctorate in the field of educational administration. The number of graduates from the college now exceeds by a significant percentage the requirements of the schools of
Hawaii, and placement for graduates extends to the mainland and to U. S. dependents' schools around the world.

- Following a somewhat confusing national trend, the College of Engineering for the second straight year found its enrollment declining, even though job opportunities and starting salaries for trained engineers appear extremely favorable. The college completed its search for a director of the Engineering Experiment Station early in the academic year, but lost its gain in January when Dr. Fujio Matsuda took leave to accept a position with the state government. While Dr. Matsuda's departure has slowed the expected rate of the research program, the station nonetheless was able to increase research activity in the hydrodynamics of tsunamis and in water resources development, and to maintain progress on all other authorized projects.

- The College of General Studies continued to grow in the number and size of its programs. In conjunction with the Cooperative Extension Service, the college sponsored a Lyceum Series of five free programs during the year; these were presented in each of three neighbor island locations and met with warm reception. The Conference Center, entering its second year, reported an increased number and variety in its offerings. In the realm of spectacular enrollment increases, the college noted a 45.5 per cent jump in the number of persons taking accelerated credit courses at the education centers on Oahu's military bases.

- The College of Nursing also increased enrollment, by about 20 per cent. Although the growth was concentrated in the Department of Nursing, it is perhaps significant that the relatively small dental hygiene program nearly doubled its enrollees from 10 to 18 this year. The college also started a needed continuing education program for supervisors, administrators, and teachers of nursing in local institutions, under a grant from the Western Interstate Commission for Higher Education.

- A reorganization plan bringing the College of Tropical Agriculture, the Hawaii Agricultural Experiment Station, and the Cooperative Extension Service under centralized control was completed this year. In the academic sphere, the college anticipates that enrollment in graduate disciplines pertaining to tropical agriculture will exceed the undergraduate enrollment by 1968.
Other Areas of Interest

- The Hilo Campus had a full-time student enrollment increase of 46 percent during the year, and the director anticipates further increases as new programs and courses are added to the curriculum there. Besides its educational function, the campus also serves as a cultural center for the City of Hilo, presenting a variety of lectures, plays, and musical events.

The campus also gained a new library during the year, with an increase in volumes from 13,000 to 19,000, and a new 52-student dormitory. The old library has been remodeled as a psychology classroom and laboratory, an art studio, and an audio-visual room.

- Summer Session helps achieve year-round education and maximum utilization of facilities at the University. Both enrollment and curriculum increased in the past year; special classes, institutes, study tours, and a full range of educational extracurricular offerings again attracted record numbers of students both from the local community and from the mainland United States.

- The East-West Center has continued the development and staffing of its three major divisions during the year, and now is moving toward articulation of the programs it will undertake in the years to come. Construction of an administration and food services building, a theatre-auditorium, a laboratory-classroom building, two dormitories, and a transient quarters temporarily housing the Institute of Advanced Projects completed the first increment of the Center. Grants provided by the Center supported the work of 29 visiting scholars and 472 students; the scholars were all distinguished authorities in their fields, and all but 48 of the students were here for graduate study.

- This year was the second in which there has been markedly accelerated growth in library collections, with major emphasis placed on acquiring books and journals needed for new research programs and doctoral programs. The total number of bound volumes now in the University library is 389,400. Unbound materials, chiefly periodicals and government documents, total 951,369 pieces. Morrill Act funds were used to strengthen and duplicate portions of the undergraduate collection. Plans are now being made for a graduate
research library on the campus; space will become a problem long before this can be completed, however, and the staff is now investigating possibilities. Other serious problems that still need to be solved are a further improvement of the circulation system and a need to augment the cataloguing staff in order to speed the availability of new acquisitions.

- Under the concern of student personnel, the student housing program entered a new era with the completion of several new dormitories on the campus and the appointment of a new Director of Student Residences.

The Graduate Placement Office completed its first year of operation under a full-time director and sponsored among other activities a highly successful career conference for students and potential employers.

The Student Health Service continued to operate under the sizable handicap of inadequate facilities in the ancient campus dispensary. By fall of 1963, the service will move into new quarters including both an outpatient clinic and an infirmary. Then the campus hopefully may begin to approach the minimal type of services offered by other universities.

- The University's Faculty Senate operated for the first time under a reorganization plan reducing the senate membership to 75 and establishing standing committees to report on policy aspects of budget, new programs, privileges and tenure, academic freedom, and admissions. A spirit of close cooperation has developed between the Senate and the University administration; such rapport should be of considerable assistance in reaching the long-range educational goals of the University and the State.

- The University has maintained its role as one of the cultural hubs of the community. The art gallery at George Hall continues to attract visitors and to evoke favorable response from the art community. Dramatic presentations ranging from classic Greek tragedy to the provocative works of modern playwrights have been staged. The campus has been the scene of numerous public lectures during the year. Recitals by faculty, students, and guest artists contributed to the musical life of Honolulu. On an individual basis, numerous members of the University family have added to the public cultural milieu by appearing on television and radio programs, as speakers and as performing members of orchestral and dramatic groups.
The number and variety of special educational programs serving particular segments of the public have been increased. These include year-round institutes for science teachers and summer institutes in such subjects as Asian Studies, American Studies, Radiation Biology, Elementary School Science, and Secondary School Science and Mathematics, as well as study tours of the Orient and of Europe. On an international level the University maintains its program of furnishing consultants and training personnel for educational and agricultural programs in Thailand and Pakistan, collaborates in a summer workshop in international education in Japan, and operates a summer institute for science teachers in Samoa.

Finance

The accompanying tables show the University’s income and operating expenditures for the 1962-63 fiscal year. Capital funds are excluded.
### FINANCIAL STATEMENT FOR THE FISCAL YEAR 1962-1963

#### INCOME--EXCLUDING PLANT FUNDS

**FOR EDUCATIONAL PURPOSES:**
- Federal Funds: $8,801,764.00
- State Appropriations: 12,893,979.00
- University Sources:
  - Student fees: $893,057.00
  - Sales and services of departments: $42,179.00
  - Gifts and grants: $590,103.00
  - Other sources: $220,785.00
- **Total Income for Educational Purposes:** $23,441,867.00

**FOR NONEDUCATIONAL PURPOSES:**
- Auxiliary Enterprises and Projects: $1,918,848.00
- Other Sources: $159,363.00
- **Total Income for Noneducational Purposes:** $2,078,211.00

**Total Income:** $25,520,078.00

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#### EXPENDITURES--EXCLUDING PLANT IMPROVEMENTS

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