

“An institution is to be operated for the good it can do; for the people it can serve; for the science it can promote; for the civilization it can advance.”

DR. WILLIAM OXLEY THOMPSON

President, Ohio State University



Aerial view of the University of Hawaii campus.

THE UNIVERSITY OF THE PACIFIC

"As the rest of the world has become homogenized and identical, the Pacific seems more and more to be unique, simple, and pleasant. Here the hard religions of Christ, the intricate faith of Buddha, the evangelical edge of Mohammed are softened by the sun and climate into a gentle tolerance."

Eugene Burdick



The Pacific is on the way to a position of unprecedented importance in world affairs. It is an awakening continent on which live over half of the people of the world. Along the rim of the Pacific basin alone are 1/2 billion people.

The University of Hawaii, comfortably sprawled in Honolulu's verdant Manoa Valley overlooking a vacationer's paradise, provides a unique opportunity and a unique challenge. It is the University of Hawaii in name but the University of the Pacific in function; the crossroads where the cultures of East and West meet and merge.

This University is one of the chief incubators for those called the "golden men," who see both East and West, who cherish the glowing past and perceive the obscure future.

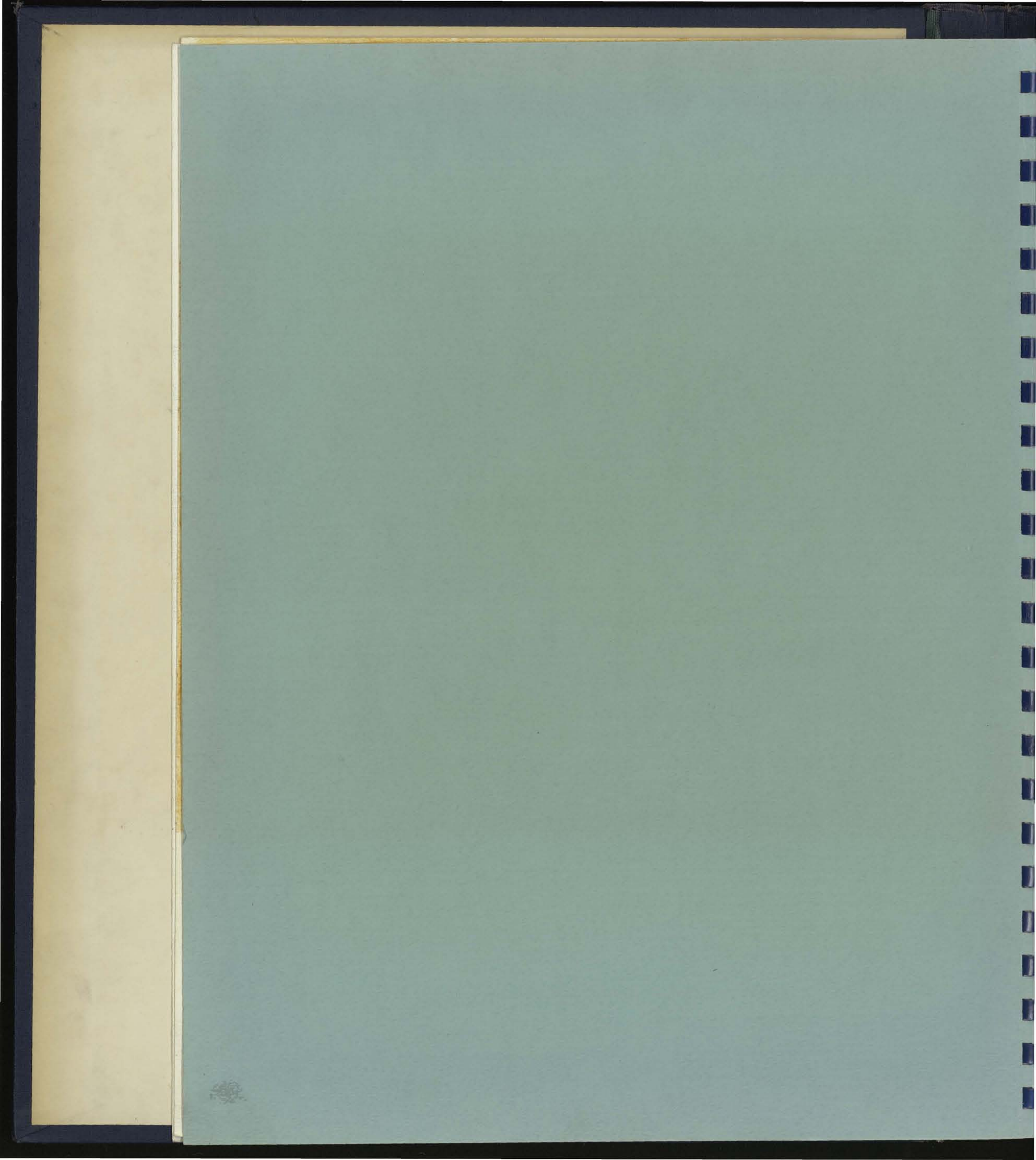
The University is 54 years old and underdeveloped; it presents an opportunity for an executive educator, with no necessity for him to redo and repair but with a strong challenge to create. Its administrator has a dynamic opportunity to tie the goal of regional education to national purpose.

This "University of the Pacific" can be the only university in the United States which brings the educational and cultural heritage of Asian universities into the stream of its development. Every other American university is entirely western and evolves from western patterns.



"It is in American tradition for the president (of a university) to become himself the initiator, the catalyzer and the energizer of teaching duties."

James Lewis Morrill
President, University of Minnesota

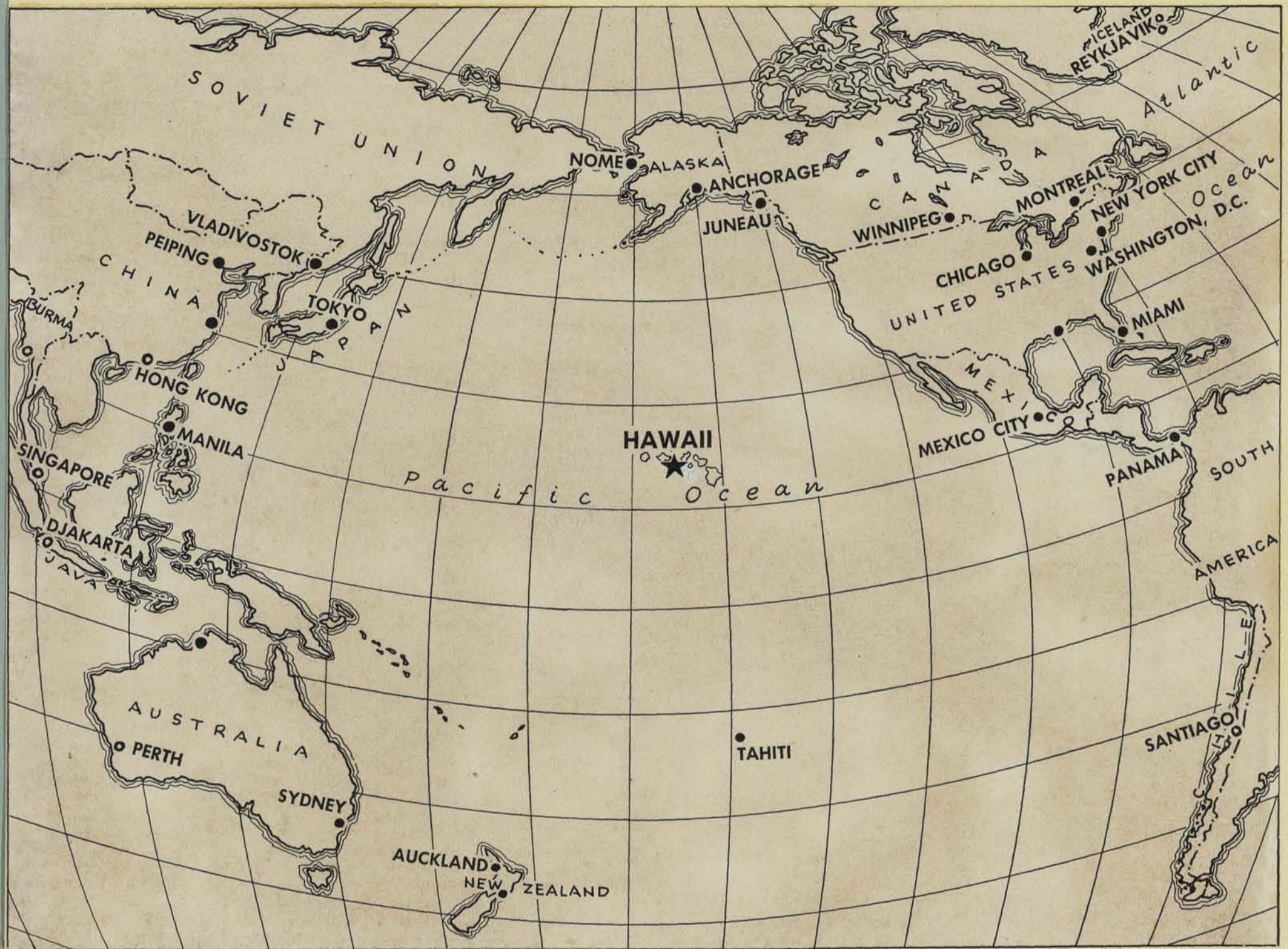


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HAWAII

"... (in Hawaii) . . . remember that you already have one foot in the fabled islands of the South Seas and one foot in trouble-ridden Asia. When you travel from San Francisco to Hawaii you are not merely covering a few thousand miles over blue water. You are taking a gigantic leap into new areas of meaning. You are forcing yourself to consider new concepts. And you are projecting yourself into a part of the world that Americans have not known well in the past but which events will force them to know in the future."

James Michener



Hawaii, "the crossroads of the Pacific"; today, a jet transport could fly nonstop from Honolulu to any city on this map.

GEOGRAPHY

The islands that make up the state of Hawaii are volcanic mountain tops rising from one of the deepest sections of the Pacific Ocean, 2,400 miles southwest of San Francisco.

There are 6,435 square miles of land in the state (about the size of Connecticut). On the seven populated islands there is a population of 668,000—including 56,000 permanent military personnel and their 62,000 dependents.



CLIMATE

The Hawaiian chain lies within the northern range of the tropics, much as Cuba. However, water from the Bering Sea lowers the temperature of the surrounding ocean to about 10 degrees below that of other regions of the same latitude. Hawaiian climate is highlighted by the equable temperature throughout the year, the persistence of cooling trade winds and the rarity of severe storms of any kind.

The summer temperature averages 78 degrees, winter 72 degrees. Highest official temperature ever recorded in downtown Honolulu is 88 degrees; the record low, 57 degrees. Rainfall average annually in Honolulu is 28 inches.



TRANSPORTATION

Honolulu airport is one of 10 busiest in the U.S.

14 major steamship lines operate through Honolulu harbor.

More than 215,000 civilian motor vehicles (one to every 2.8 persons) travel on 2,267 miles of modern highways and freeways.



COMMUNICATION

Linked to every point of the globe by radio-telephone and cable; you can call the Mainland just as quickly and easily as you can call locally, and just as clear.

State-wide telephone system with complete dial service.

Postal service and rates just the same as in the other 49 states.

There are three commercial TV stations, six TV repeater stations, 18 commercial radio stations and one educational FM radio station.

There are 18 newspapers (published in five languages) in the State of Hawaii. The two principal Honolulu newspapers are English language dailies whose combined circulation is 200,000 and whose quality is rated consistently superior to the products of most Mainland cities. Both leading Honolulu dailies editorially recognize—and strongly support—the role of the University of Hawaii.



HEALTH

Hawaii is one of the healthiest regions in the world. There are no snakes in Hawaii and there never has been a case of rabies. Malaria and similar tropical diseases are non-existent. There has been no smallpox for 46 years.

The quality of Hawaii's medical treatment and facilities are recognized throughout the world. Hawaii's hospitals are among the most modern in the U.S. (There are 19 such hospitals in Honolulu County alone).

The life expectancy for men in non-frenetic Hawaii is 67.8 years, compared with the nationwide average of 65.5 years; for women, it is .3 of a year more than the nationwide average of 71.



RECREATION

All the major spectator sports programs are available for shirtsleeve enjoyment, including football, baseball, basketball and polo.

Water sports—swimming, surfboarding, skin diving, yachting, water skiing and deep sea fishing—are particularly popular.

You can hunt wild goats, hogs and deer—and plover, doves and pheasants are found on all islands.

You can hike or ride horseback on trails dotted throughout the Islands.

Hawaii has more golf courses (per capita) playable nearly every day of the year than any other place in the world.



RELIGION

There are more than 600 churches in Hawaii, accommodating most of the major religions of the world plus a few most people have never heard of.



CULTURAL ACTIVITIES

The cultures of East and West meet and merge in Hawaii, their resources making it a unique gathering place of the arts.

The Bishop Museum houses the world's largest collection of Polynesian arts and handicrafts and is the center of Pacific-wide ethnological research.

The Honolulu Academy of Arts, founded in 1922, is Hawaii's showplace of graphic arts for treasures of both hemispheres and is housed in a building that is itself an artistic achievement—combining galleries and halls with flowered arbours, Oriental courts and picturesque pools.

The 90-piece Honolulu Symphony Orchestra is comparable in quality, membership and activity with the finest of community orchestras and supplements its fare with such outstanding guests as Leonard Bernstein and the entire New York Symphony.

On the lighter side, there are concerts featuring such performers as Burgess Meredith and Harry Belafonte.

The Honolulu Community Theater and the University Theatre Guild present a widely-varied repertory of plays, a surprising number of them fresh from Broadway.

Hawaii has a well-stocked State-financed library system with the main library in downtown Honolulu and branches, stations and bookmobiles providing reading fare on every island.

Unique among state archives is The Archives of Hawaii, where records kept since 1790 detail Hawaii's transitions—from absolute monarchy to constitutional monarchy to republic to United States territory and finally to a state.



Hawaii's Congressional delegation—Senators Fong and Long and Representative Inouye—
in front of famed Honolulu statue of King Kamehameha I.

PEOPLE

"The most conspicuous of Hawaii's virtues is that it is composed of many different kinds of people, and is thus a miniature portrait of the large world. If you come to Hawaii without meeting Chinese scholars, Japanese doctors and Filipino labor leaders you will be short-changing yourself and missing the meaning of the islands. For here, on the western ramparts of the United States, we have been fortunate in being able to construct a society which gives all its members, regardless of color or religion, a most remarkably even chance to attain success and happiness, the latter accomplishment being even more important than the former. I cannot over-emphasize the fact that in Hawaii the ideal for which so many throughout the world are striving has honestly come to pass. In Hawaii a new type of man is being developed. He is a man influenced by both the west and the east, a man at home in either the business councils of New York or the philosophical retreats of Kyoto, a man wholly modern and American yet in tune with the ancient and the Oriental . . . he is the 'Golden Man'!"

James Michener



In Hawaii, where everyone is a member of a minority group, people of many cultures participate on an equal basis in business, social and civic affairs.

Half the population is of Asian ancestry, but more than 90 per cent are American citizens—the vast majority born under the American flag, educated in American schools.

Their ancestries include Japanese, Anglo-Saxon, Chinese, Filipino, Hawaiian, Spanish, German, Korean, Puerto Rican, Portuguese, Indian and Samoan. (There are 64 racial combinations in Hawaii).



"Hawaii cries insistently to a divided world that all our differences of race and origin are less than the grand and indestructible unity of our common brotherhood. The world should take time to listen with attentive ear to Hawaii."

President Eisenhower
New Delhi, India
December 10, 1959



University of Hawaii Administration Building.

UNIVERSITY OF HAWAII

The University of Hawaii's main campus covers 270 acres in Manoa Valley, two miles from the center of Honolulu. The University also operates a campus in Hilo, Hawaii, and provides extension service throughout the state.

The University of Hawaii is one of the 68 land-grant colleges in the United States.

Founded in 1907 as a College of Agriculture and Mechanical Arts, it began with 12 faculty members and 5 students. Today there are seven colleges on two campuses with 8,000 students and 700 faculty members.

The University includes a Graduate School, a School of Social Work, and seven colleges: Agriculture, Arts and Sciences, Business Administration, Education, Engineering, General Studies, and Nursing.

Among the divisions of the University in addition to the colleges are: Aquarium, Bureau of Business Research, Cooperative Extension Service in Agriculture and Home Economics, East-West Center, Economic Research Center, Engineering Experiment Station, Hawaii Agricultural Experiment Station, Hawaii Institute of Geophysics, Hawaii Institute of Health Research, Hawaii Marine Laboratory, Industrial Relations Center, Land Study Bureau, Legislative Reference Bureau, Office of Publications and Information, Office of Student Personnel, Psychological Research Center, Romanzo Adams Social Research Laboratory, Social Science Research Institute.

The University of Hawaii and Harvard University's Graduate School of Business Administration cooperate each summer to present an intensive management training course for experienced and mature business executives. The six-week, full-time Advanced Management Program has in the past eight years attracted leading businessmen from Hawaii and the Mainland United States, Canada, Australia, New Zealand, Japan, Indonesia and the Philippines. The program, sponsored by the College of Business Administration at the University of Hawaii, is taught by members of the Harvard Business School faculty.

Hawaii possesses many unique features inherent in its location between Asia and the United States and its adjacency to the richest faunal shelf in the world. Among these are active and easily observable volcanoes, tropical weather conditions and extreme variations in soil conditions. Hawaii's multi-racial culture provides a living laboratory for sociologists. Capitalizing on these assets, the University of Hawaii has been specially acclaimed for the depth of its educational, research and service programs in five areas in which it is favorably situated to excel: tropical agriculture, marine biology, geophysics, sociology, East-West cultural interchange.



Experimental agricultural field on University of Hawaii campus.

TROPICAL AGRICULTURE

The University of Hawaii was established as the College of Agriculture and Mechanical Arts. Early in its history it conducted research programs related to the state's basic industries—sugar cane and pineapple—developing profitable uses for their by-products that have reduced Island imports.

Through its Agricultural Experiment Stations and its Agricultural Extension Service the University has developed improved practices in diversified agriculture, on which the Islands depend, and introduced them to the farmer. Branch experiment stations soon will be located on all the principal islands. County farm and home demonstration agents are located in each of the counties (four) in the state.



University of Hawaii Marine Laboratory on Coconut Island.

MARINE BIOLOGY

The University of Hawaii's Marine Laboratory focuses its attention on the rich but relatively unknown tropical sea and the many problems in marine biology and oceanography. It includes laboratories at Waikiki Beach, the University and on Coconut Island, Oahu.

Fishing is one of the principal industries of the Islands and the University of Hawaii conducts studies on the life cycle of the bait fish for tuna fishing. These and other studies are conducted in the inshore reef areas and in the ocean depths. The principal research activities in marine biology are carried out on Coconut Island, which has living facilities for associate research personnel from marine laboratories throughout the Mainland. The Waikiki branch of the laboratory has functioned for both research and instruction since 1920. Its front door opens on the sea wall of Waikiki reef.



Dr. Paul J. Scheuer, chairman of chemistry department, and graduate student examine on one of University's infra-red spectrometers the spectrum of a newly-isolated compound.

GEOPHYSICS

Hawaii is an ideally situated platform from which to conduct studies in geophysics. Island atmosphere is unusually clear, being remote from desert dust and industrial smog of large land-mass areas. Hawaii's mountains are high, nearly 14,000 feet, and are accessible year-round by good roads.

The island of Hawaii's periodically active volcano is valuable for the study of volcanology. All the Islands are also favorable to oceanography, since they shelf off sharply to great ocean depths. The Hawaiian chain is also located at the edge of the typhoon area and at the convergence of tsunamic disturbances, as well as near the breeding ground of storms which sweep eastward across the continent.

Work in geophysics has been greatly stimulated by a grant of \$3 million by the National Science Foundation, and ground was broken on Sept. 1, 1961, for the Geophysics Institute.



The University of Hawaii's multi-racial beauty queens, chosen annually.

SOCIOLOGY AND RACE RELATIONS

"This new civilization is not entirely in the realm of vague expectation and pious hopes. It is already in course of development. Appropriately enough, the birthplace of this new culture, compounded of the best of the East and West, is in the group of islands situated midway between the Western world and the Orient."

Edwin R. Embree
President, Rosenwald Foundation
June, 1936



Hawaii's multiracial population provides a living laboratory for research in sociology and race relations.

Plantation field laborers were imported relatively recently* from the countries that border the Pacific. They were a farmer folk, but in an extraordinarily short period of time became urban dwellers and members of a highly-organized society. Their acculturation, the problems which beset them—torn loyalties, frustrations, trauma—are of considerable interest in many regions of the world where a rural population is moving into the industrialized areas in newly-developed countries.

As early as 1920, The University of Hawaii started to teach Mandarin and Japanese . . . then added Korean, Thai, Indonesian and Tagalog. Recently added were Hindi, Javanese, Cantonese and Sanskrit.

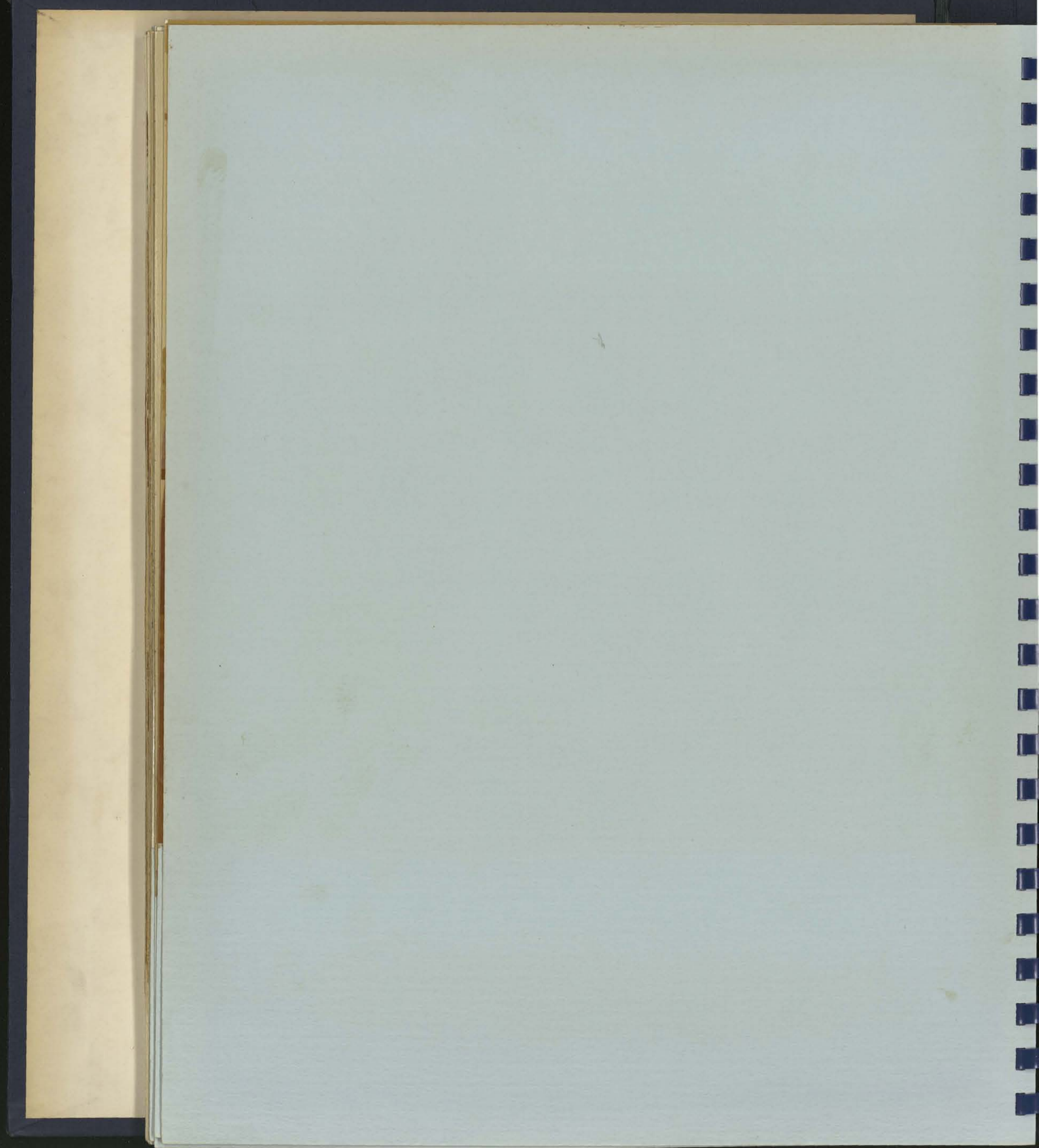
The University catalog includes more than a hundred courses dealing with the cultures of Asian countries.

The University conducted East-West Philosophers' Conferences in 1939, 1949, 1959 and a fourth is scheduled for 1964.

The University conducts an Asian studies program to acquaint students with the cultural background of the countries of the Orient, and an Overseas Operation Program on both the graduate and undergraduate level to prepare representatives of government, private business and foundations to undertake work in the Orient.

For nine consecutive years, the University has conducted on behalf of the Department of State an Asian Orientation program to prepare Fulbright grantees from Asian countries for graduate studies at Mainland universities.

* Chinese, from 1852; Japanese, from 1868; Filipinos from 1906.



"Never before, not even in China or Japan or India, had I so keenly felt the narrowness of my perspective and the superficiality of my thinking. Behind those fine clear-eyed faces was another view of the world than mine, another conception of man and morals, and human destiny. I shall consider no man a mature scholar henceforth unless he unites in himself something of the culture of both East and West. I picture the University of Hawaii as giving to all other American universities a lead in this work of mutual understanding."

Will Durant
February, 1938



"In the Hawaiian Islands, East meets West. To the Islands, Asia and Europe and the Western Hemisphere have contributed their peoples and their cultures to display a unique example of a community that is a successful laboratory of human brotherhood."

President Eisenhower
State of the Union Message
January 5, 1956



"The concept of the East-West Center is as broad as the vast Pacific area it will serve. The Center will flourish and grow within the heart of your own great University. The two institutions will do much to reinforce each other. But their missions and their service will not be the same. The University of Hawaii is here to serve Hawaii. The East-West Center is here to serve the world."

Vice President Lyndon B. Johnson
Dedication Address, E-W Center
May 9, 1961



East-West Center students, 1961.

EAST-WEST CENTER

On April 16, 1959, Lyndon B. Johnson, then majority leader of the U.S. Senate, speaking before the American Society of Newspaper Editors in Washington, D.C., called for the establishment in Hawaii of an International University as a meeting place for East and West.

On July 22, 1959, the Johnson-Burns Bill passed Congress as an amendment to the Mutual Security Act. Its purpose was "to promote better relations and understanding between the United States and the nations of Asia and the Pacific . . . through cooperative study and research." It proposed to achieve this end "by establishing in Hawaii a specialized educational institution . . . where scholars and students, in various fields from the nations of the East and the Western World, may meet, study, exchange ideas and views, and conduct other activities primarily in support of the objectives of the United States Information and Educational Exchange Act."

Grafted on the sturdy roots of the University of Hawaii's long-standing Asian interest, the East-West Center was established in October, 1960, on the University campus. The Center provides Federal scholarships for Asians and Americans on a 2 to 1 ratio. There are now 250 students attending the University under these scholarships, with an expected rise within a few years to 2,000 students.

Ground has been broken and work begun on \$6.8 million of physical facilities for foreign students. These include an administration building, food facility, an auditorium-theater, dormitories, and transient quarters. These buildings are the first increment of a contemplated four-stage construction program.

Three of the most distinguished educational leaders in the United States are advising on the development of the Center: Clark Kerr, president of the University of California; John Gardner, president of the Carnegie Corporation, and Herman Wells, president of Indiana University.

The chief administrative officer for the East-West Center is the Chancellor. He is under the administrative responsibility of the University President but with "considerable autonomy in the Center's development and administration."



"All of us who have been concerned with this new venture in international understanding are convinced that the (East-West) Center, located in the unique cultural and geographic environment provided by the newest of our states, is a significant new resource which has a distinct contribution to make to the expanding efforts of the United States in the field of educational, cultural, and scientific exchange. As conceived now, the Center is built around four broad functions: student education, scholar and leader exchange, technical training, and research."

Philip Coombs

Assistant Secretary of State for Cultural Affairs

COMMUNITY SUPPORT

"The State must support the University as steadily and as generously as the economic resources of the state . . . can afford."

James Lewis Morrill
President, University of Minnesota



The most tangible evidence that the University of Hawaii has strong community support is that in the past five years, annual State General Fund Allocations for the University of Hawaii have been increased from \$3,340,000 to \$7,400,000, an increase of 117 per cent.

Total annual University expenditures (excluding physical plant) have increased from \$6,765,000 to \$14,635,000 in the same period.

In the past three years, funds for non-agricultural faculty research (exclusive of Land Study Bureau and Legislative Reference Bureau) have increased from \$600,000 to \$2,200,000. (These included grants from Federal and State governments, private foundations, and societies, corporations and individuals).

The University's physical improvements now under construction or contracted—including those for the Center—total 40 projects valued at \$16 million.

Are Hawaii's key officials aware of the importance of the University of Hawaii?

HIRAM L. FONG (R), U.S. SENATOR

"Hawaii's strategic position in the Central Pacific, the cosmopolitan character of its people and its new status as a sovereign state in the American union afford its citizens a unique opportunity to contribute abundantly to national and international understanding and goodwill. The University of Hawaii, the state's foremost center of learning and culture, must necessarily assume a vital role in this particular—over and above its primary mission to prepare its students to live well-rounded, educated and useful lives.

"The President of the University of Hawaii, therefore, should be a humanitarian with an abiding love of people regardless of race or station; a scholar to inspire a love of learning and an administrator with vision and vigor for ever-continued growth and progress."

OREN E. LONG (D), U.S. SENATOR

"The University of Hawaii is really at the crossroads. It will move on to greatness with tremendous influence in the entire Pacific area or to mediocrity with a second-rate influence in the state and the nation. An overwhelming percentage of the people are interested in the University and believe in its future. Under able, enthusiastic leadership, they will provide strong financial and moral support.

"In many respects the opportunities confronting the University of Hawaii are those which confront Mainland universities. In one respect, however, it has a unique opportunity—that of serving the Pacific area. If it successfully meets this opportunity, it will have made a most significant contribution to the nation and the world."

DANIEL K. INOUE (D), U.S. REPRESENTATIVE

"The University offers a challenge worthy of great men. It can have a great future under proper leadership. The President of the University of Hawaii, in addition to being a good educator and administrator, must be one who can fully appreciate and utilize the resources that we find in Hawaii . . . primarily our human resources. He must also be able to sense the significance of Hawaii's closeness to the Asian continent."

WILLIAM F. QUINN (R), GOVERNOR OF HAWAII

"Exciting things are happening at the University of Hawaii. A new day has dawned for this institution. It has the potentialities of a great center of learning which can contribute significantly to increased international understanding and goodwill.

"To carry out the task of putting the University in a long-range perspective requires a President with wisdom, knowledge, keenness of insight, boldness of imagination and inspiration of heart, mind and soul. Such a man will have my strongest support—and I am sure the cooperation of every segment of the community."

SEN. HEBDEN D. PORTEUS (R), HAWAII SENATE MAJORITY LEADER

"We hope that the University will not only be known as but truly be the University of the Pacific—by attracting scholars and students from many lands, by providing educators and trained personnel to other countries, and by helping the people of the Pacific not only to define and meet their problems but to understand each other."

REP. THOMAS P. GILL (D), HAWAII HOUSE MAJORITY LEADER

"We can reasonably expect that the next few years will see some trimming of dead wood and the sprouting of fresh new growth in Manoa. It will be our function to watch and assist, without interference, and to be sure that this new growth will be more of the conscience than of the concrete."

SEN. J. WARD RUSSELL (R), CHAIRMAN, HAWAII SENATE EDUCATION COMMITTEE

"I feel very strongly about the important part the University of Hawaii must play in the Pacific, especially in view of the role it has been asked to assume by the national Congress in connection with the East-West Center. It is incumbent upon us to give our fullest support to making the University of Hawaii one of the very finest in the United States.

"We should seek out and obtain the very best man we can get as President of the University, to carry out clearly-defined and purposeful objectives."

REP. JAMES H. WAKATSUKI (D), CHAIRMAN, HAWAII HOUSE EDUCATION COMMITTEE

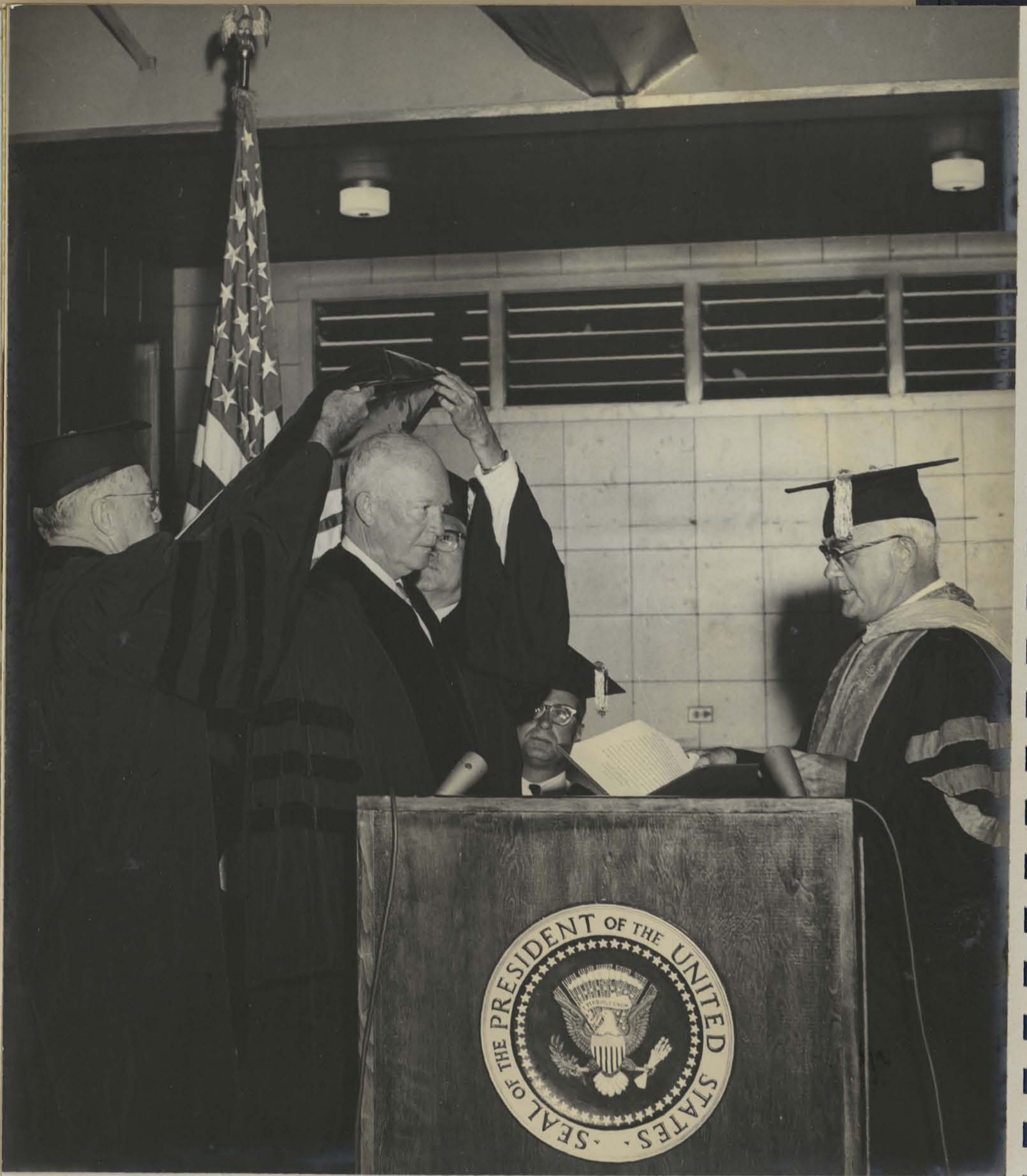
"The University of Hawaii should head for greatness, as an institution which the community can look to with a great deal of confidence for guidance in social and economic fields. The University should be strong in research as well as in academics. Such a University will have the potential for the widest possible community support.

"The President of the University should be a man who wants to learn the culture and the history of the people of Hawaii . . . a man who is progressive with sound reasoning, strong in his convictions but flexible enough to adjust to a changing world. He should be logical and systematic in his planning to make the University of Hawaii a great university."



"The mission of the regents is to create the environment in which a capable and imaginative leader can run the University."

Herbert C. Cornuelle
Chairman, Board of Regents
University of Hawaii



President Eisenhower receives honorary degree from University of Hawaii President Laurence H. Snyder.

COMPENSATION

At present, the annual salary of the President of the University of Hawaii is in the \$25,000-\$30,000 range.

In addition, the President is provided with a suitable home and automobile and liberal perquisites, including: domestic and groundskeeping help, membership in professional societies, expenses for official entertaining and travel expenses.

The "compensation package" also includes:

- An opportunity to demonstrate dynamic leadership in a community utterly lacking in pervasive provincialism.
- A challenge to administer a University whose students may help determine the future course of Pacific history.
- Constant association with a "21st Century society," whose members may well be fore-runners of the ultimate world man.
- Social exposure to those who shape the destiny of our nation and the world—the statesmen traveling on global missions, our military leaders in the Pacific, philosophers and movie-makers, educators and business leaders . . . all who pass through Hawaii's cross-roads en route elsewhere, who come to the Islands on specific assignments, or who travel to Hawaii solely to enjoy its vacationland. An incomplete list of recent "state" visitors whom the President of the University of Hawaii has had an opportunity to help welcome to the Islands includes:

President Frondizi of Argentina, President Kekkonen of Finland, President Sukarno of Indonesia, President Prado of Peru, President Garcia of the Philippines, Chancellor Adenauer of West Germany, Prime Minister Menzies of Australia, General Park of Korea, Prime Minister Ikeda of Japan, Crown Prince Akihito of Japan, Prince Takamatsu of Japan, the King and Queen of Nepal, the King and Queen of Thailand, Vice President Chen of Nationalist China, Vice President Johnson of the United States, President Macapagal of the Philippines, Secretary of State Rusk, Secretary of Labor Goldberg, Secretary of the Interior Udall, Secretary of Commerce Hodges, Mayor Willie Brandt of West Berlin, Governor Ota of Okinawa, Governor Sato of Osaka (Japan), and 47 U.S. governors who came to Hawaii for the 1961 State Governors Conference.

Former President Eisenhower and former Vice President Nixon also visited Hawaii, in 1960. (President Eisenhower received an honorary Doctor of Laws degree from the University of Hawaii at special ceremonies on June 24, 1960).



Dr. Edwin O. Wiig, visiting professor in chemistry
from University of Rochester, with two Hawaii students.

AN APPRAISAL

Visiting Carnegie professors who taught at the University of Hawaii

"We shall carry to the end of our days vivid memories of the pleasant climate, life and people in Hawaii, and especially in the University community . . . I was favorably impressed by the calibre of the University and its staff. It seems to me to be very sound and occasionally brilliant, certainly forming the nucleus of an expanding and improving University. . . ."

Theodore Andersson, Chairman
Department of Romance Languages
University of Texas

"The Department of Art impressed me profoundly. You have there an absolutely first class faculty who in my observation combine without exception high creative ability with excellent teaching ability . . . I felt in everything I observed a sense of a young and strong institution which is moving rapidly to a most distinguished future. . . ."

H. H. Arnason, Director
Walker Art Center, Minneapolis

"During the four months of my visiting appointment I have met a greater number of eminently worthwhile and interesting people than I have met in 17 years at Minnesota . . . In many of the departments of the University of Hawaii, particularly in the sciences and the arts, I have met scholars of great distinction, and I have profited from discussions with them. . . ."

Herbert Feigl, Director
Minnesota Center for Philosophy
of Science
University of Minnesota

"Among my most pleasant experiences while I was on your campus were the associations with some very competent students. Both in the seminar and in the elementary course which I taught these good students measure up in quality of work to the best university students that I have taught on any campus. . . ."

Dr. Hubert Heffner
Department of Speech and Theatre
Indiana University

"I was very favorably impressed by the high scholastic standards and favorable student attitudes which are comparable to those of first class universities . . . I have greatly profited from this opportunity of seeing and participating in the great Hawaiian melting pot experiment. . . ."

Dr. Harvey Wish
Department of History
Western Reserve University



Waikiki, from boat harbor to Diamond Head.

"Few places on earth can offer a comparable combination of equable climate, delectable mountains, palm-studded beaches, limpid water in which you can bathe the whole year-round, volcanoes crowned with snow and fire, dazzling flowers and flowering trees plus 20th century plumbing and a local population which is at once colorful, exotic and sincerely friendly.

". . . brilliant mosaic of a very special culture, compound of Polynesian languor and legend, Yankee ingenuity and enterprise, Oriental exoticism and peasant energy, the Christian ethic tempered by the warmth and pagan sensuality of the South Seas.

"It is 100 per cent American but it has the glamour of the foreign land, the faculty of foreign places for honing the visitor's senses and waking him to a new awareness of the world about him."

Fodor's "Hawaii 1961"

ALOHA

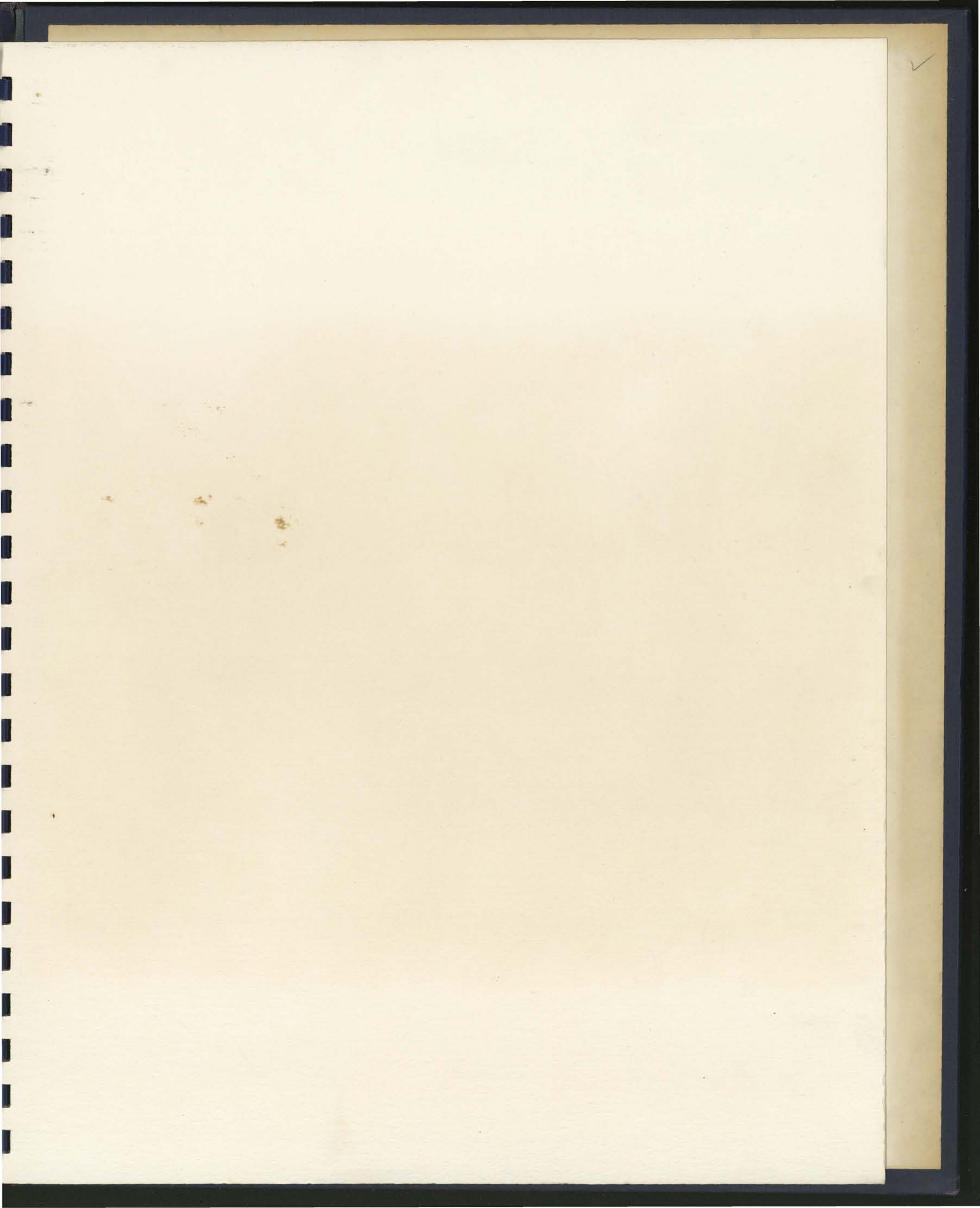
"No alien land in all the world has any deep strong charm for me but that one; no other land could so longingly and so beseechingly haunt me, sleeping and waking, through half a lifetime, as that one has done. Other things leave me, but it abides; other things change, but it remains the same. For me its balmy airs are always blowing, its summer seas flashing in the sun; the pulsing of its surfbeat is in my ear; I can see its garlanded crags, its remote summits floating like islands above the cloud rack; I can feel the spirit of its woodland solitudes, I can hear the splash of its brooks; in my nostrils still lives the breath of flowers that perished twenty years ago.

". . . (Hawaii) the loveliest fleet of islands that lies anchored in any ocean . . ."

Mark Twain



Honolulu, Hawaii, December, 1961



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