Report
of the
President
of the
University of Hawaii

BULLETIN NUMBER 1
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DECEMBER
1948
Report of the President, 1947-1948
THE UNIVERSITY OF HAWAII BULLETIN IS PUBLISHED QUARTERLY BY THE UNIVERSITY OF HAWAII, HONOLULU, HAWAII, U.S.A. ENTERED AS SECOND-CLASS MATTER AT THE POST OFFICE AT HONOLULU, HAWAII, NOVEMBER 14, 1921, UNDER ACT OF CONGRESS OF AUGUST 24, 1912.
Honolulu, Hawaii
December 1, 1948

To the Governor and the Legislature
of the Territory of Hawaii

Gentlemen:

I take pleasure in submitting to you my report as President of the University of Hawaii for the fiscal year July 1, 1947, to June 30, 1948, and a record of degrees, diplomas, and certificates conferred during the same period. Transmission of the report directly to you has been authorized by the Board of Regents of the University.

Respectfully,

GREGG M. SINCLAIR

Executive Officer, Board of Regents
Report of the President

The University of Hawaii has come of age. The record-breaking enrollment of the past year, the successful exercise of newly won authority in solving the problems posed by overburdened facilities—these and countless other indications give unmistakable evidence that the University of Hawaii has become a full-fledged seat of higher learning with all the difficult adjustments which attend maturity and with the urgent necessity that its needs be understood and served with a breadth of vision which both acknowledges and takes into consideration the attainment of its majority.

Regional Responsibilities

Indicative of the University's maturity is the extent to which it is fulfilling its regional responsibilities to an expanding community and to a territory which plays an increasingly important role in the nation and in the world at large. During the past twelve months, public service obligations have been carried out as a concomitant of the two principal functions of a university: that of offering opportunities for a liberal education and that of conducting research. These services have been rendered both in the regular course of duty of University departments and as the extracurricular activities of members of the University faculty and staff. They will be reviewed briefly under three heads: the local scene, the national scene, the international scene.

The University on the Local Scene

On the social welfare front, both regular and short-term Extension courses were offered in marriage and morals, the family as a universal institution, local food habits, child and public welfare, retail store management for the blind, community organization, municipal government, criminology, and elements of juvenile delinquency. 4-H clubs for children and 5-H and Extension clubs for adults were organized with an eye to reducing delinquency, increasing local food production, and furthering better, more healthful, and provident living in the face of rising prices. An intensive forty-hour course for teachers of automobile driving was conducted in cooperation with the American Automobile Association.

Over and above the teachers, technicians, and specialists who were equipped for useful and remunerative service in the community, contributions on the
industrial and economic front were legion. Professor James Shoemaker was reappointed to supervise the labor report for the Department of Labor. Dr. K. C. Leebrick was appointed chairman of the Governor's Fact Finding Board in the wage dispute of the Honolulu Rapid Transit Company. Dr. Harold S. Roberts was made a member of a similar board in connection with the Mutual Telephone Company, conducted courses in industrial relations, and delivered lectures on the Taft-Hartley Act, one of which the University published as an Occasional Paper. Courses were given in business and industrial psychology.

In agriculture, extensive experiments were carried on in freezing local fruits, preparing quick-frozen fish, and packaging and shipping food and orchids by air, both between the islands and to the Mainland. Ralph C. Elliott, Associate Specialist in Agricultural Economics, was called on to testify as an expert on air cargo transport at a dispute involving local air lines. Crop estimates were provided; plant physiology practices were applied to sugar-cane growth; the cultivation of local forage crops was encouraged; courses were given high school teachers in the operation and care of mechanized farm equipment; and harvesting machinery was adapted to local conditions. Work on fruit-fly control continued, and more efficient livestock, swine, and poultry management practices were furthered. Five improved macadamia nut varieties were developed, and it is estimated that the improved types of vegetables have added half a million dollars to the annual income of island growers.

The University was active in the arts, contributing to the cultural background of the community. Professor Norman D. Rian, Chairman of the Department of Music, played a leading role in organizing a community-wide music festival and cooperated with the University Theatre Guild in The Beggar's Opera, a musical production. The Theatre Guild, under the direction of Dr. Joel Trapido and Dr. Earle Ernst, presented several successful dramas, including The Defeated, which was translated from the Japanese by Dr. Ernst and which, after an extended run, was repeated in the original. The Art Department arranged a popular exhibit at the Honolulu Academy of Arts featuring pottery produced from local materials and textiles incorporating Hawaiian designs. Dr. Stanley D. Porteus, with And Blow Not the Trumpet, an account of civilian participation in the war, won the Friends of the Library award for the best book of the year on the local scene; and a popular history of Hawaii was written by Dr. A. Grove Day and Professor Ralph S. Kuykendall, members of the faculty. The University Library, containing a total of 190,000 bound volumes with outstanding collections on Hawaii and the Orient, expanded its collections on marine biology and the Pacific islands in anticipation of intensive work in those fields. In sports, football coach Tommy Kaulukukui fielded a team which thrilled the spectators at the Pineapple Bowl classic, and swimming instructor Soichi Sakamoto entered a fast group of contestants for the Olympic tryouts, was appointed assistant coach.
Information on a wide variety of subjects was disseminated to the community through public lectures, press releases, radio programs, moving pictures, books, bulletins, pamphlets, and brochures. Pacific Science, the University's quarterly magazine devoted to the biological and physical sciences of the Pacific Ocean area, increased in size, importance, and reputation. The newly authorized University of Hawaii Press published two books and prepared a third for the printer. The work of the War Records Depository changed from collecting material to preparing copy for two books authorized by the Legislature on Hawaii's part in the war. The Legislative Reference Bureau furnished background information to the Hawaii Statehood Commission and rendered valuable technical assistance to the students during their Model Constitutional Convention.

The University on the National Scene

Twelve members of the University faculty were appointed by the High Commissioner to serve on the Advisory Committee on Education in Guam and the Trust Territory. The Honorable Oren E. Long, Secretary of the Territory, is chairman of this committee, which includes also representatives of the Department of Public Instruction and of the Bernice P. Bishop Museum. The University members are:

Elizabeth Carr, Assistant Professor of Speech
Hubert V. Everly, Assistant Professor of Education
Virginia Jones, Associate Professor of Health Education and Nursing
K. C. Leebrick, Vice-President of the University
Andrew W. Lind, Dean of the Graduate Division
Curtis A. Manchester, Jr., Associate Professor of Geography
Leonard E. Mason, Associate Professor of Anthropology
Virginia Phillips, Associate Professor of Home Economics
M. Roseamonde Porter, Associate Professor of Education
Harold A. Wadsworth, Dean of the College of Agriculture
Bruce White, Dean of Student Personnel
Benjamin O. Wist, Dean of Teachers College

Both the 1947 and 1948 summer sessions were held on Guam, and Hilo had a summer session in 1948. Dean Harold A. Wadsworth of the College of Agriculture was called to Guam to represent the Advisory Committee on Education, and Guamanian agriculturists came to the Islands as assistant county agents. Miss Genevieve Feagin, Extension agent, organized the first home demonstration group on Saipan. The Navy asked Professor Leonard E. Mason of the Anthropology Department to investigate the condition of the natives who had been moved from Bikini to the island of Rongerik (Marshalls). Dr. Robert W. Hiatt, Chairman of the Zoology Department, participated in a survey on the effect of the Bikini atom bomb on marine life; Dr. Katharine Luomala, Assistant Professor of Anthropology, received a grant of $2,000 from the Viking Fund,
Inc., New York City, for research in the Gilbert Islands, being the first person in Hawaii to be so honored; and a graduate assistant, Miss Margaret Chave, participated in the CIMA program of the National Research Council in the Marshall Islands. Dr. F. Raymond Fosberg, Visiting Professor of Botany, served as chairman of a conference on conservation in Micronesia held at the University and at the Bernice P. Bishop Museum. The University cooperated with other agencies on fishery surveys and with the University of California in establishing the Hawaii Marine Laboratory at Coconut Island, Oahu.

The university on the international scene

Courses were given on international organization and finance, relations with the Far East, democracy and totalitarianism, and the economic system of Soviet Russia. A series of motion pictures depicting epochs in Russian history was presented with critical comment. Dr. Charles A. Moore, Chairman of the Philosophy Department, received a Guggenheim Fellowship and was granted leave to collaborate with Sir S. Radhakrishnan in India and England on a study of comparative philosophy. Vice-President K. C. Leebrock was reactivated by the Army to make a survey of Korean education and has recently been appointed alternate member of the South Pacific Commission and attended the first meeting in Sydney, Australia, in early May. Dr. Allan F. Saunders, Chairman of the Department of Government, was one of a group including several other faculty members and students representing Hawaii at the meeting of the Pacific division of UNESCO and later became chairman of the local United Nations group. Applications for admission to the Graduate School come from every corner of the world, but lack of housing and the pressure of obligations to undergraduates preclude expansion in this direction. Eminent scholars from abroad shared their knowledge at convocations and at luncheon meetings to which community leaders were invited. John Haynes Holmes of Community Church, New York, delivered a stirring speech on Gandhi shortly before the pundit’s death, and Sir S. Ramaswami Aiyar spoke on India’s destiny at a time when the country was disturbed by factional strife.

The University as a land-grant institution

As a land-grant college, the University of Hawaii is one of the fifty-three specially privileged institutions of higher learning among some 1,600 public and private colleges and universities throughout the United States and its territories. The Land-Grant Act, which was signed by President Lincoln in 1862, has been called the most statesmanlike act for the promotion of education in the nineteenth century. It provided for the donation of tracts of public land designated by the legislature to an educational institution in each state, proceeds of which were
to be available as a perpetual endowment whose "leading object shall be, without excluding other scientific and classical studies . . . to teach such branches of learning as are related to agriculture and the mechanic arts, in such manner as the legislatures of the states may respectively prescribe."

The special benefits which attend universities of land-grant college status carry with them special responsibilities and obligations. Students at such universities are required to take military training during their freshman and sophomore years. As a result, land-grant institutions, which train a quarter of the students who attend our four-year, full-time, resident institutions of higher learning, are the backbone of the R.O.T.C. program. In 1943 they supplied 5,800 of the 10,000 reserve officers, and a survey conducted in five veteran combat divisions a year later showed that an exceedingly high percentage of officers at the battalion and company level were land-grant university graduates. In times both of war and of peace, land-grant institutions are responsible for the training of much of our scientific and technological personnel. These universities serve also as the official depository of federal documents.

Each land-grant college conducts research under the direction of an agricultural experiment station and participates in what has been termed "perhaps the world's largest and most successful adult education program" through the work of the Agricultural Extension Service, both activities being operated in cooperation with the Department of Agriculture. Last year the University of Hawaii received a total of $355,035.30 in federal funds to conduct these and academic activities. Such federal funds are granted to the University of Hawaii with the understanding that they will be matched by financial support from the Territory of Hawaii.

THE UNIVERSITY OF THE STATE

As a land-grant college, with attendant obligations, privileges, and federal support, the University of Hawaii is not comparable to other departments of the territorial government, in that it finds its counterpart in mainland seats of higher education of corresponding age and size. It is here that there exists necessity for a sympathetic understanding of the special needs and requirements of the University, particularly at the time when the status of Hawaii changes from territory to state. At such a time, the University will require an intensification of local as well as of federal support. For it should be borne in mind that no state can be a great state without a great university.

PHYSICAL PLANT

It would have been impossible to handle the record enrollment, and the augmented faculty which it necessitated, had it not been for the freer hand in financial matters which was granted the Board of Regents by the passage of Act 141 by
the 1947 Legislature. By permitting the Regents to borrow money on self-liquidating projects, the act enabled them to secure housing for faculty and veterans and to assist in the addition of a greatly needed wing to Hemenway Hall. As the fiscal year closes, the University is negotiating to buy thirty-three more faculty housing units, of which nineteen were made necessary by notice that we will be forced to vacate our housing in the Punchbowl area because of the immediate erection there of the Robert Louis Stevenson Intermediate School. Surplus buildings brought to the campus a year ago to be used for classrooms, laboratories, snack bar, and student activities demonstrated the utility of such structures as a temporary expedient, though they can scarcely be termed things of beauty and a joy forever. The frontispiece air view conveys an impression of the crowded state of the campus.

Our temporary, converted barracks have helped greatly, but those who frequent the campus are keenly conscious of the fact that the University is bursting at its building seams. The new Administration Building and the new Chemistry Building authorized by the 1947 Legislature should help alleviate the situation by providing laboratories and permitting Hawaii Hall to be used entirely for classrooms as it was originally intended to be. Ground is to be broken for the first of these two buildings early in July. The Administration Building should be completed a year from then and the Chemistry Building should be ready by the end of 1949.

However, we should go a step further. The increase in Hawaii's population and the larger classes graduating from our high schools indicate that within eight years we will be faced with an enrollment of 5,500. Compare this with an enrollment of 800 full-time students when I joined the faculty in 1928. We then had a faculty of fifty-five, including graduate assistants. Today our instructional staff numbers 204 and, including all faculty members, 370. This is exclusive of 360 civil service employees. Each year during the last four years the enrollment and faculty increase has been greater than the total enrollment and faculty twenty years ago. At that time, permanent buildings were provided to accommodate from 1,200 to 1,500 students—the equivalent of today's freshman class. It is important that our facilities should keep pace with our responsibilities. We must plan adequate classroom and laboratory space to meet the challenge of giving the young people of our growing Territory the educational opportunities they deserve.

RESIDENCE HALLS

It is a fact generally acknowledged by educational authorities that a well-rounded education program should provide opportunities for informal discussions by members of the student body and the faculty. Indeed, some of the richest and most rewarding experiences spring from casual encounters under conditions
favorable to a leisurely exchange of ideas. Such opportunities presuppose the existence of residence halls for students and faculty. Moreover, such facilities lend a cohesive element to campus life which cannot be said now to exist. For as soon as classes are dismissed, students disperse to their homes, and faculty members, if they have accommodations on the campus, retire to barracks which boast no commonrooms or studies.

Staff members in charge of student welfare have questioned the course which the Board of Regents has been forced to follow in recent years where responsibility for securing living quarters has rested with the student and his family. Under these conditions, supervision has been impossible, with the result that many of the students are living in quarters conducive neither to maintaining health nor to deriving the full benefits of study. The following tabulation shows the distribution of students not living with their families.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Number</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Hale Laulima</td>
<td>29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Atherton House</td>
<td>70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Veterans Village</td>
<td>119</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other dormitories in the city</td>
<td>214</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rooms rented in private homes</td>
<td>81</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rooming houses</td>
<td>27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Private homes (room and board employment)</td>
<td>152</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>692</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The ninety-nine students in Hale Laulima and Atherton House are adequately accommodated, but the housing of the nearly six hundred others leaves much to be desired. Many in this group commute, a considerable number from Wahiawa. The erection of residence halls would be a boon to such students, as well as to those from islands other than Oahu. At the same time, residence halls would profoundly affect the less formal aspects of campus life.

**MODEL CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION**

The Student Council under the presidency of Richard Kosaki and the advisershhip of Dean White should be especially commended for the fine way in which student affairs were handled during the past year. The largest student undertaking during the second semester was the Model Constitutional Convention. When Hawaii becomes the 49th State she must have a constitution that will be acceptable to the Congress of the United States. It is true that there are now committees in the Territory working toward the creation of such a constitution; but the students, with the assistance of the Chairman of the Department of Government, Dr. Allan F. Saunders, and of debate coach Professor Clifton Cornwell, Jr., acting as parliamentarian, carried their own project through. During the month preceding the convention, the students were addressed by distinguished leaders of the community on phases of the constitution. The public-
spirited citizens who generously shared their knowledge with the students were:

J. Garner Anthony  
F. W. Broadbent  
Ben Dillingham  
Edward Kahale  
Samuel B. Kemp  
Samuel Wilder King  
Herbert K. H. Lee  
Oren E. Long  
Delbert E. Metzger  
Hebden Porteus  
Nils C. Tavares  
Wilfred C. Tsukiyama

On May 27 the students put their constitution in final form. This was one of the most ambitious student projects in the history of the University. The following is a list of the convention officers, committee chairmen, and delegates, whose enterprise and determination brought the undertaking to a successful conclusion.

OFFICERS
Calvin Ontai, President  
Robert Silva, First Vice-President  
Mendel Borthwick, Second Vice-President  
Patsy Takemoto, Secretary  
Edward Nichols, Sergeant-at-Arms

CHAIRMEN
Hideko Kono, Rules  
Hamilton Ahlo, Preamble, Boundaries, Bill of Rights, Distribution of Powers  
Barry Rubin, Legislative  
Earl Robinson, Executive  
Ralph Miwa, Judicial  
Robert Wills, Suffrage and Elections  
Edwin Sato, Taxation  
George Yamate, Education and Public Welfare  
Clifford Arinaga, Local Government  
Remedus Laborado, Recording and Publication  
Francis McMillen, Phraseology

DELEGATES
Barry Adams  
Hamilton Ahlo  
Shiro Amioka  
Clifford Arinaga  
Mendel Borthwick  
Frank Bowers  
Ronnie Brudenell  
Donald Chang  
Robert Chatterton  
Gordon Chee  
Lorraine Ching  
Mew Sunn Chock  
Marjorie Chun  
Winona Ellis  
Yaeko Fujimoto  
Ralph Goya  
Ray Haftel  
Seito Ikeda  
Satoru Izutsu  
Robert Katayama  
Arlene Kim  
Dewey Kim  
Robert Y. Kimura  
Hideko Kono  
Esther Kwon  
Remedus Laborado  
Harold Luscomb  
Francis McMillen  
Revolcado Medina  
Benjamin Menor  
Katsugo Miho  
Ralph Miwa  
Yukio Naito  
Elizabeth Nakaeda  
Edward Nichols  
Calvin Ontai  
John Phillips  
Robert Richardson  
Scott Robertson  
Earl Robinson  
Barry Rubin  
Edwin Sato  
Yoshio Shibuya  
Robert Silva  
Louis Steed  
Claude Takekawa  
Patsy Takemoto  
Larry Tamanaha  
Herbert Tateishi  
Hung Chee Tom  
Donald Tong  
Fred Trask  
Kenji Uejo  
Leonard Walker  
Robert Wills  
Denis Wong  
Dorothy Wong  
Kenneth Wong  
George Yamate  
Margaret Yamato  
Jean Yamauchi  
Tai Choy Yim  
Masato Yoshimasu
The University lost by death two members of its first faculty: John Mason Young and John Shape Donaghho. Both were members of the original faculty of 1908. John Mason Young served until his retirement on August 31, 1940. He laid out the grounds of the present campus and designed several of the buildings. As Professor of Engineering, he trained many of the builders of the community.

John Shape Donaghho served the University until August 31, 1934, as Professor of Mathematics and Astronomy. He was Acting President in 1913–14. Both Professor Young and Professor Donaghho were natural teachers and were greatly beloved by their students. Both saw this institution change from a college of twelve faculty members and five students to a university of worldwide reputation.

On August 31, 1947, Dean Arthur R. Keller retired after thirty-eight years of active service, having joined the faculty in 1909. His contributions to the institution and to the community are widely recognized. As Dean of the College of Applied Science, he trained countless engineers for the Territory and the Mainland. In the councils of the administration and as Vice-President, Dean Keller was highly respected by virtue of his long experience and the soundness of his advice.

The passing of Charles R. Hemenway in October, 1947, caused universal sadness in the community. He was often called the Father of the University, and rightly so. In the trying years since 1910, Charlie Hemenway, as a Regent, defended this little institution from such unwarranted attacks as come to all small and new institutions, and encouraged it to grow into what it is today. He retired from the Board of Regents in 1940, after thirty years of service, with the knowledge that University students and graduates honored him as a founder of the University and as one who had devoted his time, his resources, and his great ability to building up this institution. Hemenway Hall is named for him; and in 1944 the University honored itself by conferring upon him the degree of LL.D.

A committee of alumni and students has been formed to honor and preserve his memory on the campus and in the community; this committee should have the active support of the alumni, the students, and the citizens of the Territory. An oil painting of Mr. Hemenway should hang in Hemenway Hall.

In the death of Judge Walter F. Frear on January 22, 1948, the University lost a staunch and generous friend. Judge Frear was Governor of the Territory at the
time when the University had its first beginnings as the College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts. Since then many persons in the Territory have been indebted for their university education to the personal generosity of Judge and Mrs. Frear; and the lives of many of us have been the richer for the warm hospitality of Arcadia, where students, faculty members, and guests of the University have been entertained.

CHANGES IN FACULTY AND STAFF

INSTRUCTIONAL STAFF

Appointments

Tom E. Abrums, Instructor in English
Van Meter Ames, Visiting Professor of Philosophy
Margaret S. Awamura, Instructor in Speech
Marjorie B. Barkley, Instructor in Health and Physical Education
Robert L. Benjamin, Instructor in Speech
Eleanor J. Bilsborrow, Instructor in English
Bonnie Howells Blomfield, Instructor in Speech
Charles S. Bouslog, Instructor in English
Edward J. Britten, Assistant Professor of Botany
Lee M. Brooks, Visiting Professor of Sociology
Dorothy S. Brown, Instructor in English
Betty M. Carlsren, Instructor in English
Gilbert F. Carpenter, Instructor in Art
Ch'eng K'un Cheng, Visiting Associate Professor of Sociology
Floy E. Coleman, Assistant in Speech
Clifton Cornwell, Jr., Assistant Professor of Speech
Philip W. L. Cox, Visiting Professor of Education
Carolyn Crawford, Assistant Professor of Education
L. Scott Daniel, Assistant Professor of Engineering
Orrel Davis, Instructor in Education
Max W. de Laubenfels, Visiting Professor of Zoology
Horace G. Deming, Visiting Professor of Chemistry
Grace D. Earl, Instructor in Household Art and Art
John R. Evans, Assistant Professor of Engineering
Henry Lee Ewbank, Visiting Professor of Speech
F. Raymond Fosberg, Visiting Associate Professor of Botany
E. Joseph Frank, Assistant in Speech
Fung Yu-lan, Visiting Professor of Philosophy
Beatrice E. Gage, Instructor in Education
Clark Gallagher, Assistant Professor of Romance Languages
Arthur J. Gallon, Instructor in Health and Physical Education
L. Ross Garner, Instructor in English
Millen C. George, Assistant Professor of Geography
Norman O. Gunderson, Assistant Professor of Engineering
Donald I. Gustuson, Instructor in Health and Physical Education
Katharine N. Handley, Professor and Director of Social Work
Geneva R. Hanna, Assistant Professor of Education
William S. Holman, Assistant in Survey and Geography
Eunice H. Hoover, Instructor in Home Economics
Claude F. Horan, Assistant Professor of Art
Frank T. Inouye, Assistant in Government
Mildred Gerrard Jenkins, Assistant in Speech
Arthur L. Kirkpatrick, Assistant Professor of Economics
Virginia J. Kitzmiller, Assistant Professor of Social Work
Virginia A. Lavell, Instructor in Education
Mae Lum Lee, Instructor in Speech
Marion L. Lohman, Associate Professor of Botany
Harold E. McCarthy, Assistant Professor of Philosophy
Ernest G. McClain, Instructor in Music
Glenna H. McCully, Assistant in Education
James E. McDonald, Assistant Professor of Social Work
F. H. MacDougall, Visiting Professor of Chemistry
Curtis A. Manchester, Jr., Associate Professor of Geography
John J. Naughton, Assistant Professor of Chemistry
Gwendolyn G. Newton, Assistant in Education
Ethel M. O'Brien, Instructor in Health and Physical Education
Josephine S. Palmer, Instructor in Education
Pauline D. Pirtle, Assistant in Education
Dorothy E. A. Ramsland, Instructor in Home Economics
C. Ernestine Reynaud, Instructor in Home Economics
Frank Richardson, Exchange Assistant Professor of Zoology
Harold S. Roberts, Visiting Professor of Economics
Alvin C. Saake, Assistant Professor of Health and Physical Education
Weems A. Saucier, Visiting Professor of Education
Mary H. Schmidt, Instructor in Education
William A. Shimer, Visiting Professor of Philosophy
Jeannette J. Simmons, Instructor in Health Education
Clarence T. Simon, Visiting Professor of Speech
Elbert G. Smith, Assistant Professor of Chemistry
Doris V. Springer, Assistant Professor of Psychology
Sara R. Swickard, Instructor in Education
Jeannette W. Tilley, Assistant Professor of Business Education
Virginia B. Turner, Assistant Professor of Home Economics
Roger T. Weiss, Assistant in Engineering and Mathematics
John A. White, Associate Professor of Chinese History
Hisako Ogawa Yokoyama, Instructor in Zoology
Harry Zeitlin, Instructor in Chemistry

Resignations

Bower Aly, Professor of Speech
Gertrude L. Bates, Assistant Professor of Social Work
Jack Begelman, Assistant Professor of Health and Physical Education
Alladine Bell, Instructor in Speech
Robert C. Brasted, Assistant Professor of Chemistry
Robert D. Bright, Assistant Professor of Chemistry
Bert Chan Wa, Instructor in Health and Physical Education
Neomi J. Debenham, Instructor in Speech
John F. Embree, Associate Professor of Anthropology
Jean C. Ervin, Instructor in Speech
Lois E. Giles, Instructor in Education
Gladys W. Goettelng, Associate Professor and Director of Social Work
Gloria H. Johnson, Assistant in Home Economics and Assistant Director of Food Service
Mae Lum Lee, Instructor in Speech
Alice M. McMahon, Instructor in English
Carol Mitchelson, Instructor in Home Economics and Director of Food Service
Dorothy C. Morris, Instructor in Education
Kathleen N. Mumm, Instructor in Home Economics
Edna Lee Pegram, Instructor in Education
John A. Rademaker, Assistant Professor of Sociology
Johannes Rahder, Professor of Asiatic Languages
Hester A. Robinson, Assistant Professor of Art
Donald P. Rogers, Assistant Professor of Botany
Hazel V. Schulze, Assistant Professor of Home Economics
Gloria A. Searle, Instructor in Home Economics
Janet Smith, Associate Professor of Education and Principal of Preschool Unit
Joan Swift, Instructor in Education
Inez M. Tyler, Assistant Professor of Social Work
Kenichi Watanabe, Assistant Professor of Mathematics
Donald H. Webster, Acting Director, Legislative Reference Bureau
Mildred C. Wells, Associate Professor of Education
Janet B. Wimberly, Instructor in Speech

Retirement
Arthur R. Keller, Vice-President, Dean of the College of Applied Science, and Professor of Engineering

Leaves of Absence
Muriel J. Bergstrom, Instructor in English
Valentine G. Larson, Instructor in Speech
Ward Madden, Instructor in Education
Shigeo Okubo, Instructor in Mathematics

Return from Leaves of Absence
Elizabeth B. Carr, Instructor in Speech
Earle Ernst, Assistant Professor of Speech
Gladys Traut, Assistant Professor of Education

Visiting Professors (Summer)
Edward C. Acheson, Economics
Oswald F. Black, Psychology
Claude H. Ewing, Education
Hope L. Foote, Art
Henry E. Garrett, Psychology
Carlyn Jean Halde, Bacteriology (Lecturer)
Arlien Johnson, Social Work
Faye C. Jones, Home Economics
S. Gale Lowrie, Government
Hazel Nohavec Morgan, Music
Russell V. Morgan, Music
Amos E. Neyhart, Traffic Safety (Lecturer)
Mentor Lee Williams, English
Stanley T. Williams, English
C. Gilbert Wrenn, Education

HAWAII AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENT STATION

Appointments
Adelia C. Bauer, Junior Nutritionist
Geraldine Bryant, Junior Nutritionist
Ada Ellen Chang, Assistant in Chemistry
Bruce J. Cooy, Associate Plant Physiologist
John F. Cykler, Assistant Agricultural Engineer
Helen L. Denning, Assistant in Nutrition
Mary I. Fuss, Assistant in Soils and Agricultural Chemistry
Richard A. Hamilton, Assistant Horticulturist
Constance S. Inada, Assistant in Entomology
Harry H. Murakushi, Assistant Plant Pathologist
Henry Y. Nakasone, Assistant in Horticulture
Annie K. S. Tom, Assistant in Soils and Agricultural Chemistry
Jane Y. C. Yuen, Assistant in Parasitology

Resignations
Marci Chervenak, Assistant in Nutrition
Eva Harzler, Associate Nutritionist
Kazuo Kikuta, Junior Olericulturist
James A. Lyle, Junior Plant Pathologist
Kenneth K. Otagaki, Junior Animal Husbandman
Jane Y. C. Yuen, Assistant in Parasitology

Leave of Absence
Haruyuki Kamemoto, Assistant in Horticulture

Transferred from Instructional Staff to Experiment Station
Charles J. Engard, Associate Plant Physiologist
Gordon B. Mainland, Assistant Entomologist

AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION SERVICE

Appointments
Alice W. Brown, Assistant County Agent
Robert E. Burton, Associate Specialist in Truck Crops and Horticulture
Annabelle Ching, Assistant in Extension
Lila B. Dickerson, Assistant Specialist in Home Management and Furnishing
Eleanore M. Farstveet, Assistant in Extension
Rodney H. Fukui, Assistant in Extension
Alice M. Gagner, Assistant County Agent
Mary L. Hirabayashi, Assistant in Extension
Ruth A. McInay, Assistant County Agent
Takashi Shitamoto, Assistant in Extension
Francis T. Takahashi, Assistant County Agent
Warren Y. J. Yee, Assistant County Agent
Kay S. Yoshina, Assistant in Extension

Resignations
Lillian Don, Assistant in Extension
Eleanore M. Farstveet, Assistant in Extension
Alice M. Kanehisa, Assistant in Extension
Jean L. Kohler, Assistant in Extension
Takashi Shitamoto, Assistant in Extension
Ruth Sneed, Assistant County Agent
Howard Whitney, Assistant County Agent

Leave of Absence
Harvey M. Vollrath, Assistant Specialist in Animal Husbandry

PSYCHOLOGICAL AND PSYCHOPATHIC CLINIC

Appointments
Sidney L. Halperin, Associate Psychologist
Patricia E. Powers, Junior Psychologist
Marjorie B. Robertson, Associate Psychologist

Leave of Absence
Marjorie B. Robertson, Associate Psychologist

Return from Leave of Absence
Leona Chidester, Associate Psychologist

PROMOTIONS

Instructional Staff
Elsie M. Boatman, from Instructor in Home Economics to Assistant Professor
Charles S. Bouslog, from Instructor in English to Assistant Professor
President Raymond B. Allen, of the University of Washington, was our Charter Day speaker on March 25, 1948. In his speech, "Our Educational Heritage and Its Promise," he said:

Educational philosophers, including President Conant in his recent book, *On Understanding Science*, emphasize that it is more than likely that political and economic problems of our time must be solved by social rather than by so-called
exact or natural sciences. Thus the universities of America are destined to play
a great and glorious part in laying down the experimental and research founda-
tions upon which an even more wonderful educational edifice will grow. All
over the country and particularly here in Hawaii, there is interest in the vital
role of education in preserving peace. The farsighted in all professions and all
walks of life now know that their own stake in the educational process is far
too great to warrant any except continuous, complete interest and support.

President and Mrs. Allen were the guests of the University on a trip to
Hawaii, where President Allen addressed a meeting of University alumni in
the Hilo High School auditorium. The title of his address was "Together We
Build." On March 22 he spoke on "Medical Education and Service, Today and
Tomorrow," in the Mabel L. Smyth Auditorium under the sponsorship of the
University and the Oahu Medical Association.

CONVOCATIONS

The University has no designated hour
each week when convocations can be
held. Consequently it is necessary to dismiss classes whenever they are held. For
this reason there were only ten convocations this year. They were as follows:
October 27, Navy Day convocation, at which Rear Admiral S. H. Ingersoll
spoke; November 17, ASUH World Student Relief convocation, as a result of
which $2,300 was sent to the national headquarters in New York for relief and
rehabilitation; November 26, welcome to the President of the University and
football rally in preparation for the Michigan State football game; December
18, Christmas assembly addressed by the Reverend Richard W. Bryant; Janu-
ary 8, special convocation at which the great pulpit orator John Haynes Holmes,
who was returning from a three-month trip to India under the auspices of the
Warumull Foundation, delivered a stirring speech on Mahatma Gandhi which
provided the students with a background against which his assassination a few
weeks later was thrown into historical perspective; March 1, Constitutional
Convention convocation at which Supervisor Ben Dillingham spoke on aspects
of this student undertaking; March 25, Charter Day convocation addressed by
Dr. Raymond B. Allen, President of the University of Washington; May 11,
ASUH World Student Service Fund convocation, which eventuated in a col-
clection of $4,000, of which $1,000 each was sent in CARE parcels to students
at Doshisha University, Tokyo, Japan; Trinity College, Cambridge, England;
and Shantung University, Tsingtao, China; May 18, special R.O.T.C. Review at
which twelve students whose names are listed in a later section were commis-
sioned as second lieutenants; May 21, Senior Class Day.

DAVID STARR JORDAN

On December 11, 1947, a ceremony com-
memorating the twenty-fifth anniversary
of the planting of an India rubber tree by the late David Starr Jordan, educator,
scientist, and first president of Stanford University, was held under the tree on
the campus. The Honorable John H. Wilson, who had attended the original ceremony, then as now Mayor of Honolulu, and Mr. Philip Brooks, President of the Stanford Alumni Club of Honolulu, spoke. Several of those who were present at the planting twenty-five years ago gave the audience a word-picture of the occasion. David Starr Jordan had faith in the potential greatness of the University of Hawaii, a faith which the development of the University during the past quarter century has justified.

VISITING PROFESSORS

During the year the University has had the privilege of numbering among its faculty twelve visiting professors whose excellent work it is a pleasure to acknowledge and record. They were:

Van Meter Ames, Ph.D., Professor of Philosophy, University of Cincinnati
Lee M. Brooks, Ph.D., Senior Professor of Sociology, University of North Carolina
Philip W. L. Cox, Ph.D., Professor of Education, New York University
Horace G. Deming, Ph.D., Professor of Chemistry, University of Nebraska
Henry Lee Ewbank, Ph.D., Professor of Radio Speech, University of Wisconsin (second semester)
F. Raymond Fosberg, Ph.D., Visiting Associate Professor of Botany, United States Department of Agriculture (second semester)
Yu-lan Fung, Ph.D., Professor of Philosophy, Tsing Hua University (first semester)
Frank H. MacDougall, Ph.D., Research Chief, Division of Physical Chemistry, University of Minnesota
Harold S. Roberts, Ph.D., Chief, Collective Bargaining Division, United States Department of Labor
Weems A. Saucier, Ph.D., Professor of Education, Baker University
William A. Shimer, Ph.D., Professor of Philosophy, former President, Marietta College
Clarence T. Simon, Ph.D., Professor of Speech, Director, Speech and Hearing Clinic, Northwestern University

LECTURE SERIES

Throughout the academic year a series of bi-weekly evening lectures open to the public was delivered in Farrington Hall by visiting educators and members of the resident faculty.

The Problem of Making a Peace Treaty with Japan, by Dr. K. C. Leebrick, Vice-President of the University, Veterans' Adviser, and Professor of Government, who had just returned from a re-evaluation mission to Japan and Korea.

Philosophy in Fiction, by Dr. Van Meter Ames, Professor of Philosophy, University of Cincinnati, Visiting Professor of Philosophy.

Economic Aspects of American Foreign Policy, by Mr. James H. Shoemaker, Professor of Economics and Business and Chairman of the Department, who had just returned from England, where he attended the Institute of Public Relations Conference.

The South's Place in the Nation, by Dr. Lee M. Brooks, Professor of Sociology, University of North Carolina, Visiting Professor of Sociology.

Pottery Making (demonstration and slides), by Mr. Claude Horan, Assistant Professor of Art.

Modern Plastics, by Dr. Horace G. Deming, Professor of Chemistry, University of Nebraska, Visiting Professor of Chemistry.
Science, Philosophy, and Religion, by Dr. William A. Shimer, former President, Marietta College, Visiting Professor of Philosophy.

Some Problems of the Labor Management Act of 1947, by Dr. Harold S. Roberts, Chief, Collective Bargaining Division, United States Department of Labor, Visiting Professor of Economics.

Rehabilitation in a Democracy, by Dr. Clarence T. Simon, Director, Speech and Hearing Clinic, Northwestern University, Visiting Professor of Speech.

The Role of Science in a Liberal Education, by Dr. Frank H. MacDougall, Research Chief, Division of Physical Chemistry, University of Minnesota, Visiting Professor of Chemistry.

American Education in Transition, by Dr. Philip W. L. Cox, Professor of Education, New York University, Visiting Professor of Education.

Russia and China, by Dr. John A. White, Associate Professor of History.

Public Opinion Polls, by Dr. Henry Lee Ewbank, Professor of Radio Speech, University of Wisconsin, Visiting Professor of Speech.

The Pacific Islands—Problems and Prospects, by Mr. Leonard B. Mason, Associate Professor of Anthropology.

SUMMER SESSION 1947

Special mention should be made of the high quality of our summer sessions. We feel that our students and the community, too, benefit by contact with distinguished professors from all over the world, and with this in mind we bring such persons to the campus. This policy enables us to maintain a full complement of instructional staff, for in accordance with a Board of Regents' rule, no member of the University of Hawaii faculty may teach more than one summer session in three consecutive years. During the 1947 summer session the following visiting professors were on our faculty:

W. Norwood Brigance, Ph.D., Professor of Speech, Wabash College
Wing-Tsit Chan, Ph.D., Professor of Chinese Studies, Dartmouth College
Paul L. Dengler, Ph.D., Director, Austro-American Institute of Education, Vienna
Mary B. Gilson, LL.D., former Professor of Economics, University of Chicago
John D. Hicks, Ph.D., Professor of History, University of California
A. J. Salle, Ph.D., Professor of Bacteriology, University of California at Los Angeles
Stevenson Smith, Ph.D., Chairman, Psychology Department, University of Washington
Jesse F. Steiner, Ph.D., Professor of Sociology, University of Washington
Frederic Taubes, Visiting Professor of Art
George F. Whicher, Ph.D., Professor of English, Amherst College

Lecture Series

On two nights a week throughout the summer session, free public lectures were delivered in Farrington Hall as a public service by our visiting professors. These lectures were:

What Now in European Education? by Dr. Paul L. Dengler, Director, Austro-American Institute of Education, Vienna, Visiting Professor of Education.

China's Choice, by Dr. Wing-Tsit Chan, Professor of Chinese Studies, Dartmouth College, Visiting Professor of Philosophy.

The American Tradition of Democracy, by Dr. John D. Hicks, Professor of History, University of California, Visiting Professor of History.
Do You Know What You Like? by Frederic Taubes, nationally known painter and author of books on art, formerly Carnegie Visiting Professor of Art, University of Illinois, Visiting Professor of Art.

Plain and Plutonium, by Dr. W. Norwood Brigance, Professor of Speech, Wabash College, Visiting Professor of Speech.

Whose Business Is Industrial Peace? by Dr. Mary B. Gilson, former Professor of Economics, University of Chicago, Visiting Professor of Economics.

Poetry and Civilization, by Dr. George F. Whicher, Professor of American Literature, Amherst College, Visiting Professor of English.

Teaching and Learning, by Dr. Stevenson Smith, Chairman, Psychology Department, University of Washington, Visiting Professor of Psychology.

Will Japan Follow American Patterns? by Dr. Jesse F. Steiner, Professor of Sociology, University of Washington, Visiting Professor of Sociology.

In addition, two evening lectures were delivered by Harry J. Carman, Dean of Columbia College, Columbia University, who came to Hawaii under the auspices of the Watumull Foundation. They were: Education in a Changing World and Whither America?

During the 1947 summer session we held a Tuberculosis Institute, which was well attended and highly successful. The Executive Secretary of the National Tuberculosis Association, Frederick D. Hopkins, took part in the Institute, as did Dr. Charles E. Lyght, Director of Health Education, National Tuberculosis Association.

In the early part of the 1948 summer session there was held an Extension Safety Education Institute, with Amos E. Neyhart, Administrative Head, Institute of Public Safety, Pennsylvania State College, and Consultant on Road Training, American Automobile Association, as instructor. The class was limited to forty and was in session eight hours a day for a week. Representatives of the public schools and industry, as well as of the University, made up the class. The problem of safety in Hawaii is a very serious one, and the Department of Public Instruction and the University are both interested in helping to solve it. Mr. Neyhart's course was designed to train teachers in public safety methods so that they might carry this excellent work to the public schools.

The following visiting professors joined our staff for this session, the largest summer session in the University's history, with an enrollment of 1,786:

Edward C. Acheson, Ph.D., Associate Professor of Finance, George Washington University
Oswald F. Black, Ph.D., Psychologist to the Government of the Union of South Africa
Lee M. Brooks, Ph.D., Professor of Sociology, University of North Carolina
Ch'eng-K'un Cheng, Ph.D., Professor and Chairman of the Department of Foreign Languages and Literature, National University of Shantung
Hope L. Foote, M.A., Associate Professor of Interior Design, University of Washington
Henry E. Garrett, Ph.D., Professor of Psychology, Columbia University
Arlien Johnson, Ph.D., Professor of Social Work and Dean of the Graduate School of Social Work, University of Southern California
Faye C. Jones, M.S., Associate Professor of Vocational Education in Home Economics, University of Arizona
Selden Gale Lowrie, Ph.D., LL.D., Professor of Political Science, University of Cincinnati
Iolani Luahine, Teacher of the Hawaiian Dance
Hazel Nohavec Morgan, Ph.D., Mus.D., formerly Professor of Music Education, University of Minnesota
Russell V. Morgan, Mus.D., Director of Music, Cleveland Public Schools; Professor of Music, Western Reserve University
Weems A. Saucier, Ph.D., Professor of Education, Baker University
Clarence T. Simon, Ph.D., Professor of Speech, Northwestern University
Mentor Lee Williams, Ph.D., Assistant Professor of English, Illinois Institute of Technology
Stanley T. Williams, Ph.D., Professor of American Literature, Yale University
C. Gilbert Wrenn, Ph.D., Professor of Educational Psychology, University of Minnesota

GUAM SUMMER SESSION

For the past two years the University has held a summer session on the island of Guam, although our teachers have done work there previously. In 1947, under the chairmanship of Hubert V. Everly, the University held a session with five teachers and 103 pupils. The 1948 Guam session is under the directorship of Professor Robert W. Clopton. We in Hawaii have a special duty toward the people in the Trust Territory, and we have high hopes that we shall be able to be of service to them.

RUSSIAN FILMS

The University Extension Division presented a series of ten Russian films that attracted wide attention. It was felt that people in Hawaii should know what the Russians were saying about themselves for themselves, so that we might better understand their psychology. Dr. Arthur J. Marder, who believes that it is important in dealing with a people to know what they think themselves to be, gave the background necessary to understand the story in each film and pointed out the propagandistic elements. This series was one of the most appreciatively received that has been given at the University. It was as follows:

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<th>LECTURE</th>
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<td>Medieval Russia</td>
<td>Alexander Nevsky</td>
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<td>Catherine the Great</td>
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<td>The Struggle against Napoleon</td>
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<td>Russia in the Nineteenth Century</td>
<td>Childhood of Maxim Gorky</td>
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<td>The Bolshevik Revolution</td>
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<td>Russia under Lenin</td>
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<td>Russia under Stalin</td>
<td>The Rainbow</td>
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MILITARY SCIENCE

The excellent work done by Colonel George Honnen, Colonel Easom J. Bond, and their associates in establishing military training at the University of Hawaii on a sound basis should be noted. More than 700 students were enrolled in the R.O.T.C. The reviews held in April and May were of a high order, especially that on May 18 before Governor Stainback, when twelve students were sworn in as second lieutenants in the United States Army Reserve. They were:

George M. Aoki  Richard W. K. Lum
Frank Dower        Richard I. Miyamoto
Timothy T. S. Eum  Henry J. Nachtsheim, Jr.
Raymond Y. C. Ho   Calvin Y. Odo
Robert N. Katayama  Vernon Tyau
Robert Y. Kimura    George H. Woods

This year, for the first time, military training included training in artillery.

DENTAL HYGIENE

The territorial public school system enjoys an enviable reputation in the field of dental hygiene. For a number of years, in cooperation with the Strong Foundation, the University has trained personnel for such service. The program of preparation, which is set up as a curriculum in Teachers College, has the distinction of having the highest standard in the country, a full five-year program. To date, all University of Hawaii graduates prepared for dental hygiene service have satisfactorily passed the dental board examinations required under territorial law for professional certification. A majority of these graduates are engaged in public school service.

UNIVERSITY RESEARCH

Five years ago the Board of Regents stressed the importance of the scholastic reputation of University faculty members, when it stated:

"Since scholastic reputation is based on research work and research publications ... the Board desires to ... encourage faculty research work. To this end it is the desire and the intention of the Board that ... the administration ... provide the members of the faculty with the facilities and the time for research."

(For further details, see page 23 of the Report of the President for the fiscal year 1942–43.)

The Research Committee carefully scrutinizes all requests for time and facilities for research. At the present writing the administration has reduced the teaching load of twenty-two faculty members to enable them to engage in research.

In addition to the individual research projects of the members of the faculty, much work is being done in coordination with scientists other than our own, particularly as concerns research important to the Pacific area. An outstanding example is the joint administration by the University of Hawaii and the University of California of the Hawaii Marine Laboratory at Coconut Island, Oahu.
The Laboratory is making a valuable contribution to work which is being carried on by the Cooperative Fisheries Research Staff, which is composed of members of the University and of the Division of Fish and Game, Territorial Board of Agriculture and Forestry, and whose activities are coordinated with the Farrington Fisheries Program conducted by the U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service. Plans are being made to locate on the campus the laboratory and administrative headquarters for the investigation of the high seas tuna resources.

HAWAII SOCIAL RESEARCH LABORATORY: DR. LIND REPORTS

The change during the year in the name of the War Research Laboratory to the Hawaii Social Research Laboratory marks the transition from war to peacetime emphases in social studies in Hawaii. Throughout most of the recent war, studies were being conducted by staff members of the University on the practical problems of population movements and civilian morale in Hawaii. This program was inaugurated by the Board of Regents as part of the University's contribution to the war effort. The vast amount of information accumulated in the files of the War Research Laboratory becomes even more valuable for social research, however, when it is related to similar data secured before and after the war. One of the major objectives of the Hawaii Social Research Laboratory will be to combine service to the Territory in the form of analyses and interpretations of current social trends with the more exhaustive and scholarly research in social science.

During the year the most pressing claims upon the staff and the limited resources of the Laboratory have come from the local community. Both public and private agencies, as well as individual students, have turned to the Laboratory for information and insight regarding local community trends. Among the types of services performed by the staff to local agencies have been the following:

- Assistance in the formulation of plans for the 1950 census of population and occupation in Hawaii.
- Assistance to the Secretary of Hawaii in a voluminous report to the UNO on population and racial trends in Hawaii.
- A factual study and sociological interpretation of certain trends within the Japanese community, including the revival of the language schools.
- Assistance to several scholars investigating different aspects of island life, including a prominent American anthropologist engaged in a study of the Okinawan population of Hawaii.
- Participation in the current investigation of juvenile delinquency in Hawaii.

The series of mimeographed reports begun during the war and titled "What People in Hawaii Are Saying and Doing" has continued to serve as a useful medium for the dissemination of current research data to the local community.
The following numbers have appeared during the past year:

No. 12. The Revival of Buddhism in Hawaii
No. 13. Racial Complexion of Hawaii's Future Population
No. 14. Some Sociological Observations on Statehood

Number 15, which is to appear in fall, 1948, relates to the current revival of the Japanese language schools in Hawaii. These statements are valued both within the Territory and on the Mainland as providing perspective on and insight into some of the recent social trends. One of these papers has already been accepted for publication in a standard American sociological journal.

The annual publication of the Sociology Club of the University, Social Process in Hawaii, will also carry three or four additional articles by staff members, describing different aspects of the social scene in the Islands, and members of the staff have also rendered editorial service to this journal. Several articles designed to familiarize the American reading public with the basic facts of race relations in Hawaii have been published in mainland journals.

Less progress, perhaps, has been made in the long-term research program of the Laboratory. The effort to build a solid foundation of basic factual information regarding social trends in Hawaii has continued, with volunteer assistants providing an important portion of the data. A beginning has been made during the past year in the preparation of the projected volume on race relations in Hawaii.

Reorganization of the staff of the Hawaii War Records Depository incident to a change from stress upon collectional activities to publication was completed by August 1, 1947. Miss Gwenfread Allen, graduate of the University and a twenty-year resident of the Territory with long experience in journalism and public relations work, was selected as author for the proposed short, semi-popular history of Hawaii in World War II. Mr. Lloyd L. Lee, a former graduate student in sociology, was engaged as Miss Allen's research assistant, with the special duty during his first year of service to continue work already begun on documentation for a Memorial Volume to those men of Hawaii who had died in the service of the United States during the war.

Mr. Lee will prepare the Memorial Volume for publication. It will consist of some 200 pages, including a biographical sketch and a photograph when available of every person who lost his life while in service. Material has come from questionnaires sent to next of kin, personal letters, telephone calls, newspaper clippings, Army and Navy casualty lists, and personal visits to next of kin. The Army and Navy, schools, compilers of private lists, the Selective Service System, and the Boy Scout organization have all given aid. Lists were run last
year and this year on Memorial Day in both the Honolulu Advertiser and the Honolulu Star-Bulletin, with an appeal for public cooperation. Of some 966 possible names, biographies and photographs had been collected on 720 before Memorial Day, 1948.

Miss Allen was not able to assume her duties until November 1, 1947. Since then, working especially on the short history of Hawaii in World War II, she has been digging into our records, levying upon other sources of information, gathering notes, and writing rough drafts of sections of her book. Her long-term associations in the community and the high regard in which she is generally held have been great assets. The content, form, and style of the work have gradually taken shape in the minds of Miss Allen and the committee, but it is still too early to state definite details. However, since it is expected that the manuscripts of both books will be presented to the University Press, a discussion of production problems at a joint meeting of Depository editors and the Press Committee is planned for early in July.

PACIFIC SCIENCE

Two years ago the Regents authorized the publication of Pacific Science, a quarterly devoted to the biological and physical sciences of the Pacific area. Under the able editorship of Dr. A. Grove Day and his successor, Dr. L. D. Tuthill of our Department of Zoology and Entomology, this quarterly has developed to a point where it receives manuscripts from all quarters of the globe and has been acclaimed by scientists and scientific institutions as having rendered valuable services to investigators of the area.

UNIVERSITY OF HAWAII PRESS

The establishment of the University Press by the Regents in the fall of 1947 marks a new era in the life of the University. The purpose of the Press, as stated in its charter, is "to publish, in permanent and attractive form, scholarly works of high merit which add to the sum of human knowledge, particularly those which reflect the responsibilities of the University, such as translations of Pacific voyages not published previously in English, and regional studies and handbooks dealing with Hawaii, the Pacific, and the Orient." During its first year, the Press, under the direction of Thomas Nickerson and his Press Committee of six members, published two books: a reprint of Professor Ralph S. Kuykendall's The Hawaiian Kingdom, and a collection of speeches delivered at the fortieth anniversary of the University in 1947, The Pacific Era, edited by William Wyatt Davenport. Other books in process are Elwood C. Zimmerman's five-volume Insects of Hawaii, a publication made possible only by the previous expenditure of a great deal of money by the Bishop Museum and by a grant-in-aid from the Experiment Station, Hawaiian Sugar Planters' Association, covering 50 per cent of the production
cost. Authorized for publication is a history of the Pearl Harbor Navy Yard, which is now being edited. To enable publication of other regional studies of equally high merit, the Press allotments must be supplemented by grants-in-aid from other sources. A brochure on the Press is available on application.

UNIVERSITY SCHOLARSHIPS  In the second semester of 1947–48 there were awarded ninety-one scholarships of which the Scholarship Committee had official knowledge and control. Of this number twenty-one were territorial; twenty-six, tuition; five, foreign tuition; twenty-six, named scholarships, handled either by the Committee or by other groups with aid from the Committee; thirteen, named scholarships handled entirely by outside groups, though the funds were usually transmitted through the University Treasurer’s office. In addition to these were scholarships handled entirely by outside groups.

ADMINISTRATION  Several changes in Administration were made during the year. Dr. Andrew W. Lind was appointed Dean of the Graduate Division. The retirement of Dean Benjamin O. Wist as of August 31, 1948, was announced. He will have completed seventeen years of valuable service to the University and twenty years of additional service to the schools of the Territory. Dean Bruce White will succeed Dean Wist, September 1, 1948, as Dean of Teachers College. The Regents have appointed Dr. Willard Wilson, Chairman of the English Department, to take Dr. White’s place as Dean of Student Personnel. Dr. Stanley D. Porteus, Director of the Psychological and Psychopathic Clinic, has reached retirement age after twenty-six years of service, having founded the work in 1922. Colin J. Herrick has been appointed Acting Director.

DEAN OF FACULTIES: DR. BACHMAN REPORTS  The increase in the student body this year was the second largest in the history of the University—640 as against 981 in 1946–47. Nevertheless, it presented greater problems than heretofore with regard to classrooms and laboratories, for the limits of our plant capacity were more nearly approached. It was possible to handle this increase only by scheduling more classes in the afternoon and more laboratories in the morning. However, such opportunities are limited, and until the completion of the new Administration Building releases classroom space in Hawaii Hall, our facilities will continue to be overtaxed.

The large freshman class of 1946–47 eventuated in a large sophomore class last year. Accordingly, the increased student body raised the registration in those departments having sophomore classes required in certain college curriculums—economics, government, psychology, philosophy, and mathematics. Next year the
greatest increase in registration will be transferred to the junior class. It is likely to be more evenly distributed among departments, for there are no general college requirements after the sophomore year.

Registration figures indicate a decided preference for curriculums of a professional or pre-professional type—engineering, business, premedical, predental, and social work programs, for example. This preference is marked among returning veterans. One professional curriculum—education—however, has not shared this popularity, possibly because the salaries in this profession are not so attractive.

The registration of veterans in the University was at a maximum this past year, and can be expected to decline rather rapidly, for very few entering freshmen will have veteran status. This situation, however, may be changed if the proposed law for the resumption of a selective service restores educational rights to draftees.

In spite of the large increase in enrollment, no student was denied registration in any of the required courses in any curriculum.

Faculty

To take care of the increased registration, forty-four new positions were added during the year as compared with forty-three during the previous year. This made it possible to reduce the student-faculty ratio to one to seventeen, the lowest ratio since 1941, though still slightly higher than before the war.

There was a gratifyingly small turnover in the faculty. The number of those who might be considered serious losses to the University is not great. It remained difficult to find properly qualified persons in certain fields. The situation improved considerably over the previous year, however, and it is expected to become fairly normal by the fall of 1949, when graduate schools, for the first time since the war, will be turning out a normal number of Ph.D.'s. In general, we are in a sound competitive position with regard to faculty at the instructor or assistant professor level. Our salaries at the associate professor and full professor levels are lower than those of the better mainland universities, and if we are to hold permanently on our faculty the more promising young men and women, we must increase salaries at these levels.

Salaries are not the only factor involved in securing a competent faculty. Housing is important also. The additional temporary houses and apartments planned for next year should make it easier to obtain new faculty members and to increase the contentment and teaching effectiveness of the present staff.

Curriculums

During the year, special curriculum committees made a careful study of the lower division programs in all colleges and recommended certain changes aimed at
improving the broad cultural education programs now offered.

Steps were taken during the year to organize an industrial relations program. The cooperation of industry and labor was solicited, and pledges for financial support for an industrial relations library were obtained from these two groups. It is hoped that this program can be put into operation next September.

The curriculum in public administration was also revised and improved during the year. However, if this program is to be successful, government agencies responsible for the selection of government personnel must give considerable weight to training of this type in making appointments.

Special curriculum committees have been studying the possibility of area programs for the Pacific Islands and for the Far East. It is hoped that these programs can be put into operation during the next year.

GRADUATE DIVISION: DEAN LIND REPORTS

The marks of the recent war are still evident in numerous aspects of the graduate program. The enrollment of graduate students, which is about the same as before the war, would be considerably larger if we could accept even a small fraction of the qualified applicants outside the Territory. The lack of adequate housing, among other factors, prevents the acceptance of a considerable number of desirable prospects among the former G.I. residents of the Islands. Another postwar difficulty which prevents an adequate offering of graduate work in most departments of the University is the great pressure of students at the undergraduate level. The most urgent need for additional University instruction is likely to continue for several years among the undergraduates. Their large numbers also point to eventual increased demands for graduate work.

Within the past year the number of classified graduate students has increased 87 per cent, giving now a total of 264, which is slightly more than we had at any time prior to the war. An additional group of 132 unclassified graduate students brings the total to 396, or slightly less than our prewar record. The greatest increase in our enrollment during the year and, in fact, during the entire history of the Graduate Division, has been in the number of students working for advanced degrees—149 in 1948 as compared with 66 the previous year. The addition of a considerable number of graduate assistants to the University teaching staff is, of course, one important factor in this increase.

Applications for admission to the Graduate Division continue to arrive from all parts of the United States and from such remote regions as South Africa,
Greece, and Turkey. The largest number of foreign inquiries comes from China, although we receive applications also from Japan, the Philippines, New Zealand, and the islands of the Pacific. Judging by the number of letters of inquiry received during the year, one might assume that the University's prestige as a center of graduate study was greater outside the Territory than within. Approximately 200 requests for information have been received during the past five months, but it has been necessary to indicate in every reply that housing facilities are extremely scarce and that any graduate student admitted to the University must arrange with relatives or friends in Honolulu to obtain quarters for him before he arrives in the Territory. Some provision for graduate students, particularly those from foreign countries, should probably be included in the plans for dormitories on the campus.

A major internal reorganization of the graduate program at the University during the year has already begun to yield significant results. The creation of a graduate council, consisting of the chairmen of all the departments offering work leading to the master's degree, has helped to strengthen and to integrate the graduate program somewhat more effectively within the total academic offering of the University. Problems of basic educational policy affecting the Graduate Division are presented for discussion and action at the monthly meetings of the Council. The determination of the major emphases in graduate work at the University of Hawaii is one of the problems under current consideration by the Council. The appointment of a dean of the Graduate Division, who assumed office on February 1, 1948, is in line with the general reorganization plan of the University adopted in 1943 and is likewise designed to strengthen the graduate program. Among the immediate problems with which the administrative staff is now confronted are the formulation of a set of bylaws for the Division and the revision and simplification of procedures affecting graduate students.

The development of the University of Hawaii as the major institution of higher learning within the Central Pacific is dependent to a considerable degree upon the quality of the graduate work which we can provide. It seems unlikely that within the near future the Territory will be able to afford the luxury of graduate schools of medicine, dentistry, or law. Professional training is extremely costly and thus far education, social work, and agriculture appear to be the only fields in which a graduate professional program can be readily justified. On the other hand, the University is called upon to provide the highest possible quality of technical training and of liberal scholarship, consonant with the resources and the needs of the Territory.

As rapidly as the necessary faculty and research facilities become available,
the University should aim to offer work leading to the master’s degree in most of the basic disciplines now available to undergraduate students. A substantial local demand already justifies a program of graduate work in a number of departments in which it is not now offered. Major emphasis at the graduate level should naturally be focused upon those disciplines in which the University, by virtue of its peculiar location, traditions, or economic circumstances, is most advantageously situated. In order to capitalize fully upon the natural advantages as a center of graduate training which the University enjoys in these fields, however, it will be necessary to encourage research within these areas and to integrate further graduate teaching with research. The efforts which are now being made to establish Pacific Islands and Far Eastern area programs at the University of Hawaii may be expected to assist in this process.

COLLEGE OF ARTS
AND SCIENCES:
DEAN LIVESAY REPORTS

In this era of fear and confusion resulting from the sharp conflicts of ideologies, it would seem more essential than ever to emphasize the eternal verities contained in our liberal arts disciplines—honor, justice, truth, freedom. A people well grounded in these fundamentals of democracy should be impervious to any shabby philosophy of “the end justifies the means,” and find repulsive the distortion of honor and justice and the ruthless suppression of truth and freedom which result from such a philosophy.

The College of Arts and Sciences emphasizes these truths in its program. The work of the lower division is intended to give a broad background in the humanities and the sciences. Each student must take American history, the history of Western civilization, English composition and literature, a language, American government, a science, and six other courses chosen from art appreciation, introduction to the study of man, introduction to economics, trigonometry or college algebra, music appreciation, introduction to philosophy, general psychology, introduction to the study of religion, and introduction to the study of society. In the upper division the student is fairly well grounded in a field of concentration (the major) with closely related courses and electives.

During this year, art appreciation, music appreciation, and mathematics were added to the list from which second-year students elect, and the requirement of twelve hours in courses related to the major was substituted for the minor.

As anticipated in the 1946–47 report, the College enrollment showed a tremendous increase for 1947–48. The total enrollment was 2,358 in 1947–48 as compared with 1,486 in 1946–47. The comparison by classes is shown in the following table.
TABLE 1
ENROLLMENT BY CLASSES IN 1946-47 AND 1947-48

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>1946-47</th>
<th>1947-48</th>
<th>Percentage Increase</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Seniors</td>
<td>136</td>
<td>236</td>
<td>74</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Juniors</td>
<td>212</td>
<td>312</td>
<td>47</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sophomores</td>
<td>336</td>
<td>691</td>
<td>106</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Freshmen</td>
<td>802</td>
<td>1,119</td>
<td>40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>1,486</td>
<td>2,358</td>
<td>59</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The actual numerical increase was 872. Part of this was due to the transfer of 199 general science students from the College of Applied Science, and to the additional freshmen who would normally have entered this curriculum in that college. However, this would account for not more than 350 of the 872.

Should the present trend continue, it is estimated that the College of Arts and Sciences will soon have an enrollment of 3,000, and be graduating between 400 and 500 seniors each year.

TEACHERS COLLEGE:  
DEAN WIST REPORTS

The academic year 1947-48 has been one of substantial progress in the development of teacher education provisions for Hawaii. New faculty personnel have effectively adapted themselves to Hawaii, the University, and Teachers College. Student enrollment has returned to its prewar status. Intra-departmental relationships have been improved. A high quality of student scholarship, supervised teaching, and extracurricular participation has been maintained. The very necessary close relationships with the teaching profession have been strengthened. A few developments are perhaps worthy of special reference.

Physical Plant Improvements  

At its inception in 1931, Teachers College was housed in two buildings: Teachers College proper, and the building referred to as Teachers College Annex. There are now seven major buildings, with one more in process of construction. Teachers College and the Annex were erected in 1930, the Elementary School building in 1938, Castle Memorial Hall in 1941, and the Intermediate School building in 1943. Two new buildings, both secured from surplus army material, have been erected during the present year. One of these, University High School Auditorium, has facilities for all instrumental music instruction for both University and laboratory schools, and floor space adequate for use as a gymnasium for the new high school. This auditorium can also accommodate
an audience of some five hundred persons for special occasions. The other building, assigned for use by the Music Department, provides facilities for offices, audition rooms, and classrooms for all vocal music purposes for the University and laboratory schools. While not of permanent-type construction, both buildings are commodious and well designed to meet the needs of the Music Department and the University High School for many years to come.

The University High School, which will be inaugurated in September, will occupy the present Intermediate School building and a companion building now under construction. By legislative authorization, but without legislative appropriations, this building is made possible as the result of funds received in rentals from Punahou School during the late war. This building, too, is of semi-permanent type; but it is large and will serve well for a number of years to come.

Laboratory Schools

The laboratory school setup of Teachers College has been referred to by many visiting educators as one of the best in the country. There are at present three laboratory centers: the Preschool-Primary Unit, the Elementary School, and the Intermediate School.

The Preschool-Primary Unit, housed in the beautiful gift from the Castle Foundation, Castle Memorial Hall, and a smaller annex, provides directed teaching experience for prospective kindergarten and first-grade teachers. It is without question the most popular school in the Territory of Hawaii. Accommodating approximately 150 children, the number of applications for admission exceeds 1,500.

The Elementary School is made up of grades two through six and provides supervised practice teaching experience for prospective elementary school teachers. This school has been handicapped by an inadequate number of classroom supervisors and by the fact that appropriations were insufficient for completion of the building at the time of its construction. Two additional rooms, in accordance with the original plan, are badly needed and funds for these should be requested in the next biennial budget. At both the preschool and the intermediate school levels, one supervising instructor is available for each classroom. At the elementary school level, this has not been the case, nor have the additional supervisors made available from 1947-49 appropriations alleviated this situation. The expanding program of this school, necessitating a gradual doubling-up of grades, has forced each supervisor to assume responsibility for two rooms of children and the supervision of student practice teachers. This is an indefensible situation and one that should be corrected as soon as possible. Additional positions should be set up in the 1949-51 budget to meet this need.
The new University High School will be a six-year program for children of junior and senior high school level. Its expansion will be gradual, beginning in September, 1948, with the addition of the tenth grade, and with a doubling-up of grades beginning in 1950–51. By 1956 the University High School will have approximately 300 children enrolled. The new high school gives promise of being very popular. There are already fifteen applications for admission for every prospective vacancy. With the development of this project, a child could enter school at the University of Hawaii at three years of age and remain on the same campus for nineteen years—or even longer if a graduate program were undertaken.

One important feature of the laboratory schools is the specialized supervision provided in several areas—art, music, physical education, health, and library training. The University organization, with departments detached from colleges, lends itself admirably to this feature of teacher preparation. By the assignment of the part-time services of personnel, the programs of the various departments are enriched and enhanced, while students in preparation for teaching have the advantage of specialized supervisory service.

Curriculum Modifications

Considerable progress has been made during the year in the development of programs to meet the needs of public school service in Hawaii. Established during 1946–47 were teaching field concentrations in physical education and music. New programs for the preparation of commercial teachers and school librarians have been inaugurated during the past year. A new program in the field of vocational guidance and pupil counseling will take effect in September. A careful study of the basic curriculum offerings during the year has also resulted in needed modification of course requirements, particularly in the areas of science and anthropology and sociology.

Teacher-in-Service Media

Teachers College has continued to strengthen its position of educational leadership among teachers in service. During the summer of 1947, three teacher workshops under imported and local leadership were held: in educational evaluation, in home economics, and in speech. In cooperation with the Public Health Committee of the Chamber of Commerce of Honolulu, workshops in health have been continued throughout the current year. Planned for the summer of 1948 are workshops in guidance, in music, and in the language arts in Honolulu, and in health and speech for the Hilo Center summer session. The workshop plan of teacher-in-service improvement is not only popular with teachers but, according to reports from the field, is making a distinct contribution to better-quality teaching.

During the summer of 1947 a branch summer session was held on the island
of Guam, with college courses in English composition, speech, art, and education. This experiment in extending the services of the University to a wider field was so successful that a branch session will also be held on Guam in the summer of 1948. In this connection, it should be noted that the Advisory Committee on Education for Guam and the Trust Territory, set up last fall by the Governor of Guam and the High Commissioner of the Trust Territory, is composed of a majority of University faculty personnel.

In many other ways Teachers College has cooperated with teachers in service during the year. Such cooperation and leadership have been evident in open-house exhibits, the permanent school book display, seminars and courses, leadership in Department of Public Instruction curriculum study centers, and teacher association and other professional committee service. The Teacher-Education Coordinating Committee, made up of eight representatives respectively from the University and the Department of Public Instruction, has been an effective clearinghouse for the integration of teacher education effort.

Intern Teaching

The intern teaching aspect of the Hawaii plan of teacher education has continued to function well throughout the year. This feature, unique to Hawaii, is cooperatively administered by Teachers College and the Department of Public Instruction. It is virtually self-supporting and, together with the practice teaching experience in the campus laboratory schools, provides each beginning public school teacher with one full year of directed teaching experience—one semester in the ideal situation in the laboratory school setting, and one semester in the typical situation in the public school intern setting.

The extent and quality of supervised teaching in the Hawaii plan of teacher education have attracted more favorable comment than any other feature. Viewed with considerable skepticism at the time of its inception fifteen years ago, the intern aspect is no longer questioned. Attention, however, should be given to the need of modification in the legal provisions authorizing the program. These provisions refer to such service as "probationary teaching." In the evolution of the program, however, this directed teaching experience has gradually taken on a different character. For some years such teaching has been more in the nature of an extension of teacher education than in the framework of probation or "try-out" experience. Furthermore, the enabling act for this experience provides for an over-all payment in salaries to interns (probationary teachers) and supervisors which shall not exceed an amount which would be required to employ regular teachers at the initial compensation of the salary schedule. This provision has been the cause for some difficulties. The plan was designed to be self-supporting. In actual practice, it has been a "money-maker"—sometimes at the expense of the program in the loss of necessary supervision. It is obvious, of course, that were the interns and supervisors to be replaced by regular
Honolulu teachers, these would probably be paid the maximum amounts allowed on the salary schedule. It is recommended, therefore, that the enabling act be amended in the next legislative session (1) to substitute the word "intern" wherever the word "probationary" is used, and (2) to modify the regulation so that the total amount allowed for salaries of supervisors and intern teachers shall not exceed an amount which would be required to employ regular teachers on the basis of the average salary paid to Honolulu teachers. This modification would still make the program more than self-supporting, but would not jeopardize its effectiveness.

Considerable progress has been made during the year in the improvement of advisory service to Teachers College students. As a pre-professional group, these students need and get more personal counsel than is typically provided to college students. Such service involves far more than advice with respect to academic matters; it involves personal counsel and assistance in planning for a variety of non-academic experiences desirable in developing teachers capable of coping with problems of modern-day education. During the current year, considerable study has been made of this important need. As a result of such study, several modifications in practice will be in effect by September, 1948.

Preceding the general orientation program designed for all University freshmen, a special week of orientation is planned for Teachers College freshmen. This program, sponsored jointly by Teachers College Club and the faculty of the Education Department, is designed to provide beginning students with an orientation to Teachers College per se—its organization, programs of study, and facilities; but perhaps of even greater significance will be the values which can come from early, non-academic relationships with faculty and other students, and the development of a professional attitude. This special orientation feature will be on a voluntary basis; but it is anticipated that a majority of the freshmen admitted to Teachers College will avail themselves of it. Faculty and upperclassmen will, of course, donate their services.

As an aspect of the new guidance program being initiated next fall, all Teachers College freshmen will be required to take an orientation to education course. Under the leadership of the guidance specialist, this course will expose all prospective teachers to guidance and counseling and will provide opportunity for referral service as needed.

Serious consideration has been given also to two types of non-academic experience believed desirable as teacher education background. These are a work experience for pay and an experience in some aspect of social service, both dissociated from teaching. The details of these proposals have not been worked out, but present plans predicate their inclusion in the near future as additional requirements for the degree or the Five-Year Diploma.
The academic year 1947–48 was the first year of operation of a revised organizational play which transferred from the College of Applied Science curriculums of agriculture and home economics to the newly inaugurated College of Agriculture, and premedical and general science curriculums to the College of Arts and Sciences. Moreover, the prenursing course previously required for admission to Queen’s Hospital School of Nursing was discontinued. During the past year the College of Applied Science has offered the following curriculums: civil engineering, prearchitecture (two years), medical technology, and nursing.

Consequently the College enrollment was reduced from 803 in the second semester 1946–47 to 426 in the first semester 1947–48 and 408 in the second semester 1947–48. Notwithstanding, last year's enrollment exceeds the figure for the second semester 1945–46, which stood at only 362. Moreover, last year's first-semester enrollment of 426 exceeds by 99 the 327 enrolled in those curriculums in 1946–47 which remained in the College of Applied Science in 1947–48.

The following tabulation presents by curriculums and classes the enrollment in the two semesters of the current year:

### TABLE 2
**FIRST SEMESTER, 1947–48**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Civil Engineering</th>
<th>Pre-architecture</th>
<th>Medical Technology</th>
<th>Nursing</th>
<th>Pre-hospital</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I...</td>
<td>138</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>221</td>
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<tr>
<td>II...</td>
<td>90</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>148</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>III..</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>41</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IV...</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>271</td>
<td>63</td>
<td>55</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>426</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### TABLE 3
**SECOND SEMESTER, 1947–48**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Civil Engineering</th>
<th>Pre-architecture</th>
<th>Medical Technology</th>
<th>Nursing</th>
<th>Pre-hospital</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I...</td>
<td>124</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>218</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>II...</td>
<td>87</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>129</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>III..</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>47</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IV...</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>258</td>
<td>64</td>
<td>57</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>408</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Civil Engineering

The currently increasing demand for instruction in civil engineering has necessitated making provision for an additional member of the engineering faculty next year. The anticipated increase in the sizes of the junior and senior classes will create a shortage of engineering classrooms. Space requirements are being studied and provision is being made for future needs insofar as possible. It is anticipated that there will again be over one hundred students in the freshman engineering class next year.

There are developing a considerable interest in and demand for curriculums in mechanical and electrical engineering. The requirement is being met by offering our first two years of civil engineering as equivalent approximately to the usual mainland first two-year requirements in the mechanical-electrical engineering courses.

Prearchitecture

Study of the enrollment in the prearchitecture course during the past two semesters indicates a trend toward an over-enrollment. While the total enrollment during each of the semesters was approximately the same, the number of freshmen in the second semester increased considerably, and it is believed that the enrollment must be limited so that last year's total is not exceeded. The number taking the prearchitecture course at the present time may be too large for profitable employment during years of more normal construction than the past few years have been.

Nursing

The College of Applied Science offers a curriculum which leads to a Bachelor of Science degree in nursing. During the year 1947-48, forty-six students, including unclassified and prenursing students taking nursing courses, have been enrolled in this curriculum. Four will receive degrees. Nine graduate nurses will receive certificates in public health nursing for the completion of a year's program of study approved by the National Organization for Public Health Nursing. Fifteen students are taking work preparatory to entering a hospital school of nursing, and nineteen graduate nurses are enrolled for part-time work in pursuit of the Bachelor of Science degree in nursing. This curriculum has been offered for about five years and is to be appraised by a nursing curriculum committee appointed to study major work offered and to make recommendations for future development.

Medical Technology

This year only one young woman is coming up for the degree in medical technology. Five will enter upon their year's apprenticeship in June and will complete requirements for the degree by June, 1949. Last year there was a tendency for juniors to shift their majors to bacteriology or chemistry just before
entering their senior year. This was in some measure attributable to the excessively heavy load in the junior year. In view of this fact, two laboratory courses, histology and microtechnique, were shifted to the sophomore year. There still is a limited demand for medical technicians in the Territory, and as long as the local hospitals and clinics continue to cooperate in offering facilities for completion of the apprenticeship year, it will be feasible and desirable to offer this important special training. The enrollment in the course, however, must be limited by annual check of requirements of the cooperating institutions.

Recreational Direction

A transfer, with basic changes, of the training of leaders and directors in recreational curriculums of Teachers College and the College of Arts and Sciences to the College of Applied Science was made during the year to become effective as of the beginning of the first semester 1948-49. A four-year curriculum has been set up to lead to graduation with the degree of Bachelor of Science in Recreational Direction. Transfers of about thirty students of the present classes will be necessary, and the incoming freshman class should be limited to fewer than thirty until further studies of requirements can be completed.

Enrollment in the College of Agriculture, which includes instruction in both agriculture and home economics, has shown a significant increase during the past year, as indicated in the following table:

### TABLE 4
UNDERGRADUATES REGISTERED AT THE OPENING OF THE SECOND SEMESTER OF 1947-48, IN COMPARISON WITH 1946-47

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Freshmen</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>46</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>43</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sophomores</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Juniors</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Seniors</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>41</td>
<td>84</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>108</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Some of the increase in agriculture, particularly in the freshman and sophomore years, has resulted from a growing interest of young men in the agricultural possibilities in the tropical countries of the world. The new curriculum in
tropical crop production has been developed to train men for positions of responsibility in this expanding field. This course of study provides a basic understanding of the physical, biological, and human factors which contribute to the profitable production of sugar cane, pineapples, and other crops of the tropics.

The increased interest of the Hawaiian Sugar Planters' Association is evidenced in the substantial financial assistance which has been offered to young men in this program. Five juniors now enrolled in the curriculum hold grants-in-aid from the Hawaiian sugar industry. Six more will be appointed before the close of the current school year.

The College of Agriculture also participates in the training of older men, many of whom are graduates of other universities, for immediate service in the local sugar industry. Course work in soil science, irrigation practice, and agricultural engineering is provided by the College. Students in this group, who are not candidates for degrees from the College of Agriculture, are registered as unclassified students and are not included in the tabulation above.

A booklet, "Training for Crop Production in the Tropics," outlining the course work available in the College, was prepared during the year and widely distributed. As a result forty-three applicants from twenty mainland universities have expressed interest in the work and a desire to participate in it. A large number of foreign students, mainly in Oriental and Central American institutions, have asked for admission. W. R. Grace and Company of New York is considering the establishment of scholarships in the College of Agriculture to provide skilled men for the sugar plantations on the west coast of South America. Difficulties of housing these applicants, if admitted, make it necessary to refuse them unless the individuals concerned can provide their own living quarters.

The twenty-two-acre area adjacent to the present campus and provided by the 1947 Legislature is under development. A comprehensive plan for the area, showing the proposed development toward the end of improving facilities for instruction and experimental work in agriculture, is being prepared.

HAWAII AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENT STATION:
DIRECTOR BEAUMONT REPORTS

Last year the Hawaii Agricultural Experiment Station received $14,225 of additional federal funds under the Research and Marketing Act. The money allotted to research is being set aside to support new work in biological control of the trypetid fruit flies. It is anticipated that in 1948–49 the Station, the Board of Agriculture and Forestry, and the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine will join forces in carrying forward this difficult project.

Congested laboratory and office conditions were relieved somewhat by the acquisition of an army building in which the Horticulture and Vegetable Crop
departments are housed. A section of the building is used by the Entomology Department.

Forages and Feeds

Experiments conducted by the Agronomy Department show that under certain conditions the ranch or dairy can materially increase its carrying capacity by judicious nitrogen fertilization. Many new and promising forage species are being planted extensively to improve the range and pasture. These include high-altitude Napier grass, ever-bearing pigeon pea, perennial sorghum, improved strains of creeping indigo, Spanish clover, Kaimi clover, and kudzu.

In Animal Husbandry the value of koa haole as a roughage for dairy cows has been exhaustively demonstrated. No ill effects have been noted after two and one-half years, and savings of protein concentrate amounting to about three pounds per day have been realized through the use of this material. Excess fat or protein feeding to increase production shows little promise of greater efficiency.

Experiments with poultry show that koa haole meal is significantly better than imported alfalfa meals when hatchability, livability, and weight of chicks at two weeks of age are compared. An attempt to increase resistance of the chicken to coccidial infection through breeding showed that it was possible to demonstrate a highly significant difference between the progeny of $F_1$ resistant and $F_1$ susceptible lines.

Engineering and Chemistry

Research in the design and use of agricultural machines has made remarkable progress in the new buildings and shops of the Agricultural Engineering Institute. Adaptation of a machine to harvest and chop Napier grass in the field is promising. Labor expenditure with the machine now under test was one-third of a man-hour per ton of chopped feed, compared with two to five hours by older methods of harvesting. An experimental installation of underground distribution of irrigation water was completed and is undergoing tests.

The agricultural chemist has demonstrated that the physical conditions of temperature and hydration, as well as the chemical property of oxidation and reduction, are important factors affecting the solubility of manganese in soil. The so-called magnesium soils require large applications of potash if yields are to be maintained under a continuous cropping program. A soil has been discovered on Kauai which has many of the characteristics of the ironstone, "Laterite Crust," described in Java, India, and Siam. This soil carries 55 per cent iron oxide and 25 per cent titanium oxide. Improved methods have been developed for the determination of mimosine, the poisonous property in koa haole, and nickel in plant materials.
The major efforts of the Entomology Department have been devoted to work on melon fly (*Dacus cucurbitae*) and Oriental fruit fly (*Dacus dorsalis* Hendel). In connection with the project on biological control of these serious pests, studies on the systematics of the fruit fly and its ecology have been undertaken to serve as a basis and background for foreign exploration for parasites.

An extensive study has been started to determine (1) the hosts of *D. dorsalis*, (2) the incidence of infestation of *D. dorsalis* and *Ceratitis capitata* (Wied.) (Mediterranean fruit fly) in different hosts and the relative abundance of each species in each host, and (3) which is the predominant species at different elevations and in different bioclimatic zones. During the past year, there were sixty different collections of fruits from all the major islands of Hawaii.

Prior to the discovery of *D. dorsalis* on Oahu in May, 1946, our records show that most infested fruits were being attacked by *C. capitata*. From May, 1946, to October, 1947, out of eighteen collections comprising ten different kinds of fruits, only four collections yielded *C. capitata*, while *D. dorsalis* was obtained from all eighteen collections. From December, 1947, to April, 1948, out of forty-eight collections of twenty-six different fruits, *C. capitata* was obtained from only seven collections of three different fruits, guava, coffee, and Jerusalem cherry; while *D. dorsalis* was found in thirty-one collections of eighteen different fruits. On Oahu, *C. capitata* was reared only from collections from Waianae. The results indicate strongly that *D. dorsalis* is replacing *C. capitata* in practically all the fruits which the latter formerly infested, and that *C. capitata* now appears to be present mainly at high elevations.

A control for melon fly by means of DDT, developed by the Entomology Department, is being used by commercial growers with marked success. The use of a DDT-treated corn barrier surrounding and at intervals throughout the field has given marked protection to the crop. This procedure permits control in cucurbits, which do not adequately tolerate DDT, and improves control in tomatoes.

A new laboratory method has been developed to test the toxicity of the recent organic insecticides to the melon fly. The chemicals that have been tested are: Parathion, Methoxychlor, DDD, K-1875, DDT, Chlordane, and Toxaphene. DDT was used as the standard insecticide with which the other insecticides were compared. The most promising insecticides were Parathion and Methoxychlor, which gave a faster knock-down of the melon fly than DDT. Of materials studied to date, DDT has been found to be the most promising for control of *D. dorsalis*.
In field experiments conducted by the Plant Pathology Department, the papaya ringspot virus reduced papaya yields approximately 29 per cent when inoculations were administered to four-month-old plants. The height growth of these trees was reduced approximately 8 per cent. In papaya spray tests at Poamoho, Tennessee Tri-Basic Copper Sulfate, Yellow Cuprocide, and wettable sulfur proved outstanding protectants against powdery mildew. Zerlate, Tri-Basic Copper Sulfate, Yellow Cuprocide, and Fermate provided excellent protection against anthracnose. A study of the genetics of resistance to gray leaf spot in the tomato revealed that resistance is controlled by a single dominant Mendelian factor. This factor (gene) has been described and named.

The Plant Physiology Department is developing a plant hormone spray program which when applied to litchi trees may assure a crop of fruit each year.

Work has been completed on methods of prolonging viability in seeds of desirable forest trees. Low temperatures and low humidities are very effective.

The potash nutrition of the coffee tree is being investigated with the object of applying this critical fertilizer to coffee trees as they need it.

The pre-emergence control of weeds in sugar-cane fields, i.e., the control of the germinating weed seedlings, using 2,4-D, is being applied rapidly by the plantations. The material is being applied by airplane, by tractor, or by hand sprayers. Consequently the back-breaking job of hand hoeing has been greatly reduced. Economies resulting may greatly reduce costs of sugar production on plantations where weeds are particularly difficult to control.

The crop-log program is now being used on about 52,000 acres of sugar-cane fields.

The Horticulture Department reports that five inbred lines of papaya are being tested in competition with commercial strains, foreign introductions, and first-generation hybrids. Certain first-generation \((F_1)\) hybrids between inbred lines and commercial strains appear to have promise in improving the yield, vigor, and quality of papayas in the Territory.

An important development in the macadamia variety improvement program begun in 1936 has been the naming of five outstanding selections as varieties. These are now being propagated as horticultural varieties and have been given the following Hawaiian names: Pahau, Keauhou, Nuuanu, Kohala, and Kakea. Additional experimental orchards comprising five thousand grafted trees have been set out at Kaaawa, Oahu; Lihue, Kauai; Waiakea, Hawaii; and Haiku, Maui. Others will soon be established at Huelo and Hana, Maui. These orchards are located in such a way as to give a thorough test of these new varieties and at
the same time furnish much-needed information on the growing of macadamias over the wide range of elevations and environments to be found on the various islands.

In the Department of Vegetable Crops intensive work on improvement of vegetable varieties for Hawaii was continued. In cooperation with the Extension Service, and with many farmers on the five major islands, improved types of sweet potatoes, green beans, lettuce, tomatoes, and peppers have been tested. These new types—some of them resistant to destructive diseases—are in many cases being grown on large acreages. It is estimated, conservatively, that these new varieties have added a half million dollars to the annual income of island vegetable growers.

Nutrition and Disease

A study of the thiamine, riboflavin, and niacin content of raw and cooked pork from grain-fed and garbage-fed pigs was completed by the Nutrition Department. No differences were found in the riboflavin and niacin content. The values for thiamine favored the grain-fed animals.

When papaya calculated to furnish 3,500 I.U. of vitamin A was fed to a human subject, the vitamin A level of the blood was maintained and the carotene content increased four to five times.

A study of the nutritive value and consumer acceptance of processed rice was conducted and the results are being summarized. A study of diet in relation to health through the cooperation of one hundred college students is in progress.

The Parasitology Department reports that cooperative studies with the Poultry and Entomology departments indicate that Parathion, benzene hexachloride, Chlordan, and DDT give effective control of arthropods in poultry manure which serve as carriers of parasites. Lice on chickens are effectively controlled with DDT-Lethane and benzene hexachloride sprays.

Sulfaguanidine and sulfamethazine when administered in the feed at the 1-per cent level to chicks affected with cecal coccidiosis gave some control. Sulfamethazine is apparently the more effective.

The Agricultural Extension Service works in cooperation with the United States Department of Agriculture and receives about a third of its total budget from federal sources. In addition to students on the University campus, thousands of farmers, ranchers, and plantation workers and their families are assisted by the work of this branch of the University.

Fifteen specialists with headquarters in Gilmore Hall, and fifty-five farm and home agents located in the various counties, demonstrate the practical
application of improved practices resulting from research in the Hawaii Agricultural Experiment Station, and in stations on the Mainland. Living in close touch with the people in rural communities, they constitute the University's "grass-roots" contacts throughout the Territory. Emphasis is placed on the "family approach," and the ultimate aim of the carefully planned program is to improve the living conditions in rural areas.

Farm and home work among the youth of the Territory this year included 4,694 boys and girls in rural communities who were members of the 313 4-H clubs and were assisted by 332 voluntary local club leaders. They raised poultry, swine, calves, and home gardens, learned how to make their own clothes and to improve their diet. Through all these activities they absorbed constructive ideas on citizenship.

Among island women, 2,325 members of the 147 organized home demonstration clubs carried on practical programs. These programs related to home improvement, preparation of well-balanced meals, use of surplus foods, and better buying habits.

Farmers were assisted by county agents in the organization of soil conservation districts, in pasture fertilization, trial plantings of improved strains of disease-resistant tomatoes, increased use of standard packages for vegetables, and in the operation of farmers' cooperative associations. There is hardly any local activity in which these county agents are not called upon to participate, and their duties are many and varied. Through their contacts with plantation families, Extension workers exert considerable influence on the attitudes and living habits of the workers. County agents, with the assistance of specialists, helped prepare premium lists for county fairs, secure officials, and plan publicity for these community efforts.

The Agricultural Extension Service is the official motion picture film depositary in the Territory for the United States Department of Agriculture. Films on agricultural and home economics subjects were shown 490 times to 42,470 persons in club and group meetings throughout the Territory. An increasing number of public and private schools are using these films each year.

Tests and Trials Assistance was given to producers in testing under controlled conditions the large number of new insecticides, fungicides, and weedicides which have come on the market since the close of the war. Trials were made of consumer packages for poi and sweet potatoes; air-freight containers for lettuce were tested, and the present and potential air-freight tonnage was constantly under study.

Over 15,000 chickens in thirty-nine poultry flocks were tested in the campaign to raise high-producing stock. Poultry improvement associations on
Hawaii, Oahu, and Kauai, and the 4-H egg-laying contest, in which forty-six boys with 792 birds participated, aided in this campaign.

Ranchers receive assistance through the county farm agents in the testing of new varieties of grasses and forage crops, and in pasture fertilization. Dairymen are adopting the recommended practices in fly control and swine growers are benefiting from the use of improved and tested methods of disease control.

Information

Supplementing the personal contacts of the workers in Extension, information in printed bulletins, mimeographed circulars, and articles in the press contributed information of lasting value to rural people. The latest discoveries and happenings in agriculture and home economics are made available to people on the farms and in the towns of the Territory through newspapers, periodicals, and radio.

The Agricultural Economics Division issued semi-weekly market reports, monthly crop reports, and annual statistical summaries of livestock and diversified crop production. Studies were made of the comparative efficiency of typical producers.

The Trust Territory

During the war, many of Extension's personnel directed agricultural work on the islands of the Pacific. The Service has continued to assist in this area, particularly on Guam and in the Trust Territory. Last year, at the Navy's request, our home demonstration agent at large spent a month on Saipan, where she conducted a nutrition and home demonstration project. Three Chamorros—one from Saipan, two from Guam—assumed the position of assistant county agents in the Service as a means of becoming familiar with our techniques. Two of them have returned to the Marianas to take up similar work among their own people. The successful organization of several 4-H clubs has been reported. Such work provides further evidence of the value of the Territory as a recruiting and training ground for agricultural and home economics workers planning to conduct work in the Pacific Ocean area.

We continue to respond to frequent requests from civil administration officers for assistance, and a constant flow of seeds, planting material, and informative bulletins is directed to the people of the Pacific islands. Work which we have accomplished in this area has received the endorsement and commendation of high Extension officials in Washington, who recognize its value to the national welfare and in the execution of our responsibilities in the Pacific.

STUDENT PERSONNEL: DEAN WHITE REPORTS

For the academic year 1948-49 approximately 2,250 applications for admission to the summer session or to the fall semester have been received. It is expected that from four to five hundred addi-
tional applications will be received before the opening of the fall term. To date approximately 1,450 applicants have been accepted. It appears probable that about 250 more will be accepted, bringing the total to about 1,700. If 85 per cent of these actually enter, we may expect about 1,450 new freshmen. If only 75 per cent register, we will have about 1,275. The probability is that the actual number will be in the neighborhood of 1,400. It is estimated that there will be an additional 150 or so holdover freshmen and returnees, bringing the total to 1,500 or 1,600.

The following tables summarize data on admission, scholastic standing, and enrollment during 1947–48.

**TABLE 5**

**ADMISSION OF FRESHMEN ENTERING FOR THE FIRST TIME IN 1947–48**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Summer and Fall</th>
<th>Second Semester</th>
<th>Total 1947–48</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Applications initiated</td>
<td>2,677</td>
<td>148</td>
<td>2,825</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Applications not completed</td>
<td>141</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>145</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Admitted</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Regular</td>
<td>1,390</td>
<td>114</td>
<td>1,504</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unclassified</td>
<td>44</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>48</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Refused</td>
<td>1,102</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>1,128</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Entered</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Regular</td>
<td>1,207</td>
<td>96</td>
<td>1,303</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**TABLE 6**

**SCHOLASTIC STANDING**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date of Action</th>
<th>Dropped</th>
<th>Placed on Grade-Point Rule</th>
<th>Continued on Grade-Point Rule</th>
<th>Restored to Good Standing</th>
<th>Requests for Readmission</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>Granted</th>
<th>Refused</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Close of second semester, 1946–47</td>
<td>241</td>
<td>68</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>83</td>
<td>49</td>
<td>34</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Close of first semester, 1947–48</td>
<td>98</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>65</td>
<td>46</td>
<td>56</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>39</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>339</td>
<td>99</td>
<td>95</td>
<td>81</td>
<td>139</td>
<td>66</td>
<td>73</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

48
TABLE 7
SUMMARY OF ENROLLMENT FOR THE YEAR 1947–48

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Students</th>
<th>First Semester</th>
<th>Second Semester</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Candidates for Degrees, Diplomas, and Certificates</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Graduate Division</td>
<td>198</td>
<td>264</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>College of Arts and Sciences</td>
<td>2,206</td>
<td>2,102</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>College of Applied Science</td>
<td>428</td>
<td>416</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Teachers College</td>
<td>400</td>
<td>359</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>College of Agriculture</td>
<td>188</td>
<td>189</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>3,420</td>
<td>3,330</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| Unclassified | | |
| Gradsuates | 149 | 132 |
| Undergraduates | 192 | 162 |
| Auditors | 76 | 82 |
| Total | 417 | 376 |
| Grand Total | 3,837 | 3,706 |

TABLE 8
DISTRIBUTION BY CLASSES—UNDERGRADUATES ONLY

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>First Semester</th>
<th>Second Semester</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Seniors</td>
<td>345</td>
<td>278</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Juniors</td>
<td>468</td>
<td>456</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sophomores</td>
<td>961</td>
<td>937</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Freshmen</td>
<td>1,437</td>
<td>1,386</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Undergraduates</td>
<td>3,211</td>
<td>3,057</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

A total of 4,312 different students registered during the year.

Hemenway Hall
A new wing of Hemenway Hall is under construction, with every indication that it will be ready for occupancy by the opening of the fall term in September. This will relieve to a considerable extent the present pressure for space.

The newly organized Hemenway Hall Board of Governors, consisting of eight students, three faculty members, and one alumnus, assumed its responsibilities in October, 1947. This new procedure appears to be working well. The past year has seen a great increase in the use of the building by student groups as well as by individuals. The Board of Governors is giving serious con-
sideration to the possibility of keeping the building open for general use during late afternoon and early evening hours.

Bureau of Testing and Guidance

The newly inaugurated Bureau of Testing and Guidance, operating under the direction of Mr. Harold Bitner, quite obviously is filling a real need on the campus. Mr. Bitner has been assisted in this work by Miss Doris Nitta. The individual guidance service offered by the Bureau falls into three categories: educational, vocational, and personal. In addition, small groups were given assistance in the improvement of their study habits.

During the first semester, seventy-five individual students came in for vocational guidance, averaging over three visits each; fifty-eight came in for educational guidance, averaging three visits each; and twenty-one requested help on personal problems, averaging over four visits each. These visits ranged in length from thirty minutes to one and one-half hours. In addition, well over seventy-five individuals came in for short periods, usually to request information of some sort.

Statistical data are not yet available for the second semester. However, the load was much heavier. In fact, during the month of April, students were making appointments for as much as six weeks in advance. Without question this Bureau is rendering a valuable service to the students.

Student Activities

The supervision of student activities has been organized during this year into a Bureau of Student Activities under the direction of Miss Barbara Clark, Counselor for Women. In this capacity, Miss Clark has worked closely with Mrs. Mary Lou McPherson, Supervisor of Hemenway Hall, and with the Committee on Student Organizations and Social Activities. The primary function of the Bureau of Student Activities is to assist students in planning and carrying on various activities, usually social in nature. Considerable assistance is given also to organizations, either directly or through the Inter-Club Council. Miss Clark is handicapped greatly in this work by the absence of assistance, both professional and clerical, and by the lack of space. It is hoped that the completion of the new Administration Building will bring relief in both instances.

The principal function of the Committee on Student Organizations and Social Activities is to establish and interpret policies regarding organizations and activities of students. The excellent work of this Committee during the past few years has resulted in the establishment of well-accepted policies. The Committee this year has done considerable work in codifying and giving publicity to established policies, resulting in smoother relationship with student groups. A recent report submitted by this Committee indicates that a total of thirty-two major social
events has been referred to and approved by the Committee during the second semester, an average of about two each week.

**Student Housing and Part-time Employment**

Student housing is still one of our most pressing problems. Until adequate residence halls are available, not much can be done beyond assisting students to find places where they may work for room and board. Hale Laulima, under the new plan of giving more responsibility for direct supervision of household duties to the social director, apparently is operating more smoothly.

Last year a make-shift arrangement to provide a person to assist students in finding part-time employment was in effect. The recent establishment of the position of Counselor for Student Housing and Part-time Employment should make possible more effective assistance to students in this connection. There is considerable evidence of an increasing need for assistance in finding summer vacation employment. During early May, Miss Minnie Yamauchi arranged for representatives of the three major pineapple canning companies to be on the campus to provide students an opportunity to arrange for summer employment. Over eight hundred students took advantage of this.

Students are encountering increasing difficulty also in finding permanent employment after graduation. Mr. Bitner, through the Bureau of Testing and Guidance, and Miss Yamauchi are doing what they can, but their time is limited. Perhaps we should consider setting up a placement bureau. As the number of graduates increases, and if, as appears quite possible, employment becomes more difficult to find, there will be an increasing need for such a bureau.

**VETERANS:**

**ADVISER LEEBRICK REPORTS**

World War II veterans attending the University of Hawaii achieved higher grade-point averages than did other students; fewer veterans dropped out. This conforms to the pattern set by veterans throughout the Mainland.

Housing continued to present a problem. One hundred and forty-six single veterans from islands other than Oahu and from the Mainland were accommodated—seventy-seven in the Veterans' Dormitory and sixty-nine in the New Veterans' Housing. Only those married veterans who were willing to accept the living conditions which prevailed at the temporary housing at Punchbowl—twelve at the present writing—were provided quarters. As stated elsewhere in this report, these quarters will not continue to be available to the University after construction on the Robert Louis Stevenson Intermediate School commences. Next year the University hopes to be in a position to house some of the veterans whose homes are on Oahu.
The following tabulations show the enrollment and housing status of veterans as of May 29, 1948.

**TABLE 9**

**VETERANS ENROLLED IN THE UNIVERSITY, SECOND SEMESTER 1948**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Honolulu Campus</th>
<th>Hilo Center</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Newly enrolled veterans</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Public Law 346</td>
<td>124</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Public Law 16</td>
<td>5</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>129</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Withdrawals</td>
<td>4</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Net total</td>
<td>125</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Formerly enrolled veterans</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Public Law 346</td>
<td>854</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Public Law 16</td>
<td>73</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>927</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Withdrawals</td>
<td>22</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Net total</td>
<td>905</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total veterans enrolled</td>
<td>1,056</td>
<td>23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total withdrawals</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Net total veterans enrolled</td>
<td>1,030</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**PUBLICATIONS AND PUBLICITY:**

**THOMAS NICKERSON REPORTS**

During the past year the activities of the Office of Publications and Publicity have expanded both in volume and in scope to keep pace with the normal growth of the University. Catalogues have been bulkier, news stories more numerous, scientific work more demanding. Sooner or later, in one form and another—as information for press releases, printed reports, guide books, brochures, broadcasts, replies to inquiries—facts about the University, as well as the aspirations of its administrators, channel across the desks of the office's six editors for distribution throughout the community and abroad. As long as the University goes forward, the volume of this work will inevitably increase. So it has done during the past year.

To expanded activities have been added new ones. On September 5, 1947, the Board of Regents authorized a University of Hawaii Press. Its first publication, a reprint of Professor Kuykendall's *The Hawaiian Kingdom*, appeared the following January. Funds were appropriated for three additional publications.
One of these, *The Pacific Era*, a collection of speeches delivered during the University's fortieth anniversary celebration, was published in June; the second, a series of five volumes on the insects of Hawaii, the production cost of which is being shared by the Hawaiian Sugar Planters' Association, started to press at the end of the year; the manuscript of the third was being revised. The entire burden of this work—involving, for one thing, reading hundreds of galley proofs—has fallen on this office. A Press Committee under the chairmanship of the director of this office conducts the Press.

Employment of radio as a public relations medium is another new activity promoted by the Office of Publications and Publicity. On January 2, 1948, a radio editor was added to the staff. Since then it has been possible to produce more ambitious programs in coordination with the Music Department and the Theatre Guild. Episodes from such plays as *The Swan* and *The Defeated* and selections from *The Beggar's Opera* were put on the air. Speakers in the University lecture series have broadcast abbreviated versions of their talks; debates have been recorded, and UNESCO delegates have been interviewed. A special activity was tape recording of the entire proceedings of the Model State Constitutional Convention with funds provided by the Hawaii Statehood Committee and with the assistance of the Speech Department and the students' Radio Workshop. This active club, together with valuable recommendations for radio made by Dr. Henry Lee Ewbank, Visiting Professor of Speech, is an encouraging indication of the further development of radio at the University.

A major activity of the Office has been the editing and production of *Pacific Science*, the University's scientific quarterly. Work in this connection has become increasingly complex and demanding as the journal has developed. Other publications have included the *University of Hawaii Bulletin*, an alumni quarterly, a significant paper on the Taft-Hartley Act, and innumerable brochures, booklets, circulars, and programs. The Office had complete charge of publicity for the Pineapple Bowl football game on New Year's Day, which in the previous year had been handled by an advertising agency.

Much attention has been devoted to guiding visitors around the campus—particularly high school groups ranging from thirty-five to seventy students, and adult groups in coordination with the Hawaii Visitors Bureau. Work of this nature will be considerably stepped up when the Office of Publications and Publicity occupies its quarters in the new administration building and becomes the general information center for the University.

THE LIBRARY: DR. CARL STROVEN REPORTS

With a rapidly growing student body and faculty and with the addition of new courses and fields of research, the demands made upon the Library were greater this past year than ever before. Some
of the resultant problems are set forth here, along with recommendations for their solution.

Requests from the faculty for the purchase of additional books and periodicals, both for teaching and for research, increased sharply in 1947–48. Because of this fact and because of the continued rise in the cost of books, periodicals, and binding, the fund for these purposes was overspent by $8,400. This amount will be deducted from the library allotment for 1948–49. The one satisfactory solution to the problem thus created is to increase the allotment for the coming year by at least $10,000.

Because of the greatly increased number of students, the present seating capacity of the Library (338 study units) is inadequate. The generally accepted standard for university libraries sets a ratio of at least one chair and desk to every five students. The Library at present can provide but one study unit to ten students, and this disproportion will grow as the student body grows. To increase facilities for study, it is recommended that a surplus army barrack-type building be set up near the Library as a reserve-book reading room, with a capacity for seating two hundred students.

With the growth of the student body, there has been a corresponding increase in the use of the Library at night. Tests with a light meter show that the illumination of the reading rooms is three- to nine-foot candles, conspicuously below the approved minimum standard for libraries of twenty-foot candles. The installation of fluorescent lamps in three rooms of the main Library and in the reading room of the Teachers College building would adequately improve this condition.

The Library's stack capacity is sufficient to hold an active collection of 210,000 volumes. Some time in 1950, normal growth will leave no space for additional books in the present library building. It is recommended that the University, following the example of several other universities, meet this need for expansion by erecting a storage building, with a concrete floor and corrugated iron sides and roof, and equipping it with movable steel shelving, capable of holding 80,000 to 100,000 volumes. In this would be placed some of the files of bound periodicals, some government series, and other materials infrequently used but necessary in a research library. Any volume stored would be available at the circulation desk of the main Library on the day after it was requested. Although there are serious disadvantages in thus dividing the Library's resources, the storage building would solve the problem of stack space for the next seven or eight years.

Among the gifts and donations received by the Library during the past year, the following should receive special notice:

Mr. Kwan-chiu Chun gave an important collection of 490 modern books in Chinese.
Dr. C. Montague Cooke, Jr., again presented all the publications of the Yale University Press issued during the year past. This is the twentieth year that Dr. Cooke has made this contribution.

Through a gift of $500 from Mr. Henry Inn the Library acquired a remarkably good collection of nearly a hundred books illustrating the development of printing in China from 1523 B.C. to the present.

Dr. Fred K. Lam, Mr. Henry C. H. Chun-Hoon, Mr. Henry Inn, Mrs. Charles A. Wong, Mr. Samuel K. Young, and Mr. Kan Jung Luke together gave $1,100 toward the purchase of a microfilm copy, on 1,063 reels, of 20,000 rare volumes in the National Library of Peiping.

Mrs. James P. Morgan gave a long file of the French periodical, L'Illustration.

Punahou School transferred to the University Library 433 volumes, including the first eighty volumes of The Edinburgh Review (1802-45).

Mr. and Mrs. Philip E. Spalding gave $500 for the purchase of books to be selected at the discretion of the librarian.

Through a grant of $300 from the Watumull Foundation it was possible to acquire 130 volumes on the literature and philosophy of India.

Following are the names of others who during the year contributed either books or money for the purchase of books:

- All-Union Society for Foreign Cultural Relations
- Mr. Riley H. Allen
- Mrs. Arthur L. Andrews
- Mrs. Florence S. Anspacher
- Dr. Fred E. Armstrong
- Mr. R. J. Baker
- Mr. W. A. Baldwin
- Miss Janet E. Bell
- Mrs. Agnes C. Bickerton
- Bernice P. Bishop Museum
- Dr. E. J. Britten
- University of California Library
- Dr. Merton K. Cameron
- Dr. Walter Carter
- Miss Mary Catton
- Chamber of Commerce of Honolulu
- Claremont College Library
- Dr. Robert W. Clopton
- Colby College Library
- Dr. William C. Deming
- Mrs. William Denman
- Department of Public Instruction
- Dr. John F. Embree
- Mr. Barton H. Eveleth
- Dr. Hugh O. Fairlie
- Dr. Harvey I. Fisher
- Mrs. Walter F. Frear
- Mrs. Cynthia B. Geiser
- University of Glasgow
- Dr. P. K. Gode
- Mr. Alan A. Green
- Mrs. Rene Guillou
- Dr. C. J. Hamre
- Hawaii Agricultural Experiment Station
- Hawaii County Library
- Mr. Charles Hodgdon

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Following are some of the more noteworthy purchases of the year:

- British Colonial Office, "Discovery" Reports, 1929 to date (24 vols.)
- Carlsbergfondets Oceanografiske Ekspedition, *Dana Reports*, 1934-46 (29 vols.)
- *Danish Ingolf Expedition*, published for the Zoological Museum of the University of Copenhagen, 1900 (6 vols.)
- *Handbuch der Physik*, 1926-33 (24 vols.)
- International Council for the Study of the Sea, *Publications de circonstance*, 1903-26 (91 parts)
- *Larousse, Grand dictionnaire universel du XIXe siècle*, 1866-90 (17 vols.)
- *Notes and Queries*, 1850 to date (96 vols.)
- *The Percy Sladen Trust Expedition to the Indian Ocean*, 1907-36 (8 vols.)
- Royal Asiatic Society, Straits Branch, *Journal*, 1878-1918 (76 vols.)
- Sherborn, *Index Animalium*, 1902-33 (33 parts)
- Sowerby, *English Botany*, 1873-92 (13 vols.)

**Summary**

A summary of the year's statistics on the Library follows:

**Growth in Number of Bound Volumes**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Number</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bound volumes added by purchase</td>
<td>10,438</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bound volumes added by gift</td>
<td>856</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bound volumes added by binding</td>
<td>454</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total additions</strong></td>
<td>11,748</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Withdrawn</strong></td>
<td>297</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Net increase</strong></td>
<td>11,451</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Inventory**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Number</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total number of bound volumes</td>
<td>189,393</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total number of unbound parts</td>
<td>397,850</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total number of microfilm titles</td>
<td>2,936</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total number of maps (duplicates included)</td>
<td>17,300</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of current periodicals received</td>
<td>2,894</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Circulation**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Number</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>General circulation</td>
<td>118,210</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reserve book circulation</td>
<td>63,415</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>181,625</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
LEGISLATIVE REFERENCE BUREAU:  
DIRECTOR MELLER REPORTS

In the year just concluded the Legislative Reference Bureau has experienced an augmentation of staff and a noticeable increase both in number and variety of subject matter of requests for its services. The past year has also been marked by the Bureau's assumption of a greater responsibility toward the University community, the Territory as a whole, and kindred professional agencies on the Mainland.

During the war years and immediately after cessation of hostilities, the Bureau was handicapped by inability to employ a full staff of persons with the requisite experience and education. Last year an economist trained in public finance and taxation, and a research librarian with over eight years of experience with the Library of Congress, have been added to the permanent staff of the Bureau. As Mr. George H. McLane has continued on leave of absence to serve as executive secretary of the Hawaii Statehood Commission, it was necessary to fill his position by a temporary appointment. The combined staff experience in law, economics, political science, and reference librarianship has been found to furnish the rare combination of skills necessary to service the great variety of requests received by the Bureau.

Statehood Information

The largest single project undertaken by the Bureau has been the compiling of factual information at the request of the Hawaii Statehood Commission. The Director of the Bureau has also served as director of research for the Commission's six subcommittees of the State Constitution Committee. In view of the great demand placed upon the Bureau's facilities, the Commission made available to the Bureau the assistance of an employee trained in research, who has worked closely with the Bureau's staff under the supervision of the Director. Ten mimeographed manuals, the largest running ninety-three pages in length, as well as numerous typewritten memorandums, have been prepared in aid of drafting Hawaii's constitution. In anticipation of Senator Guy Cordon's investigation of the Territory with relation to statehood, the Bureau undertook and published within a fortnight the results of a complete survey of the current activities of all Territorial and City and County agencies, including a biographical sketch of the chief executive, and legislative and judicial officers of the Territory and of the City and County of Honolulu. This survey and other factual materials were furnished to Senator Cordon to aid his investigation.

During the period July 1, 1947, to June 30, 1948, ninety-six major requests were received by the Bureau from legislators, territorial executive officers, and local officials. Eleven mimeographed reports were published, and all but fourteen of these major requests have already been serviced. In addition, the Bureau
received about one minor request a day necessitating a written factual answer and about two telephone calls seeking information. Many of the latter entailed a good deal of research, since apparently they were directed to the Bureau only after other sources of information in the Territory had proved unproductive. As originally contemplated, the Bureau was established primarily to service legislative requests as well as those originating in the executive branch of the government. However, without any conscious desire on its part, the Bureau has gradually come to assume the position of a source of general information on all matters governmental, a role which it may have to relinquish if the burden tends to curtail the more essential services of the Bureau.

Library Service

In a quantitative sense, the most striking changes in the Bureau have been the expansion of its library, the increased tempo of its acquisitions, and the development of a card catalogue system permitting ready reference to library materials. The aid of one part-time student helper and the full-time employment of one civil service typist have been found necessary to assist the Bureau's research librarian.

At the present time the Bureau is acquiring about 125 to 150 new publications a month. This approximation does not include the 160 periodicals and publication services to which the Bureau subscribes. Whereas it includes some bound statutes and reference texts, it consists in the main of fugitive materials—pamphlets, research studies, official publications, etc.—for which constant search must be made through the use of the various checklists received by the Bureau.

With reference to the University, the Bureau has gradually grown closer to the life of the University community. Its library is increasingly utilized by both students and faculty as a source of specialized materials. A monthly list of library acquisitions is mimeographed and distributed to University department heads for the information of interested faculty members. Pertinent research and legal services have also been furnished upon the request of University authorities. Three students in research capacity and three students performing typist-clerical duties are employed by the Bureau for the purpose of acquainting island students with problems of their own government. It is hoped that by contributing to their greater understanding of territorial affairs, this program will equip them to be better citizens.

The Bureau has assiduously cultivated its contacts with mainland research bureaus. Close touch has been kept with agencies engaged in constitutional revision, and exchange relations have been entered into with thirty-five mainland agencies engaged in governmental research similar to that conducted by the Bureau. The Bureau has also cooperated wholeheartedly with the Council of
State Governments and is participating in the program for interstate exchange
of research information designed to acquaint all agencies with the problems
being currently investigated in all states in the union. The program will serve
also to build up a central library of all research reports. These will be available
as loans to participating agencies.

PSYCHOLOGICAL AND
PSYCHOPATHIC CLINIC:
ACTING DIRECTOR HERRICK
REPORTS

Now in its twenty-seventh year, the Clinic
has in its files records of more than 28,000
individuals. As indicated below, the case
load during this fiscal year was somewhat
larger than in the previous one. This was
not due to any increased demand but to the fact that with fewer staff vacancies
we were more nearly able to meet the existing requests.

The total number of individuals examined was 2,216, which compares with
a corrected total of 2,090 in the 1946–47 fiscal year. The 2,216 individuals
examined included many who were seen two or more times. The total number
of contacts during the fiscal year, 3,006, compared with the number of individuals,
gives an indication of the amount of this more extensive service. The following
breakdown of the case load for the 1947–48 fiscal year may be of interest:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Male</th>
<th>Female</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Courts and correctional institutions</td>
<td>636</td>
<td></td>
<td>636</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Educational institutions</td>
<td>928</td>
<td></td>
<td>928</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Social agencies</td>
<td>156</td>
<td></td>
<td>156</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Health agencies</td>
<td>343</td>
<td></td>
<td>343</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Private and miscellaneous</td>
<td>143</td>
<td></td>
<td>143</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>1,334</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>2,216</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Male</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>1,334</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Female</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>882</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>2,216</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hawaii</td>
<td>377</td>
<td></td>
<td>377</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kauai</td>
<td>309</td>
<td></td>
<td>309</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maui</td>
<td>428</td>
<td></td>
<td>428</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oahu</td>
<td>1,102</td>
<td></td>
<td>1,102</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>2,216</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Age</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6 or under</td>
<td>252</td>
<td></td>
<td>252</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7 to 12</td>
<td>696</td>
<td></td>
<td>696</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13 to 15</td>
<td>640</td>
<td></td>
<td>640</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16 to 20</td>
<td>410</td>
<td></td>
<td>410</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21 to 25</td>
<td>98</td>
<td></td>
<td>98</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26 and older</td>
<td>120</td>
<td></td>
<td>120</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>2,216</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Research in Progress
Dr. Stanley D. Porteus and Dr. Sidney L.
Halperin are continuing with research on
the psychological effects of prefrontal lobotomy, on which there already have
been several publications by members of the Clinic staff. This work was made
possible by the cooperation of the staff at the Territorial Hospital.

In connection with his work at Oahu Prison, Dr. Halperin is collecting data for an analysis of variance study, of personality, and of social data concerning convicted felons. He has in preparation a paper on methods in human genetics which are applicable in the study of mental traits, with special reference to mentally defective persons.

Dr. Colin J. Herrick is preparing a monograph reporting on a newly devised self-administering projective test for use with intellectually superior adults and late adolescents, the data for which have been accumulated during the last two years.

Dr. Alice H. Allen has ready for publication a paper on psychometric study of personality in children involving pattern analysis of performance on various types of tests calibrated to the same standard scale. She is also continuing research which has been in progress for about two years on social acceptance of children in the intermediate school.

Dr. Helen E. Peixotto is undertaking a validation study of two recently developed tests, the Graham-Kendall and the Bender Gestalt, both as applied to adolescent and adult subjects. These tests have both been reported as sensitive in detecting the effects of organic brain damage on human behavior.

Miss Patricia E. Powers, using University of Hawaii students, is working on a local standardization of the Shipley-Hartford Scale. This is a new, widely used but inadequately standardized test for detecting possible organic or functional deterioration. Local norms would be particularly valuable.

Instruction

During the fiscal year, members of the Clinic staff have been more active than in earlier years in the instructional program of the University, and present plans call for a further increase in the next academic year. In indirect but important ways such instructional activity probably contributes to the effectiveness of the clinical program; it will probably also make recruitment of personnel somewhat easier.

Dr. Herrick and Dr. Peixotto have continued offering one course each semester. Dr. Herrick and Dr. Halperin have had a few students in clinical techniques done under heading Reading and Research. This work will be offered next year under the appropriate titles: Intelligence Test Techniques and Projective Techniques.

Dr. Herrick and Dr. Peixotto have sat on several qualifying committees for graduate students; the former is serving on four thesis committees for M.A. candidates. Dr. Allen is serving on a committee on Kauai.
New Positions

We would suggest that two new positions be created, in the form of clinical internships. The best current practice in graduate training in clinical psychology calls for a four-year graduate course leading to the Ph.D. degree. One of the four years, usually the third, but perhaps in some instances the second, is an internship. With our close relations with the Territorial Hospital, Bureau of Mental Hygiene, Oahu Prison, Vocational Rehabilitation Service, and public and private schools and welfare agencies, this Clinic is in a position to offer an unusually well-rounded internship program. We would expect that if internships were offered, they would serve two types of students: M.A. graduates of this University, who might take the internship here before going elsewhere to finish work for the Ph.D.; and Ph.D. candidates at mainland universities who might come here for an internship, returning to their own universities for the Ph.D.

This request is intended for the 1949–51 biennium.

Publications

There have been several publications by staff members during the year, at least one of which, listed first below, is of major importance.


The research reported in number five above was presented by Dr. Philip at a meeting of the Canadian Psychological Association in May, 1948.

UNIVERSITY EXTENSION DIVISION:
DIRECTOR McKinney REPORTS

The annual report of the University Extension Division for the year 1947–48 shows increases in the services offered by the Division and in the general enrollment in various activities.

The extension of credit teaching became an important task of the Division during the year 1947–48. A Hilo Center was established, rooms being rented in Lyman Hall of the Hilo Boarding School. A teaching staff, consisting of a director, who taught part-time, two full-time instructors, and four part-time instructors, taught a total of fifteen courses to fifty students. The Center has functioned in giving first-hand information about the University to local residents, in giving vocational and educational counsel, in aiding a group of cor-
respondence students, and in arranging lectures for the many community organizations on the island.

In September, 1948, the University will open at Schofield Barracks its second Center. Through the efforts of Col. Paul R. Goode, Post Commander at Schofield, arrangements were made to turn over to the University of Hawaii the plant and equipment of the discontinued Schofield Junior College. A program similar to that of the Hilo Center will be offered.

During 1947–48 the Extension Division set up seven credit Extension centers. This number could have been doubled, at least, if the Division had had sufficient administrative help to make the field contacts. Classes offered this year were in the following areas: art, education (speech training, and tests and measurements), English, and psychology (counseling and mental hygiene). A total of 138 students attended the Extension centers as compared to fifty-one in 1946–47.

For several years, the Division has offered five non-credit sessions annually. Because of the lack of staff, it was impossible to maintain this schedule during the year 1947–48. The yearly enrollment figure was 104 less than the previous year, but the average attendance for each session was higher. On the other hand, there was an increase of $4,000 in the gross income for the year.

A total of 124 different courses was offered in non-credit Extension. Special classes were offered in labor relations and in a survey of Russian history and political thought. The Division cooperated with the Bureau of Sight Conservation and Work with the Blind in setting up training classes for the blind vendors of Honolulu. Two courses were offered in retail selling. Training classes were also set up for the Mutual Telephone Company in public speaking, for the Hawaiian Electric Company in business letter writing, for Kuakini Hospital in bacteriology and chemistry, for the Electrical Workers Union, AFL, in electrical engineering, and for the Civilian Housing Community Organization (CHA 3) and the Y.B.A. of Honolulu in home economics. Registration for the year was 4,078.

The Division sells university correspondence courses directly to students and to members of the armed forces under a contract with the United States Armed Forces Institute. During the last year, we attempted to remove from our files all of the inactive students holding courses under the USAFI contract. Eight hundred and sixty-one students have already been dropped and eighty-five additional students are now in the process of being removed from the rolls. Contracts negotiated with the USAFI prior to July, 1946, provided that students would have to be refunded a portion of their enrollment fee, the University retaining $7.50 in the case of students who completed no lessons and a proportionate amount for those having completed some lessons. In many cases, the cost of books furnished the students amounted to as much as $12.00. No arrangement was made for us to recover either the books or the monies expended for them. As
Exhibits

a result, the account covering the USAFI contracts now shows a deficit of $977.47! It will require two years to make up the deficit.

Our own correspondence sales to civilians have advanced steadily. In 1945–46 we sold seventy-two courses ($1,260); in 1946–47, 140 courses ($2,324); last year our sales amounted to $3,010 on 178 courses. The volume of sales is progressing steadily and at a healthy rate. In this area we have attained a completion rate of over 36 per cent on a yearly basis as compared with 5 per cent for commercial correspondence agencies and 20 per cent for the University of Michigan.

On our USAFI correspondence course correction service for the Honolulu office of the Armed Forces Institute, we processed a total of 4,918 papers during the year. The service grossed $8,286.37 for the Division.

During the year 1947–48, the photographic service took 2,502 pictures and copied 318 negatives. Two thousand eight hundred and fifty-four films were developed; 8,188 prints were made; 644 enlargements were processed; and 220 slides were manufactured. The retail value of the photographic work amounted to $12,649.95, but the work actually cost the Division $6,951.92.

Four hundred and eighty-eight man-hours were expended in setting up and operating the audio-visual equipment of the Division. Various pieces of equipment were used on 222 different occasions. The P.A. system was utilized eight times during the year.

The Division processed 167 weekly quizzes and six-week exams. During the last semester this work required cutting 449 stencils, burning nine litho-plates, and running off ninety-two reams of paper. Three hundred and twenty-six final examinations for the first and second semesters accounted for 1,224 stencils, 86 litho-plates, and 298 reams of paper.

The Division took in $48,639.23 in revenue; it spent $63,699.45, thus showing an excess of expenditures over income in the amount of $15,060.22, which was covered by a balance carried forward from last year. The cost of the Hilo instructors was $13,216. Had the University reimbursed the Division by these salaries, it would practically have broken even.

AQUARIUM: DIRECTOR TINKER REPORTS

The Aquarium, in completing its twenty-ninth year under the University of Hawaii, can point to the fifth largest year in its history with an average attendance of slightly more than 12,000 visitors per month. During these twenty-nine years more than two million people have entered this Waikiki institution to view Hawaii’s marine life. Attendance at the Aquarium still indicates that our exhibit is one of the most popular public educational and recreational centers in the Territory.

The Aquarium exhibits continue to consist of local species which inhabit the
shoreline along the southern shore of the island of Oahu. To these exhibits of salt-water fishes have been added a few small tanks of exotic species which are now established in local streams. The stock of fishes and other creatures necessary to maintain these exhibits is secured primarily from local commercial fishermen. To these are added specimens which the workmen at the Aquarium are able to secure. In supplying these fishes the commercial fishermen have been very helpful and cooperative and they deserve credit for their part in the maintenance of this enterprise.

The most popular exhibit with local residents is a group of four small mainland alligators; the tourists, on the other hand, prefer the strictly Hawaiian exhibits.

The following tabulation shows the attendance at the Aquarium for the fiscal year 1947–48.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>1947</th>
<th>1948</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>July</td>
<td>23,634</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>August</td>
<td>19,562</td>
<td>January</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>September</td>
<td>12,307</td>
<td>February</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>October</td>
<td>9,044</td>
<td>March</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>November</td>
<td>10,245</td>
<td>April</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>December</td>
<td>6,327</td>
<td>May</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>June</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Educational Program

During the fiscal year, the director of the Aquarium gave seventy-four illustrated talks on marine and other natural history subjects to school and civic groups totaling approximately 9,028 people. Of this number, forty-one talks were on Oahu, eighteen on Kauai, and fifteen on Maui. The schools of the islands of Hawaii and Lanai were visited during the previous year.

In addition to the above, the personnel of the Aquarium have classified innumerable sea shells, fishes, etc., have arranged fishing trips for tourists, and have helped groups and individuals with problems relating to Hawaii's marine fauna.

FINANCES FOR THE YEAR

A summary of University income and disbursements for the fiscal year 1947–48 is given in the following table.
## TABLE 10
### FINANCIAL STATEMENT FOR THE FISCAL YEAR 1947–48
#### INCOME (excluding plant funds)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sources</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Federal funds</td>
<td>$353,105.07</td>
<td>11.56</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Territorial appropriations</td>
<td>1,910,952.67</td>
<td>62.58</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>University sources</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Student fees</td>
<td>564,269.81</td>
<td>18.48</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sales and services of departments</td>
<td>155,594.10</td>
<td>5.10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gifts and grants</td>
<td>56,497.56</td>
<td>1.86</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Miscellaneous</td>
<td>13,105.62</td>
<td>0.42</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total educational and general income</strong></td>
<td><strong>$3,053,524.83</strong></td>
<td><strong>100.00</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| Auxiliary activities                 | $580,691.50 |            |
| Projects                             | 18,398.96   |            |
| Non-educational                      | 25,190.23   |            |
| **Total**                            | **$3,677,805.52** |          |

#### EXPENDITURES (excluding plant improvements)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Activities</th>
<th>Federal</th>
<th>Territorial</th>
<th>University</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Instruction and related activities</td>
<td>$80,247.89</td>
<td>$216,246.12</td>
<td>$475,990.85</td>
<td>$1,277,484.86</td>
<td>42.54</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Organized research</td>
<td>101,130.25</td>
<td>441,365.23</td>
<td>52,296.73</td>
<td>594,792.21</td>
<td>19.81</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Extension</td>
<td>160,957.17</td>
<td>288,703.23</td>
<td>7,489.04</td>
<td>457,149.44</td>
<td>13.22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Library</td>
<td>95,896.17</td>
<td>74,705.36</td>
<td>74,705.36</td>
<td>245,307.89</td>
<td>7.68</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total for instruction and research</strong></td>
<td>(342,335.31)</td>
<td>(1,547,210.75)</td>
<td>(610,481.98)</td>
<td>(2,500,028.04)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Administration and general expense</td>
<td>169,170.63</td>
<td>67,538.34</td>
<td>236,708.97</td>
<td>436,417.94</td>
<td>7.88</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Public services</td>
<td>78,558.96</td>
<td>5,000.95</td>
<td>83,559.91</td>
<td>166,519.87</td>
<td>2.78</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total current University expenditures</strong></td>
<td>(342,335.31)</td>
<td>(1,908,312.67)</td>
<td>(752,362.72)</td>
<td>(3,003,010.70)</td>
<td>100.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percentage</td>
<td>(11.40)</td>
<td>(63.55)</td>
<td>(25.05)</td>
<td>(100.00)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Auxiliary enterprises</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>561,459.65</td>
<td>561,459.65</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Projects</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>4,242.52</td>
<td>4,242.52</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-educational expense</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>16,764.85</td>
<td>19,404.85</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total current expenditures</strong></td>
<td><strong>342,335.31</strong></td>
<td><strong>1,910,952.67</strong></td>
<td><strong>1,334,829.74</strong></td>
<td><strong>3,588,117.72</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The following is a list of degrees, diplomas, and certificates conferred from September, 1947, to June, 1948. A dagger before a name indicates that authority to confer the degree was granted by the Board of Regents in July, 1947; a double dagger that such authority was granted in January, 1948. The authority for all others was granted in June, 1948.

**HONORARY DEGREE**

**DOCTOR OF LITERATURE—PETER H. BUCK**

**ACADEMIC DEGREES**

**MASTER OF ARTS**

- **EVELYN HAMLIN CASTRO**
- **KATHLEEN WILSON PIERSO**
- **LAFAYETTE ROSS GARNER**
- **CHARLES FREDERICK SCHUTTE**
- **EUNICE ANTOINETTE SKINNER**

**MASTER OF EDUCATION**

- **WILLIAM DAVID JONES**
- **ETHEL SHUMWAY**

**MASTER OF SCIENCE**

- **RICHARD SUMNER COWAN**
- **YOSHINORI KANEHIRO**
- **CHIKARA HIRAYAMA**
- **JULIE VANNOTE PARKER**

**BACHELOR OF ARTS**

- **Eleanor Alba Albao**
- **Bessie Kazuko Amaki**
- **Adora Hiroko Aoki**
- **Yoshiyuki Aoki**
- **Teddy Kyosuke Asahi**
- **Mazie K. I. Au**
- **Henry Tong Awana**
- **Roy Shipman Blackshear**
- **Thomas William Boyne**
- **Margaret Chin**
- **Beatrice Yuen Fung Ching**
- **Cynthia Chun Ching**
- **Lorraine Iwalani Ching**
- **Janet Kam Ngo Chock**
- **Evelyn Choi**
- **Betty Choy**
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