REPORT
of the PRESIDENT
of the UNIVERSITY of HAWAII

BULLETIN NO. 1    VOLUME XXIX    DECEMBER 1949
Report of the President, 1948-1949
Honolulu, Hawaii
December 1, 1949

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, 1948, to June 30, 1949, 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
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Entrance to the new Administration Building.
Report of the President

As I write, forty-seven members of our East-West Philosophers' Conference are engaged in a somewhat heated discussion of whether or not the views of the intuitive East and of the scientific and theoretic West are permanently irreconcilable. The results of the Conference will be published in various forms and are to be summarized in my next report. Suffice it to say that representatives from India, Ceylon, China, Japan, England, and mainland United States, together with the members of our own Philosophy Department, are holding discussions which should have a profound effect upon the philosophical thinking of our time. The participants in the Conference are listed in Appendix 1.

This Conference was made possible by the generosity of the Rockefeller Foundation and by special assistance from the McInerny Foundation and the Watumull Foundation. In undertaking this Conference, the University of Hawaii is continuing to fulfill its regional responsibilities.

The University is particularly well qualified to act as intermediary between East and West—to facilitate a cross fertilization of the cultures of Occident and Orient. Wendell Wilkie's idea of One World is no longer farfetched; our actions are on a global scale; we must think in global terms. It is our hope and belief that greater understanding in philosophical thinking will lead to a meeting of minds on social, economic, and political levels.

No university can compete with all other universities in every phase of university education. Each university finds it necessary to select fields in which it is singularly well fitted to work. Whereas our students must depend upon mainland universities for professional training in medicine, dentistry, law, chemical engineering, and the like, the University of Hawaii should and does excel in three fields: (1) Tropical Agriculture, (2) Marine Biology, and (3) Pacific and Asiatic Cultures.

As an example, our Summer Sessions over the years have carried more and more courses on the Pacific and Asiatic cultures. Another example is the East-West Philosophers' Conference. Bringing together these forty-seven members from all over our country and the world was no small achievement.
To make it possible for such distinguished leaders to confer over so long a period as six weeks is, I think, a unique accomplishment.

**OTHER OUTSTANDING ACHIEVEMENTS**

There are a number of other achievements of your University in which I think you will be particularly interested. To save your reading time, I will list in one-sentence summaries twelve important accomplishments and twelve significant facts and events.

1. A doctorate in Marine Biology has been authorized by the Board of Regents (p. 50).
2. A College of Business Administration has been established in response to urgent demands by students, alumni, and community leaders as a service to Hawaii's 36,000 business enterprises.
3. The War Records Depository issued *In Freedom's Cause*, a book in memory of those from Hawaii who died in World War II, and completed work on the manuscript of a history of Hawaii in World War II (p. 15).
4. The first five volumes of Elwood C. Zimmerman's *Insects of Hawaii*, a cooperative project with the Bishop Museum and the Experiment Station of the Hawaiian Sugar Planters' Association, constituted the outstanding publication of the University of Hawaii Press (p. 17).
5. The College of Agriculture is integrating its principal activities—instruction in agriculture, the Hawaii Agricultural Experiment Station, the Agricultural Extension Service, and the Agricultural Engineering Institute; it cooperated with other research agencies in battling the dreaded fruit fly, which is making such costly depredations on our agricultural produce (p. 47).
6. The University of Hawaii has, of course, long since been accredited; during the past year our Departments of Chemistry, Engineering, and Nursing were approved for professional training by their respective national certifying agencies.
7. The University put on the air three general program series in addition to the five weekly agricultural programs previously produced: "Ask the Professor," "The University of Hawaii Round Table," and "The University Workshop" (p. 19).
8. *Pacific Science*, the University's quarterly devoted to the biological and physical sciences, now in its third year of publication, released four issues with 21 articles aggregating 364 pages (p. 18).
9. Our School of Social Work, to which a second year has been added, is now listed among fifty-two qualified schools of social work.
10. This year our Library became the largest collection in the Territory, containing more than 200,000 books, 417,000 unbound parts, 3,000 microfilm titles, and 23,000 maps, and receiving 3,244 current periodicals (p. 11).
11. The Alumni Association, more active than ever before, has secured more than 1,300 paid-up members and has built up a mailing list of more than 6,900 names.

12. The farsightedness of the 1947 Legislature in authorizing two new permanent buildings, the Administration Building and the Chemistry Building, will provide us with badly needed office, classroom, and laboratory space as soon as these buildings are ready for occupancy.

### NOTABLE FACTS AND EVENTS

1. Enrollment for the regular sessions reached an all-time high of 4,905 different students (p. 62).

2. A record number of students, 2,565, attended the Summer Session, which was held not only on the campus but at the Hilo and Wahiawa University Centers, and, for the third successive year, on Guam.

3. Faculty and staff now number 761, including 453 faculty members, clinical and research workers and extension personnel, and 308 Civil Service workers.

4. Our First Pacific Speech Conference was attended by 325 persons.

5. The Spring Music Festival, in which members of our Music Department were prime movers, climaxed in a massed band and chorus composed of 2,500 students.

6. President Harold W. Dodds of Princeton University delivered two speeches, one (on Charter Day) titled "Hindrances to Good Citizenship" and the other titled "Communism and the Defense of America."

7. Our Speech Department was co-sponsor with American Factors, Limited, of an oratorical contest in which George Akita won the first of four cash prizes donated by AMFAC with an excellent speech titled "Private Enterprise—American System."

8. Our ROTC, which now includes an air corps as well as infantry and artillery units, held graduation exercises at which Dr. Arthur L. Dean, second President of this institution, delivered the principal address.

9. The University gained possession of seventy-eight acres of Bishop Estate land contiguous to the campus and referred to as the quarry area.

10. The Aquarium still tops all attendance figures for educational and recreational exhibits, 164,869 visitors having been recorded during the year—more than in any year since the war; the Legislature authorized the expenditure of $400,000 for a building to replace the present quarters, which are in a bad state of disrepair (p. 22).

11. The Administration Building was completed except for strike-bound tile and glass; the contract for the Chemistry Building was let and the foundations laid; and University property on Dole Street was made
available to the U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service for deep-sea fisheries investigation offices and laboratories.

12. The Legislature approved in full the budget requested by the Regents; it authorized the building of three dormitories; however, we will be permitted to construct only one of these, a women's dormitory, the other two having been vetoed.

In discussing briefly the needs of the University, I will try to make a comprehensive statement of what we hope the University will mean to you, mentioning specific needs only as they relate to over-all objectives. Our principal aim is to gear to the needs of the Territory the services and educational opportunities which we offer. We want the citizens of the Territory to be proud of their University, to be aware of how it can be of service to them, and to use it to the fullest possible extent. As the only seat of higher learning in the Territory, the University strives to graduate well-rounded and cultivated individuals, irrespective of whether they come to the University primarily to acquire special skills.

Studies of Hawaii's economic needs would be valuable. Such studies would deal with the possibility of increasing the market for Hawaiian flowers and foliage; the undeveloped potentials for tropical fruits, both fresh and processed, for the mainland markets; the advisability of investment in plants to freeze such crops as lima beans for shipment to the coast; and a catalogue of Hawaii's land resources with respect to the suitability, adaptability, water resources, accessibility, and land tenure.

Our present budget does not allow for further expenditures in this important field, but Public Law 733, 79th Congress, made federal funds available for such studies if offset by local funds. Possibly an endowment of some $50,000 for this purpose by some private or semi-public agency might serve the purpose.

It is generally recognized that campus life outside the classroom is an important adjunct to formal education. No such campus life now exists at the University of Hawaii, nor is there any hope that it will exist until students are able to live on the campus. The graduates of universities that have the dormitories we lack look back upon the informal contacts and discussions promoted by dormitory life as one of the richest experiences of their educational careers. I place dormitories high on our list of needs.
Marine Biological Laboratory, Coconut Island, administered jointly with the University of California.

Jean Charlot with students and cartoon of his fresco in the Administration Building.
Honolulu cannot be described accurately as a “college town.” It is my hope that some day this term may apply. Tangible evidence of interest on the part of the community in the form of gifts and bequests is small compared with what mainland universities receive from Island residents.

I wish gratefully to acknowledge the welcome financial assistance given the University by the following individuals and institutions. Much of our most important work could not have been accomplished without this support.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Donor</th>
<th>Purpose</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Strong Foundation</td>
<td>Dental Hygiene Education</td>
<td>$6,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Samuel N. and Mary Castle Foundation</td>
<td>Preschool Subsidy</td>
<td>25,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Honolulu Chamber of Commerce</td>
<td>Medical Mycology (Summer Session)</td>
<td>250</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>McInerny Foundation</td>
<td>Child Guidance Program (Summer Session)</td>
<td>1,110</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Edwin W. Pauley</td>
<td>Marine Laboratory Research</td>
<td>5,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Honolulu Chamber of Commerce</td>
<td>Health Education Program</td>
<td>2,500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>McInerny Foundation</td>
<td>Sight-saving Course (Summer Session)</td>
<td>500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>K. J. Luke</td>
<td>Preschool Donation</td>
<td>150</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rockefeller Foundation</td>
<td>East–West Philosophers’ Conference</td>
<td>35,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>McInerny Foundation</td>
<td>East–West Philosophers’ Conference</td>
<td>7,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Watumull Foundation</td>
<td>East–West Philosophers’ Conference</td>
<td>1,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Watumull Foundation</td>
<td>Charter Day Expenses</td>
<td>2,500</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The University of Hawaii is a land-grant university with attendant responsibilities and privileges, including receipt of federal funds for certain of its activities. However, it has never been granted title to income-producing lands as have the land-grant universities in our states. Need for special financial assistance is accordingly acute, though the Legislature has been generous in its general appropriations. To serve the community in the fullest sense, more such special help as that received during the past year is required. As Hawaii moves nearer statehood, it should be borne in mind that no state can be a great state without a great university.

When the time comes for the writing of a constitution for the State of Hawaii, it would immeasurably assist the University in performing the functions for which it was created if the Regents were to be made solely responsible for the public higher education in the Islands. Specifically, they should have
complete authority over funds, once they have been appropriated by the Legislature and signed by the Governor. This administrative need of the University should be brought to the attention of the Constitutional Convention. Public Law 141, which permits the Regents to borrow on self-liquidating projects, is an important step in this direction. It has already enabled us to provide badly needed faculty and veteran housing. Fuller powers would place the Board of Regents more nearly on a par with the boards of other universities.

Our physical facilities accommodate a student body of 2,500. We soon expect to have twice this number and must prepare accordingly. Our program is well under way. The 1945 Legislature had the foresight to add acreage to our campus. That of 1947 carried the plans a step further by providing a chemistry and a new administration building. This year's Legislature authorized an addition to the chemistry building and three dormitories. Had we been permitted to build all three, it would not have been necessary to ask the Legislature for further funds for housing.

Among future physical needs are a new library building, more agricultural lands, an additional classroom building, and a stadium. The last would enable us to consolidate our athletic program and promote intramural sports activities. A stadium would be financed largely by receipts from attendance, though a small supplementary appropriation might be required.

One of the most heartening and encouraging experiences has been evidence that the Legislature wants to provide the best possible education for Hawaii's youth. It augurs well for our future and we are inspired to concentrate our efforts on fields in which your University is particularly well equipped to excel and on activities the Territory can afford.

UNIVERSITY SERVICES

THE UNIVERSITY LIBRARY

The importance and maturity of a university may be judged by the size and quality of its library. With the assistance of the Legislature, we have built up our Library over the years and it now ranks as the largest collection in the Territory, having a total stock of 200,057 bound volumes. It continues to be, however, considerably below the recommended standard for universities of our size (300,000 volumes). Our collection still ranks among the smaller of the state and territorial libraries, standing about thirty-six from the top. Although the size of a library is often used to give an estimate of general standing, it of course does not measure the quality or usefulness of the collections.
Unfortunately a budget item providing for an auxiliary reading room passed the Legislature but was vetoed. As a result, the Library still affords study facilities for only a small portion of the student body. The seating capacity of the Library remains at 338, which must serve a student body estimated for 1949–50 at about 4,500. This means that there will be less than one study unit for every thirteen students—more than twice the accepted ratio. An act authorizing a storage building was likewise passed and vetoed. Dr. Carl Stroven, Librarian, reports that in consequence the Library is confronted with the fact that in less than a year there will be no room for additional books.

In spite of difficulties, the Library has been able to serve usefully an increased student body and faculty, as well as an increased number of off-campus borrowers and institutions. Circulation totaled 187,433, which is unusually high for a university the size of ours. Following is an analysis of circulation showing the different classes of borrowers who used the Library:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Class</th>
<th>Circulation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>University students</td>
<td>157,089</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Faculty</td>
<td>18,208</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Off-campus borrowers</td>
<td>12,136</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Thus an average student borrowed forty-two books; a faculty member, eighty-eight books; an off-campus borrower, eighteen books.

Among off-campus borrowers are thirty-one institutions—including other libraries, scientific institutions, civic organizations, and government offices—which borrowed 933 titles. This is an indication of the growing usefulness of the University Library as a source of reference material unavailable in other libraries of the Territory.

The number of bound volumes added during the year was 11,210. This is somewhat less (by 538) than was acquired last year, reflecting the continued rise in the cost of books. The quality of acquisitions, however, continued to be high. Through purchase and in exchange for University publications, we were able to acquire twenty-two back files of standard scientific and scholarly journals. Noteworthy among these are Archiv für Zoologi, Acta Zoologica, Journal of the Royal Society of New South Wales, Harvard Studies and Notes in Philology and Literature, Journal and Proceedings of the Asiatic Society of Bengal, Bulletin de l'Ecole Francaise
d'Extreme-Orient, and Transactions of the Faraday Society. Several of the major works acquired were purchased in support of the program in marine biology. Among these are The John Murray Expedition to the Indian Ocean and The Terra Nova Expedition, two of the most important modern oceanographic surveys. Noteworthy sets purchased for reference use include: The International Bibliography of Historical Sciences; Handbuch der Literaturwissenschaft; a portion of The New York Times (on microfilm); Kukenthal and Krumbach, Handbuch der Zoologie; and George Rumphius, Herbarium Amboinense, the earliest general work on the plants of the Pacific region.

Outstanding Gifts to Library

Some of the most useful and valuable additions to the Library were acquired, not by purchase, but as gifts. Among these the following should receive special mention:

The Bishop Museum gave 272 unbound publications, including those published by the Museum during the past year.

Mrs. Alfred L. Castle presented to the Oriental Collection a complete set of the rare Pen Tsao Kang Mu, the great Chinese materia medica, compiled by Li Shih-ch en of the Ming period. Also from Mrs. Castle came a useful collection of sixty-three standard works in history, biography, and literature.

Mrs. C. Montague Cooke, Jr., presented all the publications issued in 1948 by the Yale University Press.

Mrs. John S. Donaghho presented 629 volumes from the collection of John S. Donaghho, formerly Professor of Mathematics at the University.

Mrs. Wallace R. Farrington gave to the reference collection a set of the Yale University Chronicles of America and other books on history.

The library of Punahou School gave 318 volumes, chiefly early U. S. Government publications heretofore lacking in our collection.

With a gift of $500 from Mr. and Mrs. Philip E. Spalding, the Library purchased fifty-nine volumes, including a collection of classic works on architecture and first editions of the chief books by Herman Melville.

From Mr. G. J. Watumull the Library received 288 volumes, chiefly on Indian philosophy, history, and literature.

Other Library Donors

Mr. Masayuki Adachi
Mr. Arthur C. Alexander
American Council of Learned Societies
Mrs. Arthur L. Andrews
Mr. Ray J. Baker
Dr. Albert H. Banner

Miss Janet E. Bell
Dr. Roy G. Blakey
Mr. Charles S. Bouslog
Mr. Edwin H. Bryan, Jr.
Mrs. Virginia Buckert
Dr. O. A. Bushnell
Business Historical Society, Inc.

Following are the names of others who during the year contributed either books or money for the purchase of books:
Mr. Herman Luis
Dr. Curtis A. Manchester, Jr.
Mrs. Maybelle McCleery
Dr. Frank MacDougall
Mrs. William McKay
McKinley High School
Miss Helen B. MacNeal
Prof. Leonard E. Mason
Miss Carey D. Miller
Missionary Research Library
Mrs. James P. Morgan
Mr. Victor M. Mori
Miss Anne Marie Morris
Dr. Thomas D. Murphy
National Research Council
Mrs. Jane Neill
Dr. William L. Neumann
Mr. Thomas Nickerson
Prof. Ben Norris
Mr. James O'Dwyer
Dr. Harold S. Palmer
Prof. Irving O. Pecker
Mrs. Philip E. Perlstein
The Philatelic Foundation
Mr. James T. Phillips
Mr. John R. Phillips
Dr. Donald Pletsch
Dr. M. Roseamonde Porter
Mr. Alfred Preis
Princeton University Library
Public Archives of Hawaii
Mr. Alois L. Rapp
Mr. M. L. H. Reynolds
Mr. Frank Rich
Dr. Harold S. Roberts
Dr. Don Rogers
Mrs. Maybelle F. Roth
Mr. Yoshito Sagawa
Dr. and Mrs. Harold St. John
Dr. T. Sakai
Mr. K. Sakimura
Mr. Charles Schabacker
Miss Euphie Shields
Dr. William A. Shimer
Mr. Paul K. Shimizu
President Gregg M. Sinclair
Mr. Nolle R. Smith
Col. Thomas M. Spaulding
Mrs. Steele F. Stewart
Dr. Carl G. Stroven
Dr. Alfred M. Tozzer
Dr. Leonard D. Tuthill
University of California Press
University of Hawaii Press
Among the exhibits held at the Library, those loaned by Mrs. Alfred L. Castle were particularly noteworthy. Through the kindness of Mrs. Castle it was possible to show special collections of Joseph Conrad, Thomas Lovell Beddoes, and the Brontes; and a series of three exhibits presenting the foremost English novels from the sixteenth century to the present. Thus students, faculty, and townspeople were given an opportunity to see, in rare first editions and examples of fine printing, many of the greatest books in English.

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

**Growth in Number of Bound Volumes**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Quantity</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bound volumes added by purchase</td>
<td>8,079</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bound volumes added by gift</td>
<td>2,079</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bound volumes added by binding</td>
<td>1,052</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total additions</strong></td>
<td><strong>11,210</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Withdrawn</td>
<td>546</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Net increase</strong></td>
<td><strong>10,664</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Inventory**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Quantity</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total number of bound volumes</td>
<td>200,057</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total number of unbound parts</td>
<td>417,308</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total number of microfilm titles</td>
<td>3,008</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total number of maps (duplicates included)</td>
<td>23,507</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of current periodical titles received</td>
<td>3,244</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Circulation**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Quantity</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>General circulation</td>
<td>112,994</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reserve book circulation</td>
<td>74,439</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>187,433</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

On April 29, 1943, the University was designated the official territorial agency for collecting and preserving documentation on the wartime history of the Islands, and funds were appropriated to establish a War Records Depository under the direction of a committee of which Dr. Thomas D. Murphy is now chairman. On May 16, 1947, the Legislature authorized the University to prepare and issue publications on Hawaii’s part in World War II, and
Philosophers' Conference in session.

University and faculty publications.
appropriated funds for the purpose. Having accomplished the purpose for which it was intended, the War Records Depository disbanded on June 30, 1949.

The first of two books on Hawaii's wartime history was published in April, 1949. It was *In Freedom's Cause*, a memorial volume containing biographical sketches and photographs of men of Hawaii who lost their lives in World War II. Favorable comment from next of kin and others has been received.

The second book, a one-volume history of Hawaii during the war years, will be published next winter. It will run to over 400 pages and include some fifty photographs, a general bibliography, and index.

Supervisory work on the publication and distribution of the Depository's second book will continue until a year hence, at which time a final report will be filed. It is planned to maintain the records of the Depository as a separate Library archive under the administration of a member of the staff of the Hawaiian Room.

Mr. Thomas Nickerson reports that the University of Hawaii Press has produced five books comprising nine volumes in the first year and a half of its existence. It has survived a precarious period when its activities were conducted without personnel of its own and when its publications were subject to the fluctuating financial state of University funds. Now that the 1949 Legislature has provided a revolving fund and personnel, the Press is enabled to publish some of the many important regional books which have been presented to it. As in the case of all university presses, however, many of its publications must be subsidized by sources outside the University. In these days of high printing costs, when commercial publishing houses are rejecting practically all manuscripts except potential best sellers, a heavy burden of responsibility rests on university presses.

Three books were published during the fiscal year: *The Pacific Era*, a collection of our fortieth anniversary addresses, edited by William W. Davenport; the first five volumes of Elwood C. Zimmerman's *Insects of Hawaii*, which won the Friends of the Library award; and *In Freedom's Cause*, a memorial volume to those from Hawaii who died in World War II, prepared by the War Records Depository and edited by Lloyd L. Lee. Amos P. Leib's
Hawaiian Legends in English: An Annotated Bibliography, was in press on June 30.

Editor-in-Chief Leonard D. Tuthill reports that Pacific Science, the University's quarterly journal devoted to the physical and biological sciences of the Pacific area, is in a healthy condition. During the past year twenty-one papers, plus many notes—364 pages in all—have been published. Worthy of special note is the "List of Scientific Institutions in the Pacific Area" by Dr. O. A. Bushnell, the first such list to be prepared.

At present we have on hand approximately twenty papers scheduled for future issues. These papers have been received from scientists in France, Germany, New Zealand, Australia, and Japan, in addition to all parts of the United States. Our subscriptions total 201 as of May 2, 1949, and our exchanges are 304 as of the same date. Many valuable exchanges have been established during the year and the journal has won a world-wide reputation as a useful source of information on the area.

The Office of Publications and Information continued to publish and distribute printed matter of all kinds, including University Press books, Pacific Science magazine, and bulletins, brochures, announcements, directories, programs, reports, and papers.

A peak of activity was reached in June, Director Thomas Nickerson reports, when a record load of twenty printing jobs was being processed at one time. The Office continued to supply local and mainland newspapers and magazines with news releases and articles about the University's activities and personnel. Such work reached a climax in June, also, when reports on the Philosophers' Conference activities and lectures were added to coverage of the Summer Session and the Summer Lecture Series.

Other services included assisting faculty members in preparing manuscripts for publication, editing a moving picture film for the President to show during his trip around the world, production of radio programs, making arrangements to tape-record the final sessions of the Philosophers' Conference,
preparing photographs and slides for faculty and staff members to show at meetings on the Mainland, planning and reporting tree-planting, groundbreaking, and building-dedication ceremonies, and cooperating with community interests in such joint undertakings as the American Factors Oratorical Contest and recruitment of Summer Session tours through Hawaii Hosts. The Office strove to keep the community informed of the services and opportunities which the University offers, to enhance the University’s reputation abroad, and to bring about a better understanding of its needs, problems, and accomplishments.

The Radio Committee, established on July 27, 1948, made considerable progress under the chairmanship of Dr. Allan F. Saunders in carrying out recommendations made by Dr. Henry L. Ewbank, Visiting Professor of Radio Speech from the University of Wisconsin, in his recent survey. Under the direction of Dr. Melvin A. White, Radio Coordinator, a temporary studio was installed and equipped. Three new weekly programs were put on the air: starting in November, “Ask the Professor,” a fifteen-minute interview (KHON); starting in January, “University of Hawaii Round Table,” a thirty-minute discussion of timely subjects (KPOA); and starting in March, “University of Hawaii Radio Workshop,” a thirty-minute student series (KULA, KHON).

Seventy-seven Broadcasts, One Hundred Participants

Fourteen additional broadcasts, concerning 4-H Conferences, the University Band, dramatic presentations, and the PTA, were put on the air, bringing the total to seventy-seven broadcasts involving seventy-two faculty members, fourteen students, and fourteen others. These programs were exclusive of those prepared in the Office of Publications and Information. Two courses in radio were established and four more prepared for offering in the fall.

Director Norman Meller reports that preparation of reports and drafting of bills for the Twenty-fifth Legislature of the Territory of Hawaii, which met from February through April, 1949, keynoted the activities of the Legislative Reference Bureau. In the months immediately prior to the legislative session and during the session itself, the Bureau drew up some 450 bills and resolutions at the request of legislators and territorial administrators. During the same period, ninety-six reports and memoranda were prepared
In anticipation of the convening of the Legislature, the Bureau compiled a directory of territorial agencies and officers and published a manual on the organization and procedures of both legislative houses. Special services furnished to the Legislature during its 1949 session included the preparation of weekly indexes of bills introduced and status tables showing the last action on each measure before the two legislative bodies as of the end of each week. At the close of the session, a digest and index of bills and joint resolutions enacted, as well as a final status table and index of all measures introduced, were completed and distributed.

The Territorial Senate expressed appreciation to the members of the staff of the Legislative Reference Bureau for "their capable and sincere services" by issuing the following resolution on April 28, 1949:

WHEREAS, the services of the Legislative Reference Bureau of the University of Hawaii have been of great assistance to the Senate in enabling it to complete its duties within the short span of the sixty legislative days allotted to it by the Organic Act; and

WHEREAS, the members of the Bureau's staff have worked long and conscientiously in drafting bills and resolutions, preparing indexes and status tables of measures before the Legislature, and answering numerous requests for factual data on a wide range of matters affecting government; now, therefore,

BE IT RESOLVED by the Senate of the Twenty-fifth Legislature of the Territory of Hawaii that we do by this means express our appreciation to all members of the staff of the Legislative Reference Bureau of the University of Hawaii for their capable and sincere services; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that a duly authenticated copy of this Resolution be transmitted to the Director of the Legislative Reference Bureau.

Over the entire year the staff of the Bureau responded to more than 600 official requests for its services, made by various branches and agencies of the territorial government. Fulfilling requests for information of general interest occasioned the publication by mimeograph of ten major reports, dealing with a wide range of subjects, as is evidenced by their titles: The Tax System of Hawaii, Governmental Expenditures in Hawaii, Oahu Ground Water Control, Civil Service in Hawaii, Mentally Ill and Defectives, Sexual Psychopaths, Public School Expenditures in Hawaii, Territorial Legislature—Organization and Procedure, Enlarging Hawaii's Income Tax, and Compulsory Arbitration of Labor Disputes (the last written by Dr. Harold S. Roberts, Chairman of the Department of Business and
Economics). Approximately 2,000 copies of Bureau publications were distributed to persons and institutions in Hawaii, on the Mainland, and abroad during 1948-49.

Non-official use of the Bureau's facilities by civic groups, schools, libraries, private research groups, and publication offices has continued to grow. Without any conscious desire on its part, the Bureau has come to be used as a chief source of information on all matters governmental. The time-consuming nature of this form of inquiry may be gauged by the fact that the Bureau is frequently approached only when other sources within the Territory have proved unproductive. An average of three to four requests of this type has been received daily.

A course in governmental research methods and one in public finance were conducted, while other courses in government and economics were under preparation for the coming academic year. Pertinent legal and research materials have been furnished upon the request of University authorities. The Bureau's reference library has served both faculty and students as a source of specialized materials in government. Faculty use of the library has been facilitated by the distribution to department heads of a monthly list of acquisitions.

The reference library has continued to expand. At present the Bureau is acquiring from 175 to 200 new publications each month, in addition to the 190 periodicals and publication services to which it subscribes. Although it includes the bound statutes of federal, state, and territorial governments, as well as reference texts, the library consists in the main of fugitive materials—pamphlets, reports, governmental studies, and the like—for which constant search must be made through various checklists received by the Bureau. In order to acquire, catalogue, and maintain this growing library, a full-time typist and a part-time student aide have been employed to assist the Bureau's research librarian.

The Bureau has been designated as the secretariat of the legislative Holdover Committee, created to investigate the over-all problem of governmental efficiency during the legislative interim. In addition, the Committee will
consider more than fifty separate measures specifically referred to it for study. An act of the Twenty-fifth Legislature also directed the Bureau to furnish services required by the territorial Commission to Promote Uniformity in Legislation. In all, the coming year promises no slackening in the rapid acceleration of work experienced by the Bureau during the year just concluded.

The Aquarium is completing its thirtieth year with the University of Hawaii and its forty-fifth year of service to the people of the Territory of Hawaii.

During the fiscal year 1948-49 the Aquarium admitted 164,869 visitors to make this year the fourth largest in attendance since its opening on March 20, 1904. The number of visitors during 1948-49 was exceeded only during the war years.

The Aquarium, in spite of its physical appearance, still remains, on the basis of its attendance, the most popular educational and recreational exhibit in the Territory of Hawaii. The legislative appropriation of $400,000 for a new aquarium building is encouraging.

The following table shows the attendance at the Aquarium for the year:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>1948</th>
<th>1949</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>July</td>
<td>16,404</td>
<td>9,576</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>August</td>
<td>11,720</td>
<td>17,795</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>September</td>
<td>7,536</td>
<td>18,782</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>October</td>
<td>11,045</td>
<td>16,161</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>November</td>
<td>11,284</td>
<td>19,537</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>December</td>
<td>7,782</td>
<td>17,247</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>65,771</td>
<td>99,098</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Total attendance for the fiscal year 1948-49: 164,869

The Aquarium exhibits consist of local species which inhabit the shoreline along the southern side of the island of Oahu. The stock of fishes and other creatures on exhibit is secured from local commercial fishermen or is obtained by the workmen at the Aquarium. The commercial fishing fleet has been very helpful and cooperative in supplying the Aquarium with specimens of fish and marine invertebrates. The Aquarium is most grateful for the support of these fishermen.
During the fiscal year, Director Spencer Tinker gave more than forty illustrated talks on fishes and marine life to schools and civic groups to a total of about 2,300 people, made approximately thirty sets of slides on fish, sea shells, marine life, and related subjects for teachers in the public schools. The Aquarium staff has classified a great many fishes and shells, arranged fishing trips for tourists, supplied fresh-water fishes and aquarium plants to the public schools, and helped innumerable individuals and groups with diverse problems relating to marine life.

Acting Director Alice H. Allen reports that the trend here, as in similar clinics on the Mainland, is toward more extensive work with each case, more follow-up contacts, and, in response to growing community demands, more time given to counseling and psychotherapy as far as opportunity and personnel permit. This represents not so much an expansion as an intensification of services, and is reflected in a smaller case count for certain members of the staff. The clinical services tabulated in the following statistical summary are primarily diagnostic.

### Clinical Services

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>1946-47</th>
<th>1947-48</th>
<th>1948-49</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Courts and Correctional Institutions</td>
<td>621</td>
<td>636</td>
<td>687</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Educational Institutions</td>
<td>842</td>
<td>932</td>
<td>826</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Social Agencies</td>
<td>201</td>
<td>156</td>
<td>296</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Health Agencies</td>
<td>164</td>
<td>342</td>
<td>252</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Private and Miscellaneous</td>
<td>262</td>
<td>143</td>
<td>152</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>2,090</strong></td>
<td><strong>2,209</strong></td>
<td><strong>2,213</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hawaii</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>253</td>
<td>375</td>
<td>220</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kauai</td>
<td>475</td>
<td>309</td>
<td>289</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maui</td>
<td>118</td>
<td>422</td>
<td>448</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oahu</td>
<td>1,244</td>
<td>1,103</td>
<td>1,256</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>2,090</strong></td>
<td><strong>2,209</strong></td>
<td><strong>2,213</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Age:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6 or under</td>
<td>276</td>
<td>252</td>
<td>311</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7 to 12</td>
<td>632</td>
<td>696</td>
<td>669</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13 to 15</td>
<td>527</td>
<td>642</td>
<td>558</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16 to 20</td>
<td>431</td>
<td>410</td>
<td>449</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21 to 25</td>
<td>106</td>
<td>89</td>
<td>97</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26 or older</td>
<td>118</td>
<td>120</td>
<td>129</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>2,090</strong></td>
<td><strong>2,209</strong></td>
<td><strong>2,213</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Male . . . . . . . . . 1,190 1,327 1,426
Female . . . . . . . . . 900 882 787

Total . . . . . . . . 2,090 2,209 2,213

Total number of contacts (including repeat visits) . . . 3,006 3,004 3,019

Not included in the tabulation above are:

Territorial Hospital, examined by Dr. Halperin . . . . . . . 75
Bureau of Mental Hygiene, examined by Dr. Lord
plus 280 hours of psychotherapy . . . . . . . . . 144

Total . . . . . . . . 219

The usual close relationships with public, private, health, and correctional agencies have continued and various staff members have cooperated in giving personal testing services at the University Preschool, Shriners' Hospital, Leahi Hospital, Sultan Foundation, Cerebral Palsy Treatment Center, Ala Moana School, rural schools on all islands, the Territorial Hospital, Territorial Prison, St. Anthony's Home (Kalihi Orphanage), and Waialee Training School, in addition to frequent participation in board and committee meetings, case conferences, and consultations.

The proximity of the Bureau of Mental Hygiene has expedited and facilitated work. Dr. Lord has given full-time psychological service to the Bureau, in addition to her extensive public speaking in the schools and local organizations.

All professional members of the Clinic staff have joined and participated actively in the newly organized Hawaii Psychological Association, of which Dr. Peixotto is secretary-treasurer.

Resumption of selective registration with the Confidential Exchange has proved very helpful and is steadily developing. Dr. Herrick has been elected vice-chairman of the Exchange. Dr. Halperin and Dr. Peixotto have been appointed representatives of the Clinic at the Oahu Health Council, and Dr. Peixotto continues to serve as a member of the Advisory Board of the Catholic Social Service.

The research project of Dr. Porteus and Dr. Halperin on the psychological aspects of prefrontal lobotomy has been developing steadily during the past year. During Dr. Porteus' absence from the Territory, Dr. Halperin worked assiduously in gathering additional material. The recent return of Dr. Porteus
has added impetus to the work. Dr. Halperin has also been working on a study of the personality structure of the prisoner in Hawaii, and has gathered revealing material which he is compiling in a paper to be presented before the Society for Projective Techniques and the Rorschach Institute during the annual meeting of the American Psychological Association in Denver, Colorado, in September, 1949.

Dr. Peixotto has been doing research on the study of personality patterns of local delinquent boys; Dr. Lord is presently engaged in research on Rorschach records of thirty-three patients at the Kalaupapa Leper Settlement; Dr. Allen is conducting research in two groups of children, cerebral palsy and cleft palate cases.

Material published and in process of being prepared for publication by staff members this year has been wide and varied. Dr. Porteus’ revision of the manual and guidebook, The Maze Test and Mental Diagnosis, is not yet off the press but is expected before the end of the year. Dr. Peixotto has produced an interesting article, “Wechsler-Bellevue Sub-Test Patterns: A Note of Caution,” now in press.

Dr. Halperin has prepared for publication “The Application of Methods in Human Genetics to Psychological Problems, with Special Reference to Mental Defect,” which he presented in abbreviated form to the Academy of Science at its annual meeting in November, 1948.

Dr. Peixotto has continued to offer a course in clinical psychology this past year and Dr. Halperin has given instruction in projective techniques. Dr. Herrick has worked extensively with graduate students. Dr. Herrick, Dr. Lord, Dr. Peixotto, and Dr. Halperin have served on qualifying committees for theses of graduate students. In the summer of 1948, Dr. Halperin presented a course in the Extension Division titled “Human Genetics.” The retirement, as emeritus, of Dr. Stanley D. Porteus in September, 1948, resulted in the appointment of Dr. C. J. Herrick as Acting Director. Dr. Herrick will be on sabbatical leave from June 15, 1949, to February 1, 1950, and Dr. A. H. Allen, Kauai psychologist, has been appointed to fill the position of Acting Director in the interim.

Director Katharine N. Handley reports that substantial progress in the development of the Graduate School of Social Work was made during the year.
The School was fully accredited as a one-year school in January, 1948. In June, 1949, twenty-three students received the certificate.

During the year, courses in group work were added to the first-year curriculum, the curriculum for the second year of graduate work was approved by the Graduate Council, and the degree of Master of Social Work authorized by the Board of Regents. The School now has four full-time faculty members and three lecturers and is ready to begin the second-year program in September, 1949.

Applications for admission to the School on the first-year level have far exceeded the number admitted. The first year is limited to twenty-five students, and there were some fifty-three applicants in 1949. In addition to full-time students, social workers in the community have registered for courses in the School, so that the total enrollment on the graduate level was 101. On the undergraduate level, there was a total enrollment of seventy-seven in the introductory course.

Close relationship with the social work agencies in the Territory has been developed, some thirteen Honolulu agencies having cooperated with the School of Social Work in the field-work program. This includes agencies in both the case-work and group-work fields. The School conducted an institute for supervisors of social work agencies in Maui and Hawaii counties in cooperation with the Department of Public Welfare.

Director Albert J. McKinney reports that enrollment for the year amounted to 4,297 individuals, of whom 338 were full-time students. They were accountable for 5,238 separate registrations.

The Hilo Branch of the University Extension Division was discontinued as an extension credit program and was reorganized as a University Center offering campus credit. The splendid showing of the 1947-48 students, the increased enrollment at the Center, and the broadening of library facilities all contributed to the change in the course offerings in Hilo.

A small Extension branch opened in downtown Honolulu in February, 1949. This branch is meeting public demand for evening, off-campus credit courses, and enrollment has been encouraging. A total of 122 different individuals enrolled during the second semester and the Summer Session. Five courses were offered with a total registration of 152.

The demand for in-service courses by public school teachers was so great that the Extension Division was unable to meet even half of the requests. Many of the secondary and elementary teachers seeking additional training are
unable to come to the campus even though they are living on Oahu. Sixteen Extension centers on four islands were established during the year with a total enrollment of 359 as compared to seven centers with an enrollment of 138 in 1947-48.

In cooperation with the Department of Public Instruction, three classes are scheduled for the fall semester and several more are tentatively organized. It is anticipated that the demand for in-service training will increase.

During the second year of operation in Hilo, enrollment increased 50 per cent as anticipated. Seventy-nine individuals attended classes. Enrollment for the forthcoming year will approximate 100 students each semester.

The Hilo students organized a students' association as an integral part of the ASUH. They published a semi-monthly student paper—Kaleoiki. A glee club, a chorus, and a radio group functioned throughout the second semester. An ambitious athletic program was launched, but competition was insufficient. Athletics during the coming year will be confined to intramural sports.

Twenty courses were offered in Hilo during the first semester and twenty-four during the second semester. The Center also sponsored non-credit programs.

This Center, located at Schofield Barracks, was established to enable military personnel to secure college credits. The Center has functioned smoothly and the Army has encouraged its personnel to enroll. Seventeen courses were presented during the first semester with an enrollment of ninety-five. Eighteen courses made up the second semester's offerings and the enrollment increased to 134. During the summer three courses were set up and ninety-five students enrolled. The Wahiawa Center enrollment for the year totaled 324; 259 individual students comprised this enrollment.

Since a large number of the students at the Wahiawa Center have come from Hickam Field, the University has been requested to establish a similar Center at Hickam. Excellent plant facilities are at the disposal of the Extension Division, Air Force funds have been made available for tuition of its personnel, and the enrollment will be as large as or larger than that at Schofield.
The year 1948–49 presented an uneven pattern of registrations. The first two sessions drew large numbers of students; in fact, the January enrollment of 1,037 marked the Division's largest non-credit session. The last two sessions were not as heavily patronized although there was only a slight drop in registration totals for the year. The number of courses offered this year was less than in previous years; however, a total of 150 classes in 98 different subjects netted an enrollment of 3,907, with 3,122 individual registrations. The previous year with 197 classes representing 124 courses showed an enrollment of only 4,034.

Certain classes exhibited unusual drawing power. Orchid Culture drew 148 students. Insurance courses attracted well over 100 students each session. The art courses, which appeared to be losing their drawing power last year, again became popular. Courses in business were consistently large.

An innovation this year was the Piano Clinic, June 13 to 17, which was presented in cooperation with the Music Department. One hundred and ninety-one students (mostly teachers) from all over the Territory enrolled. The class itself was the largest Piano Clinic which had been presented up to that time in the United States.

The Division handled 183 correspondence courses, sold sixteen U. S. Armed Forces Institute courses, conducted a public lecture bureau, administered the public lecture series, operated film and lantern slide projectors on 330 occasions, took 2,753 photographs, processed over 10,000 prints and negatives, and printed hundreds of examinations, cards, letters, charts, programs, booklets, and manuals. The Division also issued weekly quizzes and final examination papers.

Dr. T. A. Jaggar, Research Associate and formerly Director of the Hawaiian Volcano Observatory at Kilauea Volcano, reports that his research department, with a staff of three, has prepared publications, developed a patented instrument for measuring the hardness of substances, tested several instruments for interesting the public in seismology, and collaborated with the Hawaiian Volcano Research Association in a half year of radio broadcasts.

The publication of the year is the monograph *Steam Blast Volcanic*
Eruption, a study of Mount Pelee in Martinique, by T. A. Jaggar. The radio broadcasts were "The Story of Hawaiian Volcanoes," by Dr. Jaggar, also printed in the Honolulu Advertiser. A monograph, "Abrasion Hardness," by the same author is in press.

The laboratories are in the Home Economics Building in Honolulu and in an office at the Hawaii National Park designed to conserve the records from Kilauea Volcano. Continuation of these records is printed quarterly by the University in the Volcano Letter.

Research Committee Chairman Leonard E. Mason reports that fifty-seven faculty members were allowed teaching credit for research in the sciences and humanities—seventeen more than the year before.

The University provided $5,891.50 for research by members of the instructional staff. Several outside grants were awarded to University faculty members: $2,500 to Dr. O. A. Bushnell (Bacteriology) by the National Advisory Health Council for research on poi; $2,000 to Dr. Katharine Luomala (Anthropology) by the Viking Fund for field work in the Gilbert Islands; and $1,800 to Dr. Bradley Scheer (Zoology) by the National Research Council to continue his investigations on metabolism of carbohydrates in invertebrates. The Pacific Science Board has just notified Dr. Max W. de Laubenfels (Zoology) and Mr. Irwin Lane (Botany) that their applications to conduct research in Micronesia during the coming summer have been approved; these grants include all expenses involved in four months of field work.

One of the outstanding events of the year in Pacific research was the Seventh Pacific Science Congress, held in New Zealand during February, 1949. With the aid of the Pacific Science Board, the University was represented by five members of the instructional staff. Their names and the titles of the papers which they delivered were: Dr. Robert W. Hiatt, "Oceanographic Developments in the Hawaiian Area"; Dr. Katharine Luomala, "The Culture of Tabiteuae, Gilbert Islands"; Miss Carey D. Miller, "The Nutritive Value of Some Native Foods Compared with Highly Milled Cereals"; Dr. Stanley D. Porteus, "The Organization of Mental Health in Hawaii"; and, representing both the University and the Bishop Museum, Sir Peter H. Buck, who led a discussion on "Reviews of Reports from U. S. Commercial Company Surveys and Pacific Science Board Investigations in Micronesian Anthropology 1946, by Leonard E. Mason, University of Hawaii, and Kenneth P. Emory, Bishop Museum, Honolulu."
Faculty members have been active on the national and international scenes, particularly in the Trust Territory. Thirteen of the twenty members of the Advisory Committee on Education on Guam and in the Trust Territory are on the University staff. They are:

- Elizabeth Carr, Assistant Professor of Speech
- Robert W. Clopton, Associate Professor of Education
- 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 Teachers College
- Benjamin O. Wist, Regent

This Committee meets here and in the Trust Territory under the chairmanship of Secretary of the Territory Oren E. Long.

Among those not on this Committee who were called upon to do on-the-spot investigations in the Trust Territory were Dr. Katharine Luomala, ethnologist, and Dr. Max W. de Laubenfels, zoologist. Mr. H. H. Warner, Director, Agricultural Extension Service, accompanied Mr. Fred Jans, USDA Extension Field Agent for the Western States, on a trip to the Trust Territory. These are exclusive of those who participated in the Guam Summer Sessions and those who attended the Pacific Science Congress (p. 30).

Dr. K. C. Leebrick, Vice-President, Veterans' Adviser, and Professor of Government, represented the United States on the South Pacific Commission. Dr. Philip H. Taylor, Visiting Professor of Government, was a member of Ambassador Francis B. Sayre's inspection group which toured the Trust Territory in May.

The Scholarship Committee, under the chairmanship of Mrs. Katharine N. Handley, reports that the total number of scholarship holders for the academic year 1948–49 is eighty-seven, four less than last year. This figure represents all scholarships about which the Committee has direct information and is exclusive of those handled independently by special groups. The scholarships fall under the following headings:
The Advisory Committee on Education in the Trust Territory visited such schools as Dalip'eebiinau on Yap to assist with problems in setting up American educational system.

University Summer Session campus, Guam.
One of next year's scholarships was withdrawn and two new ones in which the Committee is involved have been added. These are the Pilot Club Scholarship (Women's Business and Professional Service Club) and the Japanese Chamber of Commerce Scholarship.

Last year, scientific accomplishments were counterbalanced by mounting activity in the humanities. Among the books written by faculty members were The Spell of the Pacific, An Anthology of Its Literature, by Carl Stroven and A. Grove Day; Conscious Clay, by William A. Shimer; and Hawaii, A History, by Ralph S. Kuykendall and A. Grove Day. Carleton Green delivered a lecture on "Our Changing Language," which was issued as an Occasional Paper. Other Occasional Papers issued were: "Hindrances to Good Citizenship" and "Communism and the Defense of America," by Harold W. Dodds, President of Princeton University; "Understanding the Contemporary World," by Filmer S. C. Northrop, Sterling Professor at Yale University; and "Immigrant Plants in the Hawaiian Islands, II," by F. Raymond Fosberg, former member of the University of Hawaii Botany Department. The Speech Department sponsored a series of play readings and the First Pacific Speech Conference, and cooperated with American Factors, Limited, in presenting an oratorical contest.

The Art Department presented a well-received exhibition at the Honolulu Academy of Arts and developed a well-rounded instructional program which included research in local materials adaptable to ceramics. The Music Department added individual instruction to programs and courses for students all the way from two-and-one-half-year-old laboratory school children to graduate students; it sponsored a popular Piano Clinic and a Summer Session Music Workshop, and was the moving force behind the Spring Music Festival. The Theatre Guild produced a number of successful plays: The Importance of Being Earnest, The Three Sisters, Lysistrata, The Good Woman of Setzuan, Blithe Spirit, and four original one-act plays—
Contrary to the experience of mainland universities, student attendance at the University of Hawaii did not decrease. There was an increase in the full-time student equivalent of 448 over the previous year. That the rate of increase is slackening, however, is shown by the following table:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Increase in Student Registration (full-time equivalent)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1946-47</td>
<td>981</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1947-48</td>
<td>640</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1948-49</td>
<td>448</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1949-50 estimate</td>
<td>290</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The large increase this year was at the junior class level. The anticipated increase next year is largely at the senior class level, since this will be the first postwar class to graduate. However, recent setbacks to the economy of the Territory may increase the attendance next year above the estimated figure listed above. Fewer island residents may be financially able to attend mainland colleges and universities, and mainland students attending the University of Hawaii may continue to increase. These factors may lead to a large increase in attendance and place a corresponding burden on faculty and facilities.

While the student body in 1948-49 was 92 per cent larger than the prewar maximum, the size of the teaching staff had increased only 62 per cent, although such specialized programs as medical technology, social work, prearchitecture, and public administration have been added in the meantime. This has resulted in large classes—in many cases too large for effective instruction. A recent survey showed that 38 per cent of all classes at all levels had a registration greater than thirty, distributed as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number of Classes</th>
<th>Size of Classes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>199</td>
<td>30-49</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>55</td>
<td>50-99</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>100-199</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>200 and over</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The average-size class in certain fields was disturbingly high; for example, ninety-eight in Sociology, eighty-eight in History, fifty-six in Chemistry, fifty-three in Economics, and forty-eight in Psychology.

Our over-all ratio in the past year of one full-time faculty member to nineteen full-time students is much higher than the ratio recommended by the President's Commission on Higher Education, of one to ten for graduate students, one to thirteen for juniors and seniors, and one to twenty for freshmen and sophomores. If that ratio had been applied to our staff and student body, an additional thirty-eight faculty members would have been required.

As in the previous year, faculty turnover was relatively small, only four persons of the rank of Assistant Professor or above resigning to accept positions with other institutions. A better situation regarding faculty living conditions undoubtedly was a contributing factor. With thirty-four houses and sixteen studio apartments newly completed, we were able to house our faculty more adequately than at any time since the outbreak of World War II.

A slight decrease in the cost of living has relieved to some extent the personal financial problems of faculty members, especially those with large families. However, this situation will not continue if the territorial bonus should be greatly reduced or eliminated. Our salaries at ranks below that of full professor are now on a good competitive basis with those of mainland institutions. Our top salaries for full professors are lower than those of comparable institutions on the Mainland. If the bonus is removed, we will not be able to compete successfully for the best talent at any level whatever and would be faced with the loss of the best members of our present staff.

The College of Arts and Sciences continues to show an increase in enrollment. However, the rate of increase was not so rapid as that for the last few years. The large entering classes immediately following the war are now beginning to reach the upper years. Especially noticeable is the present junior class with a total of 535 for the year. This bears out the prediction in last year's report that graduating classes would soon be between 400 and 500 a year.
The following table indicates the comparative enrollment by classes for the last three years. The decrease in rate of acceleration is evident when the totals for the three years are compared.

**ENROLLMENT BY CLASSES IN 1946-47, 1947-48, AND 1948-49**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Class</th>
<th>1946-47</th>
<th>1947-48</th>
<th>1948-49</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Freshmen</td>
<td>802</td>
<td>1,119</td>
<td>1,128</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sophomores</td>
<td>336</td>
<td>691</td>
<td>707</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Juniors</td>
<td>212</td>
<td>312</td>
<td>535</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Seniors</td>
<td>136</td>
<td>236</td>
<td>288</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>1,486</td>
<td>2,358</td>
<td>2,658</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Student interests are indicated by relative enrollment in the four fields of study open to freshmen:
- Social Sciences: 389
- Biological and Physical Sciences: 327
- Business and Economics: 275
- Languages, Literature, and Art: 138

The following are the enrollment figures in the six most popular of the twenty-six majors or fields of concentration open to juniors and seniors. These fields account for about two-thirds of the total enrollment in these classes.
- Business: 196
- Sociology: 129
- Psychology: 104
- Economics: 78
- Government: 65
- Chemistry: 49

The organization of the new College of Business Administration, effective in September, 1949, will very probably mean a reversal of the trend in enrollment in the College of Arts and Sciences. Between four and five hundred freshmen and sophomores will be transferred to the new College, and this should result in a decrease for the first time in several years.

The academic year now drawing to a close has been characterized, in Teachers College, by gradual growth and development in the program of preparation of teachers, rather than by any striking modification or change.
Student enrollment has increased, additions have been made to the instructional staff, the laboratory schools have been enlarged both in physical plant and number of pupils enrolled, and certain modifications have been made in curriculums. On the whole, it appears to have been a good year. Below are listed certain of the more significant or interesting developments.

Predictions of probable demand for teachers, furnished by the Department of Public Instruction, indicate an increasing need for teachers on the kindergarten and elementary school levels, but a decrease in probable vacancies in the secondary schools. This factor is being taken into account, with the result that enrollment in the preschool-primary and elementary curriculums is increasing markedly, while that in the secondary curriculum is being held to a lower figure.

The high quality of incoming Teachers College students has been maintained. Of 292 graduating high school seniors who have met all requirements for admission to the University, and who have requested admission to Teachers College, 151 have been selected for the 1949–50 freshman class in this College. While this will be the largest number of entering students ever to be admitted to Teachers College, the selective factor will ensure the maintenance of quality.

For 1948–49 the laboratory schools were enlarged by the addition of a tenth-grade class in the High School and a second class of fifth graders in the Elementary School. This raised the total number of pupil groups to fifteen: five preschool and two first-grade groups in the Preschool Unit, two each of grades two to five plus one sixth in the Elementary School, and one group each of grades seven to ten in the High School. According to plan, two groups will be added in 1949–50, a second sixth-grade class and an eleventh-grade class.

The rapid increase in size of the laboratory schools has created problems, most significant of which are those of physical plant and of supervisors of practice teachers. The former has been cared for quite adequately, for the current year and for 1949–50, by the construction of the new high school building. By the year 1950–51, however, the need for additional space will be felt, and by 1951–52 will become acute. The need for additional supervisors, while still existent, is being met with a fair degree of adequacy.
This aspect of teacher preparation continues to receive major emphasis. Perhaps the most significant development here has been the establishment of a preschool-primary intern center, to begin in September, 1949. Until this date the number of students in the preschool-primary curriculum has been so small that both practice and intern teachers were accommodated in the Preschool Unit on the campus. Increased enrollment in this curriculum has made it possible, beginning in 1949-50, to follow the same plan as has been developed for elementary and secondary teachers.

During the year considerable attention has been given to the development of a curriculum in counselor training, with significant progress being made. Beginning in September, 1949, it will be possible for a student in the secondary curriculum to substitute counseling for one of the usual two teaching fields, and thus acquire adequate undergraduate background in this area. Work is still in progress on a graduate curriculum leading to special certification in counseling.

A second development in the area of curriculums is an adjustment to the need of the Department of Public Instruction for more elementary school teachers and fewer high school teachers. Since this situation is temporary only, and will be reversed as children now in the elementary schools reach high school age, it seemed desirable to make some temporary adjustment without adversely affecting the preparation of secondary school teachers. The program adopted is so to modify the curriculum of certain of the prospective secondary teachers that they will be fully qualified to teach either in the elementary or the secondary schools. This has been done by utilizing a portion of the elective allowance, by modifying certain courses, and by adjustments of practice and intern teaching experience. This program will enable Teachers College to meet the immediate needs of the Department for more elementary teachers without jeopardizing its facilities for meeting the anticipated demand for secondary school teachers.

Teachers College is continuing to meet the need for further training of teachers in service. Many courses are scheduled for late afternoon, evening, and Saturday morning hours, thus making them available for teachers in Honolulu.
schools. Staff members have offered their services to the Department of Public Instruction, in an advisory capacity, in planning non-credit classes and workshops for public school faculties. The Guam Summer Session was operated successfully in 1948 and again in 1949.

**College of Applied Science:**
Dean Kunesh

Enrollment in the College continued to increase in all departments, but largely in the senior and junior classes, the freshman enrollment remaining at a more or less constant level.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Freshmen</td>
<td>209</td>
<td>212</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sophomores</td>
<td>129</td>
<td>167</td>
<td>29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Juniors</td>
<td>47</td>
<td>108</td>
<td>130</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Seniors</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>107</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>399</td>
<td>516</td>
<td>29</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The total freshman capacity of the College has been determined to be approximately 225 students, and admission is controlled to approximately the following numbers: civil engineering, 125; and twenty-five each for prearchitecture, medical technology, nursing, and recreation.

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

**First Semester, 1948-49**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Civil Engineering</th>
<th>Pre-architecture</th>
<th>Medical Technology</th>
<th>Nursing</th>
<th>Recreational Direction</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I</td>
<td>120</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>227</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>II</td>
<td>96</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>165</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>III</td>
<td>79</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>107</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IV</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>314</td>
<td>63</td>
<td>85</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>528*</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Second Semester, 1948-49**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Civil Engineering</th>
<th>Pre-architecture</th>
<th>Medical Technology</th>
<th>Nursing</th>
<th>Recreational Direction</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I</td>
<td>107</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>212</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>II</td>
<td>87</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>167</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>III</td>
<td>77</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>108</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IV</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>290</td>
<td>65</td>
<td>69</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>516*</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*These totals do not include 12 fifth-year Public Health Nursing students.
Presumably, the recommended present capacity of the College will be reached after the full increase of enrollment in the senior class is attained next year, with approximately double the number of last year’s seniors and the residual increase in the upper classes in recreation and nursing. The ultimate capacity of the College would now appear to be: 225 freshmen, 175 sophomores, 125 juniors, and 75 seniors—a total of 600 students.

The increasing demand for instruction in civil engineering has in general followed the postwar mainland trend. The limit of admission of 125 freshmen is estimated to provide a capacity of 325 engineering students, with forty annual graduates. This number will probably need to be decreased after the current national and local deficit of engineering graduates has been corrected.

The demand for instruction in mechanical and electrical engineering continues, and we are offering the first two years of the civil-engineering curriculum acceptable to mainland mechanical, electrical, and chemical-engineering universities.

The tendency to over-enrollment continued throughout the year. The ultimate average limit of twenty-five (thirty-five now) for freshman admission has been established to pattern the enrollment to territorial demands. Students completing our two-year curriculum with high grades have generally not had difficulty entering mainland architectural schools.

The Department of Nursing continued to offer courses for students planning to enter nursing, for graduate nurses preparing for public health nursing, and for supervisory positions in hospitals and schools of nursing. Prenursing students numbered thirty-five; full-time graduate nurses, thirteen; and part-time graduate nurses, twenty-four. Four were granted the degree of Bachelor of Science in Nursing.

Our program of study and proposed revisions were approved by the National Organization for Public Health Nursing. A curriculum committee, including members of the nursing profession and of the University faculty, reviewed the curriculums for nurses and revised the curriculum for graduate nurses to meet more satisfactorily the needs of the Territory.
Five seniors completed their hospital internship and received the degree of Bachelor of Science in Medical Technology. Twelve juniors are entering their final year in apprenticeship at the local hospitals. Tripler General Hospital has been added to our technicians' fourth-year training facilities, and four of our hospitals are now accredited by the Board of Registry of the American Medical Association and the American Society of Clinical Pathologists. It is estimated that the Territory's present combined hospital capacity is about ten graduates annually, and freshman enrollment will be restricted to twenty-five students. Minor improvements in the curriculum were made during the year.

The new four-year curriculum leading to the Bachelor of Science in Recreational Direction was offered. We believe it is now in satisfactory final form, with enrollment of freshmen limited to twenty-five.

In the past, local agencies in this field have had to secure personnel from the Mainland. The curriculum was set up to meet the need for personnel acquainted with local problems and with local background.

The course of study is based upon programs in operation in mainland colleges and universities. Local recreational agencies are giving us excellent cooperation and advice. Forty students were enrolled the first year, distributed over the first three years of the program.

At the end of the year, one young woman was granted the College's first degree of Bachelor of Science in Recreational Direction. The following tabulation presents the numbers of degrees and certificates awarded during the year with corresponding numbers for the two preceding years:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Civil Engineering</th>
<th>Medical Technology</th>
<th>Recreational Direction</th>
<th>Nursing</th>
<th>General Science*</th>
<th>TOTAL DEGREES†</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1949</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>53</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1948</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>43</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1947</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Students transferred in 1947 to College of Arts and Sciences.
†These totals do not include Certificates for Public Health Nursing, of which thirteen were granted in 1949, seven in 1948, and sixteen in 1947.
The tendency for increased enrollment in both agriculture and home economics, which the College of Agriculture reported last year, has continued. This tendency is evident in the following table, which shows undergraduates registered at the opening of the second semester of 1948-49 as compared with 1947-48 and 1946-47:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Class</th>
<th>Agriculture</th>
<th>Home Economics</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Freshmen</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>46</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sophomores</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Juniors</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Seniors</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>41</td>
<td>84</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Students in agriculture can now specialize in Animal Science, Entomology, Poultry Science, Soil Science, or Tropical Horticulture. In home economics opportunities for specialization are provided in Vocational Home Economics, Institutional Management, and Nutrition.

Increased enrollment in Tropical Crop Production indicates the need for and appeal for work in this specialized field. In addition to nineteen students from Hawaii, nine undergraduate students and nine graduate students from mainland universities participated in the program during the year through the generous assistance of the Hawaiian Sugar Planters' Association. They came from the following colleges and universities:

**Undergraduate Students**
- Colorado Agricultural & Mechanical College
- Iowa State College of Agriculture & Mechanic Arts
- Michigan State College
- New Mexico College of Agriculture & Mechanic Arts
- University of Delaware
- University of Illinois
- University of Minnesota
- University of Missouri

**Graduate Students**
- Agricultural & Mechanical College of Texas
- Berea College
- Columbia University
- Cornell University
- Harvard University
- Ohio State University
- Oregon State College
- University of Florida
- University of Kentucky
- University of Redlands
- West Virginia University
- Yale University

Three of our agriculture graduates in 1949 have received appointments for post-graduate training in sugar production, and two local boys of junior
standing have been granted financial aid by the Hawaiian Sugar Planters' Association. Numerous applications from foreign students for enrollment in the Tropical Crop Production program have been denied because of inadequate housing facilities in the University.

The work of integrating the Agricultural Experiment Station and the Agricultural Extension Service into a unified College of Agriculture has continued. Thirteen subject matter departments have been formed. Each one includes all members of the College staff who are involved in research, agricultural extension, or teaching in that particular field.

The development of the twenty-two-acre tract adjacent to the campus and provided by the 1947 Legislature for experimental purposes has begun. Much of the land is already in temporary use. Plans are ready for the installation of permanent improvements when funds provided by the 1949 Legislature are made available.

The College of Agriculture continues to supply personnel, planting material, and professional advice for agricultural work in the Trust Territory of the Pacific.

The Agricultural Extension Service of the College of Agriculture is headed by a Director, Assistant Director, County Agent Leader for Men, and County Agent Leader for Women. There are also nine subject-matter project leaders with nine assistants and one county home demonstration agent at large. At the county level the organization consists of sixteen home demonstration agents and assistants, and thirty-two farm agents and assistants, a total of seventy-one professional workers. The clerical and stenographic staff numbers twenty-eight. Mr. Y. Baron Goto was appointed Assistant Director after Mr. Roy A. Goff's untimely death early in the year.

Emphasis was placed on training county agents and assistants in subject-matter fields. New appointees coming from the Mainland were indoctrinated before assignment to county positions, and an important part of this training was to familiarize them with plantation operations so that they could appreciate the importance of the plantation economy in the Territory.
Constant comparison of the county monthly reports with previously filed work plans proved effective in making plans more realistic.

Special emphasis in the field of research and marketing, made possible by federal legislation, continued. Further progress was made in developing programs reflecting the actual wishes of the rural people. The University Extension clubs and voluntary leaders throughout the Territory participated in planning and carrying on Extension programs.

A significant development was the growth and influence of the Farm Bureau organization, which presented for the first time a solid front for the consideration of legislation affecting small farmers throughout the Territory. These Farm Bureaus assisted our county organizations in planning their programs and were effective in maintaining close relationships with the University.

The 4-H program placed emphasis on the accomplishments of boys and girls throughout the Territory. Some ninety-three carefully chosen delegates from the various counties attended the Ahaolelo in June at commencement time, and in addition to their regular program they enjoyed the contacts with University life.

The Extension Service broadened its home improvement projects to include urban residents. The kitchen improvement project appealed to town and country homemakers alike. To meet demands from Lanai, a limited Extension Service program was developed there. The work was chiefly directed to 4-H club programs through the assistance of local leaders and occasional visits of Extension Service personnel from headquarters.

The year also marked a significant expansion in the development of "Kopa'a" clubs, now in operation at Wailuku Plantation on Maui, and at Ewa, Waialua, and Kahuku plantations on Oahu. Membership is restricted to full-time plantation workers who want to broaden their knowledge of other plantation operations. By means of illustrated talks by research workers from the Experiment Station of the Hawaiian Sugar Planters' Association, field trips, and, in some instances, maintenance of simple fertilizer pot
The Extension Service showed poi miller the advantages of marketing poi in sanitary pliofilm bags.

The Experiment Station continues to battle the fruit fly.
cultures, interest is maintained in these voluntary clubs. Management has encouraged this movement and feels that it represents an important contribution to the thinking of plantation workers in problems other than wages and labor relations.

Help to New Independent Operators

The most significant broad agricultural trend during the year was the accelerated development of diversified farming operations on abandoned sugar plantations. It added new responsibilities to our field staffs, especially in East Oahu, West Oahu, and East Hawaii. Many of these new farmers are former plantation workers obtaining their first experience as independent operators of small farms. The conversion of these plantations to other types of production is a challenge to both research and Extension workers.

The Trust Territory

Early in the year Mr. Fred Jans, Extension Field Agent for the Western States, visited Hawaii for the first time. He not only analyzed the program in Hawaii but visited the Trust Territory in an advisory capacity to the Navy and suggested ways in which their agricultural program might be served by the Agricultural Extension Service in Hawaii.

Hawaii Agricultural Experiment Station: Director Beaumont

The outstanding events of the year in the improvement and development of agriculture in the Territory were:

1) emphasis on control of the fruit flies by the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine. This relieved territorial agencies of the full burden. The work of all agencies on biological control was coordinated under a cooperative memorandum of agreement. Effective use of the funds was thus insured. (2) An embargo on shipment of vanda orchids because of the Oriental fruit fly infestation. This quickly resulted in far greater national and local support of research in control of the flies. The work was closely integrated so as to avoid duplication and to promote effective use of all personnel. The Hawaii Station will participate actively in most phases.

Laboratory and office congestion was relieved by addition of two temporary laboratory and office buildings for Agronomy and Horticulture and by construction of an insectary and a sample preparation building in which grinding equipment and ovens formerly located at the Pensacola Street station have been installed. A screened house for study of virus diseases was also built.
While some of the best land for agricultural research was withdrawn for the Chemistry Building, other fields are being developed gradually on the Mid-Pacific site.

The Foods and Nutrition Department was fortunate in securing Dr. Faith Fenton of Cornell University to aid in the development of a research program on processing and preserving food. This is of particular importance because of the ravages of fruit flies. Investigations were made of the relative insect infestation of "processed" and white or brown rice.

The Department of Agricultural Chemistry and Soils has demonstrated that the cobalt content of Hawaiian soils and plants is adequate to maintain normal health of livestock and may be eliminated as a factor causing certain wasting diseases. The Department has shown that pods of pink shower and tree fern fronds are possible commercial sources of excellent gums.

The Department of Agricultural Engineering has made significant contributions to agricultural mechanization, as well as providing consultative services on many problems. A one-man, self-contained forage harvester was constructed which cuts a twenty-inch swath and chops at a rate of ten tons per hour, a considerable saving in man hours.

The Agronomy Department reports that emphasis is being placed on grazing of dairy cows because of steadily increasing costs of labor and feed. Creeping indigo and Kaimi clover are two legumes that may, when incorporated into the pasture sward, make this possible.

The Animal Husbandry Department is glad to welcome Dr. Sam B. Nordfeldt, who will conduct animal nutrition and management studies. Continuous feeding of koa haole as a sole source of roughage did not adversely affect the health of cows on test. Feeding of "immature" Napier grass, both fresh and as silage, resulted in somewhat higher milk production than "mature" Napier grass or silage.

The Poultry Department has shown that DDT and Chlordan are highly toxic to chicks and recommends that strong concentrations be avoided in areas accessible to poultry. Feeding of 5 per cent and 10 per cent of dried cow manure in the laying ration has been shown to support egg production, hatchability, and body weight at a considerable saving in imported feeds. Tests indicate no real advantage of individual batteries.
over wire floor pens in egg production of birds in the second year of production.

The Parasitology Department, in cooperation with the Poultry Department, has determined that resistance to coccidiosis is a heritable character. Treatment of soil under poultry houses with benzene hexachloride or with Chlordane is effective in control of roaches but does not kill the infective eyeworm larvae in the roach.

The Department of Entomology has been extremely active because of the intense demands on its time by visiting entomologists and the consuming interest in control of the fruit flies. Mr. F. A. Bianchi (Hawaiian Sugar Planters’ Association Experiment Station and Collaborator, Hawaii Agricultural Experiment Station) and Dr. I. M. Newell (Hawaii Agricultural Experiment Station and Collaborator, Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine) have been sent to India in a search for parasites. The Department is making intensive studies of field ecology and parasite recovery in relation to biological control.

The Department of Vegetable Crops has distributed seed of new strains of sweet potatoes, green beans, tomatoes, and peppers. These new types have been developed as a result of persistent and intensive plant breeding work, organized ultimately to provide farmers of Hawaii with vegetable varieties that can be grown and marketed successfully in the Islands in competition with mainland produce.

The Department of Horticulture has a cooperative interest in about 150 acres of new commercial macadamia orchards comprising more than 7,000 grafted trees. Additional plantings aggregating several hundred acres are contemplated. The five varieties of macadamia nut trees named and introduced by the Experiment Station last year, as well as the new, numbered selections now undergoing advanced tests, have been used. The suitability of such plants for orchard planting is being tested.

Intensive research and extensive field trials by the Department of Plant Physiology have resulted in the crop log which has been placed in practice on several plantations. Tonnage yields are excellent and cane quality has been very good. A method of treating sugarcane seed pieces with activated carbon to reduce the adverse effects of 2,4-D used in pre-emergence weed
control was developed. One sugar plantation is experimenting with this method.

The Department of Plant Pathology has cultured and diagnosed approximately 700 diseased plant specimens during the year. Reports to farmers and home gardeners have included control recommendations when possible.

Three spray experiments were made in attempts to evaluate the efficacy of several new fungicides. As a result of these tests, several newer materials have been recommended for combating an assortment of vegetable and fruit diseases, and Bordeaux mixture is now passing from common use.

Gray leaf spot of tomatoes has been so completely controlled by the release of resistant varieties that further breeding against this disease is unnecessary.

As a result of insect control and removal of diseased trees, ringspot of papayas was completely eradicated at Poamoho. With the aid of quarantine measures, there has been no recurrence in the past twelve months. Such success on a small scale is suggestive of possibilities for eradication.

The postwar flood of students has reached the graduate level, although its peak will probably not occur for another year or two. A total of 702 graduate students have been enrolled during the year 1948-49 as compared with 567 during the preceding year and 375 in 1946-47. This represents an increase of 87 per cent within two years—a total enrollment far in excess of our prewar maximum. The figures are even more impressive when the candidates for degrees are considered. Two years ago there were sixty-six candidates for advanced degrees; during the past year, 207 students—nearly double our prewar maximum.

In consequence, considerable reorganization of administrative procedure within the Graduate Division has been necessary. These changes have been incorporated in a manual setting forth the various steps to be followed by students working toward advanced degrees. Special effort has been directed to the simplification of the procedures involved without, however, jeopardizing academic standards or attention to the needs of the individual student. A subcommittee of the Graduate Council is now at work on the task of specifying in a similar way the steps leading to the Ph.D.

The demands for graduate work continue to exceed our ability to supply them. However, it has been possible to extend the number of fields within which advanced degrees may be earned. Geography, genetics, and social
work have been added to the list of disciplines, now numbering twenty-three, within which it is possible to earn a master's degree. Two additional fields are now under consideration by the Graduate Council. Hawaii's geographic advantage and growing eminence as a center for research in Pacific oceanography and marine life have justified the decision to offer work leading to the Ph.D. in Marine Zoology. This program will be inaugurated in 1949–50. The establishment of the Pacific Oceanic Fisheries Investigation with its laboratory and staff on the University campus and the increasing demand for competent research scholars in marine zoology appears to make this a natural area for the expansion.

The University of Hawaii enjoys a reputation as the natural locale for advanced studies in such varied fields as sugar technology, volcanology, tropical agriculture, race and cultural relations, and Pacific Island and Far Eastern area studies. Almost every mail from the Mainland and abroad brings requests for information regarding our program of graduate work within at least one of these areas. In some instances we do not as yet provide a program leading to the desired degree, and in all cases the lack of housing for graduate students is a serious obstacle.

The University's graduate program must, of necessity, be geared primarily to the needs of Island students and Island life. Our service to the Territory, however, cannot be adequately discharged except as we make the contribution to science and scholarship generally which we are best situated to make. We should continue to cultivate the interest, not only of mature scholars for our various Island research institutes, but also of promising graduate students from all parts of the world to learn of us. The presence on our campus of graduate students from China, Japan, New Zealand, and Europe gives evidence that the University merits the reputation of a truly international center of learning.

Perhaps the most urgent need in our graduate program at present is more adequate scholarship aid and dormitory space for deserving graduate students. We have no facilities for housing graduate students on the campus except for a few male veterans who are eligible for quarters in the former army barracks. The University does provide a limited number of graduate assistantships, which are of great value both to the University for the service rendered and to the students for the monetary assistance. Virtually the only scholarships for which graduate students may compete are the ten
tuition scholarships open to students from abroad. A great service both to the Territory and to young men and women of intellectual promise would be the establishment of a few scholarships available to outstanding graduate students. It is to be hoped that our immigrant groups, among others in Hawaii, may recognize the opportunity for service which is provided through this channel.

Plans were launched during the past year for the establishment of a graduate students' club designed to meet their more immediate social and intellectual needs.

The widely varied activities of the Office of Student Personnel have continued at an accelerated pace throughout the past year. In September, Dean White became Dean of Teachers College and Willard Wilson assumed the deanship of Student Personnel. The dislocations which inevitably accompanied this administrative change were largely offset by the loyal cooperation of staff members.

During the academic year a great deal of reorganization and consolidation of work in the interests of efficiency and coverage was effected. Progress was made on central filing for personnel records of approximately 5,000 students; deans' scholastic records were set up on the hitherto very loosely controlled "Unclassified" undergraduate students, of whom there are about 300; information on disciplinary cases was consolidated, under proper security controls, in the Bureau of Testing and Guidance; procedures were instituted to bring readmitted students of dubious scholastic habits, and good students in temporary trouble, under the closer attention of professional counselors; student co-curricular activities of all sorts were given great help and stimulus in planning, motivation, and control; and basic services such as student housing and part-time employment were greatly increased.

Most gratifying to the present Dean has been the acceptance by the students and faculty of the comparatively new "student personnel idea." This is merely the sensible conception that a student should be educated as a whole individual, and not merely as a disembodied intellect. It implies that a university has responsibilities reaching beyond the classroom into all areas of a student's life. The Office of Student Personnel is vitally concerned with the scholastic
Hemenway Hall, union building.

Theatre Guild production, *Lysistrata*. 
progress of students; but its specific concern is with the total development of the individual. Far from being a new point of view, this is merely a return to an idea originally held by all good "liberal arts" colleges—an idea that has often been lost sight of in the business of expansion into large universities where the individual tends to become merely a series of oblong holes punched in an IBM file card.

Whereas in a small college, with students in close and constant touch with many professors, both in and out of class, it was a natural and easy development, the attaining of a similar well-rounded education in a university demands good organization, careful clerical work, facilities for group controls, and above all a trained personnel staff with a clear idea of what is being attempted. The devotion and disciplined enthusiasm of the people connected with this office are a constant delight to the Dean. Good progress is being made. (Turn to Appendix 2 for statistics on enrollment, distribution, admission, and scholastic standing.)

Under its capable director, Miss Barbara Clark, the Bureau of Student Activities greatly increased the scope and effectiveness of its work in the past year. In the weekly meetings of the student-faculty SOSA Committee, the work of establishing and publicizing a workable set of basic policies for the conducting of all non-athletic co-curricular affairs was completed. In the course of the year 121 student activity and budget approvals were made, many of them involving several conferences with committee chairmen and members. This was an almost 100 per cent increase over the work of the preceding year when sixty-three program approvals were processed. In this work Miss Clark was greatly aided this year by Mrs. Mariko Hong, a trained counselor in activities. The increasing cooperation of students and their voluntary requests for extra program help from the Bureau are a tribute to its effectiveness.

Other general work of the Bureau consisted of the completion of a policy history of all student activities in the University, compilation of a badly needed policy history (and complete documentation) of Hemenway Hall, several surveys of student participation and interest in non-academic events, maintaining of files on some sixty student organizations, and the collecting of information on a wide variety of subjects for a great number of people. The office is rightly regarded as a clearinghouse for information on all aspects of student life. It has made valiant efforts, with the assistance
of such student help as a very limited operating budget would allow, to get files and informational material in such shape that correct answers can be given promptly. Slightly increased staff and less cramped quarters in the new Administration Building should greatly facilitate the operations of the department next year.

Hemenway Hall, with its social facilities under the supervisory control of Mrs. Helene Fujita and her assistant, Mrs. Jane Komeiji, has greatly expanded its services to the students this year. Its Board of Governors, a student-faculty committee in general charge of the management of the union building, emerged from a protracted dispute concerning space allocation in the new wing of the building with a new understanding of democratic processes, and is now beginning to perform the function for which it was organized: the development of "a cultural, educational, and recreational program that will supplement and assist the social development of our students."

The most significant trend has been the tremendous increase in the use of the building for scheduled events. A grand total of 671 organized events was scheduled in Hemenway Hall by student organizations, faculty groups, and other campus bodies from October of 1948 to May of 1949, with a total attendance approximating 46,188. These figures include concerts, rallies, conferences, dances and parties of various sorts, but do not include daily traffic in the various lounges of the building. They represent a 100 per cent increase over the previous year, when a total of 326 events was scheduled.

Extensive planning has already been done for the coming year in the field of training student leaders and developing a more diversified program that will integrate student activities into the general educational function of the University.

Respectable housing for our students will continue to be one of our greatest problems until we have adequate dormitories. With plans now under way for the erection of one new residence for women students, the prospect is slightly improved. It is a constant disgrace to a university with more than 2,000 women students that we have facilities for fewer than thirty students in our one women's dormitory. Prospects for improved housing for men, which looked hopeful after the legislative approval of two new dormitories, have again declined as a result of gubernatorial veto. For the most part our off-island male students continue to exist in makeshift barracks and such individual quarters as they are able to find in an over-crowded city. Over such off-campus quarters for both men and women it is impossible
for the University to exercise any control. In such a situation, the possibilities of disaster physically, morally, and scholastically are tremendous.

Mrs. Minnie Nakatsuka, counselor in charge of employment and housing, has been able to place a large number of students, both male and female, in approved homes where they work for room and board. In addition she has been able to place many students in part-time work which enables them to stay in school. During the year 922 students have registered for part-time work through her office; 692 employers or householders have requested students as employees or tenants. Mrs. Nakatsuka has developed very cooperative relations with all of the government employment services, and with the personnel departments of the large local business firms. During May she again assisted the pineapple companies in registering students for seasonal summer employment; and it is interesting that whereas last year there were slightly over 800 registrations, this year the figure was 1,988.

Placement of graduates and alumni members of the University in permanent positions for which they are qualified is still being done by this office to only a limited extent, and on a highly informal basis. Many referrals have been made, but it has been extra and unsystematic work taken on by members of the staff. This office is working cooperatively with the University Alumni Office on the problem, with good hope for a profitable solution soon in some sort of definite graduate placement service.

Bureau of Testing and Guidance

The Bureau of Testing and Guidance, in its second year of operation, has become a vital and increasingly appreciated agency of the University. Its director, Mr. Harold Bitner, with the assistance of two trained counselors, Miss Doris Nitta and Mr. Stanley Curyea, has laid particular emphasis this year on the positive values of guidance in the areas of educational, vocational, and personal advising. The friendly and cooperative atmosphere in the whole Bureau has paid dividends in good student and faculty relations. A great deal has been done in assisting some students to acquire good study habits; by the use of standardized interest tests, vocational aims have been clarified for others; still others have been given the impersonal but nevertheless sympathetic hearing of very serious personal difficulties that is so vital to the lonely student and that is so essential to him if he is to adjust to college life.

There is very close liaison between the Bureau and all branches of the Office of Student Personnel, which includes Admissions and the Registrar's Office. An attempt is made to interview all students who leave school to learn the cause of departure; all students who are readmitted after having been dropped for scholastic deficiency are reached by the Bureau and brought
into its counseling program; courses designed to improve study methods are given, and students are often remanded to them by the Bureau; professional tests such as the medical and legal are administered under approved conditions by an accredited individual to students transferring to mainland professional schools.

The following statistical data, which indicate a vast increase over the work of last year, will give some idea of the traffic flowing through this unit.

### STUDENT CONFERENCES, 1948-49*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Vocational</th>
<th>Educational</th>
<th>Personal</th>
<th>Casual</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Freshmen</td>
<td>435</td>
<td>316</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>248</td>
<td>1,027</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sophomores</td>
<td>398</td>
<td>313</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>186</td>
<td>906</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Juniors</td>
<td>142</td>
<td>117</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>160</td>
<td>450</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Seniors</td>
<td>138</td>
<td>114</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>132</td>
<td>388</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Others (unclassified, high school)</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>176</td>
<td>226</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Grand total</strong></td>
<td><strong>...</strong></td>
<td><strong>...</strong></td>
<td><strong>...</strong></td>
<td><strong>...</strong></td>
<td><strong>2,977</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*These figures represent fifty-minute conferences with single students, and do not necessarily represent different individuals.

Next year, with the shift to the new and specially designed accommodations in the Administration Building, it will be possible to initiate the much needed "counselor training" program as a planned special curriculum in Teachers College to provide trained counselors for our public schools.

Dr. Willard Wilson, Chairman of the Committee on Scholastic Standing, reports that the activities of the members have been somewhat routine, although not always pleasant. Inevitably certain unpleasant things happened to some students. For instance, at the end of the first semester:

- 299 were warned for low scholarship
- 28 were placed on grade-point rule
- 50 were continued on grade-point rule
- 47 were restored to good standing
- 91 were dropped from the University

At the end of the second semester the following actions were taken:

- 98 were warned for low scholarship
- 34 were placed on grade-point rule
- 34 were continued on grade-point rule
- 31 were restored to good standing
- 209 were dropped from the University

The Committee has attempted to raise rather than merely maintain the academic standards of the University. Through the process of dropping incompetents and readmitting, under supervision, only students with good prospects of success, we feel we have done a fair job during the year.
Music festival—Arthur L. Andrews Theater stage with Koolau Range backdrop.

University-sponsored international swimming meet, featuring the spectacular Japanese swimmers—Natatorium.
APPENDIX 1

PHILOSOPHERS' CONFERENCE

MEMBERS

C. P. RAMASWAMI AIYAR, New Delhi, India
E. A. BURTT, Cornell University
W. T. CHAN, Dartmouth College
G. P. CONGER, University of Minnesota
D. M. DATTA, Patna University
W. R. DENNES, University of California
SHINSHO HANAYAMA, Tokyo University
E. R. HUGHES, formerly, Oxford University
CORNELIUS KRUSE, Wesleyan University
T. M. P. MAHADEVAN, University of Madras
G. P. MALALASEKERA, University of Ceylon
HAROLD E. Mc McCARTHY, University of Hawaii
Y. P. MEI, Yenching University
CHARLES A. MOORE, University of Hawaii
CHARLES MORRIS, University of Chicago
SWAMI NIKHLANANDA, Ramakrishna-Vivekananda Center
FILMER S. C. NORTHROP, Yale University
P. T. RAJU, Andhra University
W. H. SHELDON, Yale University
WILLIAM A. SHIMER, University of Hawaii
D. T. SUZUKI, Otani University
JOHN WILD, Harvard University

ASSOCIATE MEMBERS

ROBERT W. BROWNING, Northwestern University
LYMAN V. CADY, Fisk University
MARY E. CLARKE, Smith College
HECTOR ESTADES, University of Puerto Rico
WILLIAM F. GOODWIN, University of Wisconsin
ABRAHAM KAPLAN, University of California at Los Angeles
NEAL W. KLAUSNER, Grinnell College
HENRY E. KOLBE, DePauw University
EDWARD J. MACHLE, University of Colorado
JAMES A. MARTIN, JR., Amherst College
WALLACE MATSON, Pomona College
OMAR K. MOORE, Washington University, St. Louis
WINFIELD E. NAGLEY, Lewis and Clark College
TROY ORGAN, Pennsylvania College for Women
BERNARD PHILLIPS, University of Delaware
ROBERT L. REIN'T, Louisiana State University
DALE RIEPE, Carleton College
PATRICK ROMANELL, Wells College
JAMES WARD SMITH, Princeton University
THOMAS STORER, University of Nebraska
ETHEL TILLEY, Brenau College
HAROLD H. TITUS, Denison University
ROBERT J. TRAYHERN, University of Rochester
WILLIAM S. WEEDON, University of Virginia
ELIZABETH WOODS, Wellesley, Massachusetts
APPENDIX 2

INCOME

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Source</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Student Fees</td>
<td>20.81</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sales and Services of Departments</td>
<td>5.93</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gifts and Grants</td>
<td>1.26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Miscellaneous</td>
<td>0.26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>26.28</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

EXPENDITURES

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Instruction and Related Activities</td>
<td>44.14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Library</td>
<td>4.86</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Extension</td>
<td>14.12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Organized Research</td>
<td>19.92</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Administration and General Expenses</td>
<td>8.81</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Operation and Maintenance of Physical Plant</td>
<td>5.70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Public Services</td>
<td>2.43</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>16.94</strong></td>
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</tbody>
</table>
## Financial Statement for the Fiscal Year 1948-49

### Income (excluding plant funds)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sources</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>For Educational Purposes:</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Federal funds</td>
<td>$ 384,132.95</td>
<td>11.20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Territorial appropriations</td>
<td>$ 2,075,225.57</td>
<td>60.52</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>University sources</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Student fees</td>
<td>$ 713,489.91</td>
<td>20.81</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sales and services of departments</td>
<td>$ 203,386.91</td>
<td>5.93</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gifts and grants</td>
<td>$ 43,689.18</td>
<td>1.28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Miscellaneous</td>
<td>$ 8,903.33</td>
<td>0.26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total educational and general income</strong></td>
<td>$3,428,827.85</td>
<td>100.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>For Non-Educational Purposes:</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Auxiliary activities</td>
<td>619,124.35</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Projects</td>
<td>48,444.32</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Others</td>
<td>58,268.71</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>$4,154,665.23</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 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><strong>For Educational Purposes:</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Instruction and related activities</td>
<td>$ 82,519.95</td>
<td>$ 810,750.73</td>
<td>$ 622,658.44</td>
<td>$1,515,929.12</td>
<td>44.14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Organized research</td>
<td>121,425.28</td>
<td>480,463.18</td>
<td>82,200.55</td>
<td>684,089.01</td>
<td>19.92</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agricultural Extension Service</td>
<td>177,711.78</td>
<td>304,693.98</td>
<td>2,364.72</td>
<td>484,770.48</td>
<td>14.12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Library</td>
<td></td>
<td>95,618.30</td>
<td>71,880.50</td>
<td>167,498.80</td>
<td>4.88</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total for instruction and research</strong></td>
<td>(381,657.01)</td>
<td>(1,691,526.19)</td>
<td>(779,104.21)</td>
<td>(2,852,287.41)</td>
<td>8.88</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Administration and general expenses</td>
<td>7,480.00</td>
<td>179,578.17</td>
<td>115,606.61</td>
<td>302,664.78</td>
<td>8.81</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Operation and maintenance of physical plant</td>
<td>---</td>
<td>121,599.83</td>
<td>73,971.98</td>
<td>195,571.81</td>
<td>5.70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Public services</td>
<td>---</td>
<td>82,521.38</td>
<td>1,090.48</td>
<td>83,611.86</td>
<td>2.43</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total current University expenditures</strong></td>
<td>(389,137.01)</td>
<td>(2,075,225.57)</td>
<td>(969,773.28)</td>
<td>(3,434,135.86)</td>
<td>100.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Percentage</strong></td>
<td>(11.33)</td>
<td>(60.43)</td>
<td>(28.24)</td>
<td>(100.00)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>For Non-Educational Purposes:</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Auxiliary enterprises</td>
<td>---</td>
<td>---</td>
<td>599,529.79</td>
<td>599,529.79</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Projects</td>
<td>---</td>
<td>---</td>
<td>11,705.82</td>
<td>11,705.82</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Others</td>
<td>---</td>
<td>2,760.00</td>
<td>46,413.89</td>
<td>49,173.89</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total current expenditures</strong></td>
<td>$389,137.01</td>
<td>$2,077,985.57</td>
<td>$1,627,422.78</td>
<td>$4,094,545.36</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## APPENDIX 3

**ENROLLMENT, DISTRIBUTION, AND ADMISSION**

**SUMMARY OF ENROLLMENT FOR THE YEAR 1948-49**

<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>284</td>
<td>286</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>College of Arts and Sciences</td>
<td>2,446</td>
<td>2,389</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>College of Applied Science</td>
<td>545</td>
<td>504</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Teachers College</td>
<td>381</td>
<td>371</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>College of Agriculture</td>
<td>269</td>
<td>281</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>3,925</strong></td>
<td><strong>3,831</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unclassified</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Graduates</td>
<td>159</td>
<td>198</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Undergraduates</td>
<td>165</td>
<td>215</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Auditors</td>
<td>68</td>
<td>77</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>392</strong></td>
<td><strong>490</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Grand Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>4,317</strong></td>
<td><strong>4,321</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### DISTRIBUTION BY CLASSES—UNDERGRADUATES ONLY

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Freshmen</th>
<th>First Semester</th>
<th>Second Semester</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sophomore</td>
<td>1,433</td>
<td>1,402</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Junior</td>
<td>991</td>
<td>1,069</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Senior</td>
<td>774</td>
<td>783</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total Undergraduates</strong></td>
<td><strong>3,629</strong></td>
<td><strong>3,633</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### ADMISSION OF STUDENTS ENTERING FOR FIRST TIME

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Summer and Fall</th>
<th>Second Semester</th>
<th>Total 1948-49</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Applications initiated</td>
<td>2,736</td>
<td>400</td>
<td>3,136</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Applications not completed</td>
<td>115</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>118</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Admitted</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Regular</td>
<td>1,801</td>
<td>85</td>
<td>1,886</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unclassified</td>
<td>99</td>
<td>234</td>
<td>333</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Refused</td>
<td>721</td>
<td>78</td>
<td>799</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Entered</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Regular</td>
<td>....</td>
<td>....</td>
<td>1,324</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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APPENDIX 4
CHANGES IN FACULTY AND STAFF

INSTRUCTIONAL STAFF

Appointments

Hubert N. Alyea, Visiting Professor of Chemistry
Jacob Adler, Assistant Professor of Business
Dorothy Aspinwall, Assistant Professor of Romance Languages
Ross A. Baker, Visiting Professor of Chemistry
Hannah Lou Bennett, Instructor in Education
Otto J. Beyers, Associate Professor of Education
Roy G. Blakey, Visiting Professor of Economics
Louis Brand, Visiting Professor of Mathematics
Philip L. Bridgham, Instructor in Government
Leslie J. Briggs, Assistant Professor of Psychology
Grant Cottam, Assistant Professor of Botany
A. Lucile Cox, Instructor in Chemistry
J. Halley Cox, Assistant Professor of Art
Elizabeth P. Crooker, Instructor in Education
Max W. de Laubenfels, Professor of Zoology
Helen I. Douty, Instructor in Home Economics
William N. Ellis, Instructor in Physics
Richard C. Elstner, Instructor in Engineering
Kenneth P. Emory, Associate Professor of Anthropology
John W. Fondahl, Instructor in Engineering
Otis W. Freeman, Visiting Professor of Geography
Gladys Gallagher, Instructor in Education
Clarence Glick, Visiting Professor of Sociology
William A. Gosline, Associate Professor of Zoology
Alice J. Gunn, Instructor in Home Economics
Aubrey Haan, Associate Professor of Education
Gilbert P. Haight, Assistant Professor of Chemistry
D. Elmo Hardy, Associate Professor of Entomology
Louise Ward Howe, Visiting Lecturer in Speech
Harold A. Jambor, Assistant Professor of Social Work
Esther C. Jenkins, Instructor in Education
Pearl N. Kaneshige, Instructor in Education
Ralph H. Kiyosaki, Instructor in Education
Edgar C. Knowlton, Jr., Instructor in Spanish
Donald R. Leach, Instructor in Education
Orland S. Lefforge, Instructor in Speech
Betty I. Lyle, Associate Professor of Social Work
Tsuyoshi Matsumoto, Assistant Professor of Japanese Language
Alethea S. Mattingly, Exchange Associate Professor of Speech
Virginia N. Miller, Instructor in English
Edwin H. Mookini, Instructor in Mathematics
William L. Neumann, Assistant Professor of History
Jeanne Orr, Instructor in Education
Jeannette Owens, Instructor in Home Economics and Assistant Food Supervisor
Richard A. Parry, Associate Professor of Speech
Edna Lee Pegram, Instructor in Education
Mildred Riedesel, Assistant Professor of Home Economics
Harold S. Roberts, Professor of Economics
Hester A. Robinson, Assistant Professor of Art
Bradley T. Scheer, Associate Professor of Zoology
Loretta T. Schuler, Assistant Professor of Health Education
Elaine Friesen Shudlick, Instructor in Home Economics and Assistant Food Supervisor
Clarence T. Simon, Professor of Speech
Jesse F. Steiner, Visiting Professor of Sociology
Toshiko I. Sueoka, Instructor in Education
Philip H. Taylor, Visiting Professor of Government
Albert L. Tester, Professor of Zoology
Vivian Trow Thayer, Visiting Professor of Education
Richard A. Toupin, Assistant in Physics
Raymond Uhl, Visiting Associate Professor of Government
Richard W. Vine, Assistant Professor of Music
William M. Wachter, Assistant Professor of Engineering
Charles F. Wells, Visiting Lecturer in Speech
Melvin R. White, Associate Professor of Speech

Resignations
James W. Abel, Instructor in Speech
Genevieve Arnold, Instructor in Speech
Robert L. Benjamin, Instructor in Speech
E. H. Bramhall, Associate Professor of Physics
Grace D. Earl, Instructor in Home Economics
Francois d'Eliscu, Associate Professor of Health and Physical Education
Harvey I. Fisher, Assistant Professor of Zoology
Beatrice Gage, Instructor in Education
Clark Gallagher, Assistant Professor of Romance Languages
Norman O. Gunderson, Assistant Professor of Engineering
Geneva Hanna, Assistant Professor of Education
F. W. Hartmann, Associate Professor of Bacteriology
Eunice H. Hoover, Instructor in Home Economics
Martha W. Hosch, Associate Professor of Social Work
Frank T. Inouye, Assistant in Government
Virginia J. Kitzmiller, Assistant Professor of Social Work
Florence M. Lambeth, Assistant in Botany and Zoology
Virginia A. Lavell, Instructor in Education
Esther M. K. Lound, Instructor in Speech
Elsa P. Mattila, Instructor in Health and Physical Education
James E. McDonald, Assistant Professor of Social Work
Theresa J. Peterson, Instructor in Education
Dorothy Ramsland, Instructor in Home Economics and Assistant Food Supervisor
C. Ernestine Reynaud, Instructor in Home Economics and Assistant Food Supervisor
Jeanette Simmons, Instructor in Health Education
Virginia B. Turner, Assistant Professor of Home Economics

Retirement
Maybelle B. McCleery, Instructor in Education
Jessie S. Fisher, Instructor in Education

Leaves of Absence
Thetis M. Bucklin, Instructor in Physical Education
Elizabeth B. Carr, Assistant Professor of Speech
Milton C. George, Assistant Professor of Geography
Christopher J. Hamre, Professor of Zoology
Ruth P. Kentzler, Assistant Professor of Speech (on exchange with Alethea S. Mattingly)
James H. Shoemaker, Professor of Economics
Edmund F. Spellacy, Professor of Government
Robert A. Spurr, Assistant Professor of Chemistry

Return from Leaves of Absence
Muriel J. Bergstrom, Instructor in English
Valentine G. Larson, Instructor in Speech

Visiting Professors (Summer)
Frances Blend (Lecturer)
Stuart Gerry Brown, English
Jean Charlot, Art
Robert W. Frederick, Education
Frank Freeman, Psychology
Robert B. Hall, Geography
Pauline F. Hall, English (Instructor)
Catherine Landreth, Education
Shao Chang Lee, History
Marvin K. Opler, Anthropology and Sociology (Associate Professor)
Halver M. Skinner, Education (Lecturer)
Emery Stoops, Education
Graham Stuart, Government

HAWAII AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENT STATION

Appointments
Henry A. Bess, Entomologist
Francis A. Bowers, Junior Agronomist
Robert K. Dennett, Assistant in Olerculture and in Extension
James C. Gilbert, Junior Olerculturist
Isaac I. Iwanaga, Junior Animal Husbandman
Yoshihiko Kawano, Laboratory Attendant in Chemistry
Irwin M. Newell, Associate Entomologist
Sam B. Nordfeldt, Animal Husbandman
Betty Lou Pelot, Assistant in Entomology
Ruth I. Robinson, Assistant in Plant Physiology
Morton M. Rosenberg, Assistant Poultry Husbandman
Janina R. Spencer, Assistant Chemist
Takushi Tanaka, Assistant in Poultry Husbandry
Roy T. Tribble, Assistant Agricultural Engineer
Charles B. Webster, Assistant in Animal Husbandry
O. R. Younge, Associate Agronomist

Resignations
Charles K. Fujimoto, Junior Chemist
F. G. Holdaway, Entomologist
Edward Y. Hosaka, Assistant Agronomist
Haruyuki Kamemoto, Assistant in Horticulture
Leo Kartman, Junior Parasitologist
Betty Lou Pelot, Assistant in Entomology
Gordon T. Shigeura, Junior Plant Physiologist
Charles B. Webster, Assistant in Animal Husbandry

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PSYCHOLOGICAL AND PSYCHOPATHIC CLINIC

Appointment
Edith Lord, Assistant Psychologist

Resignations
Patricia E. Powers, Junior Psychologist
Marjorie B. Robertson, Associate Psychologist

AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION SERVICE

Appointments
Robert A. Abbott, Assistant in Extension
John Blalock, Assistant in Extension
Joseph H. Boyd, Specialist in County Agent Work
Wing You Chong, Assistant in Extension
Colleen Collins, Assistant in Extension
Dale Northey Goodell, Assistant County Agent
Kate K. Inokuchi, Assistant in Extension
Gladys G. Jacobson, Assistant County Agent
Cyril S. Kanemitsu, Assistant in Extension
Mary J. Kennedy, Assistant in Extension
Paul S. Kimata, Assistant in Extension
Takumi Shirakawa, Assistant in Extension
Fortunato G. Teho, Assistant County Agent
Masako Uno, Assistant in Extension

Resignations
Robert E. Burton, Associate Specialist in Truck Crops and Horticulture
Antonio I. Cruz, Assistant in Extension
Paul S. Kimata, Assistant in Extension
Ruth N. Nelson, Assistant Specialist in Foods and Nutrition
Esther O. Opland, County Agent
Kenneth E. Stevens, Assistant in Extension
Shokyo Tachikawa, Assistant County Agent
Lillian M. Tubb, County Agent

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

Study Leaves of Absence
Genevieve Feagin, County Agent
Alice B. Hancock, County Agent
Robert M. Ota, Assistant in Extension

OFFICE OF STUDENT PERSONNEL

Appointments
Stanley D. Curyea, Assistant Counselor
Helene N. Fujita, Program Counselor, Hemenway Hall

UNIVERSITY EXTENSION DIVISION

Appointments
John H. Splawn, Jr., Assistant Professor of Business and Economics
Edward T. White, Assistant Professor of Adult Education and Lecturer in History
Resignation
John H. Splawn, Jr., Assistant Professor of Business and Economics

LEGISLATIVE REFERENCE BUREAU

Appointments
Robert Gray Dodge, Research Associate
Roderic W. Hearn, Assistant in Research

Resignation
Ada Mae Rich, Junior Researcher

HAWAII WAR RECORDS DEPOSITORY

Services Terminated by Law, June 30, 1949
Gwenfread Allen, Research Associate
Lloyd L. Lee, Junior Researcher

PROMOTIONS

Instructional Staff
Earle Ernst, from Assistant Professor of Speech to Associate Professor
R. S. Kuykendall, from Associate Professor of History to Professor
Leonard D. Tuthill, from Associate Professor of Entomology to Professor

Experiment Station
Minoru Awada, from Assistant in Plant Physiology to Junior Plant Physiologist
Yoshihiko Kawano, from Laboratory Attendant in Chemistry to Assistant in Chemistry
Constance S. Inada, from Assistant in Entomology to Junior Entomologist
Norma Larsen, from Laboratory Attendant in Plant Physiology to Assistant in Plant Physiology
Hiromu Matsumoto, from Assistant in Chemistry to Junior Chemist
Shigeru Nakata, from Assistant in Plant Physiology to Junior Plant Physiologist
APPENDIX 5
DEGREES, DIPLOMAS, AND CERTIFICATES

The following is a list of degrees, diplomas, and certificates conferred from September, 1948, to June, 1949. A dagger before a name indicates that authority to confer the degree was granted by the Board of Regents in July, 1948; a double dagger that such authority was granted in January, 1949. The authority for all others was granted in June, 1949.

HONORARY DEGREES

DOCTOR OF LAWS
FILMER S. C. NORTHROP

MASTER OF ARTS
DORIS KAHIKILANI MOSSMAN KEPPELER

ACADEMIC DEGREES

DOCTOR OF PHILOSOPHY
ARTHUR SMILEY AYRES

MASTER OF ARTS

†PRESTON SARGENT ABBOTT
MARGARET KEONAONA CARSON
VIVIEN K. GILBERT

WILLIAM EMERY HUNTSBERRY, JR.
†MARGARET KEONAONA CARSON
†MARIE ELIZABETH LANG
MARY JOAN OLSEN

‡MARJORY SCOTT HIERONYMUS
†TOSHIKOICHINOSE SUEOKA

‡PRESTON SARGENT ABBOTT
MARGARET KEONAONA CARSON
VIVIEN K. GILBERT

MASTER OF EDUCATION

MINORU AWADA
WILLIAM NICE ELLIS
MICHAEL MITCHELL FRODYMA
WILLIAM ROBERT GILL

RICHARD ANTONIO TOUPIN

MASTER OF SCIENCE

MINORU AWADA
WILLIAM NICE ELLIS
MICHAEL MITCHELL FRODYMA
WILLIAM ROBERT GILL

RICHARD ANTONIO TOUPIN

BACHELOR OF ARTS

Reginald Roger Abbey
Terry Hiroshi Adaniya
Jiro Akashi
†E. Joe Albertson, Jr. (with honors)
Kazue Amioka
William Koomealani
Amona
Hiroshi Ando
†Claudia Fishburne
Antrim
Robert A. Apau, Jr.
Karleen Umeko Atebara
Timmy Kong Him Au
May Tai Lee Ayau
Thomas Prescott Bartow
Helen Thurston Basener
Joseph Jacoub Bebawi
Shirley-Lou Beechwood
William Mendel
Borthwick, Jr.
Betty Lou K. O. H. Chang
†Kam Lang Chang
†Robert H. K. Chang
†Annie Choy Ang Ching
Edward Tim Ching
James Choy Ching
†Juanita Sen Ching
†Mew Sunn Chock
Mildred Ehh Sueon Choi
Elaine Lynkamm Choy
†James Choy
†Daniel Hing Wo Chun
Bowman Chung

Daral Gordon Conklin
Thomas D. T. Dale, Jr.
Barbara Jayne Dorsam
Charles Phillip Dowson, Jr.
†William Emory Dunn
†Kisou Ego
Albert William Evensen
Norma Jean Fisher
Clarence Wun Hoy Fong
Yaeko Fujimoto
Betty Hidemi Fukunaga
†Lloyd Daniel Fulmer
Ruth Fukiyos Funai
William Kui Choi Fung
George Taizo Furuno
†Frank Slessor Gardner
Owen Douglas Gilman
Shinnye Gima
Murray Conrad Grune
†Philip Huakini Haake
Herbert Hiroshi
Hamaguchi
Masami Hara
(with honors)
Joseph Minoru
Haraguchi
†Hiroshi Haruki
Evelyn Nobuko Hasebe
Shimei Hayashi
Ethel Mieko Hazama
(with honors)
†Nancy Oakley Hedemann
Warren Takemitsu Higa
Michiko Higaki
Mary Sachiyi Higashi
Asa Asami Higuchi
†Lawrence Yoji Hirokawa
Jyun Hirota
†Betty Alberta Holt
Herbert Takayuki
I kazaki
Kenneth Kenichi Ikeda
Kenneth Kameo Inada
Walter Tut Yin Ing
Masaharu Ishii
Sadako Isobe
†Sam Setsuo Isokane
Joyce Sadako Iwai
Robert Edward Jones
Harold Yuen Kui Kam
Shigeto Kanemoto
Stanley K. Kaneshiro
Takeo Kasahara
Jane Ukie Katamoto
Kenneth Ken Katano
Evelyn Katsuyama
Ellen Sono Kawamoto
Tetsuo Kawasaki
Patricia Isabel Keeley
Charles Ray Kelley
Richard Michio Kibe
Etheh Ok Hee Kim
Lloyd Young Son Kim
Stanley Su Soon Kim
†Stanley Teruo Kimura
Michiko Kitagawa
Harry H. Kitamura
Hideko Kiyokawa
Toshiko Kohatsu
Masaru Koike
Paul Chiden Kokubun
Tomiye Komatsubara
Hideko Kono
Richard Hiromichi
Kosaki (with honors)
Hatsune Dorothy Koto
†Wilburta Tucker Krauss
Kiyoko Kuniyuki
†Jerry Hideshi Kurashige
†Matsuchi Kusatsu
Harumi Kutara
†Donald Shigeyuki
Kuwabara
Young Man Kwon
Kam Yee Lai
†Wallace W. Lam
Joseph Matthew
Lapinski
†Andrew Soung Oh Lee
Anita Yuen Quon Lee
Lillian Shew Ann Lee
Helen Bong Soon Lim
Linda S. Y. Liu
†Nelson Wai Sum Loo
†Gerald Victor Lopez
Herbert Kwai Nam Luke
Richard Mee Cho Lum
Julia Esther McCartney
(with honors)
John Gilbert Magistad
†Linda Corley
Mangelsdorf
Helen Hanako
Masatsugu
Jiro Matsui
Howard Katsumi
Matshishige
Thomas Mayeda
Revarcato Medina
Katsugo Miho
†Stephen Kazumori
Miyagawa
Sadao Miyashiro
Lea Rosalie Moch
Jacqueline Esther Moody
†Kyang Hi Moon
Margaret Yoshiko Mori
Natsuyo Ruth Mori
Raymond Isao Mori
Victor Motojir Mori
June Chieko Morigaki
Minoru Morimoto
Ivanelle Kuuleialoha
Mountcastle
Glenna Kuuiee Mondun
Katumi Murakami
Violet Sumiko Nagata
David Keiso Nakagawa
Akito Nakama
Christian Seikichi
Nakama
Laura Shigekoa Nakamae
Beverly Yoko Nakamura
Hideki Nakamura
Makoto Randolph
Nakamura
Saburo Nakamura
Shichiro Nakamura
Winifred Yuriko
Nakamura
Beverly Emiko Nakatani
Maria Manila Nanod
Clara Yoshiko Niimoto
Yoshio Nishikawa
Kay Sugako Nishimitsu
Ruth Sumiko Nitta
Thomas Takashi Nitta
Yutaka Nose
Edward K. Ochiai
Charles Isami Oda
Tadashi Oda
Winifred Fukuko Ogata
Alexander Jiro Oka
†Satoru Okamura
Fumio Okimoto
Samuel Noboru Okinaga
Yugo Okubo
†Walter Tamotsu
Okimoto
Thelma Kaoru Okuyama
†Hioko Okino Omura
Robert Chosei Oshiro
Calvin Kwock Hing
Pang
Virginua Young Son Park
Donald Richard Perin
Robert Montague
Rippeton
David Kahelemauna
Roy, Jr.
Mary Ruth Samson
Edwin Takemi Sato
Kiyoshi Sato
Shirlie Takeko Satou
Harriet Serai
Yoshio Shibuya
Jean Mitsue Shigewara
Henry Takashi Shikuma
Kazuko Shikuma
Alvin Tong Shim
Yoshie Shimabukuro
Lloyd Kenzo Shinsato
Thomas Tadao Shintani
Sumie Shirakawa
Paula Carolyn Simpson
(with honors)
Francis Yoshito Sogi
Edith Freeman Soong
Masao Sugihara
Winfred E. Suiso
Betty Jane Sur
Hiromu Suzawa
Michiko Suzuki
Haruo Tadaki
Yosaburo Takamura
Genevieve Nobuko
Takemoto
†Akiko Tanabe
‡Harry Toshio Tanaka
(with honors)
Marilyn Shizue Tani
Suyeko Tateishi
†Tamiko Tatsuyama
William Durney Tavares
George Ryuichi Terada
(with honors)
Lawrence Nunui Thiim
Constance Misao Toda
Nobuo Tokunaga
Ando H. Van
†Louis Martin Wahrmund
(with honors)
Jean Umeno Wakimura
Robert Wai Hoong
†Cecile Shizue Watanabe
Edward Kinji Watase, Jr.
Robert Karoku Watase
Florence Sui Har Wee
Nancy Sui Tou Wee
Walter Gin Bong Wee
Bruce Hughes White
Joan Waring Wilson
Dorothy Lin How Wong
(with honors)
Edward Sun Dart Wong
Robert K. H. Wong
Shin Quon Wong
‡Elia Perfecto Yadao
Harriet Michie Yamahira
Stanley Yoshito
Yamamoto
‡Dunn Yamauchi
‡Michie Yamauchi
Walbert Yanagi
‡Avon C. Y. Yap
Dorothy Katsumi
Yashima
Edwin Koon Quon Yee
William Harry Yim
Kyoko Yokoyama
Thomas Tsutomu
Yoshida
Masato Yoshimasu
‡Ruth Funaki Yoshimasu
Jitsuo Yoshimori
†Thomas Takayuki
Yoshimura
(with honors)
Ervine Yoshie Yoshino
Amy Emiko Yoshioka
Wallace H. K. Young
Frances Hikla Yuen

BACHELOR OF SCIENCE
(Civil Engineering—Medical Technology—Nursing—General Science)

Chung Dho Ahn
†Melvin Henry Barrett
Gertrude Ching
Jacob Chu
David Tow Chun
Ellen Watts Clevenger
†Margaret Ewald Dunn
Charles A. Engman, Jr.
Yasu Fujikawa
Raymond Daniel
Gladding, Jr.
Jean Patricia Jack Hazen
William Chock Hong
Thomas Toshio
Kitamura
(with honors)
Elizabeth Fuyuko
Kunishige
Masao Kutaka
Nobue Kuwada
†Harriet Y. Kuwamoto
Wa Joong Lum
‡Tsucito Matsui
Masami Murakami
Nelson Hatsumi
Murakami
Tooru Murakami
Susumu Nakagawa
Yoshinori Nakahodo
†Minoru Nakamoto
Edwin Hiroshi Nakano
Masaru Nakata
Suzuye Ethel Nishihata
†Eleanor Marie O’Brien
Takeo Ogawa
Michael Masaru Okihira
Shungo Okubo
Yukio Omiya
James Tadao Ouchi
Leroy Giles Rathburn
†Etsuo Saito
Herbert Isao Sakamoto
Seiji Sakata
‡Tetsu Shimamoto
James Toshiro Shiroma
Alfred Dwight Smythe
Fumiyo Suzuki
Lorene Ngun Jau Tam
Edwin Mamoru Tani
(with honors)
Harry Takashi Terada
†John Alvaro Terredanio
Calvin Atsushi Trottori
Koaru Watanabe
Mitsugi Watase
Wilson Kun Sun Wong
Joji Yamamoto
Richard Kunio Yonezaki
James See Sum Young

BACHELOR OF EDUCATION

Mitsuo Adachi
Marion Mitsuko
Akamine
Mitsuo Adachi
Shiro Amioka
(with honors)
Ethel Kiyomi Aotaki
‡Shokin Asato
‡Annie Tai Len Awong
Yvonne Kealoha Boyd
BACHELOR OF SCIENCE
(Agriculture—Home Economics)

Sayako Ando
Robert Edmund Bertram
Hazel Yin Kyau Chang
Elizabeth Kam Hoon
Ching
Fannie Git Chun Ching
Wilhelmina Fung Gin
Ching
Dorothy Mew Kai
Chung
Barbara Yasuko Doue
Sachi Fukumoto
O. William Gill
Kimiko Hanta
Frank Hiroshi Haramoto
Mary Dunn Hawkins
Poi Yee Frances Hee
Paul Vincent Heyd, Jr.
May Masako Inouye
Grace Kazumi Izuo
Takashi Kajihara
Kenneth Kazuyuki
Kawate
Matsuko Mae Kubota
Florence Hooeng Pung
Lee
Sachiko Masumoto
Betty Kimie Mirikitani
Richard Tatsuo
Morimoto
Edward Kazuhiko
Nakagawa
Edward Lee Neal
Shogo Ogata
Maude Setsuko Okamoto
Aiko Shigematsu
Sylvia Toshiko Shigihara
Charley Tsunoe Shiraishi
Kengo Takata
Dennis Yil Sun Whang
Kenneth Stewart Willey
Tomoko Yamamoto
Patricia Wai Pung Au
Yee
David Pipes Young

FIVE-YEAR DIPLOMAS

Grace Mae Bacon
Gladys Kam Cook Ching
Elizabeth Fujioka Easley
Mineko Harada
Midori Okada Hirano
Jane Fujii Hong
Ann Hisae Iwatani
Sadako Kabutan
Miriam M. Kaluakini
Akiko Kansako
Kongo Kimura
Chijo Kobayashi
Ethel Chisaec Kobayashi
Yuriko Kobayashi
Satsuki Kozaki
Shizue Kuwahara
Alfred Laureta
Annette Miyoong Young
Lee
Lorna Kamalani Lee
Helen Luke
†Dorothea Wai Sen Lum
‡Charlotte Kimie Matsuoka
Marilyn Shizue Mayekawa
Lee Edward McKinney
‡Leatrice Y. Mirikitani
†Evelyn Takako Murashige
†Kenneth Sunao Nagata
Yuriko Nagoshi
†Toshiyuki Nakasone
†Toyoko Nitta
†Edith Yaeko Okano
Irene Tokie Okazaki
Kay Keiko Ono
†Maile Katherine Paoa
Ann Song Soon Park
Edward Masao Sakai
Mitzi Mitsuko Sakamoto
†Shinkichi Shimabukuro
Nobuye Shinsato
Stella Yoshika Shoda
†Leila Helene Silva
†Willard Glenn Sueoka
†Dorothy Sakiko Tadaki
†Setsuko Tamura
Lillian Hatsuki Tanaka
Tomiko Annette Tanji
Juliette Kazuko Taura
‡Hoshiie Tokuhama
Jane Toshiye Toyama
†Tokiko Ueda
Elaine Kimiko
Wakumoto
‡Masue Miyamoto
Wakumoto
Ercell Cervin Woolford
‡Tomie Yamashita
Frances Shimana Yee
†Margaret Bo Sim Young

SOCIAL WORK CERTIFICATES
Shirley Chiyoko Abe
Adora Hiroko Aoki
Beatrice Yuen Fung
Ching
Betty Choy
Eva Texeira Correa
Lillian Yuriko Dewa
Jean Fincannon
Elaine Nobue Ige
Margaret Johnson
Tsuyuko Kawamura
Chieko Masuda
Aiko Masukawa
Hirosi Minami
Sharon Shizuko
Edward Yukio Okazaki
Mira Petricevich
Carol Chiyoko Suehiro
Evelyn Kieko Tara
Harold Hiroshi
Watanuki
Margaret Mary Whalen
Lily Foon Lin Wong
Thomas Takayuki
Yoshimura
Saiji Kamimi

PUBLIC HEALTH NURSING CERTIFICATES
Kiyoko Laura Gibu
Hazel Kanemoto
†Ann Correll Leech
Dorothy Y. Murakami
Sally S. Nakano
Leila M. Pettrey
Rositania Salasayo
Doris Otome Shiroma
Edith A. Strumpfler
Fumiye Suzuki
Okuni I. Tanner
Beverly A. Warner
Helen B. Williams

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