The UNIVERSITY OF HAWAII
1950-1951

REPORT OF
GREGG M. SINCLAIR
PRESIDENT

December 1951
The UNIVERSITY OF HAWAII 1950-1951

REPORT OF
GREGG M. SINCLAIR
PRESIDENT

Bulletin XXXI December 1951 Number 1
BOARD OF REGENTS, 1950-51

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OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT  
UNIVERSITY OF HAWAII  
HONOLULU, HAWAII  

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, 1950, to June 30, 1951, 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  

December 1, 1951
For the first time since I assumed the presidency, the University has suffered severe reversals in obtaining its legislative appropriation. Despite the Governor's restitution of part of our million-dollar cut, despite the doubling of tuition which the cut made necessary, the University is seriously handicapped. Not only has our forward motion been checked, not only have we had to abandon plans for the development of many of our educational programs, but funds and personnel for certain activities—among them, agricultural research—have been stringently curtailed.

A university, like any other dynamic organization, cannot stand still. It either advances or slips back. It is unfortunate—and, I believe, shortsighted—that the forward progress of any university should be checked at a time of national stress, a time when such a high premium is placed on the training and education of the young men and women who will be locked in a physical, industrial, and ideological battle for survival. The University of Hawaii, finding itself in this unfortunate position, is employing every device to absorb the blow and press forward in spite of it.

In the fiscal year which this report covers—that immediately preceding the biennium in which the cut applies—the University made notable progress along many lines. Here are a few of our outstanding accomplishments.

More students—5,755—were offered a broader education by a more diversified faculty—490—than ever before.

A record summer session—3,058—included 388 mainland students and an off-campus enrollment of 152 at Hickam-Schofield, 113 at Hilo, and 78 downtown.

The second largest senior class in our history—647—was graduated; in addition, 119 five-year teachers' diplomas, 23 social work certificates, and 51 earned advanced degrees were granted.

Four honorary degrees were conferred. General of the Army Douglas MacArthur was presented a degree which had been conferred upon him in absentia in 1946.
Organized student activities were expanded to include 257 supervised programs.

The development of the Coconut Island facilities of the Hawaii Marine Laboratory promoted industrially valuable marine biological work in cooperation with other territorial agencies and the Pacific Oceanic Fishery Investigations of the U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service.

A thoroughly modern chemistry building, which will greatly advance teaching and research in this field, was completed.

Ground was broken for our first residence hall, which will promote a degree of campus life heretofore impossible.

Plans for a new library building matured, the present quarters being incapable of housing our collections and offering reading facilities for only a fraction of our student body.

Research continued on fruit fly control, macadamia nut varieties, by-products of the sugar and pineapple industries, and the cultivation and shipment of orchids and other export flowers, projects being undertaken in cooperation with the Industrial Research Advisory Council, other federal and territorial agencies, and private enterprise.

The Hawaii Agricultural Experiment Station celebrated its fiftieth anniversary of useful service to the Territory by the publication of Stationed to Serve, a popular presentation of agricultural research.

Search for a world philosophy continued. A book containing the papers of the University's East-West Philosophers' Conference was prepared for publication and the first issue of a quarterly journal, Philosophy East and West, was released with financial aid from the Rockefeller, McInerny, and Watumull Foundations.

Racial interrelationships continued to be studied by the Hawaii Social Research Laboratory.

The University, among a limited number of universities, was invited to acquire a duplicate of the immensely valuable Human Relations Area Files, developed by the Institute of Human Relations at Yale University. These files were made available only to a limited group of universities whose research services were acceptable in partial payment for them. The funds required, in addition to the services, were made available by the McInerny Foundation.

The Anthropology Department, by applying to the contents of an ancient cave a new radiation technique developed by the University of Chicago, determined more narrowly than before the date of arrival of the first inhabitants of Hawaii.

University scientists conducted investigations on the islands of the Pacific, and faculty members continued to serve on the Advisory
Committee on Education for Guam and the Trust Territory, appointed by the High Commissioner.

Results of research were disseminated in *Pacific Science* quarterly and in such University Press books as *Stevenson in Hawaii* and *Hawaii's War Years*, the official history of civilian participation in World War II, prepared by the War Records Depository established for this purpose by the Legislature.

The Legislative Reference Bureau served the Constitutional Convention and both the regular and special legislative sessions.

The Extension Service conducted work in agriculture, home economics, and community organization among the farmers and rural populations—work which will have to be stringently curtailed as a result of the serious cut in the University's legislative appropriation.

**FACULTY RELATIONS**

There has been a growing feeling among faculty members over the past few years that they do not participate in the determination of University policies. While recognizing that authority must ultimately rest with those who are responsible for decisions, and that faculty controlled universities are usually characterized by dissension, petty politics, and stagnation, I believe that greater faculty participation in policy making on an advisory basis only would be helpful to the administration, improve faculty morale, and tend to minimize any feeling that a wide gulf necessarily separates faculty and administration. The action of the Senate in adding the Dean of Faculties to the Steering Committee, the assigning of the Steering Committee to assist the Dean of Faculties in revising the Handbook, and Senate participation in formulating rules with respect to academic freedom and procedures for dismissal of persons under contract, all these are steps in the right direction for fuller faculty-administration cooperation in the formulation of University policies.

**FULBRIGHT SCHOLARSHIPS**

For the second year, the University has participated in screening applicants for foreign scholarships under the Fulbright Act. Eight senior and graduate students submitted applications. We have been informed unofficially that one of our graduate students has been awarded a scholarship for study in England and that a graduate in 1949 has been granted a similar scholarship for study in Egypt. In view of the very severe national competition, the granting of these two scholarships to Hawaii is a distinct honor. Leonard D. Tuthill
of our Zoology Department is now completing a year of research in New Zealand under one of these grants. Several members of our staff have been assured of Fulbright grants for the year 1951-52.

FOREIGN STUDENTS

Thirty foreign students were enrolled at the University—one each from Palau, Iraq, and Lebanon; three each from Japan and Korea; four from Guam; six from the Philippines; and eleven from China. These students are members of our Cosmopolitan Club. Individuals in the community, as well as civic groups, have done much to make them welcome. In addition to regularly enrolled foreign students, students from the following countries have spent from a few days to a few months with our College of Agriculture: Burma, French West Africa, Guam, Indonesia, Japan, Korea, Okinawa, the Philippines, and Thailand.

GIFTS

The University received during the fiscal year 1950-51 the following gifts. Without such generous donations the University would be unable to carry on many significant programs.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Donor</th>
<th>Purpose</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Strong Foundation</td>
<td>Dental hygiene education</td>
<td>$6,000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Samuel N. and Mary Castle Foundation</td>
<td>Preschool subsidy</td>
<td>20,000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anonymous donors</td>
<td>Preschool subsidy</td>
<td>2,145.08</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Frear Estate</td>
<td>Donation for Library</td>
<td>15,000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>National Academy of Science</td>
<td>Marshall Islands research</td>
<td>3,050.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>McInerny Foundation</td>
<td>Rewriting of Andrews-Parker Hawaiian Dictionary</td>
<td>3,000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>McInerny Foundation</td>
<td>Printing of Sister Martha Mary McGaw's Stevenson in Hawaii</td>
<td>2,500.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hawaiian Tuna Packers</td>
<td>Experiment Station research</td>
<td>1,000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anonymous donors</td>
<td>Choir trip to the neighbor islands</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Roman Catholic Diocese</td>
<td>Donation for instruction</td>
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<td>P. E. Spalding</td>
<td>Donation for Library</td>
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<tr>
<td>McInerny Foundation</td>
<td>Initial operation of &quot;Conservation Council of Hawaii&quot;</td>
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<tr>
<td>Anonymous donors</td>
<td>Legislative Reference Bureau pamphlets</td>
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<tr>
<td>Anonymous donors</td>
<td>Purchase of equipment and supplies for Elementary School</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anonymous donors</td>
<td>Purchase of Hawaii Experiment Station equipment</td>
<td>333.34</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>University P.T.A.</td>
<td>Donation for Elementary School</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anonymous donors</td>
<td>Donation for instruction</td>
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<tr>
<td>Alva E. Steadman</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mrs. Philip E. Spalding</td>
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<td>Anonymous donors</td>
<td>Donation for Library</td>
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<td>Human Relations Area Files</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rockefeller Foundation</td>
<td>For Journal Philosophy East &amp; West</td>
<td>5,000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>$66,999.35</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The University played a prominent role in the Coral Atoll Project of the National Research Council's Pacific Science Board. Of the 13 scientists who participated in preliminary field work during July, August, and September of 1950, five, led by Leonard E. Mason and Robert W. Hiatt, were supplied by the University. This project was financed by the Office of Naval Research and was conducted in cooperation with the South Pacific Commission and the Navy. Two of three evaluation and planning symposiums were held at the University early in the year, and 10 of our scientists took part. The studies dealt with marginal low-lying regions where precarious resources, population pressures, and cultural dislocations are accountable for a delicate balance between man and nature. The scientists offered observations for the benefit of administrators seeking to rehabilitate natives disrupted by the war, increase the land and sea food supply where the populations are outstripping local productive capacity, and facilitate cultural and environmental changes brought about by the Western civilization.

Another project under these same auspices was an intensive two-month study of the people of Kapingamarangi conducted by Kenneth P. Emory and an associate. Transportation difficulties caused by war conditions extended the survey three months. The delay, while cutting into the academic year, offered an opportunity for a far more penetrating study than would have been possible otherwise. The Kapingamarangians are one of only two Trust Territory groups of Polynesian ancestry. Because they are one of the most isolated peoples of the area and did not abandon their ancient religion until as recently as 1920, they constituted a particularly fruitful subject of research. Dr. Emory's work in establishing more precisely the date of arrival of the Hawaiians is mentioned elsewhere in this report.

Katharine S. Luomala, who for the past five years has served as associate editor of the Journal of American Folklore, was appointed editor-in-chief for the forthcoming year. Samuel H. Elbert has continued his compilation of a Hawaiian dictionary in collaboration with Mary Pukui, formerly of the Bishop Museum.

Twenty-six of our faculty were permitted a reduction in teaching load for research purposes. Fifteen of these reported publication of their research, while 21 faculty members were authors of research publications without benefit of teaching load reduction.
The Art Department offered a well-rounded program which included instruction in drawing, oil and water color painting, fresco painting, ceramics, commercial art, and textile design. Classes in Chinese and Far Eastern art were conducted by Gustav Ecke, who joined our faculty this year.

Art Department faculty and students were active throughout the year. Richard Lucier, a student, planned and painted a fresco in the new Chemistry Building under the direction of Jean Charlot. In August the paintings of Bert Carpenter were presented in a one-man exhibition at the California Palace of the Legion of Honor in San Francisco. These paintings were subsequently shown at the Joslyn Memorial Museum, Omaha, Nebraska. Claude F. Horan had six entries accepted by the Scripps College Eighth Annual Invitation Exhibition of Ceramic Art at Claremont, California. He and several of his students had work accepted at the Syracuse Annual National Ceramic Exhibition, and he, Hester A. Robinson, and their students exhibited at the National Decorative Arts Exhibition at Wichita, Kansas.

Ben Norris's oil, "The Pali," and Jean Charlot's "Battle of Malinches" were accepted in the National Competitive Exhibition at the Metropolitan Museum of Art in New York. The University of Hawaii had the honor of being one of the very few universities from which more than one entry was accepted. Jean Charlot was selected to make the gift print for the Honolulu Print Makers Association. He was engaged to execute a fresco for the new Waikiki branch of the Bishop Bank of Hawaii. During the summer he was commissioned to paint a mural in the new administration building of the Arizona State College at Tempe. His works were exhibited in one-man shows at the Associated American Galleries in New York and elsewhere throughout the country. He was designated by the New York Times as one of the 10 best illustrators of the half century. He was author of Art-Making from Mexico to China, illustrated The Tibetan Venus and two juveniles, Fox-Eyes and A Child's Good Night Book (new edition), executed the 50 drawings and captions for The Dance of Life, and contributed numerous articles and illustrations to magazines. J. Halley Cox exhibited his paintings at Gima's Art Gallery and had a one-man show at the Honolulu Academy of Arts.

In the "Artists of Hawaii" exhibition at the Honolulu Academy of Arts, Mr. Cox won the first prize for water color, and Webster Anderson the first prize for sculpture. University students figured prominently
in the annual joint exhibition of their work and that of the art school of the Honolulu Academy of Arts.

Hester Robinson, Mr. Cox, and other faculty members took part in the Art Teachers’ Association conference. All members of the department generously contributed their services as lecturers, professional consultants, exhibition jurors, and educational committee members on Oahu and the neighbor islands. Mr. Charlot and Dr. Ecke were particularly active lecturing in the community, and Kenneth G. Kingrey appeared before the local chapter of the Public Relations Society of America, the Women’s Public Relations group, and the Printing House Craftsmen with his collection of contemporary advertising art.

The Music Department held the first of seven student recitals of the year in Farrington Hall on December 13, and instrumental and vocal students of Norman D. Rian and Richard W. Vine participated. A second recital featuring Bach, Chopin, Verdi, Mozart, and Sgambati was presented on January 12 and was followed by five others. A group consisting of our A Cappella Choir, the University singers, and vocal and instrumental soloists toured Maui, Hawaii, and Kauai during the semester break, appearing in 27 concerts before a total audience of twenty thousand people. These groups gave a Homecoming Concert late in February. University groups appeared on four Christmas programs presented over the air—two by the University, one by the Hawaiian Pineapple Company, and one by Sears Roebuck & Company. In April, at the Golden Anniversary concert of the Honolulu Symphony Orchestra, seven voice pupils of Mr. Vine performed as soloists. The choir sang with the Honolulu Symphony Orchestra concert in March, and two students appeared as soloists.

As usual, the University was the moving force behind the Annual Spring Music Festival which played to enthusiastic audiences at McKinley Auditorium and the Civic Auditorium, and conducted Melelani, the summer music camp, attended by 68 high school and University students at Camp Erdman.

The Carnegie Music Library collection of classical recordings operated under difficulties. Its use has been limited to only one student program because of lack of funds for repairs and supervisory personnel, though various departments have made use of this fine library for classroom instruction and radio entertainment.
LITERATURE

The University Theatre and Theatre Group, under the co-directorship of Joel Trapido and Earle Ernst, presented films and plays on 80 occasions to a total audience of about twenty thousand persons. These presentations included outstanding French, Italian, Chinese, Indian, and German films, and the following plays: Shaw's Major Barbara, Noel Coward's Private Lives, Wycherly's Country Wife, Lawrence and Armina Langner's Pursuit of Happiness. Four original prize plays were presented: The Sign, by Aldyth Morris; The Vanguard, by Edward Pare; Brothers, by Arthur Caldeira; and Who Picks a Pretty Plum, by William Huntsberry. The high point of the season was the House of Sugawara, a fine example of the Japanese Kabuki drama. The play proved so popular that its run had to be extended. Its production, which was the first in America to follow the traditional manner closely, was made possible by Rockefeller Foundation funds granted to the University for the express purpose of translating for production Oriental plays previously unavailable in English. Leave of absence has been granted Dr. Ernst to continue work under a similar grant next year in Japan.

Twenty Reading Hour programs, with an average attendance of 100, were presented by the Speech Department. Among the wide variety of works read were Daphne du Maurier's Rebecca, van Druten's I Remember Mama, Hemingway's Snows of Kilimanjaro, Wilde's Importance of Being Earnest, Masefield's End and Beginning, and Christopher Fry's A Phoenix Too Frequent. W. J. Holmes, chairman of the Engineering Department (Alec Hudson to readers of the Saturday Evening Post), read his Action off Formosa, and Dr. Joseph F. Smith read The Calabash of Paka'a, written by Claude M. Wise, Visiting Professor of Speech. Readings from Robert Louis Stevenson were presented in connection with the centennial of his birth, in observance of which a commemorative dinner and program were held. Charles Dickens's birthday was celebrated by a dinner, at which Dr. Carleton Green presided and Dr. Gregg M. Sinclair delivered the toast to the Immortal Memory.

With the death of Harrison H. Collins, Associate Professor of English, on February 21, 1951, the University lost a friend who devoted his life to education in the Pacific area, for twenty-eight years in Japan and for the past ten years in Hawaii. He will be remembered as a modest scholar, a teacher beloved by his students, a sensitive writer, and a gentle man.
The Korean situation was the greatest single factor influencing the activities and problems of this office during the past year, since it affected both student registration and faculty turnover.

**Student attendance.** Prior to the Korean crisis, we had anticipated a maximum student registration (full-time equivalent) of 4,400 during the academic year 1950–51. Instead, our registration increased only 12 over the previous year's maximum of 4,250. While the age groups in which selective service was operating did not affect many college students, apparently a considerable number were discouraged from starting or continuing college work with the prospect of having it interrupted by a call to military service.

Obviously, if the fighting in Korea continues and the stricter bases for determining deferment continue in effect, selective service will make greater inroads into our student body next year. Consequently, for budgetary purposes and based more on faith than facts, we have estimated a maximum registration of 3,975 (full-time equivalent) and based our teaching staff requirements on that figure.

**Teaching staff requirements.** The anticipated decrease in student registration required a proportional decrease in the teaching staff, and 16 instructional positions including four graduate assistants (14 full-time equivalent) have been left unfilled. However, the problem of securing replacements for faculty members resigning or going on leave has not been reduced, since this year's turnover of faculty members (instructor and above) was 53 as compared to 49 last year. The reasons for this turnover were as follows:

- Leaving for further study: 19
- Visiting professors: 7
- Services not satisfactory: 7
- Mainland ties: 5
- Marriage: 4
- Retirement: 2
- Not satisfied with conditions: 2
- To accept better-paying positions: 4
- Death: 1
- Military service: 2
In addition, 41 graduate assistants completed their term of service; the majority had secured their masters' degrees and planned to take additional graduate work.

The problem of securing satisfactory replacements was complicated by a number of factors:
The rise in cost of living without compensating salary increases.
Competition from defense agencies paying higher salaries.
Hesitation of mainlanders to come to Hawaii in the emergency situation.
Although many institutions reduced their teaching staff because of smaller student bodies, thus making more instructors available in certain fields, it was generally true that those let out were the least successful instructors and, therefore, not good material from which to select teaching personnel.

STUDENT-FACULTY RATINGS

A rating sheet, whereby the teaching staff would be rated by students, was prepared by a student-faculty committee last year and used for the first time this year. Because of a lack of trained personnel, we are unable to apply the student-faculty rating to all classes. However, approximately two-thirds of the faculty were tested, including all members of the teaching staff whose contracts were terminating at the end of the year as well as one-half of the staff on long-term or permanent tenure. Some of the results of these tests may be briefly summarized:

The typical faculty member was rated "good" by the majority of the members of his classes. He was given about an equal number of "very good" and "fair" ratings. A few students rated him "poor" or "very poor." This number, however, was usually smaller than the number of flunks in his courses.

The deviation from the typical, either above or below, was relatively small. In other words, a rather startling uniformity of teaching ability was indicated.

Although instructors teaching required courses were expected to suffer in comparison with instructors giving advanced courses to majors in their field, this factor proved relatively unimportant. The impact of the instructor, rather than the subject matter of the course, appeared to have the greater influence on student ratings.

In general, there was a rather close correlation between student ratings and ratings of department chairmen. For example, the seven persons not re-employed on the recommendation of department chairmen were given the seven lowest ratings by the students. This speaks well for the reliability of both types of ratings.

Perhaps the most startling result of the ratings was the fact that, on the average, the newer member of the staff were rated slightly better than the older staff members. Our results tended to confirm the findings of other institutions that there is a decline in teaching effectiveness after the age of 55.

CURRICULUMS

A revised and expanded curriculum in nursing was recommended by the Council of Deans and approved by the Regents, provided the Legislature appropriated funds for this specific purpose. Unfortunately, the Legislature provided only one-third of the amount necessary for salaries and expenses and nothing for facilities. Consequently, the establishment of this program must be delayed at least until the second year of the biennium, when it may be possible to offer the first year only.
Curriculums in agriculture, home economics, medical technology, and education were revised during the past year. The changes eliminated duplication of work and unnecessary requirements. The frequent changes in the home economics curriculum, however, would indicate instability of educational aims.

SUMMER SESSION

Summer session registration was almost the same as the previous year:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Honolulu Campus</th>
<th>Hilo Branch</th>
<th>Hickam</th>
<th>Downtown</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1950</td>
<td>2,671</td>
<td>103</td>
<td>90</td>
<td>56</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1951</td>
<td>2,715</td>
<td>113</td>
<td>78</td>
<td>152</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Due to the greatly decreased number of veterans who will still be entitled for veterans' benefits in the summer of 1952, a decrease in attendance of several hundred is anticipated. This may be offset to some extent by increased attendance by mainland students. There were 388 mainland students who attended the 1951 summer session.

THE GRADUATE SCHOOL
Dean Lind

The peak of postwar graduate enrollment at the University of Hawaii may well have been reached during the past year. For the first time in the history of graduate education at this institution more than 200 students were engaged in work leading to masters' and doctors' degrees, and the largest number of advanced degrees ever granted by this University during a single year—50 masters' degrees and one doctor's degree—was conferred at the 1951 commencement. Judging also by the total number of bachelor degrees granted by the University of Hawaii—692 in 1950 and 647 in 1951—it is reasonable to expect a cessation of the steady increase in graduate enrollment which has occurred during the past five years.

Some conception of the increased load upon the faculty and the facilities of the Graduate School, with very little change in the financial support, may be derived from the following comparison of enrollment.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>1946-47</th>
<th>1950-51</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Advanced degrees</td>
<td>66</td>
<td>220</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Five-year diplomas</td>
<td>56</td>
<td>136</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Professional teaching certificates</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>138</td>
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<tr>
<td>Social work certificates</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transfer certificates</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total candidates</td>
<td>198</td>
<td>549</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unclassified</td>
<td>197</td>
<td>279</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grand total</td>
<td>395</td>
<td>828</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The threefold increase in the number of students working for advanced degrees is, of course, the development of major significance to the Graduate School, reflecting at once its increased responsibility and the enhanced opportunity to serve the Territory and the world of scholarship. The diploma and certificate candidates indicate the continued demand for professional training in two specific areas—teaching and social work—and the capacity of the University to meet these needs.

The responsibility for the training of the 220 aspirants for advanced degrees has been broadly distributed among the 25 disciplines in which the University offers graduate work. The largest numbers of students have been enrolled for work toward the master's degree in the following fields: chemistry, 19; education, 18; English, 17; speech, 13; zoology, 12; sociology, 11; social work, 11; business, 11; and psychology, 10. Each of the other fields, including anthropology, art, bacteriology, botany, drama and theater, economics, entomology, Far East area studies, genetics, geography, government, history, nutrition, philosophy, physics, and soil science, has provided master's training for one to 10 students. In addition, there have been five students working toward the doctorate in marine zoology, and one each in chemistry, soil science, entomology, and genetics, the last two fields having been restored by the Graduate Council to the list of fields in which the University is prepared to offer a program leading to the doctorate.

The expansion of the doctoral program to include genetics and entomology is probably all that the University, by virtue of its own staff facilities and research facilities or its association with other related research agencies, is now justified in seriously considering. There are other academic disciplines, including Pacific Island and Far East area studies, race and culture contacts, and the administration of dependencies, in which the University can offer outstanding research facilities, but in which there is not yet a sufficient demand for specialists, or for which the University cannot supply an adequate supporting program of academic studies to justify the granting of the doctorate. In these areas the Graduate School should probably continue its present practice of encouraging any worthy doctoral candidate to enroll in a first-class mainland institution for the major part of his academic program and to arrange for field and thesis research in Hawaii under the direction of specialists at this University. During the past several years, it has been possible to arrange satisfactory research programs for a number of doctoral candidates from continental United States, and further steps should probably be taken to formalize this type of cooperation with other graduate schools.

The Graduate Council, consisting of one representative of each of
the disciplines in which a graduate program is offered, has now become so large as to interfere somewhat with its successful operation as a single unit. To meet this difficulty and yet preserve the broad and representative character of the Council, it has been necessary to function increasingly through subcommittees which report back to the Council from time to time. Two such committees will continue their activities into the next year, one on the problem of securing greater uniformity of academic standards in graduate courses, and the other on the feasibility of devising an alternative to the master's thesis in certain disciplines.

One of the most satisfying developments of the past year has been the successful formation and functioning of a graduate students' club. Graduate students are often forced to rely upon their own intellectual, social, and even financial resources, and they frequently lack the immediate ties of family and friendship to give them stability and security. By virtue of their varied intellectual interests, however, it is frequently difficult to draw them together within a single social group, and it has required three years of effort to achieve the satisfactory club which now exists.

The Graduate School is now established upon a solid basis of scholarship and of practical service to the Territory. Over 400 residents of the Territory are able to secure the necessary professional or preprofessional graduate training in Hawaii without the costly outlay involved in graduate work at a mainland institution. An additional 150 graduates of accredited colleges and universities in continental United States have come to Hawaii for all or part of their graduate training. An even larger number of mainland students will be attracted to Hawaii as the scholarly achievements of our faculty and graduates become more widely known. The major function of the Graduate School, however, must continue to be a service to the people and institutions of these Islands, and the largest number of students are likely to continue to enroll in those disciplines which can contribute most directly to their professional and social usefulness as residents of the Territory. These services, however, are certain to change with the shifting character of the island economy, and the Graduate School will need to be constantly alert to these changing demands.

COLLEGE OF ARTS AND SCIENCES
Dean Livesay

The College of Arts and Sciences continues to decrease in enrollment, due to the transfer of students to the College of Business Administration.
But the loss for 1950-51 was only 89—a much lower figure than anticipated. This decrease was wholly in the upper division; the lower division increased by eight. The trend is indicated in the following table:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Classes</th>
<th>1948-49</th>
<th>1949-50</th>
<th>1950-51</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Freshmen</td>
<td>1,128</td>
<td>786</td>
<td>772</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sophomores</td>
<td>707</td>
<td>501</td>
<td>523</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Juniors</td>
<td>535</td>
<td>555</td>
<td>493</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Seniors</td>
<td>288</td>
<td>457</td>
<td>422</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>2,658</td>
<td>2,299</td>
<td>2,210</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

With the graduation this year of the last groups in business and general science, future enrollments should become more stable.

In the lower division, there seems to be an increasing drift toward the social sciences. The succeeding table, comparing the last two years, illustrates this trend, and also gives a breakdown of the 1950-51 figures by year and sex.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Group</th>
<th>Freshmen</th>
<th>Sophomores</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>1949-50</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Men</td>
<td>Women</td>
<td>Men</td>
<td>Women</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Social Sciences</td>
<td>203</td>
<td>277</td>
<td>134</td>
<td>162</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Languages, Literature, and Art</td>
<td>43</td>
<td>47</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Biological and Physical Sciences</td>
<td>145</td>
<td>57</td>
<td>138</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>391</td>
<td>381</td>
<td>301</td>
<td>222</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In the upper division, the enrollment of juniors and seniors by major subjects shows the trend of interests. These figures are: anthropology, 6; art, 33; bacteriology, 15; botany, 9; business (seniors only), 103; chemistry, 34; Chinese, 1; drama, 1; economics, 65; English, 42; entomology, 9; French, 4; general science (seniors only), 8; geography, 7; German, 2; government, 109; history, 35; Japanese, 2; mathematics, 23; music, 11; philosophy, 6; physics, 8; premedicine, 37; psychology, 87; religion, 1; sociology, 208; Spanish, 6; speech, 14; zoology, 27.

It may be of some interest to note that of the 29 possible major subjects, five (business, economics, government, psychology, and sociology) accounted for 63 per cent of all juniors and seniors. This obviously suggests a strong vocational trend toward business, law (economics and government), and social work (psychology and sociology).
During the past three years the College of Applied Science has had each year a registration of about 500 students. We admit annually about 100 in civil engineering and 30 each in prearchitecture, medical technology, nursing, and recreation. The following tabulation shows enrollment at the opening of the second semesters of the last three years.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Class</th>
<th>1948-49</th>
<th>1949-50</th>
<th>1950-51</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Freshmen</td>
<td>212</td>
<td>112</td>
<td>131</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sophomores</td>
<td>167</td>
<td>150</td>
<td>127</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Juniors</td>
<td>108</td>
<td>154</td>
<td>175</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Seniors</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>92</td>
<td>71</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>516</td>
<td>508</td>
<td>504</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

A breakdown of last year's enrollment, by curriculums and classes, is given below:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Curriculum</th>
<th>I</th>
<th>II</th>
<th>III</th>
<th>IV</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Civil Engineering</td>
<td>65</td>
<td>57</td>
<td>89</td>
<td>43</td>
<td>254</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prearchitecture</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>37</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Medical Technology</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>63</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Recreation Leadership</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>84</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Public Health Nursing</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>61</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nursing</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>131</td>
<td>127</td>
<td>175</td>
<td>71</td>
<td>504</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

CIVIL ENGINEERING

Thirty-nine civil engineers were graduated in June, 1951, the second largest class in our history, being exceeded only by the 53 graduates in 1950. Even that number proved inadequate; twice as many could have been employed in engineering positions in the Territory.

We are proud to announce that, following a formal inspection by the national president and vice-president of the American Society of Civil Engineers, we were granted the power to form a University of Hawaii student chapter of that society. One hundred twenty-five students joined the society upon its organization.

Progress has been made in providing additional facilities for the larger engineering classes. A large quonset has been erected for use of classes in surveying and drafting. Ultimately the building will be exchanged with the buildings and grounds service of the University for the present
shop building, which is integral with the buildings in the Engineering Quadrangle. Funds were allocated for rehabilitating and modernizing the long-outmoded hydraulics laboratory.

Continued consideration is given to the need for additional curriculums in engineering. Expansion would be naturally effected by (1) progressive addition of courses for mechanical, electrical, industrial, general, and chemical curriculums and (2) by planning for a new engineering building which would accommodate additional curriculums and a larger faculty.

PREARCHITECTURE

Reduced enrollment in this two-year curriculum has been studied with much interest. Conferences with local architects indicate that opinion is divided on changes or additions to the present curriculum. Returns from a questionnaire addressed to our architectural students of the past indicate general satisfaction with the present curriculum. These results will be referred to the local section of the American Institute of Architects for consideration and guidance. Next year admissions will again be limited to 30.

MEDICAL TECHNOLOGY

With 13 graduates this year, we have enough to supply the needs of the four Honolulu hospitals accredited by the Board of Registry of the American Medical Association and the American Society of Clinical Pathologists. However, the needs of our local hospitals fluctuate, and only seven seniors have been assigned to these hospitals for internship next year.

NURSING

The 1951 Legislature authorized an appropriation of $25,000 for a School of Nursing. A committee will be appointed to give the problem further study. The University of Hawaii at present offers a program of study so that nurses who are graduates of recognized schools of nursing can continue their studies and meet the requirements for a bachelor of science in nursing. There were only five graduates of the program in 1951 and nine in 1950. This number is inadequate to meet the needs of the Territory.

RECREATIONAL DIRECTION

Now in its third year, this curriculum is retaining its popularity. Ten candidates received their degrees this year, as compared with six in 1950.
The local recreational agencies give us excellent cooperation, and we feel that our graduates are filling a real need in the Territory.

**DEGREES AND CERTIFICATES**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Civil Engineering</th>
<th>Medical Technology</th>
<th>Recreation</th>
<th>Nursing</th>
<th>General Science*</th>
<th>Total Degrees**</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<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>1949</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>53</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1950</td>
<td>55</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>116</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1951</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>80</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 16 were granted in 1947, 7 in 1948, 13 in 1949, and none in 1950, when the practice of granting certificates was abolished.

**TEACHERS COLLEGE**

Dean White

There were several significant developments in Teachers College during the year. The Laboratory Schools expanded to include the twelfth grade, or senior year of high school, and the first class was graduated on June 2, 1951. Of the 23 graduates, 19 applied for admission to the University of Hawaii and 16 met requirements. In 1955 the University probably will graduate the first students to have received their entire formal education, from preschool through the bachelor's degree, on this campus.

The expansion of the high school and the accompanying increase in supervisory and practice teaching staff have made possible a broadened curriculum and more elective courses. Continued expansion of this school, through the progressive addition of second sections of each class, will make possible further broadening of the curriculum. For example, we hope before long to include foreign languages.

Teachers College is continuing to increase its output of fully qualified teachers for employment by the Department of Public Instruction. Since my report a year ago, 120 individuals have been granted the Five-Year Diploma. This compares favorably with 61 in 1947, 50 in 1948, 57 in 1949, and 82 in 1950. We hope to raise the total to approximately 140 during the coming year. In addition, 18 persons are completing requirements for the Professional Teacher's Certificate in the Emergency Teacher Training Program. Unfortunately, the decrease in appropriations for the University has made impossible the continuation of this program. A considerable number of teachers with less than standard qualifications are working toward these standards through part-time, summer session, and...
extension registration. Approximately 25 such persons complete requirements each year.

The increase in the number of recipients of the Five-Year Diploma is accompanied by an increase in intern centers. During 1950–51 two intern centers were added, one on the preschool-primary level and one on the elementary level. Another elementary center will be added in 1951–52, bringing the total to 10: two preschool-primary, four elementary, one general secondary, one vocational agriculture, one vocational home economics, and one in music. In addition, two to four dental hygiene interns are placed in various schools each semester, and one library intern position for each semester is provided in the Laboratory Schools.

Another area of progress is in the development of a program of standardized tests of achievement in the Laboratory Schools. Although the tests have been used for many years, the program is being expanded to include more grades and subject areas. The results of tests indicate that our pupils, on the average, surpass mainland norms. In most groups and subjects, they are significantly above the norm; in others, the achievement has not been satisfactory. For example, in grades 2 to 6 the average score of tests in reading, arithmetic, and language places pupils four months ahead of mainland pupils. In one case only did these pupils' score below mainland average—the sixth grade scored six months below the mainland average in arithmetic. Remedial measures are being applied to this group, and, although it is too early for a valid evaluation of these measures, there are indications of improvement.

A number of significant changes in curriculums have been made. (1) A curriculum to prepare school counselors has been added. (2) The number of required courses has been decreased, thus permitting more electives and general education. (3) Several one- and two-credit courses have been eliminated, either by combination or removal. (4) Requirements for teaching field concentration in the secondary curriculum have been modified, to provide a broader and more thorough mastery of the subject areas for which the prospective teacher is certified.

BUILDINGS

The expansion of the Laboratory Schools renders more and more pressing the need for additional space. The conversion of the building known as Hale Kipa into a two-unit classroom building met last year's needs with fair adequacy. The addition of the second section of the eighth grade for next year raises a serious problem of space. This is being met, not too satisfactorily, by using a small room in Teachers College Annex for elective classes and by holding certain classes in the science laboratories. Office space most definitely is inadequate.
The planned expansion of the high school, by adding a second section of the ninth, tenth, eleventh, and twelfth grades in successive years, will make the provision of additional space almost mandatory.

STAFF

Although we have enough supervisors in the Laboratory Schools for the coming year, one new position will be needed each subsequent year, for four years, as new pupil groups are added.

The increased output of teachers obviously results in more students in Teachers College, which in turn increases the need for instructional services. To date, this greater demand has been met by failing to offer certain elective courses, by offering other courses in alternate years, and by calling on Laboratory School supervisors for instructional service. These expedients are far from being completely satisfactory. Again, to meet the demands of the Department of Public Instruction more effectively, courses should be added in certain areas—in audio-visual education and public school administration, for instance. There also is a growing demand, largely unmet, for university credit courses on the other islands. There is a real need for additional instructional staff.

IN-SERVICE TRAINING

Teachers College has increased significantly its contributions to the in-service training of public school teachers. The training of teachers in vocational schools was improved with the establishment of the position of teacher-trainer in trade and industrial education. The teacher-trainer is employed and paid jointly by the Department of Public Instruction and the University. Another step forward is the offering of courses for residence credit on the other islands and in rural Oahu. Members of the Department of Education have given courses in Hilo, Wailuku, Lihue, Waimea, and Kahuku, in the late afternoon or evening hours. Teachers in service have reacted favorably to these offerings. However, enrollment in some cases has not been adequate to meet the costs, and, in view of the University's financial situation, it is probable that this work will have to be curtailed. It is hoped that in the future funds can be made available for the expansion of this work.

In addition, members of our faculty have participated in several Department of Public Instruction seminars, workshops, and conferences.

ENROLLMENT

The enrollment in Teachers College, which has increased steadily, is almost at the maximum determined by the capacity of the Laboratory
Schools for providing practice teaching experience. With additional pupil groups in the high school, a slight increase in the total enrollment will be possible. But even with the maximum, we will not be able to meet the demand for fully qualified teachers.

**INTERN PROGRAM**

As was indicated earlier, the intern program is expanding to keep pace with the increased output of teachers. It appears probable that for 1952–53 an additional combination preschool-primary and elementary center will be necessary. There probably will be no further need for expansion until about 1955, when two or perhaps more secondary level centers will be needed.

**COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE**

*Dean Wadsworth*

The undergraduate enrollment of students in the College of Agriculture continues to increase. At the opening of the second semester 1948–49, 139 students were enrolled in agriculture and 139 in home economics; in 1949–50, 170 were enrolled in agriculture and 165 in home economics; in 1950–51, 192 students were enrolled in agriculture and 177 in home economics.

Minor changes in the curriculums in these two basic fields of instruction have tended to focus the attention of the student upon his major field of interest. In several cases these changes have increased the number of hours available for elective subjects.

Several new courses in agriculture are to be offered in September. Among them are work in farm management, plant propagation, Extension Service methods, and a comprehensive course in the culture of crop plants of the tropics.

**TROPICAL CROP PRODUCTION**

The professional curriculum in tropical crop production, with particular emphasis upon sugar-cane production, continues to be popular. Eleven students in this program received substantial grants-in-aid from the Hawaiian Sugar Planters' Association. Four graduates received appointments as assistants-in-training by the same association. Twenty graduates are now employed by the local sugar industry in supervisory and experimental capacities. Six graduate students from mainland universities have received instruction in the sciences fundamental to the sugar industry.
DEVELOPMENTS IN HOME ECONOMICS

Interest in courses in home economics by persons in other fields continues to increase. During 1950–51, 218 students, other than majors in home economics, enrolled in courses. Of this group 15 were men. Similar interest was expressed during the summer session.

Of the 28 June graduates, one major in foods and nutrition will serve as a graduate assistant in nutrition at Pennsylvania State College; eight majors in institutional management have been accepted as dietetic interns for a fifth year of training in mainland hospitals; and eight majors in vocational home economics have been chosen for fifth-year teacher-training in Teachers College.

The Hawaii Chapter of the American Red Cross has cooperated with the Home Economics Department in providing facilities for a course in methods of teaching home nursing to vocational home economics juniors and seniors. Thus, home economics teachers may act as instructors in Red Cross classes dealing with the home care of the sick, and may be certified as Red Cross instructors.

HOUSEHOLD ART DEPARTMENT

As a practical application of principles of art in the home, students in home economics have refurnished the University Y.W.C.A. house, making it a colorful and attractive meeting place for the University girls.

Two new courses, one in family housing and one in home furnishings, have been added to the graduation requirements for majors in vocational and general home economics.

As part of their study of family clothing problems, a group of home economics sophomores "adopted" a family of six children, whose mother had been hospitalized for many months. After becoming acquainted with the children and learning their desires as well as their needs, the students planned the clothes, purchased fabrics, and cut and finished the garments.

VOCATIONAL HOME ECONOMICS EDUCATION

Interest in adult education in homemaking has increased. Eight students registered for graduate work. During the first semester the work was concurrent with practice teaching at McKinley Evening School. Students participating in adult education in homemaking developed a handbook for teachers in this field, which, it is hoped, can be mimeographed for distribution.

COLLEGE ORGANIZATION

The program to direct all college facilities toward the improvement of the agricultural economy and the rural life in the Territory continues.
Extension specialists in subject matter fields are now housed with the appropriate departments of the College. Such specialists bring important problems of production to the attention of the research workers and carry the results of basic studies back to the field. Current efforts are directed toward bringing county agents in outlying stations into more direct contact with the overall plans of the College and its research program.

SHORT COURSES IN AGRICULTURE

Short courses for farmers continue to meet with gratifying success. An institute for coffee farmers was held at the Kona, Hawaii, headquarters on March 22. Although the weather was not favorable, 140 coffee farmers participated. The program was repeated in Japanese on May 12, and 54 alien Japanese participated.

Swine producers met on the Honolulu campus on April 6. One hundred twenty persons participated, including students and teachers in vocational agriculture.

A traveling course in vegetable crop production on the islands of Hawaii and Maui was conducted in April. One-day programs were offered in Kona, Kamuela, and Hilo on the Big Island and near Kula on Maui.

The success of these short courses illustrates the benefits that may be secured from focusing all the facilities of the College upon special assignments.

NATIONAL AND COMMUNITY SERVICE

National policy of giving agricultural aid to foreign countries has resulted in the lending of Experiment Station and Extension Service workers to several agencies in the Federal pattern. Although no salary costs for staff members participating in such service are borne by the University, the program of work in the College is inevitably handicapped. Staff members have been borrowed for temporary service in the Pacific area by the Economic Cooperation Administration and the U. S. Army. Rene Guillou is now serving in Thailand as agricultural engineer for the ECA. Genevieve Feagin and Frank Murphy had assignments on Okinawa.

The College participates also in the training program for foreign nationals, which has been established and financed by federal agencies. Herbert Moulinier, a French agriculturist from the Ivory Coast of West Africa, received intensive instruction in tropical crop production. Two young people from Japan received training in 4-H club procedures. Part of the costs have been paid by federal agencies.
As a stimulus to the expanding program in flower production, the College has promoted a Flower Growers’ Clinic to be held in Honolulu in August of 1951.

Staff members have participated in forming a food production program for Hawaii in case of national disaster, under the authority of the Territorial Disaster Relief Agency.

One of the vexing problems confronting the Territory is the conservation and improvement of pasture lands owned by the Territory and leased to cattle raisers. Staff members have worked closely with the Commissioner of Public Lands, the Holdover Committee of the Twenty-fifth Legislature, and with interested members of the Twenty-sixth Legislature to provide means for the more conservative use of this Territorial asset.

Aid in the agricultural problems in the Trust Territory of the Pacific has continued. An expert on cacao, George F. Bowman, borrowed from the Inter-American Institute of Agricultural Sciences in Turrialba, Costa Rica, was sent by the U. S. Navy into the Pacific area. It is expected that this study will result in an additional exportable crop.

NEW FACILITIES

Work in the development of research facilities at the new Waimanalo Experiment Station has continued. The unprecedented rains and wind in March of 1951 damaged plantings as well as buildings.

A new food processing laboratory was completed through the use of funds provided by the Industrial Research Advisory Council. This building and its equipment will be of great value in the developing of processes and products by which exportable surpluses in Hawaii may be made available to the mainland markets.

AGRICULTURAL LEADERS’ COUNCIL

An advisory council was established to review the activities of the College and to advise on additions or changes in emphasis. This council, appointed by the President of the University, includes representatives of all the agricultural interests of the Territory. Its meetings have been valuable in providing interested persons with current information as to the progress of work and in securing advice on plans for the future.
The Food Processing Pilot Plant, constructed with Industrial Research Advisory Council funds at a cost of $37,688.22 for the building and $36,311.78 for equipment, has been completed. Work on food processing and treatment of horticultural products is now in progress. An old potting shed on the Mid-Pacific tract is being rebuilt by putting in cement floors, soil bins, etc., to serve better the needs of the expanded work in horticulture. Cattle paddocks at the University Farm, where feeding trials are conducted, have been partially surfaced to provide a solid area near the feeding troughs. Four additional paddocks to be used in feeding trials with sugar by-products and in other research are now being constructed with IRAC funds.

Definite progress has been made in building roads and laying out fields in the Mid-Pacific tract. Although not yet completely developed, the tract is already proving of great value.

A foreman's house and two quonset huts for housing have been provided at Waimanalo Farm. The value of the contour system installed on this farm to prevent soil erosion was amply demonstrated when 32.4 inches of rain in March (9.06 inches in one day) caused heavy erosion in areas that were not terraced. While Waimanalo Farm suffered wind damage to crops and to the foreman's cottage, practically no soil was lost.

An additional 10.3 acres adjacent to the substation at Waimanalo was secured by lease. The Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine of the Agricultural Research Administration, United States Department of Agriculture, will use part of this area to conduct chemical control tests on the oriental fruit fly in an area planted to guavas. It is also anticipated that this area will be of great value in supplying guava fruits for the Food Processing Laboratory. The lease is financed by the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine.

RESEARCH

Work on fruit flies, our most serious insect pests, has been materially aided through the cooperation of the University of California. Facilities were made available for Professor Harry S. Smith, Dr. Walter Ebeling, and Dr. Powers S. Messenger from that institution to investigate problems of mutual interest. This research, which represented an investment of several thousands of dollars by the state of California, is even more immediately valuable to Hawaii than to California. Through this cooperative work most of the more promising newer insecticides have been tested in the laboratory against all three of our local fruit fly pests.
Encouraging results have been obtained from the parasites introduced against the oriental fruit fly as a result of a cooperative program of the California and Hawaii Agricultural Experiment Stations, the Board of Commissioners of Agriculture and Forestry, the Pineapple Research Institute of Hawaii, the Experiment Station of the Hawaiian Sugar Planters' Association, and the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine. Current research indicates that these parasites are now taking the almost unbelievable toll of 75 per cent of the oriental fruit fly larvae on Oahu. As a result, there has been a great drop in fruit infestation. Effort is now being made to procure effective parasites to combat the melon fly, and a promising parasite has recently been received from Borneo. It is now being bred and liberated in the Territory.

Methods have been developed which are extremely promising for the control of the stem borer and weevils on sweetpotatoes.

In the field of agricultural engineering, results are now available from trial installation of treated fence posts on the island of Maui. Of the seven treatments included in the initial plantings two years ago, one is outstanding. In a humid location where untreated posts are 84 per cent decayed, posts subjected to alternate dipping in hot and cold creosote show no decay. Posts soaked for as long as a week in various cold preservatives show about half as much decay as do the untreated posts.

A sun porch as an aid in rearing chickens has been developed by the Departments of Agricultural Engineering and Poultry Husbandry. The capacity of an existing rearing house can be doubled by adding a sun porch. A bulletin describing the sun porch and its equipment may be obtained on application to the Experiment Station.

The self-propelled Napier grass harvester developed and constructed by the Station has continued in daily use at the University dairy with only minor repairs. A large plantation dairy is considering having such a harvester constructed.

A machine for preparing lauhala weaving strips from pandanus leaves has been developed and is ready for commercial tests. An accessory device that would roll the strips for storage or shipment is being designed. The aim is to free the lauhala workers from the laborious task of preparing the leaf strip.

In the Horticulture Department, 35 papaya accessions from foreign and domestic sources have been tested for use as varieties and for desirable commercial characteristics. None of the foreign accessions was found suitable for use as commercial varieties. Three possessed a desirable low-fruitting habit which is being bred into commercial solos.
A recent experiment at the Kona Substation demonstrated that with light pruning and heavy fertilization large coffee yields can be obtained. With heavier pruning, yields are reduced and returns from heavy fertilization are not profitable.

From 587 hibiscus seedlings donated by John A. Johnson, 30 selections have been made for further observation, and of these, four varieties having outstanding flower and plant characteristics have been singled out. These are being distributed through the Agricultural Extension Service.

Cytology studies of orchids have been conducted. Of 38 hybrids of the *Cattleya* group, 14 were diploids, 11 triploids, and 13 tetraploids. Triploids and tetraploids are much superior to diploids in both the form and the texture of flowers. A full list of diploid, triploid, and tetraploid orchids is now being compiled and will be invaluable to the orchid breeder.

Studies with chrysanthemums indicated that the date of flowering is significantly influenced by the length of day. Chrysanthemums were made to flower during August, three months in advance of the normal blooming period, by reducing the day length, while other plants were induced to flower during the Christmas season by giving the plants supplementary lights during the night. In both cases, the flowers were of excellent quality. The commercial feasibility of controlling outdoor flowering through the use of supplementary light during the period of short days is evident.

The Vegetable Crops Department is finishing its work with a variety of tomato that will combine resistance to the root knot nematode with the three-way disease resistance of the seven tomato varieties released in 1950. Also about ready for release is a new lettuce variety which combines the features of Manoa leaf quality with the desirable characteristics of a tight head and late seed stalk formation. Seed production for both these varieties is now under way.

The Plant Pathology Department established the nature, cause, and control of tomato fruit mummy, stem canker disease, Vanda bud blight, and the Vanda orchid transit rot. Soil drenches, soil fumigation, and treatment of cutting have given control of carnation root diseases, and field spraying has materially reduced the incidence of these diseases and branch rot. The highly infectious nature of the Vanda virus, causing total loss of marketable flowers from affected plants, was demonstrated and led to a Territory-wide eradication campaign.

A search for banana plants resistant to serious Panama wilt prevalent in the Territory is being made in the Caribbean area by Dr. J. W.
Hendrix of the Plant Pathology Department and Dr. W. B. Storey of
the Horticulture Department. This trip is being financed by an IRAC
grant.

Antibiotics, especially aureomycin and terramycin, added to poultry
feeds in small concentrations and reported beneficial in promoting
growth, have not proved adequate in protecting growing birds against
coccidial infection. The role of house flies as transmitting agents of
coccidia and other poultry parasites is being investigated, and an attempt
to increase resistance of chickens to coccidial infections through breed­
ing is being made.

The University has an arrangement with the Bureau of Dairy Indus­
try of the United States Department of Agriculture whereby well-bred
Holstein bulls are loaned to the University on condition that report is
made on the records of the daughters of these bulls and the records of
their dams. Thirty daughters of the oldest of these three bulls have
completed one or more 305-day lactation records and they average 908
pounds more milk than their dams. This is a significant increase. All
these records were converted to a mature equivalent basis, which is
necessary in making comparisons of the production of cows of different
ages. Twenty-six sons of this bull have been sold to commercial dairies
in different parts of the Islands.

Sugar-cane bagasse, when treated with a little alkali to increase its
digestibility, proved satisfactory for milk production. In this test 11
pounds of treated bagasse (dry basis) replaced 41 pounds of green
Napier grass. Treated bagasse was also used in a steer feeding trial in
cooperation with Kahua Ranch at Honouliuli, Oahu. It was found
that the results with treated bagasse were definitely superior to the
untreated bagasse. These findings are important as guides for procedures
to follow in making animal feeds from sugar-cane by-products, which is
an IRAC supported project.

Feeding trials with swine were conducted using vitamin B₁₂ and
aureomycin. In general, inclusion of small amounts of B₁₂ results in
faster gains and serves as a satisfactory substitute for fish meal or other
animal protein feeds. In addition, aureomycin seems effective in promot­
ing the health of what are called “runty” pigs and in more effective feed
utilization.

At the request of hog raisers, a home-mixed ration and two com­
mercial mixtures were evaluated for the production of the soft pork
demanded by a segment of Hawaii’s population. One of the commercial
feeds proved very effective for soft pork production.
Almost all poultry replacement stock reared in Hawaii is imported from the mainland. A study was undertaken to compare the Hawaii Station’s New Hampshires with three imported strains of comparable breeding. The four strains differed significantly. The local strain was superior for livability during both the growing and adult stages. Furthermore, it produced as well as the best imported strain and significantly better than the other two strains.

This study has created noticeable interest in the possibility of local breeding. Hatcherymen are becoming interested in local sources of eggs, and several commercial producers of eggs have undertaken pedigree breeding.

It has been observed that young chicks are sensitive to the toxic principles in a forage crop known as creeping indigo (Indigofera endecaphylla). To expedite further studies on introduced legumes, this department participated in a survey of 40 samples of various strains of Indigofera endecaphylla, and other species of Indigofera as well as Desmodium. In all trials Indigofera endecaphylla depressed growth and/or induced a peculiar syndrome that outwardly resembled Newcastle disease. Several of the tested introductions, on the other hand, significantly stimulated growth. These studies have indicated a way in which newly introduced strains of legumes can be biologically assayed for toxic effect before much effort and time are expended in their improvement. Thus, through the chick, greater efficiency is possible in the development of local forage crops for ruminants.

Studies by the Department of Soils and Agricultural Chemistry in the genesis, morphology, and development of Hawaiian soils have contributed materially to the fundamental knowledge of tropical soils and their development. This research is attracting national and international attention.

A study of the koa haole plant indicates that with proper heat processing the plant can be used as feed by non-ruminants. Normally, because of high mimosine content, the plant can only be used by ruminants.

A new product, papaya powder, has created considerable interest and offers a significant outlet for surplus fruit. Working in the Food Processing Laboratory, established by an IRAC grant, the Chemistry Department has established formulas for canning, freezing, and dehydrating a number of Hawaiian fruits and vegetables such as papayas, guavas, passion fruit, and taro.

The Nutrition Department has continued the survey of the thiamine, riboflavin, niacin, carotene, and ascorbic acid values of foods grown or
commonly used in Hawaii. During the past year 30 samples of 26 species of fruits and vegetables have been studied for thiamine, riboflavin, and niacin content, and 22 samples were tested for vitamin A values. Ascorbic acid contents of nine foods have been determined. Studies were made of the losses of the B vitamins when taro was cooked and made into poi. These studies provide basic data on nutritive values of local foods.

Studies on methods of home-freezing local foods, especially fruits, provided the data for Station Circular 33, which has met with an enthusiastic reception.

The Department of Agricultural Economics surveyed mainland marketing of Hawaiian flowers and foliages. The survey shows that Hawaiian flowers and floral products are marketed through different channels. In some cases they pass through the hands of several dealers before they reach the consumer. In others they are shipped directly from the producer to the mainland consumer. All these various marketing methods have a place and are necessary to handle the increased volume of flowers Hawaii expects to export in the future. The selling of a large number of Vanda orchids through non-floral channels in cut-rate competition may, however, damage the Hawaiian floral industry.

A similar survey of winter vegetables for West Coast markets was conducted. It contains a summary of the receipts and prices at five major West Coast markets, discusses transportation facilities, the preferences of wholesale dealers, and the seasonal periods when Hawaii can best compete with other areas producing the same commodities.

Another survey was on the use of poi as a health and baby food. The opinions of a large number of physicians, hospital dietitians, and nutritionists were collected. These findings will be used to determine the extent of the potential market and channels of distribution for poi on the Mainland.

The economical clearing of the many thousands of acres of land, made waste by numerous undesirable shrubs, is one of the major problems in Hawaii. In a cooperative project with the Hawaiian Sugar Planters' Association Experiment Station, the Agronomy Department is making a comprehensive study to develop efficient means of opening up shrub-infested lands with 2,4-D and related herbicides. The relative sensitivity to herbicides of the major shrubs has been determined.

In an attempt to enrich the pasture mixtures in Hawaii with better species, the Agronomy Department introduced 130 legumes, mostly of tropical origin, during the year.

The University introduced Napier grass years ago and later saved the crop by the development of disease-resistant varieties. Grazing
investigations at the Haleakala Substation and cooperative trials with ranchers have shown this grass to be excellent for fattening steers. In an experiment completed during the year, 516 pounds of liveweight gains in steers were secured from grazing one acre of Napier grass. At present prices for beef, the gross return from grazing one acre of Napier grass is about $129.

In fruit fly investigations, the Department of Plant Physiology, cooperating with the Hawaii Laboratory of the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine, was instrumental in the development of the ethylene dibromide fumigation treatment for export commodities and establishing the tolerance of different fruits and vegetables to this new fumigant, which is toxic to fruit flies. This has resulted in the release of nine commodities, including pineapples and papayas, for shipment to the Mainland.

AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION SERVICE
Associate Director Goto

This is the twenty-second annual report of the Agricultural Extension Service. Its staff totaled 99 members (professional and clerical), and it operated on a total budget of $553,446.68 for the fiscal year 1950-51.

FARM

Our county agents, both men and women, deserve much credit for the year's fine progress. Twenty-six county agents and their assistants served 35,000 rural people. They worked with 83 organized adult groups with a total of 1,785 members.

The following figures indicate the diversity and extent of their activities during the year: 25,550 farm visits; 4,594 office calls; 8,027 telephone calls; 356 method demonstration meetings, with an attendance of 6,585; 39 result demonstration meetings with an attendance of 216; 541 Extension meetings with an attendance of 9,772; 2,000 farmers assisted in the use of improved practices in fertilizers, plant diseases, insect control, selection of crop varieties; 400 hog farmers, 100 beef producers, and 50 dairymen assisted with the use of improved rations and parasite control to increase net income; 200 ranchers and 1,000 farmers given assistance in improved pastures and soil and water management practices; swine disease survey conducted in 34 communities (representing 120 farms).

Agricultural economics publications. The county agents deserve special recognition for their yeoman service in gathering the statistics which make up the major portion of our numerous agricultural econom-
ics publications. It is only through their conscientious efforts that the Extension Service has been able to provide the farming population, as well as the general public, with accurate data on the number of acres planted to various crops, production forecasts for 43 crops on each island, prospective shipments of fresh produce each week from the outside islands to Honolulu markets, and output of all major livestock products.

These statistics are published in our annual Statistics of Diversified Agriculture in Hawaii, the Agricultural Outlook, the Federal-Territorial Market Report, and various efficiency studies.

Expanding mainland market. In 1950, papaya exports to the Mainland increased tenfold over those of 1949. In 1949, we exported 28,150 pounds, and in 1950, 286,440 pounds. Flower and foliage sales also increased. This is partly the result of the work of Leslie M. McMahon and his successor, Kenneth I. Hanson, who succeeded in their efforts to improve the market quality of fresh fruits, vegetables, flowers, and foliage sold on the Mainland.

Spoilage losses during transit to market were reduced considerably. Proper handling, packaging, packing, and refrigeration were demonstrated to growers, shippers, transportation companies, and mainland dealers. County agents on Kauai, West Hawaii, East Hawaii, South Oahu, and East Oahu assisted the specialists in securing produce for demonstrations of processing and packaging.

Cooperative education. This phase of Extension activity was inaugurated by special mandate of the 1949 Legislature. Under the project leader, Irwin I. Rust, it is moving ahead. At first, interest was slow to develop. However, indications are that the demand for more cooperative marketing education is on the increase. County agents placed special emphasis on cooperative marketing education. Through their contacts of groups of farmers, as well as individuals, they helped to facilitate this project's rapid progress.

A summary of accomplishments follows: 2 radio talks given on cooperative marketing; 10 newsletters prepared and distributed; 10 Extension Circulars on farmers' cooperatives prepared and distributed; 33 special reports on agricultural marketing practices prepared and distributed; 30 talks given on cooperative marketing, purchasing, and farm credit; 24 cooperative workshops conducted; 2 new marketing cooperatives assisted with incorporation; 3 cooperatives assisted in drawing up marketing agreements; 6 cooperatives assisted in amending bylaws to conform to recent legislative requirements.
Bank of Hawaii and 4-H beef steers. One of the outstanding accomplishments in the animal husbandry project was securing the cooperation of the Bank of Hawaii in making loans to 4-H club members for the purchase of beef steers. The county agents, the county agent supervisor, and the members of our 4-H club department all worked to promote this promising program. There are now 24 steers in this project. Its development will prove an interesting study.

Pasture management assistance. Pasture management has increased so much in popularity that its leader, Edward Y. Hosaka, is the busiest man on our staff. All who are connected with the ranching business—the Robinsons on Kauai, Harold Rice and the Baldwins on Maui, the Greenwells and the Parker Ranch on Hawaii, as well as the smaller ranchers—respect our project leader for his knowledge. They demand more of his time than he can spare. The primary objective is to improve the carrying capacity of island pastures from 12 acres per head, the present average, to 6 acres per head.

During the year, with the cooperation of the county agents, 54 packets of grass and legume seeds were distributed to 30 ranchers for trial planting purposes; 12 species adaptability trial plots were developed on various islands: 20 herbicide tests were installed; and assistance was given in the development of 83 acres of irrigated pastures on Molokai, Maui, and Oahu, the clearing and seeding of 3,650 acres of pasture lands, the installation of five hog ranges, and various other activities.

Specialists made 11 trips to Kauai, Molokai, Maui, and Hawaii.

Rat control in Kona. Through the use of the most effective form of rat poison, we were able to control 90 per cent of the rat damage in the Kona coffee area. The poison was purchased through funds appropriated by the Territorial Legislature. As a result of Extension Service efforts, approximately $100,000 worth of coffee was saved from destruction.

A similar program is now being conducted in Kona with the cooperation of local leaders under the supervision of the county agent. A new and widely advertised poison, "Warfarin," is being used.

Since the 1951 Legislature did not appropriate funds for the continuation of this program, farmers will have to purchase additional amounts of poison with their own resources.

Soil management has busy year. The county agents assisted in the organization of three new soil conservation districts in the Koolau, Kau, and Puna areas on the Big Island. Analyses were made of 937 soil samples taken from 416 farms. Proper fertilizers were recommended. Twelve green manure demonstration plots were installed. Approx-
approximately 1,000 farmers have adopted practices for better soil and water management.

In a cooperative program with the Farmers' Home Administration, 68 farm and home appraisals were made by the project leader.

Egg production increased. Problems in poultry take up a good deal of the agents' time, since there is a poultry flock in almost every rural home. Due to improvements in stock quality and efficient management methods, commercial poultrymen have been able to raise annual egg production to an all-time high of 145 eggs per bird, as compared to 128 a few years ago.

Control of pullorum, in cooperation with the Board of Agriculture and Forestry and the Vocational Agricultural Department of the Department of Public Instruction, is the year's outstanding accomplishment. Of 7,738 birds tested, only 1 per cent were reactors. This is a decided improvement over 1946, when this program first began. At that time, 1.21 per cent were reactors.

A few poultrymen are adopting with notable success the practice of floor brooding of baby chicks, advocated by the Experiment Station.

HOME

Without a doubt, the most creditable accomplishments of the year are those of the nine home demonstration agents and their 11 assistants. They contributed a great deal toward the betterment of home life in rural Hawaii. There are 3,000 housewives enrolled in 175 University Extension clubs throughout the Territory. The annual conference of the Home Demonstration Council, held in January on the University campus and attended by selected delegates, is their crowning achievement.

All phases of our home demonstration program are aimed toward better family living. This work teaches wiser spending, promotes planning and serving of nutritionally adequate and economical meals, encourages home food production and preservation, teaches better use of time and energy, encourages participation in community, national, and international activities. Furthermore, it affords opportunities for the development of leadership.

Activities include:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Activity</th>
<th>Count</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Home visits made</td>
<td>4,474</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Office calls</td>
<td>2,193</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Phone calls made</td>
<td>5,842</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Method demonstrations held</td>
<td>2,183 (Attendance 24,406)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other extension meetings held</td>
<td>725 (Attendance 16,617)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Individual assistance given in</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Room arrangements</td>
<td>318</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Selection and making of curtains and draperies</td>
<td>657</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Through the generosity of the McInerny Foundation, the Castle
Foundation, and the Hawaiian Sugar Planters' Association, and the con-
tributions from the 4-H club boys and girls, one 4-H boy, Shigemi Ito,
and one 4-H girl, Norma Ito, were selected to represent Hawaii at the
1950 National 4-H Camp in Washington, D. C. We are especially proud
of the fact that Hawaii's delegate was given the honor of presenting to
President Truman our traditional greeting—the Hawaiian lei.

Another award—representing Hawaii at the National 4-H Club Con-
gress, an annual event usually held in Chicago—was awarded to Lillian
Chun for outstanding 4-H clothing project work.

There are 4,344 boys and girls enrolled in 330 4-H clubs distributed
by counties as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>County</th>
<th>Clubs</th>
<th>Members</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Kauai</td>
<td>55</td>
<td>688</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>East Oahu</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>297</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>West Oahu</td>
<td>41</td>
<td>525</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South Oahu</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>502</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Molokai</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>231</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maui</td>
<td>41</td>
<td>623</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>East Hawaii</td>
<td>62</td>
<td>791</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>West Hawaii</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>291</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>North Hawaii</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>304</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lanai</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>92</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>950</strong></td>
<td><strong>4,344</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**TRAINEE PROGRAM**

The following trainees from foreign countries and Americans going
to foreign countries were given training in Hawaii during the past year:

- Mr. Kim Ho Sik, Korea, March, 1950
- Princess Bai Plang, Philippine Islands, August, 1950
- Messrs. Keigi Makiya and Hiroshi Sugishima, Okinawa, September to October, 1950
- Miss Motoko Mizukami and Mr. Yoneyama, Tokyo, Japan, December, 1950, to
  January, 1951
- Messrs. Miura and Ogawa, Tokyo, Japan, February, 1951
- Mr. Ray K. Peterson, Nevada, May, 1950
- Mr. Soken Yaka, Okinawa, May, 1951
The College of Business Administration was opened in September, 1950, to provide a much-needed service to Hawaii's business community. The College aims to provide a realistic program of training in a number of specializations and at the same time to provide the junior executives of tomorrow with a basic understanding of the economic problems of the modern world. Sound thinking based on factual information and a sympathetic appreciation of the problems of others are two ingredients which it is hoped the graduates will contribute to the business community.

The present four-year program leads to the degree of Bachelor of Business Administration. During the first two years the student obtains an understanding of the world we live in. He is required to take courses in the history of world civilization, American history, general psychology, American government, and English literature. He also receives his introduction to the basic principles, functions, and objectives of American business enterprise. In addition, each student is required to take courses in business ethics, principles of economics, elementary accounting, elementary business law, business calculations, economic geography, general composition, and business English.

During his junior and senior years he specializes in one of the following six fields: general business, banking and finance, personnel and industrial relations, office management, accounting, or merchandising.

In the field of general business the student is required to take the following courses: business correspondence, income tax problems, personnel management, principles of marketing, principles of advertising, retail merchandising, principles of salesmanship, business statistics, business organization and management, money and banking, American economic resources, public finance, government and business, and labor problems.

In the accounting specialization the student is required to take the following courses: budgetary accounting and control, intermediate accounting, advanced accounting, cost accounting, analysis of financial statements, income tax problems, auditing, corporation finance, business statistics, accounting systems, negotiable instruments, business organization and management, and public finance.

In the banking and finance specialization the required courses are as follows: analysis of financial statements, income tax problems, corporation finance, investments and investment banking, credit man-
agement, business statistics, negotiable instruments, money and banking, public finance, international finance, government and business, public utilities, and international trade.

The merchandising curriculum includes the following courses: advertising copy writing, merchandise accounting and control, principles of marketing, principles of advertising, retail merchandising, credit management, methods of market research, principles of salesmanship, business statistics, and business organization and management.

The specialization in personnel and industrial relations requires the following courses: industrial safety and health, time and motion study, wage determination, collective bargaining, personnel management, employee interviewing, business statistics, government and business, trends in labor-management relations, labor problems, American trade unionism, labor legislation, arbitration of grievances, and research in industrial relations.

The field of office management requires the following work: technique of typewriting, technique of shorthand, business reports, business and secretarial machines, intermediate accounting, office organization and management, collective bargaining, personnel management, advanced secretarial training, secretarial practice, labor problems, advanced English grammar, and business and industrial psychology.

In addition to the required course work, elective courses are recommended for each of the specializations. The extent to which these can properly supplement the students' training will depend on additional staff and funds. The College expects to turn out graduates who will compare favorably with those of the better mainland universities.

The percentage distribution of students in the various specializations during 1950-51 was as follows: general business, 26; banking and finance, 5; personnel and industrial relations, 17; office management, 2; accounting, 26; merchandising, 13; not specified, 11.

Although the College was first opened in September, 1950, it was able to accelerate and co-ordinate the program so that the members of the first graduating class will receive their degrees in June, 1952.

Registration during the last fiscal year totaled 583, distributed among the classes as follows: freshmen, 208; sophomores, 180; juniors, 195.

OFFICE OF STUDENT PERSONNEL
Dean Wilson

The Office of Student Personnel has operated for the past year at its usual feverish pace. The confidence with which both students and faculty come to us for many services beyond the catalogued sphere of
our activities is gratifying, but our resources in nervous energy and sheer manpower have been taxed heavily. Problems of community-student relations, student health, loans, housing, on and off-campus social activities, dormitory planning, discipline, registration, ASUH budget control, and dozens of other matters all come to an uneasy resting place in our office. It is never dull, and although the rewards educationally are great when we do our job well, they are rarely publicly acclaimed.

We are still dedicated to the belief that college must contribute balance and maturity to students through planned and supervised activities outside the classroom. Although our interests permeate the whole structure of college life, it may well be said that the Office of Student Personnel really starts to operate where the teacher stops. We help students get jobs, arrange loans when they’re broke, and listen to their problems when they’re in love or in trouble—which for a college student trying to concentrate on lessons is often the same thing. We help with study techniques when grades are slipping, counsel the student government leaders, talk straight at times and at other times listen sympathetically. For many students away from home we serve as parental guardians. We think constantly of the welfare of the individual student and attempt to prevent his being engulfed by the impersonal thing that a university of 5,000 students must inevitably become. We attempt to establish close liaison with parents of immature students. Our aim is to make it possible for a student to become truly an educated person, alert mentally, trained and disciplined academically, and effectively poised as a person. We do not engage in random and aimless activities—there is not time, and we have too many pressing matters on our agenda to allow ourselves the luxury of experiment.

This year has been characterized by an abnormal amount of intellectual ferment on campus as in our national thinking. The disturbing effects of the Korean conflict, to which Hawaii is particularly related through many ties of ancestry as well as through the heavy concentration of Hawaiian troops engaged, have been reflected in many ways. Increasing anxieties rooted in economic worries have upset many students, and the fear of intensive mobilization has unsettled others. One effect of all these things, in addition to the heavy traffic through our counseling bureau, has been a growing maturity and seriousness that has permeated the student body. The attendance at general forums and open discussions sponsored by student organizations and by this office has been phenomenal. Student-faculty committees in such areas as freshman orientation, constitutional revision, and dormitory planning have functioned on a high plane of effectiveness and seriousness.
Our program of non-classroom student activities is now well organized and carefully administered. This office has been turning its attention with more concentrated concern to our next big problem—that of dormitories for students who vitally need a decent place to live while going to college. Our first permanent-type women's residence should be ready for occupancy in January, 1952. We hope it is only the first of a real residence system. If and when we can secure men's residences with comparable facilities we will begin to develop for our students the kind of real campus life many of us covet for them. The slum conditions under which hundreds of our students are forced to exist while they pursue a college education are a fearful handicap to them and a perpetual disgrace to the Territory.

BUREAU OF TESTING AND GUIDANCE

In a school year, this office, under the direction of Dr. Harold M. Bitner, comes into contact with every student applying for entrance as a freshman, every readmitted student, and the greater percentage of those who leave the University for any reason. In addition, the counselors carry a case load of approximately 2,000 students for the year.

Outstanding advance in the past year has been made in our cooperation with other agencies, institutions, and organizations of the island community. A good example of such work was the second annual "University-High School Evaluation Conference" sponsored by the Bureau. Members of high school student bodies, principals, and counselors met with University students and counselors in general and small group meetings to discuss ways in which a college freshman can be helped in his adjustment to University life. The trained counselors were also called on with increasing frequency to serve on committees, panels, and boards of the various high schools as well as such agencies as the Territorial Vocational Rehabilitation Service, the Territorial Civil Service Commission, and the National Office Managers Association.

A needed liaison was established with the parents of prospective University students on other islands through meetings conducted at the time of annual entrance-testing trips. This is a badly needed service that we should like to extend to all areas when our facilities permit. Many parents have an extremely hazy idea of the things entailed in university work, and are eager for helpful information.

Services to departments within the University also were expanded to include special testing programs and conferences with home economics freshmen and transfers to and from Teachers College, reading help for referrals from the English Department, and additional vocational coun-
saling for referrals from all departments. Much personal advice and service were given by the Adviser for Foreign Students. Most of such students are non-quota aliens under the control of the State Department and the Immigration Service, and we can expect their numbers as well as their problems to increase.

Major testing services carried on by the Bureau included the administration of entrance tests to over 2,500 applicants for admission to the University, together with scores of mainland school graduate and professional tests conducted under strictly controlled conditions. The Bureau was designated as the official agency to set up and conduct the Selective Service Tests, and with the cooperation of members of the Psychology Department and Psychological Clinic it supervised the testing of many hundreds of applicants on three separate dates.

PART-TIME EMPLOYMENT AND STUDENT HOUSING

As predicted last year, the demand for employment by students increased 25 per cent over the preceding period. In all, 1,189 student applications were filed, and 617 were placed in positions. Employers who filed for student help numbered 939, a 32 per cent increase over the 709 who called last year. The only decrease in our normal registrations was in the category of registrations for summer work in pineapple canneries, which dropped from 2,000 to 1,000 students largely because of the protracted strike in the industry which made the prospect of summer jobs very dim. We did place about 60 men as truck drivers with a pineapple company, and hope that this is the beginning of an annual source of employment for qualified students.

During the year we had approximately 175 girls working in homes, generally on a room and board basis. We always have about twice as many would-be employers in this category as we have students. In the absence of suitable dormitory accommodations, these positions that have been opened to our girls have often provided real homes, for which the University and its students are grateful.

We are often asked for detailed data with regard to rates and hours of part-time student employment. The following figures, compiled in an ordinary and typical month, may be of interest. They are taken from the payroll of the University itself, which employs many students in various departments.

From November 21 to December 20, 1950, 194 students worked in 32 departments of the University. Largest employer was the Library with 62 students; second largest was the Cafeteria with 26 students. One hundred eighty-nine students worked 5,694 hours and 45 minutes to earn
a total of $3,547.97. Much of this represented a real saving to the University.

Total hours worked per student ranged from 1½ hours to 146 hours during the month, although 171 of the students, a majority, worked less than 50 hours. Students worked an average of 30 hours per month. Gross monthly earnings per student ranged from $.90 to $96.30, with 166 students earning less than $30, and 28 students earning more than $30 during the month. The hourly rate of pay ranged from 50 cents to $1.00 per hour, with the largest number of students, 89, earning 60 cents per hour. Sixty-six students earned 50 cents per hour. The average rate of earnings was 62 cents per hour.

The University benefits greatly from these student workers, who are available and work usually during peak hours and peak periods of the year. They are desirable employees, since they are intelligent and capable.

We are receiving an ever-increasing number of calls for graduating students. Although we do not have facilities in this office to recruit and place seniors in full-time jobs, we nevertheless place a number of them through the cooperation of deans and department chairmen. The Territorial Employment Service has been of great assistance to us in placing qualified graduates, by making every effort to register seniors during their final semester in school.

The prevention of exploitation of our students by unscrupulous and undependable employers is one of our chief concerns. It is imperative that we watch the classified ads closely, in order to protect our students from unsatisfactory wages, hours, and working conditions. The Better Business Bureau has been most helpful in this regard.

The tendency to cut wages at the first sign of unemployment and to resist paying higher wages when the wage scale rises generally is an economic fact which has resulted in instances of exploitation of students who seek employment. Every assistance is given students so that they can earn a satisfactory wage without damaging their health or academic work.

Students have shown great appreciation and gratitude for the services the University renders through this office. We hope to look forward to expanded services in future years.

BUREAU OF STUDENT ACTIVITIES

Miss Barbara Clark as Director of the Bureau of Student Activities carries the major share of the responsibility in developing a balanced program of socio-cultural activities among University students. With a
Agricultural research—One of the corps of Experiment Station scientists whose work is directed toward the advancement of the Territory’s industrial economy.

4,344 4-H'ers—Japanese flower arrangement is demonstrated at the annual Haolelo Convention attended by 4-H members, leaders, and county agents.
Marine biology—Hawaii Marine Laboratory at Coconut Island focuses attention on the rich but relatively unharvested crop in the tropical sea.

Oriental studies—The Oriental Collection in the Library is one of the largest and most comprehensive in the country.
Ocean waves applaud—A practice session for high school students at the annual music camp sponsored by the University and Hawaii Music Educators’ Association.

Between classes—Students crowd into the popular snack bar.
Graduation review—The ROTC now includes air, infantry, and field artillery branches.

Home for 144 coeds—Glass, concrete, and good design unite in the University's first residence hall, slated for completion in February, 1952.
Iron grille and patio—Entrance to Hemenway Hall, the center of student, faculty, and alumni extra-curricular activity.

Outdoor laboratory—A University botanist conducts his class under the Sausage Tree.
Practical demonstration—A plantation engineer explains cane field operations to agricultural students.

Commencement finale—Proud relatives and friends congratulate graduates with traditional leis.
Andrews Theater—With a natural backdrop of tropical foliage, it is the scene of commencement, convocations, pageants.

Mainland coeds—The 1951 summer session attracted 388 mainland students.
The new Chemistry Building—Affording the finest of laboratory and classroom facilities. One of the balconies frames Diamond Head.
Annual exhibit—The Honolulu Academy of Arts exhibits the work of students in the Art Department.

1950–51 publications—Issuing scholarly books, journals, and monographs and official publications is an integral part of the University's activities.
Kabuki play—The Theatre Group presents *The House of Sugawara*, translated at the University and presented for the first time in English.

Barefoot dance—Aloha Week dance produces the brightest shirts and muumuu's and "luau feet."
small staff of trained counselors and the interested cooperation of dozens of faculty members who give their time as panel speakers, club advisers, chaperons, special events consultants, or conference participants we are able to give direction, variety, and some balance to the non-classroom pursuits of our 5,000 students.

Our basic philosophy is demonstrated by a constant and persistent effort to break the mass into small groups, and then to work with the individual of the group. Only in that way can we hope to prevent many timid or weak students being lost in the maelstrom.

We are alert to introduce new forms of wholesome social activity for those who do not care to participate in standard activities such as ballroom dancing or beach picnics. We must make it possible for the lonely student to find friends in college, but we must be careful not to overload him with temptations to waste time. This delicate and constantly adjusted balance we attempt to maintain through program advising.

The number and variety of program approvals processed in a school year give an interesting clue as to what goes on, although a true picture would also show things that never got past the talking stage and were abandoned for one reason or another, often at our suggestion.

1950-51

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Event Type</th>
<th>Number</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Socials and mixers</td>
<td>61</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Discussion groups, oratorical contests, etc.</td>
<td>27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Picnics</td>
<td>26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dances</td>
<td>28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rallies</td>
<td>26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Musical recitals, etc.</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Teas</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Money raising projects, various types</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not otherwise classified (worship services, camps, fashion shows, caroling, skating parties, etc.)</td>
<td>56</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Many events sponsored by the Associated Students and Hemenway Hall Governors were free, and there seems to be a general acceptance of the philosophy that our University students should not be penalized socially for inability to pay extra for student activities. We intend to continue to give as much as possible for the price of admission, since a student pays for an education and this is an important part of it.

Hemenway Hall was used for 712 organized meetings during the year, with an attendance of over 40,000, and in daily use handled an informal traffic of the University community that is beyond accurate estimate. One of the most interesting developments of the year was the increasing utilization of facilities by Alumni groups, especially by the organized members of recently graduated classes. This knitting in of the Alumni organization to the texture of contemporary campus life can be of tre-
mendous importance to the future of the University. Hemenway Hall is in use day and night, and nearly to capacity.

In spite of some pride in past achievements, there is in our minds urgent vision of what remains to be accomplished. It is a vision of the educational institution well rounded in many areas where we are still pitifully weak and badly equipped—and the thought keeps us healthily discontented and in a hurry.

STUDENT RESIDENCES

In effect we have had only one small residence for women in the past year—Hale Laulima, a cooperatively run dormitory for 28. With the experienced and practically gratuitous help of Mrs. Leora E. Cassidy as Head Resident, Laulima has provided a model home for the girls fortunate enough to find space there.

After numerous delays, our new women's residence, given to the University by the 1949 Legislature, is well on its way to completion. We hope that it will be available for 144 girls in January of 1952, and are working strenuously to arrange furnishings and staff for it. We are determined that it will be a residence to which parents will be eager to send their daughters. This entails much more than a mere physical building.

Meanwhile, the men exist in ramshackle barracks (some of which must be demolished this summer as fire and health hazards) and private dwellings while we exhaust every possibility in an attempt to secure housing on campus for them. Not until we do have a real residence system with adequate eating facilities in proximity to the dormitories can we develop the campus life that can lift this University into a unique position with regard to interracial community living.

ADMISSIONS COMMITTEE

University entrance examinations were moved forward to the early spring in 1950 to enable notification of high school students of results while they were still in touch with high school advisers. The Director of Admissions personally conducted the testing program on outside islands, and in many cases addressed parent groups about the University program.

All applicants denied admission were referred to a counselor in our Guidance Bureau for explanation and adjustment, and interested members of the family and of the community were encouraged to come in also. The idea that college aptitude is not necessarily the same as intelligence is a new conception to many people, and takes explaining. The resentment engendered by a student's rejection as a University student
can usually be removed by a careful and pleasant explanation of the reasons involved.

We have experienced increasing pressure to accept students from Asiatic countries, many of them extremely badly equipped in English although often fairly advanced in academic credits. Sad experience has demonstrated repeatedly that a fair facility in using English is essential if the student is to perform acceptably in the University—and if he does not perform acceptably in the University, he may have difficulty in retaining his student visa. The American Consulates and the State Department representatives in foreign countries have been most cooperative in working with us to solve this problem, which is common to all American universities, and to give us accurate reports on linguistic ability.

The following figures will give some idea of the traffic in admissions for the year 1950–51:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Applications initiated</th>
<th>2,841</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Applications not completed</td>
<td>65</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Admitted</td>
<td>1,939</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Denied admission</td>
<td>837</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

There are two philosophies with regard to admissions to state universities. The first is that one should admit all high school graduates, and then shake out unqualified students in the first term. The other idea is to accept only students whose qualifications, as shown by standardized tests and high school performance, indicate a fair chance of success. The first system is extremely uneconomical and costly to the taxpayer, as well as being psychologically unsound in its effect on the student concerned. In the interests of all concerned, we follow the second practice. We agree that all citizens should have an equal opportunity at college training, but we insist that the opportunity start at the first grade and not in the senior year of high school.

COMMITTEE ON SCHOLASTIC STANDING

Although the Committee was forced to carry out its customary unpleasant duty of ratifying the dropping for academic failure of several hundred students during the academic year, it also had the pleasure of readmitting approximately half that number who came back after at least a semester’s absence with a more mature and determined attitude toward college work.

We intensified our close liaison with the Bureau of Testing and Guidance and received valuable help from their counselors on many dubious cases. In all cases, readmitted students were interviewed and advised on their course of study by the counselors. Such data as are available indi-
cate that many capable students are being saved for the University by this sort of work.

Through modern machine methods introduced last year we were able to do many things desirable if academic standards are to be maintained. Grades were sent to all students and to their parents at the end of the first semester and will be sent hereafter. Naturally some students object to this practice, but the response has been overwhelmingly one of appreciation, especially from proud parents whose children have not heretofore shown them tangible proof of progress. Grades and grade-point records were available for advisers at registration time for the second semester, and facilitated the process of sensible advising. It was possible to secure early in the second semester accurate scholarship lists for the various honor organizations such as Phi Kappa Phi, and to institute and publicize soon after the end of each semester a "Deans' List" of students who have attained an A-average for the preceding semester.

We feel strongly that these constructive approaches to scholarship among our students are important. We must be constantly alert to recognize and encourage good students as well as to apprehend and improve or remove the bad.
Fewer veterans enrolled under the G.I. Bill of Rights than in previous years, though the decline was moderate as compared with mainland trends. Consequently the veteran population remained a considerable part of the total student body. As before, by far the greater number of veterans were students on the main campus, although some enrolled in courses offered at the Hilo, Hickam-Schofield, and downtown centers. Well over 800 veterans registered for credit courses, and approximately 100 more in non-credit offerings in both the first and second semesters. While lower enrollment is anticipated during the next regular school year, registration for the summer session found 540 veterans engaged in various University programs, an increase of 150 over the previous summer session.

An announcement by the Veterans Administration had pointed out that veterans not already enrolled or who did not enter training by July 25 would be barred from further educational benefits under the G.I. Bill. This policy undoubtedly encouraged a larger summer registration than otherwise might have been expected. Should Congress in the near future authorize educational benefits for veterans of the conflict in Korea, we can expect a further projection of the veteran training program. The University of Hawaii would have a considerable number of veteran registrants from this source.

The University, like other institutions of its kind, has found it necessary to adjust to the requirements of the Selective Service law. This has entailed an exchange of views with Selective Service headquarters in Hawaii, to the end that a reciprocal working agreement be established on the deferment of young men studying at the University. The Selective Service College Qualification Tests were administered on the campus. A number of students were found eligible for consideration for deferment by their local boards. Still others are seeking an opportunity to continue their college careers through certification by the University of
attendance and satisfactory standing, and they are carrying a full-time rather than a part-time academic program. It is too early to say with certainty what the future impact of the Selective Service Act will have on enrollment as the local boards consider individual student cases. The doubling of tuition will probably not lower veteran enrollment.

As in times past, the University has worked with the Veterans Administration in Hawaii and with Territorial headquarters for Selective Service in an atmosphere of friendly cooperation, so that problems of mutual concern have been solved to the satisfaction of all.

THE UNIVERSITY LIBRARY
Librarian Stroven

A strong and growing University Library vitally supports the cultural and material progress of the community which it serves. An essential part of the education and training of the students, who will be tomorrow's leaders in the community, is obtained directly from the Library. Successful teaching and the research of the faculty depend to an important degree upon the excellence of the University Library. Although its primary duty is to serve the students and faculty, the Library also lends its books and journals and gives reference service to many other members of the community—to businessmen, engineers, scientists, government officers, educators, psychologists, lawyers, and men in all other professions and occupations who require advanced and specialized library materials. Nor is this service confined to Honolulu, for anyone in the Territory, through his county library, has access to the resources of the University Library. A day seldom passes when this Library does not contribute the sources of information essential for some project, research, or study that is important to the scientific, economic, or cultural development of Hawaii.

These vital and productive uses of the University Library, rarely publicized, are too easily obscured or go entirely unrecognized when legislative appropriations are made.

In order to meet its responsibilities to the University and the community, the Library must have funds sufficient to maintain three conditions essential to useful and efficient service: a constant supply of new books and periodicals, a trained and intelligent staff, and a building adequate for growth and flexible to change.

BOOKS AND PERIODICALS

The Library enters the new biennium with a reduced budget for books, periodicals, and binding. Moreover, because of rising costs, it has
incurred a deficit which must be carried over the present biennium. In the past two years the average cost of scholarly and scientific books has risen by 20 per cent, periodicals by 16 per cent, and binding by 15 per cent. With curtailed funds and increasing costs, the Library can no longer buy the books and periodicals necessary to keep abreast of the fields of study and research at the University; nor can it make further progress in binding its backlog of thousands of unbound but valuable journals.

PERSONNEL

During the past two years, several of the most capable professional members of the Library staff have resigned to take positions elsewhere at higher salaries. The University's salary scale for professional librarians, fixed by civil service regulations, has remained unadjusted to the rising cost of living. Other university libraries are meeting or exceeding the minimum salary scale recommended by the American Library Association, which is now well above the salaries here. Library schools everywhere report that the demand for their trained graduates far exceeds the supply. These facts and the higher cost of living in Hawaii make it very difficult for us to compete for adequately trained personnel. Writing recently to nine of the accredited library schools, we were unable to find one qualified member of the present graduating class willing to accept a position at the salary offered. Unless salaries improve so that we can attract and hold competent professional librarians, the efficiency and the quality of service in our Library are certain to decline.

THE LIBRARY BUILDING

The present Library building, erected in 1925, was planned for a student body one-third the size of the present one. Now, with the student body numbering over 5,000, the Library is unable to provide adequate facilities for study. Students and faculty are further handicapped because the Library has no space for audio-visual aids to learning, which are required by modern educational methods and which are available in most university libraries.

Equally serious is the lack of space for additional books. The present building has a working capacity of 210,000 volumes, and the Library now has 219,233. In order to make room for additional books, some of the collections must be dispersed throughout the campus, wherever space can be found to house them. This increases the operating cost, impedes effective service, and endangers valuable books.

All central functions of the University—teaching, learning, and research—are directly involved with the Library; and as long as we are
without a building that is adequate in size, sensibly planned, and efficient to operate, all of these functions will be hampered. A new Library building is one of the University's most urgent needs.

CIRCULATION

Circulation of books to students, faculty, and the public continued at a high level during the year past. A total of 192,768 volumes were loaned to the following borrowers:

- University students: 154,633
- Faculty: 19,574
- Off-campus borrowers: 18,561

Thus each full-time student borrowed an average of 35 books; each faculty member, 79 books; each off-campus borrower, 15 books. Seventy-four institutions, including other libraries, scientific institutions, civic organizations, and government offices, borrowed 2,462 titles. These figures show only the number of books and periodicals charged out at the circulation desks and so indicate only partly the use of the Library. It would not be possible in an open-stack library, such as ours, to keep a record of the many thousands of books and periodicals that are read or consulted in the building.

ACQUISITIONS

The number of bound volumes added during the year was 9,791. This is far below the average of 14,700 volumes acquired last year by libraries in 10 other public-supported universities the size of ours. It should also be observed that since 1947, during a period in which the University has grown and has increased its research activities, the acquisitions of our Library have been steadily declining:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Volumes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1947-48</td>
<td>11,748</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1948-49</td>
<td>11,210</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1949-50</td>
<td>10,735</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1950-51</td>
<td>9,791</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

These data reflect the continued rise in publication costs and emphasize the need for an increased allotment for the purchase of books.

Although the Library has lost ground in the number of acquisitions, the quality of the materials we have added remains high. With European book dealers again active and foreign publications coming on the market, we were able to obtain many fundamental sets and series which long have been needed but which since the war have been unobtainable. Among the noteworthy purchases important to scholarship and research are the following:
With an inadequate budget for the purchase of books, we are doubly grateful to many benefactors who during the year contributed either books or money for the purchase of books. Among those who have helped, the following should receive special recognition:

In memory of her husband, Dr. C. Montague Cooke, Jr., Mrs. Cooke presented a selection of the books published during the past year by the Yale University Press.

Students and friends of Professor Harrison H. Collins contributed to a fund which was used to purchase a memorial collection of 57 volumes in English literature.

Mr. J. Tice Phillips presented a large collection of books, periodicals, and pamphlets in general literature and Hawaiian.

Mr. and Mrs. Philip E. Spalding gave $500 to be used for the purchase of first editions of classics in American literature and history.

Mrs. Urban E. Wild presented a collection of 500 volumes in general literature.

The Government of Samoa transferred, on indefinite loan, eight volumes of the very rare United States Exploring Expedition.

Following are the names of others whose contributions of either books or money have added to the strength of the Library collections:

American Factors, Ltd. American Factors, Ltd.
Dr. Fred E. Armstrong Mr. Kenneth C. Chan
Miss Ruth Ann Aust Dr. Willis B. Coale
The Baha'i Community Miss Agnes C. Conrad
Mr. Ray J. Baker Mr. George P. Cooke
Dr. Albert H. Banner Cornell University Library
Mr. William Bell Dr. Arthur L. Dean
Mr. Alexander W. Benko Mr. Henry M. Dean
Mr. Edward L. Bernays Mr. H. Lloyd Deane
Bernice Pauahi Bishop Museum Mr. and Mrs. Lee De Forest
Dr. Henry A. Bess Dr. Earle Ernst
Dr. Leonora N. Bilger The Honorable Joseph R. Farrington
Mr. Willis A. Boughton Dr. Harvey I. Fisher
Prof. Neal M. Bowers Miss Joan Flath
Mr. Cyrus T. Brady, Jr. Mr. Richard Fujii
Mr. Wilmon Brewer Mr. Susumu Fujii
Dr. Hubert E. Brown Miss Gladys M. Gardner
Mrs. Julia W. Brown Dr. Albert L. Guerard
Carnegie Institution of Washington Hawaii Agricultural Experiment Station

Mrs. Alfred L. Castle

Mr. and Mrs. Lee De Forest
Library exhibits have the value of interesting students in books, informing them of the resources of the Library, and observing important events and anniversaries. Among the exhibits during the year the following should be noted: books by and about Lafcadio Hearn, observing the centennial of that author’s birth; a collection of appropriate materials exhibited during the Hawaii Constitutional Convention; a display of

BIBLIOGRAPHIES

Members of the staff have carried forward the work on three useful bibliographical projects sponsored by the Library: a classified checklist of materials in the Library on Micronesia, extending now to 4,700 references; a bibliography of Hawaiian government publications, 1844–1900, under the editorship of Mr. J. Tice Phillips; and an extensive bibliography of Western books and articles on China, 1901–50, being prepared by Dr. C. W. Taam, Curator of the Oriental Collection.

STATISTICS

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Growth in Number of Bound Volumes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bound volumes added by purchase</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bound volumes added by gift</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bound volumes added by binding</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total additions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Withdrawn</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Net Increase</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Inventory</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total number of bound volumes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total number of unbound parts</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total number of microfilm titles</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total number of maps (duplicates included)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of current periodical titles received</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Circulation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>General circulation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reserve book circulation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total circulation</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

SOCIAL RESEARCH LABORATORY

Dr. Lind

The role of the social scientist as the dispassionate and objective analyst of human society becomes both more difficult and more challenging in a time like the present, a time of approaching crises, when the traditional values of society appear to be seriously threatened. This fact has been increasingly impressed upon the staff of the Hawaii Social Research Laboratory.
Hawaii's mid-oceanic insularity has been no protection from the fear of communist infiltration which now threatens the peace and security of the Western World. Increasingly during the past year, our island community has been endangered by a similar fear psychology. No one can question the urgent need for vigilance and caution with respect to movements which might subvert our traditional values, but it is equally clear that an atmosphere of harrowing fear is hardly conducive to objective facing of facts, nor does it enable one to deal effectively with a wily enemy. An increased hesitance to discuss any subject which might conceivably be linked with communism has been noted in the Territory during the past year, and this quite naturally limits the possibility and effectiveness of research in these areas. It is precisely at such critical junctures, however, that the need for objective research in the field of human relations becomes most acute.

The very survival of our institutions and values is dependent upon their ability to adjust to the rapidly changing conditions of modern life, and the social scientists must provide the knowledge upon which rational change and planned adjustment can occur. In 1951, no less than in 1941, we face a national and international emergency, but the present crisis, to a greater degree than those of the past, demands the insights and wisdom of the social scientists, quite as much as the technical skills of the physical or the biological scientists.

As in World War II, the members of the staff of the Hawaii Social Research Laboratory are being provided with opportunities to observe and analyze a significant social experiment, and they are anxious to capitalize to the maximum on the unique and special advantages as a research center which Hawaii holds.

A primary objective of the Laboratory is to keep abreast of the major social changes which occur in Hawaii. Budget restrictions and other staff obligations impose limitations upon the achievement of this objective, and numerous gaps inevitably occur in our "social log" of the community. Several of these gaps were partially filled during the past year by two reports in our series "What People in Hawaii Are Saying and Doing." The first of these reports provides an analysis of the adjustment of war brides in Hawaii, and a later report covers the divorce trends in the Territory between 1940 and 1950. Both reports were well received in the community and have already served useful purposes for social workers and administrators. A similar study on trends in crime in Honolulu is now in preparation and should be ready for publication as soon as 1950 census data become available.
An analysis of the more important population changes within the Territory is made possible by the release of data from the decennial census, and some progress has already been made in the discovery of significant trends in the community. The decennial census provides the necessary basic data on which the quantitative study of most social phenomena must depend, and therefore considerable attention will be devoted during the coming year to the cultivation of these materials. Plans are being formulated for the preparation and publication of a statistical study comparable to *The Peoples of Hawaii*, published by Romanzo Adams in 1925 and in 1934.

Among the interesting social developments in the community which have engaged the attention of members of the laboratory staff has been an increase in certain manifestations of social unrest and the concomitant appearance of social movements, including some strange religious cults. Several of the social movements have been subjected to preliminary investigation, and their further progress will be followed by the Laboratory staff. A report on some of the fashions and cultural trends in the Japanese community, particularly with reference to marriage and the family, is now being prepared and should be ready for publication during the summer.

The stimulating suggestions and critique of Dr. Herbert Blumer of the University of Chicago, Visiting Professor of Sociology in Hawaii during the past year, have been of great value in re-evaluating the research program of the Laboratory. He has been of special assistance in revealing the possibilities of research in industry, and one of the immediate consequences is the application of the 1951 issue of *Social Process in Hawaii* to the theme of industrial sociology. Three members of the staff, in addition to Dr. Blumer, have contributed articles on different aspects of the local industrial scene.

Steady progress on the long-term research projects of the Laboratory has occurred insofar as time has been available from regular teaching responsibilities. It is regrettable that a reduced budget during the coming year will compel all staff members to devote the greater part of their time to teaching, with very little left for research. With so many critical aspects of island life calling for the patient investigation and creative insights of the objective scientist, the only social science research laboratory in the Territory should rather be increasing its facilities and its participation.
The University Extension Division continued to serve the adult population of the Territory of Hawaii with off-campus credit courses, special extension courses, correspondence courses, and non-credit evening courses. All adults who can qualify for college entrance may avail themselves of college instruction through the Extension Division. The Division totaled 3,230 registrations on Oahu in non-credit courses, and 1,069 individual students aggregated 1,470 enrollments in credit courses. Individual students earned from 2 to 30 credits at the various extension centers.

The Korean episode cut into the Hickam-Schofield program, reducing the enrollment at the center. Schofield was drained of troops early in the campaign, and attempts to aid the few remaining students proved futile. It is doubtful that any program will be attempted at Schofield during 1951-52. The re-establishment of "rotation" regulations at Hickam caused a slight decrease at that center, but the summer enrollment is 151 as compared to last summer's enrollment of 92. Classes during the year attracted 316 students who represented all branches of the Armed Services and included an encouraging number of civilians.

The Navy has become interested in the extension program and has contracted for classes for 75 of its personnel for a late summer session program. Plans are being made for an expanded program in the fall.

The Division continued to cooperate with various community groups, organizations, and agencies. In cooperation with the Cancer Society and the Territorial Nurses Association a credit course in cancer nursing was given for nurses in service; a course in public administration was arranged for the Department of Public Welfare; in-service courses for teachers were conducted on four islands in cooperation with the Department of Public Instruction; and a program was organized for the Free Kindergarten Association. The Board of Underwriters of Hawaii, the Honolulu Realty Board, the Hawaiian Electric Company, and the Armed Services are other agencies which have again availed themselves of the services of the Division.

The Division provided both the instructional and administrative departments with photographic, audio-visual, and printing service.

The instructional faculty consisted of 121 individuals during the year. Eighty-four instructors taught a total of 140 non-credit courses. The credit faculty totaled three and one-half full-time members and 37 part-time instructors. The office staff consisted of eight full-time clerks and
four University students employed part-time as clerks, night watchmen, and messengers. Several of our clerks anticipated budgetary troubles and left the employ of the University before the end of the year. Two of the three have not been replaced and the Division ends the year with six clerks.

The Division served 4,320 individuals during the year. Registrations totaled 4,972.

HIGHLIGHTS

University centers. Fourteen of the 46 students who began their work at the Hilo Center in 1947 received degrees this spring. Ten graduated from the University of Hawaii and four from mainland schools.

In-service training. The Division offered 19 courses with an enrollment of 491.

Non-credit courses. A class in stock market—investment and speculation, attracted 161 students. George Barati, conductor of the Honolulu Symphony Orchestra, offered music appreciation and 72 people responded. Milton Warne’s class in orchid culture continued to attract large enrollments. His last summer’s class drew 74 amateur and professional orchid raisers. The first C.P.A. review course enrolled 38 accountants.

University services. The Division has been under pressure to keep up with the demand for audio-visual aids services. A total of 3,377 slides were assembled, over 2,000 of them for the Art Department.

ROTC

Colonel Bond

The duties and functions of ROTC during the academic year 1950–51 were carried out as outlined in the Department of the Army and Air Force directive pertaining to the administration of the ROTC program.

About 71 per cent of the enrollment was made up of ground students, and 29 per cent of air force students. During the first semester we had 374 air force students and 772 ground students; during the second semester, 346 air students and 671 ground students. The ROTC cadet regiment consisted of two infantry battalions, a field artillery battalion, and an air group.

This year, with increased emphasis on Selective Service, the deferment of ROTC students under quotas authorized by the Army and Air Force became an increasingly important matter. ROTC students
who were eligible for a reserve commission were deferred from Selective Service in numbers as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Class</th>
<th>Enrolled</th>
<th>Deferred</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Second year advanced</td>
<td>72</td>
<td>72</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>First year advanced</td>
<td>107</td>
<td>107</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Second year basic</td>
<td>398</td>
<td>248</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>First year basic</td>
<td>540</td>
<td>351</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The 351 freshmen who requested deferment could not actually be deferred for six months. At the end of that time a board screened the requests to determine which men were potential reserve officer material and hence entitled to deferment.

The Department was active in the WAC Procurement Program. Young women expecting to graduate in June, 1951, were given authority to apply through ROTC headquarters for direct commission in the WAC Reserve. Five applications were received.

In February the Department received official notice that the following ex-students, recently assigned to the newly organized infantry training center at Schofield Barracks, were performing their duties in such manner as to reflect credit upon the University and their previous training: Stanley S. Miyake, Stephen K. O. Lee, Gilbert M. Korenaga, William E. Coleman, all Infantry Reserve second lieutenants.

The Honolulu Star-Bulletin “Best Soldier” Medals were presented by Delegate Joseph R. Farrington to the following cadets: Blain A. Revis, Robert S. Kan, and Herman W. Jarrett.

The Department participated in many formal ceremonies, including the convocation at which General MacArthur was presented an honorary degree. At the annual formal inspection of the Army and Air Force ROTC programs held in May, the senior inspectors expressed great satisfaction in the manner in which ROTC activities had been conducted. A flag-raising ceremony was held in front of the University Administration Building for the formal presentation of the newly erected flagpole and national colors donated to the University by the local air force command. At the University commencement exercises, regimental colors authorized by the Department of the Army for the University of Hawaii ROTC were formally presented by the professor of military science and accepted by the President.

The year's activities culminated in the graduation review and parade held on May 22 at Teachers College Field. At this colorful ceremony the cadets were presented their commissions. Dr. K. C. Leebrick was the guest speaker, and an aloha was extended to three officers about to

During the summer 45 cadets will go to Fort Lewis, Washington, for infantry training, and 17 to Fort Sill, Oklahoma, for training in field artillery. On the invitation of the Army, Vice-President of the University, Paul S. Bachman, will visit the Fort Lewis Camp. The summer camp training is of inestimable value to the cadets—they have a trip to the Mainland, all expenses paid, and in addition receive $75 a month. At the close of camp they are given 30 days leave and have an opportunity to travel extensively on the Mainland.

This year, because of the grave military situation and the partial mobilization of our Armed Forces, many graduates of the advanced course were called to active duty soon after commissioning. As lieutenants of the Army and Air Force, they are now on active duty at various camps, stations, and bases as full-fledged officers. Exceptions were made in the cases of students who had not yet finished their full academic education. These individuals were permitted to finish their respective courses and will no doubt then be called to active duty.

**LEGISLATIVE REFERENCE BUREAU**

**Director Meller**

The past year was one of the most active, in terms of civic functions, in the history of the Territory and the busiest in the history of the Legislative Reference Bureau. The drafting of a constitution for the state of Hawaii was completed and the document then examined and accepted, first by the Legislature convened in special session and subsequently by the people. Over the year, the drive for statehood continued. During the period the interim Holdover Committee of the Legislature completed its investigations of the operations of the territorial government, and submitted numerous recommendations for legislative consideration and enactment. Finally, the Twenty-sixth Legislature of the Territory met in a prolonged session, the third longest in the history of the Territory.

The Legislative Reference Bureau supplied technical assistance to each of these governmental activities, serving as research secretariat to the Constitutional Convention and to the legislative Holdover Committee, while continuing its chief function as research arm of the Legislature proper. In addition, the Bureau furnished data requested by the Hawaii Statehood Commission; by the territorial Commission to
Promote Uniform Legislation in the United States, which the Bureau serves by statutory provision; and by numerous governmental agencies.

A major innovation in Bureau work was the embarking upon extensive administrative survey and governmental efficiency studies. A series of reports was prepared at the request of the Holdover Committee, demonstrating how increased efficiency might be obtained in the financial organization and management of the territorial government and in the provision of central purchasing, stenographic, duplicating, printing, mail, and messenger services to territorial agencies. A four-month study of the administration of public welfare throughout the Territory was undertaken at the request of the Holdover Committee and of the Department of Public Welfare. Under terms of a contract, the Department made funds available to the Bureau with which to expand its staff by adding two persons particularly experienced in the field of public welfare. These researchers worked with and under the direction of the regular Bureau staff and were of material assistance in completing the investigation, the results of which are set forth in *The Department of Public Welfare—An Administrative Survey.*

Other published reports of the Legislative Reference Bureau in the past year included *Bonuses for Veterans of World War II,* *“State” Elections Prior to Admittance into the Union* (a study of procedures employed by several states which entered the Union without benefit of enabling acts), the fifth edition of the *Directory of Agencies and Officers of the Territory of Hawaii,* and the *Report of the Holdover Committee of 1949 to the Twenty-sixth Legislature,* including digests of all legislation proposed by the Committee. Earlier reports on the *Territorial Legislature—Organization and Procedure* and *The Tax System of Hawaii,* out of print but in demand, were revised and reissued. In preparation at the close of the year were studies of legislative expenditures in Hawaii, of appeals procedures in territorial courts, of budgeting of federal funds, and of the trend of governmental cost payments in Hawaii.

Two lengthy research projects were completed during the year at the request of other governmental agencies. One—a comparative analysis of the insurance laws of several mainland states—was utilized by the offices of the Insurance Commissioner and the Attorney General in preparing the new insurance code presented to the past Legislature. The other—a summary of promulgated uniform laws—was undertaken for the Commission to Promote Uniform Legislation, the study encompassing uniform laws adopted by Hawaii and those not yet enacted locally. Provisions of existing legislation covering areas similar to the latter
group of uniform laws were also digested to assist the Commission in
determining the effects and desirability of adopting these uniform
measures.

While the Bureau has continued as a source of information on
governmental affairs to public agencies and to the community at large
—answering hundreds of "unofficial" inquiries from citizens and organiza­
tions each year—it remains primarily a service arm of the Territorial
Legislature. Legislative aids provided include factual research on existing
or proposed laws and public functions; drafting bills and resolutions;
digesting bills upon request of legislators; showing the history of mea­
ures in their passage through both legislative houses in "status tables,"
published weekly during each legislative session; furnishing indexes to
bills at the same intervals; and preparing, at the close of each session,
digests and indexes of all laws enacted and tables showing their effect
upon existing sections of the territorial statutes.

The increasing utilization of the facilities of the Bureau is indicated
in the following table, showing the number of "major" requests—that
is, those official requests requiring sufficiently extended r­earch or bill
drafting to warrant making a formal record for subsequent reference—
acted upon in each fiscal year since 1945-46. More than four-fifths of
all such requests were received from legislators, the rest coming from
territorial and county officers, officials concerned with statehood—pri­
marily members of the Hawaii Statehood Commission and the Constitu­
tional Convention, mainland agencies with which the Bureau maintains
reciprocal information exchanges, and other mainland inquirers referred
to the Bureau by various public offices in Hawaii. Five hundred fifty-one
legislative measures were drafted by the Bureau for the 1951 legislative
session, approximately 25 per cent of the total number introduced.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Fiscal year</th>
<th>Number of requests</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1945-46</td>
<td>80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1946-47</td>
<td>228</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1947-48</td>
<td>96</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1948-49</td>
<td>612</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1949-50</td>
<td>393</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1950-51</td>
<td>757</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>2,166</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The Bureau's reference library has steadily expanded, now including
some 14,500 items—statutes, codes, reference works in the many fields of
governmental activity, reports, pamphlets, periodicals, etc. This collect­
ion is supplemented by that of the Government Documents Section
of the University Library, which is immediately adjacent to the Bureau's
offices. Increasing use of the reference library is made by faculty and students, as well as by other persons interested in governmental affairs.

Members of the Bureau's staff, as part of their duties, have continued to offer courses in public administration and in public finance during periods in which legislative sessions are not scheduled. In this manner, it is believed, teaching and research are mutually enhanced.

PSYCHOLOGICAL AND PSYCHOPATHIC CLINIC
Director Herrick

Operations of the Psychological Clinic were on much the same pattern as in previous years. Clinical services to various referring agencies and to individuals were less than the recent average by almost 20 per cent. Geographically, the reduction in services came on the islands of Hawaii, Maui, and Oahu. Considered by source of referral, the most marked reduction was in service to the public schools.

The reduction in service was due in part to temporary staff vacancies. But it was due also to the increased amount of staff time given to University teaching.

Two visiting appointments to the Clinic staff were made. In July and August, 1950, Dr. Harry Yamaguchi, from a community child guidance clinic in New Haven, was with us for full-time clinical work. In February, 1951, Dr. Wally Reichenberg-Hackett, Duke University, began a seven-month appointment. Such visiting appointments are valuable in several ways, and I believe it is desirable to continue them periodically.

UNIVERSITY TEACHING

Miss M. Helena Klinkman taught one undergraduate course each semester. In addition, members of the Clinic staff did work with 15 graduate students, chiefly on an individual basis.

Beginning with the appointment of Dr. Abe Arkoff, just before the end of the fiscal year, the policy was established of having certain staff members paid partly from Clinic, partly from instructional, funds. There is a twofold value in this arrangement. On the one hand, certain University courses will probably be better taught by people with clinical training and experiences. On the other, the effectiveness of our clinical program will be increased as University graduates who have been taught by members of the Clinic staff start working in the community as teachers, social workers, probation officers, or in other positions where they might make referrals to the Clinic.
CONSULTATION SERVICES

In an effort to compensate in part for staff shortages, we have initiated regular consultation services at the Honolulu Juvenile Court, the Vocational Rehabilitation Service, and the Sultan Foundation Nursery School. In each instance a member of our staff spends one morning a week at the agency, available for consultation with members of the agency staff about their clients. In many cases, the outcome of the consultation is that the client is referred for a psychological examination. But in many other cases, which without this consultation service would have been referred for psychological examination, we find that the relatively short consultation meets the need quite as well as the more time-consuming formal psychological examination.

We have also continued our practice of having one staff member available at the office on the campus each afternoon for consultations on relatively minor problems of adjustment. This service has been used chiefly by University students and parents of small children.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CLINICAL SERVICES</th>
<th>1948-49</th>
<th>1949-50</th>
<th>1950-51</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Number of contacts</td>
<td>3,019</td>
<td>2,813</td>
<td>2,246</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Courts and correctional institutions</td>
<td>689</td>
<td>652</td>
<td>517</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Educational institutions</td>
<td>827</td>
<td>851</td>
<td>540</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Social agencies</td>
<td>296</td>
<td>210</td>
<td>187</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Health agencies</td>
<td>252</td>
<td>263</td>
<td>244</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Private and miscellaneous</td>
<td>151</td>
<td>160</td>
<td>88</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>2,215</td>
<td>2,136</td>
<td>1,574</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hawaii</td>
<td>220</td>
<td>278</td>
<td>213</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kauai</td>
<td>289</td>
<td>111</td>
<td>114</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maui</td>
<td>448</td>
<td>393</td>
<td>205</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oahu</td>
<td>1,258</td>
<td>1,554</td>
<td>1,042</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>2,215</td>
<td>2,136</td>
<td>1,574</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Age 6 or under</td>
<td>310</td>
<td>312</td>
<td>216</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7 to 12</td>
<td>669</td>
<td>768</td>
<td>548</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13 to 15</td>
<td>558</td>
<td>487</td>
<td>351</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16 to 20</td>
<td>452</td>
<td>356</td>
<td>275</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21 to 25</td>
<td>97</td>
<td>98</td>
<td>67</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26 or older</td>
<td>129</td>
<td>115</td>
<td>105</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>2,215</td>
<td>2,136</td>
<td>1,574</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Male</td>
<td>1,428</td>
<td>1,371</td>
<td>1,006</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Female</td>
<td>787</td>
<td>765</td>
<td>568</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>2,215</td>
<td>2,136</td>
<td>1,574</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Consultations
- Honolulu Juvenile Court | 235 |
- Other | 90 |
| Total | 325 |
The Industrial Relations Center has continued to carry out the basic objectives of the program as promulgated by the Board of Regents—"To promote in the community a sound understanding of labor-management problems, labor-management techniques and policies; and to provide for labor, management and the community, sources of information in the field of industrial relations." These objectives were to be implemented through a five-point program. The Center has made some progress in each of these.

Point 1 calls for the training of young men for industrial relations work through a curriculum for credit courses at the University and for non-credit courses for the general public.

A curriculum has been set up in the field of personnel and industrial relations that compares well with those of universities of comparable size which offer majors in industrial relations. During the last year over 400 students registered in the 12 courses offered in industrial relations. The courses included work in collective bargaining, labor legislation, government labor policy, personnel management, and grievance arbitration. In addition, we offered an introductory course in industrial relations for trainees in sugar technology. We also offered, for the first time, courses in employee interviewing, research in industrial relations, and time and motion study.

Three non-credit courses were offered in the field of plant grievances and arbitration. Some 126 registered for these courses. A large number of the men and women were from supervisory ranks, but the group included representatives of labor organizations and the general public. The community response to these courses has been gratifying.

Point 2 calls for an industrial relations library devoted to maintaining current materials on industrial relations. During the year we received substantial gifts in the form of books, pamphlets, and newspapers. Among those who contributed were the National Labor Relations Board, the U. S. Department of Labor, and the Hawaii Employers Council. In addition, we received a complete set of Fortune magazine and back files of newspapers from 1942 to 1946. Another group donated $210 for the purchase of books. Although we have progressed in this field, major developments will depend on additional funds for the hiring of a librarian and for subscriptions to the major labor services.

Point 3 calls for a library reference service to make this information
available. We have made some progress through the purchase of basic source references and in the indexing of much of the pamphlet materials. We have answered requests for information from labor, management, and the public.

Point 4 calls for public lectures, conferences, and discussion groups. John B. Ferguson and I have given a number of public lectures on industrial relations during the year, not only on Oahu but on Kauai and Hawaii.

Point 5 calls for research studies. During the last year we issued 26 newsletters, a number of bibliographies, and two brief notes on current developments in Australia and New Zealand. We prepared a source book on Government Intervention in Industrial Relations, which contains the basic federal and Hawaii statutes for use by the community. The University Extension Division assisted us materially with the vari­typing and binding. In addition, an article on “Compulsory Arbitration of Labor Disputes in Public Utilities” was published in the June, 1950, issue of the Labor Law Journal. This article and the earlier study prepared by us were cited in the brief filed in December, 1950, by the National Labor Relations Board and the Department of Justice in the U. S. Supreme Court in the case involving the constitutionality of the Wisconsin Employment Relations Act.

THE AQUARIUM
Director Tinker

With the close of the fiscal year 1950–51, the Aquarium ended its forty-seventh year of service to the people of the Territory of Hawaii and its thirty-second year as a part of the University of Hawaii. During 1950–51 the Aquarium admitted 153,956 visitors, the eighth largest year in attendance since its opening on March 20, 1904. In spite of its age and deteriorated appearance, the Aquarium is second only to the Honolulu Zoo in popularity and attracts both tourists and island residents.

The Aquarium buildings, grounds, and equipment are, as reported in previous years, worn out and beyond repair. It is definitely not a safe structure for the public, and its continued use year after year may result in collapse and possibly in disaster. Termites, age, salt water, and wood rot have so sapped the strength of the structure that it is doubtful if it can even be temporarily repaired.

The Aquarium exhibits have long been made up of local Hawaiian
species, principally those which inhabit the waters along the shoreline and about the reefs of the islands. These exhibits consist mostly of fishes but include an assortment of crustaceans, mollusks, starfishes, anemones, etc.

The greater part of the exhibits are obtained from the commercial fishing fleet and consist of about equal quantities of fish taken in fish traps and by hook and line. Some specimens are donated and others are purchased. The commercial fishing fleet deserves special commendation and praise for its part in keeping the Aquarium supplied with an interesting assortment of Hawaiian forms.

The Director of the Aquarium gave more than 35 illustrated talks to island schools, civic clubs, and tourist groups. The attendance at these lectures totaled over 3,000 people.

The Aquarium assisted local school teachers in the collection, identification, and preservation of local fishes, mollusks, and other marine forms for use in the public schools. Several sets of black-and-white and colored slides on marine subjects have been prepared for school teachers. Much of this work has been done in conjunction with work in Teachers College.

The Aquarium continued to ship living Hawaiian marine fishes and miscellaneous invertebrates to the Steinhart Aquarium in San Francisco. This project is regarded as a rather unique method of helping with Hawaii's tourist promotion program.

During the previous year the Aquarium assisted a local motion picture producer to make a short colored film of some of the Hawaiian reef fishes. This movie has now been completed and is advertising Hawaii's marine wonders.

Because the Aquarium staff has been reduced by governmental economy moves to three employees, its public service must undergo a proportional decrease. This means a reduction in visiting hours, the number of talks and lectures, and other services.

SCHOLARSHIP COMMITTEE
Chairman Handley

The total number of scholarship holders for the academic year 1950-51 is 114. This figure represents the number of scholarships about which the Committee is informed. This is a decrease of three from the number reported last year.
The breakdown of scholarships by type or kind is as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type</th>
<th>1950-51</th>
<th>June 1950</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Territorial scholarships</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tuition scholarships (regular)</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>39</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tuition scholarships (foreign)</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Named scholarships which are handled by the Committee or by other groups with aid from the Committee</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>34</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Named scholarships which are handled entirely by outside groups except that funds are transmitted through the University Treasurer's Office</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>114</td>
<td>117</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The new scholarships acquired this year are as follows:

- City Mill Company, Limited—$250 per year
- Hawaiian Junior Chamber of Commerce—$120 per year
- Hawaiian Pineapple Company, Limited—Tuition and fees per year
- Kalihi Kar Company—$100 per year (two scholarships)
- Korean University Club (renewed)—$100 per year
- Soroptimist Club of Honolulu—$250 per year
- United Chinese Society—$125 per year (two scholarships)

The Chairman spent considerable time in consultation with individuals and representatives of groups wishing to establish scholarships. She worked closely with the American Association of University Women and the Department of Public Instruction in their combined efforts to determine the scholarships available for high school seniors in the Territory. She also consulted with students regarding scholarships on the Mainland and has represented the University Scholarship Committee on community scholarship committees. Approximately 177 applications have been filed for the academic year 1951-52.
The publications edited and issued by the Office emphasized as never before the areas in which the University excels. This was a year in which the biennial reports of the Agricultural Extension Service and the Hawaii Agricultural Experiment Station were issued. The former, titled *The Life of the Land*, was enlarged in format to give greater latitude to pictorial presentation. This report was reprinted *in toto* on the editorial page of the *Honolulu Advertiser*. In celebration of the fiftieth anniversary of the Agricultural Experiment Station, a 64-page, two-color booklet was published. Titled *Stationed to Serve*, it is the most comprehensive interpretation of agricultural research ever to be issued in the Territory. Like *The Life of the Land*, it expresses in terms intelligible to the layman the value of work conducted by the College of Agriculture for the welfare of the Territory at large.

A second area of intensified activity reflected by our publications was that of marine biology. The Office edited and designed a liberally illustrated booklet titled *Hawaii Marine Laboratory*, which describes fisheries research on campus and at the marine laboratories at Waikiki and Coconut Island and shows how this work is integrated with that of the Pacific Oceanic Fishery Investigations of the U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service and the Territorial Fish and Game Division. Findings in this field were further emphasized in the preponderance of articles dealing with marine zoology published in the University's quarterly journal *Pacific Science*.

The third area which our publications stressed was that of cultural interchange between Asia and the Western World. In April the first issue of *Philosophy East and West*, the University's quarterly journal in comparative philosophy, was released. During the year a book containing the principal papers of the East-West Philosophers' Conference was prepared for publication.

In addition, a continuous stream of routine material was edited and produced. This included the General Catalogue, the Directory, the Sum-
mer Session Bulletin, the President's Report, the Volcano Letter, the Occasional Papers, Facts and Figures on the University, invitations, programs, and miscellaneous leaflets and brochures.

PUBLICITY

A number of events stood out from the steady flow of press releases issued by the Office. The presentation of an honorary degree to General of the Army Douglas MacArthur was fully covered by the local press, radio, and wire and newsreel services. More than 600 mainland newspapers carried illustrated stories of the event. This convocation and the Pan Pacific Spring Festival on Lei Day were the first activities of the University to be televised.

The University was the subject of photographic studies conducted by various moving picture and photographic distributors. A field team of the Voice of America spent 10 days on the campus, recording some 50 programs by individual members and groups of the administration, faculty, and student body. Some of the programs were recorded in Japanese, Korean, Mandarin, Cantonese, Hindustani, and Russian for beaming abroad.

Numerous events were featured in the local press. These include the fiftieth anniversary of the Hawaii Agricultural Experiment Station, farmers' conferences, the discovery by an anthropology class and its instructor of an ancient Hawaiian cave at Kuliouou which determined the date of the arrival of the Hawaiians, and the projects by faculty members at Kapingamarangi and Arno Atoll in the Marshalls. Staff and faculty members contributed articles to the Hawaii issue of American Heritage, and nearly 50 newspapers all over the country reprinted the first chapter of Hawaii's War Years, a University Press book, in their December 7 issue.

The Office regretfully accepted the resignations of Juliette Wentworth and Louise S. Jessen, science and agricultural editors, respectively, who rendered the University long years of devoted service in their exacting fields.

PUBLIC RELATIONS

The Office completed its first full year as information center of the University, distributing publications, greeting guests, answering inquiries made over the phone or in person, and conducting some 20 campus tours for school children and other groups.

Public relations activities were intensified in two directions: (1) with the students, with particular reference to the Pan Pacific Spring Festival and the newly organized ASUH Public Relations Department, (2) with
the Alumni Office in assistance in gathering and editing news, and (3) with local public relations directors through the Public Relations Society of America, members of whose local chapter participated in a noon-time talk and an evening discussion of the role of the students in college public relations. The Office assisted in arranging a joint meeting of the local men's and women's public relations groups for an address by Edward L. Bernays, public relations counsel, and two evening discussions on "Your Career in Hawaii," in which representatives of community firms and agencies participated. In the closing month of the year the Office met with members of next year's ASUH Public Relations Department and the newly elected officers of the ASUH. Discussions centered around the University's participation in Aloha Week, the freshman orientation program, and means by which the students can be made to feel more closely identified with and loyal to the University.

UNIVERSITY OF HAWAII PRESS

The University Press has made progress during the year from the standpoint of publications, promotion, distribution, and caliber of manuscripts received.

Outstanding publications have been Stevenson in Hawaii and Hawaii's War Years. The latter built up a pre-publication sale of 800 copies and received the Friends of the Library of Hawaii Award. The first issue of the University's quarterly journal Philosophy East and West appeared in April under the Press imprint. Advance promotion resulted in 250 pre-publication subscriptions. The series "Pacific Area Bibliographies" was established, and five new manuscripts were accepted.

Mainland as well as local promotion was stepped up. Ads were run in mainland newspapers and in leading trade, literary, and scientific journals. It is believed that a university is offered through its press a legitimate opportunity to advertise. Four hundred seventy-five mainland newspapers were sent, and many of them reprinted on December 7, the full text of the first chapter of Hawaii's War Years.

As regards distribution, a contract was signed with an agent for the United Kingdom and Continental Europe. Negotiations for representation in other foreign areas were carried on. Consideration was given to mainland sales representatives. A stock of trade titles was deposited in New Jersey, with Baker and Taylor, the country's leading jobber.

The Committee passed on some 50 manuscripts and publishing ideas, selecting 14 for publication. Half of these, mostly bibliographies, will, in the interest of economy, be staff-typed on an IBM proportional spacing
machine. Fifteen manuscripts are under consideration or in prospect, including James Baird's *Melville in the Pacific* and Ralph Kuykendall's sequel to *The Hawaiian Kingdom*. Manuscripts have increased in quantity, quality, and importance.

A royalty schedule graduating up to 15 per cent of sales above 3,000 copies and comparing favorably with that of other publishers was put in operation. The faculty is cordially invited to participate in these payments through presentation of their manuscripts to the Press.

**PACIFIC SCIENCE**  
**Acting Editor Bushnell**

A quarterly journal devoted to the physical and biological sciences of the Pacific area, *Pacific Science* continues to fulfill its function as a journal holding the respect of readers as well as of contributors. Manuscripts of sufficient variety of subject matter are still being submitted at a satisfactory rate from scientists in different parts of the world.

Here are the circulation figures as of May 31, 1951: subscriptions, 207; exchanges, 315; total, 522. We hope that these figures may be increased as a result of efforts made by some members of the Board of Editors to call the attention of influential colleagues and institutions to *Pacific Science* and in consequence of the advertising program now being established in cooperation with the University of Hawaii Press.

**RADIO COMMITTEE**  
**Chairman Miyake**

During 1950-51 there has been a marked increase in the University's broadcasting activities. During 1949-50 about 50 hours of programming were prepared and broadcast, and the highest number of programs given in any one week was eight. In September, 1950, only two programs were still on the air, 30 minutes weekly. By December, 1950, the Radio Committee had 10 weekly broadcasts, or 2 hours and 50 minutes weekly. By April 25 this had been increased to 20 broadcasts per week, or a total of 5½ hours weekly.

Three stations on Kauai, Maui, and Hawaii aired University programs; all three of the KHON programs went out on the Aloha Network; and several of the KGMB broadcasts were released on stations of the Hawaiian Broadcasting System. A large majority of our programs were broadcast over KHON, KGMB, and KAHU. KPOA aired only 11 of our programs and KULA only 9. KGU did not broadcast any.

By June 15, 116 hours of programming, or 397 separate broadcasts,
had been completed, with 417 faculty appearances and 409 student appearances. Although some programs run well into June and July, the Committee is sorry to report that most of the programs will be discontinued during the summer months.

Compared with the 50 hours of broadcasts last year, the Committee feels that much has been accomplished in cementing the position of broadcasting by the University.

The University is equipped to prepare and present broadcasts of high quality. An excerpt from the President's Report of 1949-50 reads, "To have a full educational broadcasting set-up, we need only to add a transmitting station." It is the hope of the Radio Committee that this last and major item will be added to our equipment during the next biennium.
### SUMMARY OF ENROLLMENT FOR 1950-51

(4) In Regular University Day and Evening Credit Courses  
Honolulu Campus, Hickam-Schofield, and Hilo

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Candidates for Degrees, Diplomas, and Certificates</th>
<th>1st Semester</th>
<th>2nd Semester</th>
<th>Year</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Graduate Division</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Advanced Degree</td>
<td>208</td>
<td>210</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Five-Year Diploma</td>
<td>130</td>
<td>97</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Professional Teaching Certificate</td>
<td>97</td>
<td>123</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Social Work Certificate</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>23</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>460</strong></td>
<td><strong>453</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>College of Arts and Sciences</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Seniors</td>
<td>431</td>
<td>351</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Juniors</td>
<td>386</td>
<td>453</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sophomores</td>
<td>499</td>
<td>450</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Freshmen</td>
<td>750</td>
<td>651</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>2,066</strong></td>
<td><strong>1,905</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>College of Applied Science</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Seniors</td>
<td>94</td>
<td>69</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Juniors</td>
<td>126</td>
<td>171</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sophomores</td>
<td>110</td>
<td>102</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Freshmen</td>
<td>174</td>
<td>127</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>504</strong></td>
<td><strong>469</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Teachers College</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Seniors</td>
<td>118</td>
<td>94</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Juniors</td>
<td>126</td>
<td>137</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sophomores</td>
<td>123</td>
<td>130</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Freshmen</td>
<td>113</td>
<td>109</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>488</strong></td>
<td><strong>470</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>College of Agriculture</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Seniors</td>
<td>74</td>
<td>55</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Juniors</td>
<td>108</td>
<td>126</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sophomores</td>
<td>95</td>
<td>79</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Freshmen</td>
<td>116</td>
<td>109</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>593</strong></td>
<td><strong>369</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>College of Business Administration</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Juniors</td>
<td>189</td>
<td>183</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sophomores</td>
<td>171</td>
<td>150</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Freshmen</td>
<td>175</td>
<td>177</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>485</strong></td>
<td><strong>510</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total degree candidates</strong></td>
<td>4,154</td>
<td>3,983</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total certificate and diploma candidates</strong></td>
<td>252</td>
<td>243</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total classified students</strong></td>
<td>4,406</td>
<td>4,176</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Unclassified Students</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Graduates</td>
<td>169</td>
<td>180</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Undergraduates</td>
<td>263</td>
<td>269</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Auditors</td>
<td>88</td>
<td>80</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>520</strong></td>
<td><strong>529</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total students, Honolulu campus</strong></td>
<td>4,926</td>
<td>4,705</td>
<td>5,435*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total students, Hickam-Schofield Center</strong></td>
<td>151</td>
<td>152</td>
<td>241*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total students, Hilo Center</strong></td>
<td>86</td>
<td>74</td>
<td>100*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Duplicates</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>-21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Grand Total</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>5,755*</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

75
(B) In University Extension Classes

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Non-credit</th>
<th>Credit</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>On the campus</td>
<td>1,666</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Off the campus</td>
<td>19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Honolulu Extension Center</td>
<td>84</td>
<td>61</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Teacher Extension Classes</td>
<td>142</td>
<td>282</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other Extension Classes</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Correspondence</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>1,956</strong></td>
<td><strong>2,017</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Although the majority of students register for both semesters, some drop out at the end of the first semester and others enter at the beginning of the second semester. Therefore, the figures used in this column represent the total number of individuals registered for the year rather than the sum of the first and second semester registrations.*
## FINANCIAL STATEMENT FOR THE FISCAL YEAR 1950-51

### Income (excluding plant funds)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sources</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>For educational purposes:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Federal funds</td>
<td>$426,049.97</td>
<td>10.52</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Territorial appropriations</td>
<td>2,551,115.10</td>
<td>63.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>University sources:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Student fees</td>
<td>796,458.23</td>
<td>19.67</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sales and services of departments</td>
<td>209,452.57</td>
<td>5.17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gifts and grants</td>
<td>56,999.35</td>
<td>1.41</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Miscellaneous</td>
<td>9,133.65</td>
<td>0.23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total educational and general income</strong></td>
<td><strong>$4,049,188.87</strong></td>
<td><strong>100.00</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| For non-educational purposes:     |                |            |
| Auxiliary activities              | $602,503.93    |            |
| Projects                          | 69,018.96      |            |
| Others                            | 42,962.33      |            |
| **Total**                         | **$4,763,674.09** |            |

### 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>For educational purposes:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Instruction and related activities</td>
<td>$106,934.55</td>
<td>$977,901.64</td>
<td>$632,089.58</td>
<td>$1,716,925.77</td>
<td>42.53</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Organized research</td>
<td>139,827.33</td>
<td>685,289.00</td>
<td>75,080.09</td>
<td>999,196.42</td>
<td>22.29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agricultural Extension Service</td>
<td>187,375.67</td>
<td>319,887.28</td>
<td>1,081.54</td>
<td>508,344.49</td>
<td>12.59</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Library</td>
<td>289.26</td>
<td>109,492.41</td>
<td>77,883.79</td>
<td>187,775.45</td>
<td>4.65</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total for instruction and research</strong></td>
<td>(433,926.80)</td>
<td>(2,092,510.33)</td>
<td>(786,135.00)</td>
<td>(3,312,572.13)</td>
<td>8.93</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Administration and general expenses</td>
<td>720.00</td>
<td>243,584.41</td>
<td>115,976.40</td>
<td>360,280.81</td>
<td>8.33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Operation and maintenance of physical plant</td>
<td>139,227.99</td>
<td>148,216.78</td>
<td>287,444.77</td>
<td>71.20</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Public services</td>
<td>725,792.37</td>
<td>752,145.37</td>
<td>74,444.51</td>
<td>1,552,382.23</td>
<td>37.04</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total current University expenditures</strong></td>
<td>(454,646.80)</td>
<td>(2,551,115.10)</td>
<td>(1,050,980.32)</td>
<td>(4,056,742.22)</td>
<td>100.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percentage</td>
<td>(10.77)</td>
<td>(63.20)</td>
<td>(26.03)</td>
<td>(100.00)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| For non-educational purposes:  |          |             |            |             |            |
| Auxiliary enterprises         |           |             |            | 612,883.86  |            |
| Projects                      |           |             |            | 30,288.83   |            |
| Others                        |           |             |            | 39,728.64   |            |
| **Total current expenditures** | (434,646.80) | (2,553,875.10) | (1,731,121.65) | (4,719,643.55) | 100.00     |
Changes in Faculty and Staff

Instructional Staff

Appointments
Johnnye Akin, Visiting Associate Professor of Speech
C. Webster Anderson, Instructor in Art
Helen L. S. Au, Assistant in Zoology and Entomology
Carolyn R. Balsbaugh, Instructor in Education
Donald W. Bell, Assistant Professor of Economics
Herbert Blumer, Visiting Professor of Sociology
Richard C. Brewer, Assistant Professor of Economics and Business
John P. Browne, Instructor in Music
Robert H. Bruce, Visiting Professor of Psychology
Earl F. Bryant, Assistant in Physics
Richard L. Burling, Assistant Professor of Physics
Alberta F. Calabres, Instructor in Education
Howard H. C. Chang, Instructor in Mathematics
Richard H. Clark, Instructor in Mathematics
Charles F. Congdon, Assistant Professor of Business Administration
Horace G. Deming, Visiting Professor of Chemistry
Maxwell S. Doty, Associate Professor of Botany
John A. Easley, Jr., Instructor in Education
Gustav Ecke, Visiting Professor of Art
William F. Ehret, Visiting Professor of Chemistry
Ella Embree, Instructor in European Languages
Wayne O. Fox, Instructor in Speech
James W. Frierson, Assistant Professor of English
Lucetta C. Gearhart, Instructor in Education
Dorothy M. Hagy, Assistant Professor of Education
Wilma L. Johnson, Instructor in Education and Home Economics
Kenneth G. Kingrey, Assistant Professor of Art
John G. Marica, Instructor in Mathematics
William M. Meredith, Jr., Assistant Professor of English
Jay A. Morrison, Assistant Professor of Education
Olive C. Obee, Instructor in English
Ray M. O'Day, Instructor in Engineering
Elizabeth C. Osterlund, Instructor in Education
Mark Perlman, Assistant Professor of Economics and Business
Eleanor E. Ragon, Assistant Professor of Home Economics
George F. Reynolds, Visiting Professor of English
Geneva Jo Robertson, Instructor in Home Economics
Naomi St. Denis, Instructor in Education
S. K. Saksena, Visiting Professor of Philosophy
Paul J. Scheuer, Assistant Professor of Chemistry
Beulah R. Shoemaker, Instructor in Education
John N. Stalker, Jr., Assistant Professor of History
Robert B. Stauffer, Jr., Instructor in Government
Winifred K. Toyota, Instructor in Education
Lucy S. Urbain, Assistant Professor of Social Work
Pieter B. Van Weel, Professor of Zoology
Claude Walker, Associate Professor of Business Administration
John L. T. Waugh, Assistant Professor of Chemistry
Carl Weatherbee, Assistant Professor of Chemistry
Walter H. Wellhouse, Visiting Professor of Entomology
Frank R. Wilkinson, Instructor in Psychology
Masako Yokoyama, Assistant Professor of Japanese
Resignations
Wayne Altree, Instructor in English
James R. Baird, Associate Professor of English
Dorothy S. Brown, Instructor in English
Jane Clonts, Instructor in Education
Max W. de Laubenfels, Professor of Zoology
Charles F. Delzell, Assistant Professor of History
John P. Highlander, Assistant Professor of Speech (Radio)
Mary R. Hodge, Instructor in English
Mable Foy Jacoby, Assistant Professor of Chemistry
Joseph B. Larkin, Associate Professor of Education
Joseph P. Maguire, Associate Professor of Classical Languages and Literature
Tsuyoshi Matsumoto, Assistant Professor of Japanese
Ernest G. McClain, Assistant Professor of Music
Kathryn Carnes Mereness, Instructor in English
Alfred C. Meunier, Assistant Professor of Chemistry
Joseph P. Maguire, Associate Professor of Classical Languages and Literature
Charles H. Murphy, Jr., Instructor in Mathematics
Betty C. Pex, Instructor in English
Marilyn B. Randall, Instructor in Physical Education
Geneva Jo Robertson, Instructor in Home Economics and Assistant Food Supervisor
Jeanette Owens Ruby, Instructor in Home Economics and Assistant Food Supervisor
Mary H. Schmidt, Instructor in Education
Kenneth W. Sherk, Associate Professor of Chemistry
Walter R. Steiger, Assistant in Physics
Richard A. Toupin, Instructor in Physics
Helen C. Williams, Instructor in Education
Andrew J. Wilson, Instructor in Chemistry
Sarah L. Yang, Instructor in Education

Retirement
Merton K. Cameron, Professor of Economics and Business
Ralph S. Kuykendall, Professor of History

Leaves of Absence
Gilbert F. Carpenter, Instructor in Art
Richard C. Elstner, Instructor in Engineering and Mathematics
Lee Glover, Associate Professor of Economics and Business
Pauline D. Heizer, Assistant Professor of Zoology and Entomology
Edgar C. Knowlton, Instructor in European Languages
Orland S. Lefforge, Instructor in Speech
Edwin H. Mookini, Instructor in Engineering and Mathematics
John J. Naughton, Associate Professor of Chemistry
Frederick D. Nichols, Associate Professor of Engineering
Fredrick W. Ruh, Instructor in English
Leonard D. Tuthill, Professor of Entomology

Return from Leaves of Absence
Thetis M. Bucklin, Assistant Professor of Health and Physical Education
William W. Davenport, Assistant Professor of English
Dorothy George, Assistant Professor of English
Arthur J. Marder, Associate Professor of History
William A. McCartney, Instructor in English

Death
Harrison H. Collins, Associate Professor of English

Visiting Professors (Summer)
Margaret E. Bennett, Education
Claude A. Buss, History
Hazel A. Fredericksen, Social Work
Royal L. Garff, Speech
L. Carrington Goodrich, Oriental Languages and Literature
E. S. C. Handy, Anthropology (Lecturer)
Richard T. LaPiere, Sociology
Dorris May Lee, Education (Assistant Professor)
J. Murray Lee, Education
William H. Taylor, Economics
Louis P. Thorpe, Psychology
Edwin E. Witte, Economics

**Psychological and Psychopathic Clinic**

**Appointments**
- Abe Arkoff, Assistant Psychologist
- David H. Crowell, Assistant Psychologist

**Resignations**
- Vema A. Easter, Assistant Psychologist
- Alice H. Larkin, Associate Psychologist

**Agricultural Experiment Station**

**Appointments**
- Barbara J. Branthoover, Junior Nutritionist
- C. Richard Creek, Associate Agricultural Economist
- Lawrence W. Larson, Assistant Agricultural Engineer
- Donald C. McGuire, Assistant Olericulturist
- Martha T. Nakayama, Assistant in Plant Physiology
- Francis L. Rathburn, Assistant in Entomology
- Nao Sekiguchi, Junior Nutritionist
- Jack S. Tanaka, Assistant in Poultry Husbandry
- Oliver Wayman, Assistant Animal Husbandman

**Resignations**
- Adelia C. Bauer, Junior Nutritionist
- Helen L. Denning, Assistant in Nutrition
- Sam B. Nordfeldt, Animal Husbandman
- Jules V. Powell, Assistant Agricultural Economist
- Florence Pen-Ho, Assistant Nutritionist
- Francis L. Rathburn, Assistant in Entomology

**Termination of Services (lack of funds)**
- Martha T. Nakayama, Assistant in Plant Physiology
- Helen H. Sakanashi, Assistant in Soils and Agricultural Chemistry

**Leaves of Absence**
- Robert K. Dennett, Junior Olericulturist
- Yoshinori Tanada, Junior Entomologist
- Roy T. Tribble, Assistant Agricultural Engineer

**Return from Leave of Absence**
- Richard A. Hamilton, Assistant Horticulturist
- Toshiyuki Nishida, Junior Entomologist

**Agricultural Extension Service**

**Appointments**
- George M. Aoki, Assistant in Extension
- Phyllis J. Burger, Assistant in Extension
- Verna L. Dodd, Associate Specialist in Nutrition
- Clarence W. Ferguson, Specialist in 4-H Club Work
- Helen P. Inns, County Agent
- Dan K. Matsumoto, Assistant in Extension
Tatsumi Motobu, Assistant in Extension
Claire D. Newport, County Agent
Norman K. Roberts, Assistant Specialist in Agricultural Economics
Barbara T. Tanji, Assistant in Extension
Sueki Yamamoto, Assistant in Extension

Resignations
Robert A. Abbott, Assistant in Extension
Colleen Collins, Assistant in Extension
Alice B. Hancock, County Agent
Arcy M. Hieronymus, Assistant Specialist in Horticulture
Kate K. Inokuchi, Assistant in Extension
Cyril Kanemitsu, Assistant in Extension
Ruth A. McIlney, Assistant County Agent
Edward Y. Nakagawa, Assistant in Extension
Izola J. Parker, County Agent
Esther R. Rugland, Assistant Specialist in 4-H Club Work
Kay Y. Uekawa, Assistant in Extension
Lora B. Ward, County Agent

Leaves of Absence
Frank T. Murphy, County Agent
Howry H. Warner, Director

LEGISLATIVE REFERENCE BUREAU

Appointments
Joseph E. Chamberlin, Research Assistant
Margaret H. Strong, Junior Research Librarian
Daniel W. Tuttle, Research Assistant

Resignations
Robert G. Dodge, Research Associate
John B. McClurkin, Junior Research Librarian

Return from Leave of Absence
Norman Meller, Director

OFFICE OF STUDENT PERSONNEL

Appointment
James S. Miyake, Counselor

Leave of Absence
Stanley D. Curyea, Counselor

UNIVERSITY EXTENSION DIVISION

Appointments
David H. Green, Instructor in Adult Education
Evelyn T. Murashige, Instructor in Adult Education
Wadsworth Yee, Instructor in Adult Education

Resignations
James W. Griffen, Instructor in History
James W. Moran, Instructor in History
Evelyn T. Murashige, Instructor in Adult Education
Florence Tam, Instructor in Sociology
Wadsworth Yee, Instructor in Adult Education
DEGREES, DIPLOMAS, AND CERTIFICATES

The following degrees were conferred between September, 1950, and June, 1951. A dagger (†) before a name indicates that authority to confer the degree was granted by the Board of Regents in August, 1950; a double dagger (‡) that such authority was granted in February, 1951. The authority for all others was granted in June, 1951.

HONORARY DEGREES

DOCTOR OF CIVIL LAW
General of the Army DOUGLAS MACARTHUR

DOCTOR OF HUMANITIES
DANIEL L. MARSH

DOCTOR OF LAWS
LESLIE ASA HICKS
ELBERT D. THOMAS

DOCTOR OF SCIENCE
CYRIL E. PEMBERTON

ACADEMIC DEGREES

DOCTOR OF PHILOSOPHY
HARRY ZEITLIN

MASTER OF ARTS

MAZELPA KING COSTA
ROBERT OLIVER COSTA
LESTER FOX
FLOYD GRAHAM
WESLEY DAVID HERVEY
†HERBERT MASAKATSU HIROSHIGE
MARY RUSSELL HODGE
†JASON HORN
†ROBERT HENRY HORWITZ
RICHARD WESLEY HOWELL
HELEN LOUISE HUNTLEY
JEAN ELIZABETH JOHNSON
AILEEN SAU LIN KWOCK
EDWARD ALLEN LANGHANS
ROBERT MAN WAR LEE
FLORENCE MANEY
NANCY AUSTIN McLAREN
HELEN LUISE NEWBRAND
†DAVID MITSUGI OHARA
HOWARD KEY SLAUGHTER
PAUL GILBERT SORENSEN
NEI WAI TAN
†DANIEL ALLEN WEISSIG
†FRANK RAY WILKINSON

MASTER OF SCIENCE

EARL FORREST BRYANT
ADA ELLEN CHANG CHIU
†ROBERT KINGSLEY DENNETT
CLIFFORD KEMPTON HUMPHRIES
GERALDINE WONG KAU
SUKEYOSHI KUSHI
NORMA LARSEN
†MARVIN CHI-YAO LEE
†HARVEY LEE MOORE
MORRIS ELDEN MORGAN
MASARU NAKATA
EDWIN TAKAYUKI OGASAWARA
YUKIO OMIYA
GORDON SAWYER PEARSALL
JOHN BERRY ROBERTSON, JR.
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Edward Hideo Yano

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†Osamou Enoki
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†Takeshi Harada
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George Honda
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Shigeo Iwamoto
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Miyoji Kawamoto
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Shigeru Oishi
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Iva Agnes Parrish

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†Clyde Leong Keau Chun
†Hisashi Aoki
Betty Misao Arita
Matsuko Asahino
Ian Wright Bowman

†Douglas Yushi Koide
†Donnette Leslie Lee

Lorraine Helen Fusae
†Fumiko Pat Fujimoto
Mary Kim Halm
†Margaret Sachiko
Hashimoto

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Raymond Koon Siu Yee
Charles Yim
†Harold Yokoyama
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Joseph Yoshida
Betsy Kimiye Yoshimura
Tsutomu Yoshinaga
Albert Hin Bong Young
Lillian Lai Ung Young
Robert Peter Young
(with honors)
Samuel Young
Stanley M. Yoya
Mildred Ngii Mui Yuen
George Bunichi Yukinaga
Evelyn Zane
†Yun Choung Zane

End Of List

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