

Hawaii, University
Bulletin.

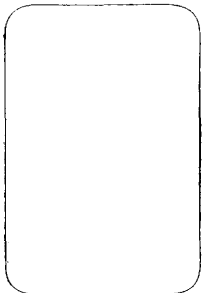
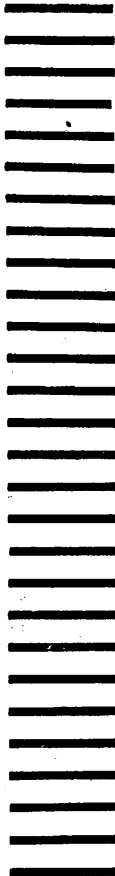


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Report
of the President

University of Hawaii
1954-55



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Annual Report

GREGG M. SINCLAIR, President
UNIVERSITY OF HAWAII

July 1, 1954 to June 30, 1955



UNIVERSITY OF HAWAII
HONOLULU 14, HAWAII

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

**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, 1954, to June 30, 1955, and a record of
degrees and diplomas conferred during the same period.
Transmission of the report directly to you has been
authorized by the Board of Regents of the University.**

Respectfully,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Gregg M. Sinclair".

GREGG M. SINCLAIR
Executive Officer, Board of Regents

December 1, 1955

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Report of the President

THIS report covers the last year of the thirteen years I have served as president. The period was one of encouraging advances, discouraging reversals. It began seven months after enrollments and staff were reduced as a result of Pearl Harbor. It ended twenty-seven months before children born during those war years of high birth rates begin to flood our campus.

The period saw the University grow in response to the demands of the community. Inevitably these demands will increase with the rising tide of "war babies."

Quantitatively, the extent of the University's growth may be expressed in the following terms.

CATEGORY	FIRST WAR YEAR 1942-43	FIRST POSTWAR YEAR 1945-46	LAST YEAR 1954-55
Land (acres)	400	400	700
Operating Budget (million \$)	1	2	4.5
Enrollments			
Academic Year (students)	1750	2200	5000
Summer Session (students)	1000	963	4000
Faculty Members	159	244	515
Civil Service Staff	213	275	359

Other additions include: seven fine new buildings (administration, chemistry, bookstore, aquarium, library, Hilo Branch, Frear Hall), a new Hemenway Hall wing, faculty housing, sixty-two barracks-type classrooms and laboratories; two new colleges (agriculture and business administration), two new graduate schools (social work and nursing), and a Hilo Branch.

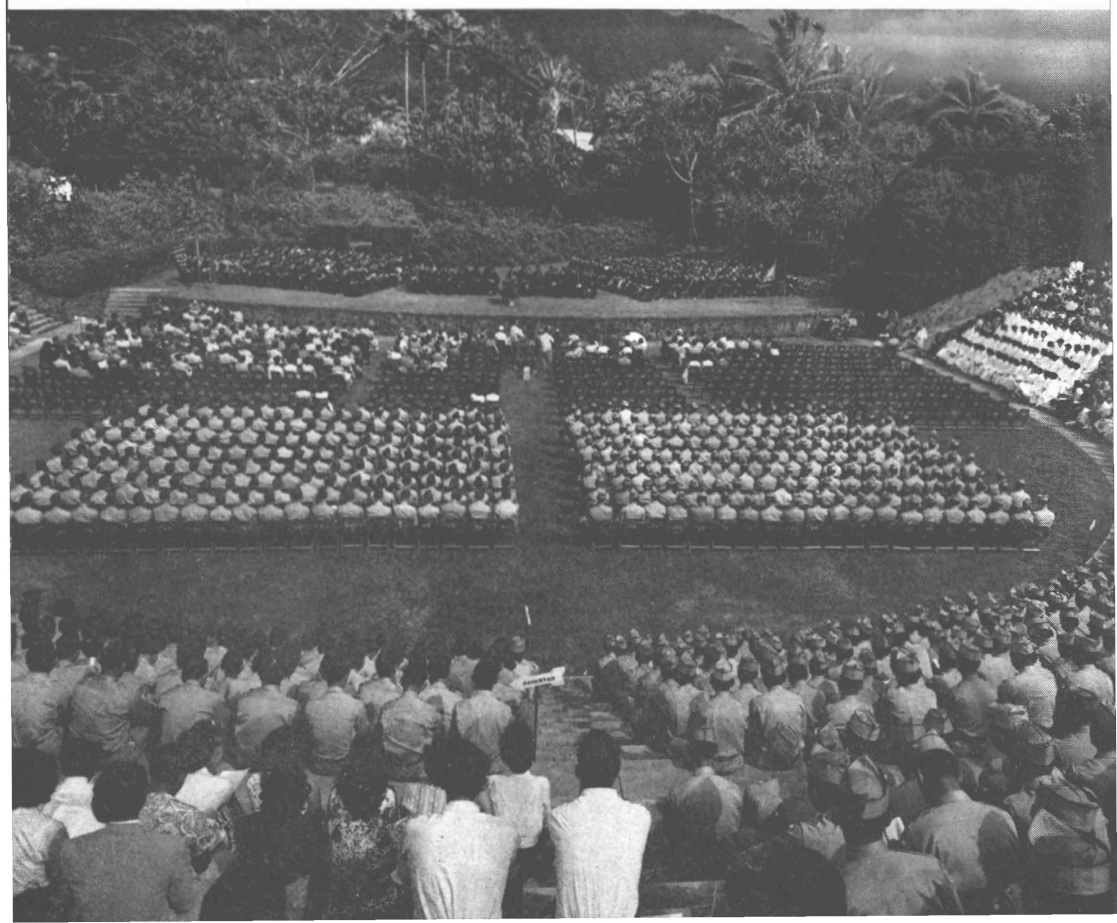
Many instructional departments (among them art, education, engineering, English, music, speech, zoology) were strengthened greatly. A University Press, two scholarly journals, a Radio Office, and a Legislative Reference Bureau were established. Research was intensified (as in marine biology), extended to include the Trust Territory and other islands of the Pacific, and broadened to embrace the profitable use of local by-products (third-strike sugar and defibrinated bagasse) and industrial development (tropical flowers, fruits, foliage). The University

joined other agencies in combatting destructive fruit flies and in investigating such potential natural resources as titanium.

Above all, is the enriched scholarship of the students and scholarliness of the faculty. This is reflected in the scholastic records of former students who enroll in mainland universities, in the establishment of Sigma Xi and Phi Beta Kappa chapters at the University, in the large number of Fulbright and foundation grants won by our faculty members in competition with those at other universities, and in the University's recent accreditation for a five-year period by the Western College Association, despite the Association's severe censure of our inadequate physical plant, of our shack-strewn campus, and of the insufficiency of territorial financing.

During the last thirteen years—as ever since its founding—the University has responded to the needs of the Territory for whose benefit it was established—perhaps more fully than have universities which exist in less isolated communities. Yet it has not permitted geographical in-

Arthur L. Andrews Outdoor Theatre is used throughout the academic year for convocations and other events of interest to the students and the community.



sularity to engender intellectual provincialism. For the University has brought to the campus and to the community many visiting professors and special speakers of national and international renown. It has been host to international conferences—the East-West Philosophers' Conference of 1949, and the 1954 Conference on Race Relations in World Perspective. It has sponsored programs which sought to broaden the economic outlook and deepen international understanding. In order to facilitate the financing of these and other important programs, the University laid plans for the establishment of the University of Hawaii Foundation of which individuals and corporations may become contributing members.

I feel that these accomplishments have increased the community's respect for its university, extended the Territory's prestige abroad, and helped to perpetuate the traditions of higher education in a free society.

CONVOCATIONS

Special occasions throughout the academic year were observed on the University campus by the following convocation programs:

- October 12 Address: POLITICAL CROSS CURRENTS IN THE UNITED NATIONS
Doctor of Humanities degree conferred on
Madame Vijaya Lakshmi Pandit
Indian Diplomat
Past President United Nations General Assembly
- December 12 Address: KENYA AND THE MAU MAUS
Sir Robert Hadow
British Consul General for
Northern California and Hawaii
Presentation of Phi Kappa Phi certificates to students
- February 28 Address: HELP THEM TO HELP THEMSELVES
The Reverend John G. Young
World University Service Week
- March 25 Charity Day Address: THE FACES OF FREEDOM
Doctor of Humanities degree conferred on
Dr. Harry D. Gideonse
President Brooklyn College
Presentation of twenty-five year service medals to faculty
and staff
- May 2 Address: ASIAN-AMERICAN RELATIONS
Doctor of Humanities degree conferred on
General Carlos P. Romulo
Philippine Diplomat
Past President United Nations General Assembly

May 19 **PRESENTATION OF AWARDS**
 **Honor and recognition for scholastic attainment
 and accomplishment in student activities**
 Address: **STUDENT ACTIVITIES**
 President Gregg M. Sinclair

OTHER PUBLIC EVENTS

During the 1954 Summer Session a series of five varied lectures were given by distinguished visiting professors:

June 29 **SEEING THE WORLD WITH ADLAI STEVENSON**
 Walter Johnson
 Professor of History
 University of Chicago

July 6 **FOUR POETS AND THE ART OF MUSIC**
 Frederick Hard
 Professor of English, and President
 Scripps College

July 13 **POLITICS AROUND THE WORLD**
 Taraknath Das
 Lecturer in History, Columbia
 University; Adjunct Professor of
 Public Affairs and Regional Studies
 New York University

July 20 **COALITION DIPLOMACY**
 Philip C. Jessup
 Professor of International Law
 Columbia University

July 27 **COMMUNISM AND THE CHINESE WAY OF LIFE**
 Shao Chang Lee
 Head of the Department of
 Foreign Studies
 Michigan State College

In the fall a lecture series, *Areas of Tension*, featured American Universities Field Staff lecturers and members of the resident faculty. These lecturers were as follows:

October 25 **THE UNITED NATIONS AND THE ARAB STATES**
 Richard H. Nolte
 American Universities Field Staff

November 30 **JAPAN'S ATTACK ON THE OCCUPATION REFORMS**
 Willard A. Hanna
 American Universities Field Staff

January 19	PHILIPPINE-JAPANESE RELATIONS	John N. Stalker Assistant Professor of History University of Hawaii
March 9	TITO, THE KREMLIN, AND THE WEST	Fred W. Neal American Universities Field Staff
March 30	TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE IN LATIN AMERICA	James W. Maddox American Universities Field Staff
April 20	REGIONALISM IN SOUTHEAST ASIA	Edward W. Mill Associate Professor of Government University of Hawaii

GIFTS AND GRANTS

DONOR	PURPOSE	AMOUNT
Carnegie Corp. of New York	Carnegie visiting professors	\$36,000.00
Sugar Research Foundation	Research on poultry feed	6,050.00
Various	Reference Bureau pamphlets	9.00
Floral Assn. of Hawaii	Research on seedlings	281.39
4-H Advertiser Revolving Fund	Same as above	11.10
Hana Ranch Co., Ltd.	Same as above	210.49
Marjory Halford	Publication of <i>Nine Doctors and God</i>	250.00
A. S. Atherton	Same as above	250.00
Various	Instructional Work	50.00
Climax Molybdenum Co.	Survey of molybdenum deficient in Hawaii	500.00
Hawaii Chapter Internat'l House Assn.	Foreign Students Program	25.00
Harold L. Lyon	Upkeep of Manoa Arboretum	8,250.00
McInerney Foundation	Purchase of monochromator for use in experimentation in atomic radiation	4,000.00
Hawaiian Electric Co.	Same as above	1,000.00
Rockefeller Foundation	Research in marine biology	2,500.00
Tamae J. Fujii	Preschool	10.00
Dorothy C. Murray	Foreign Students Program	50.00
Associated Students Univ. of Hawaii	Operation & maintenance of Carnegie Mus. Lib.	250.00
Anonymous	Romanzo Adams Social Research Lab.	280.40
Univ. of Hawaii Alumni Assn.	To purchase office furniture	115.00
Muriel H. Cooke	To purchase slides for Art Department	25.00
Renee Halbedel	Same as above	25.00
Oahu Republican County Committee	Research in political behavior	100.00

Rockefeller Foundation	Toward the cost of inviting a distinguished agricultural specialist to Hawaii	3,000.00
Carnegie Corp. of New York	Toward Pacific Studies	20,000.00
International Business Machines Corp.	Toward Charter Day Speaker	1,500.00
Rockefeller Foundation	Toward Yukuo Uyehara's trip to Japan	3,000.00
Sears Roebuck Hawaii Ext. Fund	Toward Sears Roebuck Prize and 4-H Travel	2,275.00
Maui Travel Center	Travel expenses of 4-H members	19.00
Hawaiian Electric Co.	Home Econ. 4-H prize	140.00
McInerney Foundation	Toward 4-H Travel	425.00
Bishop National Bank	Same as above	257.15
Pacific Chemical & Fertilizer Co.	Same as above	600.00
Samuel N. & Mary Castle Foundation	Same as above	300.00
Samuel N. & Mary Castle Foundation	Toward James Miyake's trip to St. Louis, Mo.	250.00
Juliette M. Atherton Trust	Same as above	225.00
Watumull Foundation	Same as above	200.00
McInerney Foundation	Charles R. Kyd's trip to Honolulu	550.00
Samuel N. & Mary Castle Foundation	Leonard E. Mason's trip to Berkeley	275.00
Taraknath Das Foundation	Toward Das Fund	150.00
Constance Doi	Toward Kenji Yamaguma Fund	20.00
Anonymous	Toward Knobloch Prize	10.00
McInerney Foundation	Toward publication of <i>Source Book in Indian Philosophy</i>	1,000.00
John Simon Guggenheim Memorial Foundation	Toward publication of <i>Source Book in Indian Philosophy</i>	1,000.00
Watumull Foundation	Same as above	1,000.00
Edward W. Hazen Foundation	Same as above	1,000.00
Government of India	Same as above	1,000.00
McInerney Foundation	Toward Reading Clinic	2,000.00
Juliette M. Atherton Trust	Same as above	1,000.00
Samuel N. & Mary Castle Foundation	Same as above	3,250.00
F. C. Atherton Trust	Same as above	300.00
Beta Sigma Phi, Hawaii Beta Chapter 3016	Equipment for Speech Clinic	50.00
Beta Sigma Phi, Honolulu City Council	Same as above	125.00
Beta Sigma Phi, Hawaii Alpha Chapter	Same as above	75.00
Univ. Elem. & High Schools PTA	To purchase a tape recorder	150.00
Univ. Preschool PTA	Same as above	100.00
Frear Eleemosynary Trust	Toward Porteus Maze Test Research	1,000.00
Samuel N. & Mary Castle Foundation	Same as above	1,000.00
Juliette M. Atherton Trust	Same as above	1,000.00
McInerney Foundation	Same as above	3,000.00
George H. Lehleitner	Same as above	500.00
Patricia B. Morgan	Same as above	500.00
Arthur E. Orvis	Toward President's Discretionary Fund	5,000.00

Bennett Cerf	Same as above	150.00
J. D. Hague	Toward furthering work in publishing scholarly material Securities valued at	6,405.00
Anonymous	Toward research in orchid plants Securities valued at	16,400.00

SCHOLARSHIPS

Scholarship holders numbered 138, an increase of eighteen over the previous year. There were 188 applications filed for the year 1954-55. The Committee acted on all applications, but there were fifty more than scholarships available.

The scholarships granted by the Committee are listed by type or kind as follows:

	1954-55	June 1954
Territorial Scholarships	43	42
Tuition Scholarships (regular)	29	19
Named scholarships which are handled by the Committee or by other groups with aid from the Committee	61	37
Named scholarships which are handled entirely by outside groups except that funds are transmitted through the Uni- versity Treasurer's Office	16	22
TOTAL	<u>140</u>	<u>120</u>

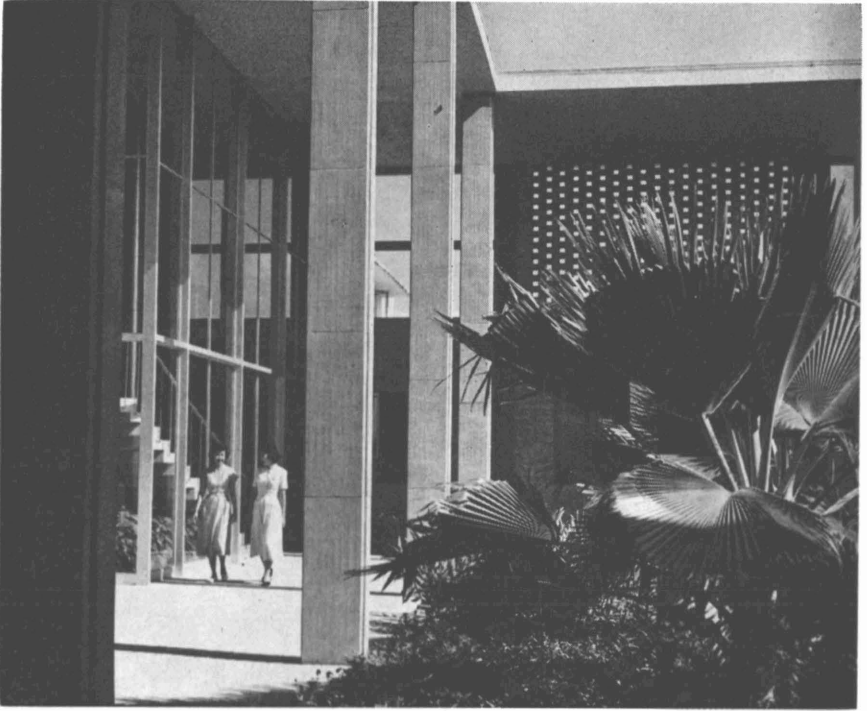
New scholarships acquired during the academic year 1954-55 are:

Theodore R. Rhea Hawaii Cancer Society Memorial Scholarship—
\$220.00 per year, awarded to a junior or senior student in
medical technology, nursing, or premedicine

Beta Sigma Phi, Hawaii Eta Chapter—\$50.00 per year, awarded
to an entering freshman woman student who is a resident of
the island of Hawaii, to be used at Hilo Branch

The latter scholarship will be effective September 1956.

There have been changes in some of the scholarships which are already set up. The Dole Scholarship, previously an award for an incoming freshman for four years, one year of which might be spent on the Mainland at a college of the recipient's choice, was changed to include an alternate plan whereby the recipient may attend school on the Mainland on the graduate level. In addition, two one-year awards will be made for (\$250.00) for entering freshmen. The terms of the scholarship with respect to the applicants remain the same; i.e., they must be children of employees of Hawaiian Pineapple Company, brothers or sisters of that Company's employees, or children of retired employees.



Administration Building where University executive offices are housed.

At this time the Committee has not been able to make any award of the Territorial Scholarships for the coming academic year. The decision with respect to number and amount of scholarships has not been made by the Legislature.

To date there are approximately 194 applications filed for the coming academic year. At this time the Committee is processing them.

Reports of the Deans

FACULTIES

Dean Paul S. Bachman

THREE major administrative changes were made. (1) A Dean of Administration was established. This permits the Dean of Faculties to devote more time to problems of instruction, research, and extension. (2) The principle of revolving the chairmanship of departments, with a maximum period of service of three years, was put into effect. (3) Graduate work and instructional faculty research were consolidated under the new office of Dean of the Graduate School and Director of Research. Starting with the next academic year, the Graduate Council and the Research Committee will be consolidated into a single committee.

Resignations and non-renewal of contracts of full time faculty members numbered twenty, a new low. As usual, the principal reason for severance of service was the desire to return to the Mainland for personal or professional reasons. Only one person was dropped for unsatisfactory service.

BUDGETARY PROSPECTUS

The Legislature gave full support to the expansion of our Teacher Education, Nursing, and Engineering Programs. Also, the Governor has indicated that he is favorable to our proposed expansion in these fields. We have been handicapped, as is usual in legislative years, in not being able to employ new personnel until both the action upon the budget by the Legislature and the Governor is known. This places us in an unfavorable position since the most desirable professors have already made firm commitments for the coming year.

GEOPHYSICS

The Regents authorized a Geophysics Committee to coordinate and develop work in this field. Members of other scientific institutions in the Territory are represented on this committee and steps have been taken to coordinate present activities. In addition, a proposal was made

to Delegate Farrington for a Geophysics Building on the University campus to be provided by congressional appropriation. Mr. H. Kirk Stephenson of the National Science Foundation was brought to the University to meet with our Committee, formulate plans for presenting our proposal, and to draft the necessary legislation. Also a request was made through Mrs. Farrington to have the radar buildings on Haleakala transferred to the University to assist in our geophysical work.

SUMMER SESSION

The Summer Session enrollment again established a record. That for the regular session at the Honolulu campus was 3709, including 953 students from the mainland. That for the regular session at the Hilo Branch was 176.

Summer Session students came from six islands of the Territory, forty states, and fourteen foreign countries.

For the second successive year, we planned to hold a post-session in August.

ADMINISTRATION

Dean W. J. Holmes

THIS is the first report of the Dean of Administration. The office was created in July, 1954, combining some of the duties of the Dean of Faculties with some of the duties previously performed by the Dean of the College of Applied Science. The operation of the new office has not been satisfactory to the Dean of Administration. The pressure of day to day work has been so great that most action had to be taken on an urgency basis and there has been no time for organization and planning.

This situation has been aggravated by the long session of the 28th Legislature, which has not only placed a heavy burden on the new office but has left many items of immediate financial planning undecided. At the end of the fiscal year 1954-55 the salary scale of the faculty and civil service personnel for the new year is still in doubt, and the budget cannot be settled because the necessary laws have not been signed. It is hoped when these matters are cleared up, sufficient time will be available to improve the organization, and start running on a smoother basis. The present situation is a concentration of responsibilities, with inadequate means for carrying them out.

PHYSICAL PLANT

The new Library is nearing completion, but unfortunately will not be ready for occupancy until the second semester of 1955-56. Consequently there is no immediate relief in sight for the crowded condition of the campus, and the problem of where to provide offices for faculty members next September is unsolved.

Some improvement has been made in the condition of the physical plant. The Heat Power Laboratory has been completed, and the Materials Laboratory has been renovated. Crawford Hall has been painted, and the renovation of Dean Hall is underway. With the aid of labor supplied by the Governor's unemployment relief program, the corner of Dole Street and University Avenue has been improved by construction of a parking lot and new planting. Approximately eight acres of the lower campus have been graded and planted as a playing field. The practice of burning rubbish in the lower campus has been discontinued, and this, together with fencing and the newly planted area, has discouraged the use of the lower campus as a public dumping ground.

These are real accomplishments under present conditions, but in the light of what needs to be done, they are of no great significance. The statistics of Land-Grant Colleges and Universities for the year ending June 30, 1953, tabulates value of buildings for all land-grant colleges. If this value is divided by the student enrollment, a rough comparison of relative plant investment may be obtained. The average of fifty-two land-grant colleges is \$2,860 per student. The investment per student at the University of Hawaii is \$1,052. It is granted that this method of comparison is open to the objection that it distorts the situation of such institutions as the University of Alaska because of its small student body and perhaps some of the older institutions where many buildings were built when construction costs were low. However, the fact that only one of the fifty-two land-grant institutions has a building investment so low can only be interpreted to mean that the University of Hawaii is woefully behind in new construction.

The situation is actually worse than statistics can depict. The campus is cluttered up with temporary shacks. The maintenance personnel are at a minimum. The average floor space per janitor is 14,000 square feet, and each general laborer performing gardening work has an average of six acres of grass and shrubbery to care for. The criticism we have received from many quarters as to the conditions of the campus is well deserved, but considering the size of the buildings and grounds staff, it is phenomenal that these conditions are not worse than they are.

The Legislature authorized the complete renovation of the old Library and the construction of four new buildings. Even if funds are provided for all this capital improvement, it will do little more than keep pace with the deterioration of the temporary shacks, and we will still not be

prepared for the increase in enrollment that will soon be upon us. It should also be emphasized that the appropriations for buildings leaves unsolved the problems of drainage, roads, lights, utilities, and engineering services for comprehensive planning.

BUDGET

The fiscal year 1954-55 has not yet ended, and a complete financial report is not available. It is apparent, however, that we have operated closely within our budget of \$4,642,735.85 (plus \$673,290 for self-supporting enterprises and projects). For the biennium 1955-57 the Regents of the University requested an appropriation of \$713,971 and a total budget of \$11,280,847 (not including self-supporting enterprises and projects). This was an increase of \$1,853,334 in total budget over that of the last biennium.

The increase was intended to provide for increased cost of operation, modest improvement in instruction and in agricultural facilities, the expansion of Teachers College, and the completion of the development of the Nursing program and the General Engineering program started in the previous biennium.

The Governor recommended an appropriation of \$6,127,723, and a total budget of \$10,277,599, representing a cut of \$1,003,248 in our budget request. The Legislature appropriated \$6,662,383 for the University. This appropriation is based on the reduction of the tuition fees from \$200 to \$170 per year. This decreases the University income for the biennium by \$246,000. Also included in the legislative budget are items aggregating \$140,000, which were not requested by the Board of Regents or included in the Governor's recommendation. Taking due account of these factors, the Legislature appropriated for the operating budget of the University, 12 per cent less than the University requested, but 1.7 per cent more than the Governor recommended. In general the situation might be summarized by the statement that the Legislature appropriated funds for the maintenance of the present level of services, plus the expansion of Teachers College and the completion of the development of the Nursing and General Engineering curriculums begun by the previous biennium. The general appropriation act has not yet been signed by the Governor.

On June 22, 1955, after this report had been prepared, information was received that the Governor had signed into law the Capital Improvement bill. This bill opens up an opportunity for the solution of the University's capital improvement problem. It provides from loan funds for (1) conversion of the old library, (2) an agricultural building, (3) a new University High School building, (4) a physical education building, and (5) a men's dormitory.

In addition, there is also a provision in the act that in the event

Sand Island is sold during the biennium, the proceeds will be applied to construction of improvements for the University. If such funds become available, it is anticipated that (1) the campus roads, drainage, lighting, and utilities system can be modernized, (2) a larger men's dormitory than that provided by the loan fund can be constructed, (3) an engineering building constructed to provide for the expansion of engineering curriculums, (4) a new dispensary building, and (5) a new military science building constructed. Thus these funds would provide for the construction of a University physical plant of which the Territory can be proud and which would put us in a good position to face development for the future.

FACULTY HOUSING

Within the next two years the bank loan on faculty housing will be repaid. The apartments in the temporary barracks building are definitely substandard housing. Plans should be made to retire these apartments from service and tear down the buildings. In view of the changed situation, the entire faculty housing policy should be reviewed at the earliest opportunity.



GRADUATE SCHOOL

Acting Dean Robert W. Hiatt

A **STEADY** increase in total enrollment from a low point in 1951-52 has continued, although we are still well below our top enrollment of 1950-51. This steady increase is probably indicative of the nation-wide climb in college enrollment and, shortly following the anticipated wave of applicants to our freshman class in 1957, the problems of adequate staff and facilities for graduate study will become acute.

A total of 680 graduate students were registered during the second semester, of which 411 were candidates for advanced degrees, five-year diplomas, or professional teaching certificates. The number of candidates for advanced degrees has remained remarkably consistent for the past four years. At the commencement exercises in June, 1955, forty-four advanced degrees (forty-two masters and two doctors) were conferred. The total is seven short of the number conferred during our peak year of 1950-51.

The trends in enrollment and degrees conferred are illustrated in the following table. For purposes of comparison the data for an early postwar year (1945-46) and the data for the peak year in graduate enrollment (1950-51) are included. The figures in parantheses represent the degrees conferred.

TRENDS IN GRADUATE SCHOOL ENROLLMENT

	1945-46	1950-51	1951-52	1952-53	1953-54	1954-55
Advanced Degrees:						
Masters	66(9)	211(50)	160(42)	170(40)	159(41)	168(42)
Doctors		9(1)	12(0)	14(2)	18(1)	14(2)
Five-Year Diplomas ...	37	136	84	125	78	93
Professional Teaching Certificate	56	138	129	135	179	136
Social Work Certificate	12	23	21	18	eliminated	
Transfer Certificate	32	eliminated		
Total Candidates	172	549	406	462	434	411
Unclassified	197	279	206	176	231	269
TOTAL	368	828	612	638	665	680

Advanced degrees conferred by departments in June, 1955, are tabulated below. Figures in parentheses indicate the number of degree candidates enrolled during the second semester.

ADVANCED DEGREES, BY DEPARTMENTS, CONFERRED IN JUNE, 1955

	M.A.	M.S.	M.Ed.	M.S.W.	M.F.A.	M.B.A.	Ph.D.
Anthropology.....	1 (4)						
Art.....	1 (2)				2 (5)		
Bacteriology.....		1 (3)					
Botany.....		3 (11)					(3)
Business.....						1 (7)	
Chemistry.....		2 (5)					(3)
Drama and Theatre....	1 (6)						
Economics.....	2 (10)						
Education.....			1 (7)				
English.....	1 (5)						
Entomology.....	(4)						
Far East Studies.....	(3)						
Genetics.....	(2)						(1)
Geography.....	1 (7)						
Government.....	(5)						
History.....	2 (5)						
Nutrition.....		1 (1)					
Pacific Islands Studies	(2)						
Philosophy.....	(3)						
Physics.....		1 (2)					
Psychology.....	(13)						
Social Work.....				10 (28)			
Sociology.....	4 (6)						
Soil Science.....		(4)					
Speech.....	5 (13)						
Zoology.....		2 (2)					2 (7)
TOTAL.....	18 (90)	10 (28)	1 (7)	10 (28)	2 (5)	1 (7)	2 (14)

Most candidates for advanced degrees were enrolled for the Master of Arts, with the Master of Science and the Master of Social Work sharing the ranking position.

Fourteen candidates for the doctor's degree indicates a continued development of our research facilities, library, and instructional staff.

Certain signs pointing to a graduate program of higher standards and increased prestige in the local as well as the world-wide community are emerging. The sharply accelerating sponsorship of research at the University by agencies in Hawaii and on the Mainland has enabled the University to improve greatly its physical facilities for research, as well as to secure a greater measure of financial assistance for the support of well qualified graduate students. The demands for more able staff members, coupled with our ability to offer them better facilities, are resulting in the gradual improvement of the faculty. Still a serious obstacle in the development of a better graduate program is inadequate financial support for the library. At least 50 per cent of any research project is accomplished in the library, and every effort should be made to increase its worth commensurate with the betterment of our physical facilities and personnel.

We are receiving an increasing number of applications for graduate work from foreign students. Many of these applicants are very capable and stand to gain a great deal in diverse ways by pursuing advanced study in Hawaii. However, most of them require financial assistance to some extent. The University has no graduate scholarships or fellowships to assist these and other needy students. A comparatively small amount of money for such scholarships and fellowships would repay its worth many fold, and would permit the University to play a far more effective role in its unique position geographically and culturally. Every effort must be made to secure adequate funds to meet this demand.

RESEARCH

Director Robert W. Hiatt

THIS is the first report of its kind to be made at the University. It is occasioned by the establishment on March 1, 1955, of the Office of Director of Research in combination with the Office of Dean of the Graduate School. The primary purpose of the Office of Director of Research is to coordinate research activities sponsored by funds other than those administered by the U. S. Department of Agriculture, by agricul-



Aerial view of University of Hawaii.

tural funds appropriated by the Territory, or by any other funds solely for research in applied phases of agriculture.

Other responsibilities of the Office involve the promotion of additional funds for research from sources outside the University, encouragement of increased research activities among the faculty, assistance to faculty members writing proposals for research support, managing routine activities associated with applications for faculty scholarships and fellowships such as Fulbright awards, and screening of all requests for financial assistance for research on or off the campus.

The transition from previous research commitments to responsibilities as Director of Research will require a few more months. Time has not been available to establish the Office properly as yet. However, this report covers most of the non-agricultural research activities on the campus. Certainly some omissions must occur, but they can not be extensive.

For purposes of this report, sponsorship of research is divided into two sections: research sponsored by agencies or individuals off-campus, and research sponsored by specially budgeted funds of the University.

Over \$200,000 was given the University during 1954-55 to support twenty-five research projects in nine fields. Nine projects in marine biology accounted for more than half this total figure, with the Pacific Islands Area Studies ranking next by virtue of the Carnegie grant to Tri-Institutional Pacific Program, followed in order by Geophysics, Mathematics, Hawaii Social Research, Psychology, Entomology, Chemistry, and Business and Economics.

Federal support provided more than three-fourths of our total income, with foundations contributing about one-fifth of the total.

The field of marine biology received the greatest number of individual grants, with Psychology in the ranking position by virtue of the several sponsors of the Porteus Maze Test research.

RESEARCH SPONSORED BY OUTSIDE FUNDS

A summary of research and related activities sponsored by funds from outside the University is presented in the following tables.

TABLE 1
RESEARCH GRANTS AND CONTRACTS FOR NON-AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH FROM SOURCES
OTHER THAN APPROPRIATED FUNDS

SOURCE OF FUNDS	PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATOR	FIELD OF RESEARCH	DURATION	AMOUNT (1954-55)
Air Force Cambridge Research Center	Christopher Gregory	Mathematics	1 Year	\$ 9,100
Air Force Cambridge Research Center	Kenichi Watanabe	Geophysics (Physics)	1 Year	17,969
United States Atomic Energy Commission	Robert W. Hiatt	Marine Zoology	3 Years	31,566
United States Atomic Energy Commission	Robert W. Hiatt	Marine Zoology	1 Year	34,279
United States Atomic Energy Commission	Maxwell S. Doty	Marine Botany	1 Year	16,131
National Science Foundation	Robert W. Hiatt	Marine Biology	3 Years	2,000
National Science Foundation	D. Elmo Hardy	Entomology	3 Years	7,000
Office of Naval Research	William A. Gosline	Marine Zoology	3 Years	3,500
Office of Naval Research	Pieter B. van Weel	Marine Zoology	1 Year	2,560
Office of Naval Research	Robert W. Hiatt	Marine Zoology	3 Years	No Cost Extension

(continued on next page)

TABLE 1 (continued)

SOURCE OF FUNDS	PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATOR	FIELD OF RESEARCH	DURATION	AMOUNT (1954-55)
Office of Naval Research	John J. Naughton	Geophysics (Chemistry)	1 Year	No Cost Extension
Office of Naval Research	Christopher Gregory	Mathematics	1 Year	7,000
U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service	Iwao Miyake	Marine Zoology (Physics)	1 Year	4,500
U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service	Albert L. Tester	Marine Zoology	1 Year	10,000
Research Corporation	Paul J. Scheuer	Chemistry	1 Year	2,211
Research Corporation	Judson Ihrig	Chemistry	1 Year	3,000
United States Dept. of State	Douglas Yamamura	Sociology (Survey of Asian Students)	4 Months	600
United States Dept. of State	Douglas Yamamura	Sociology (Survey of Asian Students)	6 Months	1,340
Bureau of Employment Security	Harold S. Roberts	Business (Unemployment Insurance)	1 Year	6,100
City and County of Honolulu	C. K. Cheng	Sociology (City-County Jail Study)	1 Year	4,000
Carnegie Corporation	Leonard Mason	Pacific Studies (TRIPP)	5 Years	20,000
Territory of Hawaii	Douglas Yamamura	Sociology (Nursing Study)	1 Year	2,100
Juliette M. Atherton Trust		Human Relations Area Files		2,500
Juliette M. Atherton Trust (3,500)		American Universities Field Staff		6,000
McInerny Foundation (1,500)				
Samuel N. & Mary Castle Foundation (1,000)				
Frear Eleemosynary Trust (1,000)	Stanley Porteus	Psychology (Porteus Maze Test)	Indefinite	7,000
Juliette M. Atherton Trust (1,000)				
McInerny Foundation (3,000)				
Samuel N. & Mary Castle Foundation (1,000)				
Patricia B. Morgan (500)				
George H. Lehleitner (500)				
Total Funds Received for Research in Non-Agricultural Fields from Sources Other than Appropriated Funds.....				\$200,456

TABLE 2.
RESEARCH GRANTS AND CONTRACTS FOR NON-AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH FROM SOURCES
OTHER THAN APPROPRIATED FUNDS (LISTED BY TYPE OF SPONSORING AGENCY)

TYPE OF SPONSOR	NUMBER OF GRANTS	TOTAL AMOUNT FOR 1954-55
Federal Government _____	17	\$153,645
Foundations _____	12	99,711
Local Government (City and County) _____	1	4,000
Territorial Government _____	1	2,100
Individual Gifts and Grants _____	2	1,000
TOTAL _____		\$200,456

TABLE 3
RESEARCH GRANTS AND CONTRACTS FOR NON-AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH FROM SOURCES
OTHER THAN APPROPRIATED FUNDS (LISTED BY AREA OR FIELD OF RESEARCH)

AREA OF FIELD	NUMBER OF	TOTAL AMOUNT (1954-55)
Mathematics _____	2	\$ 16,100
Geophysics _____	2	17,969
Marine Biology _____	9	104,536
Entomology _____	1	7,000
Chemistry _____	2	5,211
Hawaii Social Research _____	4	8,040
Business and Economics _____	1	6,100
Pacific Island Studies _____	1	20,000
Psychology _____	6	7,000
Human Relations Area Files _____	1	2,500
American Universities Field Staff _____	3	6,000

RESEARCH SPONSORED BY SPECIALLY APPROPRIATED FUNDS

Table 4 summarizes the distribution of appropriated funds for non-agricultural research, excluding the Legislative Reference Bureau and

TABLE 4
DISTRIBUTION OF APPROPRIATED FUNDS FOR NON-AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH*

ORGANIZATION	NUMBER OF RECIPIENTS	SALARY ALLOCATION TO RESEARCH	A,B, & C ALLOCATION	TOTAL ALLOCATION
Hawaii Marine Laboratory	8 persons	\$20,375	\$10,500	\$30,875
Hawaii Social Research Laboratory	4 persons	10,760	3,600	14,360
Industrial Relations Center	2 persons	4,356	950	5,306
Other Miscellaneous Research	37 persons	34,094	2,750	36,844
TOTAL	51 persons	\$69,585	\$17,800	\$87,385

*Excludes Legislative Reference Bureau and Psychological Clinic.

the Psychological Clinic. Indicated here are the organized research laboratories and individual recipients, number of persons benefiting either by teaching load reduction or funds for research expenditures, extent of salary allocation to research and extent of research expenditures.

The Research Committee allocated among twenty-two individuals in twelve departments the very small sum (\$2,750) to cover research expenditures for miscellaneous research projects of the faculty. Although this sum is entirely inadequate (it has been increased in the budget submitted to the 1955 Legislature), it has been an important factor in encouraging faculty members to improve their standing as university personnel and to elevate the standards of the University. Important too is the fact that these persons may be able to secure research grants outside the University should they be able to demonstrate some preliminary results and an active interest in their particular research field. There is no substitute for this approach to outside agencies. A comparatively small amount of University assistance can go far in starting a person on his way to a sponsored research program.

More than 100 members of the Faculty conducted research, most of whom received neither additional funds nor teaching load reduction. The Research Committee compiled and distributed a Summary of Faculty Research for the year.

COLLEGE OF ARTS AND SCIENCES

Dean Willard Wilson

NO SELF-RESPECTING college of liberal arts contends that its graduating seniors are completely "educated" people, in spite of the constant effort made to push back the encroaching jungle of general ignorance. "Commencement" has a literal quality that the intelligent senior recognizes very well. In Hawaii there are encouraging signs of a lively realization that a good general education is increasingly and universally necessary today, and is the starting point for continued reading and study. It no longer needs defense. In a brilliantly stimulating and optimistic article David Sarnoff, President of RCA, recently said: "Even now, in America, illiteracy has become more of a handicap in life than most physical handicaps. . . . One hopes that by 1980 a decent education (though I recognize that no two of us will agree on definitions here) will have become as indispensable as a decent suit of clothes."

It is the underlying philosophy of the College of Arts and Sciences that all college graduates, regardless of specialization, should have a knowledge of the past, an awareness of the present, and a real appreciation for the possibilities of the future. Even though a man is preparing to be a physician, a lawyer, or a chemist, these things are important. It is particularly gratifying to us therefore that we detect an increasing tendency among preprofessional and other candidates to seek deliberately a broad as well as a deep education. Increasing numbers of our high-level students in specialized curriculums are doing well in elective courses in the humanities. It is no longer a source of embarrassment for a serious prelegal student to admit a lively interest in a painting or sculpture class, or for a top zoology student or engineer to win the Banks-Phi Kappa Phi creative writing prize. This we consider a commendable and adult tendency in the face of very heavy pressures to over-specialize early in an educational career.

Much nonsense has been talked about the over-emphasis on *science* in our day. It is true, possibly, that as Toynbee and others have intimated, man has made as much progress in science in the past fifty years as in the preceding 1,000; and few of us would wish to go back to the open sewers, horse-drawn carts, 50 per cent infant mortality, and old-age at fifty that was common a century ago. But as is too seldom pointed out, we in the United States at least have also made fantastic strides in general suffrage, child labor practices, accessibility to the arts for all people, care for the ill and helpless, and in the other areas related to humanitarianism and the social sciences. All these things are an integral part of the philosophy of a liberal education, and are fostered by it.

COUNSELLING OF STUDENTS

We have been encouraged by progress made in the very difficult field of academic counselling of freshman and sophomore students. Improved mechanical services have enabled us to give department chairmen lists of sophomore students intending to specialize in all of the twenty-six major fields. They have arranged individual or group conferences valuable in helping the student make an informed choice. This process is particularly useful to the student who is inclined toward a particular major merely through whim, association with others in the field, or by pressure from parents who often do not understand the full implications, but attempt to coerce him into a major or profession for which he is utterly unfitted.

Advising of majors has become noticeably more efficient in the past two years. During that time keeping student-adviser records up to date has been made the responsibility of department chairmen. This is an important function. It is made possible only by the rapid and accurate dissemination of records by the IBM services, as also is the semester grade report sent to the parents of each student.

PREPROFESSIONAL CURRICULUMS

We take great pride in the high level performance of our students in mainland schools of medicine, dentistry, and law. Last year, for instance, none of our graduates in schools of medicine performed in the bottom third of his class, one-third performed in the middle third, and about 67 per cent performed in the top third. This is high tribute to our preparation in the sciences.

Although official figures are not available, reports of our graduates in dentistry and law are uniformly good. Our top quality graduates encounter little serious difficulty in getting into good professional schools—indeed, recently six of our students were admitted to top dental schools at the end of their sophomore year, an unheard of thing a few years ago. It is apparent that a saturation point with regard to both dentistry and the law is being reached rapidly in Hawaii. Already some of our Island dentists are finding careers on the Mainland where they have taken their dental training. This, in effect, means that law and dentistry have entered a period of stiff but normal competition in Hawaii. Of course, for years legally trained men have demonstrated their ability in many activities besides those of the courtroom. There is no reason to believe that dental training precludes a man from success in other areas. Although, in general, these facts are well known to our students, both professions continue to attract large numbers.



Residents of Mary Dillingham Frear Hall are shown in one of the attractively furnished lounges. The Hall, campus residence for women, accommodates 144 students and provides an ideal background for the informal aspects of college life.

CURRICULUM CHANGES

Several new courses were planned or installed, although no major curriculum revision was made during the year in the college.

One of the most interesting new courses is a seminar-type course for sophomores to be offered next year under the controlling direction of one history professor, but enlisting the services of representatives from about six or eight other departments. The course, offered under a "Humanities" designation, is an attempt to give stimulating and intensive "problem solving" work for a group of highly selected, promising second-year students, and to cut across the artificial departmental lines that at once are the miracle and the despair of the American college system. Teaching time for the course was gained by offering a regular upper-division course in alternate years rather than annually.

The course is designed to do something constructive for the forgotten man of American colleges—the above average student—and at the same time to achieve some sensible integrating for the faculty. Although as Ray Lyman Wilbur once remarked, “Changing a curriculum is like moving a cemetery,” this experiment will be watched with interest and considerable hope by the more venturesome faculty members.

In line with our manifest destiny as a strategic and increasingly recognized Orient-Occident way station for diplomats, educators, business men, and ordinary world travellers, a special committee did considerable work on the curriculum of a center designed to train qualified students for official and commercial positions overseas. Although the Foreign Affairs Training program did not materialize because of the veto of an appropriation bill, the work was not lost and the idea will undoubtedly gain impetus in the next biennium. There is an obvious place, especially in Asian areas, for well trained graduates with the particular language and general background we can so well provide in Hawaii. The “wave of the future” is in the Pacific, and it is rolling fast and high.

NEED FOR SCHOLARSHIPS

According to a survey made this year by our Bureau of Testing and Guidance, more than 85 per cent of our students work at least part-time during their school career. Although we have an increasing number of scholarships in the University, they are far too few to meet the desperate situation.

A pressing need is that of more financial aid for students of good ability who are forced to curtail or abandon college careers because of lack of funds. A dean sees plenty of the sad cases of weak students who can't make the academic grade because of the outside work they are forced to carry; but what really breaks his heart is to witness the gradual disillusionment and collapse of a potentially good student who is staggering under too heavy outside responsibilities, and is unable to secure scholarship relief. It is a great tribute to the quality of many of our self-supporting students that they do well under fantastically subpar living conditions of miserable shelter, inadequate food, and no clothing to speak of. Fortunately, at least, our climate is benevolent!

Whether because of improved employment possibilities or a more realistic attitude toward the future, only about 22 per cent of this year's class indicated plans to continue graduate study as opposed to 31 per cent last year. It is quite possible that the emergency plan for accrediting B.A. graduates as teachers after an added year and two summer sessions of supervised teacher training will attract a considerable number who had not planned to do additional academic work. It is apparent that there will be little unemployment among capable teachers in the next generation.

STATISTICS AND TRENDS

Language study in the beginning two years' work presents an interesting pattern in the University. Its importance to an increasingly peripatetic educated populace is obvious. In Hawaii, where language schools formerly gave great impetus to Asian language study, the interest seems to be definitely swinging toward a more standard distribution. This year we had in all introductory and intermediate Oriental languages 174 students; whereas we had 165 in French, 172 in Spanish and 177 in German. In all first- and second-year language courses we enrolled 742 students—not nearly enough for an avowedly international-minded university with an enrollment pressing 5,000.

The proportion of women to men remains roughly the same as last year: 936 men, 684 women. There were no drastic shifts in choice of major, although the more complete counselling mentioned previously perhaps has depressed the choice in some fields, such as psychology, when the student learns that an undergraduate major will not make him a certified professional practitioner without graduate study. Psychology still leads in popularity, with 107 majors, but sociology is a close second with 101.

At present we have about 100 students enrolled in premedical and pre dental programs, and had better than usual success in placing our students in professional schools.

We experienced a slightly greater mortality of students this year, more than 200 out of a college enrollment of 1,620 being dropped in the second semester for low grades. This is not an alarming or unusual percentage.

In spite of a somewhat heavy teaching load, the dean handled well over 700 conferences with students and parents. In addition he made a great many referrals for counselling to the Bureau of Testing and Guidance. It is his impression that the mental tone of the college students is good, on the whole, and attitude toward their work mature and responsible. Curriculum is sound, course offerings are in excellent balance, and the College of Arts and Sciences is performing well its function as the basic academic college of the University.

COLLEGE OF APPLIED SCIENCE

Dean William M. Wachter

THE COLLEGE was unable to meet demands for professional training in all the areas for which it is responsible. Enrollment increased, largely due to a slight increase in Civil Engineering, and an increase in General Engineering and in Nursing. The enrollment in Medical Technology remained the same as last year and there was a slight decline in Recreation Leadership.

ENROLLMENT STATISTICS FOR THE SECOND SEMESTER

CURRICULUM	FRESHMEN	SOPHOMORES	JUNIORS	SENIORS	TOTAL
Civil Engineering	127	75	75	39	316
General Engineering	2	3	6	4	15
Prearchitecture	24	12	—	—	36
Medical Technology	24	13	17	14	68
Recreation Leadership	25	22	23	16	86
Nursing	34	28	27	4	93
TOTAL	236	153	148	77	614

Improvement in scholarship continued. At the end of the first semester only twenty-three students were dismissed for failure to meet academic standards.

ENGINEERING

Enrollment in Engineering increased over the previous year. This is due largely to continued expansion in the General Engineering curriculum and the increase in the maximum freshmen enrollment from 120 to 150 students.

Demand for our engineering graduates continues to increase and exceed the supply. We graduated thirty-five in Civil Engineering and four in General Engineering, the first students to graduate from this new program.

There continues to be a very grave shortage of engineering graduates, both locally and on the Mainland, although the number who apply for engineering is increasing and continues to be greater than the number

that we can accommodate. All available space for expansion has been utilized. A new engineering building is needed to provide space and equipment for an increase in enrollment.

The Civil Engineering curriculum was reinspected for accreditation by the Engineers' Council for Professional Development in December, 1954. A decision on the continued accreditation of this program will be reached early in the coming year.

MEDICAL TECHNOLOGY

Enrollment in Medical Technology was the same as the previous year. The national shortage of medical technologists continues to be a serious problem, although this program graduates more medical technologists than the Territory can absorb each year. The mainland opportunities in this field, however, assures our graduates of professional employment.

NURSING

The enrollment in Nursing continues to grow. The first class to enter the basic nursing curriculum will graduate at the end of the coming year.

The curriculum has received temporary accreditation by the National League for Nursing. In addition, we have been encouraged to make application for full accreditation, which is expected before the first class graduates in 1956.

Clinical facilities of Tripler, Leahi, Kuakini, and Kauikeolani Children's Hospitals have been used in this program. Co-operation of the hospitals has made it possible for us to resolve the many interesting problems that have occurred. In the coming year, the Queen's Hospital will be utilized again for clinical instruction of our students.

The programs for graduate nurses have received much study by the faculty of the School of Nursing, assisted by the Nursing Advisory Committee. Studies of these programs will continue. It is expected that a single program for graduate nurses will develop soon.

RECREATION LEADERSHIP

Enrollment in Recreation Leadership declined slightly. The new curriculum approved during last year was put into effect in September. It requires a broader foundation in general education and additional work in art and music. These changes will be important as the professional education of graduates of the program is utilized in directing free time recreational activities of the community.

TEACHERS COLLEGE

Dean Bruce E. White

FOR A NUMBER of years, the annual report of Teachers College has pointed out the fact that both the supply of trained teachers and the demand for them have increased markedly. Recently it has become obvious that demand is increasing more rapidly than supply, until we have reached a point where Teachers College, while graduating in 1954 approximately twice as many students as it did in 1949, still supplied slightly less than half the new teachers employed by the Department of Public Instruction in 1954. Indications are that the 1955 output, while significantly higher than that of 1954, will fall even further behind the demand.

For the future, however, the outlook is brighter. Provisions which have been made for doubling the size of the entering freshman class, as well as substantially increasing the number of freshmen and sophomores transferring to Teachers College, will make possible an even more rapid increase in the supply of teachers. We should supply approximately 325 by 1960. In addition, the Auxiliary Program, by utilizing individuals who already have earned a bachelor's degree, will immediately begin to add from seventy-five to 100 qualified teachers annually. Thus it now appears that within a very few years the supply of trained teachers will be sufficient to meet the demand for them.

ENROLLMENT IN TEACHERS COLLEGE, 1954-55

	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL
Freshmen	19	153	172
Sophomores	15	158	173
Juniors	33	157	190
Seniors	13	149	162
Five-Year Diplomas	22	129	151
Total Degree and Diploma Candidates	102	746	848
Professional Certificate Graduate	41	123	164
Undergraduate		10	10
TOTAL	163	879	1022

It should be noted that these figures do not include data for the Hilo Branch, where twenty-seven freshmen and nine sophomores are registered in Teachers College.

For the academic year 1955-56, a total in excess of 550 entering freshmen who have been accepted by the University have applied for Teachers College. This number probably will reach 600 by September. To date, 453 have been accepted by Teachers College. On the basis of the past few years, it is anticipated that about 75 per cent, or approximately 335, will register in September. This is in contrast with a total of 425 applicants with 190 registrations for 1954-55. It appears that Teachers College still will be able to accept considerably less than the total number of entering freshmen who apply.

LABORATORY SCHOOLS

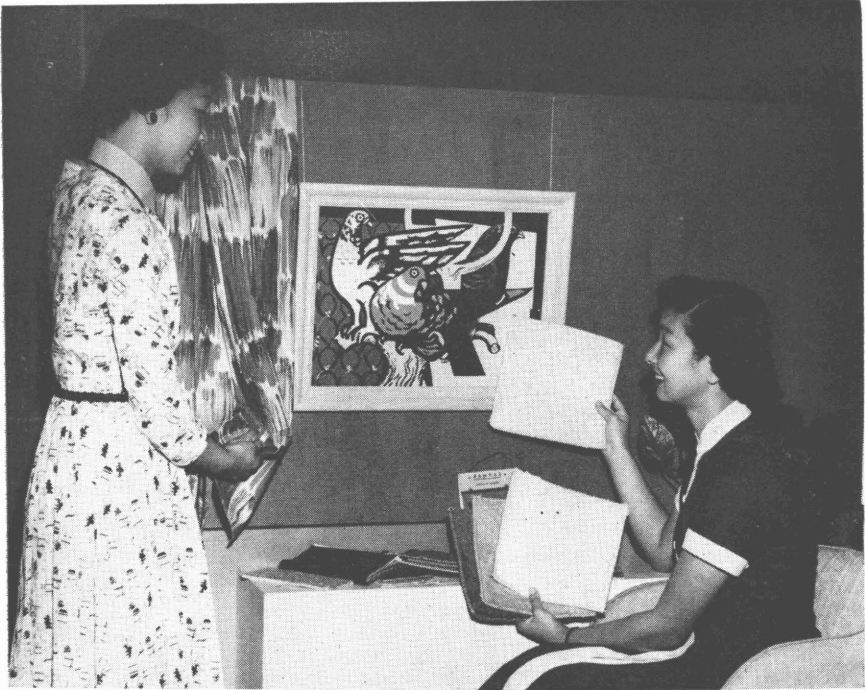
The University High School still is seriously handicapped by lack of adequate space. The addition of a second section of the 12th grade, completing that phase of the expansion, will tax physical facilities even further. It now appears quite probable that a new and adequate building will be constructed during the 1955-57 biennium.

Standardized achievement tests were administered again this year, with quite satisfactory results. The Elementary School average for all subjects and in all grades from Two through Six was .9 of a year above the mainland norm. The lowest point was with one of the two Fifth Grades, which scored only .2 year above the norm in Arithmetic. The highest was one Fourth Grade, which scored 1.7 years above the norm in Language. In the High School, Grades Seven and Eight averaged .9 of a year above the mainland norm, on a test similar to that used with the Elementary School. A different test was used with the upper four grades, with the average for each grade ranging from the 82nd to the 98th percentile of mainland normal performance. While these records are good, this is to be expected, in view of the small classes, selection of pupils, and other factors.

COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE

Dean Harold A. Wadsworth

LIKE OTHER such colleges, the College of Agriculture is concerned with the effective integration of a well rounded teaching program with the facilities and personnel of the Hawaii Agricultural Experiment Sta-



Home Economics students consider colors, fabrics, and floor coverings suitable to use in a room featuring Millard Sheets' painting, Three Gay Birds.

tion and the Agricultural Extension Service. The availability of highly trained scientists in the Experiment Station and experienced field agents from the Extension Service provides high competence for the teaching resources in the College.

Enrollment figures in Agriculture and Home Economics for the past three years are given in the table below.

STUDENTS REGISTERED AT OPENING OF SECOND SEMESTER

CLASS	AGRICULTURE			HOME ECONOMICS		
	1952-53	1953-54	1954-55	1952-53	1953-54	1954-55
Freshmen	41	61	44	45	43	38
Sophomores	37	41	39	43	33	33
Juniors	37	36	35	44	41	29
Seniors	35	32	32	24	39	30
TOTAL	150	170	150	156	156	130

Undergraduate work in agriculture is directed toward four basic curriculums. One of these, General Agriculture, is designed for the student who wishes basic information and practice in the fields which contribute to the production of the economic crops of the tropics. The generous scholarships of the Sears Roebuck Foundation provide needed help for worthy students in this program. Tropical Crop production is more technical in its presentation and prepares men for a scientific understanding of field practices with such intensively produced agricultural crops as sugar cane and pineapple. A curriculum in Technical Agriculture is available for the young agricultural scientist who proposes to move on to graduate work and an advanced degree. Vocational Agriculture fits men for agricultural teaching positions in local schools.

Each of these curriculums provides free electives in such number that a serious student may supplement his required program with liberal art courses to match his interests and aptitudes. Students are assigned to faculty advisors at the time of their first registration. These advisors are responsible for the best possible use of the available electives in each case.

The numbers of graduates from these several curriculums in agriculture, as well as from the four curriculums available in Home Economics, are given below:

GRADUATES OF THE COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE, 1954-55, BY FIELDS OF MAJOR INTEREST

AGRICULTURE	GRADUATES	HOME ECONOMICS	GRADUATES
Vocational Agriculture	9	Vocational Home Economics	16
Technical Agriculture	7	Institutional Management	7
Tropical Crop Production	2	Foods and Nutrition	0
General Agriculture	14	General Home Economics	7
TOTAL	32		30

HOME ECONOMICS

Graduates in Home Economics continue to find positions of responsibility and trust in the economy of the Territory. An ever increasing number recognize the need for graduate work in fields of special interest and competence.

Twenty-seven students were graduated in Home Economics in June 1955. Three were graduated in February.

From the 1955 graduating class, ten have been chosen for the fifth year professional training in Teachers College. They will begin their

internship at the Waipahu and Aiea training centers in September. Two others plan to return for additional training in Vocational Home Economics and preschool work. Three seniors are entering mainland colleges, one for graduate work and the other two for training as occupational therapists. One graduate has accepted a teaching position in Nevada. The Agricultural Extension Service is appointing one as an assistant in county home demonstration agent.

The seven majors in dietetics and institutional management have been accepted for a year's internship in mainland hospitals which are accredited by the American Dietetic Association.

Increased interest has been shown by men in the department, thirty-one having been enrolled in foods, nutrition, and family life education courses.

At the completion of their work in advanced clothing construction, students gave a successful fashion show entitled "Fashion Translated Into Individual Style" for the annual meeting of the Hawaii Home Economics Association. It was repeated by request for friends of the department and members of the University faculty.

The Home Economics Department cooperated actively with the Agricultural Extension Service in demonstrations and exhibits during the Agricultural Open House in August.

Following their usual custom, the Student Home Economics Club and the 4-H Club held teas in the Home Economics Building for foreign students enrolled in the University. One of the successful service projects of the Home Economics Club was a drive to collect clothing for students at Doshisha University in Japan. Staff members contributed books and magazines for the library at Silliman College in the Philippines.

Several staff members assisted the International Cooperative Center in preliminary planning for the training program for the twenty-eight Indian Home Economics specialists who came for a study of Extension methods. Two all-day meetings were conducted by the Home Economics Department. One of these was devoted to newer knowledge of nutrition and the methods of applying that knowledge in planning and improvement of family diets. The other meeting was used to discuss methods and techniques in teaching in Home Economics.

COMMUNITY SERVICE

Members of the faculty of the College of Agriculture continue to participate in community activities in which particular competence or wide experience is necessary. A team of two is currently advising the United States Navy with respect to the revegetation of Kwajalein atoll in the Marshall Islands. Another, on leave of absence, directs the far flung activities of the International Cooperative Center. A third is on a one-year assignment to Thailand to aid in the establishment of better

coordination between the production and distribution of agricultural products in that country.

Local activities include participation in the economic seminars of the Department of Public Instruction and an evaluation of economic potentials on the neighbor islands, promoted by the Honolulu Chamber of Commerce. The Production Information Exchange, designed to coordinate the production of vegetable crops with local markets is effectively established largely through the efforts of members of the staff. The responsibilities of designated representatives of the College on the Soil Conservation Committee and intermittent requests by the Land Commissioner and the Irrigation Authority continue.

NON-RESIDENT INSTRUCTION

The Manoa campus does not lend itself to the usual non-degree instruction offered by other Land-Grant institutions. Our experimental area is congested; no dormitories are available. Consequently, the College resorts to field conferences upon closely limited topics in rural areas. Thirteen such conferences were held. The topics, locations and participation are listed below.

FIELD CONFERENCE HELD BY THE COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE, 1954-55

SUBJECT	LENGTH	DATES	LOCATION	ATTENDANCE
Coffee Information Exchange	7 days	7/23-30/54	Kona, Hawaii	30
Vegetable Short Course	1 day	8/ 5/54	Kihei, Maui	32
Vegetable Short Course	1 day	8/ 7/54	Kula, Maui	65
2nd Territorial Macadamia Nut Short Course	1 day	8/27/54	Hilo, Hawaii	300
Open House	1 day	8/28/54	Kainaliu, Hawaii	350
Passion Fruit Short Course	1 day	12/ 2/54	Haiku, Maui	75
Poultry Short Course	1 day	12/ 6/54	Ewa, Oahu	80
Poultry Short Course	1 day	2/ 1/55	University campus	45
Topped Coffee Pruning and Grass Control Short Course	1 day	2/24/55	Kalopa, Hawaii (Hamakua)	42
Kona Coffee Short Course	1 day	3/18/55	Kona, Hawaii	85
Lettuce Short Course	2 days	3/25-26/55	Kamuela, Hawaii	26
Truck Crop Short Course	3 days	4/12,19, 26/55	Kaneohe, Oahu	27, 33, 23
Fruit Fly Short Course	1 day	4/28/55	Kealahou, Maui	36

HAWAII AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENT STATION

Director Harold A. Wadsworth

THE RESEARCH FACILITIES in the College of Agriculture are directed toward improving agricultural production, devising new contributions to the agricultural economy of the area, and conducting fundamental studies upon which future progress can be based. The Station, like others affiliated with Land-Grant institutions, is supported by Territorial appropriations and Federal grants. Other and smaller grants are frequently made available by industry for the support of special studies. Substantial grants for research in carefully limited fields have been received from the Industrial Research Advisory Council.

NEW CROPS AND NEW PRACTICES

Coffee yields have been increased through the use of a new pruning system developed at the Kona substation. Koa haole (*Leucaena glauca*) has been grown, mechanically harvested, chopped, and dried at the Waimanalo substation. When dehydrated, the product is equal to alfalfa meal in some respects and superior in others. The cost of harvesting and dehydrating koa haole at Waimanalo is \$25.00 per ton of meal produced.

Incidental problems associated with the drying of koa haole have been attacked by the Station's agricultural engineers. When harvest is delayed, an abnormal percentage of woody stem is added to the chopped product introduced into the dehydrator. Since the value of the dried product decreases rapidly with the increasing additions of this material, a device for its removal has been designed. This consists of subjecting the dried material to a blast of air so regulated that the light and most valuable fraction is blown into a receptacle while the heavy fiber falls out of the air stream and can be discarded.

Studies in the crop log have been continued with sugar cane. The number of plantations using the procedure continues to increase. The basic concepts of the procedure have been used recently with coffee. Variations in coffee yields are associated with high starch concentration in mature leaves in April and May preceding the harvest.

The practice of girdling large branches of the Brewster variety of lychee resulted in a greatly increased production of flowers and fruits for the second consecutive year. The use of sodium naphthalene acetate as a growth regulator with lychee, gave valuable evidence of the economic role of this material with respect to yield.

Premature drop of macadamia nut (Keaouhou variety) was controlled to a significant degree by the use of synthetic growth regulators.

Undeveloped potentials in pasture lands were studied and exploited

in wetland areas. The application of fertilizers and the careful uses of lime have made it possible to establish desirable pasture species of grasses and legumes on the red soils, high in iron and magnesium, and on soils low in nutrients. The commercial application of these principles has been undertaken in two areas on Maui.

Processing Crops for Storage and Export. Work in the Food Processing Laboratory has resulted in the development of a commercial process for the production of frozen passion fruit juice for the beverage trade and ice cream manufacturers. A fruit slicer and a centrifugal juice extractor have been designed and tested. It is estimated that these machines will reduce processing costs for this product from 12 to 20 per cent. An intensive study of the costly trellises required by passion fruit vines indicates that high trellises of T design are superior.

Working drawings for a cylinder husker for macadamia nuts have been perfected. Several have been built and are now in operation.

The possibilities in freezing mangos for home use and export have been studied. Wide variations in the response of different mango varieties to storage by freezing have been noted. The results have been published as Technical Bulletin Number 26.

Improvements in Varieties. Several early low-bearing fruiting types of papaya that have promise as improved commercial strains have arisen from genetic studies of the fruiting heights of papaya. Experimental plantings are being established in commercial orchards in the principal producing areas of the Territory.

The demand for locally produced vegetable varieties continues. Requests for seed have come from the West Indies, Iran, South Africa, Australia, Formosa, and the islands of the Trust Territory.

Seventeen new varieties of carnations were imported. These are being tested locally for resistance to our most serious disease, Fusarium wilt. Four of the varieties show promise.

Increasing appreciation of the economic possibilities in passion fruit and guava has resulted in an intensive screening of the seedling forms of these plants to be found in the hills and in backyard plantings. Outstanding specimens have been collected by horticulturists; others have been received from interested gardeners. Such fruits are evaluated and test plantings made from those offering desired qualities. The aim of the program is to identify seedlings with the most desirable combination of characteristics. When this is done, varieties will be established. They can then be safely multiplied by asexual means.

Selected passion fruit seedlings are planted at Waimanalo under such conditions that the plants can be identified in spite of their confusing habits of growth. Guavas are planted in orchards so that the needs for pruning and the vigor of growth may be evident. The fruit yields from these test plantings have contributed to the fruit supply available to the Food Processing Laboratory.

New scionwood of macadamia trees and new macadamia seeds have been received from Australia. Selections were made by a horticulturist from the Station.

Of the recent introductions of pasture crops the use of the legume *Desmodium intortum* has outstanding value as a grazing legume, especially in the humid lowlands when legumes are greatly needed.

Other agronomic introductions of promise are a spineless strain of *Mimosa invisa* and a high altitude strain of *Leucaena glauca* from El Salvador.

PROTECTING OUR CROPS

The biological control of insects through pathogenic agents has become a significant part of the entomological study in the Station. This practice involves the spraying of the affected plants with suspensions carrying pathogens that are specific for the insect under study.

A new project is directed toward the ultimate control of a recently introduced beetle which attacks koa haole seed. The screening of insecticides, as used with local plants, continues. Control methods have been developed for the cattleyafly on orchids. The evaluation of fruit fly parasites has given unquestionable evidence of their effective control.

Modern herbicides for use in the production of vegetable, horticultural and agronomic crops are under constant study. More than 100 farmers participated in a weed control conference at the Waimanalo substation.

Spray tests for such persistent diseases as the heart rot of Vanda, powdery mildew of cucumber, and the black spot and brown spot of passion fruit indicated that economic control can be secured by appropriate fungicides.

A serological technique has been devised for the detection of virus diseases in orchids. Extensive host range tests indicate that the orchid viruses are of no significance with other horticultural crops or with food plants.

LIVESTOCK FEEDING AND MANAGEMENT

The addition of fresh beef tallow to dairy rations resulted in an increase of 9.3 per cent in pounds of milk produced as compared with a low fat ration and with a low fat ration supplemented with a commercial hydrogenated animal fat.

The use of milk replacers in calf rations demonstrated a reduced feed cost of about fifty dollars to an age of six months.

Ammoniated pineapple bran, produced by the addition of ammonium regenerates, from the ionization treatment of pineapple juice, was a satisfactory protein supplement with dairy cows. Results indicate that



Hawaii Hall, oldest building on the University campus.

47 per cent of the concentrate may consist of this material. Moreover, the addition of the regenerate simplifies the handling problems.

Five lots of 680-pound Hereford steers indicated the feedlot economy in the use of rations containing 65 per cent molasses and 10 per cent bagasse pith. Supplemental tests showed significant increases in feed economy through the subcutaneously implanted stilbesterol pellets.

One ration carrying 64 per cent molasses, 10 per cent bagasse, 5 per cent beef tallow, along with 9 per cent cottonseed meal, has become standard in several commercial feed lots. When this ration is used gains in weight of about three pounds per day per animal are common.

Two of the ranches cooperating in the "Beef Cattle Improvement Through Breeding" project of the Western Region increased their participation from about seventy-five cows to 200 cows each. Unfortunately some of the calves from the 1954 crop could not be evaluated because of extreme malnutrition during much of their lives. The local

project leader was chairman of the Regional Technical Committee for 1954-55.

A boron spray carrying "Polybor-3" was found to be effective in the control of swine kidney worm larvae in the soil upon which pigs are held. Results so far obtained indicate that the same compound is an effective agent for the control of nodular-worms which are prevalent among swine in the Territory.

POULTRY RESEARCH

Continuing studies on the values of Hawaiian cane final molasses have shown that levels of this feed as high as 28.5 per cent of the total ration were not deleterious to the well being of chickens at all stages of life. The replacement of locally produced molasses for approximately 25 per cent of the imported cereal grains used for poultry feed could effect a net saving to the Hawaiian economy of approximately \$810,000 annually.

Comparative trials with various antibiotics and vitamin B-12, indicated a complex relationship between these supplements in practical chick starter rations. Such information is of vital importance in planning for the use of locally mixed poultry feed.

The fourth generation of the University of Hawaii strain of New Hampshire chickens is superior to those of previous years. Such birds grew faster, produced more eggs and suffered lower mortality than earlier generations. The hen house production of the pullets was 288.8 eggs and the hen house mortality during the laying year was 9.0 per cent. Hatching eggs from this strain were sold for the first time to qualified breeders during the spring of 1955.

STUDIES IN ECONOMICS AND MARKETING

It is evident that a prosperous agriculture requires a sure knowledge of costs of production and a defendable estimate of the market for the product. The rapid expansion of passion fruit planting and wide expression of interest in processing this product for export indicates the need for a study of the mainland acceptance of the new product.

This acceptance is being tested by supplying all frozen food retailers in a carefully selected city with a constant supply of frozen passion fruit juice and a careful accounting of first sales to consumers, as well as those made by buyers who return for more. The test is being made in Redlands, California. Frozen juice is provided by the Food Processing Laboratory. The chief problem has been in supplying enough of the product to satisfy the demand.

Work continues on a study of the economics of improving pastures for beef cattle. Data are being collected on the costs of clearing, re-seeding, fencing, fertilizing, and developing water on livestock pastures.

A study of costs and efficiency in the production of such crops as tomatoes, celery, and swine were completed and published.

An analysis of one aspect of the costs involved in handling fresh produce in the Honolulu market was published.

OTHER ACCOMPLISHMENTS

1. Preliminary work is underway on the study of the insect transmission of plant diseases.

2. Forty hibiscus selections arising from the breeding program have been tested and described during the year, scionwood being made available to nurserymen.

3. It has been determined that viability of macadamia seed decreases to less than 5 per cent in ten months when stored dry at room temperature, seeds with loose kernels being significantly less viable than those with tight kernels.

4. The toxic constituent of creeping indigo, a promising pasture legume, has been identified as B-nitropropionic acid.

5. The soil maps for the Hawaiian Islands, completed in cooperation with the U. S. Department of Agriculture, should be off the press by July 1955.

6. Continuing work in soil relationships demonstrates that cover for soils in the humid tropics is important as protection from the deleterious effects of dehydration, and that definite and well recognized sequences in soil development occur with tropical soils.

7. As a service to growers, approximately 300 diseased plant specimens were analyzed in the laboratory and recommendations for control were made to combat those diseases.

8. The basal metabolism of six women and six men of Japanese ancestry, all over sixty years of age, was determined by a respiration apparatus.

9. In cooperation with the U. S. Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine a short vapor heat treatment for fruit fly control in papaya was tested and released, an ethylene dibromide treatment for prepacked papaya being tested and approved, also.

10. Preliminary investigations indicated that the passion fruit flower is almost entirely self sterile.

11. A continuing study of the rate of deterioration of fence posts under normal range and feed lot conditions indicates almost no decay when pressure treated with creosote, whereas posts soaked in creosote without pressure showed from 37-76 per cent decay after four years.

12. Orchid cytology has thrown revealing light on an important phase of orchid breeding.

13. The growth-stimulus enzyme "Penta-a-rate" was found ineffective with lettuce and cauliflower. Tests at higher concentrations are underway.

AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION SERVICE

Acting Associate Director Joseph H. Boyd

STEADY progress was made in planning for an adjustment to changing agricultural conditions in the Islands. Notable among these were: (1) development of new lands for farming; (2) introduction of new crops; (3) the availability of new market outlets; (4) the growth of farm organizations; and (5) a closer working relationship among all agricultural agencies.

Where new lands were being opened up, county agents and Extension specialists discontinued or reduced certain of their customary routine duties in favor of developing new and essential relationships with official agencies dedicated to the Governor's policy of making more land available to small farmers. Among these were the Territorial Land Commissioner, the Irrigation Authority, and the Hawaiian Homes Commission. Aid was given to new farmers who were established as a result of the policy.

Closely related to the development of new lands for farming was the promotion of new crops. Among the most important of these are guava, passion fruit, coffee, and pasture legumes and grasses.

A corollary to the development of new lands and new crops was the need for new market outlets. The rapidly growing production of passion fruit and coffee, and the increasing carrying capacity of our pasture ranges have underlined this need. The need extends also to the more common crops, such as papayas, fresh pineapples, and bananas. Extensive projects in packaging, grading, shipping, and market development have been undertaken. These were extended to poultry, pork, and beef, as well as to crops. Steady consumption of island products by local consumers and a greatly expanded buying program by the Armed Services has resulted directly from this phase of our program.

With the increased interest in new production and marketing programs, farm organizations have become more active as representatives of the various production or commodity groups. County Extension staffs in particular increased their educational activities along these lines, helping with organizational problems.

Cooperation with Federal agencies increased noticeably, the principal agencies involved being the Farmers Home Administration, the Agricultural Conservation Program of the Production and Marketing Administration, the Soil Conservation Service, and the Employment Service.

Statistics show that 5,879 different farm families, 13,074 rural non-farm families, and 45,088 urban families were assisted by Extension programs. The preponderance in the rural non-farm and urban categories

is due to the high concentration of population on the Island of Oahu. Another factor is that our rural non-farm population is growing rapidly and these people are vitally interested in home food production and home improvement programs.

Agents made 32,056 home visits, 22,533 telephone calls, 530 radio and television broadcasts, and received 9,475 office calls. They also published 1,089 news articles. In addition, 88,533 copies of bulletins and circulars were distributed, while 344 adult result demonstrations were conducted. Meetings held by local leaders, but not participated in directly by agents numbered 3,401, with an overall attendance of 48,456.

AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Crop and marketing service was greatly improved. Outstanding objectives were (1) to meet the demands of industry and the farmer for greater participation in marketing programs, (2) to effect a clearer interpretation of statistical data for farmers, county agents, and industry groups through the "Crop Outlook" and other publications, and (3) the development of more statistical information on exports and imports.

The department developed its work along four general lines: (1) crop reporting through adoption of new statistical techniques for estimating and forecasting truck and fruit crops, as well as egg and milk production, and hog slaughter; (2) market reporting through the application of the statistical material released from crop reporting by industry and through increased uniformity in grading and handling methods, particularly hydrocooling and vacuumcooling of leafy crops; (3) industry organization through the Produce Information Exchange (PIE), the principal coordinating instrument for the application of crop and market information; and (4) presentation of economic materials and techniques through cooperation with the Territorial Planning Board, Hawaii Irrigation Authority, trust companies, estates, and chambers of commerce. The last involved the better use of range land and a study of the capitalization costs for coffee and passion fruit production on new acreage.

SOIL AND PASTURE MANAGEMENT

Education was offered toward the increased productivity of land through developing and conducting a soil conservation program with meetings, plans of work, and training groups and through liaison with state and Federal conservation agencies.

Encouraging farmers and ranchers to grow improved forage crops with fertilization on fallow or marginal lands principally for meat production helped solve a major problem on proper land use. This program not only provided additional income and improved soil conditions but augmented the island meat supply. Personal visits, group discus-

sions of the questions involved, result demonstrations, meetings, and publicity were all used in developing the program.

HORTICULTURE

Method and result demonstrations, varietal adaptability trials, chemical weed control tests, fertilizer trials, training meetings, and Extension schools were among the program activities that contributed to the solution of the following major problems: lowering the cost of production and increasing the yield and quality of crops through approved cultural practices; increasing the production of carrots, onions, lettuce, celery, and cauliflower to meet local demands; coordination of plantings of crops, in cooperation with the Production Information Exchange, to help stabilize the supply and market conditions of produce. The rapid increase in new acreage for coffee and passion fruit presented many problems of a cultural nature.

A total of twenty-three clinics and schools on various truck crops and fruits was held in practically all of the Extension counties in the Territory.

ANIMAL HUSBANDRY

In dairying, reduction of feed costs by use of economical grain rations and higher production averages per cow through cooperation with the Dairy Herd Improvement program helped solve some of the many dairy production problems. Among these were: growing out good dairy replacements to reduce importation of fresh cows; lowering milk production costs to reduce selling price and increase consumption; encouraging production records to facilitate efficient culling; and interesting more youngsters to participate in the 4-H dairy heifer project.

In beef production, the program of beef breeding improvement promoted in cooperation with the Experiment Station and interested ranches helped increase efficiency. Lowered production costs through greater utilization of local industrial by-products, principally cane molasses, and production of better quality steers also greatly improved the Territory's ranching economy.

In swine production, encouragement of wider use of rations with higher percentages of cane molasses helped in reducing feed costs per pound of gain. Improvement of breeding stock, rigid culling, and improved farm practices were programs that reduced mortality of baby pigs and increased efficiency of production. Preventing the spread of brucellosis through herd testing saved farmers many thousands of dollars.

Wider use of table scraps and garden waste were demonstrated and encouraged in the raising of rabbits to combat the high cost of imported feed. This was accomplished primarily in connection with the home

food production work on family meat supply. Much of the work was done through 4-H activities, especially litter contests and demonstration meetings.

In poultry raising, programs included the use of efficient methods in the production of market eggs and market poultry; production and use of quality baby chicks from local breeding stock; sanitation and inoculation for reduction in the incidence of avian-leukosis, Pullorum, Newcastle, coryza, and air sac diseases; use of local feedstuff, particularly molasses, to displace some of the mainland imports.

HOME ECONOMICS

Home economics and home demonstration work involved money management, increase of farm income, home management, and community relations. In clothing, a series of sewing and garment building or remodelling projects was completed. Home food production, a major project in foods, reached more than 29,000 families. Work in home management included money management, family business, and 4-H club home improvement.

The programs embraced food preservation—particularly freezing, preserving, and use of seasonal surpluses to improve the quality of diets and save on food bills; time and energy management in food preparation and serving, involving 553 trained nutrition leaders and approximately 13,000 families; food selection to meet dietary needs, which presented the value and ways of using milk to approximately 30,000 families; gracious and economical entertainment with use of international and outdoor meals and holiday foods.

4-H CLUB WORK (YOUTH WORK)

The 4-H club work was done in the light of responsibility for teaching and diffusing knowledge and skills of useful and practical value to both young people and adults throughout the Territory. The program reached some 4,060 4-H members through 284 clubs with over 360 leaders. More than 1,047 farm homes were reached, while 1,923 rural non-farm homes and 1,090 urban homes were affected. The programs appealed to the desire for "know how" in practical and aesthetic matters. Planning was done in the light of the special need for developing skills in the individual and for cultivating a deeper understanding of the democratic society in which we live.



Students are shown leaving Crawford Hall, social science building on the University campus.

BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION

Dean Harold S. Roberts

THE COLLEGE of Business Administration has continued to make progress in meeting its primary objectives to train students for active participation in the business and industrial community and provide a thorough understanding of the functions, structure, and objectives of the American business enterprise system.

We have co-operated with the University Extension Division in instituting the certificated program in Industrial Management and in the Hotel Management Program. Also, work was begun in the Insur-

ance and Real Estate area. Expansion of the program will depend on availability of funds.

Some progress in the Office Management Program was made by obtaining equipment including typewriters and calculating machines to permit more effective handling of our typing and business machines course. A number of gifts and loans were received from business firms and individuals which have been of substantial assistance to us in carrying out our program. Community support has continued both in interest in our program and in the placement of our graduates.

The College graduated 113 men and women in June, our fourth class to graduate since the founding of the College in 1949.

Total enrollment, exclusive of Summer Session and Extension, was 670, an increase of thirty-three students since 1953-1954. The freshmen class, numbering 227, was the largest of the four. The sophomore class numbered 167, the junior 162, and the senior 114. Male students predominated in the College, accounting for approximately 80 per cent of the total. The 20 per cent enrollment for women, however, indicates a substantial interest on their part for work opportunities in the business field.

Accounting specialization has continued to be the most popular field. Forty-five per cent of the graduates were awarded degrees with majors in the Accounting curriculum. Personnel and Industrial Relations constituted 21 per cent, General Business 15 per cent, Merchandising 10 per cent, Banking and Finance 5 per cent, and Office Management 4 per cent.

Major areas for development of the Business Administration program include Hotel Management, Air and Sea Transportation, and International Trade. With these additional programs, we feel that the major community needs will be served. We recognized, however, that development in each of these areas will have to be carefully planned and worked out so that costs can be kept at a minimum and so that the programs continue to be designed to meet community and business needs. A changing and dynamic community requires an equally dynamic program.

The Commerce Club issued its fourth directory of students of the graduating class. Enlarged and improved, it received excellent response from the community. In behalf of the students and faculty I would like to extend thanks to the many business people who inquired about our students and found places for them with their companies. Continued cooperation in this area should prove of mutual advantage to the University and the community.

We have worked with the Army Audit Agency and General Charles Royce to help place our accounting graduates in their trainee programs for work in the Territory and forward areas. Similar cooperative arrangements were sought in preliminary talks with the Air Force.

OFFICE OF STUDENT PERSONNEL

Dean Harold M. Bitner

THE OFFICE of Student Personnel is interested in the student's well-rounded development—physically, socially, and emotionally as well as intellectually. In addition to providing specific services of a non-academic nature, it attempts to integrate all services and activities which are traditionally a part of higher education. Its operating philosophy is based on the following assumptions:

1. Each student is an individual of worth and importance.
2. Each student must be considered uniquely different from his fellows.
3. The large body of scientific knowledge in the fields of psychology, sociology, anthropology and other social sciences should be applied by professionally trained personnel.
4. The staff attempts to work with students in achieving intelligent and informed self-direction rather than making their decisions for them.
5. Although the Office of Student Personnel staff provides special services for persons with severe chronic problems, its primary concern is working with average, normal college students.
6. Rather than replace faculty and staff in their relations with students, the Office of Student Personnel tries to enrich and supplement their efforts.

To meet these ends the Office is organized into seven major divisions. While each of the divisions has specialized functions and purposes, they operate in an integrated and cooperative fashion. These divisions are:

Admissions
Bureau of Testing and Guidance
Bureau of Student Activities
Bureau of Student Residences
Part-Time Employment and Off-Campus Housing
Registrar
Veterans' Adviser

Reports of the various divisions follow.

BUREAU OF TESTING AND GUIDANCE

Individual counseling contacts	2123
Registration conferences	350
Withdrawal interviews	164
Psychological tests	394
Total individual contacts	3031

Attendance at group tests	220
Attendance at tests for mainland agencies	407
Attendance at group guidance sessions including foreign student orientation	743
Total group contacts	1370
Total contacts	4401

The primary business of the Bureau of Testing and Guidance is the provision of educational, vocational, and personal counseling to University students. During the academic year, BTG services were strengthened and improved. As an aid to high school students and college underclassmen in selecting the most appropriate major, the preliminary edition of *What Would You Like To Study* was mimeographed and distributed. This helpful collection of self-descriptions of major departments and curriculums has received the general approval of students, faculty, and Department of Public Instruction personnel and will be more widely circulated in bound form next year.

The survey of senior plans, which is annually sponsored by the Joint Committee on the Guidance and Placement of Youth, administered its questionnaire at the beginning rather than the end of the spring semester. It was possible to obtain a much higher per cent of returns than before, to check them more closely for accuracy, and to provide individual follow-up when appropriate. Thus the names of seniors needing help in finding a full-time job were referred to the Alumni Office and Territorial Employment Service for individual interviews. The names of prospective teachers not registered in a teacher training program were referred to the Dean of Teachers College for his recruitment program, and all seniors indicating a need for guidance services were called in personally to BTG.

BUREAU OF STUDENT ACTIVITIES

High points in our student activities were:

1. **New Student Orientation:** An estimated 1,200 of the 1,321 entering students availed themselves of the many and varied offerings ranging from effective study techniques through financial information to socials. A telescoped second semester orientation was carried on for the second consecutive year. Approximately 100 new students responded to this very worthwhile mid-term period.

2. **World University Services:** This all-out drive for funds to help international students obtain their education in their own countries was an enthusiastic week of various events. It was the most widely participated in program we have had and the spirit of giving was enjoyed by the whole campus family.

3. **Ka Palapala Beauty Pageant:** Once again this was well presented and as one of our University's most unique programs, it was enjoyed by a large number.

4. **The Pan Pacific Festival:** Much planning and wide participation made possible this tremendous program. Highlights were the expanded and colorful International Food Village and the more polished International Show.

5. Other top quality programs, too numerous to mention, appealing to smaller groups, were held throughout the year, examples being the daily Carnegie Music Concerts by the Hemenway Hall Board of Governors, the entertaining Theatre-in-Round spring playlets by the dramatic groups, a highly entertaining faculty quiz program, and an excellent series of educational and social events planned by the Associated Women Students.

BUREAU OF STUDENT RESIDENCES

As the University residence halls grow, they are fast becoming a vital force not only in the student life but in the University and community as a whole. Leadership and participation shown by students in the residence halls in all aspects of the University program—high scholarship, respectable citizenship, opportunity for growth and development through campus and community activities, good fun and fellowship, respect and tolerance for the ideas of others—all confirm the philosophy that planned campus housing adds to and enhances the full development of the individual.

Frear Hall. A long wished for and psychologically important milestone was passed in September when it became necessary to place names of late applicants on the waiting list. The counseling program in the dormitory is stronger, more effective, and respected by the residents. A much expanded and improved social program was carried out which was high-lighted by a spring formal. Perhaps the most significant work was done by the Standards Committee which developed a statement of standards and procedures to be used as a guide in the future.

Hale Laulima. Hale Laulima has had a full house and a smooth year. The girls there have a comfortable home, nourishing and attractively prepared food, good supervision and guidance in academic and social affairs. They receive excellent training in household arts and practical experience through the work they do in the house.

Men's Housing Barracks. The barracks, of which we are definitely not proud, fail in physical as well as personal services. Until these buildings are demolished and a modern new structure erected comparable to the women's residence hall, the University cannot be expected to carry out its responsibilities for the ultimate development of male students.



Local, mainland, and foreign business executives are shown attending Administrative Practices class in the second annual Advanced Management Program in Hawaii.

BUREAU OF PART-TIME EMPLOYMENT

The Office of Part-Time Employment was open four hours daily to assist students in securing part-time vacation and summer employment.

In helping students seeking work experience or trying to earn part of their college expenses, this office performed the dual function of a referral and counseling agency. Whenever possible, attempts were made to match employer and student requests by referring students with qualifications employers wanted to jobs students would like to have. In a continued effort to increase employability of our students and in response to demand for such service, assistance was given throughout the year in methods of obtaining jobs. The importance of skills, appearance, and speech were stressed.

Highlights of Student Employment. Part-time employment opportunities for University students appear to have increased this year after a dip of last year. As can be seen in the table below, 893 job orders were placed with this office and 739 placements made as compared to 694 job orders in 1953-54 and the 544 placements. These figures more nearly

correspond to the experience of two years ago and appear to reflect part of the larger Honolulu and Territorial picture on employment trends and dips.

**COMPARISON OF NUMBER OF JOB ORDERS,
STUDENT APPLICATIONS AND PLACEMENTS OVER A THREE YEAR PERIOD**

	1952-53	1953-54	1954-55
Job Orders	834	694	893
Student Applications	1,217	962	997
Placements	678	544	739

The number of students applying for part-time and summer employment has remained fairly constant these past two years. Approximately one-fourth of the regular undergraduates make use of our services.

OFFICE OF ADMISSIONS

For the summer and fall semester, 1954, and the spring semester, 1955, 2837 applications were received, and the aptitude examinations were given forty-four times throughout the Territory.

Accepted students include:

1954 graduates of territorial high schools, public and private	1605
Others	588
Total accepted	2193
Total accepted, 1953	2333
Decline in acceptances	140

For students in the Territorial high schools, tests were given in the early spring, and notifications were sent out on April 15th to all applicants whose high schools had submitted their secondary school records. Rejected students were again encouraged to arrange interviews with the Director of Admissions to talk over their records and to get assistance in making alternate educational plans.

There was an enormous increase in the number of applications for admission by students from Asian countries. In most cases, these students also applied for scholarship assistance. Because of the limited financial assistance available and because of the lack of sufficient counseling facilities, most of these students were not encouraged to complete their applications.

OFF-CAMPUS HOUSING

Off-campus housing includes four types: (1) room and board jobs, (2) rooming houses or dormitories housing five or more students, (3) private homes accommodating four or fewer students, and (4) apartments or houses for housekeeping.

Through correspondence and through personal interviews, we offer to students, first, orientation to the housing situation on campus and in Honolulu, second, guidance where needed and asked for in selecting the right housing, and, third, counseling in any questions or problems which may arise. We give a similar service by telephone to landlords (and room and board employers), except that their orientation must be to student needs and attitudes. Although we have not visited dorms or private residences nor done research as in former years, we have at least kept up our day to day service, which is probably as much as we can hope for in compressing one and one half jobs into one.

STATISTICS ON OFF-CAMPUS HOUSING

Room and Board	Male	Female	Couple
Student Applications	18	79	0
Employer Listings	46	288	4
Placements	18	79	0
Housing			
Student Applications	75	45	9
Landlord Listings	43	48	89*
Placements	33	17	4

*To couples, families, or groups of single students.

FOREIGN STUDENTS' ADVISER

An increasingly important part of the work of the Office of Student Personnel is being carried out by the Foreign Students' Adviser. As more students from foreign lands, particularly the Orient, come to the University of Hawaii, it becomes necessary for us to devote more of our counseling time to assist them with the complex problems they face.

Once again the Foreign Students' Adviser arranged an orientation program for the incoming students. Unlike the past two years when orientation was on a voluntary non-credit basis, the orientation class of 1954 received formal recognition as a credit course under the Department of Sociology. The thirty-two students who enrolled for the course received one credit in Sociology 100. As partial fulfillment for the course in Speech 265, the Department of Speech assigned five Teachers College majors to assist in the program.

The Foreign Student Committee met as a whole and in subcom-

mittee meetings to consider unusual and varied problems. This Committee, among other things, considered the standards for admission of foreign students. The study of the sub-committee continues. When its recommendations can be put into effect, the mortality rate among the foreign students will be cut down considerably. The Committee's recommendation for a change in the English 100 course was carried out this year.

Many organizations, both on campus and in the community, cooperated in various social activities to help acquaint the foreign students with our institutions and the American way of life.

COMMITTEE ON SCHOLASTIC STANDING

The Committee ratified dropping 421 students for academic failure; 523 others were officially advised that their work was not meeting graduation standards. It was necessary to place thirty-eight students on grade point rule, and to continue 144 under its provisions; ninety students were restored to good standing. There were 298 applicants for readmission, of whom 233 were readmitted under academic probation.

The University of Hawaii concert choir, directed by Norman D. Rian, chairman of the Music department, is a part of the music curriculum. The choir is well known throughout the Territory for its outstanding concert and operatic performances.



Reports of Directors

UNIVERSITY LIBRARY

Librarian Carl Stroven

AT THE TIME this report is being written the new library building is nearing completion—a beautiful and functional building that the Territory can be proud of and that will serve our students, teachers, and scholars well for many years. The construction will not be completed in time for the opening of the fall semester, as was predicted at this time last year, and the task of moving into the new building lies some months ahead—a task that will be the more difficult because it will have to be performed while the University is in session. Notwithstanding the unavoidable delays in construction and some problems of moving that are still unsolved, it appears probable that the new building will be in full operation as a library in time for the second semester of the coming year.

To the outside observer it may seem, with our fine new building, that the University Library has entered an era of prosperity, that its needs are all being met successfully. It should be realized, though, that a great deal more is needed to make a good library than its building, however attractive and efficient that building may be. A good university library must provide the books and periodicals needed not only for undergraduate teaching but also for graduate study and for the investigation and advanced study of the faculty and research staff. And it must make these available through the effective service of an adequate and professionally competent staff. The main object of this year's report will be to say what is most urgently needed *inside* the library—what is needed to provide for adequate growth of the collections and what additional positions are required to meet the demands that are placed upon the staff.

THE BOOK COLLECTION

The Library has a total of 265,651 bound volumes. On a quantitative basis alone, this is an inadequate number for a university of our undergraduate enrollment, program of graduate study, and size of facul-

ty. According to a formula of the American Library Association, regularly used as the standard for measuring the adequacy of university libraries, the University of Hawaii should have a minimum of 378,720 volumes. Thus we are over 100,000 volumes short of the minimum standard. One cause of our poor showing in the size of the book collection is that we are a relative young institution, with rapid recent growth, and have not had time to develop a book stock that is adequate to our present needs. This is in fact one of the reasons we should be spending more than we are for books—so that we might bring our collection up to standard as soon as possible.

But instead of being increased, the book fund is considerably smaller this year than it was five years ago. The amount spent for books in 1950–51 was \$38,875; the amount available in 1954–55 was \$28,000. Meanwhile the cost of books has risen by at least 30 per cent.

Thus, instead of closing the gap between the number of books we have and the number we are expected to have for a university of our standing, we are rapidly losing still more ground because the book allotment has grown smaller while the price of books has increased.

This decline of support in the face of rising costs forces us to spend most of the book allotment for current materials required by undergraduate instruction. We are no longer able to maintain a satisfactory program for increasing the depth of our research and reference collections and for developing our general collection.

To insure a normal rate of growth in the permanent book collections, to provide for the needs of scholarship and research, and to restore the book fund to the purchasing power it had five years ago, we should now be spending \$50,000 a year for books alone.

CONTINUATIONS

The Library now receives a total of 3,958 continuations, including periodicals, yearbooks, and the serial publications of universities and scientific or learned societies (many of the latter received by gift or exchange from other institutions). In the number and quality of this class of material, the University of Hawaii compares favorably with other universities of its size and program. For continuations the Library spent \$15,433 during the past year. This amount should be increased at the rate of about \$600 a year in order to take care of the rising cost of subscriptions and requests for essential new periodicals.

BINDING

The Library's binding program is far in arrears, with about 2,000 files of permanently valuable periodicals, composing around 25,000 volumes, that are unbound. This large backlog has built up over many years, for there has never been enough money available to bind our

current periodicals, much less to reduce the backlog. The problem has been growing increasingly serious, for in the past five years binding prices have risen 30 per cent. This fact and the fact that unbound periodicals are more expensive to service and are more likely to be lost than bound volumes make important an increase in the fund for binding. If the amount we spend at present—\$10,000 a year—were doubled, we would be able to bind our current periodicals and reduce the backlog of the most valuable of our unbound back files.

CATALOGUING

As compared with the production standards for university libraries, our cataloguing department consistently maintains a high rate of output. Yet, the backlog of cataloguing continues to grow, at present amounting to 2,500 volumes. One additional position for a clerk-typist, even in the lowest classification, would relieve this condition; for it would then be possible to free the professional cataloguers of routine clerical and typing operations and thus, at a small additional cost, greatly increase the output and efficiency of the department. Pertinent here is the fact that no position has been added to the cataloguing staff since 1944.

CIRCULATION

Every increase in the student body and the faculty adds to the work of the circulation department. Yet the circulation staff is the same size as it was in 1948, when we were allowed a clerk-typist, the last position to be added to the circulation department. Meanwhile, the student body and the faculty have increased twenty per cent, causing a directly proportional increase in the service required of the circulation staff. The department has met this problem by simplifying and improving its routines, by giving less help to students, and by reducing the time needed for supervising the shelving and shelf-reading.

The stacks in our library are open to everyone; and although this privilege is a great advantage to our students, constant shelf-reading is required to keep the books in order. The most urgent need of the circulation department is a "shelf-reader," a GS-1 clerk, who would devote full time to keeping the books in their proper numerical sequence on the shelves.

REFERENCE

The general reference room is the center for information and for help and instruction in finding information. It is used constantly by students, faculty, townspeople, business firms, government offices, research organizations, and others. To provide this important and useful

service, the library has one general reference librarian, who is on duty in the reference room for three-fourths of her time, thirty hours a week, whereas the library operates for seventy-four hours a week. An assistant reference librarian is one of our greatest needs.

AUDIO-VISUAL CENTER

In recognition of the growing use of audio-visual materials in modern educational methods, provision was made for an audio-visual center in the new library building. The center includes a room for listening to recordings, a projection room for showing sound-motion-picture films, a storage area for films and recordings, and a circulation desk. Money has been appropriated to buy the immediately essential equipment, but no personnel was provided for operating the center. An audio-visual librarian is necessary to catalogue, maintain, and circulate the materials and to supervise the use of the equipment.

SUMMARY OF MAIN NEEDS

An increase in the fund for books to bring it up to \$50,000 a year.

Doubling of the present fund for binding so that it would amount to \$20,000 a year.

A clerk-typist in the cataloguing department.

A clerk in the circulation department to work as "shelf-reader."

An assistant reference librarian.

An audio-visual librarian.

MOUNTING COSTS

It is generally known that the University as a whole has suffered from inadequate financial support in recent years; but few persons realize that the library has been receiving proportionately less support than the rest of the University. The following percentages, drawn from the annual reports of the President, show the relation of the Library budget to the total University budget for the past five years; and they show that each year the Library's part of the total budget has been less than it was the year before:

1950-51	4.65 per cent
1951-52	4.44 per cent
1952-53	4.26 per cent
1953-54	3.91 per cent
1954-55	3.80 per cent

This alarming trend, if allowed to continue, can only work harm to the University as a whole. On the success of the Library depends the success of nearly every aspect of the University's educational and research

programs. The point is tersely stated by Paul Buck, formerly provost and now librarian-elect of Harvard:

"A quality education is impossible without a quality library you cannot have a quality Faculty without a quality library."

If the Library is to meet the growing obligations created by the development of the rest of the University, its share of the University budget should never be allowed to fall below 4 per cent, the minimum ratio for an institution of our size and program.

GIFTS

With an inadequate budget for the purchase of books, we are especially grateful to many friends of the Library who remembered us with gifts of books. Following are some who should receive special mention for the extent and value of their contributions:

Mr. Ray J. Baker, who has remained a friend of the Library for many years, gave a useful collection in history, travel, sociology, and general literature.

Mrs. C. Montague Cooke, Jr., in memory of Dr. C. Montague Cooke, Jr., again gave a selection of recent scholarly works published by the Yale University Press.

Mr. and Mrs. Alfred L. Castle purchased for the rare book collection a facsimile of the famous Ellesmere Chaucer, a beautifully illuminated and colored manuscript of the *Canterbury Tales*. To be displayed at the beginning of each academic year in connection with the survey course in English literature, which is taken by most of the sophomore students, this gift will have an important educational function.

Miss Juliette May Frazer, Honolulu artist, presented a copy of a special limited edition of her book of Hawaiian prints, *Ke Anuenue*, together with two of the plates from which the prints were made.

From the estate of Dr. Thomas A. Jaggar came an extensive collection, chiefly scientific, especially rich in volcanology, the subject in which Dr. Jaggar achieved an international reputation as a scientist.

The Japanese Women's Society of Honolulu gave approximately one thousand dollars for the purchase of books for the Oriental collection. This generous gift will greatly strengthen our collection of literature in the Japanese language.

Mrs. William McKay gave a helpful collection of over 250 volumes in general literature.

Mr. Ryoichi Shiigi augmented the Hawaiian Collection and the Oriental Collection with the gift of a selection of desirable books in those areas.

Mrs. George Wallace gave a large general collection, including a fine set of the *Yale Chronicles of America* series.

Gratitude is expressed to many other friends listed below who each gave the Library one or more volumes:

Mr. John Akau, Jr.
Mr. Riley H. Allen
Dr. Bernard M. Baruch
Prof. Donald W. Bell
Miss Janet E. Bell
Dr. Earl M. Bilger

Dr. Leonora N. Bilger
Mr. James P. Blaisdell
Bernice Pauahi Bishop Museum
Mrs. Smaiswat Bongsatadt
Mrs. Myrtle S. Brodie
Dr. Lee M. Brooks

Dr. Elizabeth D. W. Brown
Mr. Joseph Capsin
Carnegie Institution of Washington
Castle & Cooke, Ltd.
Chamber of Commerce of Honolulu
Dr. Wing-Tsit Chan
Miss Emily Clayton
Dr. Robert W. Clopton
Dr. Willis B. Coale
Miss Agnes C. Conrad
Mrs. Gerald R. Corbett
Mr. Thaddeus R. Coykendall
Dr. David H. Crowell
Mr. Cleve Cunningham
Dr. Bingham Dai
Miss Catherine Delamere
Department of Public Instruction
Mr. and Mrs. Meiric K. Dutton
Dr. Samuel H. Elbert
Miss Ada B. Erwin
Farrington High School Library
Mrs. Rhoades Fayerweather
Miss Genevieve M. Feagin
Most Reverend Thomas J. Feeney
Feinberg Foundation
Filipino Chamber of Commerce
Miss Helen Fujiki
Dr. Hiroshi Hara
Bank of Hawaii
Hawaii Chinese Journal
Hawaii Marine Laboratory
University of Hawaii Press
Hawaiian Dredging Company
Hawaiian Historical Society
Hawaiian Mission Children's Society
Hawaiian Sugar Planters' Association
Dr. Colin J. Herrick
Mr. R. C. Hill
Dean Wilfred J. Holmes
Honolulu Academy of Arts
House of Music, Ltd.
Mr. Earl E. Hoven
Mr. William J. Hull
Mr. Thomas B. Hunnewell
Prof. Harold A. Jambor
Japanese Consul General
The Jewish Chautauqua Society
Dr. Robert M. Kamins
Mr. Shiro Kawaguchi
Mr. Henry Kekoanui
Dean Arthur R. Keller
Mr. Theodore Kelsey
Mr. Charles W. Kenn
Mr. Harold W. Kent
Prof. Edgar C. Knowlton, Jr.
Mr. Noel L. H. Krauss
Samuel H. Kress Foundation

Prof. Ralph S. Kuykendall
Prof. Shao Chang Lee
Legislative Reference Bureau
Dr. Benjamin H. Lehman
Mr. Elmer G. Leterman
Mr. Eveni Levi
Library of Hawaii
Mrs. Rufus C. Longmire
Mrs. Charlotte Lyman
Mr. Paul G. McCarthy
Dr. Curtis A. Manchester, Jr.
Mr. Donald Matsumori
The Rev. Eimu Miake
Dr. Edward W. Mill
Prof. Carey D. Miller
Mr. Ernest C. Moore, Jr.
Mrs. Bismarck S. Muraoka
National Research Council
Prof. John U. Nef
The New York State Library
Prof. Ben Norris
Mr. Shean Okazaki
Osaka University of Foreign Studies
Pacific & Asian Affairs Council
Dr. Harold S. Palmer
Prof. Irving O. Pecker
Dr. Edwin C. Pendleton
Mr. Henry E. Petersen
Mr. Richard E. Pigott
Mr. William W. Prange
Prentice-Hall, Inc.
Public Archives of Hawaii
Mr. Louis M. Rabinowitz
Miss Mary E. Reddin
Dr. John E. Reinecke
Dr. Saul H. Riesenber
Dean Harold S. Roberts
Mr. Harold J. Roes
The Rotary Club of Honolulu
Dr. Harold St. John
Dr. Allan F. Saunders
Mr. Robert C. Schmitt
Mr. Robert Shafer
Mr. Keith Sheard
Miss Euphie G. M. Shields
President Gregg M. Sinclair
Mr. John U. Smith
Societe des Etudes Indochinoises
Col. Thomas M. Spaulding
Hon. Ingram M. Stainback
Mr. Walter A. Starr
Dr. Daniel Stempel
Dr. Carl G. Stroven
Supreme Court Library,
Territory of Hawaii
Swedish Vice Consul, Honolulu
General I. Thord-Gray

Mr. Peter Throckmorton
 Mrs. Lorene U. Tong
 Col. T. S. Y. Tong-Lao
 Mr. Tetsuo Toyama
 Trust Territory of the
 Pacific Islands
 Dr. Leonard D. Tuthill
 Valley Isle Chronicle
 Dr. W. Edgar Vinacke
 Dean Harold A. Wadsworth

Watumull Foundation
 Dr. Chester K. Wentworth
 Mr. J. F. Westerberg
 Dean Bruce E. White
 Dean Willard W. Wilson
 Dr. C. M. Wise
 Mr. Denis Wong
 Miss Joyce M. Wright
 Yale University
 Miss Sacko Yoshitake

STATISTICS

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

GROWTH IN NUMBER OF BOUND VOLUMES

Bound volumes added by purchase	7,783
Bound volumes added by government deposit	214
Bound volumes added by gift	1,678
Bound volumes added by binding	1,014
Total additions	10,689
Withdrawn	1,348
Net Increase	9,341

INVENTORY

Total number of bound volumes	256,651
Total number of unbound parts	650,873
Total number of microfilm titles	3,570
Total number of maps (duplicates included)	31,961
Number of current serial titles received	4,013

CIRCULATION

General Circulation	103,788
Reserve book circulation	60,461
	164,249



The library of the Legislative Reference Bureau contains more than 20,000 bound books and pamphlets. The Bureau serves as a research agency for the Territory, dealing directly with problems of governmental departments.

LEGISLATIVE REFERENCE BUREAU

Director Norman Meller

IN VIEW of the fact that this report marks the termination of my official relationship with the Bureau, I will make a few general observations about the Bureau and its work.

When I first became associated with the Bureau in 1944, at the end of its initial year of existence, four members comprised the Bureau staff,

augmented by volunteers and part-time student assistance. Today, the Bureau's regular complement numbers only eight, despite the manifold expansion of its activities. Yet, during that time span, sixty-seven different people have served the Bureau, not counting several hundred part-time student assistants.

The Bureau has been and continues to be a small, flexible organization, able to expand rapidly so as to undertake each new assignment by enlisting the temporary services of the best qualified available personnel in the community.

During the little over a decade of the Bureau's existence, its research activities have been confined mainly to assembling data and interpreting the research findings of others translating them into terms which permit legislators and executive officers to make informed decisions on the basis of logically delineated alternatives. Occasionally, when raw data have been unavailable and when the Bureau has been either expressly directed by the Legislature or importuned by other governmental agencies, the Bureau has engaged in research of a more basic nature.

Each biennium the Bureau has experienced an increased number of requests for its services. It would appear that this growth has now about levelled off with roughly 1,500 requests received in each of the 1951-53 and 1953-55 bienniums. The nature of Bureau services, however, has changed materially; rather than being requested to aid on relatively minor matters, the Bureau has received an increasing number of requests to furnish the data necessary for policy decisions basic to the economic development and political life of the Territory.

Staff members have served as consultants to various governmental advisory committees, including the Governor's Advisory Committee on Government Organization, and the director was one of the members of the Governor's Management Improvement Committee.

The Bureau's library collection has been built up continuously. This now includes over 20,000 bound books and pamphlets and 100 periodicals.

The Bureau has come to occupy a delicate position in the Territory and will probably continue to do so. Basking in the reflection of the Legislature it serves, it has around it an illusory aurora of power, or at least, of seeming influence. Also, despite the need for restraint when serving on the staff of the Bureau, staff members, as individuals, must be free to formulate their own views in fields of their own professional competence lest they become intellectual eunuchs. After an initial period of suspicion on the part of some legislators and others, I am happy to report that the Bureau has become accepted as an institution, an entity apart from its members, who, through their singular dedication to the purposes of the Bureau, have caused the impartial role of the Bureau to be appreciated in the community. Gradually, but perceptibly, the Bureau has come to assume the function of a cardinal research agency

for the Territory; today it deals directly with many of the research problems of government as they arise, and frequently serves in a consulting capacity to other governmental agencies when their staffs are confronted with difficult research problems.

ROMANZO ADAMS SOCIAL RESEARCH LABORATORY

Doctor Bernhard L. Hormann

OFFICIAL ACTION of the Board of Regents on April 20, 1955, changed the name of the Hawaii Social Research Laboratory to the Romanzo Adams Social Research Laboratory, as a memorial to the man who in the last twenty-two years of his life (1920-1942) initiated and fully established social research at the University. Dr. Adam's varied researches contributed materially to the now sizable body of available materials on the sociology of Hawaii.

This action and the successful carrying through of the Laboratory's major project to date, the Conference on Race Relations in World Perspective conducted on our campus in the summer of 1954 in cooperation with the University of California and the University of Chicago, represent the culmination of thirty-five years of research by Adams, Andrew W. Lind, and their colleagues. This year is an appropriate one for a review of the Laboratory's activities and facilities.

Implicit in the sociological research program at the University of Hawaii as it has become embodied in the Social Research Laboratory are these important principles:

The primary focus of our basic research program is the people of Hawaii and their transition from folk, peasant, colonial, and rural ways of life to a highly urbanized way of life and to a society which is an integral part of the modern industrialized world. It is because this transition has been so rapid, fundamental, and complete, and because it has been so well recorded under unusually observable conditions that systematic research into the transition has wider significance for the understanding of the same transition not so far advanced in the so-called under-developed areas of Asia, Africa, and elsewhere. Such Hawaii-oriented research thus becomes, in a real sense, world-oriented research, and inevitably relates our research to research done elsewhere.

The Laboratory has research-training responsibilities. These responsibilities are both to the students and to the community, and can be increasingly assumed as the number of projects carried on by the Laboratory, the number of graduate students, and the demand for

trained social researchers in the community all increase. In time, the Laboratory should also fit into the program of the University and of the International Cooperation Center of Hawaii to train students and professional people from the Far East and Southeast Asia. As a public agency, the Laboratory has the responsibility of supplying needed information and sociological interpretations to our Territorial community about its trends and problems, its structure and functioning.

During the year the Laboratory prepared a book of readings incorporating about fifty of 170 articles which appeared in the first fourteen volumes of *Social Process in Hawaii*. It supervised the forthcoming issue of *Social Process* and completed the manuscript on *Hawaii's People* for the University Press. This summarizes important demographic data for the period of 1850-1950. It also edited a volume of papers submitted to the Race Relations Conference for publication by the University Press.

The Laboratory continued the study of interracial marriage, interviewing almost 300 war brides in the Honolulu area. These studies resulted in "A Preliminary Report on In-Law Relations of War Brides in Hawaii." It prepared a short study of the revival of Portuguese folk dancing in the local Portuguese community, which will be published in *Social Process*.

The Laboratory's evaluation of the experience of Asian student grantees of State Department scholarships to their orientation experiences in Hawaii has resulted in two mimeographed statements, one appearing in November, the other in June. A statistical study of divorce in Hawaii has been undertaken. A study of interracial dating practices among students was conducted by the first and second semester classes in "Methods of Research." Two contracts were signed, one to continue the study of job satisfaction in the nursing profession and the other to conduct a study of the local jail population and needs.

Two major purchases were made: a special run-off by the U. S. Census bureau of 1950 census data on occupations not available in the regular census publications, and a Verifax photographic copying machine.

Dr. Jesse F. Steiner, retired chairman of the department of sociology at the University of Washington, and author of several books on the Japanese, made this challenging statement regarding the Laboratory:

"It is my hope that the excellent beginning made in social research at this University may extend in future years until this Laboratory becomes a social research institute in which all the social sciences shall participate and make the University a widely known research center."

The following observations have been made regarding our social research program:

Hawaii's great value to fundamental social science research grows out of the fact that it telescopes in space and time the major social processes of the modern world. Its uniqueness lies, not in its equable climate

and exotic language, its polyglot and exotic peoples, its system of "racial harmony," but rather in the fact that what has been happening to the world at large is compressed into an observable period of time and into an equally observable clearly demarcated area. Hawaii is thus a microcosm of the world, a ready-made model, such as exists nowhere else. It is the set-off quality of Hawaii which has caused the social scientist to refer to it as a laboratory and a social observatory. Being a "natural community," Hawaii makes it possible to "see" in bold relief the social processes occurring in the modern period throughout the world.

PSYCHOLOGICAL AND PSYCHOPATHIC CLINIC

Director Colin J. Herrick

THIS REPORT is the last which I shall make to the President of the University, since by action of the 1955 Legislature, the functions of the Clinic, other than instructional, have been transferred from the University to the Board of Health. All clerical personnel and six of the professional staff are so transferred, but will remain for the present housed as they were before in University offices. It is hoped that cordial cooperative arrangements can be made by the Psychology Department and the Board of Health to permit continued graduate instruction in the field of clinical psychology.

The operations of the Clinic followed much the same pattern as in the recent past. Its publications included a monograph by Dr. Fred E. LaFon in the *Psychological Monographs*, a short paper in the *American Journal of Mental Deficiency* by Messrs. David H. Crowell and Herrick, and a report entitled "Emotional Problems of the Filipino Abroad: A Hawaii Study," by Dr. George Hodel. This is the first of a series of papers which are planned to report on Dr. Hodel's research done here during 1953. Research in progress includes a study by Dr. Abe Arkoff, almost ready for publication, concerned with the reliability of ratings of custodial and correctional personnel at Oahu Prison.

A great deal of staff time, particularly of the director's time, has been given to consultation and planning in connection with the improved and expanded program for special education of mentally retarded children. Work in this connection has been done not only in the central office of the Department of Public Instruction, but in various schools in Honolulu and on the other principal islands.

PSYCHOLOGICAL EXAMINATIONS

	1952-53	1953-54	1954-55
Individuals examined			
Male	868	952	1,046
Female	482	446	469
Total individuals	1,350	1,398	1,515
Total contacts	2,043	2,084	2,258
Age groups			
0-6	231	219	206
7-12	554	627	706
13-15	278	282	325
16-20	156	129	170
21-25	47	50	96
26-51 plus	84	91	72
Agencies			
Courts and correctional institutions	347	296	357
Educational institutions	561	629	709
Social agencies	153	162	156
Health agencies	215	198	194
Private and miscellaneous	74	113	99

INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS CENTER

Director Harold S. Roberts

THE INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS CENTER, established in 1948, has designed and developed its program to carry out the basic objectives established by the Board of Regents. These objectives, supported by a five-point program, are: "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."

TRAINING FOR INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS WORK

The curriculum in Personnel and Industrial relations contains thirteen required courses covering the legal, economic, and practical aspects of labor management relations. In addition, several other courses are recommended as of practical value for majors in Personnel and Industrial Relations.

REQUIRED COURSES

Bus 230 Industrial Safety and Health	Econ 265 Government and Business
Bus 245 Time and Motion Study	Econ 281 Labor Problems
Bus 261 Collective Bargaining	Econ 282 American Trade Unionism
Bus 263 Personnel Management	Econ 283 Labor Legislation
Bus 268 Employment Interviewing	Econ 289 Arbitration of Grievances
Bus 282 Business Statistics	Econ 294 Research in Industrial
Econ 256 Money and Banking	Relations

RECOMMENDED ELECTIVES

Bus 255 Analysis of Financial Statements	Psy 256 Industrial and Business Psychology
Bus 256 Income Tax Problems	Psy 257 Principles of Counseling
Econ 287 Public Relations	Psy 258 Group Techniques of Guidance
Econ 310 Seminar in Labor Problems	

Twenty-three students who majored in Personnel and Industrial Relations were graduated from the College. Requests from labor organizations and business for students trained in industrial relations continued. The research department of the Hawaii Employers Council established an internship program involving graduate study at the University and research experience in industrial relations at the Hawaii Employers Council.

INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS LIBRARY

The library has continued to add current materials, books, and pamphlets on industrial relations and related fields. The combined library and reading room has seventeen filing cabinets and approximately 550 feet of shelf space.

The Center continues to receive gifts of books, pamphlets, and newspapers. Among those who have contributed or are contributing are the National Labor Relations Board, the United States Department of Labor, the Territorial Department of Labor and Industrial Relations, labor organizations, and the Hawaii Employers Council. We have a large collection of materials on the National War Labor Board. Considerable material is not available for use because of inadequate space and the lack of a research librarian to organize and catalogue the materials that we now have. Plans are in process for expanding the library facilities when more space is available.

LIBRARY REFERENCE SERVICE

We are continuing to add to our reference materials, but since these materials are not catalogued and under control of a librarian, their use is limited. Requests from management, labor and the public have been met.

RESEARCH STUDIES

The semi-monthly *Industrial Relations Newsletter* was continued, its length being increased to give wider topical coverage. Occasionally, the *Newsletter* contains a list of current articles and books in the field. Three members of the staff, Drs. Ige, Pendleton, and Roberts participated in a research study for the Bureau of Employment Security, Territorial Department of Labor and Industrial Relations, entitled *Unemployment Insurance Costs in Hawaii*. In addition, the following articles were written for publication in the *Monthly Labor Reviews* "Wages and Working Conditions in Hawaii," by Dr. Thomas H. Ige; "Characteristics of the Labor Force of Hawaii," by Dr. Edwin C. Pendleton; and "The Pattern of Industrial Relations in Hawaii," by Dr. Harold S. Roberts. Outstanding senior research papers by students in personnel and industrial relations under the direction of Professor Pendleton were microfilmed for the Hawaiian collection of the University Library: "Collective Bargaining and Labor Relations in Hawaiian Airlines, Ltd.," by Herman W. Jarrett; "History of Labor Relations of the Honolulu Rapid Transit," by Frank Vaughan; "NLRB Decisions in Hawaii," by Ross Landgraf; "Jurisdictional Disputes in Hawaii," by Joyce Matsumoto; "The Three Clauses in Hawaii Labor Relations," by William M. Nakaue; "Jobs in the Sugar Industry," by Sidney Wilson; and "Mechanization in Hawaiian Agriculture and Its Effect on the Labor Supply," by Donald Matsumori.

The Center also issued a booklet containing statements on "Labor-Management Relations in Hawaii," by Arnold L. Wills. The materials were edited by the Director. A selected bibliography on Labor Relations in Hawaii was also included.

The Center is continuing work on two long-term research projects: (1) The history of labor in Hawaii, and (2) a comprehensive bibliography on the labor movement in Hawaii. The point has been reached where research assistance, such as graduate research associates, is needed to facilitate the projects.

OFFICE OF PUBLICATIONS AND INFORMATION

Director Thomas Nickerson

SEVERAL hundred routine printing jobs ranging from invitations and programs to reports and catalogues of courses were edited and processed by the Office. Some thousand news stories and features on the usual academic and agricultural subjects written and distributed received a high degree of acceptance. In addition, many new activities were covered by news stories and printed material. Among these were Certificate for Completion of Course for the Harvard Advanced Management Program, news and feature stories on the Orientation Program for Asian Students, the transfer of the Manoa Arboretum from the Hawaiian Sugar Planters' Association to the University, the Speech Clinic, and many other subjects.

The Office planned and publicized the dedication of the new aquarium building and promoted that of the new heat-power plant. Promotion material on the Summer Session was released on the Mainland a month earlier than previously, apparently with good results. The *Summer Salute* and several issues of the faculty-staff *Mynah-gram* were produced. Assistance was given in editing and preparing visual material for the Governor's Conference on Education.

A complicating factor in the year's work was the long delay of a usually cooperative printer in correcting what the University considered to be sub-standard work. This made it necessary for the Office to produce a short version of the President's Report by typewriter composition in order to place it in the hands of legislators during the session.

Far greater disruption was caused by a fire which destroyed the plant of one of the principal printers. The Directory, biennial report of the Agricultural Experiment Station, and half a dozen other publications were lost in the conflagration. Efforts to reissue these publications were complicated by the fact that the same fire destroyed *Nine Doctors and God*, a book of the University Press, and two issues of the quarterly journal, *Philosophy East and West*. The task of recovering lost ground was an overwhelming one. The Office still suffers from the effects of this fire and will continue to do so for months to come.

In connection with the change in presidency, an 8,000-word article on President Sinclair's regime was prepared for publication in the *Alumni News* and a pictorial record was assembled. Material on these last thirteen years is being coordinated with plans to review the University's first half century as part of the Fiftieth Anniversary celebration to be observed in 1957.

Our greatest need continues to be a photographer attached exclusively to the Office.



The University of Hawaii 10-watt FM radio station, KUOH, broadcasts from 6 to 10 p.m. five nights a week.

UNIVERSITY OF HAWAII PRESS

Chairman Thomas Nickerson

THE PRESS issued its first royalty checks, which totalled over \$1,200. For the third successive year one of our publications was selected by Western Books for its excellence.

Our publications continue to be in demand. It became necessary to order covers to bind the extra 1,000 copies of *Essays in East-West Philosophy* stored in sheets. Two books produced during the year, *Ambassadors in Arms* and *Nine Doctors and God*, became best sellers in the university press book sense and were reissued. Their total printing came to over 3,750 and 4,400 copies, respectively.

Despite the fact that extra work caused by the Tongg fire and

problems created by unacceptably high printing bids limited our production to these two titles, our sales for eight and a half months totalled over \$19,500 compared with \$7,000 for the full year before—an estimated tripling. This was due to the popularity of these two strong titles, to the fact that our direct mail promotion is gaining momentum, and that a sales representative now introduces our line to bookstores in eleven western states and in the East and Middle West. It is hoped that broader sales representation and the diversity of our list of eight new books now in process will sustain our sales at their present peak.

Three of these new books are currently in press: Carey D. Miller's *Fruits of Hawaii*, Andrew W. Lind's "*Hawaii's People*, and a "*Nutrition Bibliography of Indonesia*.

Five additional books are now being edited: A Chinese Cook Book by Mary Sia, *Poems of Kotomichi Okuma* translated by Yukuo Uyehara and Marjorie Sinclair, *Race Problems on the World Scene* by Melvin Conant, *Race Relations in World Perspective* edited by Andrew W. Lind, and the *Hawaiian Dictionary* edited by Samuel H. Elbert and Mary K. Pukui.

Counting the four issues of the University's quarterly journals as one project each, and including books published, books reprinted, books in press, and books being edited, the Press staff, composed of two editors, a secretary, and student help, have handled fifteen publications during the year. A third editor is badly needed.

PACIFIC SCIENCE

Editor Leonard D. Tuthill

THE JOURNAL published 500 pages consisting of thirty-three papers plus scientific notes and news notes. Whereas the papers are all concerned with the Pacific Area, ranging from Viet Nam to California and from Steward Island to Japan, the authors are from Australia, New Zealand, Japan, England, and Sweden, in addition to Hawaii and the Mainland. The fields covered are equally diverse.

The present distribution, 607 copies per printing, is widespread and includes a number "Iron Curtain" countries as exchanges.

We received many favorable comments, especially on the April 1955 number, which is our most ambitious to date. In this ninth annual report, it is pleasant to be able to state that *Pacific Science* is safely past the vicissitudes of its infancy and that it is held in high regard by scientists all over the world.

PHILOSOPHY EAST AND WEST

Editor Charles A. Moore

THIS has been a very serious year for *Philosophy East and West*. Although our total paid subscriptions increased—from 432 to 454—and although we have continued to receive highly favorable comments on the significance of the Journal both from scholars and from the generally educated public, the more practical side of the picture has been almost disastrous.

A fire which destroyed the Tongg Publishing Company building also destroyed two issues of the Journal. This put us six months behind schedule. The first of the two destroyed issues has been published and the second is near publication. Others have indicated their great displeasure with the situation. Even more serious has been the financial situation facing the Journal. The five-year trial period is to end with the January 1956 issue. Because of the increased cost of publication, the Journal finds itself without money to publish the last two issues of this five-year trial period, but efforts are now being made to find some way to finance these mandatory issues.

Considerations are being given to the possibility of changing the format of the Journal so as to reduce its cost materially. We look upon this possibility as unwelcome and unwise, but financial necessity requires at least the investigation of the feasibility of such changes, possibly to the photo-offset process and/or the vocabulary omission of Chinese and Japanese characters.

It is hoped that the Journal can be published at least until the 1959 Conference at which time the full membership of that Conference could reconsider the status of the Journal and perhaps formulate plans whereby it might be supported in the future.

UNIVERSITY EXTENSION DIVISION

Acting Director William E. Dunn

AGAIN THE DIVISION has fulfilled its main function of providing opportunities for education at the college level for those who are unable to participate in the regular University program. This purpose has been achieved by the offering of credit (including correspondence) and non-

credit courses. In this respect, the University Extension Division is truly extending the educational facilities of the University to as many persons in the Territory as possible. Courses in a great variety of fields and departments of study have been offered.

A total of seventy-one credit courses and 218 non-credit courses were offered on the University campus and at outlying centers on Oahu, Hawaii, Maui, and Kauai. Course offerings have been designed to meet the needs of interested persons of the Territory in academic, vocational, and avocational areas. Increases in registrations were achieved in all types of courses offered over the previous year. The reasons for this increase will be found in the various sections in this report. In addition to these course offerings, the Division has continued to render service to many departments of the University and to sponsor special events.

REGULAR CREDIT PROGRAM

Regular credit courses were offered in the following fields of study: Business, Economics, Engineering, English, Geography, Government, History, Mathematics, Philosophy, Psychology, Sociology, and Speech.

The increase in credit registrations can be attributed in the main to the reactivation of the Schofield Barracks center and the renewed interest at Pearl Harbor. Courses were offered on the University campus, at Schofield Barracks, Pearl Harbor, and Ft. Shafter. There were 1,964 registrations at these four centers. This number represents an increase in registrations as was predicted in the annual report of 1953-54. No program was offered at Schofield Barracks or at Pearl Harbor during the first semester, but during the second semester there were fifty-nine registrations at Schofield Barracks and eighty at Pearl Harbor. For the summer program there were 174 registrations at Schofield and fifty-two at Pearl Harbor, and also eighty registrations at Ft. Shafter. A total of sixty-one instructors taught these courses.

REGISTRATIONS

CENTERS	1ST SEMESTER	2ND SEMESTER	SUMMER	TOTAL
Campus	537	551	300	1388
Pearl Harbor	---	80	52	132
Shafter	85	46	80	211
Schofield	---	59	174	233
TOTAL	622	736	606	1964



Robert D. Gray, director of the industrial relations section and professor of economics at California Institute of Technology, instructs representatives of management and labor attending the Extension Division course, Job Evaluation and Systematic Wage Administration.

SPECIAL CREDIT PROGRAM

The Division offers special credit courses wherever possible for students who are unable to attend classes at the established centers. During the current year such courses were offered on Maui, Kauai, and Hawaii, and in some rural areas of Oahu. The 439 registrations in these special courses taught by ten instructors: first semester 216; second semester 158; summer 65.

CORRESPONDENCE PROGRAM

Reorganization of the correspondence program, as noted last year, whereby the sixteen lesson assignments have been replaced by three examinations, has proven effective and successful. The evidence of this lies in the fact that 65 per cent of the courses were completed, as compared with 35 per cent for the previous year. This increase in completions was also reflected in a significant decrease in disenrollments.

Active Enrollment	165
Courses Completed	101
Courses Disenrolled	46
Total Registrations	<u>312</u>

NON-CREDIT PROGRAM

The non-credit enrollment continued to increase, reaching a new total of 3,697. As in previous years, there was no predictable pattern in enrollment for the four yearly sessions. A total of 218 courses were offered by 111 instructors.

The outstanding new development in this area was the Hotel Administration Program, co-sponsored with the College of Business Administration. This program was instituted at the request of the Hotel Association of Honolulu. Many leaders in the local hotel field participated in this program as lecturers.

In addition to the regular and special non-credit courses, the Division sponsored a special lecture by Mr. Bennett Cerf, attended by 850 persons, and a special showing of the film of the Murrow-Oppenheimer T.V. interview, which was seen by 400 persons. Registrations were: fall 715; winter 773; spring 1,054; summer 709; special 446. Total 3,697.

SUMMARY OF REGISTRATIONS

CREDIT

COURSES	FIRST SEMESTER	SECOND SEMESTER	SUMMER	SUB-TOTALS	TOTALS
Regular Credit					
Campus	537	551	300	1,388	
Pearl Harbor	---	80	52	132	
Ft. Shafter	85	46	80	211	
Schofield	---	59	174	322	
	<u>622</u>	<u>736</u>	<u>606</u>	---	1,964
Special Credit	216	158	65	---	439
Correspondence	---	---	---	---	312
TOTAL					2,715

NON-CREDIT

FALL	WINTER	SPRING	SUMMER	SPECIAL	
715	773	1,054	709	446	
TOTAL					3,697
Grand Total Credit and Non-Credit					6,412

SERVICE PROGRAM

The Division continued to provide a variety of services to several departments of the University as shown below:

PHOTOGRAPHIC SERVICE

ITEM	TOTAL
Photographs taken	4,152
Enlargements made	1,206
Contact prints made	4,894
Slides made	640

PRINTING SERVICE

ITEM	AMOUNT USED
Paper plates made	75
Zinc and pre-sensitized plates made	182
Envelopes printed	19,750
Reams of paper used	585
Total press runs made	518,856

AUDIO-VISUAL SERVICE

ITEM	TIMES USED
16 mm. sound projector	35
16 mm. silent projector	3
3-1/4 x 4-1/2 slide projector	5
Opaque projector	6
Film strip projector	2
Turntable 35 mm. projector	2
Record player	2
Tachistoscope	3
Accelerator	1

HILO BRANCH

Director Frank T. Inouye

STUDENT enrollment reached 145 during the fall semester, a 12.4 per cent increase over the previous year. Veterans, who have constituted an important segment of Hilo's registration since 1952, increased in number from twenty in the fall to twenty-nine in the spring.

A higher proportion of second year students elected to remain at



Students at the Hilo Branch of the University of Hawaii are assisted by Agnes Hirotsu, secretary, in filling out registration forms.

the Branch rather than transfer to either the Manoa campus or to mainland schools. Fifty-four sophomores, as against twenty-seven for the previous year, chose to stay in Hilo.

Course offerings were expanded in accordance with the needs of the growing student body. Seventy undergraduate courses were offered in 1954-55 as compared with fifty-eight for 1953-54.

Academic standards remained high, seventeen students making the Dean's List and five being initiated into Phi Kappa Phi. The overall grade-point-ratio for the total student body was 2.4.

Two additional scholarships were presented to Hilo Branch students, raising the total number of such awards to eleven.

COMMUNITY PROGRAMS

Sixty-one talks, speeches, and lectures were given by the staff to the island's educational, civic, religious, and miscellaneous institutions and

organizations, in addition to twenty-two separate art, music, and dramatic exhibitions and performances, some of which were presented on other islands and on the mainland.

Five Extension Division courses in Education and Business were conducted for a total enrollment of seventy-nine.

Several important "firsts" were achieved. A Big Island Historical and Archaeological Society was established, which supervised excavations at the South Point site; an Inter-Faith Religious discussion group was inaugurated; Theatre-in-the-Round productions were presented; and liaison groundwork for a joint University of Hawaii-Hawaii Teachers Association Speech Conference in Hilo was laid.

STUDENT ACTIVITIES

While participation in such traditional programs as the Ka Palapala Beauty Pageant, the Pan-Pacific Festival, and Women's Week maintained close Manoa-Hilo student relations, a Honolulu-Hilo Coordinating Committee was set up and a Hilo Branch ASUH constitution was completed and submitted to the Board of Regents for official approval.

The basketball team entered Senior League competition and made a very creditable showing. In this sport and in baseball, games with local and Oahu service teams were scheduled; football made its initial appearance; and a full intramural program was carried on as well.

The new Forensics Club sponsored a series of public discussions on current issues jointly with students from the Manoa campus and a Phi Delta Kappa Club was created to stimulate interest among Teachers College students in the aims and ideals of teaching.

FUTURE PROSPECTS

Progress on the construction of the new campus, which was more than 95 per cent completed at the close of the year, attracted wide attention on the Island of Hawaii, especially among high school seniors. Outlying school districts, which had hitherto sent very few students to the Branch, almost without exception indicated that a greater proportion of students plan to attend the Hilo campus in the fall.

Heightened interest in the Branch was due also to close relations with the island's public schools, widespread community activities of the faculty, enthusiasm of the students, and generally high standards in academic and extra-curricular matters.

SUMMER SESSION

Thirteen courses were taught by eight faculty members in the two 1955 Summer Sessions, an increase of three courses and three instructors over last year. Registration stood at 167 for the six-week session, and thirty for the post-session as compared with 153 and forty-two for the 1954 sessions.

ENROLLMENT FOR 1954-55

BY STUDENTS	FALL	SPRING
Full-time students	138	142
Part-time students	7	10
Auditor	---	1
Total	145	153
<hr/>		
Extension Division students	62	17
<hr/>		
BY CLASSES		
Freshmen	83	88
Sophomores	55	54
Total	138	142
<hr/>		
BY COLLEGES		
Arts and Sciences	80	82
Business Administration	11	11
Teachers College	37	36
Applied Science	8	10
Agriculture	2	3
Total	138	142
<hr/>		
UNDER G. I. BILL		
Public Law 16	---	1
Public Law 346	1	---
Public Law 550	19	28
Total	20	29
<hr/>		
SUMMER SESSION 1954	6-WEEK SESSION	3-WEEK SESSION
Number of students	153	42
Number of courses offered	9	1
Number on staff	6	1
<hr/>		
SUMMER SESSION 1955		
Number of students	167	30

ARMY ROTC

Colonel R. S. Spangler

FORTY-EIGHT SENIORS were graduated and commissioned as Second Lieutenants in the United States Army Reserve. Recently commissioned University of Hawaii ROTC cadets graduated well within the upper half of their respective service school classes.

The ROTC Instructor Detachment received a rating of superior for its general efficiency and conduct of training.

Selective service deferments based on scholastic excellence and military aptitude were granted as follows:

CLASS	ENROLLED	DEFERRED
Advanced Course		
Seniors	66	65
Juniors	61	59
Basic Course		
Sophomores	167	82
Freshmen	244	89

Twenty-two junior students were tentatively designated Distinguished Military students. For the first time, forty-nine freshman students and thirty sophomore students who obtained high standards in ROTC and academic achievements were designated potential Distinguished Military students.

Two new awards were established. They are plaques which display the name of the outstanding soldier and the honor company of the month. Competition for these awards has been keen and has resulted in a noticeable improvement in both individual dress and unit drill throughout the corps.

A cadet drill team of forty cadets was organized. The military bearing and drill precision exhibited by this team contributed greatly to the spirit and performance of the entire corps.

A Joint Army-Air Force Graduation Review was held on 24 May. Twelve Army Cadets were honored as Distinguished Military Graduates, one of whom accepted a Regular Army Commission: Cadet Lawrence K. Keolanui, Jr. Army and Air Force Sponsors received honorary Commissions at the Review.

Fifty-eight junior and two senior cadets departed on 14 June to attend the six-week Summer Camp at Fort Lewis, Washington.

The last stage of the branch material (artillery and infantry) program phased out with the graduating senior cadets. Starting this fall, the entire ROTC program will be under the new branch general curriculum.

AIR FORCE ROTC

Colonel Richard C. Weller

THE ENGINEERING CURRICULUM was varied by the University to allow those students taking the Air Science curriculum five years of attendance at the University. Selective Service Headquarters agreed to defer those students for the remaining one year. Selective Service Headquarters authorizing a maximum one year deferment of all students assigned to AFROTC to enable them to complete their degree requirements. This will enable this detachment to conform with directives authorizing extensions after completion of the AFROTC course that were previously furnished by our Headquarters.

ENROLLMENT

6 OCTOBER 1954	24 FEBRUARY 1955	10 JUNE 1955
Air Science I 237	203	202
Air Science II 145	148	147
Air Science III 32	31	31
Air Science IV 45	42	42

Freshmen were conducted through an extensive installation and operational ground tour of Hickam Air Force Base. Seventy-eight sophomores visited the Hickam Base and flew in C-97 aircraft. Juniors and seniors were taken in small groups on proficiency flights and were flown to Kilauea Military Camp on the Big Island so that juniors might be briefed on Summer Camp problems.

The annual inspection found the detachment to be in satisfactory condition in all areas of operation. All cadets of the senior class are to be commissioned in the Air Force Reserve this year as scheduled. The Air Force expects that the possibility of dis-establishment of ROTC units may be necessary if the unit fails to produce twenty-five graduates qualified for commission and air crew training. There is every reason to believe this commitment can be met by this detachment.

The cadets will be sent to summer camps on the mainland for four weeks' training period, twenty-six at Hamilton Air Force Base and three at Mather Air Force Base, California. Regent Jack Mizuha visited the summer training unit at Hamilton Air Force Base, California.

Awards included the H. Gaylord Dillingham Award, the Air Force

Associate Award, the Wah Kau Kong Award, the Reserve Officers Association Award, the National Society, Sons of American Revolution Award, and the department awards to the most outstanding Air Science II Cadets.

The University of Hawaii AFROTC Rifle Team placed second among AFROTC Units in the Sixth Army Area and as a result were selected to fire in the National Match. This match was fired beginning 1 April and ended 30 April. No results have been received to date.

Colonel Richard S. Spangler, chairman of the Military Science department, congratulates Kay S. Kimura, one of 15 Army ROTC cadets awarded the Distinguished Military Students' insignia.



VETERANS ADVISER'S OFFICE

Adviser Edmund F. Spellacy

FOLLOWING the pattern of the years since World War II, the University has provided educational training facilities for veterans. The current crop of student veterans is composed largely of men under Public Law 550, the so-called "Korean" Bill, rather than those who saw service in the conflict with Germany and Japan and who populated the campus in the late nineteen forties. Of a male student body of roughly 2,500, every third or fourth man in the classroom is a veteran enrolled under one of the several statutes of Congress providing educational assistance. In all statutory categories, men in or recently from the military services totalled some 750 in each of the semesters. Inasmuch as the training of "Korean" veterans was initiated for the first time in the fall of 1952, it might be useful to recapitulate registration figures for the three-year period just concluded in order to indicate the growth of the training program.

Some eighty men began work under Public Law 550 at the University in September, 1952. This number increased five times with a registration of 400 in September, 1953; while in the year 1954-1955 in the first semester, there were over 500 men in training and nearly 600 in the second. Reflecting the continued decline in numbers of Public Law 346 veterans (World War II), approximately 170 in the first semester and 130 in the second were in training during the current academic year. For most, if not all men proceeding under the terms of Public Law 346, educational benefits will terminate in July of 1956.

The bulk of veteran registration was for study on campus, the remainder being for work in the different centers operated by the University Extension Division or at the Hilo Branch. Only a handful of persons was enrolled in non-credit programs, these being Public Law 346 trainees.

By presidential proclamation the national emergency proclaimed on the advent of the participation of the United States in the Korean conflict was declared ended January 31, 1955. Men entering military service after that date no longer might qualify for educational benefits under existing legislation and this remains true today. The Congress acted shortly to extend the coverage of Public Law 550 to all those who entered service prior to January 31st, regardless of the date of entry, thus enabling them to earn up to a maximum of thirty-six months of training although they may have entered service only a short while before the declared end of the emergency. Taking this into consideration,

it would seem that the University's commitment in the veteran training program would remain constant over at least the next two years.

Veteran students have been active collectively and individually in University affairs and the Veterans Club organized a year ago has provided leadership in a number of worthwhile campus enterprises.

For some 1,200 to 1,500 men students the University prepares reports twice a year to be submitted to local boards throughout the Territory and on the mainland. In October go forward certification forms showing these men to be registered at this institution and indicating in a general way the number of credit hours each is carrying. To be eligible for an academic deferment, it is necessary to be registered for not less than twelve semester hours, by definition a minimum full-time load. In the period June—July much more extensive reporting is done. At this time the University provides the different local boards with information concerning their registrant's college, his class, and his rank or standing within his class. Between these dates—October and June—intermittent reporting is carried on on request of a given board or a registrant and individual problems are handled following consultation with the local board with which the student is registered.

In all respects, relations with the Veterans Administration and with Selective Service, headquarters and local boards alike, have been harmonious. Cooperation of these agencies has been sought and given freely and at all times there has existed mutual understanding of mutual problems.

THE AQUARIUM

Director Spencer Tinker

THE NEW AQUARIUM, one of the most beautiful aquatic displays in the country, has been well received by the local residents and mainland visitors. It constitutes one of Hawaii's leading attractions.

This was the Aquarium's fifty-first year and its thirty-sixth as a part of the University.

During the year it was visited by 264,141 persons who paid \$35,890.50 in entrance fees. The attendance was the second largest in the Aquarium's history and by far the most lucrative. However, the opening of the new Aquarium building entailed considerable expense, so that this year is likewise the most costly.

The Legislature authorized the expenditure of \$150,000.00 for the building of an additional large pool at the Aquarium, which, when completed, will give Hawaii the third largest aquatic exhibit in the world.

EXHIBITS

The exhibits in the new Aquarium, as in the old, are composed principally of Hawaiian specimens. Thirty of the large wall tanks are devoted to displays of Hawaiian reef fish and the remaining ten tanks to the display of fishes which have been introduced and are now established in Island streams.

An assortment of fresh water tropical fishes from all over the world are displayed in a series of eighteen tanks along the main aquarium corridor.

The outdoor pool contains a collection of creatures which are too large for the indoor tanks. Here are displayed local species of pompano and jacks (ulua), surgeon fishes (palani and pualu), sharks (mano), skates (hihimanu), and smaller fish. The pool also contains about twenty large marine turtles of species which are native to Hawaiian waters.

The most interesting attraction in this pool at present is a young Hawaiian seal. This seal is found only in the leeward islands of Hawaii, which lie northwest of Kauai. It is one of only three specimens ever to have been brought out for public display and the only one that has survived and is growing.

In the museum room, the Aquarium staff has completed static exhibits of the larger and more common representatives of Hawaiian crabs, starfishes, sea urchins, and corals. Five static aquatic exhibits have been installed in the wall cases in the main corridor. These include a story of the giant clams of the tropical Pacific Ocean, a pictorial story of the catching of Hawaiian tuna, a display of Hawaii's fishing vessels, a story of the opelu or mackerel, and a diagram of the water system of the Aquarium.

The Aquarium has continued to exchange specimens with Steinhart Aquarium in San Francisco. Hawaiian fishes have been shipped aboard the F. S. Bryant, a tanker belonging to the Standard Oil Company of California. This project provides a colorful advertisement for tropical Hawaii in the San Francisco area. In return, Steinhart Aquarium has sent several interesting specimens for exhibit in Waikiki. These have included two loggerhead turtles, two electric rays, and a dozen small leopard sharks.

ADMISSIONS AND RECEIPTS

	FREE ADMISSIONS	PAID ADMISSIONS	RECEIPTS
The Old Aquarium			
1954 July		5,959	\$ 1,489.75
August		4,991	1,247.75
September		3,633	908.25
October		3,758	939.50
November		3,102	775.50
December		2,154	538.50
TOTALS		23,597	\$ 5,899.25
The New Aquarium			
1955 January	29,540	32,978	\$ 8,244.50
February	18,935	21,868	5,467.00
March	20,498	18,260	4,565.00
April	22,855	18,353	4,588.25
May	18,487	13,549	3,387.25
June	17,264	14,957	3,739.25
TOTALS	121,579	119,965	\$29,991.25
GRAND TOTALS	121,579	143,562	\$35,890.50

The yearly attendance for the thirty-six fiscal years during which the Aquarium has been administered by the University of Hawaii is shown below.

WITH AN ADMISSION FEE			
1920	90,857	1931	24,645
1921	32,447	1932	18,554
1922	25,309	1933	15,579
1923	24,098	1934	16,011
1924	23,691	1935	21,016
1925	26,338	1936	21,164
1926	21,883	1937	21,026
1927	23,113	1938	21,310
1928	26,209	1939	18,847
1929	27,390	1940	17,889
1930	30,219	1941	30,005
			<u>517,600</u>

WITHOUT AN ADMISSION FEE			
1942	162,421	1947	147,561
1943	152,302	1948	157,142
1944	254,463	1949	164,869
1945	387,034	1950	158,283
1946	246,335	1951	153,956
			1,984,366

WITH AN ADMISSION FEE			
1952	82,676	1954	57,799
1953	64,665	1955	264,141
			469,281

TOTAL ATTENDANCE 1920-1955 . . . 2,971,247

EDUCATIONAL FACILITIES

The small lecture room in the Aquarium building already is proving to be a very useful educational unit of the Aquarium. School groups are beginning to use it as a part of their visit and are here receiving informal talks about the operation of the Aquarium and its exhibits. Work with school groups will be expanded to include illustrated lectures on Hawaiian marine life and it is the hope of the Aquarium that these lectures may become a regular part of the Aquarium visit of those schools which desire it.

Five adult groups are now using the auditorium in the Aquarium as their regular meeting place. These include the Hawaiian Malacological (sea shell) Society, the Honolulu Aquarium Society, the Hawaii Fish and Game Association, the Audubon Society, and the Hawaiian Hibiscus Society.

The small library in the Aquarium is still in need of books, although efforts are being made to begin the assembling of publications on various phases of marine life and other natural history subjects. The hobby groups meeting in the Aquarium are assisting in this project by collecting materials in their respective fields of interest and depositing them within this library room.

THE OLD AQUARIUM BUILDING

The Aquarium staff has completed the moving of its exhibits and equipment from the old Aquarium to the new building so that the land is no longer used for Aquarium purposes.

The University therefore notified the Commissioner of Public Lands that the land was no longer needed and an executive order was prepared for the transfer of this property to the City and County of Honolulu for park purposes.

HAWAII MARINE LABORATORY

Director Robert W. Hiatt

THIS YEAR has been marked by rapid expansion in research following the completion of new buildings at the Coconut Island Branch and the new laboratory for the Waikiki Branch. Plans for broadening the base of operations to include all science departments in the laboratory have been held in abeyance until plans for the Geophysical Institute crystallize. Much of the work in physical sciences of the sea will doubtless be conducted under the sponsorship of this Institute.

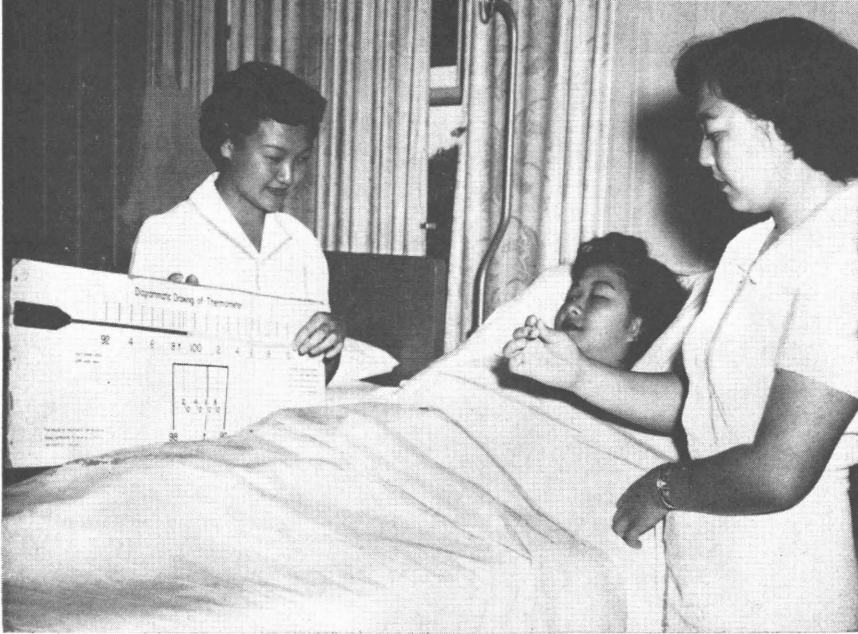
The first classes in the Waikiki Branch of the Laboratory were started at the beginning of the spring semester. Three research rooms on the second floor were also occupied.

At the Coconut Island Branch the completion of a laboratory for radiochemistry and radiobiology was the chief addition to our facilities. This was financed mostly by the Atomic Energy Commission and the Rockefeller grant. This laboratory opens up a vast new area of research. The completion of the apartments for visitors also marked a significant step forward in making our laboratory more available to visiting scientists.

At the beginning of fiscal 1954 a contract was awarded the Hawaii Marine Laboratory by the Atomic Energy Commission to manage the A.E.C. Division of Biology and Medicine laboratory, known as the Eniwetok Marine Biological Laboratory, and to conduct at this atoll an extensive ecological and taxonomic study of its organisms. The initial work on this scientific phase began in April and will be greatly accelerated during this coming summer. The Rockefeller grant of \$5,000 each year for equipment purchases terminates this year. It is hoped that it may be renewed as it has been exceedingly helpful in providing expensive equipment not otherwise possible to secure. The National Science Foundation grant for the "Exchange of Scientific Information," a sum of \$2,000 yearly for three years to facilitate travel, has two more years to run. This year five members of the staff have traveled to scientific meetings and visited important centers of research on the Mainland. Such activities assist in keeping our personnel abreast of scientific development in other areas of the world.

Members of the staff cooperated in setting up 28 excellent exhibits showing the details of research and graduate instruction at the Laboratory, and an Open House was held on March 26, 1955.

Six visiting scientists were accommodated at the Laboratory. Ten have been assigned working space for 1955. From the Zoology and Entomology Department alone five students working on masters theses and ten students working on doctorate theses have used the facilities of the Laboratory this year.



Actual hospital conditions are simulated in the University Nursing School. First class to enroll in the nursing program graduates in 1956.

Four research projects not supported by funds from outside the University are being carried out by regular staff members with the cooperation of the Laboratory.

The following projects which are receiving support jointly from the University and from outside the University have been active this year.

ACTIVE RESEARCH CONTRACTS

AGENCY	STAFF MEMBER	TITLE	AMOUNT
AEC	Hiatt	Radioisotope uptake in marine organisms	\$ 36,223
AEC	Hiatt	Eniwetok Marine Biological Laboratory	31,566
AEC	Doty	Isotope techniques for the determination of algal productivity	16,131
NSF	Hiatt	Exchange of biological information	2,000
ONR	Hiatt	Methods of dispersing schools of fish	no cost extension
ONR	Gosline	Nature of fish faunas of Marshall and Gilbert Islands	3,000
ONR	van Weel	Digestive physiology of sea cucumbers	2,560
USPHS	Chu	Swimmers Itch	5,000
USFWS	Tester	Response of tuna to stimuli	6,000
Total from outside agencies			\$102,480

U. S. FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE FOR APPROVED NEW PROJECTS

AGENCY	STAFF MEMBER	TITLE	AMOUNT
USFWS	Matthews	Study of the eyes of tuna	\$ 2,500
USFWS	Miyake	Further investigation of electrofishing	5,065
NSF	Banner	Taxonomy and zoogeography of the snapping shrimp of the Central and South Pacific	8,000

MISCELLANEOUS

The University was well rewarded for its membership in the American Universities Field Staff made possible by the generosity of local foundations. Foreign observers from Japan, Yugoslavia, Latin America, and the Middle East each gave a public lecture and met with between 500 and 1,000 students and others on Oahu, Maui, Kauai, and Hawaii. Contact with these observers was a refreshing experience alike to faculty and students.

A faulty transmitter prevented KUOH, our frequency modulation radio station, from going on the air as planned.

The Second World Orchid Conference will be held in Hawaii in 1957 under the joint auspices of the University, the American Orchid Society, and the Association of Hawaii Orchid Societies. A thousand Mainland and foreign visitors are expected to join the 500 local registrants.

The Pacific Islands Studies Committee continued to sponsor inter-departmental seminars, twenty students and faculty members for nine academic departments participating. The Committee selected this year's Research Fellow in Pacific Science and coordinated work with the Tri-Institutional Pacific Program.

The Human Relations Area Files were made good use of by graduate students and faculty members. A backlog of material was processed and new slips were filed as received. The addition of Samoan material is in prospect.

Preparations were made for the Second Advanced Management Program, which the University is to conduct on the Punahou campus in cooperation with the Harvard Graduate School of Business Administration.

Plans were executed for a repetition of the Orientation Center for Asian students bound for graduate study at mainland universities. This program is conducted by the University in cooperation with the Department of State and the Institute of International Education, ours being one of two such centers established throughout the country to acquaint recipients of Fulbright and other grants with the American way of life.



At the University's Reading Clinic, Professor Mary J. Webster demonstrates teaching techniques to Mary Alice Clark, public school teacher.

Statistical Information

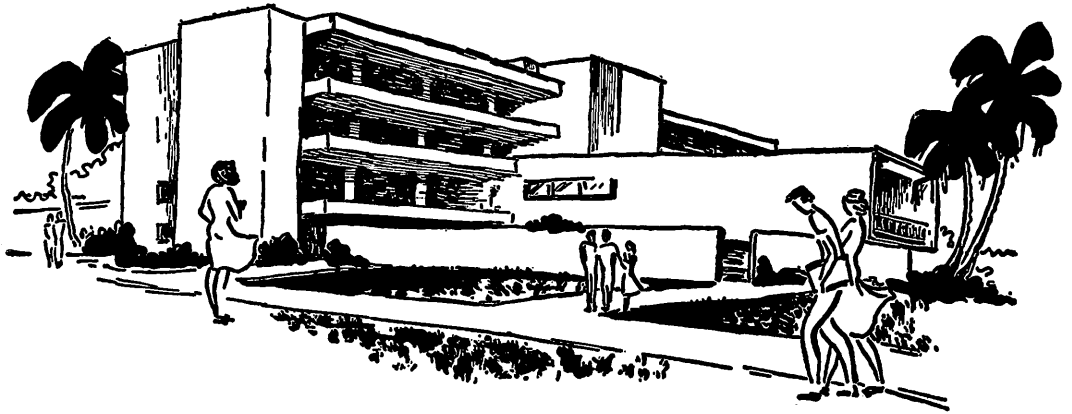
SUMMARY OF ENROLLMENT 1954-1955

UNIVERSITY DAY AND EVENING CREDIT COURSES HONOLULU CAMPUS, HILO BRANCH, AND EXTENSION CENTERS

CANDIDATES FOR DEGREES AND DIPLOMAS	1ST SEMESTER	2ND SEMESTER
GRADUATE SCHOOL		
Advanced Degree	202	177
5-Yr Diploma	130	93
	<u>332</u>	<u>270</u>
COLLEGE OF ARTS AND SCIENCES		
Seniors	239	189
Juniors	250	267
Sophomores	390	381
Freshmen	624	589
	<u>1,503</u>	<u>1,426</u>
COLLEGE OF APPLIED SCIENCE		
Seniors	104	77
Juniors	139	150
Sophomores	166	151
Freshmen	258	235
	<u>667</u>	<u>613</u>
TEACHERS COLLEGE		
Seniors	179	158
Juniors	185	183
Sophomores	173	170
Freshmen	169	169
	<u>706</u>	<u>680</u>
COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE		
Seniors	67	57
Juniors	58	60
Sophomores	71	69
Freshmen	76	72
	<u>272</u>	<u>258</u>
COLLEGE OF BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION		
Seniors	121	94
Juniors	136	153
Sophomores	149	153
Freshmen	194	205
	<u>600</u>	<u>605</u>
Total Degree Candidates	3,950	3,759
Total Diploma Candidates	130	93
Total Classified Students	4,080	3,852

NOT CANDIDATES FOR UNIVERSITY DEGREES OR DIPLOMAS

Graduates	238	269	
Professional Teaching Certificate	102	145	
Undergraduates	215	217	
Auditors	36	75	
	<u>591</u>	<u>706</u>	
Total Students on Honolulu Campus	4,671	4,558	
Total Students at Extension Centers	753	763	
Total Students at Hilo Branch	145	153	
Year Figure, Honolulu Campus.....			5,258
Year Figure, Extension Centers.....			1,027
Year Figure, Hilo Branch.....			162
Duplicates (Honolulu Campus, Hilo Branch, Extension Centers).....			-105
TOTAL FOR YEAR			<u>6,342</u>



FINANCIAL STATEMENT FOR THE FISCAL YEAR 1954-1955

INCOME—EXCLUDING PLANT FUNDS

SOURCES	TOTAL	PERCENTAGE
For educational purposes		
Federal funds	\$ 615,405.26	12.23
Territorial appropriations	2,732,059.61	54.29
University sources		
Student fees	1,247,025.64	24.78
Sale of services of departments	317,552.82	6.31
Gifts and grants	68,292.38	1.36
Miscellaneous	51,736.74	1.03
Total educational and general income	5,032,072.45	100.00
For non-educational purposes		
Auxiliary enterprises	352,208.33	
Projects	363,141.04	
Others	110,157.83	
TOTAL	5,857,579.65	

EXPENDITURES—EXCLUDING PLANT IMPROVEMENTS

	FEDERAL	TERRITORIAL	UNIVERSITY	TOTAL	PERCENTAGE
For educational purposes					
Instruction and related activities	\$116,012.31	\$1,024,431.39	\$1,077,684.99	\$2,218,128.69	45.53
Organized research	295,632.30	615,203.43	98,619.85	1,009,455.58	20.72
Agricultural Extension Service	206,064.63	335,079.48	-----	541,144.11	11.11
Library	-----	108,132.92	73,316.74	181,449.66	3.72
Total for instruction and research	617,709.24	2,082,847.22	1,249,621.58	3,950,178.04	
Administration and general expenses	3,000.00	284,895.86	140,953.96	428,849.82	8.80
Operation and maint. of physical plant	-----	274,155.93	107,110.16	381,266.09	7.83
Public Services	-----	90,160.60	21,450.29	111,610.89	2.29
Total current Univ. expenditures	620,709.24	2,732,059.61	1,519,135.99	4,871,904.84	100.00
Percentage	12.74	56.08	31.18	100.00	
For non-educational purposes					
Auxiliary enterprises	-----	-----	339,964.52	339,964.52	
Projects	-----	-----	366,271.64	366,271.64	
Others	-----	5,160.00	114,287.53	119,447.53	
TOTAL CURRENT EXPENDITURES	620,709.24	2,737,219.61	2,339,659.68	5,697,588.53	

CHANGES IN FACULTY AND STAFF

INSTRUCTIONAL STAFF

APPOINTMENTS

Merle Ansberry, Professor of Speech
Don E. Avery, Assistant Professor of Engineering
Flossita Badger, Associate Professor of Music
Lee M. Brooks, Visiting Professor of Sociology
Dorothy S. Brown, Instructor in English (transferred from Hilo Branch)
Claire Canfield, Assistant Professor of Nursing
Chester F. Caton, Associate Professor of Speech
Arthur N. L. Chiu, Assistant Professor of Engineering
Eunice M. Deemer, Instructor in Home Economics (one semester only)
Clarence W. Faylor, Associate Professor of Education
George W. Gauggel, Assistant Professor of Music
Guido Girolami, Assistant Professor of Botany
William E. Huntsberry, Instructor in English
Edgar Johnson, Carnegie Visiting Professor of English (one semester only)
Leendert Kamelgarn, Instructor in Education
M. Willard Lampe, Exchange Professor of Religion (one semester only)
Yau Sing Leong, Visiting Professor of Economics
Frederick B. Lewis, Assistant Professor of Health and Physical Education
Cheong Lum, Instructor in Education
Teruo Masatsugu, Instructor in Education
William B. McCoard, Exchange Professor of Speech
Wayne McMillen, Carnegie Visiting Professor of Social Work (one semester only)
Edward W. Mill, Associate Professor of Government
Robert J. Oliver, Instructor in Education
Flora T. Ozaki, Instructor in Nursing
Grace C. Piskula, Instructor in Health and Physical Education
Stella P. Robinson, Instructor in Nursing
Landon A. Sarver, Visiting Professor of Chemistry
Mary H. Schmidt, Instructor in Education
Herbert Schwartz, Assistant Professor of Education
Lucille B. Sheehan, Instructor in Education
Elsie R. Smith, Assistant Professor of Nursing
Violette M. Sombathy, Instructor in Education
Murray Turnbull, Associate Professor of Art
Winifred A. Walsh, Associate Professor of Social Work
Kenichi Watanabe, Professor of Physics
Wesley A. Wiksell, Visiting Associate Professor of Speech (one semester only)
Carolina D. Wong, University Physician
Joyce M. Wright, Instructor in Library Science
Anne B. Zaloha, Associate Professor of Social Work

RESIGNATIONS

Edward F. Chui, Instructor in Health and Physical Education
Tom B. Coleman, Associate Professor of Social Work
Donald F. Elliott, Assistant Professor of European Languages
Leo A. Estel, Assistant Professor of Anthropology
Shirley Y. Fujita, Instructor in Education
Ralph H. Kiyosaki, Instructor in Education
Marcia B. Klein, Instructor in English
LaPreal B. Loveless, Instructor in Home Economics; Assistant Food Supervisor
Jean Schellinger, Instructor in Education

Mildred Sikkema, Professor of Social Work
Angela C. Stempel, Instructor in Nursing
Elizabeth H. Sult, University Physician
Warren van Bronkhorst, Assistant Professor of Music
Edgar G. Will, Assistant Professor of Speech

LEAVES OF ABSENCE

A. Grove Day, Professor of English
Reuel L. Fick, Associate Professor of Education
William A. Gosline, Associate Professor of Zoology and Entomology
David F. Guillaume, Assistant Professor of Education
Ralph C. Hoerber, Associate Professor of Economics and Business
Daniel S. Noda, Assistant Professor of Education

RETURN FROM LEAVES OF ABSENCE

Thomas H. Fujimura, Assistant Professor of English
Edgar C. Knowlton, Instructor in European Languages
Saul H. Riesenbergl, Associate Professor of Anthropology
Jessie J. Sato, Instructor in Education and Home Economics

PROMOTIONS

David H. Crowell from Assistant Professor of Psychology to Associate Professor
Kenneth P. Emory from Associate Professor of Anthropology to Professor
John R. Evans from Assistant Professor of Engineering to Associate Professor
Bartley M. Harloe from Associate Professor of Engineering to Professor
Virginia A. Jones from Associate Professor of Nursing to Professor
Kenneth G. Kingrey from Assistant Professor of Art to Associate Professor
Leonard E. Mason from Associate Professor of Anthropology to Professor
Thomas D. Murphy from Associate Professor of History to Professor
Paul J. Scheuer from Assistant Professor of Chemistry to Associate Professor
John N. Stalker from Assistant Professor of History to Associate Professor
Martin J. Vitousek from Instructor in Mathematics to Assistant Professor

VISITING PROFESSORS (SUMMER)

Bower Aly, Chairman, Department of Speech, University of Missouri
Arnold Blanch, Artist and Teacher, Woodstock, New York
F. C. Borgeson, Director, Intern Placement Program in Educational Administration,
New York University
Lee M. Brooks, Professor of Sociology, University of North Carolina
William A. Brownell, Dean, School of Education, University of California
Warren Caro, Executive Director, Theatre Guild-American Theatre Society, New York
Kingsley Davis, Professor of Sociology, Columbia University
Edgar A. Doll, Consulting Psychologist, Bellingham Public Schools, Washington
August Dvorak, Professor of Education, University of Washington
Leon Edel, Professor of English, New York University
Arthur A. Esslinger, Dean of Health and Physical Education, University of Oregon
John L. Feirer, Head, Department of Industrial Education, Western Michigan College
Carl H. Fischer, Professor of Insurance, University of Michigan
Lewis A. Froman, President, Russell Sage College
W. Leon Godshall, Professor of International Relations, Lehigh University
Arthur L. Harris, U. S. Office of Education, Department of Health, Education, and
Welfare
Kenneth Husbands, Assistant Professor of Education, University of Colorado
Michael Karpovich, Curt H. Reisinger Professor of Slavic Languages and Literature,
Harvard University

Kathryn Kayser, Assistant Professor of Theatre, University of Denver
Doris Lee (Mrs. Arnold Blanch), Painter, Graphic Artist, and Illustrator
Georgia Liebendorfer, Teacher of Retarded Children, San Francisco Bay Area
Donald W. MacKinnon, Professor of Psychology, University of California
Rollin Posey, Professor of Government, Northwestern University
John G. Rockwell, Professor of Psychology, New York University
Donald W. Rowland, Professor of History, University of Southern California
Dora V. Smith, Professor of Education, University of Minnesota
Roland H. Spaulding, Professor of Education, New York University
Hilda Taba, Professor of Education, San Francisco State College
Dana P. Vaughan, Dean, Cooper Union Art School
C. Langdon White, Chairman, Department of Geography, Stanford University
Nicolas Zafra, Chairman, Department of History, University of the Philippines

INSTRUCTIONAL STAFF—HILO BRANCH

APPOINTMENTS

William J. Bonk, Instructor in Anthropology and Sociology
Fritz W. Forbes, Assistant Professor of Psychology (transferred from Honolulu campus)
Alvin A. Goldberg, Instructor in Speech
Anna Kang, Instructor in Art
William F. Lavy, Instructor in Spanish and Music
Roger L. Moseley, Assistant Professor of Economics and Business
Joseph O'Rourke, Instructor in Speech
T. Foster Teevan, Instructor in English
Walter E. Tullis, Instructor in English and Speech

RESIGNATION

Walter E. Tullis, Instructor in English and Speech

PROMOTION

Frank T. Inouye from Assistant Professor of History to Associate Professor

PSYCHOLOGICAL AND PSYCHOPATHIC CLINIC

RETURN FROM LEAVE OF ABSENCE

M. Helena Klinkman, Assistant Psychologist

HAWAII AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENT STATION

APPOINTMENTS

Albert A. Alberts, Assistant in Horticulture
W. Wayne Boyle, Assistant Entomologist
Joseph T. Keeler, Assistant Agricultural Economist
James H. Koshi, Assistant Animal Scientist
Arthur H. Lange, Assistant Horticulturist
Kenneth K. Otagaki, Assistant Animal Scientist
Charles W. Peters, Agricultural Economist
Frank S. Scott, Associate Agricultural Economist
Jack S. Tanaka, Assistant in Olericulture

RESIGNATIONS

Anson R. Cooke, Assistant Chemist
Judith S. Fujioka, Assistant in Chemistry
Kam Choy Leong, Junior Animal Scientist
Masaru G. Nakasato, Assistant in Olericulture
Howard J. Weeth, Assistant Animal Scientist

RETIREMENT

Louis A. Henke, Associate Director and Animal Scientist

LEAVE OF ABSENCE

Henry A. Bess, Entomologist

RETURN FROM LEAVES OF ABSENCE

Joseph E. Alicata, Parasitologist
Hiromu Matsumoto, Junior Chemist

PROMOTIONS

Minoru Aragaki from Assistant in Plant Pathology to Junior Plant Pathologist
Edward J. Britten from Assistant Agronomist to Associate Agronomist
Hiromu Matsumoto from Junior Chemist to Assistant Chemist
Kobe Shoji from Assistant Plant Physiologist to Associate Plant Physiologist
Otto R. Younge from Associate Agronomist to Agronomist

AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION SERVICE

APPOINTMENTS

Robert A. Abbott, County Agent
Chiseko Fujimoto, Assistant in Extension
Ethel K. Kaneshiro, Assistant in Extension
Shirley Y. Kogachi, Assistant in Extension
Kikuye Kohashi, Assistant County Agent
Vivian A. Landry, Assistant County Agent
Masaru G. Nakasato, Assistant County Agent
Tomoyuki Okagawa, Assistant in Extension
**Kathryn J. Orr, Assistant Specialist in Foods and Nutrition (transferred from
Experiment Station)**
Noboru Yonamine, Assistant County Agent

RESIGNATIONS

Verna L. Dodd, Associate Specialist in Nutrition
Jeanne H. Fujii, Assistant County Agent
Esther N. Hendershot, Assistant County Agent
Myra Zane Hiu, Assistant in Extension
Ethel H. Ishii, Assistant County Agent
Betty Jo Thompson, Assistant County Agent

LEAVES OF ABSENCE

Dale N. Goodell, County Agent
James Y. Shigeta, Assistant Supervisor in Club Work
Sueki Yamamoto, Assistant County Agent

RETURN FROM LEAVES OF ABSENCE

John L. Stormont, Specialist in Club Work
Rokuro Yamaguchi, Assistant County Agent

PROMOTIONS

Dale N. Goodell from County Agent to County Agent Senior Grade
Clarence Lyman from County Agent to County Agent Senior Grade

OFFICE OF STUDENT PERSONNEL

APPOINTMENTS

Setsuko Oka, Counselor, Bureau of Testing and Guidance
Mary Lou Stubbeman, Program Counselor, Hemenway Hall

RESIGNATIONS

Mary O. Hirakawa, Counselor, Bureau of Testing and Guidance
Jeanne D. Johnson, Director of Student Activities

PROMOTION

Susan G. Daniels from Program Counselor, Hemenway Hall, to Director of Student Activities

LEGISLATIVE REFERENCE BUREAU

APPOINTMENT

John F. Alexander, Research Associate

RESIGNATION

John F. Alexander, Research Associate

PROMOTION

Robert M. Kamins from Research Associate to Researcher

EXTENSION DIVISION

APPOINTMENT

Hester H. Sakai, Junior Supervisor

RESIGNATION

Helen McKinney, Assistant in University Extension

DEGREES AND DIPLOMAS

HONORARY DEGREES

Madame Vijaya Lakshmi Pandit, *Doctor of Humanities*
Harry David Gideonse, *Doctor of Humanities*
Carlos Pena Romulo, *Doctor of Humanities*
Walter Francis Dillingham, *Doctor of Laws*

ACADEMIC DEGREES

DOCTOR OF PHILOSOPHY

John Ernest Randall, Jr.

James Locke Yount

MASTER OF ARTS

William J. Bonk
George Wehiokina Choy
Paul Ming Pok Chun
Alvin Arnold Goldberg
Kiyoshi Ikeda
Donald William Klopf
Florence Kam Lan Lum
Dorothy Teresa Martel
Alice Tomowske McLean

Mona Margaret Melrose
Cornelius Mulder
Kunio Nagoshi
Yoshio Nishikawa
Charles Vernon North
Shojo Oi
Ruth Stanlie Smith
Connor Bartlette Stroupe, Jr.
Mayer Nathan Zald

MASTER OF FINE ARTS

Harry Alexander Baldwin

Rachel Beatrice Todd

MASTER OF SCIENCE

Minoru Aragaki
Robert Grant Caldwell
Jack Elliot Israelian
Alice Mineko Kimura
David Ying Fat Lai

Alastair Rolland Haldane Lamberton
Charles Harrington Lamoureux
William Lynn McCracken, Jr.
Mikihiko Oguri
Heeny Shew Heen Yuen

MASTER OF EDUCATION

Flora Ann Meisenheimer

MASTER OF BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION

Herbert Rautenberg

MASTER OF SOCIAL WORK

Jane Lyum Chung
Francis Tamotsu Ishida
Wayne Yoshito Kanagawa
Setsuko Kodama
Asoong Ella Len

Sylvia Lyonor Levy
Mildred Toshiko Nakahara
Toshio Nishioka
Betty Michiko Tanji
Lizzie Yee Wong

BACHELOR OF ARTS

- Aguiar, Edwin Maurice
 Ando, George Masao
 Andrade, Clarence Elijah
 Andres, Helen May
 Arakaki, Nancy Harue
 Asato, Helen Toshiko
 Asato, Katherine Hideko
 Au, Marjorie Kam Tai
 Ballard, Ysobel Michael
 Bell, Kuaana Edgar
 Bourne, Janet Denise
 Chang, Clarence Yun
 Chong
 Chang, Frederick Jun Sing
 Chang, Jack
 Chen, Ellen
 Ching, Audrey Nyuk Moi
 Ching, Koon Imm
 Choy, Edmund Wai Mun
 Clarke, Roberta Anne
 Corrigan, Francis Patrick
 Cugal, Andrew Malabon
 de Bisschop, Yolanda
 Papaleaiaina
(with honors)
 Deloso, Alfred Julio
 Edralin, Zonia
 Eguchi, Barbara Yukie
 Endo, Evelyn Reiko
 Fincher, Julius Benjamin
 Fong, Elvin
 Fujimoto, Richard I.
 Fujimura, Janet Tokie
 Fujise, Harold Shigeo
 Fujitani, Masao C.
 Fujitani, Shigeaki
 Furukawa, Kenneth
 Hiroyuki
 Garcia, Peter Victor, Jr.
 Goto, Renji
 Goya, Wallace Shigeru
 Gross, Barbara Joan
 Gullett, Roberta Rose
 Hamai, Albert Tsunemi
 Haraguchi, Doris Etsuko
 Harrigan, John E.
 Haverstrom, Donald Henry
 Hayashida, Herbert Hideo
 Hayashida, Kiyoko
 Hedges, Delight
 Hee, Melvin Jenning
 Herrin, Herbert Thomas
 Higa, Grace Yoko
 Higashi, Seichi
 Hirano, Robert Yoshinori
 Hirashiki, Charles Yoshito
 Hirayama, Hiroko
 Hiromoto, Thomas
 Nobuaki
 Ho, Calvin Kui Choy
 Holt, Marilyn
 Hong, Daniel Young Ho
 Iha, Peter Shigeru
 Imai, Walter Tomio
 Inouye, Paul Isojro
(with honors)
 Ishikawa, Takako
 Ito, George Hiroshi
 Kagawa, George Tohru
 Kajiwara, George Tadashi
 Kakugawa, Grace Toshie
 Kanno, Phyllis Yuriko
 Haunani
 Kawamoto, Andrew Mitsugi
 Kawasaki, Toshiaki
 Kehlor, Julianne Martha
 Keolanui, Lawrence
 Keliiaa, Jr.
 Kim, Margaret
 Kim, Meng Sung Leslie
 Kim, Molly
 Kim, Ricky H. K.
 Kimoto, Akie
 Kimura, Janet Matsue
(with honors)
 Kiyuna, Kenneth Mitsugi
 Kodama, Robert Makoto
 Kohara, Yuriko
 Kojima, Clara Kazue
 Komeya, Franklin Yozo
 Komeya, James Y.
 Koterba, James C.
 Kotick, Rose
 Kujubu, Herbert Yuichi
 Kunihiro, Masao
 Kurokawa, Edward Sueto
 Kyuma, Teruko
 Lau, Nit Wan
 Lee, Douglas
 Lee, Harvey Patrick
 Lee, John Yohann
 Lee, Tsun Hai
(with honors)
 Leong, April Kam Yee
 Leong, Herman Yet Main
 Leong, Roderick J. H.
 Lewis, William Sheridan
 Lim, Adam Pyung Yeal
 Lowrey, Austin III
(with honors)
 Malapit, Edward Enabore
 Malone, James John
 Manabe, Minoru
 Martin, Donald K.
 Maruyama, Takeo
 Matsui, Tetsuo
 Matsuoka, Marian Hiroko
(with honors)
 McKeague, Henry Keoua
 Mekaru, Charles Sueo
 Meyers, Hensley David, Sr.
 Mihara, Myra Michiyo
 Miji, Takeo
 Mitchell, Marylee Keirseay
 Mitsukawa, Frances Chieko
 Mitsuyama, Charles F.
 Miura, Christopher Kenshin
 Miyamoto, Fusako
 Miyashiro, Richard Yoshito
 Murashita, Mildred Kimie
 Nagao, George Isao
(with honors)
 Nagatani, Kenneth Tadao
 Nakamoto, Frank Sadao
 Nakamura, Betty Yukie
 Nakamura, Joan Tomeyo
 Nakamura, Lawrence
 Kaoru
 Nakasone, Robert H.
 Nishida, Chikae
 Nishikawa, Lawrence
 Haruyoshi
 Nishimura, Berlyn Chiyo
 Nishimura, Ruth Terese
 Nomura, James Kazuto
 Oba, Joseph Iao
 Obayashi, Nobuko
(with honors)
 O'Brien, Leonard Charles
 Ohara, Richard H.
 Okamoto, Takayoshi
 Okazaki, Myra Jo
(with honors)
 Okimoto, James Hiroshi
 Olsen, Sandra Helene
(with honors)
 Omatsu, Jean Sadao
 Ono, Allen Kenji
 Oshiro, Frances Sueko
 Oshiro, James Kiichi
(with honors)
 Ouchi, Mitsue
 Oye, May H.
 Park, Francis Hai Young
 Pryor, Howard Anthony
 Punua, Leroy Kuuleialoha
 Ramirez, Elias
 Reed, Peter Mellish
 Rivera, Pasita Virgida
 Rivera, Romana Sales
 Saito, Aster Hiroko
 Saito, Toshiaki
 Sakamoto, Hisako
 Sakumoto, Raymond Eiji
 Sasaki, Richard Ichiro
 Sato, Edward Etsuo
 Schulte, Robert Thomas

Seu, Roy Aana
 Shimabuku, Thomas Suyeo
 Shimabukuro, Raymond
 Yasuo
 Shimana, Takeshi
 Shimomura, Isao
 Shinsato, Masae
 Shiroma, Katherine Sumiko
 Shishido, Nobuko
 Silva, Willibrord
 Silverman, Dorothy Hicks
 Soo, Betty Shui Mui
 Sumida, Dwight Yoshito
 Sun, Alice Tagomori
 Suyama, Doris Fumie
 Takanishi, Kenso
 Takayesu, Jean Harue
 Tam, Theresa Lai Ung
 Tanaka, George Keiji
 Tanaka, Walter Kunio
 Tasaki, Harold Saburo
 Thomas, Lurline Hinano

Thomson, Ruth Lynn
 Toma, Edmund
 Torigoe, Mae Etsuko
 Toyofuku, Thomas Mamoru
 Tsukamoto, William T.
 Uchimura, Lorene Koto
 Uradomo, Yuriko
 Urata, Maxwell Michio
(with honors)
 Uyeno, Honest Hiroshi
 Wakafuji, James Ichiro
 Watanabe, Eric Ichiro
 Watanabe, Masami
 Wilson, Nancy Young
 Wolff, Magda Schade
 Won, George Yoon Man
 Wong, Euton Sun Ye
 Wong, Lucille Shin Kam
 Wong, Mei Jean
 Yamada, Shigeharu
 Yamamoto, Harry Kiyoshi
 Yamamoto, Lawrence

Yorji
 Yamamoto, Toru
 Yamanaka, Tohru
(with honors)
 Yamashige, Marjorie Keiko
 Yamashiro, Jeannette
 Misako
 Yanagihara, Edwin Satoshi
 Yee, Merle Gin Tau
 Yim, Herbert
 Kamakakaopua
 Yonemura, Teruo
 Yoshimoto, Betty Ayako
 Yoshimura, Edward Etsuzo
 Yoshioka, Frances Miyoko
 Yoshitake, Kazuharu
 Young, Benson H. W.
 Young, Elaine Wai Lin
 Youth, Clifford Gilchoon
 Yue, Molly K. S.
 Yuen, Lawrence Koon Yee
 Kaikala

BACHELOR OF FINE ARTS

Ewing, Margery Lee
 Fujisato, Joyce Setsumi

Higa, Charles Eisho
 Kimura, Janet Sumayo

Shimabukuro, Isami
 Waihee, May Momi

BACHELOR OF SCIENCE

(Civil Engineering—General Engineering—Medical Technology—Nursing—Recreation)

Abe, Ronald Takeshi
 Baitlon, Domingo
 Ching, Carol Wai Sue
 Chun, Robert Sunn
 Chun, Robert Tin Yaw
 Chung, Euphemia En Foon
 Distajo, Antonio, Jr.
 Fujimoto, Wallace Junichi
 Fukuda, Harold Takashi
 Furukawa, Fred Masanobu
 Furukawa, Stanley
 Yoshiharu
 Hamakawa, Masaru
 Hashimoto, Stanley S.
 Hayase, Hazel Masae
(with honors)
 Hee, Henry Tin Kwai
 Himori, Tamae Joyce
 Hirata, Kenneth Toshiyuki
 Hiromoto, June Tomoe
 Ishikawa, Ralph Kunio
 Iwamasa, Alfred Mamoru
 Kaluna, Jeremiah
 Makaahoa
 Kaneshiro, Masanobu
 Kanoho, Edwina Marie
 Noelani
 Kato, Shoji

Kawaguchi, Seiji
 Kawahara, Mitsuo
(with honors)
 Kim, Yong Oak
 Koigawachi, Neil Hideo
 Kozuma, Harry Tomoyoshi
(with honors)
 Kurisu, Richard Masaru
 Lee, Ayoung
 Lee, Chew Hoy
 Lee, Clarence Bong Ho
 Lee, Margaret Choy Mui
 Lee, Richard Bock Hoon
 Lee, Richard Chung Chin
 Look, Thomas Hung Lum
 Martin, Charles Elgy
 Maruoka, Elaine Kimiko
 Mau, Wilfred Kim Fong
 Mauliola, Grace
 Mikami, Roy Manabu
 Motobu, Harumi
 Mun, Evelyn Yuke Ha
 Murakami, Donald Kazuto
 Nagai, Ikuro
 Nakamura, Masao
 Naone, John Kaululehua
 Ng, Jarrett James
 Nishizawa, Edgar Takeo

Nosaka, Henry Isao
 Nozoe, Walter Katsuto
 Okubo, Herbert Noboru
 Okuda, Barry Ryuzo
(with honors)
 Paresa, Wilfred Joseph
 Quon, Lorena Ngit Tao
 Saito, Hiroshi
 Sentani, Arthur Tadashi
 Stewart, Moira Duncan
 Stubblefield, Esther
 McClure
 Sueishi, Keiko
 Suzuka, Reginald
 Takara, Wesley Hiroshi
 Takekawa, Irving Yoshiaki
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 Kamiyo
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 Yamada, Etsuko
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 Char, Ethel Wai Chin
 Chun, Albert Hon Wah
 Chun, Herbert Wah Jun
 Chun, Janet Yuk Yee
 Chun, Michael Yuk Tong
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 Donnell, Alan Edward
 Dunkley, Don William
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 Fujii, Wallace Yoji
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 Fukunaga, Owen Torao
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 Hamada, Robert Kensaku
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 Hirohata, Vincent
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 Kam, Vernon Tam Siu
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 Serikawa, Edna Hitomi
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 Sun, Koon Cheong
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 Takase, Richard Masayoshi

Tamura, Raymond
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 Takahiro
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 Watanabe, Orlando
 Kunihiko
 Wilson, Sidney May
 Wong, Kelvin Wah Yee
 Yamaguchi, Junko
 Yamashiro, James Shigeru
 Yap, Daniel
 Yee, Ronald Yat Cheong
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 Ahin, Alberta
 Kalaunaona
 Aiu, Alma Theresa
 Yuk Wan
 Akimoto, Bernice Fuyuko
 Aoki, Fumie
 Arai, Hisako
 Arakaki, Dorothy Nobuko
 Arakawa, Annette Miyono
 Araki, Jane Emiko
 Asato, Clara Mineko
 Asato, Thelma Kimie
 Bean, Robert Floyd
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 Chang, Abbie Kong
 Chang, Loretta Lei Siu Lan
 Chang, Lynette Yun Chau
 Chang, Margaret Kam Yow
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 Ching, Nellie Kam Chan
 Chong, Patricia Kwai Lin
 Chun, Barbara Chew Kwong
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 Matsumoto, Asano

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 Murakami, Mae Emiko
 Murakami, Mildred Kiyoko
 Muraoka, Ellen Teruko
 Myhre, Irene Belisle
 Nagamine, Mildred Hanako
 Nakama, Natsuko
 Nakamura, Doris Hideko
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 Nakata, Florence Natsuko
 Nakatsuji, Katherine
 Nishi, Ellen Toyoko
 Nozawa, Yaeo
 Odo, Masayuki
 Ogata, Leilani Yoko
 Ojima, Margaret Fumie
 Okuda, Gladys Satoko
 Okuma, Haruko Betty
 Osaki, Florence Tsuyako
 Otsu, Edward Mitsuo
 Ouchi, Nellie Fagaragan
 Oyakawa, Michio Ensie
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 Rezents, Ernest Harold
 Richards, Zaneta Hooulu
 Rivera, Veronica Sales
 Saiki, Patsy Sumie
 Saiki, Robert Hitoshi

Saito, Betty Kazuko
Sakamoto, Shinae Wada
Sato, Betty Yoshiko
Sato, Helen
Sato, Rose Wakie
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Sumimoto, Jean Mieko

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Teixeira, Norma Jane
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Yamashiro, Sheila Uehara
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Young, Elizabeth
Chee Tuck
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