As this publication clearly shows, the College of Engineering at the University of Hawaii has had a sizable impact upon this institution and especially on the people of these islands. I am proud to have my own associations with this historic part of our University. I hope you will share that feeling of pride as you read through the pages that follow.

Sincerely yours,

Fujio Matsuda
College of Engineering

A Record of its History and its Alumni

University of Hawaii at Manoa
1907-1982
MESSAGE FROM THE DEAN

The history of the College of Engineering has been marked by change, not only in facilities—buildings, laboratories, equipment—but also in the material taught. Engineering subject matter is dynamic and engineering developments produce radical changes in the way we live. Some obvious examples of these developments are the telephone, television, and automobile. In the future extremely powerful but small computers will further revolutionize our lives, and engineers will help to bring about that change. Engineering schools like ours, which prepare future engineers to function as leaders in an ever-changing world, must also keep up with and help produce the new technology to enrich our lives.

Paul C. Yuen
Dean

AN EQUAL OPPORTUNITY EMPLOYER
ENGINEERING EDUCATION IN HAWAII

Engineering and agriculture share the distinction of being the progenitors of all higher education in Hawaii. The College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts of the Territory of Hawaii opened in September 1908 in temporary quarters near Thomas Square. There were five regular students and four of them were engineering students but John Mason Young was the only engineer in a faculty of eleven members.

The College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts changed its name to the College of Hawaii in 1911 and moved to the Manoa Campus. John Mason Young continued as Engineer of the College and taught approximately half of all the engineering courses. He also acted as Dean of the College when it had no president and as Acting President during the absence of President Arthur L. Dean. In 1920, after the College of Hawaii was reorganized as the University of Hawaii, Young became president of the Pacific Engineering Company, but he continued to teach part-time at the University, until he retired in 1938. For thirty years he taught structural design to all engineering seniors. As president of Pacific Engineering Company he designed and supervised the construction of some of the early buildings of the University. John Mason Young can truly be called the father of Engineering Education in Hawaii.

In 1909 Arthur R. Keller joined the College faculty as professor of civil engineering. Keller was a man of many talents and boundless energy. He even played football on the College of Hawaii team in 1911. He had a positive genius for wringing the maximum benefit out of every dollar in the meager budget of the College. The Legislature appropriated $75,000 to build Hawaii Hall when the College moved to Manoa in 1912, but characteristically provided nothing for sidewalks, roads, and drainage. Keller concocted a project to test materials and methods of road construction to which the City of Honolulu contributed equipment, the Territory contributed materials and Keller, with his engineering students provided plans, supervision and materials testing. When the project ended the City and the Territory had valuable data for specifications for road construction and Campus Road had been paved at no cost to the University. The City planned a drainage system for a real estate development which would dump water onto College lands and flood them in heavy rains. Keller designed a better system to divert storm water to Manoa stream. Engineering students surveyed the route. Keller drew up finished plans, presented them to the mayor, and induced the City to adopt them, incidentally providing storm drainage for College lands.

Most of the money for operation of the College of Hawaii came from Federal Land Grant College appropriations. Only about one-fifth of the College income came from Territorial funds. The purposes for which Federal Land Grant money could be expended were restricted. Consequently, reasonably adequate funds for engineering instruction, and equipment of the engineering laboratory, were available even when Territorial appropriations for buildings and for liberal studies were stingy. Despite the emphasis of the College of Hawaii on agriculture, the engineering curriculum attracted the most students.

When the College of Hawaii moved to Manoa provision had to be made to house engineering laboratory equipment which could not be installed in Hawaii Hall. The Engineering Materials Testing Laboratory was the second permanent building to be built on the Manoa Campus. This single story concrete building with 3600 square feet of floor space was built at a total cost to the Territory of $8,146. Still standing and in use, it probably represents the Territory's best bargain in public buildings.

The most important piece of equipment in the engineering testing laboratory was a 150,000 pound Reihle Universal Testing Machine, purchased second hand for $800 before the College moved to Manoa. It was installed in the Engineering Materials Laboratory where it not only served its nominal function of demonstrating to engineering students the behavior of materials under stress, but it provided facilities for testing much of the construction material of Hawaii, including the concrete for Pearl Harbor dry dock. It was an object of general interest and curiosity. The minutes of the Board of Regents report one meeting of the Board that was delayed for an hour while the entire Board of Regents watched John Mason Young, and his engineering students test a large timber to destruction.*

In the beginning, curriculums in Mechanical, Electrical and Civil Engineering were offered, an ambitious program for a faculty of two professors. This caused little difficulty because the program of the first two years was common to all three curriculums and consisted largely of mathematics and general studies. Professor Donaghho, the one-man math department, taught all the math courses. The only engineering courses in the common curriculum

of freshman and sophomore years were drafting and surveying. Wood-working, forge, and machine shops were also required until Mr. McTaggart, the shop instructor, died in 1918, after which shop work was no longer required. At that time it was also decided that the expense of equipment for laboratories in mechanical and electrical engineering was not warranted by the limited demand and the College offering in engineering was more realistically reduced to Civil Engineering only.

In the first graduating class of the College of Hawaii, in 1912 four degrees were awarded. One was in engineering, one was in agriculture, and two were in general science. The following year (1912-13) the total enrollment of the College was twenty-four regular students, of which ten were in engineering, four were in agriculture, one in home economics, and nine in general science. In addition there were 104 special students, not working toward degrees. In the eight graduating classes of the College, before it became the University of Hawaii in 1920, a total of only nine engineering degrees were awarded.

Under these conditions, junior and senior engineering classes were very small, a fortunate circumstance. As it was, Keller taught ten different engineering courses in a year and Young carried an equally heavy teaching load. Both engineering professors were involved in extracurricular work. Keller was a member of the Territorial Board of Health, a member of a commission to frame a code of sanitary regulations, a member of the planning commission, and on a board to design a sewer system for the City of Honolulu.

In 1915 Keller went on sabbatical leave and at the end of the year came back with two earned Master’s degrees in engineering, one from M.I.T. and one from Harvard. In 1918 Keller was called to active duty as a captain in the Army Engineer Corps. World War I created many problems for the College of Hawaii. The Student Army Training Corps was more popular than the draft, and College enrollment increased by fifty percent to 68 regular students and 77 special students. Part of the engineering testing laboratory was turned into a SATC mess hall. Nevertheless Professor Young, with the help of temporary appointments from local engineers, managed to carry on, and graduated one engineer each war year. In 1920 when Keller returned from the war the College of Hawaii had become the University of Hawaii, and Keller became the first Dean of the College of Applied Science.

The College of Applied Science was responsible for curricula in Engineering, Agriculture, Home Economics, and Sugar Technology. The College of Arts and Sciences, under Dean Arthur L. Andrews, was responsible for all liberal arts and science curricula. These two colleges, with the Agricultural Experiment Station and the Agricultural Extension Service constituted the University of Hawaii until the College of Education was incorporated in 1930. For the 1919-21 biennium the legislature appropriated a total of $281,500 for the University (including $142,000 for a physics, chemistry, and sugar technology building—Gartley Hall). This exceeded the total ($279,000) appropriated to the College of Hawaii during the entire ten years of its existence. The University was off to a flying start. Enrollment promptly increased to 106 regular students plus 136 special students.

During the years between two world wars, the University steadily increased in stature. By 1940 the enrollment of the University was over 2000 regular students, already exceeding the most optimistic projections. The annual operating expenses of the University, including the Agricultural Experiment Station and the Extension Service, was about one and a quarter million dollars. The faculty numbered 142 individuals.

Engineering participated in this growth, but not proportionately. In 1928 four one-story concrete buildings of the Engineering quadrangle were built around the engineering testing laboratory, at the cost of $94,971. This increased to 15,840 square feet the floor space assigned to engineering, although one of the four new buildings was used for many years as the University carpenter shop. In 1936 fourteen engineering degrees were awarded, but on the average, University graduating classes, between the two wars, included only about seven engineers each.

There were six engineers on the faculty during the 1930’s but Engineering and Mathematics departments were combined and most engineers doubled in brass. John Mason Young taught structural design on a part-time basis. Ernest Webster was Dean of Student Personnel for the University and also taught engineering mathematics and surveying. Carl B. Andrews, chairman of the engineering department, carried a full load of courses. He was also a member of the Territorial Board of Engineering Examiners. The normal full-time teaching load was fifteen or sixteen semester hours. Russell Brinker, a young instructor in engineering, taught mechanical drawing, surveying, and mathematics. W. J. Holmes, also an instructor, who joined the engineering faculty in 1936 at an advanced salary of $2400 per year, taught a mixed bag of physics, electrical engineering, mechanical engineering, civil engineering, and mathematics, varying each semester as the need arose. (One semester, in an emergency caused by the death of the regular instructor, he taught a course in sugar technology.) Alvin Hoy, a mathematician who had his office in the engineering quadrangle, taught all the calculus courses. Willard Eller, from the physics department, taught electrical engineering courses.

Arthur Keller was vice-president of the University as well as Dean of the College of Applied Science. He taught six or eight semester hours of engineering courses each semester. In addition he was a director of Queen’s Hospital, and a member of the first Hawaii Housing Authority. With his lifelong interest in public health, he pioneered University courses in nursing, including a program in public health nursing,
and a four-year curriculum in medical technology. His
short figure, carrying a brief case full of books,
hurrying across campus between meetings and classes,
was a familiar sight to all engineering students of that
period.

In 1940-41 there were 100 engineering stu-
dents in the College of Applied Science. The curric-
ulum in Civil Engineering required 150 semester hours
of academic work compared with 122 semester hours
required for a Bachelor of Arts degree. With the
world at war, many engineering students wanted to
take advanced ROTC and qualify for a Reserve
Commission in the Army as well as a B.S. in Civil
Engineering. Five years to complete these require-
ments was more nearly the norm than the exception.
The curriculum closely followed the Civil
Engineering curriculums in mainland Land Grant
College. Probably as a heritage of its development, a
little more than the normal work in electrical and
mechanical engineering was required. It was not
always safe to judge the courses by the descriptions in
the catalogue, as one instructor discovered. In a rash
moment he agreed to take over Dean Keller's class in
Contracts and Specifications one semester in the
Dean's absences. When he got around to studying
Keller's course notes he realized that, as the Dean had
taught the course, it was more than a textbook course
in the economics of cost estimates and the funda-
mentals of laws governing engineering contracts.
Keller, who had a law degree in addition to his
engineering degrees, also included a wealth of infor-
mation on Hawaiian land laws, Hawaiian laws of
water rights, statute law, and the case histories of
local court decisions of engineering interest. In deep
humility the instructor confessed to the Depart-
ment Chairman (Carl B. Andrews) that he could not
Teach the course as Keller taught it. "Nobody else
can, either" was the only sympathy he got from
Andrews. It turned out to be one of the numerous
occasions when the instructor learned more from the
course than any of his students.

Before World War II, no girl student stuck with
the engineering curriculum long enough to obtain
junior status. Had any female met the entrance
requirements for admission to the informal fellow-
ship of the upper division engineering students, who
owned the Engineering Quadrangle, a most embarrass-
ness situation would have been created. When Keller
designed the four new buildings of the Engineering
Quadrangle he designed them for maximum space
utilization and economy, with no corridors, no
closets, and no plumbing. The only toilet south of
Campus Road was partially concealed from public
view in the storeroom of the engineering materials
laboratory. To meet the standard academic provisions
for four sexes (faculty men, faculty women, student
men, student women) would have required a special
legislative appropriation. It was not until 1939, when
the Home Economics Building (Miller Hall) was built,
adjacent to the engineers' domain, that the situation
was alleviated.

The bombs that fell on Pearl Harbor disrupted
the University of Hawaii. For nearly two months it
cess to function as a teaching institution. When it
opened again Keller was Acting President, in addition
to his other duties. Half the student body and a large
share of the faculty had been drained off by the war
effort. In 1942, however, fourteen degrees in Civil
Engineering were awarded. Two years earlier, fore-
sighted Keller had initiated a program of evening
classes in Naval Architecture, taught by Pearl Harbor
naval architects, to senior engineering students and
recent graduates.** The design section of Pearl
Harbor Navy Yard eagerly absorbed the graduates of
the program, but the engineering department rapidly
decayed until there were only two engineers on
the University faculty and only one degree in engi-
neering was awarded in 1946.

In 1947 Keller retired from the University and
Holmes, who had returned from war-time naval
service, became the second Dean of the College of
Applied Science. The College of Agriculture split off
and became the fourth University College, leaving
Applied Science with curriculums in Engineering,
Nursing, and Medical Technology. The University had
been crowded by 2000 students in pre-war years.
When Congress passed the G.I. Bill, providing educa-
tional benefits for veterans, it was apparent that
double the number of students would soon be clam-
ing for admission. In 1947 the legislature provided
funds for an administration building (Bachman Hall)
and a chemistry building (Bilger Hall) but even this
inadequate building program would not provide
usable space during the next three or four years. It
was difficult for many to realize that the days of the
little cow college, under the rainbow at the foot of
Manoa valley were over.

A few nostalgic old timers wanted to restrict
the University enrollment, particularly the engineer-
ing enrollment, until adequate faculty and facilities
could be provided. Fortunately that view did not
prevail. In the best Land Grant College tradition, the
University determined that the generation that fought
the war should not be denied equal educational
opportunity, even if classes had to be held under the
trees. It did not come to that, but for awhile the
facilities were minimal and the faculty overworked
and underpaid.

Joseph F. Kunesh, a Honolulu engineer who
had been Director of the Hawaii Territorial Planning
Board's Historic Inventory of Resources of the Terri-

ory in 1939, joined the University staff. At first
as University Engineer and then, for four years, as
Dean of the College of Applied Science. He per-
formed the herculean labor of acquiring an entire
surplus Army field hospital for the University and

** He also organized a Federally sponsored course in
aviation as a part of the national preparedness
program and at the age of 58 took flight training
with his students.
transporting about ninety barracks-type wooden buildings to the campus. In any available open space he set them up and converted them into offices, classrooms, work shops, a cafeteria, and apartments for faculty housing. They were equipped largely with surplus army furniture. This made it possible to more than double the University enrollment. It was confidently expected that within ten years these shacks could all be torn down and replaced by proper permanent buildings. In this, the year of our Lord 1975, some of them are still in service where Kunesh placed them.

Mae Nakatani, the first woman ever to earn an engineering degree from the University of Hawaii graduated in 1950. She, with 52 male classmates, constituted the largest class in engineering up to that time. On 1 October 1951 the civil engineering curriculum was accredited by the Engineers’ Council for Professional Development. In a period of only four years the University graduated as many engineers as it had graduated in the previous forty years. Moreover, what had been regarded as a peak of engineering graduates turned out to be no more than a brief plateau before the trend turned upward again. For a year or two an artificial limitation was imposed on freshman engineering enrollment, but fortunately this idea was short-lived. Statehood, air travel, a new engineering faculty of bright young men, and national accreditation of the engineering curriculum broke down inherent insularity and engineering education in Hawaii became an integral part of engineering education in the United States. Some Hawaii engineering graduates went to mainland colleges for post graduate work. Mainland organizations sent recruiting teams to Hawaii to hire graduating seniors, and what had threatened to be a surplus of engineers quickly turned into a shortage.

Increasing engineering enrollment made it desirable to broaden the engineering program. In 1953 the Hawaiian Electric and the Westinghouse Electric companies gave the University the equipment for a heat power laboratory. This made it possible to increase course offering in the mechanical engineering field and enabled the University to offer a curriculum in General Engineering in addition to Civil Engineering. Further expansion of the engineering program had to be deferred because of very limited University budgets.

The academic year ending in 1953 was the first post war year that the Engineering Department and the Mathematics Department were separated administratively. The expenditure of the University that year, for practically everything except self-supporting auxiliary enterprise, totaled $4,095,030. Engineering’s share of this was approximately $52,990 for personal services, $938 for supplies and $506 for equipment. A low expenditure for equipment in any one year, however, could be misleading. The legislature appropriated funds on a biennial basis. If the purchase of an expensive item of equipment, such as a surveying instrument or an attachment for the Olsen testing machine, was budgeted the expenditure would be deferred until the last quarter of the biennium. This unbalanced the equipment expenditures between years but provided ready money which could be used to cover expenses which might be incurred by an unexpected casualty early in the biennium.

One evening John Evans, Scott Daniel, Chuck Engman and the Dean were all in the materials testing laboratory testing a concrete beam on the old Reihle testing machine. The beam was too big for the machine and John Mason Young was probably restless in his grave. Suddenly, with a loud report, one of the heavy cast iron beamsupport arms broke clear across.

The next morning Honolulu Iron Works estimated that a new casting would cost $2100. This was over twice what the machine had cost and was more than the whole equipment budget for the biennium. The prospects for making the old machine available for the remainder of the year’s instruction schedule appeared to be remote. Then Island Welding Company came to the rescue and, for about $200, repaired the break by brazing. The next week the Reihle was back in service as good as ever—well, almost as good. From then on it carried the golden scar of its wounds and had to be treated with respect for its age and infirmities. In 1969 a new structures laboratory was put into service and the engineering materials laboratory became a print shop for student publications. After rounding out sixty years of service to the University the Reihle Universal Testing Machine was transferred to Honolulu Community College.

When the civil engineering curriculum was accredited, a student chapter of the American Society of Civil Engineers was organized with Professor J. Gardner Bennett as faculty adviser. This development increased the interchange between the University and professional engineers in Hawaii. In the next few years there were also a number of administrative changes in the University that indirectly affected engineering education. When President Greg M. Sinclair retired Paul S. Bachman became President of the University, Holmes became Administrative Vice President and William M. Wachtler became Dean of the College of Applied Science. In 1958 the School of Nursing achieved college status with Virginia Jones as the first Dean. When Nursing and Medical Technology left the bed and board of the College of Applied Science only engineering remained. The name was then changed to the College of Engineering. About that time also Wachtler took over the administrative vice presidency and Holmes became Dean of the College of Engineering.

Meanwhile, in step with changes in curriculums in mainland universities, a gradual change was taking place in the civil engineering curriculum. More engineering science courses were included in the curriculum at the expense of pre-calculus mathematics, surveying, and some of the electrical and
mechanical engineering courses previously required in the civil engineering curriculum. A Master's degree in engineering, with professional experience and a professional engineer's license, had been considered adequate qualification for a faculty appointment but higher academic qualification now became desirable. Dr. Shigeo Okubo was the first member of the engineering faculty with a doctor's degree. He was followed by Fujio Matsuda, Stephen Lau, Arthur Chiu, Mateo Go and others until about half of the faculty had doctor's degrees in their fields. The faculty was also enriched by a system of visiting professors. President Sinclair had obtained a generous grant from Carnegie Foundation for a succession of distinguished visiting professors, spread out over several years, and engineering received its fair share. Visiting professors in engineering included L. E. Grinter, Charles Norris, Harold Martin, Henry Gomberg, and Wilbur Meserve, each of whom taught engineering classes, often scheduled in the late afternoon so they could be taken by practicing engineers as well as senior engineering students.

The year Hawaii became a state (1959) was also a banner year in the development of the College of Engineering. Keller Hall, a classroom and faculty office building for engineering and mathematics, was completed. This made space available in the old engineering quadrangle for electrical engineering laboratories. It thus became possible to offer a curriculum in Electrical Engineering, a development that had been too long deferred by lack of space and lack of funds. The engineering enrollment that year numbered 761 students. There were 71 Bachelor of Science degrees in Civil Engineering and 14 in General Engineering awarded in 1959. The University expended in that year, for Education and General, $10,563,532. Engineering's share was $277,263, including an extraordinary equipment budget of $52,464 to provide for equipment for the new electrical engineering laboratories. Keller Hall cost $632,211 and the book value of all University buildings, great and small, was then $10,305,052.

Under the direction of Ralph Partridge at first, and later under Paul Yuen, the electrical engineering curriculum developed rapidly. In 1961 the first group of 15 electrical engineers graduated. The next year (1962) the Engineers' Council for Professional Development accredited the electrical engineering curriculum. A curriculum in mechanical engineering was first offered in 1960 and in 1963 the first group of three mechanical engineers graduated.

Until then organized research and graduate instruction had been neglected due to the urgent need to concentrate on the development of the undergraduate programs. Master's degree programs in civil engineering and in electrical engineering were authorized by the University in 1963. A Hawaii Engineering Experiment Station was authorized in 1962 and Dr. Fujio Matsuda was appointed the first Director. Before the program could get off the ground, the Governor of Hawaii (John Burns) requested the service of Dr. Matsuda as Director of the State Department of Transportation. As it was expected that Matsuda would return to the University in two years, the position of Director of the Engineering Experiment Station remained unfilled during that period. Research studies, financed by various agencies, were conducted by some faculty members but the Experiment Station during that time was a paper organization. Dr. Matsuda remained away from the University for ten years and when he returned he became the first University of Hawaii alumnus and the first engineer to be President of the University of Hawaii.

In 1964 the College of Engineering was organized with four departments: Department of Civil Engineering, Dr. Arthur Chiu, Chairman; Department of General Engineering, Don Avery, Chairman; Department of Electrical Engineering, Dr. Paul Yuen, Chairman; and Department of Mechanical Engineering, Dr. Willem Stuiver, Chairman. Nicholas Corba was Assistant Dean. It is noteworthy that since World War II, through all the changes of organization and personnel, there have been only two secretaries of the College, Matsue Miyamoto succeeding Hazel Hee when the Administrative Vice President's office was organized. Between them these two secretaries have been acquainted with about ninety-five percent of all the engineering graduates since engineering education began in Hawaii.

In 1965 Holmes retired as Dean of the College of Engineering and Dr. John Shupe became the new Dean. The University was growing rapidly. That year, the University expenditure (including East-West Center) was over thirty-two million dollars. The buildings of the University were valued at over thirty million dollars on a cost basis. The expenditures for the College of Engineering that year were over five hundred thousand dollars. One hundred and eighteen engineering degrees were awarded during the year. Dean Shupe arrived just in time to take over the reins as the College of Engineering began the most interesting period of its development.

Prepared for the
Hawaii Bicentennial Encyclopedia, 1976
by Wilfred J. Holmes, Dean Emeritus
An Outline of Recent College History
1965–1981

A number of significant changes occurred in the late 1960's in college programs and activities. The Department of Ocean Engineering was established as a graduate program in 1966 – one of the first such programs in the U.S. Doctoral programs were subsequently approved for both electrical and ocean engineering with the first Ph.D. graduated in 1969. These continue as the only two doctoral degrees offered by the College, all the departments grant the M.S. degree. The James K.K. Look Laboratory of Oceanographic Engineering was transferred to the College from the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers in 1966. The Look Laboratory has been a major applied research facility for coastal engineering.

The Center for Engineering Research was created from the Engineering Experiment Station in 1965. Research activity related to state needs has been the Center's primary focus. Extramural support has been sustained at over $1,000,000 annually for studies in coastal engineering, radio sciences, information and computer sciences, alternate energy, and pollution control. Energy research has increased in scope and significance so that a separate University research unit was formed to be its focal point, the Hawaii Natural Energy Institute.

The late 1960's was the planning period for a building complex to house all engineering activity on the Manoa Campus. Two buildings were planned for a site at the corner of Dole Street and East-West Road. Groundbreaking for the first building or Phase I took place on November 3, 1969. The building was completed and occupied in mid-1972. The building was officially names Holmes Hall in honor of Dean Emeritus Wilfred J. Holmes.

Holmes Hall provides space for the Dean's Office, the three undergraduate departments and most of their faculty and the Center for Engineering Research. Laboratories and classrooms for nearly all of the Civil, Mechanical and Electrical Engineering programs are housed in Holmes Hall. Three programs closely associated with engineering, Marine Programs, the Water Resources Research Center, and the Hawaii Natural Energy Institute, are also housed in Holmes.

In moving into Holmes Hall, the College vacated the old Engineering or Young Quadrangle and most of Keller Hall. Offices for the Department of Ocean Engineering remain in Keller as well as a few faculty offices, principally for Civil Engineering. Phase II of the planned engineering complex was to provide classrooms, auditoriums, and offices for the remainder of faculty and staff, however, construction has been postponed for the foreseeable future.

The decade of the 1970's saw a number of administrative, organizational, and programmatic changes in the College. Some reorganization of the College occurred in 1973 with the elimination of the Department of General Engineering. The faculty of that former unit were transferred to new academic homes among the Civil, Electrical, and Mechanical Engineering departments, with the lower division course offerings similarly reallocated.

At the instigation of the General Contractor's Association, and with initial funding support totally from the Association, a curriculum in construction engineering was added in Civil Engineering. This addition has broadened the scope of CE education and made a direct contribution in professional staffing of Hawaii's construction industry.

The Electrical Engineering curriculum has been restructured extensively in the computer and electronics areas in an effort to maintain currency with a rapidly changing technology. The curriculum now provides an excellent foundation in computer architecture and solid state devices.

The College is partial beneficiary of an $800,000 gift to the University by Coral Industries to fund a chair in Alternate Energy research. The chair holder will have a joint appointment within the Hawaii Natural Energy Institute and in Mechanical Engineering. This will sharpen the focus of both energy research and education in the College.

Through the inspiration and involvement of Drs. Patrick Takahashi, Joel Fox and others, the Engineers Council of the University of Hawaii (ECUH), the coordinating body for student professional and honor societies, has conducted an Open House in Holmes Hall each year since 1973. The Open House, or Expo as it has sometimes been named, is a showcase of student projects, displays, and contest organized and managed by the ECUH. The function has served to initiate thousands of high school and younger students as well as the general public to engineering education and achievements.

Finally, the most recent period has witnessed a number of major personnel changes in the College's administration. Nicholas Corba, Assistant Dean since 1960, retired in 1978. Dr. John Shupe, Emeritus Dean Holmes' successor in 1965, accepted the post of University Coordinator of Energy Research in 1980. After a lengthy search, a new Dean was chosen from among the College's faculty; Paul Yuen, Professor of Electrical Engineering, assumed the Dean's position in late 1981.

The present period is critical for the College as it is for all engineering schools. Increasing enrollments reflect the interest in engineering studies due to employment availability and higher starting salaries. Industry beckons engineering faculty with attractive salary offers as well. The 1970 decade was marked by budget-tightening which had a detrimental impact on equipment acquisition and upkeep. The problems thus facing the College are many, however, so are the opportunities.
Hazel Hee and Matsue Miyamoto, secretaries whose careers successively span the recent history of the College.

Sydney Furuya-Austin, Student Services Secretary, the first contact person for the new engineering student since 1964.

The first woman engineering graduate, Mae (Nakatani) Nishioka, Class of 1950, currently in Facilities Management at the UH Manoa campus.

Dean Paul congratulates Alvin Satogata, winner of the first College of Engineering golf tournament. Tournament chairman Harold Hamada, Professor of Civil Engineering holds the winners' plaque.
The Old Materials Testing Laboratory, the first engineering building and the second permanent building on the Manoa Campus, completed about 1915.

Keller Hall, the first building for the College of Engineering, completed in 1961, now housing the Mathematics and Information & Computer Science departments and the University's Computing Center.

Holmes Hall, the present home of the College of Engineering, completed in 1972.

Dedication of the Young Quadrangle in 1955. The Engineering Quadrangle, renamed after the first engineering faculty is home today to the campus publication services.
MeToo/D2 meets Governor George Ariyoshi to kick off the 1978 Engineering Expo.

The Model Basin at the James K.K. Look Laboratory, the only University of Hawaii facility named in honor of one of its engineering alumni.

Maxine Yoshimoto surveying the campus about 1957.

Mechanical Engineering Professor Joel Fox ready to fire the furnace in his research lab, a hot example of student-faculty interaction.
ENGINEERING ALUMNI

The first engineering degree graduate was F. T. Yong in 1912. Since that time over 3000 men and women have attained the B.S. degree in engineering at the University of Hawaii. The first woman graduate was Mae Nakatani in 1950. Women now constitute about 15% of the student body and are represented in each department.

The following list includes all of our B.S. graduates by academic year. This listing constitutes the best available information in the College’s records. If there are any errors, omissions or other discrepancies, please notify the Dean’s office in order that the records may be appropriately updated.

1911-12
Yong, Fook Tung

1912-13
Tracy, Edward R.

1913-14
Barnhart, George H.W.
Lemke, Paul G.L.

1914-15
Imai, Tomoso

1915-16
Goo, Richard M.S.

1916-17
Hicks, Leslie A.

1917-18
Hee, Tai Bun

1918-19
Wung, En Leong

1919-1920
Ho, Elbert D.W.
Pong, Ernest K.T.

1920-21
Kealalio, Daniel

1921-22
Chang, Peter Y.T.
Kanahele, Francis A.H.
Suzuki, Keiji
Takemoto, Suematsu

1922-23
Searle, Clarence C.
Wilson, William S.

1923-24
Chang, Peter T.
Hirashima, Kazuo B.
Kappeler, Herbert K.
Koike, Tsuneo
Matsuki, Henry Y.
Morimoto, Hiroshi W.
Omura, Shizuo
Tani, Edward M.
Wong, Sum

1924-25
Mori, Takeshi
Tanamura, John M.

1925-26
Hartman, William A.
Makino, Kazumi

1926-27
Eremeev, Vasili S.
Kawae, Archibald S.
Keala, Samuel L.

1927-28
Ching, Hung Wai
Jensen, Jorgen P.
Lee, Kong Hui
Myatt, John C.
Okamoto, Toshinaga

1928-29
Cheatham, Orme E.
Giles, Alfred O.
Lum, Ah Chew
Ozaki, Paul M.
Smith, Percy E.
Suzuki, Edward K.
Sweezy, Joseph A.
Yamauchi, Masami

1929-30
Chang, Bung Tong
Hamada, Koichi
Hee, Wah Ching
Imamoto, Hideshi
Kawamura, Kenichi
Sato, Kenneth K.
Ting, Thomas A.

1930-31
Awa, Kaichi
Kawau, Edward S.
Nogawa, James
Sakamoto, Shuichi
Shimogawa, Shigeru
Tsugawa, Masaru

1931-32
Ching, Quan Yuen
Chun, Cho Hon
Lee, Robert L.B.
Leong, Walsh S.
Miyake, James H.
Nakamoto, Katsumi
Shimada, Louis N.
Tyau, Yuen Fong

1932-33
Fujita, Francis I.
Lau, Thomas C.S.
Obayashi, Tsuneo
Okada, Stephen T.
Park, Edward
Van Orden, Herbert G.

1933-34
Aihara, Kenji
Frazer, George P.
Fruito, Lorenzo C.
Hu, Wing Chung
Jenkins, Lucius F.
Kobatake, Gilbert D.
Matsumoto, Walter T.
Omori, Kenji

1934-35
Sakai, Peter H.
Suzuki, Francis T.
Tsumoto, Yoshihiko F.
Wong, Walter C.

1935-36
Arsedge, Arthur E., Jr.
Furuhashi, Masao
Kawakami, Sekai
McKain, Warren L.
Mendonca, Adolph J.
Nakahara, James M.
Nakatani, Minoru
Tsutsuki, Kantaro
Uyeno, Ray M.
Wagner, Henry J., Jr.
Tai, Francis K.
Wong, Benjamin Y.W.
Yankoff, Victor I.
Yap, Arthur A.C.

1936-37
Carmichael, Cecil S.
Inouye, Ralph S.
Loo, Ah Chon
Stevenson, Robert L.
Yee, Albert Y.L.

1937-38
Ahrens, Roy
Chang, Kwan You
Chock, Albert C.
Clark, George V.
Ho, Ah Leong
Ho, Tim
Lau, Hing Chock
Leong, Ah Sum
Stewart, Harry K.
Yamanaga, George
Yee, Jewett C.
Yee, Philip K.H.

1938-39
Horii, Rijo
Quon, Bung Yuen
Reid, Keith C.
Tanigawa, Jack K.
Yoshida, Tatsuki

1939-40
Aono, Francis K.
Hara, Shochiro
Louis, Leighton
Pyo, Jacob
Tan, James S.K.
Wong, Alfred J.Q.

1940-41
Harada, Masato
Hayama, Kiyoshi
Izuta, Shigeyuki
Lepine, Melvin E.
Morita, Yoshio
Peterson, Howard
Sunn, Franklin Y.K.
Wong, Kai Fong
Young, Hung Joong

1941-42
Akiyama, Kenneth K.
Arakaki, Yasuo
Chee, Hon Hoong
Chu, Guy
Chu, Harry S.Y.
Chun, Raymond K.
Harano, Tetsuo
Izumi, Tsutomu
Je, Melvin F.H.
Kurio, George S.
Ohata, Robert O.
Siu, Kwong Yin
Tsui, Albert M.
Yabusaki, Hisao

1942-43
Brier, Stewart D.
Young, Ernest Y.H.

1943-44
Inada, Naoto
Kashiwagi, Shizuo
Loke, Charles W.W.
Lim, Albert J.I.
Miyake, Hiroshi
Tom, Albert Q.Y.

1944-45
Pang, Dat Quon

1945-46
Shibano, George

1946-47
Mau, Francis
Suyama, Harris
Watson, Walter O., Jr.

1947-48
Chun, Paul Y.C.
Fujii, Reynolds T.
Higa, Jinho
Hirono, Howard M.
Kaneshige, Lincoln T.
Ramelb, Benjamin
Reynolds, Elzie G.
Saiki, Albert S.
Saito, Elbert T.
Sakado, Raleigh T.
Santo, Dennis
Shirai, Mamoru
Shiroma, Francis A.
Stone, Edwin K., Jr.
Takahashi, Lloyd Y.
Takahashi, Minoru
Takamiyiwa, Wilbert T.
Takanaka, Ikuo
Tamanaha, Thomas S.
Tokunaga, Walter
Umemoto, Gilbert A.
Uyehara, Yukio
Wakahiro, Wallace M.
Watanabe, Kenneth N.
Yamada, Lloyd M.
Yasuda, Henry M.
Yee, Charles Y.S.
Yonamine, Kenneth T.
Young, William C.L.

1960-61
Arakaki, Stanley T.
Balmores, Francis
Baxter, Bruce H.
Bohner, Richard L.
Chang, Elmer C.K.
Chang, Frank C.K.
Chang, Linford M.S.
Chee, Hon Ping
Cheong, Godfrey W.K.
Ching, Stephen T.C.
Chong, Elizabeth K.O.
Chong, Harry W.K.
Chow, Albert W.K.
Chun, Ronald C.K.
Ebesu, James K.
Ejercito, Roland
Eski, Richard H.
Fegerstrom, Robert F.
Fujimoto, Maurice M.
Fujitani, Ralph S.
Fukumoto, Malcolm T.
Gaborne, Modesto E.
Hamaski, James K.
Harada, Edwin T.
Hayashida, Norman T.
Hee, Kenneth K.N.
Hee, Walter Y.H.
Higa, Roy Y.
Hindle, William F.
Ho, Roy K.T.
Ichinotsubo, Edward N.
Iida, Edward H.
Imanaka, Hisashi
Kagawa, Walter K.
Kagashiro, Edwin U.
Kaneshige, Tokuo
Kashiwahara, Royal M.
Kataoka, Fred T.
Katano, Joseph
Kato, Robert S.
Kau, Leong Jean
Kido, Herbert I.
Kikuchi, Masao D.
Kikuchi, Stanley K.
Kim, Leslie J.
Kiyota, Harry H.
Koizumi, Melvin K.
Kwock, Kenneth C.W.
Lau, Raymond D.K.
Lee, Gregory T.
Lee, Albert Y.C.
Lee, Joel W.H.

1961-62
Akita, Clyde F.
Au, Adrian B.
Au, Whitlow W.L.
Char, Lincoln W.
Ching, Thomas Y.
Chong, Cedric D.O.
Chuck, Herbert S.L.
Chun, Lee Hau
Fern, Rodney E.
Fujinaka, Yoshie H.
Gouveia, Steven P.
Higuchi, Kenneth E.
Higuchi, Kenneth N.
Hirata, Tatsui
Hong, Evan W.M.
Horii, Kenneth J.
Ichinoe, Richard Y.
Jay, Donald M.S.
Kang, Hor Choo
Katayama, Daniel H.
Kea, Bernard P.
Kimura, Herbert H.
Komeya, Franklin Y.
Kumagai, James S.
Kutara, Alvin M.
Lee, Gerald M.T.

1962-63
Abe, Hiroji
Abe, Michael I.
Anderson, Ronald W.
Andras, John
Arizala, Gary H.
Asato, George Y.
Asato, James K.
Bender, Robert D.
Bolosan, Onofre
Garimak, Jon W.
Chee, Benjamin
Chee, Bernard L.K.
Ching, Rollin W.
Chong, Luther H.W.
Fong, Chuck S.
Fujikawa, Thomas T.
Fujimura, Ted M.
Fukuchi, Stephen M.
Goo, Audubon C.
Gushiken, James K.
Hasegawa, Kenneth T.
Ho, Francis L.W.
Inouye, Herbert S.
Ito, Reg D.
Kadooka, Roy H.
Kanda, Gary T.
Kawaguchi, Stanley K.
Kimura, George M.
Kobayashi, Ronald T.
Koga, Malcom T.
Kono, George
Kouchiyama, Robert
Lee, Peter W.D.
Leong, Clement T.K.
Lum, David A.
Malzman, Morris
Masatsugu, Kenneth
Masuda, Manfred M.
Matsuo, Hisashi
Miura, Raymond H.
Miyashiro, Wilfred T.
Miyata, Francis L.
Mitsukado, Edos M.
Moon, Michael M.H.
Morimoto, Alvin K.
Morita, Henry S.
Namata, Kenneth T.
Naito, George Y.
Nakagawa, Roy T.
Nakahara, Ronald S.
Nishihara, Ronald T.
Nishinuma, James K.
Oki, Leonard F.
Omai, Robert Y.
Onishi, Roy K.
Oshiro, Yoshimori
Palay, Salvador F.
Riola, Robert A.
Rutledge, Ronald C.
Sakata, James I.
Sar, Robert M.
Seki, Victor K.
Sewake, William H.
Shiroma, Richard K.
St. Claire, Robert K.
Stevenson, John C.
Sugita, Kenneth Y.
Takabayashi, Thomas S.
Takara, Roy H.
Takata, Alvin M.
Takayama, Thomas T.
Takahiro, George T.
Tanaka, Benjamin S.
Tano, Sunio
Uyehara, Roy T.
Wased, David R.
Wong, Gordon W.
Yamamoto, Richard K.
Yamamoto, Warren S.
Yamauchi, Jack A.
Yin, David J.H.
Yoshimura, Philip I.
Yoshimura, Melvin A.
Yuen, Howard H.W.

1963-64
Abe, Kenneth H.
Abe, Richard T.
Adaniya, Fred S.
Agiena, Lawrence S.
Ajinime, Ronald M.
Aono, Karl K.
Araki, Stanley I.
Astari, Leslie Y.
Ching, Wendell T.P.
Chong, Kenneth K.M.
Chong, Robert D.
Chow, Leonard K.W.
Choy, Gary C.P.
Chun, Vernon P.
Domingo, Walter W.
Engel, Paul T.
Eto, Marshall A.
Hammam, Paul M.
Hayashi, James T.
Hayashi, Melvin
Higa, Roy T.
Higuchi, Hobart A.
Higuchi, Robert A.
Hing, Benjamin C.P.
Ibara, Kenneth F.
Ichikawa, Stanley N.
Iwamasa, Raymond T.
Iwasaki, Donald K.
Kakimoto, William M.
Kanemori, Myron K.
Kaneshiro, Roy M.
Karimoto, Harold H.
Kawachika, Norman M.
Kawasaki, Robert K.
Kitabayashi, Kenneth S.
Kobayashi, Wayne K.
Kogasaka, Herbert M.
Kubo, Clarence K.
Kuwahara, Warren M.
Kwock, Edison C.Y.
Lau, Raymond W.S.
Lum, Eric H.C.
Lum, Franklin Y.S.
Matsusado, William M.
Mikami, David Y.
Mikasa, Glenn K.
Minakami, Melvin T.
Miyashiro, Albert H.
Murakami, David H.
Murakami, Stanley S.
Muranaka, Kay K.
Nakamura, Lloyd Y.
Nakatani, Henry M.
Nishimura, Donald M.
Nunogawa, Jerry H.
Ogle, William
Ohara, Clarence K.
Okikawa, Harold T.
Okinaga, Raymond I.
Ono, Raymond M.
Oshiro, Ronald K.
Ouchi, Jun
Pascua, Rudy M.
Rivera, Paul A., Jr.
Serikawa, Charles Y.
Soda, Vincent T.
Souza, Howell H., Jr.
Sumida, Wilfred Y.
Suzuki, Richard M.
Takahara, Edmund W.
Takahashi, Richard T.
Takemoto, Alvin K.
Teruya, Shinichi
Thom, Kenneth J.
Tom, Ren K.H.
Toma, Thomas K.
Tomasa, Richard K.
Tsang, Ju Hau
Tsuno, Roland T.
Tsuiki, Ronald F.
Witt, James W.
Wong, Raphael W.H.
Wong, Raymond P.
Yamaguchi, Michael S.
Yasui, Glenn M.
Yoshizaki, Harold I.
Young, Stanley Y.

1964-65

Adachi, Glen Y.
Adams, Clarence S.
Albano, Andres, Jr.
Aono, Stanley M.
Arakaki, Alvin K.
Araki, Melvin H.
Arashiro, Daniel Y.
Asato, Melvin S.
Au, Kenneth Y.K.
Callejo, Simeon A.
Chang, Brian M.C.
Ching, Vivian W.M.
Chun, Delo K.W.
Ebisu, Yoichi
Fernandes, Steven C.
Fujieda, Roger Y.
Fujikawa, Stanley T.
Fukugawa, Marvin
Fukumoto, Denis
Funada, Lloyd I.
Fung, Gaye K.
Goo, Tyrus M.H.
Heller, Donald C.
Hiyama, Raymond T.
Ifuku, Frank T.
Imada, Kenneth S.
Inouye, Bert E.
Ishida, Herbert T.
Ishiihiro, Lance M.
Ishizaki, Kenneth T.
Itô, James H.
Iwai, Paul S.
Iwata, Roy T.
Jarrett, Arthur B.
Kami, Jerry J.
Kawachi, Carl M.
Kaya, Allen T.
Kimura, Roy K.
Kobayashi, Mavis K.
Koga, Marvin R.
Koga, Michael T.
Kong, Melvin K.T.
Kunimatsu, Faith R.
Kunitake, Stanley S.
Kuris, George T.
Lau, Calvin C.H.
Lee, Mervyn V.
Lee, Stanley H.K.
Leung, Alan H.
Lum, Wai Chow
Maeda, Randall K.
Malilay, Casey K.
Matsuda, Satoro
Matsumoto, Yukimasa
Matsumura, Clyde K.
Matsushige, Roy K.
Mau, Francis H.
Miura, Harold H.
Miyake, Roy T.
Miyasaki, Edwin I.
Miyashiro, Malcolm Y.
Mock, Gray K.W.
Morikone, Wade K.
Morimoto, Homer M.
Morinaga, Richard S.
Morita, Thurston T.
Moriyama, Robert H.
Murakami, James H.
Nago, Brad T.
Nakahara, Raymond T.
Nakamoto, Thayer T.
Nakamura, Alex I.
Nakamura, Herbert I.
Nakasone, Herbert I.
Nakayama, Mashiko
Nishimura, Allan T.
Nishioka, Francis H.
Nogawa, Ernest T.
Nube, Gary A.
Nukushima, Robert K.
Okamura, Earle M.
Okamura, Ronald I.
Okinaga, Lance H.
Ono, Hugh Y.
Otani, Chester H.
Ouchi, Ken
Ouye, Randolph K.
Padaca, Rogelio
Richardson, George C.
Salmon, Fred E.
Sato, Milton K.
Sato, Stephen M.
Shimok, Rodney N.
Shiu, Denis T.T.
Soong, Rodney T.H.
Suimida, Robert K.
Suimida, Thomas H.
Suzuki, Gary S.
Suzuki, Richard K.
Takamoto, Stanley M.
Takayesu, Gerald T.
Tam, George T.
Tashiro, David N.
Teruya, Harry T.
Uesugi, William T.
Urata, Richard K.
Usunmi, Randall P.
Watanabe, George R.
Whiting, Stafford T.
Wong, Bobbie Y.K.
Wong, Norman W.
Yamamoto, Rodney T.
Yamamoto, Ronald A.
Yasutake, Donald S.
Yeen, Vincent Y.T.
Yoshimoto, Charles Y.

1965-66

Adaniya, Henry N.
Ahuna, Glenn G.Y.T.
Ah Yo, Herbert Jr.
Angeli, Roger G.
Aoki, Jerald K.
Au, Douglas K.H.
Camarillo, Tommy A.
Chang, Francis K.W.
Chang, Richard C.W.
Ching, Eddie K.H.
Chung, Giovanni K.L.
Cook, Richard A.
Dant, Robert E.
DeBoise, John N.
DeWolfe, John T.
Fujikawa, Daniel N.
Fushikina, Alan F.
Goto, Victor M.
Hamamoto, Darwin J.
Hayashida, Raymond T.
Hirata, Richard K.
Hirokawa, Dennis O.
Ikeda, Melvin K.
Imamura, Albert M.
Imamura, Albert Y.
Imata, Gordon Y.
Iwa, Dennis A.
Ishida, Robert S.
Ito, Henry H.
Ito, Ronald M.
Kagaya, Clay A.
Kaku, Ronald M.
Kam, Phillip W.T.
Kanemura, Dennis T.
Karamatsu, Richard E.
Kawamura, Dennis K.
Kawasaka, Gary S.
Kishimori, George Y.
Kobashikawa, Peter L.
Koh, Raymond T.
Lee, Frederick H.K.
Lee, Gary
Lee, Norman Y.W.
Leong, Robin L.C.
Lindemann, William C.
Lok, Kenny Y.T.
Lum, Leslie K.
Maeoka, Stanley H.
Masaki, Melvin Y.
Masuku, Roy M.
Matsusaka, Gordon M.
Matsusaka, Eugene K.
Mau, Walter F.Y.
Matsusaka, Gordon
Matsusaka, Eugene K.
Mau, Walter F.Y.
Mikasa, Melvin S.
Minamoto, Robert A.
Mitsunaga, Dennis K.
Miyashiro, Edwin H.
Miyata, Glenn H.
Moore, Robert J., Jr.
Morishige, Milton T.
Mokotone, Earl S.
Murabayashi, Ronald H.
Muronaka, Robert Y.
Nakamoto, Francis T.
Nakao, Steven S.
Nishimura, Richard H.
Nishioka, Arnold Y.
Nielsen, Muri T.
Niiizawa, Richard K.
Ogura, Isaac A.
Okina, Glenn T.
Okuda, Carl T.
Okumura, Owen
Oshiro, Michael H.
Oshiro, Roy S.
Otani, Henry H.
Shigoka, Clifford K.
Shigetani, Michael H.
Sakai, Kenneth T.
Sano, Jerome S.
Shimabuku, Dennis K.
Shintani, George
Sokoloski, Stanley E.
Sonomura, Harold H.
Takamoto, Roy H.
Takano, Wayne S.
Tamura, Stanley A.
Tanabe, Yoshiaki
Tanaka, Ronald U.
Tomoyasu, Wayne R.
Tsuijoka, Kenneth Y.
Uchida, Edward K.
Vaudey, Walter D.
Wada, Warren T.
Watanabe, Robert S.
Wernie, Charles F., II
Wong, Michael K.C.
Wong, Robert K.Y.
Yahiku, Kenneth N.
Yamamoto, Gary K.
Yamamoto, Richard H.
Yamane, Craig Y.
Yamasuka, Walter K.
Yang, Charles H.
Yeung, Chau K.
Yeung, Put Hing
Yeung, Tai Hing
Yoo, Chan
Yoshizawa, Edwin T.
Young, Daniel H.W.
Yuen, Stanford B.C.

1966-67

Adaniya, Roy K.
Akana, David A., Jr.
Anderson, Thomas W.
Chang, Wilma K.Y.
Char, Adrian Q.S.
Char, Melvyn K.
Ching, Raymond T.L.
Choy, Calvin C.W.
Chun, Allan H.T.
Concha, Melvin
Durocher, Francis J.
Ewart, Charles J.
Fong, Kwai Lun
Funamara, Norman
Ghoo, Calvin W.K.
Goya, Stephen T.
Haas, Noel L.
Yamamoto, Ronald T.
Yamamoto, Wesley
Yamamura, Mark T.
Yamasato, Sheldon T.
Yamashiro, Lawrence M.
Yasuda, Brian J.
Yee, David K.C.
Yee, Robert P.C.
Yoshida, Harry S.
Yoshiohka, Howard
Young, Dolores M.L.

1967-68

Arlungast, Philbert J.
Arinoto, Walter M.
Ban, Eugene M.
Bode, Thomas H.
Bow, David M.H.
Chan, John N.H.
Chang, Allen K.
Char, Harvey T.
Cheng, Hing Yiu
Cheung, Kun Tum
Chun, Russell S.H.
Cooley, Kenneth R.
Daida, Brian A.
Fukumoto, Brian S.
Fung, John R.
Gakiya, Clifford S.
Gota, Raymond H.
Hagiwara, Curtis
Hanshio, Koshu
Harvey, Michael L.
Higuchi, Glenn H.
Hirazumi, Wayne H.
Hirata, Theodore
Hirokane, Bryan F.
Hiroshige, James Y., Jr.
Hoo, Rodney G.Q.
Hoshibata, Calvin Y.
Huffman, Walton H.
Ikehara, Norman K.
Inouye, Winfred T.
Ishihara, Benji
Itamura, Warren K.
Jennings, Kirk E.
Kaneshio, Norman S.
Kaneshio, Wilfred
Kato, Stanley F.
Kawauchi, Brian H.
Kosaka, Thomas S.
Kudo, Paul M.
Kunimitsu, Reginald T.
Kuroda, Randall S.
Lee, Victor W.H.
Lo, Robert W.
Mark, Kenneth M.S.
Matsuda, Alan M.
Matsuda, Jerry M.
Matsuda, Walter H.
Miller, David H.
Miymamoto, Dennis T.
Miymamoto, Henry H.
Morikawa, Dennis F.
Morita, Hiroaki
Mun, Thomas J.
Nakahara, Frederick S.
Nakahara, John I.
Nakamura, Russell Y.
Nash, Kenneth H., Jr.
Nasu, Milton T.
Ng, Herbert S.Y.
Okinaka, Warren K.
Okumura, Stanley H.
Omori, Roger T.
Orimoto, Douglas I.
Quon, Randolph D.S.
Robinson, Hal
seignaisch, Chantawong
Seito, Russ K.
Sakai, Dennis M.
Shigeoka, Dennis K.
Shimadai, Jonathan K.
Shiraiishi, David T.
Shojinaga, Richard H.
Sumida, Henry A.
Takahashi, Michael Y.
Takemori, Wesley
Tamakawa, Thomas T.
Tamura, Stanley M.
Tanaka, Alfred A.
Tomihama, Ernest H.
Trinh, Nakry
Tsueta, Calvin M.
Tuggle, Davis B.
Turner, Jared C.
Umemoto, Michael S.
Valentine, John
Watanabe, David K.
Watanabe, Harry F.
Watanabe, Melvin M.
Watanabe, Morris H.
Wong, Wendell S.H.
Yamada, Michael K.
Yamamoto, Edwin T.
Yamamoto, Laurence H.
Yamanuha, Bert S.
Yamaoaka, Alfred Y.
Yamasaki, Michael A.
Yamashiro, Roy K.
Yonamine, Gary
Yoshida, Paul H.
Yoshimura, Richard K.

1968-69

Abe, Richard S.
Akamine, Myles I.
Anthony, Robert
Aoyama, Stephen S.
Arakawa, Glen Y.
Arizumi, John L.
Ayau, Thomas L.C.
Chang, Wendell M.K.
Char, Marvin M.W.
Cheung, John L.N.
Chiu, Peter Y.S.
Chung, Duke H.
Cox, Earl F.
Davis, Thomas D.
DeBeer, Martin K.
DeCosta, Manuel G., Jr.
Ebisu, Deniji
Endo, Melvin K.
Falkenstein, John B.
Fey, Richard H.
Ferreira, Joseph
Fong, Dennis
Fujioka, Henry T.
Haim, Samuel Y.S.
Hanetani, Dennis K.
Harada, David K.
Hattori, Michael
Hee, Irving Y.W.
Higuchi, Lawrence M.
Hironaga, Alvin T.
Igarashi, Owen Y.
Imada, Alan M.
Isobe, Allan T.
Ito, Glenn S.
Kauppin, Richard
Kajimoto, Ian
Kami, Earl E.
Kawakami, Gerald S.
Kawamura, Bruce K.
Kaya, Thomas
Keller, Larry E.
Kido, Wendell H.
Kim, Alison J.
Koki, Stanley
Konn, Leslie T.
Kop, Harold M.
Kuwano, Calvin
Kwock, Raymond
Lee, David L.N.
Lee, Harvey Y.C.
Lee, Herman B.K.
Lee, Melvin N.H.
Link, Gary L.
MacLaren, Ian R.
Maeda, Melvin L.
Mangino, Ralph K.
Miyake, Takayoshi T.
Miyasato, Daniel S.
Mizobe, Marshall
Morikawa, Clifford Y.
Morimoto, Glenn M.
Morinaga, Wayne S.
Nagamine, David I.
Nagao, Michael H.
Nagatoshi, Clyde T.
Nakagawa, Edward T.
Nitta, Milton K.
Nukunowa, Alan
Okada, James R.
Okina, Alan K.
Oki, Wallace T.
Pang, Steven J.D.
Patrick, Paul J.
Pfeiffer, Barbara M.
Reynolds, Clifford C.
Sagum, Nelson A.
Sakai, Christine M.
Sakai, Marshall I.
Sakamoto, Conrad S.
Sakamoto, Norman L.
Sakamoto, Leslie K.
Sato, Ken
Schroeder, Darrel
Shak, Ronald C.W.
Shin, Digby
Siu, Ronald C.
Sumile, Raymond
Takai, Daniel S.
Takai, Ronald M.
Takamoto, Kenneth T.
Tanaka, Wilfred N.
Thompson, George R.
Toyama, Gary M.
Tung, Pho H.
Uyess, Michael
Wong, Darryl E.
Yamaoto, Roy H.
Yoneyehara, Wayne
Yoneyama, Craig T.
Yoshiohka, John H.
Yoshiohka, Bertram M.
Young, Melvin
Young, Michael S.Y.

1969-70

Abe, Stanley
Adaniya, Kenneth O.
Ahu, Norman
Akbar, Mohammad
Akiti, Clifford T.
Arakaki, Kazuyuki
Arita, Howard Y.
Asabaki, Bijn
Behbehani, Esmeel
Blankenship, Mark H.
Calizar, Patrick
Chan, Kwok Lun
Chan, Wai Man
Chang, Edmund
Tamayori, Roy Y.
Tan, Ignacio A.
Tang, Chungshing
Taniguchi, Duane
Taniguchi, Glen R.
Tao, Kenneth W.O.
Thipphavong, Visith
Toba, Bert R.
Tokuyama, Russell C.
Tom, Alan P.S.
Tsunezumi, Minnie N.
Uyehara, Dean K.
Williams, Ernest V.J.
Wilson, Steven K.
Won, Delmond J.H.
Wong, Clayton Y.
Wong, Kevin K.O.
Wu, Cho C.
Yamada, Lloyd S.
Yamane, Calvin K.
Yamase, Melvin N.
Yokota, Clyde K.
Yokoyama, Curtis
Yokoyama, Glenn
Yoshida, Stephen K.
Young, Susan L.
Yuen, Walter K.
Zane, Stephen K.S.

1975-76
Akita, Dean T.
Awada, Wendell S.
Barbo, Joseph S.
Bow, Daniel M.C.
Bow, William H.Q.
Burián, Jack R.
Byerly, Ira K.
Carranza, Gene S.
Chan, Peter Y.H.
Chau, Wing C.
Cheng, Ronald C.K.
Ching, Clarence J.C.
Ching, David K.T.
Ching, Debra Y.
Ching, Gary M.T.
Chiu, Kwok F.
Choi, Joe H.
Chung, Darrell Y.H.
Clemente, Edward P.
Dabell, Stanley D.
Dayao, Manuel S., Jr.
Dissanayake, Tilak B.
Dui, Bryan C.
Dumlaoc, Christino, Jr.
Faustafa, Omar J.
Frankel, Charles
Fujihara, Neal H.
Fujinaka, Aaron K.
Fujino, Hansel Y.
Fujise, Stanley H.
Fujiwara, Dean H.
Fukuda, Lester H.
Fukumoto, Ronald M.
Funai, Ryoji
Gima, Tomohide
Harris, Gary A.
Hashiro, Brian S.
Hayashi, Randall N.
Heu, Herbert D.
Hiratsuka, Ken T.
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Hornfeld, Charles G.
Hsu, Robert Y.S.
Ikekaki, Gilbert F.
Inouye, Bruce H.
Inouye, Guy M.
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Kagamida, Keith K.
Kageura, Harold K.
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Kaneshiro, Ralph T.
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Kobata, Kari M.
Kobayashi, Rodney R.
Kohatsu, Marvin N.
Koo, Chungshing
Kudo, Roy M.
Kumihira, Stephen H.
Kuroda, Terry S.
Kutara, Brian I.
Kwok, Tsze-Hang W.
Lam, Lawrence K.
Larson, Lowell V.
Lee, Leland Y.S.
Lee, Stephen W.
Leon, Rodney S.C.
Loo, Thomas C.K.
Lum, James C.L.
Lum, Marshall H.Y.
Lum, Stanley M.S.
Magacay, Miguel Y.
Mashiba, Richard I.
Matsuno, Raymond T.
Matsukawa, Milton J.
Mikasa, Michael H.
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Moriyama, Glenn T.
Mukai, Russell K.
Murakami, Gary T.
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Nagano, Masumi
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Ng, Gilbert Y.K.
Nishimoto, Lloyd Y.
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Nishimura, Jon K.
Nishioka, Owen M.
Nomura, Robert
Ogami, Michael C.
Okada, Alan T.
Okaneku, Randall S.
Okimoto, Myron T.
Ong, Johnny
Osaki, Herbert H.
Oshiro, Steven
Pang, Halford W.F.
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Pang, Ronald C.L.
Parker, Guy W.
Poo, David T.
Parriott, Rudy L.
Seito, Carlton T.
Sakai, Gloria M.
Sakamoto, Roy K.
Schuster, Charles G.
Shak, Arthur T.
Sherman, John K.
Sheung, Guan Y.
Strain, Efren C.
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Surnida, Stephen G.
Suzuki, Jonathan M.
Takamura, Russell H.
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Takishita, Glen Y.
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Chan, Wing M.
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Choy, Wendell C.K.
Chu, Geoffrey
Chun, Cedric J.K.
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Evans, Donald E.
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Gota, Gordon T.
Goto, Tom H.
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Kimura, Sharon F.
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Kitamura, Elten E.
Kleinschmidt, Dale L.
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Kwock, Loong-piu
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Lau, Leonard S.C.
Lau, Norman R.
Lau, Richard H.M.
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Lee, Randall Y.H.
Lee, Rodney K.F.
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Li, Wai Ping
Li, William K.H.
Lo, Tak Lok E.
Loh, Chung Dzung L.
Longboy, Reynaldo G.
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Nakamoto, Reginald T.
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Noda, Gerald M.
Oda, Sanford M.
Odo, Zenith H.
Ogl, Irving S.
Oguro, Keith K.
Okamoto, Alan T.
Olinger, Shirley J.
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Lee, William P.
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Ogata, Kenrick T.
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Okuda, Cory O.
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Ota, Cedric T.
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Park, David A.
Rodriguez, Dennis A.
Romboa, Catalino B., Jr.
Russell, William E.
Sakabe, Rodney D.
Sakaguchi, Roy Y.
Sekangshi, Eric F.
Sekurago, Clayton T., >
Seles, Jennifer C.
Shak, Bryan G.S.
Shigeta, Paul Y.
Shimabukuro, Terry A.
Shimada, Glenn M.
Shimizu, Clyde T.
Shiraiishi, Rodney S.
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Slaughter, Leslie A.
Sniffen, Lloyd A.
Sogi, Kenneth K.
Tabiolo, Teresito N.
Tajima, Lynn S.
Takesue, Wesley H.
Takamine, Tracy N.
Takenaka, Clifton K.
Takeuchi, Jeffrey A.
Tam, Elmer D.O., Jr.
Tamura, Mark S.
Tanaka, Aaron K.
Tanaka, Garth
Tanigawa, Michael K.
Tanumoto, Ken M.
Tateishi, Paul M.
Tew, Chit Beng
Tokashiki, Jon
Tohy, Pingkai T.
Tran, Trung P.
Ueno, Glen A.
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Uyehara, Carl M.
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Vanhorn, James R.
Vasquez, Rodrigo L.
Wagner, Richard J.
Washio, Derek T.
Watanabe, Craig K.
Wataru, Weston Y.
Wong, Chantale Y.M.
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