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HISTORY OF THE CHURCH COLLEGE
OF HAWAII 1955 - 1960

by

Ralph Dallas Olson

A thesis submitted in partial fulfillment
of the requirements for the degree

of

MASTER OF SCIENCE

in

Educational Administration

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Logan, Utah

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CHAPTER I

PHILOSOPHY OF EDUCATION IN THE CHURCH OF JESUS CHRIST OF LATTER-DAY SAINTS

From the Mormon point of view, ignorance is a sin. Mormons believe that their very salvation is dependent upon the development of their mental and spiritual powers, as evidenced from the two following, typical statements from Mormon sacred literature: "The glory of God is intelligence;"¹ "It is impossible for man to be saved in ignorance."²

The Mormon Church, the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, from its very inception in 1830 has been greatly concerned with the education of its people. It has devised a unique and comprehensive system of religious education through its schools and auxiliary organizations. The program embraces the earliest years of childhood and attempts to help every individual to become a life-long participant in the manifold activities of the Church and community.

Among the earliest instructions received by the members of the Church were several pertaining to education. Two leading elders were assigned in 1831 to "do the work of printing and of selecting and writing books for the schools of this Church, that little children may also receive

¹Doctrine and Covenants (Salt Lake City: Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, 1940), Section 93: Verse 36, p. 160.

²Ibid., Section 131: Verse 6, p. 239.

instruction."¹

Much attention was given to educational matters, during the early years of the Church, as evidenced by the following quotation:

Those appointed to select and prepare books for the use of schools will attend to that subject as soon as more weighty matters are finished, but the parents and guardians in the Church of Christ need not wait. It is all important that children, to become good, should be taught so. Again, man was created to dress the earth and to cultivate his mind and glorify God. It, therefore, cannot be amiss for us at this early period to urge the disciples of our Lord to study to show themselves approved in all things. For when a disciple, educated even as Paul at the feet of Camoleo, is guided by the Holy Spirit, he not only edifies his fellow beings correctly; but he improves his faculties agreeable to the will of God.²

Probably, the first school organized by the Church, because of its religious belief in education, was The School of the Prophets, created in 1833, with an enrollment of about 60 students. From the Doctrine and Covenants, the members of this School of the Prophets were commanded to:

. . . teach one another the doctrine of the kingdom. . . . that you may be instructed more perfectly in theory, in principle, in doctrine, in the law of the gospel, in all things that pertain unto the kingdom of God, . . . Of things both in heaven and in the earth, and under the earth; things which have been, things which must shortly come to pass; things which are at home, things which are abroad; the wars and the perplexities of the nations, and the judgments which are on the land; and a knowledge also of countries and of kingdoms-- . . . That ye may be prepared in all things when

¹Doctrine and Covenants, Section 55: Verse 4, p. 87.

²Journal of History (Salt Lake City: Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints), Vol. XV, pp. 259-260.

I shall send you again to magnify the calling whereunto I have called you, . . .¹

Joseph Smith refers to work done at the Kirtland High School, which was, probably, the same as The School of the Prophets before mentioned.

He said:

During the week the Kirtland High School is taught in the attic story of the temple by H. M. Haws, Professor of the Greek and Latin languages. The school numbers from 135 to 140 students divided into three departments: The Classics where the languages only are taught; The English Department where mathematics, common arithmetic, geography, English grammar, writing, and reading are taught; and The Juvenile Department. The last two having each an assistant instructor. The school commenced in November and on the first Wednesday in January the several classes passed a public examination in the presence of the trustees of the school, parents and guardians and their progress in study was found of the highest order.²

Joseph Smith, in applying for a charter of incorporation for the city of Nauvoo asked, also, for the establishments of a seminary of learning. In the act of incorporation for the city of Nauvoo, the State Legislature included the following paragraphs on education: "The city council may establish and organize an institution of learning within the limits of the city for the teaching of the arts, sciences, and learned professions to be called the University of the City of Nauvoo, which institution shall be under the control and management of a Board of Trustees."³ This same

¹Doctrine and Covenants, Section 88: Verses 77-80, pp. 149-150.

²Journal of History, Vol. XV, p. 269.

³Joseph Smith, History of the Church (Salt Lake City: Deseret News Press, 1908), Period I, Vol. IV, pp. 243-244.

act of the Legislature empowered the City Council of Nauvoo to establish, support, and regulate a common school and to borrow money on the credit of the city for expenses incurred.

The Presidency of the Church, in making a proclamation to the Saints of the Church on January 15, 1841, stated the following:

The University of the City of Nauvoo will enable us to teach our children wisdom, to instruct them in all the knowledge and learning in the arts, sciences, and learned professions. The regents of the University will take the general supervision of all matters that pertain to education from common schools up to the highest branches of the most liberal collegiate course. They will establish a regular system of education and hand over the pupils from teacher to professor until the regular graduation is consummated and the education finished.¹

When the "Mormon" pioneers arrived in Utah, among their first considerations was the establishment of schools where their children could be taught. Even as the pioneers were on their way westward, Brigham Young, their leader, issued an epistle to the people as they were encamped on the banks of the Missouri River, which reads:

It is very desirable that all the Saints should improve every opportunity of securing a copy of every valuable treatise on education, every book, map, chart, or diagram that may contain useful, and attractive matter to gain the attention of children and cause them to love to learn and to read. And, also, every historical, mathematical, philosophical, geographical, astronomical, scientific, practical and all other variety of useful and interesting writings, maps, etc. to present to the general Church recorder when they shall arrive at their destination from which important and interesting matter may be

¹Ibid., Period I, Vol. IV, p. 269.

gleaned to compile the most valuable works on every science and subject for the benefit of the rising generation. We, also, want all kinds of mathematical instruments, together with all rare specimens of natural curiosities and works of art that can be gathered.¹

Soon after the arrival of the pioneers in the Salt Lake Valley, schools were established and very shortly after their arrival the University of Deseret was established, whereby, the people might gain higher education. As time went on, a system of academies was established, in which the members of the Church in various locations could obtain their education. There were a total of twenty-one academies established throughout the states of Utah, Idaho, Wyoming, Colorado, Arizona, Raymond, Canada, and in Juarez, Mexico.²

A general Church Board of Education was created in 1888 for the purpose of co-ordinating the work of the academies established and to found similar institutions. As time went on and more public high schools and public institutions of higher learning were established, some of the academies established by the Church were discontinued, when the public system could carry on the work that they had started. Many of the buildings and facilities of the academies were turned over by the Church to

¹Brigham H. Roberts, A Comprehensive History of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints (Salt Lake City: Deseret News Press, 1930), pp. 506-507.

²Reuben D. Law, The Utah School System: Its Organization and Administration (Provo, Utah: Brigham Young University Press, 1952), p. 47.

the civic government in order to carry on the educational program.¹

In more recent years, the Church has established the system of education throughout the Pacific Islands, secondary schools having been established in New Zealand, Samoa, Tonga, and a junior college in Hawaii. It is with this junior college in Hawaii that the remainder of this thesis will be concerned.

¹Reuben D. Law, The Utah School System: Its Organization and Administration, p. 49.

CHAPTER II

A BRIEF HISTORY OF THE CHURCH IN HAWAII

The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints established its mission in the Hawaiian Islands, then known as the Sandwich Islands, in December, 1850. This was seventy-two years after the discovery of the Islands by Captain Cook in 1778, fifty years before Hawaii was organized as a Territory of the United States, and only thirty years after the first New England missionaries arrived with the teachings of Christianity and the ideas of democracy and education.¹

The first group of "Mormon" missionaries assigned in Hawaii was composed of Hiram Clark (the Presiding Elder), Thomas Whittle, John Dixon, Henry W. Bigler, Thomas Morris, William Farrer, James Hawkins, James Keeler, Hiram H. Blackwell, and George Q. Cannon. The latter here named, Elder George Q. Cannon, the youngest of the group, came to be recognized and revered as the leader in the founding of the Hawaiian Mission.

These missionaries were called in the summer of 1850 from California where they had the year before joined the stampede to the "49" California Gold Rush. Thousands around them in the streams and the hills were

¹Kawai K. Kaleikini, One Hundred Years of Mormonism in Hawaii (Honolulu: Deseret News Press, 1950).

gathering out riches when a letter came from an apostle of their church calling them to leave the gold fields and go and labor as missionaries in the Sandwich Islands. And they went--at their own expense--to found the L.D.S. Hawaiian Mission! They sailed from San Francisco, November 22, 1850, on a sailing vessel bound for the Orient, arriving December 12, 1850, in the Sandwich Islands. The ship was greeted, as usual, by a throng of native Hawaiians; a strange sight to the newcomers.¹

They rented a house the day they arrived, and on the following day went into the mountains to seek divine keep and guidance. George Q. Cannon wrote in his diary of this occasion:

Our first duty after securing lodgings was to repair to a convenient mountain; (Pacific Heights), on the top of which we found a steep knob that rose suddenly and formed a table of thirty or thirty-five feet in width. On the way up we picked up a rock apiece, with which we formed a rude altar. We, then, sang a hymn, and each one in his turn expressed his desires. The oldest, who was also the president, was selected to be mouth in prayer. He embodied our desires in his prayer. They were that the Lord would make speedy the work of these islands, open an effectual door for the preaching of the gospel, confound all oppressors, help us to gather out all the honest in heart, and spare our lives to return home in safety.

Having thus dedicated the Islands and ourselves to the Lord, one of the elders spoke in tongues and uttered many comforting promises, and another interpreted. The spirit of the Lord rested powerfully upon us, and we were filled with exceeding great joy. I had the satisfaction, afterwards, of witnessing the fulfillment of the promise made on that occasion.²

¹Nawai K. Kaleikini, One Hundred Years of Mormonism in Hawaii, p. 2.

²George Q. Cannon, Diary (From Plaque in Foyer of The Church College of Hawaii).

It took weeks to get instructions from Church Headquarters in Salt Lake City. The new missionaries were largely on their own to preach the gospel in a strange tongue to a strange people whose way of life, language, and food was to them totally new. Although the missionaries had thought at first their work would be among the white population, they soon turned their attention toward the Hawaiians. The whites were few in number and of strong religious prejudice.¹

The missionaries drew lots to help them decide on which islands to start their labors. Early in 1851, Elder Hiram Clark had made the first two converts, a native boy and a white man named Blake on the Island of Oahu. But initial results were greatest on the Island of Maui where Elder George Q. Cannon was in charge. Learning the language with remarkable ease, he set out vigorously to gain friends and make conversions.²

The first branch of the Church in Hawaii was organized August 8, 1851, at Kealakou, Maui. Other branches were formed soon after at Honomanu, Keana, Wailua, and Wianu, all on Maui. In eight months the membership in Hawaii numbered 220 of whom 196 were on the Island of Maui.

Elsewhere on the islands, progress was so slow that within a few months, four of these first missionaries yielded to discouragement and returned home; and Elder Clark moved on to the Marquesas Islands, feeling

¹Nawai K. Kaleikini, One Hundred Years of Mormonism in Hawaii, p. 4.

²Ibid., p. 4.

that they might prove a more fertile field.¹

Difficulty and discouragement beset these early missionaries. They were refused permission to hold meetings in some locations and had to appeal to the national government to establish their right to the religious liberty guaranteed under Hawaiian law. Religious intolerance was encountered again and again in various forms but still never to the extremes found in other lands.²

Meanwhile, the missionary force was steadily increased and by the close of 1854 there were 4,000 Latter-Day Saints in Hawaii, and branches were flourishing on all the inhabited islands.³

A key event in the establishment of the "Mormon" Mission was the translation of the Book of Mormon into the Hawaiian language. This extremely difficult task was undertaken by George Q. Cannon towards the close of January, 1852. J. H. Napela, a descendant of an old chief, gave invaluable aid in helping to get the exact meaning of English words reflected in the Hawaiian translation. The first version required two years to complete. It was revised twice; the second time with the assistance of a native, Elder Kauwahi on the Island of Kauai, and was ready for printing January 31, 1854. A press to print the book had to be ordered from New York. By the time it had reached Honolulu, Elder Cannon had been

¹Nawai K. Kaleikini, One Hundred Years of Mormonism in Hawaii, p. 5.

²Ibid., p. 5.

³Ibid., p. 6.

transferred to the California Mission. The press was, therefore, sent on to San Francisco, where the first Books of Mormon in Hawaiian were printed in 1855.¹

The Island of Lanai was chosen as a gathering place for the Saints in Hawaii. A tract of land was purchased in the Valley of Palawai, and a settlement, "The City of Joseph," was founded in July, 1854. The pioneers there were furnished seeds, tools, implements, building materials, and livestock, transported from Maui in flat-bottomed whale boats. By 1858 the settlement was just beginning to thrive when all of the missionaries were recalled home at the time of the "Mormon War." Inexperienced and unprepared, native elders were left to preside and carry on the work.²

It was soon after this that trouble developed, the work thus far was all but ruined by an adventurer, Walter Murray Gibson, who joined the Church in 1860 in Utah. Falsifying his credentials as a missionary, he represented himself to the Saints in Hawaii as an emissary from President Brigham Young, sent to take over the Mission. With magnetic persuasion he soon had the members paying tribute to him in money and livestock, setting himself up as president of the Church in Hawaii and ordaining apostles, high priests, and bishops.³

¹Nawai K. Kaleikini, One Hundred Years of Mormonism in Hawaii, p. 7.

²Ibid., p. 8.

³Ibid., p. 10.

Finally, when word was received by President Young, two apostles and three elders were sent to investigate. They were, Ezra T. Benson, Lorenzo Snow, Alma L. Smith, William Cluff, and Joseph F. Smith, who was a former zealous missionary in the beginning settlement of Lanai. They arrived in March, 1864, investigated, and promptly excommunicated Gibson. But he had succeeded in defrauding the Church out of the Lanai property, and his damage to the work of the Church was great. To build again the faith and morale of membership was a huge task. It took forty years to restore the 4,000 membership and increase it to 6,000.¹

The authorities of the Church provided the members in Hawaii with another gathering place. Laie was chosen on the windward, northeast coastline of Oahu. Elder George Nebeker and F. P. Hammond were sent for this purpose. The purchase of a 6,000 acre plantation was completed January 28, 1865. A few Saints were already living in the vicinity. As others joined them, the plantation was stocked with livestock and equipped with farm implements for their use and livelihood.²

Elder Nebeker was chosen as President of the Mission and also manager of the plantation. Thus, the Church was able to coordinate the spiritual with the temporal advancement of the Saints in the early traditional "Mormon" way.³

¹Nawai K. Kaleikini, One Hundred Years of Mormonism in Hawaii, p. 11.

²Ibid., p. 12.

³Ibid.

Meanwhile, a townsite had been laid out and Church members in need of homes and employment were encouraged to come there as fast as employment could be provided. Each head of a family was assigned a lot and aided in obtaining material for building a home. A meeting house was erected, ground allocated for a community taro plot, and later a school was provided. Home gardens and fishing supplemented their food supply.¹

The Church operated the plantation until 1931, by which time nearly private enterprise was furnishing more employment for Church members. The plantation was leased to a sugar company, to continue operations.²

Over the years, the Laie plantation and property has been a source of income for the Hawaiian Mission, helping build many of the Island's chapels. But a crowning joy came when it was chosen as the site for the Hawaiian Temple, a great spiritual blessing for the Church members of that area.³

Architecturally beautiful in its surroundings, the temple was completed and was dedicated by President Heber J. Grant in November, 1919, at a cost of approximately \$215,000 for the building and grounds. The architects were Pope and Burton of Salt Lake City, with Samuel L. Woolley, President of the Hawaiian Mission from 1895 to 1919, as general supervisor, and his son, Ralph Woolley in charge of construction.⁴

¹Nawai K. Kaleikini, One Hundred Years of Mormonism in Hawaii, p. 13.

²Ibid., p. 13.

³Ibid., p. 14.

⁴Ibid.

An outstanding contribution to Hawaii's architecture was the Oahu Stake Tabernacle Center. It was built at a cost of \$250,000 and widely acclaimed for its unique and original beauty and harmony with its tropical setting. Harold Burton, a "Mormon" architect of Los Angeles was designer, and Ralph Woolley, contractor and President of Oahu Stake, handled construction. This was completed and dedicated in August of 1941, just four months before the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor, less than a dozen miles away which tragically started World War II.¹

Headquarters of the Hawaiian Mission were moved to Honolulu from Laie in 1919 to a building adjoining the Stake Tabernacle grounds, which was used as sort of a shelter and sanctuary for hundreds of L.D.S. boys in that area during the war.

In 1956 a new mission home was purchased, providing more needed room and facilities.

Church membership of the Hawaiian Mission was 9,000 with 42 branches in 1919. By 1935, it had passed 13,000 with a heavy concentration on Oahu when the Oahu Stake organization was justified. Continual growth caused the Church authorities to divide the Stake and in August, 1955, the Honolulu Stake was formed.²

Now, at the beginning of 1961, the mission has 6,000 members, Oahu Stake has 7,292 members in 12 wards and 2 branches, and Honolulu Stake

¹Nawai K. Kaleikini, One Hundred Years of Mormonism in Hawaii, p. 15.

²Ibid., p. 16.

has 5,601 members in 7 wards and 2 branches. This makes a total membership of approximately 18,891 in the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints in Hawaii.¹

¹Stake and Mission Records. Personal Interview with Mission President and Stake Clerks of Oahu and Honolulu Stakes.

CHAPTER III

EVENTS LEADING UP TO THE ESTABLISHMENT OF THE CHURCH COLLEGE OF HAWAII

On February 7, 1921, Elder David O. McKay of the Council of the Twelve and Elder Hugh J. Cannon, on a world tour of the missions of the Church, attended a flag raising and devotional exercises of the Laie grade school conducted by the missionaries. Deeply stirred as he watched the children of many races singing, praying, and pledging allegiance to the flag, Elder McKay envisioned a temple of learning to compliment the House of the Lord in making Laie the spiritual and educational center of the Church in Hawaii. President McKay wrote in his diary of this occasion:

. . . Presidents Cannon and Smith and I went over to the school which is conducted under the direction of the mission and witnessed a most impressive and inspiring sight. Little children ranging from seven or eight years to fourteen or fifteen formed in order on the lawn and then marched to the flag pole and participated in the flag-raising ceremony. As the flag began to rise, little William Kaaa, a Hawaiian, stepped out of the circle and repeated the following:

Hats off!

Along the street there comes

A blare of bugles,

A ruffle of drums,

A flash of color beneath the sky,

Hats off!

The flag is passing by.

Then, Master Thomas Marr Waddoups, a little American, stepped out and in the spirit of young America, said:

Now raise the starry banner up,

Emblem of our country's glory,

And teach the children of this land

Its grave and wondrous story;

Of how in early times it waved

High o'er the Continentals,
 Who fought and made our country free,
 The one true home of liberty.

A little Japanese boy by the name of Otokochi Matsumoto, then participated in the exercises destined to make them all Americans, by repeating with all the vigor of his Japanese nature:

Salute the flag, oh children,
 With grave and reverent hand,
 For it means far more than the eye can see,
 Your home and your native land.
 And many have died for its crimson bars,
 Its field of blue with the spangled stars.

As he stepped back, the entire school--teachers, pupils, visitors--gave the salute and the pledge:

I pledge allegiance to my flag and to the
 Republic for which it stands; one nation,
 indivisible, with liberty and justice
 for all.

Then young William Kaaa again stepped out and concluded with the following:

This flag that now waves o'er our school,
 Protecting weak and strong,
 Is the flag which vindicates the right,
 And punishes the wrong.

.....
 America and the Church of Christ will truly make all nations one blood. May God hasten the day when this is accomplished.¹

Elder McKay shortly afterwards on the island of Maui, asked a group of Hawaiian leaders, "What is the greatest need of the mission in Hawaii?" They answered, "A church institution of higher learning."²

The following excerpt from a letter written to President Law by Samuel Hurst gives a full account of the meeting with President McKay:

During our conversation at the reunion you asked me to send you the copy of an entry in my journal that I chanced to refer to. I hope that I am not too late in doing so if it may

¹Diary of David O. McKay, quoted in a letter to the writer.

²Journal of Samuel Hurst, quoted in a letter to Reuben D. Law.

be of value to you. It is recorded under the date of February 8, 1921, and is as follows: "We arose from our beds at three o'clock this morning to meet the Kilauea which docked at Kahului at 4:15. Among the boat's passengers were Elder David O. McKay of the Council of the Twelve, President Hugh J. Cannon, and President E. Wesley Smith. Elder McKay and President Cannon are on a world tour of the missions of the Church under the assignment of the First Presidency. From Kahului we went to Wailuku and ate breakfast at the missionary home there with all of the missionaries laboring on Maui. Following breakfast a very inspirational meeting of four and one half hours were enjoyed. Besides making the regular reports that are common at such meetings the elders were asked by Elder McKay to state what each one considered as being the greatest need of the mission. After these statements, and a general discussion led by Elder McKay, all were united that a church school of higher learning was the greatest need.

Following the reports and this discussion, Elder McKay said that he was strongly impressed that such a church school was the big need of the mission, and that before many days he would write a letter to the First Presidency recommending that one be built. He also gave very valuable instructions to the elders.

After he had closed his remarks he arose again and showed to us the peculiar coincidence of this meeting, for here at a gathering of the elders, in the town in which the Book of Mormon was translated into the Hawaiian language by President George Q. Cannon, and on the island where the power of God has been shown to man to a greater degree than upon any of the other islands, it has been resolved to build a school at Laie, Oahu.¹

In 1936, President David O. McKay, visiting in the islands, asked the Church leaders in Hawaii, "What is being done about a church school in Laie?" And then again in 1941, when President McKay was in the islands to dedicate the new Mormon Tabernacle, he asked, "What are we doing about our schools?"² He ever had before him the vision of 1921, of establishing

¹Letter from Samuel Hurst to Dr. Reuben D. Law.

²Speech by Edward L. Clissold, delivered to the student body on Founder's Day, February 7, 1961, The Church College of Hawaii.

a school at Laie to make it the educational center of the Church in Hawaii.

A local Church leader, Ralph E. Woolley, appointed a special committee of the members in Hawaii in 1949 to study the establishment of an institution. The committee called a public meeting to which bishops, branch presidents, and others were invited to present their views concerning a school. The committee later worked out a list of recommendations which concluded that a boarding, intermediate and high school should be established, that the school should be operated under the Church Board of Education in Salt Lake City or by that group through Brigham Young University, and that it should be heavily subsidized by the general funds of the Church.¹

Two years later, the First Presidency of the Church with David O. McKay as its president, sent to Hawaii an educator, Frank W. McChie, empowering him to select buildings for the school, to ascertain the number of possible students, and to arrange equipment and to develop other data helpful in the establishment of a school. At the same time, an advisory committee in Hawaii was appointed by the First Presidency, which, after three meetings with the educator, reached the conclusions that a predominantly boarding school should be located in Laie to embrace the last year of high school and the first year of college, and that the curriculum should include many vocational courses.²

¹Minutes of Special Committee Meeting, June, 1949, Honolulu, Hawaii (in the files of the president of The Church College of Hawaii).

²Minutes of Advisory Committee meeting, July 28, 1951, The Church College of Hawaii (in the files of the College president).

Coincident with this movement in Hawaii to develop a new school, Dr. Ernest L. Wilkinson, President of Brigham Young University, had been consulting with Dr. Ernest V. Hollis, of the United States Office of Education, regarding the establishment of private junior colleges in a unified system to feed into B.Y.U. Dr. Wilkinson was in turn consulted from time to time by the First Presidency of the Church and by Church leaders in Hawaii on plans for a Church college in the islands.¹

The next year, a Church leader and educator, Wesley P. Lloyd, Dean of Students at Brigham Young University, was sent to Hawaii to make a study of proposed locations for the school. A group of local members of the Church met to consult with Dean Lloyd. They agreed that the pressing need was for a high school and junior college with emphasis on vocational courses. They reported that the members of the Church in Hawaii of high school and college age lacked experience in leadership to a degree unusual in the general Church membership. It was also stated that the island people who might attend Brigham Young University often did so through extreme financial sacrifice; hence, few attended. And a large percentage of the young people who were becoming oriented to the mainland did not take their places in the local Church program and activities even if they returned to the islands.

Dean Lloyd urged that careful consideration be given to operating the new school as a branch of Brigham Young University. He reported that

¹Interview with Dr. Hollis by President Wootton at Administrative Conference, California, summer of 1959.

Church officers and leaders in Hawaii also expressed the desire for such arrangements in order to give the school more adequate leadership and academic standing.¹

In the following year, Edward L. Clissold, a presiding authority of the Church in Hawaii, sent several letters to the First Presidency recommending that the school be set up as a branch of Brigham Young University and that a committee be sent to make a final survey.

The Church announced on July 21, 1954, the establishment of a college in Hawaii. As a board of control to direct the creation and operation of the college, the First Presidency of the Church appointed a continuing committee composed of the president of the Oahu Stake, the former president of the Stake, and the president of the Hawaiian Mission. The Stake and Mission were then the two principle organizational divisions of the Church in the Hawaiian Islands.²

As president of the new college and chairman of the Survey Committee, the First Presidency appointed Dr. Reuben D. Law, then Dean of the College of Education at Brigham Young University. Also appointed to the Committee were the Dean of the College of Biological and Agricultural Sciences of B.Y.U., Dr. Clarence Cottam; and the Director of L.D.S. Business College in Salt Lake City, Kenneth Bennion.

¹Report to the First Presidency by Wesley P. Lloyd, August 9, 1952, (in the files of the College president).

²Church News Section of the Deseret News, (Salt Lake City), July 21, 1954.

Members of the Committee, together with President Wilkinson, consulted with members of the First Presidency of the Church in Salt Lake City and also held conferences at Brigham Young University prior to coming to Hawaii to make a final professional survey to immediately precede the organization and construction of the college.

The Survey Committee worked for one month in the summer of 1954 in the Territory of Hawaii interviewing Church members and leaders, public school and government officials, and studying available data bearing upon the many school problems before them. For a period during their survey in Hawaii, they were joined by President Wilkinson with whom they conferred as the study proceeded. Major problems researched by the committee were those of prospective enrollment, educational needs of the people, type of institution, educational objectives, needed physical facilities, and selection of a site.¹

To predict enrollment prospects the study included territorial population statistics, school enrollment data for the islands, and Latter-day Saint Church statistics of the number of young people of college age.

Facilities in 1954 for higher education were noted to be mostly the University of Hawaii with an enrollment of about 5,000 and three small private colleges with very limited facilities.

Through the records of the L.D.S. Church membership cards, it was found that few, a small percentage of 7½%, of college-age members, were

¹Minutes of Survey Committee meeting, July 28, 1954 (in the files of the College president).

attending any college. From their surveys, the Committee concluded that initial college freshmen and sophomore enrollment would be between 250 and 400 pupils. This prediction was based on a location of the new college near Honolulu, the center of population and part-time work opportunities in Hawaii. It was stated in the survey that the figures would need to be reduced if the college were unfavorably located in relation to these factors. A major concern for the Committee was, therefore, recommending a suitable site for the college.¹

Many Church members felt, and most earlier studies showed, that the college should be located in Laie, a town of about 1,000 inhabitants and home of the L.D.S. Hawaiian Temple, located at about the farthest point on the island of Oahu from Honolulu.

The Committee noted, as the obvious advantage of the Honolulu area, its convenience to the largest part of the population and to part-time work which the students would need as Committee data showed to pursue their college educations. It cited as decisive disadvantages that the land costs were very high, running up to \$2.50 and more per square foot; that the hundred acres believed to be necessary for the college were not available; and that Honolulu, as an international port and mecca for a large number of military personnel together with other distractions of a large city, did not offer the environment believed desirable for a private church college.

¹Minutes of Survey Committee meeting, July 28, 1954 (in the files of the College president).

Advantages of the Laie location were that the Church owned ample land in the area; that Laie had, with the Temple and traditions of the Church, a spiritual atmosphere meaning much to the Polynesian people; and that the rural environment seemed ideal for a private college.¹

The Committee noted that an excellent site for the school existed on the foothills. The disadvantages they saw in Laie seemed to be principally relating to its distance from the center of population and its scarcity of part-time employment.

The Survey Committee recommended an alternate location in Kaneohe, about eleven miles northeast of Honolulu. Advantages there in terms of employment opportunities and population were much the same as Honolulu, while at the same time the disadvantages of being in the immediate vicinity of a big city. They felt that faculty members would probably live more happily in Kaneohe or Honolulu than in Laie, because of the environment for their children and better housing.

The Kaneohe-Kailua area is second only to Honolulu in population in Hawaii and contains several excellent suburban residential developments. The survey did not mention the price for which a hundred acres of land might have been had in the Kaneohe area nor its proximity to the Marine Air Station.²

After consideration of the Survey Committee's report, the First Presidency of the Church chose Laie as the site for the college. It is

¹Ibid.

²Ibid.

believed in Church circles that Elder McKay's envisioning in 1921 of Laie as a spiritual and educational center for the Pacific weighed heavily in the final choice.

Except for the two questions of whether a sufficient number of students would be attracted to a boarding college and the cost of dormitories, the Laie site presented very few problems. Public utility lines were at hand, artesian water wells were already on the property, and no zoning restrictions existed.

Campus roads could be inexpensively connected to the street system of Laie and Kamehameha Highway. County fire engines were located in the community of Kahuku, three miles to the north, and Hauula, 2½ miles to the south. A medical clinic and hospital operated for the Kahuku Plantation Company but also serving the public was three miles north.

The site chosen in Laie for the location of the college was the lower area occupied by cane fields. There was no vegetation to be retained and expensive landscaping was necessary.

Studies of the two local special committees in Hawaii which met in 1949 and 1951, regarding the establishment of a college and the study by Dean Lloyd of Brigham Young University, stated some of the needs of the Church for an educational institution and formulated partial educational objectives. With these statements before it, and after visiting the other islands of Hawaii and obtaining firsthand information about the people, the Survey Committee concluded that the following should be the general purposes of the college:

- "1. To build strong Latter-day Saints.
2. To develop spiritual and temporal leadership.
3. To provide general education for all students.
4. To provide opportunities for exploratory work in both academic and vocational lines.
5. To offer two year terminal courses in trades and vocations for certain students.
6. To provide preparatory programs for those who should continue on to senior colleges and universities."¹

The college was incorporated under the laws of the Territory of Hawaii as a non-profit educational institution, part of the corporation of the President of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints. Officers of the college named were the Chairman of the Continuing Committee, the Vice-chairman, and the President of the college.

The First Presidency indicated that for the time being the Continuing Committee should be directly responsible to the First Presidency but that at a later time they might include the new college in the Unified Church School System. They believed that in the developmental state of the college there would be advantages to having it governed by a local group responsible only to the central Church leadership rather than as a subordinate part of a mainland university or school system.²

The First Presidency of the Church gave the Continuing Committee the whole responsibility of plans and certification, methods of construction,

¹Ibid.

²Minutes of the Continuing Committee meeting, February 21, 1955 (in the files of the College president).

obtaining bids, estimates of material and contracts, and supervising construction.¹

Committee members and the college president took the architect and his son and associates to Laie in December, 1954, to view the general area and to help determine the exact location of the buildings.

Naming the college was an early point of business for the Continuing Committee. The Survey Committee had recommended "Central Pacific College of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints." The recommendation of the First Presidency of the Church was that it be "The Church College of Hawaii." With this, the Continuing Committee unanimously concurred.²

Groundbreaking for the new College was held on February 12, 1955. President David O. McKay gave the main address, which was as follows:

My esteemed fellow workers, brothers and sisters, this is the beginning of the realization of a vision I saw thirty-four years ago when one morning President Hugh J. Cannon, President E. Wesley Smith, others, and I witnessed a flag-raising ceremony by students of the Church school here in Hawaii in Laie. In that little group of students were Hawaiians, what do you call them? "Haoles?", Chinese, Japanese, Portugese, Filipinos. We listened to each one, a representative from each of these groups, pay tribute to the stars and stripes as the flag was pulled up there on the flag pole, and all vowed allegiance. That ceremony brought tears to my eyes. Truly the melting pot, but more impressive than that was our assembly in the old chapel that stood by. There we met as members of the Church of Jesus Christ, Hawaiians, Japanese, Chinese, Filipinos, all the races represented on this island. There we met as one, members of the Church, the restored Church of Christ. What an example in this little place of the purposes of our Father in Heaven to

¹Ibid.

²Minutes of Continuing Committee meeting, November 23, 1954 (in the files of the College president).

unite all people by the Gospel of Jesus Christ.

That was a Church school, and we visualized the possibilities of making this the center, in accordance with the dedication of the land years ago, the center of the education of the people of these islands. A few years after that, that school was closed. The state took over the responsibility of educating the people and that is all right, but I'll admit to you this morning that I felt a spirit of disappointment at the closing of that little school, because I have always cherished the memory of the vision of that morning.

A seminary was established, and the teaching of the principles of the Gospel continued. Now today after many years, thirty-four years, we are assembled to break ground for the Church College, furnishing an opportunity for the younger boys and girls who have had an opportunity to get the rudiments of the grade schools and also with its church teachings to come here and continue their high school and their college courses. What a glorious opportunity!

As I visualize those opportunities and think if the past, my heart is filled with gratitude, first, for the inspiration of the Lord to the early leaders of the Church to dedicate this land as a gathering place for the Hawaiians and other races on these cherished islands, may I say, these blessed islands. Secondly, I am grateful for the loyalty of two great men, President Woolley and President Clissold for their loyalty to the Hawaiian people and the other races on these islands. Brother Ralph Woolley has been constant in his loyalty to the people and his loyalty to Laie and his steadfastness; I mean his steadfast faith in the future of this land. He has been willing to give his life for the people whom he loves. Did you notice he said he wished he could continue to talk in the Hawaiian language? I happen to know that he thinks in the Hawaiian language and then translates it into English. It is part of his being, and here on this occasion, I commend him and pray God to bless him.

Side by side in this loyalty and devotion to the people has stood President Clissold. His faith in you, his faith in this land, his faith in the Gospel of Jesus Christ is unwavering, and he has the vision, as both of them have, in the future. I wish you people would feel how much you owe to these two men and the others who have stood by them, these faithful Hawaiian leaders whose names I, unfortunately, cannot recall at this time. I commend them. I say, God bless them.

Further, I am deeply grateful as you are for the ideals of the Church of Christ in education. Do you realize that two years, if I remember rightly, two years after the Church was organized, the Lord gave a revelation to the Prophet Joseph Smith urging the members, urging him and his associates, and through them all

the members of the Church to study and treasure the things of education in all fields.

It came to me this morning, and I wrote out the words for you right now; I cannot do better than to read them on this occasion as the evidence of the need of education. Eighteen thirty-two, I'm right, two years after the Church was organized. Note this:

I give unto you a commandment that you teach one another the doctrine of the kingdom. Teach ye diligently and my grace shall attend you, that you may be instructed more perfectly in theory, in principle, in doctrine, in the law of the gospel, and in all things that pertain unto the Kingdom of God

That's first.

that are expedient for you to understand;

He didn't know that the man who was considered the wisest American from an educational standpoint would some day say that character is higher than intellect. A great soul should be fit to live as well as to think. But in that revelation He places the injunction upon those people to teach ye diligently regarding the principles and doctrines and law of the Gospel. But He goes further than that. You should teach things

both in heaven and in the earth,

geology, mineralogy, (He doesn't say that, when I pause.)

things which have been,

the whole progress of the human races;

things which are,

current events. You watch them right today; the world is in turmoil. Students should know them.

things which must shortly come to pass,

Signs of the times because of the turmoil that we have;

things which are at home,

domestic relations;

the wars and perplexities of nations, and the judgments

which are on the land,

the inevitable results of contention and hatred;

and a knowledge also of countries and of kingdoms--

international relations. New, why?

That ye may be prepared in all things when I

shall send you again to magnify the calling where-

unto I have called you, and the mission with which

I have commissioned you.

The young man wrote that under inspiration two years after the Church was organized, April 6, 1830. You tell me that he got that out of his own knowledge and wisdom unschooled as he was, and I tell you that it is impossible to do it. "Whence hath this man learning?" From the inspiration of God.

Now that tells us what this school is being built for, the purpose for which it is being built.

First, the things pertaining to God and his kingdom, a testimony of the existence of deity. Know that He lives and that He is our Father, the father of all mankind and ruler of brothers. What that means towards peace, establishing peace in the world!

Secondly, that those who are obeying those principles will develop manhood, character, and make noble men and women. The world needs them. One man said, "The world needs men who cannot be bought or sold. Men who will scorn to violate truth." Genuine gold! That is what this school is going to produce. More than that, they will be leaders. Not leaders only on this island, but everywhere. All the world is hungering for them. And best of all the world is recognizing them. How many of them are in the leading offices of our nation today? Count the number who are in the colleges throughout the land. I have been astonished as I have gone from state to state to meet the members of our Church who are leaders in those colleges and universities of the land. A little church of a million; yes, that's all we are, 1,350,000. But, oh, how those members, representatives who are true to the ideals, will leaven the whole lot.

God bless you, higher than intellect and that's the highest, higher than education is reason, higher than that is the inspiration that comes from heaven, and whoever teaches here in this school--I'll put it this way, no man or woman should teach in this College who doesn't have in his or her heart an assurance, not a mere belief, an assurance that God has had His hand over this entire valley, that the dedication offered years ago was inspired, that this land is a choice land, part of America, part of Zion, furthermore, that the Gospel plan as revealed by our Father in Heaven through His Son to the Prophet Joseph is the only plan by which the world by obedience may obtain peace. I feel this with all my heart.

No matter what their theories are, no matter what their desires and schemes may be, eventually they will have to come back to the principles of the Gospel and the kingdom as will be taught in this school. You mark that word! And from this school, I'll tell you, will go men and women whose influence will be felt for good towards the establishment of peace internationally.

Four hundred and fifty million people waiting to hear the message over in China, a noble race, I admit them. I don't know how many million over in Japan. You prepare to go and carry that message. Three hundred and fifty million down in India. We have scarcely touched those great nations. And they're

calling today as the people's voice over in Macedonia called, "Come over to us, come over to us!" and Paul and Silus and Luke answered that call and preached for the first time at that point in the history of the world, preached the Gospel for the first time in Europe. This is world-wide religion represented by a small group who thirty-four years ago raised the Stars and Stripes, a symbol of individual liberty and freedom, and vowed allegiance to it, then entered into the house under prayer united in brotherhood in the Church of Jesus Christ.

Well, we had Hawaiians, Japanese, Chinese, Filipinos, all other nations, and I would like to add the Scotch in the prayer that was offered by the unfortunate Bobby Burns, who too often chose the wrong track. But he said, "It's coming yet for all that, that man to man the world o'er shall brothers be, for all that."

Now just a word to you citizens of Laie. You have made our hearts happy to see how you have cleaned up this town. Why, it is a different village than what it was thirty-four years ago. It's beautiful, and yet you have further to go. Keep your yards beautiful, keep your streets clean, and make it an attractive village, the best in the Hawaiian Islands. Why shouldn't it be in the shadow of that House of God standing out in beautiful white in the daytime and as an illuminated building at night. But above all, may the beauty of your town merely be a symbol of the beauty of your characters. This must be a moral town with no hatred, no backbiting, no fault finding, that you may love and live in peace, so the people who enter this village will feel that there is something different here from any other town they have ever visited. And that isn't imagination. I have heard leading men make that statement of our own city, and they'll make the same statement about Laie.

I commend you for the progress you have made, the transformation that has taken place, and I express the hope that you'll make it even more beautiful. Houses will be built up towards this very point and the school will be surrounded by houses inhabited by members of the Church who have come here to partake of the educational and spiritual inspiration of Laie. And I pronounce this blessing upon you and upon the land, upon this school in the breaking of ground for which we this day participate. God's blessings attend this service. God's blessings attend the actions taken. We sense we are doing right. Above all, may His inspiration abide in your hearts, in the hearts of all who come to Laie to live, inspire the teachers who are trusted with the lives of our young folks, I pray in the name of Jesus Christ. Amen.¹

¹Address of President David O. McKay, Dedicatory Service, The Church College of Hawaii Groundbreaking, February 12, 1955 (in the files of the College president).

CHAPTER IV

ORGANIZATION OF THE COLLEGE

It was announced in the Deseret News & Telegram of July 21, 1954, that Dr. Reuben D. Law, Dean of the College of Education of the Brigham Young University, had been appointed by the First Presidency of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints to become the first president of The Church College of Hawaii.¹

The Continuing Committee relied upon Dr. Law in the matters of architectural design, size of the buildings, etc. for the building of the new college. His work during this first year also included setting up the curriculum, divisions and departments of the college, and in finding and contracting faculty members for the opening of the new college in September, 1955.

In a meeting of the Continuing Committee held Wednesday, December 8, 1954, it was unanimously decided to recommend to the First Presidency of the Church that the new college be opened in September, 1956, rather than in September, 1955. The following reasons were given: (1)"To save unnecessary expenses; (2) insure an impressive and proper launching of the new school; (3) need for building sewer, water, and road facilities

¹Deseret News and Telegram (Salt Lake City, July 21, 1954).

etc., and; (4) lengthening of time necessary for preparation of the actual drawings and construction work." They also agreed that as soon as Dr. Law and architect, Burton, returned to the Mainland, they should confer with President McKay for the purpose of suggesting that a public announcement be made of the revised opening date.¹

When President Law conferred with the First Presidency, the latter expressed to him their desire of having the school open in September, 1955. When President McKay passed through Honolulu on January 4 on his way to the South Pacific, he consulted with President Clissold of the Oahu Stake and Chairman of the Continuing Committee and expressed his desire to him at that time that the school commence in September, 1955. President McKay suggested that it might open in Honolulu using the Tabernacle facilities there. But after discussion of this matter at length, the Continuing Committee was of unanimous opinion that the school should be opened at Laie in September, 1955. It was agreed that with some minor additions more facilities would be available there; and the psychological effect of opening the school in Laie, at the permanent site, would be much better than opening it in Honolulu. Chairman Clissold was asked to make a survey of the facilities which could be provided at Laie to be presented at the next meeting of the Committee.²

¹ Minutes of Continuing Committee Meeting, December 8, 1954, (in the files of the college president).

² Minutes of Continuing Committee Meeting, January 27, 1955, (in the files of the college president).

At a subsequent meeting, Chairman Clissold reported to the Committee a list of facilities that could be made available at Laie for the opening of school in September of 1955 which would include the following: Classrooms in the chapel, 10; in the old store, 3; in the old social hall, 4; and in the new social hall, 2. This made a total of 19 classrooms that could be made available. As for dormitory accommodations, it was reported that the Mission home could accommodate 30; the Mission home annex, 10; the Saint's home, 30; the Beach Club house, 30; the Wall home, 25; the Castle home, 40; comprising a total accommodations of 165. It was suggested that cafeteria accommodations could be had at the Luau Pavilion for 300 students.¹

In the meeting of the Continuing Committee held Friday, February 11, 1955, at which President McKay was present, it was definitely decided that the school would start in September of 1955.

A discussion was held as to the relative merits of starting the school, temporarily, in Honolulu at the Tabernacle or at Laie in temporary facilities that might be provided there. It was suggested by President McKay that the school be opened in September, whether at Honolulu or Laie to be dependent upon a resurvey of all facilities available; and then decided by the Committee and announced to the public where and when

¹ Minutes of Continuing Committee Meeting, February 11, 1955, (in the files of the college president).

the school would open.¹

At a meeting held February 21, 1955, President Law reported on an assignment that had been given him to check the suitability of the facilities at Laie, and he reported that the number and size of classrooms were suitable for the enrollment of 200 to 250 students and that dormitory accommodations were available for at least 150 students. The Committee unanimously agreed that with these facilities the school should open at Laie in September. The Chairman of this Committee was asked to convey this decision to the First Presidency.²

Inasmuch as the time and place of the opening of the school had definitely been decided, there remained the task of preparing the facilities, advertising, soliciting students, getting the necessary faculty, setting up curricula and class schedules, deciding upon fees and tuition, and many of the other details incident to the establishing of a new institution of learning.

In a meeting held February 25, 1955, the Committee decided that the fee schedule would be \$25 for tuition per quarter and \$5 for a student activity fee per quarter or a total of \$90 per school year.

In this same meeting, President Law submitted a list of persons composing a prospective administrative and teaching staff for the college.

¹Ibid.

²Minutes of Continuing Committee Meeting, February 22, 1955, (in the files of the college president).

Each person listed was discussed individually, and President Law was asked to prepare a brief report on each person for submission at the following meeting to be held Tuesday, March 1, 1955. In accordance with this request, Dr. Law submitted the following list of people to constitute the faculty: James B. Hill of Provo, Utah, as the Treasurer, Purchasing Agent, and professor of social sciences; Ethel H. Whitford of Wailuku, Maui, as Director of Admissions and Registrar; Kenneth T. Slack of Le Grande, Oregon, as Librarian, instructor in library science, and instructor of children's literature; Patrick B. Dalton from the Liahona College in Tonga as instructor in agriculture and director of farm operations; Wylie W. Swapp as associate director of art; Joseph H. Spurrier, who was teaching music at the Lahainaluna High School at Lahaina, Maui, as instructor in music; Dr. Glenn Moore from Provo, Utah, as assistant professor of biology; Hugh E. J. Whitford from Provo, Utah, and Sidney, Australia as mathematics and physical sciences professor; Dr. Billie Hollingshead from Provo, Utah, and Texas as associate professor of education and psychology; Everett W. Young as coach and assistant professor of physical education; Geneva Weber Boland from Ogden, Utah, as instructor in home economics and counselor to women; Woodruff J. Deem as professor of speech and English; Nephi Georgi as associate professor of English; Jerry K. Loveland from Los Angeles as assistant professor of social sciences; yet to be named was the instructor of industrial arts, in the field of machine shop, metal work, auto mechanics and farm mechanics; a teacher of industrial

arts in the field of woodwork, leather work, crafts, mechanical drawing, and electronics; a teacher of physical education for women; a history and social science instructor; an instructor and head of religion and missionary training; and an instructor for business administration and secretarial training. Later included in the administration and faculty were: Elizabeth W. Price as English and Spanish teacher; Ernest C. Jeppsen of Mantua, Utah, and Paris, France, as professor of industrial arts; Joseph R. Smith of Pleasant Grove, Utah, and Magrath, Alberta, Canada, as professor of business administration and secretarial training; Lois Ensign Swapp of Provo, Utah, as women's physical education instructor; Professor Richard T. Wootton of Salt Lake City as professor of religion and social sciences. These people along with Dr. Law made up the 20 members of the first faculty of The Church College of Hawaii.¹

It was learned early in April, 1955, that there were surplus buildings available for purchase at Wheeler Air Force Base. The Continuing Committee authorized Chairman Edward L. Clissold to act as their agent in performing all necessary acts and arrangements, to purchase these buildings and have them moved to Laie where they could serve as temporary quarters for the new college until the permanent buildings were constructed. Accordingly, these buildings were purchased and moved to the plot of ground near the L.D.S. Church building in Laie to form the nucleus of the new

¹Minutes of Continuing Committee Meeting, March 1, 1955, (in the files of the college president).

college. These buildings, the chapel and the recreation hall, were to be used for the school. Supervisors and workers on the new construction aided in preparing these buildings, dividing them into classrooms, painting them, etc., in preparation for use at the opening of the school.¹

By permission of the First Presidency of the Church, the Committee or the Board of Trustees, as they had now been designated by the First Presidency, was authorized to purchase goods offered by the Territorial Bureau of Budget. Surplus army goods that could be used in supplying the new school with the necessary equipment to operate effectively were also authorized. A great deal of equipment was obtained in this manner.

The administrative organization of the new college was setup by Dr. Law. There were nine divisions which consisted of: The Division of Agriculture and Industrial Arts, the Division of Art and Music, the Division of Business Administration and Secretarial Training, the Division of Education, the Division of Home Living, the Division of Language Arts, the Division of Religion, and the Division of Social Sciences. The departments within the divisions were the departments of accounting, agriculture, art, biology, business administration, education, English, health, history and social sciences, home economics, industrial education, journalism, languages, library science, mathematics, music, physical education and recreation, physical sciences, psychology, religion,

¹Minutes of Continuing Committee Meeting, April 20, 1955, (in the files of the college president).

secretarial training, social sciences, and speech and dramatic arts.¹

With this organizational pattern, a staff of 20 professional people, and a student body of 123 students, The Church College of Hawaii officially commenced operation on Monday, September 26, 1955. One of the many news releases announcing the opening of The Church College of Hawaii was in the "Honolulu Advertiser," September 26, 1955, and is as follows:

REGISTRATION WILL START TODAY AT MORMON COLLEGE

A new educational facility for the islands will come into being Monday when registration at The Church College of Hawaii at Laie, near the "Mormon" Temple. Class work begins Wednesday.

A faculty of 20 educators from as widely separated places as France and Tonga, Canada and Texas, will greet the student body at 9 a.m. Monday in the new institution's first assembly, following a general faculty meeting which took place September 23.

A broad range of junior college department offerings will be available to students this year, according to Dr. Reuben D. Law, President of the new college. They will include agricultural and industrial arts, business administration and secretarial training, art and music, biological and physical sciences, education and psychology, home living, languages, social sciences, and religion.

Terminal courses for those desiring to enter employment will be offered as well as programs of preparation for those who will want to continue on into senior college.

Classes of the college for the coming year will meet in temporary buildings on a campus in Laie while the permanent buildings of artistically cast concrete are being constructed at a nearby site. Architect for the new buildings is Harold Burton of Los Angeles, who also designed the "Mormon" Tabernacle on South Beretania Street in Honolulu and the temple at Laie.

Men's and women's dormitories will house a large proportion of the students in the coming registration, according

¹ Minutes of Continuing Committee Meeting, March 1, 1955, (in the files of the college president).

to Dr. Law. Most of the Hawaiian Islands and several others of the Pacific area are represented in the student body. Young people of all island races and many religions will be enrolled, according to advance applications, says Dr. Law.

In accordance with Latter-day Saint Church policy of helping young people of modest means to obtain higher education, Dr. Law states, tuition and board at the new college are low.

The Church College of Hawaii is being established by the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints following years of intense interest, expectation, and effort by island leaders. Chairman of the Board of Trustees is Edward L. Clissold, Honolulu business man and President of the Oahu Stake of the Latter-day Saint Church. Trustees are: Ralph E. Woolley, George Q. Cannon, Lawrence Hanesberg, all prominent Honolulu business and church men, and D. Arthur Haycock, President of the Hawaiian Mission of the Church.¹

¹Honolulu Advertiser, September 26, 1955, p. 10.

CHAPTER V

CONSTRUCTION OF THE CHURCH COLLEGE OF HAWAII AND THE LABOR MISSIONARY PROGRAM

The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints has always maintained a missionary system in which young men are called to work as missionaries for the church. These young men are called by their local leaders to spend two to three years preaching the gospel. Missionaries in the church have never been reimbursed for their work. If they are conscientious and perform their duties according to church standards, the church then pays their transportation home from their field of labor. This is the only remuneration given for this missionary service.

In recent years a new type of missionary service has been inaugurated in the church and is known as the Labor Missionary Program. This Labor Missionary Program had its inception in building projects of the church in the South Pacific areas of Tonga and New Zealand. In New Zealand a temple and a secondary school were to be built and in Tonga a school to accommodate the needs of the young people of the church in that area.

During the construction of these two projects, it was conceived by Elder Wendell B. Mendenhall, who had been given an assignment by the First Presidency of the church as a special consultant for these projects, to use local people in their construction, sending out only a few supervisors from the mainland to supervise the work in these areas. As the

work commenced on these projects with paid supervisors and paid help from the local areas, many difficulties were encountered and some differences of opinion arose between the local people and the supervisors. Other problems also arose. After consulting with some of the local people, President Mendenhall conceived the idea of calling the local people and also the supervisors to work as missionaries for the church, receiving only enough pay for the bare necessities of their living.¹

This program in New Zealand and Tonga was well established, working smoothly, and on its way to accomplishing the desired ends, when the time came to commence work at The Church College of Hawaii on the permanent buildings.

The task of going over plans for the new buildings, as they were developed by the architect, was given to the Board of Trustees. This Board approved of all plans and forwarded them to the First Presidency for approval as they were developed.²

Dr. Law, the President of the new College, and the architect met with the First Presidency of the church in Salt Lake City. Elder Wendell B. Mendenhall was invited also to attend. These men discussed the plans for the new school as well as the Labor Missionary Program and the manner in which it might be adopted for the building of the new school in Laie.³

¹Personal Interview with Wendell B. Mendenhall.

²Minutes of the Board of Trustees, May 16, 1955.

³Ibid.

At a meeting of the Board of Trustees held on May 30, 1955, Elder Mendenhall and Elder Edward O. Anderson, Supervising Church Architect, were present and were given time to explain to the Board of Trustees the way the missionary program would work. Elder Mendenhall explained to the Board the thinking of President David O. McKay relative to the building of the new College in Laie, which was that President McKay felt that the school and temple building program in New Zealand was the most outstanding, single project of the church at the present time. Elder Mendenhall explained that the program, as it would apply to the Church College of Hawaii, was that the church would select a supervisor to supervise the construction of the College. He was to be called and set apart as a missionary and would be sent to Hawaii to supervise the entire building program. In addition to this, the First Presidency would call twelve to fourteen skilled men to work with the supervisor. They would not be paid regular salaries or wages but would have only an allowance for living necessities, which would be paid from Salt Lake City. These people would also act as missionaries for the duration of the program. The church would furnish them a place to live along with enough money to buy their food and other necessities. There would then be forty to fifty local men called to work as labor missionaries. The Mission and the Stake would furnish the labor missionaries for the job, and the church would pay for their place to live and the utilities. It would become the responsibility of the Stake or Mission to furnish the food for the missionaries who were

working on the project.¹

Each of the supervisors called from the mainland would be interviewed by Elder Mendenhall and set apart by a member of the Council of the Twelve. It was explained that this program had the full endorsement of the church and that, therefore, these men would be called under the direction of President Haycock of the Mission and President Clissold of the Stake.²

With the supervisor directing skilled artisans and with missionary carpenters, the construction could be done well and with less expense. President McKay had indicated to Elder Mendenhall that if there were not a man in Hawaii available to act as supervisor of the job, the Board should ask the First Presidency to send one from Salt Lake City.³

In this same meeting Edward O. Anderson, Supervising Church Architect, told of his experience with an actual case of building the Liahona College with missionary labor at Tonga. They had a foreman, plumber, electrician, and a cinder-block man. The local people were called on missions for two years to work on the building. The College furnished them with lodging and food and nothing more. This building of excellent construction was built for \$5.90 per square foot, including electricity, sewage, and water system. This is about half the price of ordinary

¹Minutes of the Board of Trustees, May 30, 1955.

²Ibid.

³Ibid.

construction.

The Board, after duly considering this principle and policy of building under the missionary system as presented by Elder Mendenhall and endorsed by the First Presidency, unanimously approved the policy to be used in the building of The Church College of Hawaii. They, also, approved the writing of a letter by Chairman Clissold requesting the First Presidency to appoint and send to Hawaii a general-construction superintendent for the project.¹

On July 21, 1955, Chairman of the Board, Edward L. Clissold, received a letter from Elder Wendell B. Mendenhall advising him that Joseph E. Wilson of Inglewood, California, had been chosen as general superintendent of the College building program and George L. Lake as the foreman. Also, that in addition, two carpenters who were enroute to work on the temple in New Zealand would stop off in Hawaii for six weeks and help with preliminary construction work on The Church College of Hawaii.²

On August 15, 1955, Elder Wendell B. Mendenhall arrived in Hawaii from Salt Lake City and with him was Elder and Mrs. Joseph E. Wilson, who was to be the new construction supervisor. A meeting of the Board of Trustees was held that afternoon in which the organizational policy was stated by Elder Mendenhall to be as follows:

¹Minutes of the Board of Trustees, May 30, 1955.

²Minutes of the Board of Trustees, July 21, 1955.

That the Board of Trustees would be acting in a dual capacity in that they would have charge of the operation of the church school on the one hand and the direction of supervision of construction of the buildings on the other hand. He pointed out that Elder Wilson had been called as a missionary under the direction of the First Presidency and set apart by a member of the Council of the Twelve, and that Elder Wilson was to work under the jurisdiction of the Board of Trustees. Elder Wilson was also to be a representative of the Church Building Committee working through the Board of Trustees. The Board of Trustees was to be directly responsible through the Building Committee to the First Presidency for the building of this project, and that Elder Wilson, who at the request of the Board of Trustees, had been selected under the direction of the Building Committee to do the work, was to be responsible to the Board of Trustees, but was also to be a direct representative of the Building Committee. Nothing would transpire between him and the Building Committee that did not first go through the Board of Trustees. A labor policy was stated that all labor on this project will be donated. Men will be called as foremen from the mainland, and as labor missionaries from the Hawaiian Mission and the Oahu Stake. It is to be completely a missionary building program throughout. There will be no paid workers of any kind during the entire construction period. It was stated that mainland missionaries would be called by the authorities in Salt Lake and their transportation paid and living allowance provided; all to be paid by the church offices in Salt Lake City. Housing would be furnished them upon arrival here. Each of these workers, as they were called, would be interviewed by Elder Mendenhall and then set apart by a member of the General Authorities. The calling of local labor missionaries was to be left in the hands of the Stake President and the Mission President.¹

Insofar as possible, it was the feeling of the Church Building Committee that materials should be purchased through local agencies. Many of the local supply houses had indicated that they would do all possible to co-operate in the building of the school, giving as large a discount

¹Minutes of Special Meeting of the Board of Trustees, August 15, 1955.

as possible. There was to be no appropriation setup on the church books on the basis of a specified amount of money; rather, it was to be handled on the basis of groups that had requested items.¹

Elder Mendenhall indicated that he would return to Salt Lake and submit to the Committee on Expenditures a request for a half million dollars as an initial fund to be earmarked for the preliminary construction work. When appropriated, this money was to be deposited in a bank in Hawaii, and all checks to be drawn and paid by a treasurer, soon to be chosen and trained by Salt Lake. The checks were to be signed by Chairman Clissold.²

It was stressed that in the calling of local labor missionaries, they should not be afraid to get some who were unskilled at present. One of the aims of the missionary building program was to provide training for unskilled workers and to help them to learn a trade. Elder Wilson was to supply the Board with a list of the type of laborers needed, and the Board in turn then was to see that this type was called.³

In a meeting with the Board of Trustees of the College, on November 28, 1955, it was decided after a discussion of the water and roads systems of the College and the drainage system for the area, that an engineer be employed to study these items. Accordingly, Charles G. Shupe, drainage

¹Ibid.

²Ibid.

³Ibid.

engineer, was engaged to study this problem on the College site.¹

On August 30, 1955, Elder and Mrs. George L. Lake arrived in Hawaii from their home in Gardena, California, to assist Elder Wilson in supervising the construction of the Church College. When he was called, Elder Lake held a responsible position with Standard Oil Company (which he resigned to accept the mission call). At the time of their arrival, housing had not yet been provided for the labor missionaries, and they shared a beach cabin for three weeks with Elder and Mrs. Wilson.

As the project moved along, more missionaries from the mainland were called to come to Hawaii and serve as supervisors in the construction of this College project. The list of those supervisors from the mainland included fifty-three. One hundred and fifty-nine local people from Hawaii worked on the project as labor missionaries.

One of the many news releases announcing the opening of The Church College of Hawaii was in the Honolulu Star-Bulletin, February 9, 1956, and is as follows:

\$1 Million in Free Labor Promised for Laie Project
Mormons Give Time, Skills
To Build Church's College

Labor for a new \$3 million school on Oahu is being donated by more than 200 workers for a two-year period.

The volunteer work adds up to \$1 million worth of free labor, a third of the construction costs.

The volunteer workers are Mormons. They are building the Latter-day Saints' Church College of Hawaii at Laie.

What is it makes a man give up two years of his life to labor for his church?

SOMETHING MORE THAN FAITH IS INVOLVED

Faith? Yes. But something more.

¹Minutes of the Board of Trustees, November 28, 1955.

Kurt Schmidt, pouring cement for the foundations of the first of 14 school buildings, summed it up his way.

"The only true pleasure in life is doing something for others," he said.

Schmidt is typical of most of the volunteers who come from the mainland. About 60 workers are islanders.

He gave up his contracting business in Salt Lake City to answer the call of his church. His wife came with him.

They left a home and six married children.

"I ALWAYS GO WHEN I'M CALLED"

"I've belonged to the church 42 years," Schmidt said, "I always go when I'm called.

"I feel my work here is very important. When I was asked to teach workers about cement, I came. It was my own choice. No one is coerced."

Joseph E. Wilson, supervisor of construction for the junior college, said the new plant will be completed fully the fall of 1958. More than 1,000 students are expected to attend.

The workers are on a 45-hour week. They work from 7 a.m. to 4 p.m. and a half-day Saturdays.

Wilson left a prosperous contracting business in Inglewood, California, to come here with his wife.

The church furnishes shelter and food but that's all.

When all the volunteer workers have arrived, there will be more than 20 families from the mainland plus 50 to 75 island workers.

Wilson said it was the first time free labor for construction has been used by the Latter-day Saints.

The new school's campus will be 106 acres. The 14 buildings will have 174,000 square feet of floor space.¹

From an interview with Joseph E. Wilson, supervisor of the construction project, the following story in his own words seems appropriate:

The latter part of July, 1955, I was interviewed by President Mendenhall to come to Hawaii on a labor mission. After I was called and set apart by one of the apostles, President Mendenhall and I made a preliminary survey in the first part of August. We were here for two weeks and went over the project. We interviewed the different suppliers of materials as to their availability and to the availability

¹Honolulu Star-Bulletin. February 9, 1956. p. 33.

of equipment and so forth. Then, I went home to California and on August 29, together with George Lake and his wife, we came to Laie.

Shortly afterwards, we commenced to inquire and to make preparations for the cleaning of the land and of making certain tests which were required by the Building Department of Honolulu before we could commence upon our building project. These permits were not granted to us until December 19, 1955, when actual construction of work commenced on the college.

When we came, we found that the entire property was covered with cane and that where the present flagpole is was a swamp, impassable for trucks or equipment to get out on the property. We commenced, immediately to clean and take the cane off this property, bring fillerearth in, to make roads, and so forth so that we might be able to work efficiently.

On December 22, we started excavation on the shop building which was the first building to be started. This was cleaned off and excavated to a depth of two feet. The entire building, five feet around the perimeter of the building, was filled with two feet of coral taken from an out-cropping just south of the project. We hauled coral in here, compressed it, rolled it; and, then, we commenced putting our cement on top of the coral and our foundation. After the foundations were in, our plumbing was put in. Then, we back-filled up to the top of the foundation with coral. We poured our floors, then, and commenced to form for the wall panels which were poured upon the floor. This type of construction is known as "tilt-up" construction. After the panels were poured, they were hoisted into a vertical position and welded together and columns poured around the joints where the panels were connected.

The next jobs were the classrooms, the foyer, and the auditorium. These buildings were built in a like manner. They were laid out, excavated, coral was placed in the bottom and compacted, foundations were poured, and the back-fill put in.

The entire grounds around the buildings were raised from two to three feet with fill dirt in order to overcome the swampiness of the land. There was, also, a large drain canal dug from the back of the shop building down to the ocean to intercept the surface water and to carry it out to the ocean. After this was completed, the water level was substantially lower so that the water did not stand high; and we were able to grade and to put our lawns and so forth in.

The little housekeeping units were the next to be built, then, the boys' dormitory, the girls' dormitory, the library and the cafeteria, and the gymnasium and swimming pool were last to be completed.

The buildings were dedicated by President McKay on December 17, 1959. Most of the labor missionaries were released at that time, but there were several who were required to stay until April 15 and, then, all were released to go back to their different homes.

At the height of our work we had 54 Zion missionaries or supervisors and their wives on the job. There were also, approximately, 75 to 80 local missionaries from the different islands, and then we had about 25 older men and women from the village who came and helped us to complete the College for dedication.

These buildings cost in the neighborhood of \$4,000,000, and it was a little over three years from the time we broke ground until they were completed.

There were many varied experiences while completing the project. I still wonder how we completed the job. If it had not been for the help of the Almighty, I'm afraid that this project would never have been completed. There was no major accident on this job. There were several minor accidents. But in the mornings before we went to our work we petitioned our Father in Heaven for His mercy and for His protection during the day. I bear witness that He heard and answered our prayers.

This has been a wonderful experience for all those who participated in this event and each year as October comes those from the mainland meet together and reminisce over the good times that we had. The bad times that we had are forgotten and the only things that we can now remember are the good times that we did have together, the fine things that we did, and the wonderful experiences that came to us.

This project was done entirely by donated labor, except for the sewage disposal plant which was contracted to Walker and Moody. The steel people, during a slack in their work, sent their entire crew here and they raised the steel for the gymnasium and the two dormitories at no cost to us for their work. There has been no paid labor to my knowledge on these projects.

The project was built under the direction of the Church Building Committee, President Mendenhall being responsible for this project. I might state that he was a very fine man to work under and he did not make any criticisms at any time on any part of this work. His praise at all times was on the fine manner in which the job was completed and the cost for which it was completed. Figuring everything, the cost of these buildings was around \$12 per foot. I have asked other contractors upon the islands what these buildings would cost if they were contracted, and it is to their knowledge that they

would cost in excess of \$17 per foot. So the missionary program has saved the church millions of dollars in the erection of the church school here in Laid.

The murals were conceived by President Clissold and were executed by Grigware from Wyoming. Brother Grigware drew the preliminary plans and executed the murals for the volcano scene and also the mosaic in the front of the building. Brother Forrester executed the murals on the north side of the wall depicting the arrival of the first Mormon missionaries. The mosaic was made, from drawings that were made by Grigware, in Italy, and shipped over here and was put in place in the last two weeks before the dedication. The labor missionaries worked almost night and day to complete this work before the dedication.

There were very few minor changes made in the buildings. No structural changes were made. The water-heating system was changed from individual water heaters to circulating water heaters stationed at one part of the building. Very very few changes were made.

The local labor missionary home was furnished by the building project. The utilities and other minor things were furnished by the project also, such as, water, soap, and so on. But the food and clothing were furnished, mainly, by the two stakes and the Hawaiian Mission. The church underwrote the food and clothing but since that time all outstanding bills have been paid by the Stakes and the Mission. So, you might say that the Mission furnished all the food and clothing for the labor missionaries who were sent from here. The church paid the food, rent, and so forth for the missionaries who came from the mainland at a very nominal cost.

The culinary water that the school uses is furnished by two large artesian wells which flow into a reservoir and is then pumped to the top of the mountain or to an elevation of 159 feet above sea level. There is an eight inch pipe up to this tank on the hill which has a capacity of 335,000 gallons. This tank was purchased or given to us by the Surplus Properties Division for a very small amount of money, and the labor missionaries put this tank together, welding it together, putting the top on, and painting it. The pipelines from the wells were laid to the reservoir, the pumping station, and an eight inch line being laid, approximately, a mile and a half to the tank, and then, the lines were laid around the buildings. A line was laid down to connect with the city water department of Laie City, also, over to connect with the four homes that were built by the labor missionaries. This was quite an undertaking. The lines that were laid down at

the College and down to the city were laid down in water and at considerable cost because of having to lay them under water up until we got up beyond the school buildings. The rest of the pipeline was laid through cane field, but it happened that it was harvested and we were able to take our equipment and lay this pipeline through the cane fields and up to the hills to the tank at the top. We have two large pumps in this building which pumps the water and which are set on an automatic switch that when the tank is low the pumps will come on and when the tank is filled they go off automatically. This was designed by an engineer from Salt Lake City and all of this was bought and executed by the labor missionaries.¹

The buildings of the Church College of Hawaii, as completed, constituted a modern, up-to-date school plant capable of handling between 1,000 and 1,200 students.

The total plant contains a central building which is really eight buildings in one. In this central building are contained the large foyer with the beautiful murals on either side and the mosaic in front. The president's office, offices for all faculty members, a registrar and director of admission's office, offices for the treasurer, a large faculty lounge, a student lounge, a bookstore, and a dispensary that is well equipped for taking care of minor injuries, etc., of the students are contained in this central building. Also, in this central building is the auditorium. It is capable of seating upwards of 500 students at one time and has one of the best-equipped stages in the Hawaiian Islands. The auditorium also includes: an orchestra pit, and electric organ, and a grand piano. Six wings of classroom buildings are contained in this central building.

¹Personal Interview with Joseph E. Wilson, March 23, 1961.

These classroom buildings contain laboratories for physics, chemistry, biological sciences; and classrooms for the home-living department for cooking and sewing; business department, including, a typing room, business machines room, an accounting room; art department; a language laboratory; and many other regular classrooms. Other buildings include a very large, up-to-date, well-equipped library with special rooms for rare books, a listening room, a visual aids room, a small auditorium, and a large workroom for making visual aids; a cafeteria handling up to a thousand students which is located right next to the central buildings.

Behind the central building on the mountainside are the men's and women's dormitories. The men's dormitory is located on the west side, the women's on the east side. At the present time four new dormitories are under construction, two each for the men and women which will give a total capacity in the dormitories for 928 boarding students. Located between the dormitories are six small apartments which are used by some of the staff and other personnel on the campus.

A large technology building is located just west of the men's dormitories which houses shops for welding, auto mechanics, woodwork, mechanical drawing, and crafts. Along with this is a small building at the side for special welding and painting of cars, etc.

With all of these modern buildings The Church College of Hawaii is capable of handling up to 1,000 to 1,200 students.

CHAPTER VI

A COLLEGE DEVELOPS

1955 - 1956

The Church College of Hawaii commenced its first year of operation on September 26, 1955, with a staff of twenty professional people and 153 enrolled students. One hundred fifteen of these students were freshmen, 13 were sophomores, and 25 were special students.¹

Classes for the first year met in temporary buildings on the campus, inasmuch as the completion of the proposed \$2,000,000 building program was not expected until about 1958. This first year of The Church College of Hawaii was eventful inasmuch as it set precedents, established customs, established the organization of the student body, and writing and adopting a constitution for the Associated Students, the Associated Men Students, the Associated Women Students, and other organizations.²

An assembly at 9:00 a.m. in the Laie Ward chapel on Monday, September 26, marked the official opening of The Church College of Hawaii. Greeting the first students and friends of the College were Oahu Stake President, Edward L. Clissold; former Temple President, Ralph E. Woolley; Hawaiian Mission President, D. Arthur Haycock; and President of the

¹Registrar's Records, 1955-1956, The Church College of Hawaii.

²"History of The Church College of Hawaii, 1955-1956" (Scrapbook of Student Body Records), p. 1. Cited hereafter as Scrapbook History.

College, Dr. Reuben D. Law.¹

Student Organizations

The students took action in setting up a student body organization. In balloting that was completed on Friday, October 7, the following were elected to serve as members of the Constitutional Committee: Mildred Ah Hee, Arthur Enos, Jr., John Awai, Norman Tong, and Henry Lindsey. The faculty advisors to the Committee were Jerry K. Loveland and Genevieve W. Bowman. This Committee worked many hours in framing a constitution for the Associated Students of The Church College of Hawaii, and after a number of revisions, the students of the College ratified the new constitution on November 22, 1955.²

This charter served the Associated Students well until the fall semester of 1960 when it was revised to meet the changing needs of an institution that had grown from 153 students to 625, and from a two-year institution to a four-year institution. The revising needed in the meantime was done under the direction of the Student Body President, Ishmael Stagner, and the revised constitution was ratified by the Associated Students.³

Elected to serve as the first Student Body President of the Associated Students was Donald K. Manoa of Keane, Maui. Other Executive

¹Ibid., p. 3.

²Ibid.

³The Church College of Hawaii General Catalogue, 1961-1962, p. 18.

Council members who were chosen were Clinton Wood, Vice president, from Honolulu; Edith Kahoilua, Secretary-treasurer, from Hilo; and Eleanor Kaloi, Secretary-historian, also from Hilo. Other results of this election held on December 9, 1955, elected the following to head the Associated Men Students of the Church College: Wilbert Kaimikaua, President; Gary Masuoka, Vice president; and Edwin Oshima, Secretary-historian. For the Associated Women Students Evelyn Jean Paule was elected as President with Lauae Long and Jeannette Kochi to serve as Vice president and Historian, respectively.¹

The Student Legislative Council was composed of elected freshmen and sophomore representatives--Roselani Aina, John Jensen, Merlene Jeppsen, Joseph Kahaunaele, Rowena Knell, Fortunato Macadangang, Kent Robertson, and Norman Tong, freshmen; Annie Akau and Marjorie Uyeda, sophomores. The first action taken by this representative council was to select a Pep Squad for the College consisting of Glen Auna, Yell King, and as members of the Pep Squad, Elaine Makaio, Pualani Kanakaole, Jacqueline Tashiro, and Alice Ah Lee Sam.²

On December 14, the first annual Christmas Program was presented by the College choir under the direction of Joseph H. Spurrier. About 400 people filled the Laie Ward chapel to hear the already famous choir sing.³

It was on December 16, 1955, that another first in the history of

¹Scrapbook History, loc. cit.

²Ibid., p. 4.

³Ke Alaka'i (College newspaper), December 16, 1955.

the Church College took place. The Ke Alaka'i, the official newspaper of The Church College of Hawaii, edited by Edith Kahoilua, made its first appearance.¹

Events

A general assembly at 9:00 a.m. on Tuesday, January 3, 1956, opened the second quarter for all old and new students at The Church College of Hawaii. Registration followed the welcoming address given by President Reuben D. Law.²

Some of the highlights during the second quarter of 1956 for the students were the observance of C-day, Friday, January 6, when a general campus clean-up and beautification took place under the direction of Robert H. Huss, superintendent of buildings and grounds; the choir's performance at the Laie Ward Sacrament meeting for Bishop Thorpe B. Isaacson on January 29, and on February 5, at the Honolulu Stake Conference; and the Associated Women Students' first annual Preference Ball at Kakela the evening of February 17. Concerts were presented by the College choir on March 8 and 9 at Waiialua, Leilehua, and Kailua High Schools.³

At the close of the second quarter of the College's operations, officers for both of the classes were elected. Heading the Sophomore

¹Ibid.

²Scrapbook History, loc. cit.

³Ibid., pp. 4-5.

Class as President was Penelope Florence, Vice-president, Marjorie Uyeda, and Nena Flo Law as Secretary-treasurer. Norman Tong was chosen to lead the Freshman Class with the aid of Thomas Takeuchi, Vice-president, and Jean Haraguchi, Secretary-treasurer.¹

The third quarter of this first year of operation began on March 20, 1956.

The Associated Men Students sponsored the first annual Barn Dance at Kakela on March 23. Fun, food, and frolic made the Barn Dance enjoyable for all who attended.²

Combining their talents in the first annual school play, Father's Been to Mars, were Glen Auna, Junene Jones, Merlene Jeppsen, Verna Mae Ho, Margaret Kamau, Donald Manoa, Florence Kamauoha, Lily Manuela, Irene Hall, and Bryson Chong. This play was produced at the Hukilau Building on Thursday, April 12, 1956. There were repeat performances at the Hukilau Building and at the Honolulu Tabernacle.³

May Day was celebrated at the College on May 1, 1956, when William Kanakaole and Elizabeth Kaleo reigned as king and queen of the Lei Day festivities.⁴

On the third of May, 1956, the Associated Students of the Church College elected student body officers for the coming school year. Those

¹Ibid., p. 5.

²Ibid., p. 6.

³Ibid.

⁴Ibid.

elected officers included Norman Tong, President; Walter Kiilau, Vice-president; Eleanor Kaloi, Secretary-treasurer; and Jeannette Kochi, Secretary-historian.¹

On May 10, the A.M.S. and the A.W.S. elected officers for the following year. For the A.M.S., John Jensen was elected president, David Keala, Vice-president, and Henry Ah Sam, Secretary-historian. Lucy Burke was elected president of the A.W.S. with Vice-president, Kanani Moikeha, and Secretary-historian, Jean Haraguchi.²

Na Hoa Pono was chosen as the name of the annual to be published by The Church College of Hawaii, "Na Hoa" signifying companions or close associates and "Pono" meaning righteous, upright, or steadfast. The first Na Hoa Pono made its appearance on Thursday, May 24, under the editorship of Eleanor Kaloi.³

"The Loveliest Night of the Year" was the theme of the dance held on May 25, at the Kahuku High School gymnasium, sponsored by the freshman class in honor of the first graduating class of the College. The sophomores reigning as king and queen were Edwin Oshima and Marjorie Uyeda.

Presentation of an award for the first "Most Outstanding Student" was made by Sigma Tau Sigma to Mrs. Julina Lung of Honolulu in a devotional assembly on May 29.⁴

¹Ibid., p. 7.

²Ibid.

³Ibid., p. 8.

⁴Ibid.

The first annual Baccalaureate Service was held at 2:00 p.m. on May 30, 1956 in the Laie chapel. Giving the Baccalaureate Address was President D. Arthur Haycock, of the Hawaiian Mission and a member of the Board of Trustees. A reception given by the President of the College, Dr. Reuben D. Law, followed the Baccalaureate Service.¹

The first annual Commencement Exercises of The Church College of Hawaii took place at 2:00 p.m., June 1, 1956. Commencement speaker was Edward L. Clissold, Chairman of the Board of Trustees and President of the Oahu Stake. Penelope Florence, Sophomore Class President, delivered the first valedictory address.² Dr. Reuben D. Law presented Associate of Arts degrees to the following students, who constituted the first graduating class: Ruth Junene Jones, Nena Flo Law, and Clinton Kinney Wood. The Associate of Science degree was awarded to: Annie Kahikilani Akau, Samuel Nahinu Kekauoha, Edwin Masato Oshima, Penelope Florence, Fern Lita Lauae Long, Barbara Tapa Phillips, and Marjorie Sueko Uyeda.³

Program

In his report at graduation exercises, President Law gave statistics on the first year's operation stating that twenty-one scholarships were issued to students, totalling \$1,834.60. Five grants-in-aid, totalling \$515.00, were also issued. Seventy-seven students received some part-time employment from The Church College of Hawaii while attending school.

¹Ibid., p. 9.

²Ibid.

³Ibid., p. 10.

The pupil-teacher ratio for this first year of operation was about one to eight which made it possible to give much individual attention to the students in their studies and work at the school.¹

Approximately five thousand library books were purchased the first year and most of them accessioned and catalogued. There were 160 periodicals, 1,494 documents and archives, and 595 library volumes received as gifts, making a total of 7,249 titles available in the library for this first year of operation. Thirty-four educational sound films were purchased, 197 film strips and 510 colored slides to augment the materials in the library for help in instruction.²

1956 - 1957

For the school year 1956 and 1957, Dr. Reuben D. Law again headed the faculty as President with seventeen members of the original faculty of the previous year. Replacements for the new year were: Frank A. Condie, who replaced James B. Hill as treasurer and purchasing agent, Mary Robbins replaced Genevieve W. Bowman as director of the Home Living Department and counselor to women, Mildred Goo replaced Katherine Manton as secretary to the treasurer.³

¹Reuben D. Law, "Annual Report of the President," Report given at Commencement Exercises, The Church College of Hawaii, June 1, 1956.

²Ibid.

³The Church College of Hawaii General Catalogue, 1956-1957, pp. 9-16.

Acting as dormitory mothers for this year were Emily W. Enos, head dorm mother; Eliza Matz and Piilani Needham. Lily L. Lindsey was secretary to the President, and George S. Nakanishi was superintendent of grounds.¹

The first faculty meeting of the 1956 - 1957 year was held on September 18, 1956. A week of preparation including meetings, conferences, and a workshop followed this faculty meeting.

On September 24, at 9:00 a.m., the opening student assembly was held, after which orientation, guidance tests, and registration were activities and order of business. A "Get-acquainted" reception was held on the evening of the 25th by the Associated Women Students of the College.

Student Organizations

In the Student Body offices, William Montgomery replaced Norman Tong as Student Body President. The other officers elected during the previous year remained the same, namely, Walter Kiilau, Vice-president; Eleanor Kaloi, Secretary-treasurer; and Jeannette Kochi, Secretary-historian. A new club made its appearance on the campus in this second year and was known as the Servettes. This was a women's group, organized to help foster service and school spirit in the College. The officers of this club for the year were Charlotte Dias, president; Emilie Kaimi, vice-president; Odetta Kualaa, secretary; and Ruth Okawa, treasurer.²

¹Ibid., p. 12.

²Na Hoa Pono, 1956 - 1957, Yearbook of The Church College of Hawaii, p. 27.

Other clubs organized on the campus included the Photography Club, a Chinese club known as Ch'u Chung Hui, a Spanish club known as El Circulo, and a technology club organized for the purpose of providing additional opportunities of professional growth and association in the field of technology.¹

Sophomore Class officers elected to guide the sophomore class during this year were Gary Masuoka, president; Gail Pratt, secretary; and Clinton Wood, vice-president. Sophomore legislative members were Donald Manoa, Clinton Wood, Elaine Makaio, Elaine Tsuneda, and Sally Takahashi.²

Freshman Class officers for the year 1956-1957 included Lewis Muhlestein, president; Tony Magaoay, vice-president; and Carolyn McDougall, secretary. Freshman legislative members included the following: Laura Lee Pratt, Janeen Brown, Amy Fuchigami, Jackie Tanabe, and Henry Simmons.³

On the staff of Ke Alaka'i were Ruth Okawa, Carolyn McDougall, Marilyn Yamasaki, Mae Kunishige, Eleanor Kaloi, Lorene Lum, Elaine Makaio, Gail Pratt, Laura Lee Pratt, Robert Nakagawa, Glen Auna, Bruce Meyers, Wilbert Tai Hook, and Wilbert Kaimikaua. Faculty advisor was Professor Jerry K. Loveland.⁴

¹"History of The Church College of Hawaii, 1956-1957," p. 16. Cited hereafter as Scrapbook History, 1956-1957.

²Na Hoa Pono, 1956-1957, p. 106.

³Ibid., p. 94.

⁴Ibid., p. 32.

Events

Aloha Week at The Church College of Hawaii was celebrated on October 25 and 26, Thursday and Friday. On Thursday, the students held an Aloha Week program with the students from the various dormitories providing numbers on the program. Lanihuli presented a fashion show; Laniloa, dances and songs; and Kakela, harp playing and singing. An Aloha Week dance was held Friday night in the recreation hall.¹

On November 29 and 30, the Drama Department of the College presented the play, Curtain Call for Clifford. This was produced in the Hukilau Building under the direction of Woodruff Deem. The three-act play included a cast of sixteen: Florence Kamaouha, Carl Sorensen, Alwin Battad, Anna Joy Smith, Harry Murray, Clara Hokoana, Jean Pauole, Milton Pa, David Keala, Glen Auna, Janeen Brown, Sam Sheldon, Gail Pratt, Rowena Mitchell, Maile Ann Enos, and Ruth Okawa as student stage director. The play was also taken to the island of Maui and presented there at Baldwin High School and at Maui High School.²

The Church College of Hawaii Music Department presented its annual Christmas Concert on December 12 and 13, 1956, at the Laie Ward chapel and the Honolulu Stake Tabernacle, respectively. The program was in two parts. Part One included selections from The Messiah, and Part Two consisted of songs and carols of Christmas. This concert was under the

¹Scrapbook History, 1956-1957, p. 20.

²Ke Alaka'i, December, 1957, p. 1.

direction of Professor Joseph H. Spurrier, head of the Music Department.¹

On Thursday, December 6, a special assembly was held at 2:30 p.m. at which Senator Arthur V. Watkins from Utah talked to the student body on the subject of Communism and Christianity.²

Second quarter registration was held on Thursday, January 3, and commenced with the student assembly in the chapel. Instruction began on Friday, January 4, 1957.³

A special student body assembly was held on January 17, featuring Hawaiian and Filipino singing and dancing produced by the students from Maui, Lanai, and Molokai. This was their annual talent assembly.⁴

On January 31, 1957, the students from Laie presented their assembly in which they produced the "Prince of Lehua," the Hawaiian version of "Cinderella."⁵

On Tuesday, February 12, 1957, Elder Hugh B. Brown, Assistant to the Quorum of the Twelve of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, was a special devotional speaker.⁶

The Associated Women's Preference Ball for the year 1956-1957 was

¹Ibid., p. 1.

²Ibid.

³Scrapbook History, 1956-1957, p. 24.

⁴Ibid.

⁵Ibid., p. 25.

⁶Ibid., p. 26.

held February 15, 1957, at the Kahuku Clubhouse. The theme of the Ball was "King of My Heart." The evening was climaxed at the intermission by the crowning of the "King of Our Hearts," Alex Kua, as the Most Preferred Man.¹

On March 22, the Associated Men Students presented the Barn Dance. The evening featured square and social dancing and was climaxed with a chicken dinner, prepared by Emily Enos in the cafeteria.²

On April 11, the Drama Department sponsored another play, Brother Goose, a comedy in three acts directed by Woodruff Deem, supporting a cast of eighteen people. This was acknowledged by many as another very successful play.³

On April 25, Carl W. Buehner, Second Counselor in the Presiding Bishopric of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, was the featured speaker in a devotional assembly. Elder Buehner was on a tour of the Pacific Missions, stopping at New Zealand, Tonga, Samoa, and Hawaii.⁴

On May 1, the now traditional, annual Lei Day was celebrated at the Church College. The pageant took place before a solid bank of flowers, the climax being the crowning of the king and queen. Napua

¹Ibid.

²Ibid., p. 30.

³Ibid., p. 31.

⁴Ibid., p. 34.

Kanoho reigned as Queen and David Keala as King. This pageant consisted of princesses representing all the islands of the Hawaiian chain with their attendants bearing gifts of aloha for Her Majesty.¹

A special assembly took place on May 16, entitled, "This is Your Life." A story of episodes from the life span of the sophomore class was presented in this assembly. It depicted the bringing in of the temporary buildings and construction of them, the arrival of the faculty, with tourists, guests, etc., and showing the opening of school with the registrar welcoming all the students.²

An art exhibit was held May 22 to 24, featuring paintings of Betty Condie, Emily Enos, Mildred Dillman, Cornelia Hirschi, Etta Swapp, Verna Kay Kalanui, Kenneth Fuchigami, and Mae Kunishige. These were all students in Professor Wylie Swapp's art class.³

The Commencement Week activities for this second year of The Church College of Hawaii included an Awards Assembly on Tuesday, May 28, Baccalaureate Services at the Laie chapel, Thursday, May 30, followed by the President's Reception for the students, parents, and friends of the Church College, and graduation exercises, June 1, 1957, in the Laie chapel. President Ray E. Dillman of the Hawaiian Temple gave the Baccalaureate Address to the graduating class of 1957, and Ralph E. Woolley, Vice-chairman

¹Ibid., p. 39.

²Ibid., p. 37.

³Ibid.

of the Board of Trustees, was the guest speaker at the graduation exercises. The valedictorian for this second year of the Church College was Julina Jensen Lung. A total of nineteen sophomores graduated with the Associate of Arts degree, and thirty-six students graduated with the Associate of Science degree. The total graduating class consisted of fifty-five students in the second year.¹

1957 - 1958

Dr. Reuben D. Law again headed the College as administrator during the year 1957-1958. There were, however, some changes in the faculty for this year. Barbara Christensen was added to the staff in place of Mary Robbins. Ross R. Allen was added to the staff as registrar and teacher of mathematics and English. Richard Harmon took the place of Hugh J. Woodford in mathematics and physics. Albert Lolotai replaced Everett William Young in physical education and athletics. Ruth S. Smith replaced Woodruff J. Deem in the English, speech, and drama department.²

Another change that took place in the administration of The Church College of Hawaii for this third year of its operation was the appointment in June, 1957, of a new board to be known as the Pacific Board of Education. This Board, appointed by the First Presidency of the Church, was to operate under the direct supervision of the First Presidency and to

¹Ibid., p. 41.

²The Church College of Hawaii General Catalogue, 1957-1958, pp. 7-11.

serve as a supervisory group of all the Church schools in the Pacific. Appointed chairman of this Board was Wendell B. Mendenhall, Chairman of the Church Building Committee. Members of the Board included: Owen J. Cook of Concord, California, to serve as Executive Secretary, who had been the Superintendent for Business Services of the Mount Diablo Unified School District, Concord, California, and had served in the Stake Presidency of the Church in Concord; D'Mont Coombs of American Fork, Utah, former president of the Tongan Mission, and engineer at Columbia-Geneva Steel Division of the United States Steel Corporation; Edward L. Clissold, President of the Oahu Stake in Honolulu, and Chairman of the Board of Trustees of The Church College of Hawaii; Ermel J. Morton, former principal of Liahona College in Tonga and a member of the faculty of Ricks College, Rexburg, Idaho. The new Board was to take over immediately as the policy-making and governing group of The Church College of Hawaii.¹

The former Board of Trustees was designated as an Advisory Committee to the President of the College. The Committee members were Edward L. Clissold, Chairman; A. E. Dillman, George Q. Cannon, D. Arthur Haycock, Lawrence Haneberg, and J. A. Quealy, Jr.²

The new school year started on Thursday, Friday, and Saturday, September 26, 27, and 28, with Freshman Orientation activities. Dr. Richard

¹Church News Section of the Deseret News & Telegram, (Salt Lake City), June 12, 1957, p. 1.

²Ibid.

T. Wootton was in charge of this activity, which consisted of guidance tests taken by all freshman students and orientation programs designed to insure that every student would begin his college activities better acquainted with all the facilities, objectives, and purposes of the institution.¹

Registration took place on Monday, September 30, commencing at 9:00 a.m. with a student assembly at the Laie chapel. President Law greeted the students, and new Director of Admissions and Registrar Ross Allen instructed them in the registration procedures.²

Student Organizations

The Executive Council of the student body for this school year of 1957-1958 included Harry Murray as President, Alwin Battad as Vice-president, Napua Kanoho, Secretary-historian, and Theresa Kalama, Secretary-treasurer.³

Members of the student Legislative Council for this year were Kay Aina, Odetta Kualaa, Betty Lou Ching, Maile Ann Enos, Letly Su'a, Henrietta Kahaunaele, Leda Law, Napua Kanoho, Theresa Kalama, Clara Loo, Russell Carr, Frank Kalama, Harry Murray, and Alwin Battad.⁴

¹Scrapbook History, 1957-1958, p. 6.

²Ibid., p. 7.

³Na Hoa Pono, 1957-1958, p. 18.

⁴Ibid., p. 20.

Leaders of the A.M.S. for the year were Tony Magaoay, President; Henry Simmons, Vice-president, and Ronald Kala, Secretary-treasurer. Those chosen to lead the A.W.S. were Laura Lee Pratt, President; Amy Fuchigami, Vice-president, and Mildred Aina, Secretary.¹

Two new clubs made their appearance on the campus during this year. The South Pacific club, known as the Malo E Alofa was one of these. This club was organized among the students interested in the customs of Tonga, Samoa, New Zealand, and Fiji, and was under the sponsorship of Professor Patrick Dalton with Tupou Pulu as their president and Kay Aina as secretary.² The Business Club was the other new club making its appearance this year. This club was organized to foster interest in opportunities to learn more about the different fields in business. This club had as its advisor, Professor Joseph R. Smith. The president was Agnes Aniu, Gladys Chu, Vice-president; Kuulei Apo, Secretary, and Bunny McDougall, Treasurer.³

The editors for the school paper, Ke Alaka'i, were Laura Lee Pratt and Glenna Lee. For the yearbook, Na Hoa Pono, co-editors were Ishmael Stagner and Alan Jeppsen.⁴

¹Ibid., p. 22.

²Ibid., p. 28.

³Ibid., p. 29.

⁴Ibid., p. 32.

Prominent Events of 1957 - 1958

Early in October, Cleon Skousen, Chief of Police of Salt Lake City and former administrative assistant to J. Edgar Hoover of the F.B.I., was a devotional assembly speaker to the students of C.C.H. In October, Wendell B. Mendenhall, Chairman of the Pacific Board of Education, and Dr. Owen J. Cook, Executive Secretary of the Pacific Board, visited the Church College, and both spoke at a special assembly.¹

On October 23, Senator Oren E. Long of the Territorial Legislature addressed a devotional assembly. Senator Long was the former Governor of the Territory as well as the former Superintendent of Public Instruction, and was an official of the Statehood Commission. His address to the students of C.C.H. was on the subject of statehood for Hawaii.²

Early in October, the new coach, Al Lolotai, announced that C.C.H. would field a wrestling team and participate in various meets during the year. The team took part successfully in three A.A.U. meets. Coach Lolotai also organized an extensive intramural athletic program to include touchball, cross-country runs, horseshoes, basketball, wrestling, softball, track and field meets, volleyball, etc.; all interested students were to participate.³

¹Scrapbook History, 1957-1958, p. 39.

²"Hui Lau Lima News," Laie community newspaper, October 20, 1957, p. 1. (Mimeographed.)

³Ibid., p. 2.

On November 3, the C.C.H. choir of 120 voices under the direction of Joseph H. Spurrier furnished the music for the morning and evening sessions of the Honolulu Stake Conference. On Friday, December 6, The Church College of Hawaii Seasideers lost their first basketball game of the season to the Armored Knights from Schofield Barracks, the score being 97 to 80.¹

The first winners of the intramural athletics program in the cross-country run and intramural football championships were awarded trophies at an assembly Thursday, December 11. The award for winner of the cross-country race went to Tom Keck, and the intramural football trophy was awarded to the Blue Devils from the dormitory annex, a team managed by Tony Magaoay.²

Registration for the second quarter of the school year took place on Monday, January 25, 1958. The opening activity of the second quarter was a basketball game at the Kahuku gym which pitted the C.C.H. Seasideers against the Honolulu Paper Hoopsters. The game was won by the Seasideers by one point.³

The annual C.C.H. A.W.S. Preference Ball was held on February 14. Victor Kukahiko was chosen as the Most Preferred Man. The dance was formal and one of the many of the season. It was held in the Laie

¹"Hui Lau Lima News," November 3, 1957, p. 2.

²"Hui Lau Lima News," December 12, 1957, p. 3.

³Ibid.

Recreation Hall.¹

An assembly held on Tuesday, February 11, featured Elder Mark E. Petersen of the Council of the Twelve as guest speaker. He admonished the students to live exemplary lives and not to trifle with sacred things.²

On Tuesday morning, February 18, when the Orcades docked in Honolulu, there were some one hundred men, women, and children who were met by representatives of The Church College of Hawaii and transported to Laie and the Church College to spend the day in visiting the school and the Temple and enjoying dinner and a party with the faculty at the school. This group of men, women, and children were missionaries and teachers with their wives and children who were on their way to Samoa, Tonga, New Zealand, and Australia to work for the Church in those areas.³

March 12 marked the climax of a very successful season for the C.C.H. wrestling club coached by Al Lolotai. They met the Japanese A.A.U. all-star team which was en route to the United States for competition. All of the matches of the evening were won by the visiting Japanese team, except one match which was won by Russell Elwell of the C.C.H. team. One other match resulted in a draw between Leia Mapu and

¹Na Hoa Pono, 1957-1958, p. 68.

²Ibid., p. 68.

³"Hui Lau Lima News," March 2, 1958, p. 1.

his Japanese opponent.¹

In the Territorial Championship Tournament, the C.C.H. Wrestling Team did very well. Fred Nagao pulled the upset of the year when he defeated, by a pin fall, the Hawaii Open Champion Lieutenant Burt Corr of the U. S. Marine Corps. Six silver second-place medals were won by Raphael Dela Calsada, Leia Mapu, John Elwell, Russell Elwell, Po'u Soliai, and Fred Robbins. Third place bronze medal winners were Su'i Pita, Lloyd Ishii, and Lemaeffe Galeai.²

On April 5, 1958, all of the seminary students of the Oahu and Honolulu Stakes, together with all interested seniors of the high schools of Oahu, were guests of The Church College of Hawaii for a day's entertainment and a preview of the educational opportunities available at the College. The students were taken on a tour of the campus and of the Temple grounds. Luncheon was served at noon, and then entertainment by the students of C.C.H. was enjoyed by all. This was followed by a presentation of the educational opportunities of C.C.H. by students and faculty members.³

The Na Hoa Pono annual formal dance was another highlight of the school year. It was held at the Laie Social Hall which was decorated to represent a roof-top ballroom. Crowned the Na Hoa Pono Queen during

¹"Hui Lau Lima News," March 16, 1958, p. 3.

²Ibid.

³"Hui Lau Lima News," April 6, 1958, p. 1.

intermission was Miss Anna Joy Smith, a popular sophomore student from Fiji.¹

On Wednesday, May 5, the students and faculty of The Church College of Hawaii and many townspeople enjoyed a rare treat in having President David O. McKay, President of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, as their visitor for the day.²

Under the advisorship of Dr. Richard T. Wootton, head of the Department of Religion at the Church College, two public relations teams were organized to provide sacrament meeting programs at the invitation of the wards and branches of the Honolulu and Oahu Stakes. The teams consisted of a girls' singing group, four student speakers, a chorister, an organist, and two students to give the opening and closing prayers. These programs were designed to let people in the wards and branches get acquainted with the students at the Church College and to help advertise the Church College.³

The first track meet held at C.C.H. was held at Laie Park on Saturday, May 10. This was to become an annual event. Various track and field events were conducted throughout the morning. Both girls and boys participated in these events. The C.C.H. varsity track team participated in the Olympic Fund Track and Field Meet in which Harry Murray

¹Na Hoa Pono, 1957-1958, p. 66.

²"Hui Lau Lima News," May 18, 1958, p. 1.

³Na Hoa Pono, 1957-1958, p. 71.

of C.C.H. tied for the first place in the shotput and Ray Sasaki tied for third place in the pole vault.¹

Senator Oren E. Long was the Commencement speaker for the third Commencement Exercises for The Church College of Hawaii held June 19, 1958. The valedictory addresses were given by Eiko Tomita Funai and Lewis D. Muhlestein. A total of sixty-five students were graduated.²

1958 - 1959

Dr. Richard T. Wootton was chosen as acting administrator for The Church College of Hawaii for the year 1958-1959. Dr. Reuben D. Law had been granted sabbatical leave. Patrick D. Dalton, head of the Agriculture Department was also given sabbatical leave and was replaced by J. Glenn Morrill. Edwin R. Sorensen replaced Ernest Jeppsen in the Technology Department. LuDene E. Fresh was added to the faculty in the Department of English and Journalism. Dr. Eugene Hilton and Mrs. Ruth Hilton, his wife, were both added to the staff. Dr. Hilton took his place in education and English, and Mrs. Hilton was assigned as an instructor in English. Dan D. Rhodes was added to the staff in social sciences and counseling. Dr. Glenn Moore left the staff and was replaced by Russell D. Anderson in biological sciences. Richard K. Coburn was added to the staff in chemistry and mathematics.³

¹"Hui Lau Lima News," May 18, 1958, p. 3.

²Ibid., p. 1.

³The Church College of Hawaii General Catalogue, 1958-1959, pp. 7-11.

Student Organizations 1958-1959

Leading the student body for this school year as the Executive Council were Ishmael Stagner, student body President; Castle Kailimai, first quarter Vice-president; Gary Wong, second quarter Vice-president; Helene Meyers, Secretary-treasurer; Abbie Waiwaiole, Secretary-historian, and Gladys Chu, Social Committee head.¹

The Associated Men Student officers were Allan Barcarse, President; Raymond Sasaki, Vice-president; Enosa Wilson, Secretary; with Russell Anderson acting as advisor.²

The Associated Women Student officers were Kuulei Apo, President; Glenna Lee, Vice-president; Marjorie Tano, Secretary; with Barbara Christensen as advisor.³

Freshman class officers were Clarence Piena, President; Reginald Chong, Vice-president, and Yvonne Kukahiko, Secretary-historian. Sophomore class officers were Rob Norris, President; Alice Paik, Vice-president, and Kay Aina, Secretary-treasurer.⁴

A branch of the Church was organized on campus during this year and was named "The Campus Branch." Frank Condie was appointed President, and he chose as his counselors Dean Kealamakia and Gary Wong. Tex Yamamoto

¹Na Hoa Pono, 1958-1959, p. 34.

²Ibid., p. 41.

³Ibid., p. 42.

⁴Ibid., pp. 86-100.

acted as clerk.¹

Editor of the Ke Alaka'i was Glenna Lee. LuDene Fresh was advisor. The two co-editors of the Na Hoa Pono were Yvonne Kukahiko and Rhea Rosvall. LuDene Fresh also acted as advisor for the Na Hoa Pono staff.²

A men's Glee Club was organized and made its first appearance in November under the direction of Hank Ohumukini.³

Events

An item from the student records of 1958-1959 concerning activities of the Social Committee, states: "Every Friday night the students of the campus were seen entertaining on talent shows or in plays, laughing at beach parties, movies or a sports night, or dancing at the school's cafeteria, or enjoying themselves at the swimming pool. Such events will never be forgotten by the students, and these events all came about by the never-ceasing efforts of the Social Committee."⁴

The social highlights of the year included the Preference Ball of the A.W.S. at which the Most Preferred Man was Jacob Hueu, the Barn Dance of the A.M.S. with Jody Chun being elected "The Farmer's Daughter," the annual Na Hoa Pono dance which saw Yvonne Kukahiko elected as "Miss Na Hoa Pono," a talent show which included both faculty and students; the annual

¹Ibid., p. 40.

²Ibid., pp. 47-48.

³Ibid., p. 50.

⁴Ibid., p. 36.

school play, Our Town, a story of life in the 1900's; and an original musical comedy called Gandy, written by two C.C.H. students, the final production of the year receiving great acclaim both at the school and in Honolulu where it was produced.¹

Included among the many outstanding devotional assemblies held during the year was a visit from President and Mrs. Joseph Fielding Smith of the Council of the Twelve of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints. Sterling W. Sill, an Assistant to the Twelve, and his wife were also speakers at a devotional assembly. Members of the General Board of the M.I.A. visited the school on their way to New Zealand. Mrs. Kathleen Mellen, a noted Hawaiian author gave a very interesting devotional assembly speech to the students. Governor Peter T. Coleman of American Samoa visited the campus and addressed the students in a weekly devotional assembly. He gave the students background information on the people of Samoa, their problems, hopes, and desires, and what he had planned for his people in Samoa.²

Two important events took place in this 1958-1959 school year of The Church College of Hawaii. The first was the dedication and occupation of the new buildings provided for the College. The second was a visit of the accreditation team from the Western College Accreditation Association for the purpose of granting accreditation to the Church College for its two-year

¹Ibid., p. 70.

²Na Hoa Pono, 1958-1959, pp. 75-78.

program.¹

Preliminary work was done by the faculty in preparing a program for the third and fourth year of a Teacher Training College which it was hoped would be instituted at the College in the coming school year.²

The fourth annual Baccalaureate Exercises of The Church College of Hawaii were held at 2:00 p.m., May 31, 1959. The baccalaureate address was given by Joseph S. Smith, Professor of Speech at the University of Hawaii. Commencement Exercises were held at 6:30 p.m., June 1, with the address to the graduates being given by Jay A. Quealy, Jr., President of the Honolulu Stake. The valedictory address was given by Beryl Morrill. Sixty-seven sophomores were graduated in this fourth graduating class of the Church College.³

1959 - 1960

During the first week in August at a meeting held in Salt Lake City, Utah, the Pacific Board of Education appointed Dr. Richard T. Wootton to be the administrator of The Church College of Hawaii for the coming year. This appointment came upon the resignation of former administrator, Dr. Reuben D. Law.⁴

¹Richard T. Wootton, "Annual Report of the President," Report given at Commencement Exercises, The Church College of Hawaii, June 1, 1959.

²Ibid.

³Ke Alaka'i, June, 1959, p. 1.

⁴Church News Section of the Deseret News & Telegram, August 12, 1959.

Those staff members who left the College at the close of the 1958-1959 school year included J. Glenn Morrill in agriculture who returned to the mainland for employment there, Dr. Eugene Hilton and his wife, Ruth Hilton, who left the Church College of Hawaii to go to the Church College of New Zealand as assistant principal at that college; Barbara Christensen, on sabbatical leave, and Richard L. Harmon, who left to accept a position on the mainland.¹

The new people coming to the staff for the 1959-1960 school year included Ralph D. Olson, who filled a new position of Dean of Students; Robert W. Laird in the Education Department, Gwynn W. Barrett in the History Department; Jack Couch, physical sciences; Dale A. Hammond, chemistry; Eugene M. Stoddard, music; Lucile McAuliffe, home living; Patricia Zollinger, business; Elaine Papenfuss, English; Ruihi Hemmingsen, who came to the College for two quarters to teach Maori culture, dances, chants, Maori history, etc., to Polynesian Institute students; Isamu Furutani, a student from Japan who taught classes in Japanese; Yoshie Noda, another Japanese student who also taught Japanese; and David Chen, a Chinese student from Hong Kong, who taught Chinese.²

Student Organizations

The student body Executive Council for the year consisted of John Aki, student body President; Vice-president, Haunani Kualaa; Secretary-

¹The Church College of Hawaii General Catalogue, 1959-1960, pp. 7-12.

²Ibid.

treasurer, Marion Okawa; Secretary-historian, Clipper Watene, and Social Committee head, Dorothy Behling.¹

Heading the Associated Men Students for the year was Herman Paleka, President; Richard Lee, Vice-president; and Pitone Ioane, Secretary-treasurer. Gladys Chu headed the Associated Women Students as President, with Marilyn Kosora as Vice-president, and Thankie Aina, Secretary-treasurer.²

The job of editing the school newspaper was handled by Richard Stewart, a student from New Zealand. The yearbook, Na Hoa Pono, was edited by Yvonne Kukahiko. The advisor to both the Na Hoa Pono and the Ke Alaka'i was LuDene Fresh.³

The members of the freshman class chose as their officers for the year Barney Wihongi as President; Alvin Goo, Vice-president; Linda Baptiste, Secretary, and Professor Eugene Stoddard as class advisor.⁴

The class advisor for the sophomore students was Robert W. Laird; Gary Wong was the president, assisted by Yvonne Kukahiko as vice-president, and Coleen Coleman as secretary.⁵

By a decision of the Pacific Board of Education, The Church College of Hawaii instituted in this year a four-year program in Teacher Education

¹Scrapbook History, 1959-1960, p. 2.

²Ibid., p. 6.

³Ibid., p. 9.

⁴Ibid., p. 11.

⁵Ibid.

and Preparation. Therefore a junior class was enrolled for the first time at The Church College of Hawaii. This class consisted of twenty-four students with Ishmael Stagner being the president, Pitone Ioane, Vice-president, and Henrietta Kahaumaele as secretary-treasurer. Professor Nephi Georgi was chosen as the advisor.¹

Events

Among the social highlights of the first quarter was a beach party held at Kakela on October 9, in which all students participated in swimming, roasting weiners, toasting marshmallows, and, incidentally, in "dunking" in the ocean the President of the College and the Dean of Students.²

Freshman Initiation was held October 15, 16, and 17, and, the following week being Aloha Week, a big dance was held on Friday night, the twenty-third of October.³

During November the two big events were the Freshman Dance on Thanksgiving Eve and the talent show held on the night of the twentieth, which included talent from the student body.⁴

The annual choir concert was held on the evening of December 11 and was a huge success as measured by the applause of those attending and

¹Ibid., p. 17.

²Ibid., p. 21.

³Ibid., p. 24.

⁴Ibid., p. 27.

also from press notices.¹

The newly organized band at the Church College participated in public for the first time at the Christmas Choir Concert. The band did a creditable job, having only just been organized the first quarter of the school year.²

Among the social events of the second quarter of this school year was the Na Hoa Pono Ball held February 6; the theme of the dance was "Misty."³

The band show, presented on March 3, 1960, under the direction of Professor Eugene M. Stoddard, was another outstanding event of the second quarter of the school year. This program was in two parts: A band concert followed by a program, entitled, "Serenader Review."⁴

On the night of February 13, 1960, the annual Preference Ball of the A.W.S. took place in the gymnasium. This being the dance of the year when the girls choose their partners and crown the most popular young man, "Mr. Wonderful."⁵

Under the direction of Professor Wylie Swapp, the Polynesian Institute of The Church College produced what was called, "The Polynesian

¹Ibid., p. 34.

²Ibid., p. 37.

³Ibid., p. 43.

⁴Ibid., p. 50.

⁵Ibid., p. 40.

Panorama," at the Kaiser Dome at Waikiki. The Panorama included songs, dances, chants from various Polynesian groups represented by the student body. These groups included Maoris from New Zealand, Samoans, Tongans, and Hawaiians.¹

During the last quarter of the school year, the May Day Program was one of the big events consisting of the traditional King and Queen Court with the Princesses from the various islands coming to the court with their gifts, their dancing, and their singing to entertain the Royalty.²

Among the outstanding devotional assemblies of the year was one on January 5, at which the speaker was Dr. Walter W. Eshelman, President of the National Education Association. Dr. Eshelman gave a very inspiring talk on education to the student body.³

On February 5, 1960, the first annual Founder's Day Assembly was held. President Wendell B. Mendenhall of the Pacific Board of Education was the guest speaker. He outlined to the student body the many obstacles overcome in building The Church College of Hawaii, and he spoke on the philosophy of education of the Mormon Church.⁴

The McKinley High School Band performed in an assembly on April 7, and the Arthur Lyman Group from Waikiki gave a very enjoyable performance

¹Ibid., p. 45.

²Ibid., p. 53.

³Ibid., p. 35.

⁴Ke Alaka'i, February 28, 1960, p. 1.

at an assembly on April 19.¹

In the sports and recreation department the year 1959-1960 witnessed some new sports on the campus. Soccer was one of the first to make its appearance, and a number of games were held between the New Zealand students and Tongan students; also Samoan and local Hawaiian teams participated. An intramural program was conducted in which over sixty per cent of all students enrolled in the school participated. Intramural competition was held in football, basketball, track, tennis, ping pong, volleyball, swimming, and horseshoe pitching. Baseball was also included among these sports. In interscholastic competition in athletics the C.C.H. wrestling team participated in the A.A.U. meets, in the championship wrestling tournament held at the Central Y.M.C.A., and other meets throughout the year in which the team won its share of the honors. The varsity basketball team played a total of twenty-four games, winning fifteen of them.²

The commencement week activities for the school year 1959-1960 included an Awards Assembly on Thursday, May 26; Baccalaureate Services held on Sunday, May 29, at which Frank W. McGhie, Supervisor of Seminaries for the Church in Hawaii, was the principal speaker; the President's Reception, which followed the Baccalaureate Services from 3:00 to 5:00 p.m. in the College foyer; and Graduation Exercises, which were held Friday,

¹Ibid.

²Scrapbook History, 1959-1960, pp. 13-34.

June 3, with Dr. Owen J. Cook, Executive Secretary of the Pacific Board of Education, as the guest speaker for the fifth Annual Commencement Exercises.

A total of eighty-five students received graduation certificates at this graduation exercise. Nine people received the College Certificate, fourteen people received the Associate of Arts Degree, and sixty-two people received the Associate of Science Degree.¹

Enrollments

The following tables show statistics on enrollments for the Church College of Hawaii for the years 1955 through 1960. Tables one through five give a breakdown of enrollments of new students each quarter, also a breakdown by geographical areas and by members and non-members of the church.

From these tables it may be seen that during the first three years, enrollment increased rapidly. During the fourth year, there was a slight decline. This was probably due to the fact that during the second and third years of the College's operation there were a number of the labor missionaries who enrolled in the school on a part-time basis. During 1959-1960, there were none of these missionaries enrolled because their work had been completed.

¹Ibid., p. 2.

TABLE I
Accumulative Enrollment by Quarter 1955-56

Area	First Quarter			Second Quarter			Third Quarter		
	LDS	NON	TOTAL	LDS	NON	TOTAL	LDS	NON	TOTAL
Oahu	79	16	95	42	2	44	10	0	10
Hawaii	24	0	24	2	0	2	1	0	1
Maui	9	5	14	2	0	2	1	0	1
Kauai	15	1	16	0	0	0	0	0	0
Molokai	2	0	2	1	0	1	2	0	2
Lanai	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mainland	0	0	0	6	0	6	1	0	1
Totals	131	22	153	53	2	55	15	0	15

Total Accumulative Enrollment 1955-56

L.D.S. 199

NON L.D.S. 24

Grand Total 223

TABLE II

Accumulative Enrollment by Quarter 1956-57

Area	First Quarter			Second Quarter			Third Quarter		
	LDS	NON	TOTAL	LDS	NON	TOTAL	LDS	NON	TOTAL
Oahu	112	22	134	21	2	23	9	2	11
Hawaii	38	1	39	3	0	3	1	1	2
Maui	20	5	25	2	0	2	0	0	0
Kauai	11	5	16	0	0	0	2	0	2
Molokai	4	1	5	1	0	1	0	0	0
Lanai	3	2	5	0	1	1	0	0	0
Mainland	8	0	8	5	0	5	0	0	0
Fiji	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Samoa	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	198	36	234	32	3	35	12	3	15

Total Accumulative Enrollment 1956-57

L.D.S.	242
NON L.D.S.	42
Grand Total	284

TABLE III

Accumulative Enrollment by Quarter 1957-58

Area	First Quarter			Second Quarter			Third Quarter		
	LDS	NON	TOTAL	LDS	NON	TOTAL	LDS	NON	TOTAL
Oahu	118	42	160	32	10	42	4	0	4
Hawaii	34	7	41	5	0	5	2	0	2
Maui	22	8	30	8	0	8	0	0	0
Kauai	22	9	31	0	0	0	0	0	0
Molokai	3	2	5	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lanai	6	2	8	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mainland	37	4	41	0	0	0	8	0	8
Fiji	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Samoa	1	0	1	1	0	1	3	0	3
Tonga	4	0	4	1	0	1	1	0	1
England	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Japan	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0
Totals	249	74	323	48	10	58	18	0	18

Total Accumulative Enrollment 1957-58

L.D.S. 315

NON L.D.S. 84

 Grand Total 399

TABLE IV
Accumulative Enrollment by Quarter 1958-59

Area	First Quarter			Second Quarter			Third Quarter		
	LDS	NON	TOTAL	LDS	NON	TOTAL	LDS	NON	TOTAL
Oahu	79	44	123	25	5	30	3	0	3
Hawaii	21	2	23	5	1	6	2	0	2
Maui	13	11	24	1	0	1	0	0	0
Kauai	15	4	19	1	0	1	3	0	3
Molokai	3	7	10	2	0	2	0	0	0
Lanai	4	5	9	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mainland	38	1	39	19	0	19	8	0	8
Fiji	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0
Samoa	7	0	7	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tonga	7	0	7	3	0	3	1	0	1
Japan	2	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	1
China	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0
New Zealand	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	191	74	265	58	6	64	18	0	18

Total Accumulative Enrollment 1958-59

L.D.S.	267
NON L.D.S.	80
<hr/>	
Grand Total	347

TABLE V

Accumulative Enrollment by Quarters 1959-60

Area	First Quarter			Second Quarter			Third Quarter		
	LDS	NON	TOTAL	LDS	NON	TOTAL	LDS	NON	TOTAL
Oahu	109	91	200	18	7	25	5	1	6
Hawaii	25	14	39	7	1	8	0	0	0
Maui	19	19	38	1	0	1	0	0	0
Kauai	27	3	30	1	0	1	1	0	1
Molokai	7	10	17	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lanai	5	8	13	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mainland	120	18	138	30	0	30	12	0	12
Fiji	1	2	3	0	0	0	0	0	0
Samoa	12	0	12	0	0	0	1	0	1
Tonga	19	0	19	2	0	2	0	0	0
Japan	3	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0
China	3	1	4	5	0	5	0	0	0
New Zealand	14	0	14	3	0	3	0	0	0
Canada	5	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0
Canton Isle	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mexico	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tahiti	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	1
Alaska	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0
Totals	372	166	538	69	8	77	20	1	21

Total Accumulative Enrollment 1959-60

L.D.S. 461

NON L.D.S. 175

 Grand Total 636

TABLE VI

Comparative Enrollment by Source of Students
1955 - 1960

Area	1955-56	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60
Oahu	149	168	206	156	231
Hawaii	27	44	48	31	47
Maui	17	27	38	25	39
Kauai	16	18	31	23	32
Molokai	5	6	5	12	17
Lanai	2	6	8	9	13
Mainland	7	13	49	66	180
Fiji		1	1	1	3
Samoa		1	5	7	13
Tonga			6	11	21
Japan			1	3	3
China				2	9
New Zealand				1	17
Canada					5
Canton Isle					1
Mexico					2
Tahiti					2
Alaska					1
England			1		
Totals	223	284	399	347	636

CHAPTER VII

DEDICATION AND OCCUPATION OF THE NEW CAMPUS BUILDINGS

Wednesday, December 17, 1958, was a day of happiness for many people in Laie, Hawaii, as well as throughout the Islands of Hawaii and on the Mainland. This day was the day of dedication of the new Church College of Hawaii.

The labor missionaries who had worked for three years and ten months since the ground breaking were making an effort to have all in readiness on the appointed day.¹

Students at the College came every day after classes in the temporary buildings, to the new campus, to help in whatever way they could; that is, in laying tile, painting, cleaning woodwork, cleaning floors, washing windows, helping with cement curbs and sidewalks, and many other small odd jobs that they could do. Faculty members from the College also came day after day and helped unpack and install office furniture and files, classroom furniture and desks, equipment for laboratories; and they did many other jobs necessary to get the buildings ready for dedication and occupation. Students and faculty also helped in the

¹Norman W. Faldmo Sr. and Elsie Wortley, Editors, Church College of Hawaii and its Builders, Building Program, 1958, p. 4.

landscaping.¹

On the day before the dedication was to take place, the labor missionaries were still installing tile in the mosaic on the front of the building. By staying up late they were able to complete it, and all was in readiness for the dedicatory activities of the next day.²

David O. McKay, President of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, came from the Mainland to give the dedicatory address and prayer. He was accompanied by his wife and also by Marion G. Romney, a member of the Quorum of the Twelve Apostles of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints. Before the services began, there was a procession, led by President and Mrs. McKay and Hawaii's Governor and Mrs. William F. Quinn, which started at the entrance road to the College and continued to the flagpole in front of the administration building. As the procession came up the road, the group passed through fifty orchid gates each nine feet long. These gates were held by two hundred Laie grade school children who stepped back opening each gate as the president and his party passed down the road toward the College. These open gates then formed a solid corridor of orchids for an entire block and continued on around the flagpole providing a pathway to the foyer of the administration building.³

The group held a short ceremony at the flagpole. The Royal Hawaiian

¹Na Hoa Pono, 1958-1959, pp. 8-9.

²Personal Interview with Joseph Wilson, Building Construction Supervisor.

³Deseret News and Telegram, December 18, 1958, p. 1.

Band played the "Star Spangled Banner," and all of those present pledged allegiance to the flag; the Church College Choir sang, "We Thank Thee, O God, for a Prophet." Then, turning toward the building, President McKay saw for the first time the twenty-two-foot mosaic on the front of the building. This mosaic depicted the flag-raising ceremony witnessed by President McKay in 1921 in Laie.¹

The group then moved on into the foyer with its two thirty-three-foot murals, one depicting Princess Kapiolani's defiance of Pele, the Pagan Goddess of the Volcano; and the other showing the arrival of the first Mormon missionaries in the Islands in December, 1850. The group then proceeded to the auditorium where the dedicatory services took place.²

The program, as printed in Ke Alaka'i, the school newspaper, was as follows:

PRESIDING

President David O. McKay
President of The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints

CONDUCTING

Dr. Richard T. Wootton
Acting Administrator of The Church College of Hawaii

ORGAN PRELUDE

WELCOME

Dr. Richard T. Wootton

HALLELUJAH (by Beethoven)

The Church College of Hawaii Choir

¹Ibid.

²Ibid.

INVOCATION

Elder Arthur Parker, Patriarch of Oahu Stake

NA'LII (by Kuahiwi)

Men's Glee Club, The Church College of Hawaii

THE HISTORY OF EFFORTS TO ESTABLISH A CHURCH COLLEGE
IN HAWAII

President Edward L. Clissold

Member of the Pacific Board of Education;
Chairman of Advisory Committee to the President

REMARKS

Dr. Reuben D. Law, First President, The Church College of Hawaii

IDEALS AND OBJECTIVES IN EDUCATION OF THE CHURCH
OF JESUS CHRIST OF LATTER-DAY SAINTS

Elder Marion G. Romney

Member of the Council of the Twelve,
The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints;
Member of the Executive Committee of the Church Board of Education

THIS IS MY COUNTRY

Labor Missionary Chorus

Directed by Ed Lundquist; Organist, Albert Kapeliela

GREETINGS FROM HONORED GUESTS

The Honorable William F. Quinn, Governor of the Territory of Hawaii

The Honorable Neal S. Blaisdell, Mayor, City and County of Honolulu

Dr. Deal F. Crooker, Deputy Superintendent of Schools, Territory of Hawaii

Dr. Laurence Snyder, President, University of Hawaii

THE STORY OF THE LABOR MISSION

Elder Wendell B. Mendenhall

Chairman, Pacific Board of Education;

Chairman, Church Building Committee

WHAT THE LABOR MISSION OF THE CHURCH COLLEGE
OF HAWAII HAS MEANT TO ME

Elder Wilford Newland, Torrance, California

Elder William Akau, Kawaihae, Hawaii

WE THANK THEE O GOD FOR A PROPHET

The Church College of Hawaii Choir

(Congregation will rise and join in singing on last verse)

DEDICATION ADDRESS AND PRAYER
President David O. McKay

PRESENTATION OF THE COLLEGE KEYS
By Superintendent of Construction, Joseph E. Wilson
to the College Administrator

BATTLE HYMN OF THE REPUBLIC
The Church College of Hawaii Choir

BENEDICTION
Dr. Eugene Hilton, Member of the College Faculty

ORGAN POSTLUDE
Organist, Sylvia Boe Choir Director, Joseph H. Spurrier¹

Elder Marion G. Romney in his address outlined some of the ideals and educational objectives of the church. Among other things he said, "The peculiar educational function of the church, even in the schools, does not lie in the area of secular education. It lies in the field of religious education. The church mission is now as it always has been to teach the Restored Gospel of Jesus Christ. The objectives of church education, therefore, is to teach the truth, all the truth, in the light of the Restored Gospel."²

Governor Quinn made brief remarks in which he stated that he brought the greetings and the gratitude of the people of Hawaii to the church and to President McKay, in particular. He said, "I know they join with me in thanking God in that the inspiration which so encouraged and enlightened President McKay in 1921 has now shown itself to have been an inspiration of

¹Ke Alaka'i, Church College of Hawaii newspaper, December, 1958, p. 1.

²Deseret News and Telegram, December 18, 1958, p. 1.

truth indeed. The College must train the entire man and that will be the mission of The Church College of Hawaii and that will be its accomplishment!"¹

A quote from Mayor Blaisdell is an indication as to the feeling of the leaders in Hawaii toward the accomplishment of the church in the building of The Church College of Hawaii. "This is not an ordinary institution of learning and as the realization of the vision that your leader had, it is a work of love and dedication that will without a doubt play a most vital and important part in the spiritual, cultural, and economic life not only of this Territory but of the entire Pacific world. Frankly, I have never been quite as inspired in my life as this morning for I know what has gone into making this Church College possible."²

Among the many congratulatory messages received by President McKay and the College were those from Dwight D. Eisenhower, President of the United States; A. Ray Olpin, President of the University of Utah; and Ernest L. Wilkinson, President of Brigham Young University. Congratulations and best wishes also came from many other civic, church, and state officials.³

The dedication of the new buildings marked the completion of a huge task by labor missionaries who donated their time and work to build the school buildings for the use of the young people of the Pacific. It also

¹Ibid.

²Ibid.

³Ibid.

marked the beginning of The Church College of Hawaii in the new buildings, which would offer to all young people of the church in the Pacific area an opportunity for higher education.

President McKay gave the dedicatory speech and prayer which closed the program of dedication for the new Church College of Hawaii.

DEDICATORY SPEECH AND PRAYER

(An address by President David O. McKay at the dedication of The Church College of Hawaii, Laie, Oahu, Hawaii, December 17, 1958 at 10:00 a.m.)

Governor Quinn, Mayor Blaisdell, Dr. Crooker, Dr. Snyder, other distinguished guests who have favored us this day with their presence and addresses, Dr. Law, Dr. Wootton, members of the faculty, students, patrons of The Church College of Hawaii, Brothers and Sisters, this has been a most inspirational gathering for me as it has been for all of us. There are emotions which cannot be expressed in words. I have experienced some of those emotions, particularly as we marched towards the flagpole this morning between the lines of children who stood there to greet us. My memory went back to a similar event 38 years ago when we stood around the flagpole and pledged allegiance to the flag so dear to all of us.

I rejoice in the greetings that have come from various officials and I wish to add two I am impressed with. One is from the president of the University of Utah to whom Dr. Wootton has already made reference and I am sure you will be pleased to hear his message:

Dr. A. Ray Olpin
President of the University of Utah
December 12, 1958

Dear President McKay:

The University of Utah parents' school, established by the pioneers of Utah, sends congratulations and best wishes to Mrs. McKay and you and our distinguished alumni, to the administration, faculty, and students of the new Church College of Hawaii. It is only about a week since I inspected the physical plant of the new college and we were deeply impressed with its beauty, its functional layout, and its diversity of buildings on the campus.

We regret that we cannot be present at the

dedication for we have a keen interest in the peoples of all the countries and our experience with students of Polynesian and Oriental ancestry have been happy ones. We are sure the citizens of Hawaii and the other islands of the Pacific will be greatly blessed as a result of your vision in establishing this college, and we express a confident wish and expectation that it will prosper and augment its service to the cause of education. We are particularly pleased to note that the administration of this important unit of the Church Educational System is being established under local board, the members of which will have a much better understanding of the needs and interest and culture of the people served by the college than would an absentee board on the mainland.

Again, we recognize your enlightened judgment in this decision. We shall look forward to pleasant and valuable relations with all those associated with The Church College of Hawaii in Laie.

Very sincerely,
(s) A. RAY OLPIN, President

And now, here is a greeting most significant:

White House
Washington, D. C.

Please give my greetings to all assembled at the dedication of The Church College of Hawaii. This splendid new campus, built by the faith and work of your church members adds much to the resources of the Hawaii community.

I am sure that the young people who study here will be forever inspired by the devoted example of their many benefactors. Congratulations and best wishes.

(s) DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER
President of the
United States

I am sure I express your heartfelt appreciation and that of all the islands when I say that we appreciate being remembered by the President of the United States.

It would be unwise for me to take time even to attempt to express my appreciation on this occasion for the tributes

paid by our distinguished guests and others. I join in the commendation expressed by Brother Mendenhall on the work you have accomplished, Brother Wilson and your associates, with an appreciation of what you women have done in assisting physically to complete this great educational institution.

I have penned a few words and I think I shall confine my remarks to them.

Our nation is facing stupendously critical problems, not the least of which is the present-day indifference toward the need of better training and proper education of youth--our most precious asset, our greatest safeguard, our most important, most potentially profitable enterprise.

Students enter school primarily to gain economic or social advantage. But this aim is not always achieved, nor is it, nor should it be, the highest purpose of education. However, we must not underestimate the value of obtaining an education for a livelihood. Education for economic advancement is a good investment for the individual as well as for the state. The United States as a nation is still young, but its brief history is replete with striking examples of the value of its free public school system even as a financial investment.

Here, for instance, was a son of a slave entering Iowa State College, having worked his own way through the grades, high school, and three years at Simpson College. Four years later, he took his degree in agriculture. His work so impressed the authorities that they appointed him a member of the college faculty. Soon thereafter, he refused a tempting offer of \$100,000 a year. As a child, frail and undernourished, he earned a living by doing odd household chores. His adopted parents wanted him to get an education, but offered him no money. The handicapped boy's primary purpose was the same as that of every other child in America; namely, to gain economic and social betterment--to broaden his means of gaining a livelihood. Experts say that this man, Dr. George Washington Carver, whose mother was sold as a slave, traded for a race horse, had done more than any other living man to rehabilitate agriculture in the South. Since 1898 the industry which he fostered has grown until it now runs into more than sixty million dollars a year.

No, I do not in the least disparage this aim, nor criticize our public school system for planning to make possible its realization. But education for a livelihood is not the highest purpose of education. "The fallacious belief," writes Dr. Robert M. Hutchins, formerly Chancellor of the University of Chicago, "that education can in some

way contribute to vocational and social success has done more than most things to disrupt American education. What education can do, and perhaps all it can do, is to produce a trained mind. It is principles, and everlastingly principles, not data, not facts, not helpful hints, but principles which the rising generation requires if it is to find its way through the mazes of tomorrow. No man among us can tell what tomorrow will be like. All we know with certainty is that it will be different from today."

To train childhood along these conventional lines there was expended on education, including high schools, during 1950, five billion dollars in America. At first thought this seems to be a great sum of money--as much as the American people spend on horse racing every year! In that same period it is estimated, now note, that crime and criminals cost the government five times that amount. This is a state of affairs that reminds one of Joseph Malin's, *The Fence or the Ambulance*:

Better guide well the young than reclaim
 them when old,
 For the voice of true wisdom is calling;
 To rescue the fallen is good, but 'tis best
 To prevent other people from falling.
 Better close up the source of temptation
 and crime
 Than deliver from dungeon or galley,
 Better put a strong fence around the top
 of the cliff
 Than an ambulance down in the valley.

Law enforcement agencies reported that about fifteen per cent of those arrested and finger-printed involved young people under twenty-one years of age. Patriotic citizens, clear-thinking men, look with apprehension and foreboding upon this increasing tendency of youth toward delinquency and criminality, and with commendable zeal and enterprise put forth every effort to foster counteracting and uplifting organizations.

Fellow citizens and Brothers and Sisters, let us face clearly and forcefully the fact that the paramount ideal permeating all education--in the grades, the high school, through-out college and the university--should be more spiritual than economic for the good of our country.

I am but repeating what we all know and feel and as it has been expressed today by our speakers, when I say that our

country's greatest asset is its manhood. Upon that depends not only the survival of the individual freedom vouchsafed by the Constitution and Bill of Rights, and all other ideals for which the founders of the Republic fought and died, but the survival of the best that we cherish in present-day civilization throughout the world.

Only through proper education can these fundamental principles become fixed and guiding influences in the lives of human beings. Our educational system will radiate such principles just to the extent, now note, that we employ in our public schools, high schools, colleges, and universities men and women who are not only eminent in their particular professions, but loyal to the Constitution of our land, influential as leaders, noble in character.

Imagine what it would mean, you men and women, to the national integrity of America if everyone of the half million graduates, in addition to having earned his diploma, would cherish the memory of a noble teacher of whom, throughout the years, he could say, as a Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States (who has passed to the other side) said (and I heard him say this) of one who influenced his university career and who is a teacher in our church school, "I admired him for his learning, loved him for his goodness, profited greatly from both. He believed that scholastic attainments were better than riches, but that better than either were faith, love, charity, clean living, clean thinking, loyalty, tolerance, and all the other attributes that combine to constitute that most precious of all possessions--good character." In his appreciation of the instructor who wielded the most influence in his life, this leader of men is but echoing the sentiments expressed by Ralph Waldo Emerson, reputedly the wisest American, "Character is higher than intellect; a great soul will be fit to live as well as to think." The most potent influence in training our youth to cherish life, to keep the work of honor, to have increased respect for humankind and love of justice, is the life and personality of the teacher. Dr. Ralph MacDonald rightly portrays as follows the high class of men and women whom youth should have as leaders and exemplars: "The teachers of our young must be strong and vigorous; keen of intellect, balanced in outlook; superior in personality traits; deep-rooted in their spiritual foundations. They must have a passionate devotion to human freedom, and be anchored to an abiding faith in the improbability of man. To such an outstanding personality must be added education and heritage of the human race, with a loving understanding of human growth and development in

the precepts of democracy in the lure of the school, and in the skills of teaching."

The contribution of general education to the industrial and commercial greatness of the country is obvious on every hand in research laboratories, in increased productivity of farms, in achievements of electrical, physical, chemical, engineering sciences, in harnessing, either for the benefit or destruction of man, the boundless force of atomic energy; but what true education has done and may do to awaken in the human heart a sense of the end and aim of human existence on this earth, what it has done to raise the standard of citizenship, how it has helped to make living happier by contributing to the prosperity, peace, and security of our country, are beyond evaluation.

I look upon all recipients of true education as individuals and groups radiating an influence that makes less dense and ineffective the darkness of ignorance, of suspicion, of hatred, of bigotry, avarice and greed that continue to envelop in darkness the lives of men. Of course, to quote Newel Dwight Hillis: "Not all men are of equal value; not many Platos, only one, to whom a thousand lesser minds look up and learn and think. Not many Dantes, one, and a thousand poets tune their harps to his and repeat his notes. Not many Raphaels, just one, no second, but a thousand lesser artists looking up to him are lifted to his level. Not many royal hearts--great magazines of kindness. But happy is the town blessed with a few great minds and a few great hearts. One such citizen will civilize an entire community."

The church and school systems are separate in our land. There are those, great teachers too, some of them, who think they may teach no religion and not violate part of our Constitution. Our church schools are free to teach all good things, to teach and train boys and girls to be more useful citizens in various walks and trades in life, but they are so free to teach that which is higher--that is a belief in God, in His goodness, in His existence and to teach without hesitancy, condemnation of any group or nation which cries disbelief in a Creator, disbelief in the home, disbelief in the free agency of man. I refer to Communists who have come out, not as a nation, but as a group in condemning the very things which our country needs: faith in the Eternal Creator, belief in the universal brotherhood of man, and that man is God's greatest blessing and has the responsibility of glorifying Him, for He has said, "This is my work and my glory to bring to pass the eternal knowledge and everlasting

existence of men." This is His glory. All of these things I have named this school stands for. I congratulate all who have participated in its erection. I commend you for your efforts, for your self-denial. I pray God to guide you, members of the faculty now, today, and in the future that you may be leaders, inspirers of the youth who come to trust you and to learn of you in this The Church College of Hawaii.

And now it is my privilege and honor to dedicate this for these and other higher purposes. I but represent you in so doing. If you will join me, we will offer the dedicatory prayer:

Our Father in Heaven, we come to thee this day in gratitude, in love, in faith, not only because thou art the Creator of all the universe and the Restorer of all blessings--but principally because thou art our Father, whom we can approach and be received as thine own. Thus to know thee and thy Beloved Son is to have eternal life.

This large assembly of thy children, the program rendered in sermon and song, all buildings erected, equipment furnished, the instruments and mechanical devices that are in these buildings--all are in use and action because of divine instruction from thee to the end that the children shall teach one another the doctrines of the kingdom, and all things that pertain to the kingdom of God that are expedient to understand; things both in the heaven and in earth, under the earth, things which have been, things which are, things which must shortly come to pass, things which are at home, things which are abroad, the wars and perplexities of nations and the judgments which are on the land, and the knowledge of countries and of kingdoms--all this and more that thy saints may be prepared in all things to magnify their calling whereunto thou hast called them and the mission to which thou didst commission them.

Thou has emphasized the responsibility which rests upon thy people to carry the message of the restoration of the gospel to all nations. Thus dost thou emphasize the fact that it is not sufficient merely to testify to the world of the restoration, but to present the principles of the gospel in an intelligent manner that the honest in heart may be convinced of the truth, and may be led from paths of error into the way of righteousness.

To this general and glorious purpose, therefore, our Father, we unitedly assemble and authoritatively dedicate the administration building, devotional auditorium and chapel, library, cafeteria, the technology building, the classrooms, the gymnasium, dormitories. May each, oh Father, have thy

guiding and protecting care that it may be protected and saved from destruction and that the purposes for which each has been built may be fully accomplished. We dedicate the grounds, the campus, and all associated with these buildings. May those who pass and look at these buildings from afar be influenced and be led to look up to thee and to contribute their efforts for the blessings of mankind.

We are grateful for this country in which this building is erected, grateful for the freedom that is vouchsafed for the individual, for the Constitution of the United States. Holy Father, bless the president, and his Cabinet, and all associated with him in Congress, in the Judiciary, that the position occupied by this great country as leader of the nations may be maintained and that the leaders thereof may be men of integrity, showing forth the benefit of true democracy to the peoples of the world.

By virtue, we are grateful that in this country thou didst with thy Holy Beloved Son, appear to the Prophet Joseph and, through subsequent heavenly visitations, gave the authority of the Priesthood to establish thy church as it was established in the meridian of time by thy Beloved Son.

Bless those who have authority at this time to carry forth thy will. Guide them and protect them. Keep them from error. By virtue of the authority of the Priesthood and, as President of the Board of Trustees, representing that body I dedicate and set apart this building, each of these rooms and halls for the purpose for which it has been built and pray, oh God, that each may be protected, and utilized for the blessings of students, for the advancement of thy church and for the blessing of mankind.

May there radiate from these buildings an aura of light as tangible as personality radiates from each individual, influencing all to live clean and upright lives, to seek truth diligently, to be inspired so to live that others seeing their good deeds may live to glorify thee, our Creator, our Father, our God.

Bless this institution that it may hold the respect of sister educational institutions and wield an influence throughout the world for good to all education circles. To this end, Father, continue to bless the Board of Trustees, the president of this institution, his associates in the presidency. Continue to uphold them and inspire them. Bless the faculty, the deans, the student body, and all associated with this center of learning. Give the instructors the ability to see clearly the discernment between truth and error, that they may be successful in refuting the false philosophy of Communism and other pernicious doctrines that would destroy the free agency of man,

faith in our Father and Creator of heaven and earth, and weaken, and perhaps destroy, faith and belief in the gospel of Jesus Christ.

Help us, oh Father, to appreciate the sacrifices and accomplishments of the past. Give us power and intelligence to contribute to the pressing and progressive demands of the present. Give us inspiration in all efforts that tend to establish peace among nations, good will toward men.

From the high and glorious point of the revelation of thyself and thy Beloved Son to the Prophet Joseph, may we be, in every sense of the word, loyal, true to the best that is within us, and consecrate our lives, and our efforts, to the establishment of the Kingdom of God on earth; we humbly pray in the name of Jesus Christ, our Lord, Amen.¹

¹Dedicatory Prayer and Speech, (An address by President David O. McKay at the dedication of The Church College of Hawaii, Laie, Oahu, Hawaii, December 17, 1958).

CHAPTER VIII

ACCREDITATION

On October 13, 1958, Acting Administrator, Richard T. Wootton, wrote a letter to Mitchell P. Briggs, Executive Secretary of the Western Colleges Association, Fresno State College, Fresno, California, asking for a visitation by an accrediting team of the Western Colleges Association during that year. The College was seeking accreditation for its two-year, junior college status.¹

In accordance with this request, a preliminary visit was made to The Church College of Hawaii on January 30, 1959, by Henry T. Tyler and Mitchell P. Briggs. This preliminary visit was made for the purpose of recommending for or against a full-scale accreditation evaluation. These two men spent the full day on the campus of the Church College inspecting the facilities, buildings, and in conference with Dr. Wootton and members of the faculty. In their report they were high in their praise of the very fine treatment they received while at the Church College.²

In their report of the adequacy of the buildings and facilities and of the staff at the College, the visiting team made the following

¹Letter from Richard T. Wootton, Acting Administrator to Mitchell P. Briggs, Executive Secretary of the Western Colleges Association, October 13, 1958.

²Copy of Report to Commission for Accrediting Junior Colleges, Commission on Membership and Standards, from Henry T. Tyler and Mitchell P. Briggs, February 9, 1959.

comment:

This thoroughly modern set of college buildings constitutes a magnificent college facility designed for 1,000 to 1,250 students. It must be seen to be appreciated. Suffice here to say that it contains everything a college should have, such as, spacious offices, classrooms, laboratories, library, auditorium, gymnasium, swimming pool, shops, and dormitories. The latter, capable of accommodating nearly 400 students. The local administrators and the higher authorities of the Church are to be congratulated on the vision that has gone into its planning and on the generosity that has implemented that planning. . . . There are at present 20 full-time and 3 half-time instructors. Of these, four have their Doctorates; 13 have their Master's Degree. Because of graduate work now nearing completion, there will be a larger percentage of advanced degrees next year. Current salary range is from \$5,205 to \$8,280. The library is under the direction of a professional librarian who is giving expert leadership in building a holdings. The present holdings are, approximately, 10,000 volumes with \$8,000 budgeted annually for new acquisitions. The library has a seating capacity of 250.

On the basis of our examination of the college: Its leadership, its faculty; its plants; its resources; and its prospects, we recommend that a full-scale evaluation be approved, and that it be scheduled as early as the College requests.¹

Because of this favorable report of the preliminary visit, a request was made for a full-accreditation visit for some time in May. On May 21 and 22 an accreditation team from the Western Colleges Association made a visit to The Church College of Hawaii. The team was headed by Dr. Stewart M. White, President of Fresno City College. Other members were: Dr. Arnold E. Joyal, President of Fresno State College and Dr. Bill Priest,

¹Report of Henry T. Tyler and Mitchell P. Briggs to the Commission for Accrediting Junior Colleges, Commission on Membership and Standards, February 9, 1959.

President of The American River Junior College.¹

This team made a very thorough investigation of all the facilities, divisions and departments, curriculum, and library, and interviewed administrators, professors, and students to gain the necessary information for their evaluation.²

In an oral report given to the administration and faculty on May 22, 1959, which was taken verbatim in shorthand by a faculty member, the team commented that the school was new and that sometimes it takes several years for a school to get on its feet and to become thoroughly organized. However, they commended the administration and faculty for their very sincere dedication to youth and for "an outstanding job in terms of youth and for youth."³

The team gave many suggestions, and criticisms in the various areas of instruction. It was recommended that the president of the College have more authority in the selection of the staff. Another recommendation was to broaden the vocational program. Commenting on their interviews with students, they said, "Students have nothing but praise for the faculty and administration. Their comments were an outstanding type of this thing to hear. We don't believe you have bribed them to say that you were doing anything but the best. It was gratifying to see the

¹Report of Western Colleges Association Accrediting Team to Administration and Faculty of The Church College of Hawaii, May 22, 1959.

²Ibid.

³Ibid.

reactions coming from students that this was the greatest place they could possibly come."¹

The accreditation team submitted their report to the Western Colleges Association, June 19, 1959. And in the last week of October, 1959, President Wootton received a letter from Dr. Mitchell P. Briggs, Executive Secretary of the Western Colleges Association, stating that the Association had granted accreditation to The Church College of Hawaii for its two-year program for a period of three years.² This announcement came at the same time that the Church had announced the creation of a four-year teacher-training program at The Church College of Hawaii. The third year of which was to be instituted during this 1959-60 school year.

With the addition of the four-year teacher-training program to the College and the possibility that other liberal arts departmental majors might be added, President Wootton wrote to Dr. Mitchell P. Briggs, May 11, 1960, asking that a preliminary visit be made to the College with a view to a full-scale accreditation visit for accreditation for the four-year program.³

¹Ibid.

²Letter from Mitchell P. Briggs, Executive Secretary of the Western Colleges Association, to Dr. Richard T. Wootton, President of The Church College of Hawaii, October, 1959.

³Letter to Dr. Mitchell P. Briggs, Executive Secretary of the Western Colleges Association, from Dr. Richard T. Wootton, President of The Church College of Hawaii, May 11, 1960.

In response to President Wootton's request, Dr. Mitchell P. Briggs and Dean Franklin P. Rolfe of the University of California visited the Church College of Hawaii in August, 1960, to determine whether or not the College would be eligible for a full-scale accreditation team visit for accreditation for the four-year program. They made a very thorough investigation and gave many helpful comments in their report to the Commission and the school with the recommendation that an accreditation team be sent to the College in the fall of 1960.¹

From the beginning of the school year in September, 1960, until January, 1961, the administration and staff of The Church College of Hawaii were busy preparing a report for an accreditation team that was to visit January 19 and 20.²

Dr. William A. Lucio, Dean of the College of Education at the University of California, Los Angeles, was appointed chairman of the team and members were: Dr. Glenn F. Dumke, President of San Francisco State College; Dr. Franklin P. Rolfe, Dean of Humanities of the University of California at Los Angeles; Dr. Wade Thomas, President of Santa Monica City College; and Dr. Agatin Abbott, Professor of Geology, University of Hawaii. This group of educators spent two days, January 19 and 20, 1961, on the campus of The Church College of Hawaii in meetings with the

¹Report of Preliminary Investigation by Dr. Mitchell P. Briggs and Dean Franklin P. Rolfe to the Western Colleges Association, September, 1960.

²Actual participation by writer.

administration, division heads, department heads, and visiting classes, inspecting the library and other buildings, interviewing teachers and students, and winding up with a final session with the administration on the afternoon of January 20. In this final session they gave some preliminary recommendations to the administration, pointing out various strengths and weaknesses of the College. Some of the weaknesses pointed out were: That the president of the College should be more directly involved in the selection of faculty members; that the teaching load of faculty members seemed too heavy; and that the school was probably trying to crowd too much into an ordinary program, probably trying to do in four years what many other institutions take four and a half years to complete; and the team felt that a placement program at the College should be established, especially, as it expanded. Some of the strengths of the College as seen by the accreditation team were: The financial situation which seemed to be very strong; the spirit and morale of the faculty was very outstanding; and the instructors were well trained and enthusiastic, thoroughly dedicated to the value of their program.¹

The team recommended that as soon as possible the school begin offering academic majors in the arts and sciences. It was pointed out that there were enough courses offered in some fields to give a B.A. degree in those fields at the present time. The team reported that all in

¹Preliminary Recommendation of Accreditation Team recorded from the final session held January 20, 1961.

all they were favorably impressed with the College and its potentials.¹

On February 17, 1961, President Wootton received a telegram from the Western Colleges Association stating that the Western Colleges Association had granted accreditation for the four-year program at The Church College of Hawaii for a period of three years.²

¹Ibid.

²Telegram, from Mitchell P. Briggs, Western Colleges Association to President Richard T. Wootton.

CHAPTER IX

FINANCIAL HISTORY

The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints derives the major part of its income from the system known as tithing. Through this system each member of the church is requested to donate ten per cent of his annual income to the church for its operating costs. This is a voluntary contribution and not compulsory.¹ The church does derive some income from other sources, such as, business property owned, ranches, cattle, and other holdings.

All expenditures for the church are made through appropriations to the various divisions by the Committee on Expenditures with the approval of the presiding authorities of the church.²

In May, 1955, President Reuben D. Law of the Church College submitted to President David O. McKay of the Church First Presidency a revision of the proposed budget as it had been worked out for the building of the College and also for the first year's operation. This was the sixth revision that had been made of the original estimates of what the College would cost. The total amount for the construction program which included, along with the buildings for the school itself, the

¹Doctrine and Covenants, Section 119, Verses 1-7, p. 212.

²Conference Report, Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, given April, 1960.

construction and improvement of homes for faculty rental, housing for workmen on the project, and the remodeling, repairing, and renovating of buildings for the temporary housing of students. Preparation also of the temporary classrooms and offices and equipment and furnishings for the new buildings was included. This total amount came to about two and a half million dollars. Because of later revisions in making the library larger, also the gymnasium much larger than was anticipated, and building a broadcasting studio and some other changes, the actual cost of the construction program was revised up to approximately three and a half million dollars. (See accompanying Table 7 for a breakdown of these figures.)¹

Operating Budget

The fiscal year of The Church College of Hawaii corresponds to the calendar year. Therefore, the operating budget for the first year, 1955, was a budget for the first half of the school year only, commencing with school in September and running to December 31, 1955. The total operating budget for this first half-year amounted to \$96,636.89. Three thousand and five hundred dollars of the amount was received from the students in tuition. The remaining \$93,136.89 was the amount the school was subsidized by the church during this first half-year. The operating budget for the year, 1956, amounted to \$203,508.76. Eight thousand six hundred

¹ Church College of Hawaii, Financial Records, 1955-1956 (in the Treasurer's office).

seventy-nine dollars and seventy-six cents of which came from income from tuition with a subsidizing amount of \$194,829 from the church.¹

In 1957 the total budget increased to \$215,957 with \$12,661.50 coming in from tuition, leaving a balance of \$203,295.50. In 1958 the total operating budget was \$259,067.74, and income from tuition was \$15,159.30, leaving a balance of \$243,908.44. Due to a large increase in student enrollment during the year, 1959, the total operating budget increased to \$352,828 with an income from tuition of \$25,240. This left a balance of \$327,588.

Again in 1960 there was a large increase in the operating budget; the total being \$467,244.80. Income from tuition was \$59,027.75. The balance amounted to \$408,217.05. (See Table No. 1 for a breakdown of expenditures in the operating budget.)² Funds to balance the budget each year are received from the Church.

Salaries

The first salary schedule for faculty members at The Church College of Hawaii was adopted in July, 1955. This salary schedule was divided into four different ranks. Rank No. 1 was a minimum of \$4,500 and a maximum of \$5,500 requiring a Master's Degree or an approved equivalent. One or more years of teaching experience and a desirable status in church,

¹Ibid.

²Financial Records, 1955-1960 (in the treasurer's office of The Church College of Hawaii.)

school, and community activities was also required.

Rank No. 2 had as a minimum \$5,000 and a maximum of \$6,000 and required two or more years of graduate study, including the work for a Master's Degree, three or more years of highly successful teaching experience, and demonstrated leadership ability, along with desirable status in church, school, and community activities.

The minimum in Rank No. 3 was \$5,500; the maximum being \$6,500 and required three or more years of graduate study, terminating in the Doctor's Degree. Also, eight or more years of teaching and/or administrative experience, along with the other characteristics required in Ranks 1 and 2. The minimum in Rank No. 4 was \$6,000 with a maximum of \$7,000 and this rank required three or more years of graduate study, terminating in the Doctor's Degree, a good reputation for leadership, ten or more years of teaching and administrative experience, plus the other requirements mentioned in ranks 1, 2 and 3. (See Salary Schedule No. 1, Table 2.)¹

On December 15, 1955, a salary adjustment was approved which gave each teacher a \$500 increase.²

On July 19, 1956, the professional staff salary schedule was revised making the salaries in Rank No. 1 \$4,500 to \$6,000; Rank No. 2, \$5,500 to \$6,500; Rank No. 3, \$6,000 to \$7,000; and Rank No. 4, \$6,500

¹Financial Records, 1955 (in the treasurer's office of The Church College of Hawaii.)

²Ibid.

to \$7,500. All other requirements in this schedule remained the same as those in schedule one. (Refer to Salary Schedule No. 2, Table 3.)¹

On August 17, 1958, the Pacific Board of Education approved another revision of the Salary Schedule for The Church College of Hawaii. This Schedule also had four ranks. Rank No. 1, graduating from the minimum to the maximum in ten steps; Ranks No. 2, No. 3, and No. 4, graduating from the minimum to the maximum in eight steps. The minimum salary in Rank No. 1 was \$5,205 to \$6,780 in ten steps. Rank No. 2 commenced at \$5,880 to \$7,280 in eight steps. Rank No. 3 started at \$6,380 going up to \$7,780 in eight steps. Rank No. 4, starting at \$6,880 going up to \$8,280 in eight steps. In this schedule, also, provision was made for extra remuneration for those professors assigned as department or division chairmen. Another provision provided that transportation costs from the Mainland to Hawaii and return at the end of four years of service would be paid by the school. Some changes were also made in the requirements in each of the ranks of the Salary Schedule. (See Salary Schedule No. 3, Table 4.)²

In May, 1960, the Pacific Board of Education again adopted another revision of the Salary Schedule. This Schedule provided for four ranks; each one graduating from the minimum to the maximum in ten equal steps. The minimum in Rank No. 1 was \$5,460 going up to \$7,800 as the maximum.

¹Ibid., 1956.

²Ibid., 1958.

Rank No. 2 had a minimum of \$5,870 with a maximum of \$8,300. In Rank No. 3 the minimum was \$6,380 and a maximum of \$8,900. Rank No. 4 had a minimum of \$6,890 and a maximum of \$9,500.¹

A provision was made in Rank No. 4 that when any person reached the maximum he could apply for four extra steps which would be granted under certain conditions of extra-meritorious service, outstanding ability, and successful experience in productive research and writing. These four extra steps graduated up to \$11,240.²

Very few revisions were made in the requirements in each of the ranks. (See Salary Schedule No. 4, Table 5.)

On July 15, 1960, a salary schedule was drawn up for non-certified staff at the Church College. This schedule was drawn up in ranges from A to I. Each range graduated from Step No. 1 to Step No. 6. Ranges A through E pertained to office, buildings, and ground personnel. Range F for cafeteria helpers, Ranges G and H for dormitory mothers, and Range I for head-dormitory mother and the cafeteria manager. (For a breakdown in these categories see Salary Schedule No. 5, Table 6.)³

Fees and Tuitions

In the first year of operation of the school, the student registration fee was set at \$25 per quarter with a student body fee of \$5 per

¹Ibid., 1960.

²Ibid.

³Financial records, 1961 (in the treasurer's office of The Church College of Hawaii.)

quarter. Board and room in the College dormitories was \$50 per month. These same fees continued in force throughout the school years, 1956-57, 1957-58, 1958-59, and 1959-60.¹

For the school year 1960-61, the semester system was adopted and fees changed to \$60 per semester for Island and South Pacific students and \$90 per semester for Mainland students with an \$11 per semester fee for all students. Board and room in the College dormitories was raised to \$65 per month.²

Because a relatively small amount of the operating cost of the College is received through fees and tuition there remains a large amount of the operating costs to be paid for by the Church.

¹Church College of Hawaii, General Catalogue for 1956 - 1957.

²Ibid., 1960.

TABLE 1

OPERATING BUDGET OF THE CHURCH COLLEGE OF HAWAII FROM 1955 to 1960^a

ACCOUNT TITLE	1955 ^b	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960
ADMINISTRATION						
Public Relations, Lectures, Publications	\$ 982.74	\$ 4,779.71	\$ 5,529.74	\$ 9,530.57	\$ 8,230.96	\$ 7,916.12
Cost of Accreditation					1,959.93	510.37
INSTRUCTION						
Salaries, Certificated	41,389.12	118,720.92	119,079.62	130,972.25	155,150.19	226,503.60
Salaries, Other	6,513.78	15,774.68	18,423.06	21,047.13	24,791.64	32,360.87
Other expense of instruction						
Supplies	8,499.26	10,755.90	11,337.00	12,596.77	15,978.45	21,981.67
Teachers' Travel	1,393.09	2,392.92	3,518.53	2,917.11	4,257.03	2,984.51
Athletics			2,000.00	3,000.00	2,750.00	2,250.00
Scholarships & Grants-in-aid	6,000.00	5,000.00	7,500.00	10,000.00	23,040.00	36,160.00
Farm & Housing Rent	3,800.00	1,258.75		4,000.00	1,000.00	
AUXILIARY SERVICES						
Health Services		665.00	1,085.00	870.00	2,500.00	1,322.90
OPERATION OF SCHOOL BUILDINGS & GROUNDS						
Salaries	2,397.99	7,474.21	8,257.72	10,396.31	54,197.63	24,229.90
Other Expense of Operation	2,086.23	4,843.64	5,563.19	8,336.60	27,649.74	25,463.47
MAINTENANCE OF SCHOOL BUILDINGS & GROUNDS						
Salaries						23,488.12
Other Expense of Maintenance		4,213.85	6,398.99	5,203.52	8,392.73	18,078.92
FIXED CHARGES						
Certificated Retirement	2,419.17	8,444.98	7,716.56	8,624.81	10,757.54	16,457.67
Non-certificated Retirement			353.09	389.71	968.05	3,484.57
Other	1,839.86	7,226.99	4,409.90	9,443.27	5,173.17	6,364.92
TRANSPORTATION						
Transportation of Students		889.43	876.34	710.66	1,088.12	1,256.35
Transportation of Personnel to and from Mainland	19,315.65	1,069.38	3,908.26	6,638.28	4,942.82	16,430.84
UNDISTRIBUTED RESERVE				4,390.75		
TOTAL	96,636.89	203,508.76	215,957.00	259,067.74	352,828.00	467,244.80
LESS: INCOME FROM TUITION	3,500.00	8,679.76	12,661.50	15,159.30	25,240.00	59,027.75
TOTAL OPERATING BUDGET APPROPRIATED BY THE CHURCH	\$ 93,136.89	\$ 194,829.00	\$ 203,295.50	\$ 243,908.44	\$ 327,588.00	\$ 408,217.05
COST PER FULL TIME EQUIVALENT STUDENT	\$ 1610.00	\$ 1412.00	\$ 1011.00	\$ 1039.00	\$ 880.00	\$ 714.00

^aCalculated on the calendar year, not the school year.

^bFor six months only, starting July 1, 1955, ending December 31, 1955.

TABLE 2
 SALARY SCHEDULE FOR THE PROFESSIONAL STAFF OF THE
 CHURCH COLLEGE OF HAWAII ADOPTED JULY, 1955

Rank	Minimum	Maximum	Annual Increment
IV	\$ 6,000	\$ 7,000	\$ 100 to \$240
III	5,500	6,500	100 to 240
II	5,000	6,000	100 to 240
I	4,500	5,500	100 to 200

1. Employment, rank, and salary to be determined by recommendation of the president, and approval by the Board of Trustees.
2. Size of the increment will be influenced by evidence of professional growth and service to the College.
3. An additional \$100.00 may be allowed for heads of departments with two or more staff members.
4. An additional \$200.00 may be allowed for heads of divisions with three or more staff members.
5. Special financial consideration may be given for unusually outstanding service. (Limited to not more than 10% of the staff.)
6. Transportation by air coach or minimum fare by steamship from the west coast to Oahu (cost of freight not included) will be paid by the school for the regularly appointed mainland teacher and his wife and children.
7. If and when the employment is terminated through official action by the College, tickets for similar return transportation will be provided if the individual is returning to the mainland.

TABLE 2--Continued

8. Transportation arrangements for exchange teachers may be worked out by the College administration with cooperating institutions.
9. Employees of the College are responsible to the president for their programs throughout the entire fiscal year, but academic employees may count on not less than one month of vacation per year (usually more), the time to be arranged with the approval of the president.
10. Salary shall be distributed over the twelve months of the fiscal year from September 1 to August 31 in semi-monthly payments.
11. Special honorarium may be arranged for extension and summer school teaching when these programs are undertaken by the College.
12. During each seventh year of full-time service to The Church College of Hawaii those with regular academic rank will be entitled to a Sabbatical leave of twelve months at half salary for study and/or educational travel upon the recommendation of the president and the approval of the Board of Trustees. Those with the rank of II, III, or IV may be permitted to choose instead a Sabbatical leave of six months at full salary. The teacher who accepts a Sabbatical leave is obligated to return to the College at the termination of such leave for not less than one year of service.
13. No deductions in salary will be made for short periods of illness.
14. A retirement system will be operated with the same benefits as those now in force at Brigham Young University. (TIAA, CREF, and Social Security)

Educational Qualifications and Experience

- Rank I. The Master's Degree or approved equivalent.
 Ability and preparation for successful teaching.
 One or more years of highly successful teaching experience.
 (May be waived in a few special cases.)
 Desirable status in Church, school, and community activity
 and service.
- Rank II. Two or more years of graduate study including the work for the
 Master's Degree.

TABLE 2--Continued

Demonstrated leadership ability.
Three or more years of highly successful teaching experience.
(A smaller number of years may be accepted when advisable
for those who have earned the Doctor's Degree.)
Desirable status in Church, school, and community activity and
service.

Rank III. Three or more years of graduate study terminating in the Doctor's Degree.
Established reputation for leadership as a professional college teacher.
Eight or more years of teaching and/or administrative experience.
Initiative and capacity for productive research and writing.
Desirable status in Church, school and community activity and
service.

Rank IV. Three or more years of graduate study terminating in the Doctor's Degree.
Established reputation for leadership as a professional college teacher.
Ten or more years of teaching and/or administrative experience.
Initiative, capacity for, and successful experience in productive research and writing.
Desirable status in Church, school, and community activity and
service.

TABLE 3
SALARY SCHEDULE FOR THE PROFESSIONAL STAFF OF THE
CHURCH COLLEGE OF HAWAII REVISED JULY 19, 1956

Rank	Minimum	Maximum	Annual Increment
IV	\$ 6,500	\$ 7,500	\$ 100 to \$240
III	6,000	7,000	100 to 240
II	5,500	6,500	100 to 240
I	4,500	6,000	100 to 200

Items one through fourteen and Education Qualifications and Experience Ranks I through IV on the salary schedule of 1955 (Table 2) are the same for this schedule.

TABLE 4

SALARY SCHEDULE FOR THE PROFESSIONAL STAFF OF THE CHURCH COLLEGE
OF HAWAII AS APPROVED BY THE PACIFIC BOARD OF EDUCATION
ON AUGUST 17, 1958, AND BY THE
FIRST PRESIDENCY, OCTOBER 6, 1958

STEP	RANK I	RANK II	RANK III	RANK IV
1	\$ 5,205			
2	5,380			
3	5,555	\$ 5,880	\$ 6,380	\$ 6,880
4	5,905	6,080	6,580	7,080
5	5,905	6,280	6,780	7,280
6	6,080	6,480	6,980	7,480
7	6,255	6,680	7,180	7,680
8	6,430	6,880	7,380	7,880
9	6,605	7,080	7,580	8,080
10	6,780	7,280	7,780	8,280

1. Employment, rank, and salary to be determined by recommendation of the Executive Secretary and approval by the Pacific Board of Education.
2. An additional \$100 will be allowed for heads of departments with two or more staff members.
3. An additional \$200 will be allowed for heads of divisions with three or more staff members.
4. Transportation by air coach or minimum fare by steamship from the west coast to Oahu (cost of freight not included) will be paid by the Church for the regularly appointed mainland teacher and his wife and children.

TABLE 4--Continued

Return fare will be paid by the Church after four years of service. For less than four years of service, return fare shall be prorated in accordance with the contract.

5. If and when employment is terminated through official action by the College, tickets for similar return transportation will be provided if the individual is returning to the mainland.
6. Transportation arrangements for exchange teachers may be worked out by the Executive Secretary with cooperating institutions, and approval by the Pacific Board of Education.
7. Employees of the College are responsible to the president for their programs throughout the entire school year, but academic employees may count on not less than two months of vacation per year, the time to be arranged with the approval of the president.
8. Salary shall be paid on a twelve months basis from September 1 to August 31 in semi-monthly payments.
9. Special honorariums may be arranged for extension and summer school teaching when these programs are undertaken by the College.
10. During each seventh year of full-time service to The Church College of Hawaii, those with regular academic rank will be entitled to a Sabbatical leave of twelve months at half salary for study and/or educational travel upon the recommendation of the Executive Secretary and the approval of the Pacific Board of Education. Those with the Rank of II, III, or IV may be permitted to choose instead a Sabbatical leave of six months at full salary. The teacher who accepts a Sabbatical leave is obligated to return to the College at the termination of such leave for not less than one year of service.
11. No deductions in salary will be made for short periods of illness.
12. A retirement system will be operated with the same benefits as those now in force at Brigham Young University (TIAA, CREF, and Social Security).

Educational Qualifications and Experience

The same as for Table 2.

TABLE 5

SALARY SCHEDULE FOR THE PROFESSIONAL STAFF OF THE CHURCH COLLEGE
OF HAWAII AS ADOPTED BY THE PACIFIC BOARD OF EDUCATION
ON MAY, 1960

STEP	RANK I	RANK II	RANK III	RANK IV
1	\$ 5,460	\$ 5,870	\$ 6,380	\$ 6,890
2	5,720	6,140	6,660	7,180
3	5,980	6,410	6,940	7,470
4	6,240	6,680	7,220	7,760
5	6,500	6,950	7,500	8,050
6	6,760	7,220	7,780	8,340
7	7,020 ^a	7,490	8,060	8,630
8	7,280	7,760	8,340	8,920
9	7,540	8,030	8,620	9,210
10	7,800	8,300	8,900	9,500
11	. .	. .	. .	9,790 ^b
12	. .	. .	. .	10,080
13	. .	. .	. .	10,370
14	. .	. .	. .	10,660
15	. .	. .	. .	10,950
16	. .	. .	. .	11,240

^aNo one goes beyond Step 7, Rank I, without a M. S. degree.

^bEducational leadership recognized and approved by the Board.

TABLE 5--Continued

- Rank I. The Master's Degree or approved equivalent.
Ability and preparation for successful teaching.
One or more years of highly successful teaching experience.
(May be waived in a few special cases.)
Desirable status in church, school and community activity
and service.
- Rank II. Two or more years of graduate study including the work for a
Master's Degree.
Demonstrated leadership ability.
Three or more years of highly successful teaching experience.
(A smaller number of years may be accepted when advisable
for those who have earned the Doctor's Degree.)
Desirable status in church, school and community service and
activity.
- Rank III. Three or more years of graduate study terminating in the
Doctor's Degree.
Established reputation for leadership as a professional
college teacher.
Eight or more years of teaching and/or administrative ex-
perience.
Initiative and capacity for productive research and writing.
Desirable status in church, school and community activity
and service.
- Rank IV. Three or more years of graduate study terminating in the Doc-
tor's Degree.
Established reputation for leadership as a professional col-
lege teacher.
Ten or more years of teaching and/or administrative experience.
Initiative, capacity for, and successful experience in pro-
ductive research and writing.
Desirable status in church, school and community activity and
service.

TABLE 6

SALARY SCHEDULE FOR THE NON-CERTIFICATED STAFF OF THE CHURCH
COLLEGE OF HAWAII EFFECTIVE SEPTEMBER 1, 1960

OFFICE AND BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS PERSONNEL						
Range	Step 1	Step 2	Step 3	Step 4	Step 5	Step 6
A	\$ 3,000	\$ 3,120	\$ 3,260	\$ 3,420	\$ 3,600	\$ 3,800
B	3,100	3,220	3,360	3,520	3,700	3,900
C	3,800	3,920	4,060	4,220	4,400	4,600
D	4,500	4,620	4,760	4,920	5,100	5,300
E	7,000	7,120	7,260	7,420	7,600	7,800
FEEDING AND HOUSING PERSONNEL						
Cafeteria Helpers (Per Hour)						
F	1.10	1.15	1.25	1.35	1.45	1.55
Dormitory Mothers (Per Month) Board and Room above these figures						
G	150	155	160	165	170	175
H	175	180	185	190	195	200
Head Dormitory Mother & Cafeteria Manager--Board & Room above these figures (Per School Year)						
I	3,880	4,000	4,140	4,200	4,380	4,580

TABLE 7

CAPITAL OUTLAY OF THE CHURCH COLLEGE OF
HAWAII (SIXTH REVISION) MAY 1955

BUDGET ITEMS	AMOUNT BUDGETED
1. Surveys, supervisions overhead, audit and inspection	\$ 60,000.00
2. Site improvements such as grading, drainage, roads, walks planting, sprinkling system, etc.	150,000.00
3. Main building arranged into several one-story units, 63,650 sq. ft. at \$11.50	732,475.00
4. Library building, 11,300 sq. ft. at \$11.00	124,300.00
5. Gymnasium (18,300 sq. ft. at \$9.00) and swimming pool (42 x 75)	196,800.00
6. Shop buildings, 12,800 sq. ft. at \$7.00	89,600.00
7. Dormitories and housekeeping units, 46,777 sq. ft. at \$9.00	421,060.00
8. Cafeteria, 10,448 sq. ft. at \$10.00	104,500.00
9. Farm buildings	50,000.00
10. President's home, 3,080 sq. ft. at \$10.00 Delay until later	30,800.00
11. Architectural fees (5%)	85,937.00
12. Construction and improvement of homes for faculty rental	75,000.00
13. Housing for workmen on project	7,500.00
14. Remodeling, repairing and renovating of buildings for temporary housing of students	9,000.00

TABLE 7--Continued

BUDGET ITEMS	AMOUNT BUDGETED
14A. Preparation of temporary classrooms and offices	\$ 14,000.00
15. Equipment and furnishing (15% of building costs)	262,430.00
16. School buses	27,000.00
17. Farm machinery	25,000.00
18. Farm livestock	15,000.00
19. Library books and periodicals	20,000.00
TOTAL CAPITAL OUTLAY	\$ 2,500,402.00

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