

In 1919, permission was granted for the establishment of "Kwassui Girls' School" as a legal entity, and then in the same year for a Senmon Gakko Higher School (see explanation above), at which point Kwassui opened an English Department at college level. At a time when women were not permitted a university education, this was recognition of Kwassui as providing the highest level of women's education both in name and reality. Ms. Young was able to witness these results before she returned to the United States.

In 1920, Ms. Anna Laura White took up her post as the third Kwassui principal. The issues facing Ms. White were the need for new school buildings and the question of how to reform the structure of the organization which had gradually been put into place in order to have Kwassui develop as effectively as possible as a private school. At that time Kwassui was organized in two parts, Kwassui Senmon Gakko (Higher School) and Kwassui Girls' School, and the Girls' School included a high school level and a specialization level. The first changes, made in 1922, were to close the Kindergarten Normal (Instructors') Department and the Theology Department in the Specialization Division, and to replace the Industrial Department with a newly established Domestic Science Department. In 1926 a new building was constructed for the Girls' School, and in 1933 a further wing was added to this for the Senmon Gakko Higher School. This building is still in use today.

During Ms. White's time in office, in 1929, the Ministry of Education recognized the graduates of the Senmon Gakko Higher School as having a level equal to or higher than that of graduates of a 5-year girls' high school, which meant that they were deemed to be qualified to teach English at middle school level without any need for further examination.