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This catalog contains publications of the University of Hawaii and books whose authors are affiliated with the University of Hawaii. University catalogs of instruction, official reports, and out of print publications are omitted. Also excluded are publications of the Hawaii Agricultural Experiment Station and the Cooperative Extension Service in Agriculture and Home Economics, affiliates of the University of Hawaii. Publications now being printed are marked (In Press). At the end of the catalog, under To Appear Soon, are manuscripts for whose publication arrangements are being made. Publications are classified by subject and are indexed by both author and title.

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AGRICULTURE

(The Hawaii Agricultural Experiment Station and the Cooperative Extension Service in Agriculture and Home Economics, both affiliated with the University, publish independently a number of studies in their fields.)


The preface of this book by the president of the University of Hawaii likens the farmer who experiments with new crops to the prospector who seeks new mines. “Diversification of agriculture is a pressing problem in Hawaii, as in many other places,” it continues. In the succeeding pages are a historical summary of agriculture in Hawaii, an alphabetical list of more than 300 crops which have a Hawaii history, a discussion of their uses, distribution, and present production, and estimates of the possibilities of their future commercial development. Sugar and pineapple, the chief crops of the Territory, get considerable space, but so do potatoes and chickens. A feature of the book is the classification of industries according to income. Some twenty new industries which have possibilities for markets outside Hawaii are listed by Dr. Crawford. Finally the author lists twenty crops which could be developed further for the local market.

THE STORY OF SUGAR CANE, as told to an imaginary class in agriculture. Foreword by David L. Crawford. University of Hawaii, Honolulu, 1928. 127 pages. 32 figures. Cloth. Obtainable from University of Hawaii Book Store. $1.00

Ten or more copies, each 0.50

This textbook, widely used in the public schools of the Territory of Hawaii and in Pacific Coast states, “is published for the benefit of the young people of Hawaii who are growing up in the midst of this remarkable industry, which furnishes nearly a million tons of sugar to the world, and especially is it intended for those who are in ‘Smith-Hughes’ classes studying the vocation of agriculture.” Other books recommended for “a sugar cane library” are listed.

The preface written by the president of the University of Hawaii describes this study by an associate professor of agricultural education as a careful sampling of the situation in which small farming in the Territory finds itself.


Coffee grown in Kona, island of Hawaii, is the subject of many studies sponsored by the University of Hawaii and affiliated institutions.

ANTHROPOLOGY AND SOCIOLOGY
(Several titles in this division are listed under To Appear Soon. See page 24.)


Utilizing the dramatic story of the meeting and amalgamation of the "races" in Hawaii as the organizing theme for his study, Dr. Adams incorporates in Interracial Marriage in Hawaii the major elements of a sociology of Hawaiian race relations. The basic facts of population, its movement, growth, and miscegenation, provide the background for the careful and scholarly unfolding of Hawaii's system of race relations as expressed in its marriage practice. For in any region the public sentiment and the corresponding practice toward interracial marriage is unquestionably the most searching test of racial attitudes. The freedom to "marry out," which is peculiar to the Hawaiian situation in contrast with most other regions of interracial contacts, profoundly affects all the significant social relations between the races in Hawaii. "Prohibition of interracial marriage is associated with a caste system or with tendencies toward a caste system and freedom in marriage is associated with the mores of equality." The historic experience of each of the major "racial" groups which enter into the Hawaiian "melting pot" is described in clear and understandable language, and the text is supported by the carefully analyzed statistics of census and public agencies, as well as the testimony of hundreds of Hawaiian residents from all races and walks of life. The free association of the native Hawaiians, characterized by Dr. Adams as an amalgamating race, and of their hybrid children is contrasted with the narrower range of out-marriage of groups having more highly organized family systems, such as the
Chinese and Japanese. The manner in which race-conscious immigrants from Europe and America have come to have Hawaiian attitudes toward interracial marriage, the processes by which a Portuguese "race" was created and is now being amalgamated in the larger community, and the extent to which newer and smaller immigrant groups are contributing to the development of the Hawaiian system of race relations are among the problems dealt with in later chapters. The closing portions of the book discuss the searching questions of the social consequences of interracial marriage. What is its effect upon individual and group morale; upon personal and social organization? Do interracial marriages commonly result in divorce? Are they successful? Are the hybrid offspring of interracial marriages more or less intelligent, emotionally stable, moral, than the children of intra-racial marriages? What in general is the character of the mixed blood? Views of the sociological press: "The book is a valuable contribution to the study of race and culture contacts."

—E. B. Reuter in *The American Journal of Sociology.* "Professor Adams . . . goes behind the facts to the social and psychological factors involved in race preferences and color preferences (light versus dark) in marriage, in the development of race consciousness among similar hybrid elements, such as Chinese-Hawaiians, Caucasian-Hawaiians and others; in the maintenance (as also in the slow destruction) of traditional family patterns among Japanese, Chinese and Hawaiians; and in numerous other aspects. . . . As Professor Park says, . . . the study seems to take the reader 'into the very presence of the historical process, where we may observe civilization as it evolves.'"—Frank H. Hankins in *American Sociological Review.*

Dr. Adams is professor emeritus of sociology in the University of Hawaii.

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**An Island Community: A Study of Ecological Succession in Hawaii.**


Before the time of modern ocean transportation, the isolation of the Hawaiian Islands was almost absolute. But when once the islands were placed on the map, contacts with the outside world came with dramatic suddenness. In place of the old Hawaiian sustenance economy there has come a modern commercial economy, with sugar and pineapples the principal exports. Modern industry, needing additional laborers, imported workers from Asia and Europe and thus provided the Islands with the greater part of their present population—and many of their economic and social problems. In the whole process of economic and social change Hawaiian experience has been in considerable measure a thing apart. Although Hawaii has been a territory of the United States for nearly forty years, its development is not a mere repetition of American mainland experien-
ence. Even now there is sufficient isolation so that the island community continues to have something distinctive in its character. Dr. Lind, who is associate professor of sociology in the University of Hawaii, has used the fact of Hawaii’s isolation to explain some of the things peculiar to its experience. He deals with the island community in terms of land, population, capital, and labor, and compares it with plantation communities elsewhere. The book represents a reorganization and interpretation of historical materials. Each chapter is supported by bibliographical material.

The Philippines: A Nation in the Making. By Felix M. Keesing. Issued under the auspices of the University of Hawaii and the American Council, Institute of Pacific Relations. Kelly & Walsh, Ltd., Shanghai, 1937. x + 136 pages. 26 illustrations. 6 sketch maps. Cloth. American edition distributed by the University of Hawaii and the American Council, Institute of Pacific Relations. $2.00

Student Edition 1.25

A concise account of the 14,000,000 Filipinos: their racial backgrounds, their experience under successive Spanish and American control, their present life and problems, economic, social, and political, and their possible future now that national independence is in sight. Although written particularly for senior high schools, colleges, women’s clubs, and other groups studying Philippine matters, the book also appeals to the general reader. Comments: “Admirable ... I am sure it will give the readers a fair and accurate idea of the Philippines and her peoples. It also gives an unbiased appraisal of the conditions of the Philippines as they exist today.”—Dr. Francisco Benitez, dean of the College of Education, University of the Philippines. “I am delighted with it ... think it the best thing of the kind so far.”—A. V. H. Hartendorp, editor and publisher, Philippine Magazine. “From a teacher’s point of view the material is very good. I believe it will be very fine for use in the classroom.”—Alfred M. Church, social science teacher, Kamehameha Schools, Honolulu, who used the book experimentally for senior high school students. Dr. Keesing is professor of anthropology in the University of Hawaii.


$2.50

A survey of the modern experience of the quarter million mountain folk, so-called “non-Christians,” and their place in the newly emerging Philippine nation. Chapter headings: Non-Christians in the
Philippine Setting. The Mountain Region and its People. Spanish and American Penetration. Over the Administrator's Desk. Justice and Public Order. Nature’s Gifts of Land and Water. Food-getting and Commerce. Missions and Health Authorities versus the Old Religion. Through the School Door. The Future of the Mountain Peoples. Bibliography. Dr. Keesing is professor of anthropology in the University of Hawaii. ¶ Extracts from reviews: “The book . . . is noteworthy for its insight, sympathizing not only with the picturesque tribes but also with the westernized Filipino . . .”—Manchester Guardian. ¶ “. . . full of interest and value. It is a very able and thorough piece of work. . . .”—Journal of Education, London. “The book is a study, all the more impressive for its terseness and restraint, of administrative problems; yet to anyone able to read between the lines the thrill is there . . . an admirable study which will at once rank as part of the standard record.”—The Times, London. ¶ “The conclusions of these investigations regarding native adjustments to modern conditions are worthy of consideration not only by workers in the Philippines, but in all places where the penetration of western culture is causing the disintegration of old customs and folkways . . . it presents material which can be used for specialized study by all persons interested in sociology, no matter what the country of their particular interest.”—North China Herald, Shanghai.


A study of the mandated territory of Western Samoa and of American Samoa from the viewpoint of “applied anthropology,” written by a University of Hawaii professor of anthropology. Chapter headings: The Islands and their People. A Century of Political Experience. The Modern Problem of Native Government. Justice and Public Order. Land Ownership and Custom. The Economic Life. Contract Labor in Western Samoa. Health and Medical Work. The Samoan and Religion. Educational Influences. The People of Mixed Parentage. Modern Samoa: A Review. Bibliography. ¶ Published comments: “. . . marks a change in the orientation of research, and, it would seem, opens a new chapter in the literature of ethnography.”—Nature, London. ¶ “No student of colonial administration and no statesman responsible for its conduct in any part of the world should miss reading this deeply penetrating, learned, and thoroughly human survey of one of the master problems of our generation.”—Professor J. Coatman, department of colonial administration, London School of Economics and Political Science, in International Affairs. ¶ “. . . a dispassionate account . . . exhaustive study . . . which should be read by all those who are interested in the
problems created by the settling of the heavy arm of European civilization on small but independent native civilizations."—*New Statesman*, London. ¶ "Those who are interested in the future of backward races ... will certainly wish that its [this book's] methods of investigation might be applied to the study of analogous problems elsewhere."—*Manchester Guardian*. ¶ "... sagacious, well-documented, and impartial. ..."—*The Times*, London, Literary Supplement. ¶ "... an admirable comprehensive survey ... an exceedingly valuable work."—*Auckland* (N. Z.) *Star*.

**Migration and Environment: A Study of the Physical Characteristics of the Japanese Immigrants to Hawaii and the Effects of Environment on Their Descendants.** By H. L. Shapiro. Oxford University Press, New York. 150 tables. 75 graphs. (In Press.) $5.00 (?)

A study designed to determine 1) to what extent the physical characteristics of a migrant population may be modified by a change of environment and 2) whether the migrants represent a selected strain or constitute a random sample of the original population. Until recently, students of human biology had been strongly influenced by post-Darwinian research and had stressed the stability of the physical characteristics of mankind. The results of the present investigation upset this assumption. The Japanese in Hawaii were chosen because they admirably fulfill the requirements for a controlled study of the influence of migration and environment on physical type. More than 3,000 subjects in Hawaii and Japan were measured and examined. They were in three major groups: 1) Hawaiian-born Japanese, 2) Japanese immigrants, 3) sedentes. This last is comprised of the relatives of groups 1 and 2 who have remained in the ancestral villages in Japan; they serve as a control for the other two groups. Comparison of the immigrants with the sedentes revealed that the former differ significantly from their relatives in Japan, thus indicating that they represent a selected strain. The Hawaiian-born Japanese, contrasted with their immigrant parents and with their related sedentes, disclose changes attributable to the influence of the environmental conditions to be found in Hawaii. The bodily changes in the Hawaiian-born Japanese are mainly associated with a general increase in size, although other changes, especially in cephalic proportions, were also evident. Dr. Shapiro, who is associate curator, American Museum of Natural History, was a research specialist in physical anthropology in the University of Hawaii from 1930 to 1937.

**Hawaiian Homesteading on Molokai.** By Felix M. Keesing. University of Hawaii, Honolulu, 1936. 133 pages. 2 diagrams. 4 half-tones. Paper. Obtainable from University of Hawaii Book Store. $0.35

In 1921 Congress and the Hawaii Legislature launched a homesteading scheme in an attempt to rehabilitate the native Hawaiian people by putting them back on the land. In 1935 there began a legislative
inquiry, in conjunction with which a survey was made by Mr. Kee­
sing, professor of anthropology in the University of Hawaii. His
results are in this book, which shows the project's successes and fail­
ures and the problems remaining at the end of fourteen years of
experiment. As such, it is of interest not only in Hawaii but also to
those interested in settlement and rehabilitation programs the world
over.

THE CHANGING MAORI. By Felix M. Keesing. Memoir of the Board
Obtainable from Whitcombe & Tombs Ltd., Auckland, New Zealand.
15/-

BOTANY

FLORA OF SOUTHEASTERN WASHINGTON AND OF ADJACENT IDAHO.
xxv + 531 pages. 11 figures. One colored map. Cloth. $3.50
Paper 2.50

An account of the plants growing in the regions surrounding Spo­
kane, Pullman, and Walla Walla, Wash., and Coeur d'Alene, Mos­
cow, and Lewiston, Ida. The introduction includes a discussion of
the vegetation as a whole and the conspicuous vegetational zones.
The text contains keys and descriptions of the 1,500 species known
within the area. The colored map shows the vegetational zones as
well as the topography of the areas included. Dr. St. John, professor
of botany in the University of Hawaii and botanist of the Bishop
Museum, Honolulu, was formerly professor of botany in the State
College of Washington and has recently published this book includ­
ing his botanical studies of the plants in the area adjacent to Pullman.

IMMIGRANT PLANTS IN THE HAWAIIAN ISLANDS. I. By F. Raymond
Paper. Obtainable from University of Hawaii Book Store. $0.15

First of a series of short papers dealing with the introduced plants
present in the Territory of Hawaii.

A KEY TO THE FAMILIES OF MONOCOTYLEDONS IN THE HAWAIIAN
tions Division. Free

A paper “intended to make possible the easy determination, to the
family, of the monocotyledonous plants, both indigenous and intro­
duced,” in the flora of the Hawaiian Islands.

THE HAWAIIAN PEPEROMIAS. By Casimir de Candolle, and DESCRIPT­
IONS OF NEW SPECIES OF HAWAIIAN PLANTS. By J. F. Rock. College
of Hawaii (University of Hawaii, successor), 1913. 66 pages. 12 half-

ECONOMICS AND BUSINESS


GENERAL

SHAKESPEARE AND HAWAI'I. By Christopher Morley. Published for the University of Hawaii, Honolulu, 1933, by Doubleday, Doran & Company. x + 96 pages. Frontispiece. Cloth. Obtainable from University of Hawaii Book Store. $1.00 From the author's prefatorial note: "These talks were given at the University of Hawaii, Honolulu, on March 10, 13, and 15, 1933. Their informal and extemporaneous character is obvious. They were taken down by a stenographer, from whose copy I have removed allusions merely occasional. Also some of the barbarisms of impromptu conversation have been civilized. Otherwise they stand as uttered."

"ABOVE ALL NATIONS IS HUMANITY." "Maluna d'e o na lahui a pau ke ola ke kanaka." By Kalidas Nag. University of Hawaii, Honolulu, 1937. 14 pages. Paper. Obtainable from University of Hawaii Publications Division. Free An address delivered at the twenty-sixth annual Commencement of the University of Hawaii by Dr. Nag of the University of Calcutta while he was a visiting professor in the Oriental Institute of the University of Hawaii. Contains facsimile signatures of Romain Rolland, Mahatma Gandhi, and Rabindranath Tagore, appended to messages directed to students in Hawaii.

FIDAC AND PEACE. By Ray Murphy. University of Hawaii, Honolulu, 1936. 11 pages. One illustration. Paper. Obtainable from University of Hawaii Publications Division. Free An address delivered by Mr. Murphy as national commander of the American Legion on the occasion of the presentation of the Fidac award to the University of Hawaii for outstanding service in the field of international relations.

An address by Dr. Embree as president of the Julius Rosenwald Fund at the twenty-fifth annual Commencement of the University of Hawaii.


An address delivered at the twenty-third annual Commencement of the University of Hawaii by Dr. Deutsch as vice-chancellor and provost of the University of California.


Dr. Slaten delivered this address at the twenty-second annual Commencement of the University of Hawaii.


GEOGRAPHY


Dr. J. W. Coulter's "Gazetteer of the Territory of Hawaii" has been favorably received by all who have occasion to refer to Hawaiian place names. The Gazetteer has been mentioned in many periodicals, receiving particularly high commendation in the Geographical Journal, of London. The major part of the Gazetteer consists of alphabetical lists, by islands, of all place names appearing on published maps of the Hawaiian Islands, with latitudes and longitudes. Alternative spellings are given. Of this feature, the Geographical Journal says: "The gazetteer is useful in bringing all these forms together, and in enabling the modern forms of the early narratives to be determined. It should serve as a basis for standardization in the future."

The Gazetteer, proper, is followed by several interesting appendices, giving sources, a list of Hawaiian topographical words, histories of Hawaiian surveys and of Hawaiian land districts, and a discussion of the origin and meaning of some Hawaiian place names. These appendices are of interest to the general reader, and admirably supplement the complete lists of place names that constitute the main part of the volume. An account of the history of Hawaiian surveys, written by former Governor Walter F. Frear, gives a succinct record of the development of land and topographic mapping in the Territory from the establishment of the Hawaiian Government Survey in 1871. Robert D. King, engineer of the territorial survey department,
contributes a section on land districts in the islands; with illustrative maps and quotations from statutes, he traces the changes in district boundaries from the earliest records to the present. A discussion of Hawaiian place names is written by Dr. Coulter. The persistence of Hawaiian names, despite the influx of many foreign peoples and foreign languages, is a striking feature of the toponymy of the islands. The meanings of many names, ranging from the sublime to the ridiculous, are given. The origins of the few foreign names found in the islands are discussed, and examples given. Coulter’s Gazetteer was made possible through student aid furnished by the National Youth Administration. Dr. Coulter is associate professor of geography in the University of Hawaii.

SUN TIME, STANDARD TIME AND “RADIO” TIME. By John Wesley Coulter. University of Hawaii, Honolulu, no date, 4 pages. One map. Obtainable from University of Hawaii Publications Division. Free

A discussion of Hawaii’s standard time related to that of the rest of the world.

LAND UTILIZATION IN THE HAWAIIAN ISLANDS. By John Wesley Coulter. University of Hawaii, Honolulu, 1933. 140 pages. 33 maps and graphs. Paper. Obtainable from University of Hawaii Book Store. $0.50

Statistics of all the uses of land in the Hawaiian archipelago, compiled by a University of Hawaii associate professor of geography. The world condition of agriculture has focused attention on the fundamental question of the best use of the land. In this study factors which have led to various uses of land in the Hawaiian Islands are discussed and appraised.

CHINESE RICE FARMERS IN HAWAII. By John Wesley Coulter and Chee Kwon Chun. University of Hawaii, Honolulu, 1937. 72 pages. 15 illustrations. Paper. Obtainable from University of Hawaii Book Store. $0.40

An intimate record of a once flourishing, now almost vanished, Hawaii industry.

GEODESY

GEOLOGY


Data, largely tabulated, assembled by Dr. Palmer, University of Hawaii professor of geology.

HISTORY

(Several titles in this division are listed under To Appear Soon. See page 24.)

A HISTORY OF HAWAI'I. By Ralph S. Kuykendall. Prepared under the direction of the Historical Commission of the Territory of Hawai'i. Introductory chapters by Herbert E. Gregory. The Macmillan Company, New York, 1936. x + 375 pages. 2 colored maps. 97 illustrations. Cloth. $2.50

This book was written to supply, in brief compass, an accurate account of how Hawai'i was transformed from its primitive condition of feudal barbarism into the status of an organized American territory with a unique social and economic background. It opens with a description of the Pacific Ocean, its islands, and its aboriginal population, with special attention to the Polynesians. It then tells of the discovery of the Hawaiian Islands, the contacts with foreign traders, the coming of missionaries and other foreign residents, and the resulting complications and changes in Hawai'i's political, social, religious, and economic condition. Although written primarily for use in the public schools of the Territory, the book is well adapted to serve the public at large as a reliable general introduction to the subject. A review published in The Political Science Quarterly says: "The general reader who wishes to be well informed concerning the character and history of the Hawaiian Islands will find this volume as useful and readable as will the student of history. And, although it is evidently intended for the use of the youth of Hawai'i and the United States, mature students and readers may profit equally by its perusal." Mr. Kuykendall is assistant professor of history in the University of Hawai'i.

CHINA: ANCIENT AND MODERN (A Conspectus of Chinese History). By Shao Chang Lee. Contains a chart showing the chronological development of Chinese culture. University of Hawai'i, Honolulu, 1937. 31 pages. 4 maps. Paper. Obtainable from University of Hawai'i Book Store. $0.30

The chart entitled The Development of Chinese Culture was first published by the University of Hawai'i in 1926; a fourth edition was published in 1934. It has been reproduced by the Institute of Pacific Relations, the Chinese Political and Social Science Review, the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, Miss Julia E. Johnsen in her book China Yesterday and Today, and Dr. Esson M. Gale in his book Basics of the Chinese Civilization. This conspectus was written to accompany the chart, reproduced herein.

THE EARLIEST JAPANESE LABOR IMMIGRATION TO HAWAII. By Ralph S. Kuykendall. University of Hawai'i, Honolulu, 1935. 26 pages. Paper. Obtainable from University of Hawai'i Book Store. $0.25
"The story of the Japanese contract laborers who came to Hawaii in 1868 is a short chapter in the long history of the labor and population problems of these islands, and is besides one of the earliest incidents in the relations between Hawaii and Japan."


**INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS**

*(See also Oriental Studies.)*


This volume interprets a seminar-conference conducted by the University of Hawaii and Yale University, with assistance from the Carnegie Corporation, in Honolulu during 1936. Some sixty educational leaders and social scientists from twenty-three Pacific countries were invited to Honolulu for five weeks to study and discuss their common problems of education and cultural change. The members lived together in a dormitory and met in regular daily sessions which were closed to press and public to encourage frankness. Included were heads of educational foundations, directors of public instruction, school principals, research workers, anthropologists, and sociologists, from Australia, China, French Indo-China, Great Britain and her Pacific colonies, India, Japan, Latin America, Netherlands East Indies, New Zealand, the Philippines, Samoa, South Africa, and the United States. The results of this experiment in international collaboration are presented in this volume. Among the questions dealt with are: What of education in the changing Pacific scene? To what extent do national approaches differ? Can the educator set clear-cut objectives? What of nationalism? Of racial factors? What of differing religions, philosophies, and moralities? Shall the cultures of indigenous and minority peoples be pre-
served? Must higher education be limited to the few? What shall be the content of mass education? Which is best—public or private education? What of language problems? What important educational experiments are going on? ¶ The author is professor of anthropology in the University of Hawaii and was co-director of the seminar-conference. ¶ Comments: “The author has done the work of interpretation with rare judgment and great skill... The volume must take its place in the literature of comparative education. It will certainly be a textbook in my classes.”—Professor Charles T. Loram, chairman, department of race relations, Graduate School of Education, Yale University. ¶ “A most difficult piece of work very skilfully done.... A permanent and useful contribution to the literature of culture contacts.”—Arthur I. Mayhew, secretary, advisory committee on education, Colonial Office, London. ¶ “The author has wrought a miracle in presenting not only the gist of the discussion but also in carrying a great deal of the atmosphere.”—Dr. Edwin R. Embree, president, Julius Rosenwald Fund. ¶ “I think it is excellently done.”—Dr. A. P. Elkin, head of the anthropology department, University of Sydney.

**CAN NATIONS BE NEIGHBORS?** *Internationalism in Four Dimensions.*

By David Livingston Crawford. The Stratford Co., Boston, 1932. 120 pages. Cloth. $1.50

In the light of recent events in Asia, this book by the President of the University of Hawaii is prophetic. In the preface the author states: “The traveler who looks under the surface of things sees the Pacific stage being set for a drama which is anything but pacific, for it will lack nothing of terror and black tragedy if allowed to go on unhindered.” ¶ With the thesis that Pacific nations can avert future conflict if they make persistent efforts to be good neighbors, the author outlines the essentials of international neighborliness as national self-respect, respect for neighbor nations, and a correct perspective toward international affairs. ¶ “Internationalism must be stereoscopic,” he states. “Nations have been one-eyed long enough. ... When each nation will respect the rights and desires of other nations as highly as its own and will view its own actions and motivations and the actions and motivations of its neighbors through the same glass and with the same perspective, then there will be good internationalism.” ¶ The author discusses the barriers to international amity and makes suggestions for the promotion of international good-will.

**PACIFIC PROBLEMS:** *The Lectures and Proceedings of the School of Pacific and Oriental Affairs—1932.* Edited by Charles E. Martin and N. B. Beck. University of Hawaii, Honolulu, 1933. 158 pages. Paper. Obtainable from University of Hawaii Book Store. $0.15

Representative papers from the first session of a school “planned as a center for the study of and dissemination of information concerning
political, social, educational, and religious problems confronting the nations that border on the Pacific ocean."

**NUTRITION**

(The Hawaii Agricultural Experiment Station and the Cooperative Extension Service in Agriculture and Home Economics, both affiliated with the University, publish independently a number of studies in their fields.)

**FAMILY FOOD BUDGETS: Adequate Diets at Minimum Cost for Different Racial Groups in Hawaii.** Prepared by the Household Science Department, University of Hawaii. University of Hawaii, Honolulu, 1933. 6 pages. Paper. Obtainable from University of Hawaii Book Store. $0.05

**THE COMPOSITION OF SOME CHINESE FOODS.** Prepared by the Household Science Department, University of Hawaii. University of Hawaii, Honolulu, 1925. 4 pages. Paper. Obtainable from University of Hawaii Book Store. $0.05


Results of a study made by the Department of Household Science, University of Hawaii, and the Nutrition Laboratory of the Carnegie Institution of Washington, Boston, Massachusetts.

**ORIENTAL STUDIES**

(See also *History, Anthropology, and publications listed under To Appear Soon, page 24. The Oriental Institute of the University of Hawaii issues from time to time a report of progress called the Oriental Institute Journal.*)


The first edition of this textbook by Mr. Harada, now emeritus professor of Japanese history and civilization, and Mr. Kunitomo, instructor in Japanese language, was published in 1931. The primary motive of the work is to provide a comprehensive textbook for use in teaching colloquial Japanese to occidental beginners, in the University of Hawaii as well as elsewhere. In order to acquaint students with the vocabulary and general grammatical structure of the language as rapidly as possible, the English alphabet is used throughout. Intended primarily for classroom work, the book is divided
into four parts: reading lessons, exercises, grammar, and conversation. The reading lessons in Part I are from subjects of daily conversation and fairy tales, with the fundamentals of simple colloquial grammar applied in the order of their difficulty. In Part II vocabulary and exercises are included according to the order established in Part I. In Part III grammar is explained, with reference to the reading and exercises. Part IV offers exercises in the use of idiomatic expressions such as occur in conversation in a household, in visiting a Japanese friend, and in traveling in Japan. A short appendix explains the reading and writing of the two forms of phonetic signs, katakana and hiragana. In the edition revised by Mr. Uyehara, instructor in Japanese, parts of the book have been rearranged and several additions have been made. Although not as exhaustive as some other texts of the same nature, this book may be used as a guide without a teacher. However, if it is so used, the grammar in Part III should be studied first. Students interested in the study of the Japanese written language will not get much from this text. It has been the basis of the study of colloquial Japanese in the University of Hawaii. Supplementary texts have been used to teach the reading and writing of the Japanese characters.


As president of Soochow University, Dr. Yang read this paper in a public lecture of the University of Hawaii's 1935 summer session.


As a professor of public administration in the Imperial University of Tokyo, Mr. Royama delivered these lectures in the University of Hawaii during the first semester of 1934-1935 in the course on Contemporary Japan.

POLITICAL SCIENCE


Chapter headings of this booklet by Dr. George, professor of history and political science and dean of the College of Arts and Sciences, and Dr. Bachman, associate professor of history and political science, University of Hawaii, are: Hawaii and the Federal Government. The Territorial Government in Hawaii. The City and County of Honolulu. County Government. Parties and Election. Citizenship in Hawaii. Appended to each chapter are questions for discussion.

Object of this plan is to suggest a uniform method of state and local taxation that will eliminate duplication and discrimination. Dr. Lutz was visiting professor of economics in the University of Hawaii from January to June 1935.


Eight articles by Dr. George, University of Hawaii professor of history and political science and dean of the College of Arts and Sciences, written at the request of Honolulu Post No. 1 of the American Legion and first published in the Honolulu Advertiser.


A series of radio talks by the Speaker of the House of Representatives of the Territorial Legislature, broadcast by station KGU, Honolulu.

PSYCHOLOGY


Like its predecessor, The Psychology of Primitive People, this volume was a book of the month of the Scientific Book Club. Primitive Intelligence and Environment records the experiences of the author, professor of clinical psychology in the University of Hawaii, in an expedition into the Kalahari Desert in South Africa, undertaken to collect data on the Bushmen. The book compares the intelligence and environment of these people with those of the Australian aborigines, and contains material dealing with primitive peoples in Southeast Asia. || Excerpts from reviews: || "There is no doubt that the author has a splendid talent for understanding and portraying primitive life, and for capturing those overtones which, so far as culture is concerned, distinguish man, both black and white, from his humanoid cousins."—Saturday Review of Literature. || "There are indications that the studies of primitive races, which Prof. S. D. Porteus of the University of Hawaii has been conducting since 1929, will eventually be recorded in a series of books as numerous and exhaustive as Sir James Y. Frazer's 'The Golden Bough'. . . . Brisk and graphic prose."—New York Sun. || "A contribution in the fields of geography and anthropology, as well as a significant cornerstone in


In this book, the November 1931 selection of the Scientific Book Club, the author, professor of clinical psychology in the University of Hawaii, records the results of his expeditions into Northwest and Central Australia, undertaken when the Australian National Research Council invited him to extend his racial studies at the University of Hawaii to include the aborigines of Australia. By means of travel narrative, Dr. Porteus pictures the natives in their own environment and shows how tribal customs and organization are adapted to life in that most peculiar of continents. Also, the results of applying mental and anthropometric tests to the natives are given. Dealing as it does with the controversial matter of racial differences, the volume has excited great interest. More than 30,000 words have been written in reviews. Excerpts from them follow. ¶ “An excellent example of scientific literature adapted to the general reader.”—*Scientific Book Club Review*. ¶ “A notable contribution to science and a chronicle with more romance in it than have many stories of travel written deliberately to entertain. . . . Characterized by sound description, robust humour, and deep insight.”—*Melbourne Argus*. ¶ “A substantial and scientific piece of research.”—*The Scotsman*, Edinburgh. ¶ “Students of anthropology will find this volume indispensable. Its interest is enhanced by a vivid account of the author’s extensive tour and the many excellent illustrations.”—*Glasgow Herald*. ¶ “This admittedly pioneering study . . .”—*American Journal of Physical Anthropology*. ¶ “Unlike so many scientists, he knows how to write most interestingly. Unlike so many authors of travel books, he has something important to say. His book belongs in the same general class as Darwin’s ‘Voyage of the Beagle’ and
Livingstone's Journals. It will live not merely because it is well written, but because it breaks new ground."—Prof. Ellsworth Huntington in *Saturday Review of Literature*. ¶ "Dr. Porteus has a genuine literary talent and the many pages he gives to his vindication of the aborigines and his description of their subtle social adaptation to desert life make very interesting reading."—*The Nation*. ¶ "A book of exceptional interest and importance. . . should be included in the kit of everyone who sallies forth to study primitive people. That is the highest praise a field worker can bestow."—Dr. Beatrice Blackwood in *Nature*. ¶ "An exhaustive study. The narrative itself is of great interest, while new phases and facts add greatly to the scientific value of this record of primitive customs and beliefs."—*Scientific American*. ¶ "An important contribution not only to racial psychology, but also to anthropology and sociology and to the literature of travel."—*Cape Times*, South Africa. ¶ "The study merits the greatest attention."—*Petermanns Geograph. Mitteilungen*, Germany.


Dr. Porteus, professor of clinical psychology in the University of Hawaii, and Dr. Wood Jones, formerly professor of physical anthropology in the University of Hawaii, deal here with a very difficult problem, the bridging of the gap between neurology and psychology, and attempt to give the history of the development of human behavior side by side with the development of the central nervous system, the brain. As will be seen by the following excerpts from reviews, the book was acclaimed by the scientific press of five continents as an outstanding contribution to its subject. ¶ "Instructive and stimulating—a pioneer work."—*American Journal of Physical Anthropology*. ¶ "As perhaps the best and simplest resume of the phylogenetic history of the nervous system, this book should be of great value to biologists, psychiatrists, eugenists, and others interested in the biological basis of mind."—*Eugenics Review*, London. ¶ "Australians will need no introduction to Professors Wood Jones and Stanley D. Porteus, who have in 'Matrix of the Mind' enhanced their great reputations."—*Medical Journal of Australia*. ¶ "A much needed type of endeavour."—*Journal of Applied Psychology*. ¶ "This excellent and interesting volume, the purpose of which is to bridge to some extent the gap between psychology and neurology, is written in a charming and lucid style. . . . An extremely healthy and readable volume."—*Brain*, London. ¶ "The facts are well set forth and their trend indicated with conspicuous fairness."—*The Lancet*, London. ¶ "An interesting and significant effort to work out the relationship between certain aspects of biology and psychology."—
**Psychological Bulletin.** ¶ "A most readable general review of com-
parative neurology in both its structural and functional aspects."—
*Nature*, London. ¶ "One of the most interesting and arresting
books on this fascinating subject that has been lately published."—
*Journal of Medical Association of South Africa*. ¶ "This learned
and lucidly expounded treatise—a keenly interesting monograph on
its complicated subject."—*The Scotsman*, Edinburgh. ¶ "Certainly
a most admirable book for the psychological student to read."—
*British Journal of Psychology*. ¶ "This learned, lively and interest-
ing book . . . is an alert and stimulating performance, on which the
authors are to be congratulated."—*The Times*, London, Literary
Supplement. ¶ "A very valuable work on a subject of growing
interest—clear and interesting style."—*Indian Medical Record*.

**THE MAZE TEST AND MENTAL DIFFERENCES.** By S. D. Porteus. Smith
Publishing House, Vineland, N. J., 1933. x + 219 pages. Cloth. Ob-
tainable from University of Hawaii Book Store. $2.50

This book contains a discussion of the nature of intelligence and
mental diagnosis, together with a summary of studies that have been
made with the Maze test. ¶ This test, devised in 1913 and published
in 1915, has been continuously in use in clinics since that time. Sev-
eral studies reported to the American Psychological Association
recently have shown that, after the Stanford-Binet, it is the test
most commonly used in psychological clinics in America. Elsewhere
it is equally familiar to psychologists, studies on its use having been
published in all foreign countries where clinical psychologists are at
work. It is, therefore, probably the best known performance test in
the world. It gives full directions for applying the tests and contains
also tables of test quotients. ¶ The author is professor of clinical
psychology in the University of Hawaii.

**SPEECH**

**SPEECH COMPOSITION.** By William Norwood Brigance. F. S. Crofts &
Company, New York City, 1937. x + 385 pages. Cloth. $2.25

This book is an entire rewriting of an earlier title, *The Spoken
Word*, which was issued ten years earlier. That volume had been
adopted by 100 colleges and universities, but after ten years Dr.
Brigance was driven not to a mere revising but to an entire rewriting
and a change in title. The "primary reason," said Dr. Brigance, "is
that research in speech and social psychology in the past decade has
thrown such significant light on the subject that no textbook can
afford to ignore it." ¶ The book opens with the Seven Lamps of
Speech Making. "As Ruskin has lighted the seven lamps of archi-
tecture to guide the steps of the architect in the worthy practice of
his art, here are lighted seven lamps to guide the steps of those who
want to speak in public.” The author’s new concept of why men change their minds and espouse new causes is notable.

He that’s convinced against his will
Is of the same opinion still

because “down within us, below the surface, is a maze of subconscious motives that buffet our power of reason to and fro like a wave-tossed ship.” Therefore, says Dr. Brigance, “Persuasion must reach not merely the ‘mind’ but the whole mind and body structure. To persuade, seek not for consent to an idea, but for co-action in working it out.” ¶ “Arguments are not equally forceful because they are equally logical. They have force only if they are attached to the impelling wants that drive men onward through life.” You cannot argue a man into wanting something, but after he wants it you can by argument show him how to get it. ¶ Of radio speaking, the author says: “More challenging to the imagination than the extravaganzas of the Arabian Nights, the radio is a scientific fact operating in nearly 25 million homes. It lifted the spoken word to a preeminence not enjoyed since Gutenberg’s Bible signified the advent of the printing press. Consider the radio audience. A speaker may be addressing fifty thousand persons, but they are not to be thought of as a fifty thousand-multitude audience: they are separated into groups of twos and threes sitting comfortably in their homes. Perhaps the women are wearing house dresses, the men smoking and in their shirt-sleeves, neckties off, and feet in house slippers. Usually they are not giving full attention to the unseen radio voice, but are glancing at a newspaper, quieting a child, tinkering with a broken toy, knitting or sewing, or even eating. . . . Speak to them, therefore, as you would to two or three persons sitting near you in a broadcasting room.” The rate of speaking over the radio is distinctly faster than in ordinary public address. The average public speaker’s rate varies from 100 to 150 words a minute, but the good radio speaker ranges from 135 to 180 words a minute. Why? Because listeners cannot see the radio speaker. For them there are no gestures or changes of facial expression. They cannot see him pause for emphasis. He must carry the whole burden of communication with his voice alone. ¶ The author is professor of speech and chairman of the English department in the University of Hawaii.


This book concerns speech at the dining table and in the living room, in the house and on the street, over the telephone and across the counter. What, for example, makes the sound of e different from that of ah? Why do many people get them off key? What does it matter? How can they keep from doing so? What, exactly and scientifically,
are the common faults of American speech? How can one who wants to do so overcome them? What causes speech defects in children? What can parents do about it? "On these questions," says the author, "modern research has made discoveries as interesting, and perhaps as significant in their way, as were those of Pasteur in chemistry and Darwin in biology." But the knowledge remains a closed book to the public that must use speech every day and needs to use it well. This book attempts to translate the new knowledge into plain English. ¶ The book contains a full discussion of current pronunciation. Shall it be hahg or hawg, datta or dayta, fin-ance or fie-nance? Is bo-kay yet accepted, or must it still be boo-kay? Not only individual words, but whole groups of words, are considered, and current trends in changes of pronunciation are briefly discussed. ¶ Of Hollywood speech, Dr. Brigance says, "On the whole it is good and getting better, but Hollywood and the radio have destroyed the last vestige of the old-fashioned stage diction's presumption of being the best American speech. It probably never was. It certainly is not now." ¶ Dr. Brigance started on this subject ten years ago with a series of lectures. They proved popular, and so he wrote a series of articles for the Woman's Home Companion and the Ladies' Home Journal. These in turn were reprinted in eight other magazines, including the Reader's Digest, were cited in more than a dozen books, and were used in the Hollywood studios by teachers of diction. The book represents the third and last stage in the development of this subject. ¶ The New York Times review of Your Everyday Speech says of Dr. Brigance: "... if he is a stern and inexorable critic, he is not a snobbish one: his standards of pronunciation, for instance, are neither imitative, arbitrary, nor inflexible. And his candid diagnosis is presented as the beginning of a possible—although, it must be confessed, not always easy—cure. ... He tells his readers precisely how to form the sound of vowels and consonants; and he illustrates his meaning with photographs and charts. ... This is a sensible book and it ought to be widely useful." The New York Sun says: "Dr. Brigance has translated into plain English the necessary information about good speech." ¶ Dr. Brigance is professor of speech and chairman of the English department in the University of Hawaii.

VOLCANOLOGY


A study of the locations of earthquakes before, during, and after an eruption of a volcano on the island of Hawaii.
A study of ground surface movements and displacements of seismic or volcanic origin at Kilauea Volcano, island of Hawaii. Such movements and displacements, says the introduction, "are of increasing interest because of the possibilities they offer in forecasting earthquakes or eruptions."

TO APPEAR SOON

The Hawaiian Kingdom, 1778-1854. By Ralph S. Kuykendall. One map. 3 portraits. (Publication being arranged.)

This volume is one of a series designed to give a comprehensive general history of Hawaii in modern times. It covers a distinct period of Hawaiian history, the founding of the kingdom by Kamehameha I and its transformation into a modern constitutional monarchy under his first two successors. Political and constitutional changes are traced clearly and in sufficient detail. Special but not undue attention is given to economic and industrial developments and to educational, religious, and social matters. The book deals not only with the domestic history of the kingdom but also with the relations between Hawaii and the other countries of the world—with Hawaii as a member of the family of nations, a subject of particular interest and importance because of Hawaii's strategic location. The history of the period reaches a natural conclusion in the dramatic movement for annexation of the islands to the United States, which marked the closing years of the reign of Kamehameha III and terminated with his death. The book is not written to support any thesis or point of view. Controversial subjects are treated impartially and given as much space as their importance—or lack of importance—seems to justify. The work is based upon a careful study of all available materials in Honolulu and elsewhere, including much not hitherto used by writers on Hawaiian history. The author, who is assistant professor of history in the University of Hawaii, carried on extensive research in the national archives of the United States, Great Britain, and France, with the result that it has been possible to give, for the first time, an adequate account of the policy of those governments toward the Hawaiian kingdom and the negotiations which were carried on among them in regard to the islands. The book is written in a clear and readable style and is intended to serve not only as a full length history for the general reader but also as a work of reference. An important feature is the full documentation which enables the reader to check at every point the statements and conclusions of the author. The notes and references are a guide to and commentary upon the manuscript sources and the books, newspapers, and other printed materials used in the preparation of the volume, enabling the
student to carry further his investigation of particular points. Fully indexed.

A History of China. By Shao Chang Lee. Several historical maps drawn by the author and some 20 plates. (Publication being arranged.)

The fruit of fourteen years in teaching Chinese history in the University of Hawaii and several summers of research in China, this book is written, not to compete with works on the subject by Occidental scholars, but to present the historical facts with which the author is acquainted from his Chinese point of view. An initial chapter entitled “A General Survey of Chinese History” swiftly reviews most of the significant events and cultural achievements of each period in the long history of China and introduces the forty-five chapters which follow. Professor Lee, a prominent member of the University’s Oriental Institute faculty, weaves into one narrative the history of Chinese religion, philosophy, literature, and art, and the stories of the empire-builders, leaders of thought, reformers, artists, and other individuals who have played important parts in making the old and the new Chinas. Among those who have read portions of the manuscript are Dr. Arthur W. Hummell, chief of the division of Orientalia, Library of Congress; Dr. Arthur N. Holcombe, professor of government in Harvard University and an authority on China; Dr. Shou-yi Chen of the National University, Peiping; Dr. H. B. Brownell of Lingnan University; Dr. Dryden Phelps of Chengtu University; and Dr. Arthur Wakefield Slaten, literary editor of the Honolulu Star-Bulletin. After seeing a portion of the manuscript, Dr. Holcombe wrote to Dr. Lee: “I congratulate you warmly on a piece of work which should meet a very genuine need in this country. You are writing, I assume, . . . with a view to removing misconceptions concerning China and laying a foundation for further and more intensive reading. I am sure this book will accomplish that purpose.”


A study of the modern economic, social, political, religious, and other adjustments of the native Hawaiian people in the face of western civilization, and especially of those Hawaiians now living in the City of Honolulu, as seen by a trained anthropologist who has specialized in the Polynesian field. Made possible by a research grant from the Julius Rosenwald Fund, it adds another to the few available studies of “culture contact” in different parts of the world. Dr. Beaglehole was a research associate in anthropology in the University of Hawaii in 1936 and 1937.
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Family Food Budgets.
Outline Map of the Pacific Region.
Maps of Oahu, Maui, Hawaii, Kauai, Molokai, and Lanai.
Educating for World Citizenship—The University of Hawaii. Albert R. Horlings.
INDEX

(By subject, title, and author)

"Above All Nations Is Humanity," 10, 26
Adams, Romanzo, 4, 27
Agricultural Studies, 27
Agriculture, 3
Anthropology and Sociology, 4
Applications of Clinical Psychology in Hawaii, 26
Armstrong, Fred Eugene, 3, 27

Babcock, M. E., 26
Baccalaureate Address (1929), 27
Bachman, Paul S., 17, 27
Bananis in Hawaii, 27
Basal Metabolism of Normal Young Men and Women of Various Races in Hawaii and Basal Metabolism of Samoan Men, 16, 27
Beaglehole, Ernest, 26
Beck, N. B., 15, 27
Benedict, Francis G., 16, 27
Botany, 9

Brigance, William Norwood, 21, 22
Cabinet Government in Hawaii 1887-1893, 14, 26
Cameron, Merton K., 10, 26
Can Nations Be Neighbors? 15
Candolle, Casimir de, 9
Challenging Present, The, 11, 27
Changing Maori, The, 9
Chart of the Development of Chinese Culture, 27
Charter and By-Laws of the University of Hawaii, 26
China: Ancient and Modern, 13, 26
China’s Modern Aspirations and Achievements, 17, 26
Chinese Rice Farmers in Hawaii, 12, 27
Chun, Chee Kwon, 13, 27
Coffee in Hawaii, 27
Commencement Addresses, 10, 11, 26
Composition of Some Chinese Foods, The, 16, 26
Constitution of the Hawaiian Republic, The, 14, 26
Coulter, John Wesley, 11, 12, 26, 27
Crawford, David Livingston, 3, 15, 26, 27
Crown Lands of Hawaii, The, 14, 26

Dean, Arthur Lyman, 26
Debts and Obligations, 11, 26

Descriptions of New Species of Hawaiian Plants, 9
Deutsch, Monroe E., 11, 26
Development of Chinese Culture (Occasional Paper), 26
Development of Chinese Culture (chart), The, 13
Dillingham, Frank T., 4, 26
Donagho, J. S., 11, 26

Earliest Japanese Labor Immigration to Hawaii, The, 13, 26
Economic Geography in Hawaii, 26
Economics and Business, 10
Educating for World Citizenship, 27
Education in Pacific Countries, 14
Education of Boys in Hawaii, 27
Embree, Edwin R., 10, 26

Family Food Budgets, 16, 27
Fidac and Peace, 10, 26
Flora of Southeastern Washington and of Adjacent Idaho, 9
Food and Nutrition Studies, 27
Fosberg, F. Raymond, 9, 26

Functions and Problems of Government in Hawaii, 18, 26

Gazetteer of the Territory of Hawaii, A, 11, 27
General, 10
Geography, 11
Geology, 12
Geomorphic Divisions of the Island of Hawaii, 12, 26
George, William H., 17, 26, 27
Government of Hawaii, Federal, Territorial and County, The, 17, 27
Gregory, Herbert E., 13
Ground Surface Movements at Kilauea Volcano, Hawaii, 24, 27

Harada, Tasuku, 16, 27
Hawaiian Fish and How to Cook Them, 27
Hawaiian Forest Areas, 27
Hawaiian Homesteading on Molokai, 8, 27
Hawaiian Kingdom 1778-1854, The, 24
Hawaiian Peperomias, The, 9
Hawaii’s Crop Parade, 3
Hawaii’s Position in Experiment Station Appropriations, 26
Index

Heights and Ruggedness of the Hawaiian Islands and the Forty-eight States, The, 12, 26
Henke, L. A., 27
Historical Sketch of the University of Hawaii, 26
Historical Summary of Irrigation in Hawaii, 27
History, 13
History of Banking in Hawaii, 26
History of China, A, 25
History of Hawaii, A, 13
Horlings, Albert R., 27
Hosaka, E. Y., 27

Immigrant Plants in the Hawaiian Islands, I., 9, 26
Imports and Exports of Agricultural Products 1926, 27
International Affairs, 14
International Oratorical Contest, An, 26
Interracial Marriage in Hawaii, 4
Introduction to Colloquial Japanese, 16, 27
Island Community, An, 5

Jones, Austin Emery, 23, 27
Jones, F. Wood, 20
Judd, L. M., 26

Keesing, Felix M., 6, 7, 8, 9, 14, 27
Keesing, Marie, 6
Key to the Families of Monocotyledons in the Hawaiian Islands, A, 9, 26
Kunitomo, George Tadao, 16, 27
Kuykendall, Ralph S., 13, 24, 26

Land Utilization in the Hawaiian Islands, 12, 27
Lee, Shao Chang, 13, 25, 26, 27
Leiter International Performance Scale, The, 27
Leiter, Russell G., 27
Lind, Andrew W., 5
Livesay, Thayne M., 27
Lutz, Harley L., 18, 26

Maps of Oahu, Maui, Hawaii, Kauai, Molokai, and Lanai, 27

Martin, Charles E., 15, 27
Matrix of the Mind, The, 20
Maze Test and Mental Differences, The, 21
Migration and Environment, 8
Miller, Carey D., 16, 27

Miscellaneous Publications, 27
Modern Samoa, 7
Morley, Christopher, 10, 27
Murphy, Ray, 10, 26

Nag, Kalidas, 10, 26
New Civilization, The, 10, 26
Notes and Computations in Obtaining Azimuth from Star Observations, 11, 26
Nutrition, 16

Oahu Sugar Plantation—Waipahu, 27
Objectives of the Constitution of the United States, The, 18, 26
Occasional Papers, 26
Oriental Institute Journal, 27
Oriental Studies, 16
Outline Map of the Pacific Region, 27

Pacific Problems: The Lectures and Proceedings of the School of Pacific and Oriental Affairs—1932, 15, 27
Palmer, Harold S., 12, 26, 27
Park, Robert E., 4, 5, 27
Peoples of Hawaii, 27
Philippines: A Nation in the Making, The, 6
Political Science, 17
Porteus, S. D., 18, 19, 20, 21
Primitive Intelligence and Environment, 18
Problems of Contemporary Japan, 17, 26
Psychological Clinic of the University of Hawaii, 26
Psychology, 18
Psychology of Primitive People, The, 19

Research Publications, 26
Rock, J. F., 9
Roosevelt, Theodore, Jr., 6
Royama, Masamichi, 17, 26

St. John, Harold, 9, 27
Sakamaki, Shunzo, 14
Seismologic Study of the Kilauea Eruption 1931-1932, A, 23, 27
Shakespeare and Hawaii, 10, 27
Shapiro, H. L., 8
Slaten, Arthur Wakefield, 11, 27
Sociology (See Anthropology and Sociology)
Soil Farming Processes in the Hawaiian Islands, 27
Some Modern Hawaiians, 25
Some Observations on the Agricultural Situation in Hawaii, 26
Spaulding, Thomas Marshall, 14, 26
Speech, 21
Speech Composition, 21
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Pages</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Statutes and By-Laws Governing the University of Hawaii</td>
<td>26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Story of Sugar Cane, The</td>
<td>3, 27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Study of Changes in Composition of Kona Coffee Berries, etc.</td>
<td>A, 4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sugar Cane in Hawaii</td>
<td>27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sun Time, Standard Time and &quot;Radio&quot; Time</td>
<td>12, 25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Survey of Livestock in Hawaii</td>
<td>A, 27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Survey of Public Education in Hawaii</td>
<td>A, 27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Survey of Small Farming in Hawaii</td>
<td>A, 3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Synopsis of the Model Plan of State and Local Taxation Approved by the National Park Association</td>
<td>A, 18, 26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Taming Philippine Headhunters</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Textbook Series</td>
<td>27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thompson, Robert R.</td>
<td>4, 26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tilton, Cecil G.</td>
<td>26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To Appear Soon</td>
<td>24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tourist Expenditures in the Territory of Hawaii</td>
<td>10, 25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unity of Civilization</td>
<td>26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>University and the Community of Races</td>
<td>27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Uyehara, Yukuo</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vegetable Growing in Hawaii</td>
<td>27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vitamins</td>
<td>26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vitousek, Roy A.</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Volcanology</td>
<td>23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wadsworth, H. A.</td>
<td>27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Weeds of the Hawaiian Pineapple Fields</td>
<td>27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wentworth, Chester E.</td>
<td>12, 26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Western Concepts of Japan and the Japanese, 1800-1854</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wilson, R. M.</td>
<td>24, 27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yang, Y. C.</td>
<td>17, 26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Your Everyday Speech</td>
<td>22</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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<tr>
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</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
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