ALOHA TO VISITORS

Since December of 1941 uncounted numbers of wartime visitors have found their way to the University of Hawaii campus. Many of them have asked questions about the University—about the courses offered, the degrees granted, the buildings, and the plants on the campus. Some have become students here and thus in the midst of war have resumed education for peace. Others have come for just an hour, perhaps to compare this island campus with a well-loved campus elsewhere. To all of its visitors the University extends a welcome. Or, "Aloha," as we say in Hawaii.

COVER BY RAYMOND LUM
MAP BY EARL HIROMOTO
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PUBLISHED BY THE UNIVERSITY OF HAWAII, 1945
HONOLULU, TERRITORY OF HAWAII, U.S.A.
The University of Hawaii lies at the mouth of the Manoa Valley, which is framed by the Koolau Mountains and faces toward Diamond Head and the Pacific. Cooling trade winds that blow across the mountains help to create conditions favorable to study. Incidentally, tests made on the campus show that the blood values of residents of Hawaii—both native and immigrant—are as high as those of persons in other parts of the world. These findings tend to demolish excuses sometimes offered for taking it easy in this climate.

This booklet has been prepared to introduce you to the University and to answer the questions most frequently asked by visitors.

Is the University of Hawaii like a State University?

Yes. It is a federal land-grant college with the same relation to the Territory of Hawaii as state universities have to their states. The territorial legislature established it in 1907 as the College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts, and instruction began in 1908 with five students and twelve instructors.

In 1911 it became the College of Hawaii and in 1920 the University of Hawaii. In 1931 the former Territorial Normal and Training School was affiliated with the University, creating Teachers College. The University is the only institution of higher education within a radius
of 2,000 miles. It now has the following instructional organization:

- College of Arts and Sciences
- College of Applied Science
- Teachers College
- Graduate Division
- Oriental Institute
- School of Social Work
- Adult Education Service

The University has an agricultural experiment station and an extension service in agriculture and home economics, both of them federally subsidized and both having offices throughout the Territory. Because the sugar and pineapple industries—the major agricultural industries of the Territory—have their own experiment stations, the University Station's work emphasizes animal husbandry, agronomy, horticulture, agricultural chemistry, and human and animal nutrition; the development of adapted varieties; and the identification and control of destructive insects, diseases, and parasites of plants and animals. Facilities of the Station are available in part for undergraduate and graduate instruction. The Extension Service in Hawaii resembles that on the Mainland. The county agent is the farmer's friend here as there. In 1944 nearly half a hundred farm and home agents in Hawaii helped 5,000 rural families to improve their farms, their homes, and their health. Other University work is organized under the following titles:

- Psychological and Psychopathic Clinic
- Marine Biological Laboratory and Aquarium, at Kapiolani Park
The Hawaii War Records Depository, with offices in room 5 of the University Library building, gives this message to everyone in Hawaii: "Don't throw away letters, journals, diaries or other personal materials describing what the war has meant to Hawaii. Your material may be useful in telling the story of Hawaii's part in World War II. Posters, pamphlets, published articles, transcriptions, and radio scripts are also of historical value, as are organization committee reports, minutes, etc."

The Hawaii School of Religion, which is situated on University Avenue adjoining the campus, is affiliated with the University but is independently supported.

The University is governed by a Board of Regents appointed by the Governor of the Territory. Out-of-town members are: William P. Alexander, Manager, Grove Farm Company, Puhi, Kauai; E. P. Lydgate, Cashier, Maui Pineapple Company, Paia, Maui; and J. Scott B. Pratt, Manager, Kohala Sugar Company, Hawi, Hawaii. Honolulu members are: Willowdean C. Handy, Ethnologist; Fred K. Lam, Physician and Surgeon; Oren E. Long, Superintendent, Territorial Department of Public Instruction; J. Frank McLaughlin, Judge, United States District Court; Gregg M. Sinclair, President of the University; and Philip
E. Spalding, Chairman of the Board of Regents and President, C. Brewer and Company.

Mr. Sinclair is the fourth President of the University. John Washington Gilmore was President from 1907 to 1913, Arthur Lyman Dean from 1914 to 1927, and David Livingston Crawford from 1927 to 1942.

WHAT COURSES AND DEGREES ARE OFFERED?

The University is fully accredited by the Association of American Universities.

The General Catalogue lists credit courses under the following academic departments: Agriculture, Anthropology, Art, Bacteriology, Botany, Business, Chemistry, Chinese, Dental Hygiene, Economics, Education, Engineering, English, French, Geography, Geology, German, Government, Hawaiian, Health and Physical Education, History, Home Economics, Japanese, Mathematics, Music, Philosophy, Physics, Psychology, Public Health Nursing, Religion, Social Work, Sociology, Spanish, Survey Course, and Zoology and Entomology. The University offers prelegal, predental, premedical, nursing, medical technology, and general civil engineering curriculums. In ordinary times military training is offered. Although the University does not at present teach Greek and Latin, it does offer Chinese and Japanese, languages that comparatively few colleges and universities offer. In times past it has taught Sanskrit and Russian.
Earned degrees regularly conferred include Bachelor of Arts, Bachelor of Science, Bachelor of Education, Master of Arts, Master of Science, and Master of Education. The University has conferred Doctor of Philosophy degrees in the field of tropical agriculture. Plans are being made to give special attention after the war to graduate work beyond the master’s degree in tropical agriculture and Pacific and Asiatic civilizations.

Honorary degrees (including Doctor of Laws, Doctor of Science, and Doctor of Letters) had been conferred up to the end of the year 1944 upon twenty-eight men and women. Among them are Sanford B. Dole, Edwin R. Embree, Mary Dillingham Frear, Walter F. Frear, Allen Wyant Gullion, Alexander Meiklejohn, Chester W. Nimitz, Stanley D. Porteus, and George Grafton Wilson.

WHEN DO COURSES BEGIN?

First Semester courses begin in September, Second Semester courses in February, and Summer Session courses in June. Although most classes meet between 8 and 3 o’clock, some meet in the late afternoon and early evening. For further information, go to the Registrar’s Office, Hawaii Hall 120.

The University also offers correspondence courses and non-credit courses. For information about them, go to the Adult Education Office, Hawaii Hall 110.
HOW MUCH IS THE TUITION?

Full-time civilian students in credit courses pay $50 tuition and $10 registration costs per semester. Civilian students registered for fewer than 10 credit hours—including all civilian Summer Session students—pay $5 per credit hour. Nonresident students pay the same fees as resident students.

Fees for correspondence and non-credit courses vary with the cost of each course to the University.

Enlisted members of the American armed forces are charged half the usual tuition fees for both credit and non-credit courses.

For information on admissions, go to Hawaii Hall 117.

HOW LARGE IS THE FACULTY?

The instructional, research, and extension staffs and the administrative officers number about 225 persons, exclusive of part-time instructors and lecturers. Among them are representatives of several races. Their academic degrees are from institutions in all parts of the United States and a half dozen foreign countries. The University of Hawaii and other American universities often exchange professors.

Hawaii's faculty has done widely acclaimed work in race relations and the sciences, pure and applied, related to tropical agriculture. The fruits of such work may be read in the late Romanzo Adams' *Interracial Marriage in Hawaii*; Andrew W. Lind's *An Island Community*; Stanley

**WHAT BUILDINGS ARE THERE?**

The biological science building, erected in 1928, is named Dean Hall, in honor of Dr. Dean, who was the second President of the University. Farrington Hall, a lecture hall and theater, honors the memory of Wallace Rider Farrington, chairman of the Board of Regents from 1914 to 1920. In 1943 the Agriculture Building was renamed Gilmore Hall for Mr. Gilmore, the first President. Gartley Hall, the physical science building, is named in honor of Alonzo Gartley, who was appointed to the first Board of Regents in 1907 and served until his death. To Charles R. Hemenway, member of the Board of Regents from 1910 to 1940 and chairman from 1920 to 1940, the University dedicated Hemenway Hall, the social center for students and faculty. Castle Memorial Hall, a gift of the S. N. and Mary Castle Foundation, houses the preschool unit of Teachers College. The Foundation subsidizes the preschool teacher education program. Also used for laboratory purposes by Teachers College are three other buildings: Teachers College Elementary School, Teachers College
Intermediate School, and Teachers College Annex. Other University buildings include Hawaii Hall (see cover), which is the oldest, the Social Science Building, the Home Economics Building, the Engineering Quadrangle, the Library, and the Gymnasium. Cooke Field is named for J. P. Cooke, who in 1915 made a gift for an athletic field. The name of Wise Field honors a popular University athlete, Johnny Wise, who died in 1937, and his father, John H. Wise, who was professor of the Hawaiian language in the University from 1926 to 1934 and who died a few months after his son. A swimming pool and tennis courts are near Hemenway Hall. The Founders’ Gate was erected to signalize the union in 1931 of the Territorial Normal and Training School with the University. The Ada Varney Memorial Fountain (see cover) honors a revered faculty member of the former Normal School. Bas reliefs showing Hawaiian gods of conventional primitive form appear on the sides of the fountain.

The Aquarium in Kapiolani Park, at Waikiki Beach, is under the direction of the University’s Department of Zoology and Entomology. It has a collection of Hawaiian reef and shore fish. Admission to it is free. In 1944 the Aquarium had an average of 700 visitors a day.

Other buildings on the campus house the Pineapple Research Institute of Hawaii, which is affiliated with the University but is independently supported by the pineapple industry; and a laboratory of the United States Bureau of
Entomology for the study of the fruit fly pest in Hawaii. Opposite the campus on University Avenue are Atherton House, which is a Y.M.C.A. dormitory, and the Hawaii School of Religion building.

AT WHAT HOURS IS THE UNIVERSITY OPEN?

All buildings and most offices are open from 8 to 4 Mondays through Fridays and 8 to 12 Saturdays. Some buildings remain open later. The Bookstore, in Hemenway Hall, is open from 8:15 to 3:30 Mondays through Fridays and 8:15 to 11:30 Saturdays.

WHAT IS THERE TO SEE AND DO ON THE CAMPUS?

Many of the University’s facilities, exhibits, and book collections are open to the public. These are mentioned in the paragraphs that follow. The plants that grow on the campus are described in a botanical section starting on page 20.

Visitors who want to see the University Library will find it open until 5 Mondays through Fridays and until noon on Saturdays. During University sessions the reserve room remains open until 8 p.m. The stacks are open to the public. The Library houses some 1,400 current periodicals, the government document collection for the Territory of Hawaii, a Hawaiian collection, and a large reference collection with reference service. The Oriental and Pacific
Reading Room contains a comprehensive oriental collection and has on display a miniature Japanese stage, a Bunrakuza marionette, objects of art, and portraits. The marionette was used for many years in the most famous marionette theater in the Orient.

In the lobby of Gilmore Hall is a display of relief models of all the Hawaiian Islands. Visitors say these models help them visualize Hawaii’s topography.

Early afternoon music hours are held in Hemenway Hall during a large part of the year. In the same building is a display of University athletic trophies.
Paintings by Art Department students are frequently exhibited in the upper corridor of Hawaii Hall.

The Outdoor Theater, which seats 3,500 people, has as a backdrop a tropical garden and the Koolau range. It is open for special events, such as Lei Day and Commencement. Lei Day is celebrated throughout the Territory on May 1. At the University a lei queen, who usually is at least part Hawaiian, reigns. She is attended by coeds representing other races.

The University Farm, a part of the Experiment Station, is devoted to solving problems of Hawaii’s dairymen, poultrymen, and livestock raisers.

There are no native Hawaiian birds on the campus other than chance migrants such as the golden plover. The English sparrow and the mynah bird are most numerous. The latter is easily identified by its dark brown color, clownish antics, and raucous chatter. Kentucky and Brazilian cardinals are becoming more numerous. Large Chinese and small barred doves are commonly seen. Also frequently observed are exotic Japanese white-eyes and ricebirds.

WHAT IS THE RACIAL MAKEUP OF THE STUDENT BODY?

Nearly every student in the University was born in Hawaii or on the Mainland and consequently is an American citizen. In normal times the racial pattern on the campus resembles that of the Territory. The largest groups
are of Caucasian and Japanese ancestries, each of these comprising about a third of the whole. About a fifth of the students are of Chinese ancestry—a proportion larger than that of the Chinese in the Territory. And one tenth are Hawaiian or part-Hawaiian. The Filipino, Korean, Chamorro, Puerto Rican, and Samoan ancestries all have a few representatives on the campus.

Recently the proportions of various racial ancestries on the campus, as well as in the Territory, have fluctuated widely because of the war. The number of Caucasians in Hawaii has increased markedly.

WHERE DO THE STUDENTS LIVE?

The University draws students from all of the Hawaiian Islands, from many of the states, and from foreign countries, especially those in the Orient. However, the great majority of the students are residents of Oahu and live at home. Many students from out-of-town earn their board and room in private homes. The University has one women’s residence hall, called Hale Laulima. It is a cooperative, and the Hawaiian word “laulima” means “co-operation.” The word “hale” means “house” or “home.” The only other dormitory adjacent to the campus is Ather-ton House, operated by the Y.M.C.A. Additional residence halls are at the top of University’s list of needs.

The students have a number of social fraternities, but none of them has residence facilities and none of them has any national affiliation.
WHAT STUDENT ACTIVITIES ARE THERE?

Class and varsity extracurricular activities, the University of Hawaii Theater Guild, and intramural sports are sponsored by the Associated Students of the University of Hawaii, whose office is in Hemenway Hall. This organization also sponsors a student newspaper called *Ka Leo o Hawai‘i* (which means "the voice of Hawaii") and a yearbook known as *Ka Palapala* (which means "the writing").

Varsity sports are governed by an alumni-faculty-student board. In normal times University of Hawaii football, basketball, and baseball teams compete with teams in Honolulu leagues, with mainland college teams that come here, and with college teams on the Mainland.
teams are called the "Rainbows" because the University is situated at the mouth of Manoa Valley—the Valley of Rainbows. It is said that if a rainbow appears while a Rainbow team is playing a game, the University cannot lose. For former President Dean, the teams sometimes are called "Deans." Most big Rainbow sports events take place in the Honolulu Stadium, in which the University owns a controlling interest.

Rainbow debate teams have made several mainland tours.

From 1928 to 1941 University of Hawaii rifle teams competed annually with about fifty mainland colleges and universities in marksmanship contests supervised by the United States War Department, and in thirteen of the fourteen years the Rainbow team won first place. The national trophy, on exhibit in Hemenway Hall, is known as The Warrior of the Pacific—a statuette of a Hawaiian spearsman.

WHAT ARE THOSE WORDS CARVED ON THE CAMPUS GATE?

Two inscriptions appear on the Founders' Gate—in the Hawaiian language on one side and in English on the other. "Maluna a'e o na lahui apau ke ola ke kanaka" means "Above all nations is humanity." "Hoolaaia no na poe apau no na makahiki lehulehu i hookawowo i ka hoonaaauao akea ma Hawaii nei" means "Dedicated to all
those who through the many years fostered the cause of public education in Hawaii."

The Hawaiian word "malamalama" in the center of the University of Hawaii seal means "light." Engraved around the lower edge of the seal is the motto of Hawaii—"Ua mau ke ea o ka aina i ka pono," which means "The life of the land is preserved by righteousness."

IS THERE A PLACE TO EAT ON THE CAMPUS?

The cafeteria in Hemenway Hall is open to the public only for lunch. An adjoining snack bar is open during the morning and early afternoon.

HOW HAS THE WAR AFFECTED THE UNIVERSITY OF HAWAII?

Because of the war the University was closed from December 6, 1941, to February 2, 1942. By the time the University reopened, more than half of the student body and faculty had entered war work or military service. Registration was about 800, which compares with a prewar high of about 3,000. Registration increased from the 1942 low and in early 1945 it was 2,641. Many course offerings were adapted to war conditions. The work of the Agricultural Experiment Station and the Agricultural Extension Service is now mainly directed toward improving food production for military and civilian needs. The Physics Department, with all of its facilities, was utilized for two
years by the Army Radio Technicians School—a branch of the Army District Signal Office.

Farrington Hall is used almost exclusively by the Entertainment Section of the Army's Special Services Division, under Major Maurice Evans, for the production of theatrical performances that tour Pacific army posts.

The Armed Forces Institute, Hawaii branch, occupied a large portion of Hawaii Hall in the first years of the war, then moved to 36 South Kukui Street, near Fort Street. Early in the war there was a sign at the campus entrance directing anyone interested to the location on the University Farm of a potential emergency military burial ground. Because of the war-born building scarcity, the University since December 7 has allowed various military organizations and Punahou School to use campus buildings, some of them for extensive periods.

In 1944-45 one fourth of all students registered in credit courses and more than half of those in non-credit courses were members of the armed forces.

Dances for men in the armed forces, sponsored by the Varsity Menehune in conjunction with the USO, are held once a month in Hemenway Hall.

WHAT WILL BE THE UNIVERSITY'S ROLE IN THE POSTWAR WORLD?

Because the University lies between the East and the West, because its students represent many races, the Uni-
versity in the postwar period will be in a position to play an important part in developing international understanding and in maintaining peace in the Pacific. In 1935 the Oriental Institute was organized to bring the East and West into closer intellectual relations through study of their languages, literature, art, philosophies, and religions. Although the Institute has been inactive during the war, it will after the war go ahead with its work in fostering East-West understanding.

Scholastically qualified veterans of the war will be welcomed to all the regularly organized courses at the University, within the limitations of space and faculty.
THE PARADE OF CAMPUS FLORA

"Where is the sausage tree?"

That's the first question many visitors ask. This botanical oddity is one of forty-eight plants described in the following paragraphs and located by numbers on the campus map in the center of this booklet. The plants included are those that arouse the curiosity of most visitors. The names and spellings given are those in common use in Hawaii. The dotted line on the map indicates a suggested campus tour. Occasional impedimenta such as bomb shelters and temporary structures may necessitate modification of the route shown.

Like the sausage tree, which comes from Africa, many of the plants in Hawaii are immigrants. From south Pacific islands the earliest Polynesian settlers brought taro, pandanus, coconut, breadfruit, and many other useful plants. Immigrant peoples from Asia and Europe brought food and flowering plants. A Catholic priest introduced the algaroba.

The resultant mixture in Hawaii of native and imported plants may be seen in cross-section on the campus. Thirty-three years ago, when the college moved to this tract, the campus was a weedy pasture where algaroba trees and cactus plants were the most conspicuous growing things. But as a campus plan evolved, the University imported from tropical regions of the world plants selected for climatic
adaptation, oddity, botanical interest, beauty, and usefulness. The frequent rains sweeping down Manoa Valley and the constant, scientific care of Allan B. Bush, since 1921 superintendent of grounds, transformed the erstwhile cow pasture into something of a botanical garden. Much variety was introduced into the plantings by the explorations of Joseph F. Rock, University botanist from 1911 to 1919. He brought unusual palms and trees from Malaya, Asia, India, Africa, and tropical America.

The campus flora is described here under six subheadings based on appearance and interest.

ODDITIES

The wood of the SAUSAGE TREE (30) is used in its native Africa for making fire by friction. The large reddish-purple flowers, and later the 12- to 20-inch long fruits, hang on extended, cord-like stems. The STERCULIA (44), a member of the cocoa family, has oddly shaped seed cases and flowers whose repugnant odor attracts swarms of carrion flies. The spreading tree known as ELEPHANT’S EAR (39), a member of the bean family, has mahogany-brown, ear-shaped pods. It is one of Hawaii’s most appreciated sources of shade. The TRAVELLER’S PALM (33), not a palm at all but a member of the banana family, is a native of Madagascar. The overlapping bases of its leaves store water. The HELICONIAS (28), from tropical America, also members of the banana family, have boat-
shaped, brilliantly colored floral bracts. BRASSAIA (14) is often called the octopus plant because its red-purple, knob-covered, terminal flowering spikes look like the radiating tentacles of an octopus. The Hura, or SANDBOX TREE (43), from tropical America, has fruits made up of hard segments put together like the sections of an orange. When ripe and completely dry the fruits explode, scattering the seeds. The milky juice of this tree is poisonous.

FLOWERING PLANTS

The so-called SHOWER TREES (47) are perhaps the most spectacular flowering trees of Honolulu. Those on the campus are too young to be at their best, but the rows on both sides of University Avenue put on a good show during May and June. The rainbow showers in the rows are hybrids obtained by crossing golden and pink-and-white showers. They exhibit all possible combinations of their parents’ colors. The AFRICAN TULIP (13), whose brilliant scarlet flowers stand erect above dark green leaves, blooms practically the year round. A row of OLEANDER (12) shrubs, with white, pink, cerise, peach, and dark red blooms, lines the tennis courts. All parts of this plant are poisonous. The MOCK ORANGE (7) is a member of the orange family, but its small red berry-like fruits are not edible. Intermittently between June and September the plants are covered with clusters of fragrant white flowers much like orange blossoms. The HIBISCUS (18), which
is typical of Hawaii, is represented by choice hybrid forms back of Gilmore Hall. Older bushes of common varieties grow around several other buildings. ERYTHRINAS (41), commonly called tiger's claw or coral trees, are among the most brilliantly red trees in Hawaii. They are at their flowering best during the first three months of the year. COLVILLEA RACEMOSA (29), which has long, hanging, grape-like clusters of orange-red flowers, is bare for several months but is one of the campus sights during October and November. From Australia comes the BOTTLEBRUSH (38), which has brilliant red stamens massed so they look like brushes used in cleaning bottles and test tubes. Flanking the fountain side entrance of
Hawaii Hall are two small graceful trees which bear butterfly-like flowers. Creamy white petals form the wings and long red stamens contribute to the illusion of antennae. The unusual twin leaves characteristic of the plant are responsible for the tree's name—BAUHINIA (1). The famous botanist Linnaeus named plants of this type after his twin friends, the brothers Bauhin. Very colorful are the LANTANAS (11)—a lavender variety covering a low rock wall at the Pineapple Research Institute, and an orange and yellow form growing in border plantings around the Home Economics Building.

Several flowering vines on the campus are worthy of note. The yellow-flowered CAT'S CLAW VINE (9) drapes a large algaroba at the entrance of Farrington Hall, completely changing the shape and appearance of the tree support. One wall of the swimming pool enclosure is a color riot of purple BOUGAINVILLEA (21) and shrill pink MEXICAN CREEPER, or hearts-on-a-string (22). The PORANA (20) growing over the Outdoor Theater fence is a dull grey green for most of the year, but in November is a cloud of clustered white-flowered bloom.

BANYANS

Many kinds of banyan trees are scattered about the campus. The word banyan comes from the Hindu "banian," meaning a merchant. Banians held markets and did business under the wide-spreading trees which the English came
to call banyans. These trees are members of the fig family and may be identified by their fruits, which show all the characteristics of figs. Most of the banyan trees on the campus do not have the aerial roots which are a feature of the famous Indian banyans. The PEEPUL TREE (5), symbolically associated with Buddhism, has rounded, long-tipped leaves which flutter incessantly on long stems. Legend has it that you cannot tell a lie under a peepul tree. The campus has several specimens of the INDIA RUBBER TREE (42), that favorite pot plant of the Mainland. The largest one, growing across the road from Gartley Hall, was planted in 1922. Graceful, fine-leaved CHINESE BANYANS (17) are popular shade trees. The BENJA-
MINA BANYAN (24) has the most intricate trunk branching pattern on the campus. The CLIMBING FIG (23) covering the central building of the Engineering Quadrangle has very close botanical affinity with the ban­ yans. Its fruits have about the size, shape, and appearance of the commercial fig, but are not edible.

PALMS

The most characteristic and useful palm of the Pacific islands is the COCONUT PALM (26). A dwarf form from Samoa contrasts with the usual tall form in groupings at the Engineering Quadrangle entrance. An American palm familiar to Californians is known locally as the HULA PALM (10) from its curious “skirt” of dried, hanging fronds. The DATE PALM (31), whose entire trunk is patterned with stubs of fronds, grows on the fountain side of Hawaii Hall in company with short, silvery-leaved, native Hawaiian Fan Palms (4) and a fine specimen of a towering grey-boled ROYAL PALM (32). A native of Lord Howe Island, off the east coast of Australia, the Howe, or THATCH-PALM (40), is one of the six most popular house plants in the United States. The BOTTLE PALM (34), which has an ungainly, bulging trunk and a few stiff leaves, is the only ungraceful palm. The BAM-BOO PALMS (36), so-called from their straight, reedy trunks, which resemble the true bamboo, grow in bushy clumps topped by very dark green, deeply divided leaves.
From India and tropical Asia comes the FISHTAIL (16) or wine palm, whose leaf ends appear to be chopped off. In its native home this palm furnishes fiber for brooms, ropes, and baskets. A sago-like starch is made from the pith, and the flower stems are tapped for sap from which palm wine is made. The Areca, or BETEL PALM (35), produces a nut which in combination with lime and leaves of the betel pepper makes the red-juiced masticatory of the East Indies.

USEFUL PLANTS

The attractive BREADFRUIT TREE (25), which furnishes the staff of life of many Polynesian people, has large, deeply incised leaves. Its globular fruits turn from green to brown as they ripen. The TAMARIND (15), a native of India, provides a pulp used in drinks, curries, and chutney. PINEAPPLE (19) plants may be seen in the experimental plots and greenhouses of the Pineapple Research Institute. The hala, or PANDANUS (3), or screw-pine, has fruits that residents jokingly tell tourists are pineapples. The pandanus is one of the most important of Polynesian plants. From the leaves, mats are woven. Leis are made from sections of the fruits. In the past the fruits were also used as brushes for painting tapa (bark cloth). The TI (2), pronounced "tee," is another plant formerly much used by the Hawaiians. The leaves were made into whistles and hula skirts and raincoats, and were used as wrappers...
for food. The tuberous roots were eaten in time of famine, but perhaps found more general use in making the fermented and distilled alcoholic beverage, okolehao. BAMBBOO (27), that most important plant of the Orient and in reality a giant grass, grows in a fine clump at the side of the Home Economics Building. Locally bamboo is used for flower containers, fish poles, and decorative molding on walls and furniture. The very young shoots are sometimes processed and used as food. The ALGAROBA (37), or kiawe, one of the most valuable trees of Hawaii, furnishes shade, fodder, and wood. It is important for reforesting dry waste regions, and the flowers yield nectar for a distinctive honey.

NAMESAKES

The University has invited celebrated campus guests to memorialize their visits by planting trees. The practice was started in 1922 when the late David Starr Jordan, famed ichthyologist and chancellor emeritus of Stanford University, planted an INDIA RUBBER TREE (42). Hamlin Garland, in December 1932, officiated in the planting at the entrance of Farrington Hall of a QUEEN FLOWER TREE (8), a giant-flowered crepe myrtle which blooms in the summer. The MULBERRY TREE (6) near Farrington Hall is a souvenir of Christopher Morley's first Shakespeare lecture in Hawaii, given in March 1933. In planting the tree Mr. Morley recalled that Shakespeare
spent his leisure under a mulberry. The CANNONBALL TREE (48) commemorates the visit of Thornton Wilder in November 1933. This tree is still too young to produce the globular fruit which hang along the length of the trunk and give the plant its name. Flanking the Metcalf Street entrance to the University are two banyan trees; the one opposite Atherton House (45) was planted by Carl Sandburg in March 1934 and the one across the street (46) by Zona Gale just a year later. When President Sinclair was director of the University’s Oriental Institute, he planted one of the shower trees (47) near the Gymnasium.
If you want more information . . .

Copies of most issues of the University of Hawaii Bulletin may be seen at the Registrar's Office, at the University Library, at the Library of Hawaii, at most college and university libraries on the mainland United States, and at large mainland public libraries. The four yearly issues are: The Report of the President (December), Announcement of Summer Session (March), Information (June), and Announcement of Courses (September). The Information and Announcement of Courses issues together comprise what was until 1945 the General Catalogue issue. Copies of the University of Hawaii Agricultural Experiment Station Report may be requested at the Station office, Gilmore Hall 209. The Report of the University of Hawaii Extension Service in Agriculture and Home Economics may be requested at Extension headquarters, Gilmore Hall 101.