

Hawaii. University. Bulletin.

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- v.17. no.9. Statutes and by-laws governing the University of Hawaii.
- v.17 no.10. A study of the incomes and disbursements of 218 middle-income families in Honolulu, by H. J. Hoflich, W. H. Taylor, and L. W. Cassaday. (Research publications no.17)

Hawaii.

UNIVERSITY OF HAWAII

# BULLETIN

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## REPORT OF THE UNIVERSITY OF HAWAII 1936-1937



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Honolulu, Hawaii,  
November 30, 1937

TO THE GOVERNOR AND LEGISLATURE  
OF THE TERRITORY OF HAWAII:

Gentlemen:

Transmitted herewith is the report of the President of the University of Hawaii for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1937. With his report the President has included the reports of the Treasurer and other officers of the University, all of which together summarize the varied activities of the institution.

The Board of Regents requests your consideration of the increasingly broad and important service the University is performing for the people of the Territory of Hawaii.

Respectfully,

C. R. HEMENWAY,

*Chairman of the Board of Regents.*

Foster & Futernick 67383 NOV 1 1939 1.75

# Report of the University of Hawaii

(July 1, 1936 to June 30, 1937)

TO THE BOARD OF REGENTS,  
UNIVERSITY OF HAWAII:

The year covered in this report was the thirtieth in the life of the institution, and one of the most satisfactory of all the thirty. With no major building activity to distract attention, and with an improved plant and larger faculty, including several notable visiting lecturers and research specialists, the University was able to make very good progress in several lines and render more effective service to its public than ever before.

Some suggestion of the extent of this service is contained in the following pages. Its three most conspicuous features are, of course, the undergraduate instruction of many young people, the advancement of agriculture through research and extension work, and the studies which are being made in anthropology, sociology, and race relations.

## Instructional Service

The University community was saddened by the death of two students:

December 21, 1936—Takashi Hayakawa, Class of 1940.

January 18, 1937—Harry Gates Patrick, Jr., Class of 1940.

Enrollment figures for last year, all colleges combined, were as follows:

Post-graduate students .....	303
Regular undergraduates .....	1397
Seniors .....	267
Juniors .....	221
Sophomores .....	373
Freshmen .....	536
Unclassified students .....	768
Summer session (1937) .....	1322
Total .....	3790

The significant figure above is the total of regular undergraduate students, for it is for these chiefly that the University was established and is maintained. While the total of all persons who received some formal instruction at the University last year was 3790, as compared with 3256 in the preceding year, the number of regular undergraduate students was 1397 in 1936-37, as compared with 1217 in 1935-36.

The freshman group in the tabulation above, 536, came mostly from high schools within the Territory. This number is 22.3 per cent of the total number of high school graduates of that year (June 1936). As the number of these graduates who went to mainland colleges and universities a little more than offsets the total of mainland freshmen who are included as a part of the 536, it may be said that about 25 per cent, or one out of every four, of our high school graduates of 1936 went somewhere to college, either here or elsewhere. This is somewhat smaller than the percentage for the nation as a whole. The latest year for which national figures are available is 1933. The Office of Education of the U. S. Department of Interior states that in that year 33.9 per cent of all high school graduates entered institutions of higher learning. In that year in Hawaii about 20 per cent of all high school graduates went to college, either here or elsewhere.

When the class work of all part-time and full-time students, exclusive of the Summer Session, is computed in terms of the full-time student load, we find that it is equivalent to a hypothetical enrollment of 1761 full-time students, as compared with 1547 in the preceding year, an increase of 14 per cent. Present indications are that similar increases in our enrollment will occur yearly for several years to come.

At the 1937 Commencement 33 master degrees and 283 bachelor degrees were awarded, and also 56 certificates for the Fifth Year course in Teachers College and 13 certificates for the course in Public Health Nursing.

The question is sometimes raised as to whether or not this number of graduates is excessive. Can they all find employment suited to the education they have had.

The best answer to the question is the fact that there are very few graduates of this University who are on the lists of the unemployed. In these abnormal times it is not surprising that some are on such lists and it is expected that some others would not be successful at once in finding just the kind of employment for which they were trained. For the most part, however, our graduates have been able to find suitable employment without much delay. Those trained for engineering or the agricultural industries have little difficulty in securing employment with good prospects of advancement commensurate to individual ability. Our course in economics and business has attracted considerable numbers of students from year to year and thus far the graduates have found good employment waiting them. This is true, also, of the teacher training course.

It will be recalled that at the time of merging the former Territorial Normal School with the University in 1931 there was a

relatively large number of unemployed teachers in the Territory. The situation was serious enough, in fact, to have caused many people here to advocate the cessation of teacher training, at least for a period of years. Instead, however, the policy was adopted by the Regents of placing a numerical limit both on the admissions and graduations from the newly established Teachers College, the objective being to keep the numbers of new candidates for teaching positions somewhat proportional to the possibilities of employment. By following this plan of limitation for several years the situation has been almost wholly corrected. Practically all of the old list of unemployed teachers has been absorbed into school positions, while at the same time nearly all of the new graduates were placed. Today, there are very few graduates of our Teachers College who are without a school job.

One might argue that if limitation of admissions and graduations in one college of the University is good, the same policy ought to be extended to the entire University. While many applicants are refused admission into the University because of their falling short of required standards, these refusals are not directly based on an arbitrary numerical limitation, as it is believed that it would be unwise to set any maximum figure on our total enrollment. Not all students in attendance here are actuated primarily by a vocational urge; some are seeking higher education for its cultural values, and it would seem unwarranted to deny such students the privilege simply because there might be no job awaiting them at graduation.

No state university anywhere in the country has found it practicable or wise to place an arbitrary limit upon its enrollment, although many do limit the number of students to be admitted into certain courses or departments, as we do.

Our practice in the matter of admissions into the University is to select from among the many applicants those whose high school records are at least up to the average and who are especially recommended by the high school authorities as having the capacity for higher education. Out of 889 applications last year we enrolled 537. Most of those admitted were in the upper one-third of their high school graduating class.

Relatively few of our students come from wealthy homes. Most of them belong to families of modest or even very small means, and frequently find it necessary to work at part-time jobs to help pay for the expenses of their education. In many cases the student finds such a job for himself without the help of our personnel office, but not in all cases. Our records show that jobs were found for 402 students last year by our placement secretary. The majority of these jobs were financed by the N. Y. A., but a considerable number were arranged with business firms, private families, and others outside the Univer-

sity. Federal N. Y. A. funds to a total of \$21,429.68 were spent last year in wages paid to 302 working students.

Another means of helping needy students is by scholarship grants and loans. Grants, in the form either of cash (donated for the purposes by friends) or exemption from payment of tuition, were made last year to 53 students, in amounts varying from \$25.00 to \$150.00. Loans to a total amount of \$1,179.00 were made to needy students during the year from funds which have been given to the University for that purpose.

### **The Problem of Speech**

The University attacked the problem of improving speech habits with renewed vigor last year. One of the country's leading specialists in this field, Dr. W. N. Brigance, was added to our faculty staff to reorganize our English curriculum with a view to placing more emphasis on courses in oral expression. While it is too early to point to any tangible results, there are indications that we shall be reasonably successful in our efforts. Next year we are proceeding still further in the development of courses in speech, both on the campus and in other parts of the Territory. One of our staff members in speech will be assigned for a full semester to conduct courses on Maui, and later on other islands.

### **The Graduate Division**

Graduate work in the University of Hawaii is steadily increasing in importance as relatively more attention is devoted to it by our faculty staff members. The Graduate School of Tropical Agriculture is a part of the Graduate Division, as is also the graduate portion of the Oriental Institute. Most of the other departments, too, offer graduate courses, but more or less incidentally to the regular undergraduate program which claims the major attention.

The number of students seeking graduate instruction is increasing year by year, and obviously we shall have to devote more attention and money to this phase of our development in the coming years.

### **The Faculty**

We mourn the passing of two retired members of the University faculty who died recently:

*John H. Wise*, Professor of Hawaiian Language from 1926 to 1934, died August 12, 1937.

*Ida G. MacDonald*, for a number of years librarian of the Territorial Normal School, and from 1931 to 1934 a member of the University Library staff, died August 16, 1937.

The faculty of a university is usually considered to comprise not only the actual instructing staff but also certain administrative officers and those who engage in research and clinical work and extension service, and the professionally trained library staff, as well. Considered on this basis, the faculty of the University of Hawaii last year numbered something over 250. On the whole, it is a strong group, probably equal in ability and reputation to the faculty of any American state university in our class.

Several members of our staff have earned the doctorate degree during the past year: Dean B. O. Wist (Teachers College), at Yale; N. B. Beck (English), at Wisconsin; T. B. Clark (English), at Vanderbilt; and Denzel Carr (Linguistics), at Yale.

Our faculty was much stimulated by the presence of George Grafton Wilson, of Harvard, and Kalidas Nag, of Calcutta University, as visiting professors for a semester, and Alexander Meiklejohn, of Wisconsin, for a shorter period. Several other notable visiting professors were with us during the summer session, as indicated in a later paragraph.

#### **Faculty Additions**

The following additions were made last year to the faculty staff of the University:

- Dr. W. N. Brigance to the head professorship in the Department of English.
- Dr. Wing Tsit Chan, to a professorship in the Oriental Institute.
- Major R. P. Cook, to the professorship of Military Science and Tactics, R. O. T. C.
- Miss Eileen Blackey, to an assistant professorship in charge of the course in Social Training Work.
- Dr. Charles Hunter, Assistant Professor of History.
- Dr. Charles Moore, Assistant Professor of Philosophy.
- Dr. Bruce White, Assistant Professor of Education.
- Dr. Kenneth F. Baker, Assistant Pathologist in the P. P. C. A. Experiment Station.
- Mr. J. E. Welch, Hawaii Experiment Station.
- Mrs. La Verne Bennett, Physical Education.

Mr. Kenneth Chen, Chinese Language.  
Mr. W. J. Holmes, Physics and Engineering.  
Mary Hunter (Sicha), Psychological Clinic.  
Miss Cynthia Larry, English.  
Mrs. Eva Metraux, French Language.  
Mr. Theodore Morgan, English.  
Mr. Shunzo Sakamaki, History.  
Miss Maurine Flint, Home Economics.  
Mrs. Lucinda Bukeley, English.  
Miss Olive Duffy, Library.  
Miss Betty Muir, Library.

Also, the following temporary additions were made for a limited period of service:

Dr. George Grafton Wilson, International Law.  
Dr. Kalidas Nag, Civilizations of India.  
Miss Marguerite Ashford, Law.  
Mr. H. A. R. Austin, Engineering.  
Mr. Edwin Burrows, Anthropology.  
Dr. Lee Byrne, Education.  
Dr. Ruth C. Herter, Bacteriology.  
Prof. Carl Meyer, Engineering.  
Mr. E. C. Zimmerman, Entomology.

We are glad to have Dr. William H. Taylor return to us after a leave of absence spent in Europe and on the mainland.

#### **Faculty Separations**

During the year several members of the faculty left us, some for a temporary leave of absence and some permanently by resignation.

**By sabbatical leave of absence:**

## Full year—

Dean A. R. Keller  
Dean B. O. Wist  
Prof. C. D. Miller  
Prof. O. N. Allen  
Prof. N. B. Beck

## First Semester—

Prof. W. H. Eller  
Prof. Christopher Hamre  
Prof. C. M. Bice

## Second Semester—

Prof. F. T. Dillingham  
Prof. L. A. Henke  
Prof. A. E. Wyman  
Treasurer G. R. Kinnear

**Leaves of absence without salary were granted to three:**

Thomas Blake Clark (English)  
George J. Peavey (English)  
Denzel Carr (Romance Languages)

Prof. J. M. Westgate was obliged by ill health to discontinue his work and seek temporary retirement at the end of last year.\*

By an exchange arrangement, Russell C. Brinker, Engineering, spent the year at Worcester Polytechnic Institute and Prof. Carl F. Meyer of that institution substituted for him here.

**Several separations were occasioned by resignations, as follows:**

Dr. Donald Rowland (History) to accept a position in the University of Southern California .  
Dr. C. P. Wilsie (Agronomy) to accept a position in Iowa State College.  
Dr. F. S. Hulse (Anthropology) to accept a position in the University of Washington.  
Ross S. Bean (Botany)  
May T. Kluegel (Education)

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\* Professor Westgate died September 25, 1937.

Harry H. Remple (Art)  
Dr. S. Wakabayashi (Agriculture)

By an unfortunate coincidence of War Department changes, both instructional officers in our R. O. T. C. have been transferred to other posts, necessitating our securing two other officers who have been assigned to us: Major M. A. Gillis in place of Major R. P. Cook; Captain H. Criswell in place of Captain D. W. Brann.

### Publications by Faculty Members

#### Books

- Adams, Romanzo—*Interracial Marriage in Hawaii*, Macmillan Co., N. Y.; 353 pp., 1937.
- Brigance, W. Norwood—*Speech Composition*, F. S. Crofts & Co., N. Y.; 385 pp., 1937.  
*Your Everyday Speech*, Whittlesey House, N. Y.; 230 pp., 1937.
- Crawford, David L.—*Hawaii's Crop Parade*, Advertiser Publishing Co., Honolulu; 305 pp., 1937.
- Keesing, Felix M.—*Education in Pacific Countries*, Interpreting a Seminar-Conference held jointly by the University of Hawaii and Yale University in Honolulu, Hawaii, 1936; Kelly & Walsh, Ltd., Shanghai, China; 230 pp., 1937.
- Porteus, Stanley D.—*Primitive Intelligence and Environment*, Macmillan Co., N. Y.; 325 pp., 1937.
- St. John, Harold—*Flora of Southeastern Washington and of Adjacent Idaho*, Students Book Corporation, Pullman, Washington; 556 pp., 1937.

#### BULLETINS, MAGAZINE AND JOURNAL ARTICLES, ETC.

- Allen, O. N.—(Bacteriology). "Taro and Its Fermented Product, Poi." *Food Manufacture*, Vol. 12: 80-82, March, 1937.
- Allen, O. N. and E. K. Allen—(Bacteriology). "Root Nodule Bacteria of Some Tropical Leguminous Plants:- 1. Cross-inoculation Studies with *Vigna sinensis*." *Soil Science*, Vol. 42: 61-76, July, 1936.  
"Plants in the Sub-family Caesalpinioideae Observed to be Lacking Nodules." *Soil Science*, Vol. 42: 87-91, August, 1936.
- Beaglehole, Ernest—(Anthropology). "Polynesian Anthropology Today." *American Anthropologist*, new series, Vol. 39, No. 2: 213-221, April-June, 1937.

- Bilger, E. M.—(Chemistry). "Iodine Content of Hawaiian Soils and Rocks." *Annual Report, Haw. Ag. Exp. Sta.*, 1936.
- Bilger, E. M. and H. Hibbert—(Chemistry). "Mechanism of Organic Reactions: Pyrolysis of Esters and Acetals." *Jour. Am. Chem. Soc.*, Vol. 58, No. 5: 823-826, 1936.
- Bilger, L. N.—(Chemistry). "Sterols of Tropical Oils." *Annual Report, Haw. Ag. Exp. Sta.*, 1936.
- Brigance, W. Norwood—(Speech). "Why Good Speech?" *Hawaii Educational Review*, pp. 69-70, November, 1936.  
"Speaking in Two Tongues." *The Friend*, pp. 225, 242, December, 1936.  
"The Speakers Bureau." *Tau Kappa Alpha Speaker*, pp. 13, 19, January, 1937.  
"Debating and Speakers Bureaus in Student Training." *Quarterly Jour. of Speech*, pp. 127-131, February, 1937.
- Cady, H. B.—(Marketing). "Hawaii's Food Supply and the Maritime Strike of 1936-37." *Univ. Haw. Ag. Ext. Bul.* 29, 62 pp., 1937.
- Carter, Walter—(Entomology). "Importation and Laboratory Breeding of Two Chalcid Parasites of *Pseudococcus brevipes* (Ckll.);" *Jour. Economic Entomology*, Vol. 30, No. 2: 370, April, 1937.  
"Aphis Transmittal of *Commelina nudiflora* Linnaeus Mosaic to Pineapple." *Annals of the Entomological Society of America*, Vol. 30, No. 1, March, 1937.
- Chen Kenneth—(History). "Yuan Shih Ka'i And The Coup D'Etat Of 1898 in China." *Pacific Historical Review*, Vol. 6: 181-187, June, 1937.  
"Ku-sheng Chu Shih Chung Kuo ti Pei Ching (Background of the Cushing Mission to China)." *Ta Kung Pao, Shih Ti Chou K'an*, Peiping, China, June, 1937.  
"Chieh Shao Chung Mei Kuan Hsi Chu Chi ti Chung Yao Jen Wu (An Important Figure in Early Sino-American Relations, Caleb Cushing)." *Ta Kung Pao, Shih Ti Chou K'an*, Peiping, China, June, 1937.
- Collins, Julius L.—(Genetics). "A Frequently Mutating Gene In The Pineapple *Ananas Cosmosus*." *Am. Nat.*, Vol. 70: 467-476, September, 1936.

- Coulter, John W. and Quon Chee Chun—"Chinese Rice Farmers in Hawaii." *Univ. Hawaii Research Publ.*, No. 16, 70 pp., March, 1937.
- Hamre, C. J.—(Histology). "The Reaction Of The Blood-forming Organs To Recovery Treatment In Nutritional Anemia." *Transactions of the 46th Annual Meeting of The Hawaii Territorial Medical Association*, pp. 74-80, 1936.
- Hamre, C. J. and C. D. Miller—(Nutrition). "The Influence of Splenectomy on Recovery of Nutritional Anemia Rats." *Proc. Haw'n Acad. Sc. (Bishop Mus. Spec. Publ. 50)*, p. 13, 1937.
- Jaggard, T. A.—(Volcanology). "Methods of the Hawaiian Volcano Observatory." *Proc. Haw'n Acad. Sc. (Bishop Mus. Spec. Publ. 50)*, p. 9, 1937.
- Jones, Austin E.—(Geology). "Ground-Surface Displacements and Earthquakes at Kilauea, Hawaii." *Bul. Seismol. Soc. America*, Vol. 27: 113-138, April, 1937.
- Jones, Stephen B.—(Geography). "Recreational Regions of the Canadian Rocky Mountains." *Bul. Geog. Soc. Philadelphia*, Vol. 34: 50-72, July, 1936.
- Jones, Stephen B. and Rolland Bellaire—"The Classification of Hawaiian Climates." *Geog. Review*, Vol. 27: 112-119, January, 1937.
- Jones, Stephen B.—"Administrative and Planning Regions in the United States." *Geog. Review*, Vol. 27: 326-327, April, 1937.  
"The Cordilleran Section of the Canada-United States Borderland." *Geog. Jour.*, Vol. 89: 439-450, May, 1937.
- Keesing, Felix M.—"Language Change in the Pacific Area." *Papers and Addresses of the Hawaii Seminar-Conference on Education in Pacific Countries*, 12 pp., 1936. (mimeographed)  
"Nationalistic and Nativistic Movements." *Papers and Addresses of the Hawaii Seminar-Conference on Education in Pacific Countries*, 4 pp., 1936. (mimeographed)
- Lind, Andrew W.—(Sociology). "The Costs of Island Civilization." *Proc. Haw'n Acad. Sc. (Bishop Mus. Spec. Publ. 50)*, p. 5, 19 1937.  
"Hawaii at the Polls." *Asia*, Vol. 36, 643-645, October, 1936.
- Linford, M. B.—(Pathology). "Stimulated Activity of Natural Enemies of Nematodes." *Science*, Vol. 85, No. 2196: 123-124, January 29, 1937.

- "The Feeding of Hollow-Spear Nematodes on Other Nematodes." *Science*, Vol. 85, No. 2203: 295-297, March 19, 1937.
- "The Feeding of the Root-Knot Nematode in Root Tissue and Nutrient Solution," *Phytopathology*, Vol. 27, No. 8: 824-835, August, 1937.
- Livesay, Thayne M.—(Psychology). "Racial Comparisons In Performance on the American Council Psychological Examination." *Jour. Educ. Psych.*, pp. 631-634, November, 1936.
- Miller, C. D.—(Nutrition). (with Ellen Masunaga). "The Diet of Japanese Fishermen While at Sea." *Proc. Haw'n Acad. Sc. (Bishop Mus. Spec. Publ. 50)*, p. 8, 1937.
- (with R. C. Robbins). "Variation in the Calcium and Chloride Content of Papayas from Known Regions." *Proc. Haw'n Acad. Sc. (Bishop Mus. Spec. Publ. 50)*, p. 14, 1937.
- (with F. G. Benedict). "Basal Metabolism of Normal Young Men and Women of Various Races in Hawaii, and Basal Metabolism of Samoan Men." *Univ. Hawaii Research Publ.* 15, 71 pp., 1937.
- "Adsorption of vitamin B by plant tissue (by *Solanum melogena* Linn. and *Raphanus sativus* var. *longipinnatus* Bailey) when pickled with salt and rice bran." *Jour. Nutrition*, Vol. 13, No. 6, 687-694, June 10, 1937.
- Miller, C. D. and Ruth C. Robbins—"Nutritive Value of the protein of *Cajanus Indicus*." *Jour. Agricultural Research*, Vol. 53, No. 4: 281-293, August 15, 1936.
- "The Nutritive value of papaya." *Biochemical Jour.*, Vol. 31, No. 1: 1-11, 1937.
- Palmer, H. S.—(Geology). "The Geology of Lehua and Kaula." (Abstract) *Proc. Haw'n Acad. Sc. (Bishop Mus. Spec. Publ. 50)*, p. 24, 1937.
- "Geology of Lehua and Kaula Islands." *Bishop Mus. Occ. Papers*, Vol. 12, No. 13, 36 pp., 1936.
- (Mathematical Geography) "Calculating Rotational Speeds and the Lengths of Degrees of Longitude in Various Latitudes." *Jour. of Geog.*, Vol. 36, No. 2: 61-66, February, 1937.
- Payne, John H.—(Chemistry). "The Solubility of Lithium and Sodium Fluorides." *Jour. Amer. Chem. Soc.*, Vol. 59: 947, 1937.
- "The Properties of Bagasse Lignin Extracted by the Dilute Nitric Acid Method." *Jour. Amer. Chem. Soc.*, Vol. 59: 1210, 1937.

- St. John, Harold—(Botany). "Transfer of Papuan *Gouldia* to Genus *Psychotria*." *Bishop Mus. Occ. Papers*, Vol. 12, No. 7, July, 1936.
- "Revision of the Hawaiian Species of *Labordia*." *Bishop Mus. Occ. Papers*, Vol. 12, No. 8, August, 1936.
- "The Replicate Species of *Phlox* of Pacific Northwest." *Torreya*, Vol. 36: 94-99, 1936.
- "New *Calandrinia* From Galapagos Islands." *Amer. Jour. Botany*, Vol. 24: 95, February, 1937.
- "New and Noteworthy Northwestern Plants." (Part 7) *Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington*, Vol. 50: 3-6, February, 1937.
- (with F. R. Fosberg). "Vegetation of Flint Islands, Central Pacific." *Bishop Mus. Occ. Papers*, Vol. 12, No. 24, January, 1937.
- Sideris, C. P.—(Soil Physiology). "Colormetric Microdetermination of Cobalt and Potassium." *Industrial and Engineering Chem.*, Vol. 9: 145, March 15, 1937.
- Whitney, Leo. D.—(Botany). "A New Lawn Grass for Hawaii." *Paradise of Pacific*, Vol. 49, No. 1: 24, January, 1937.
- "Some Facts About Taro." *Paradise of Pacific*, Vol. 49, No. 3: 15, 30, March, 1937.
- "A New Species of Hawaiian *Eragrostis*." *Bishop Mus. Occ. Papers*, Vol. 13, No. 8, May, 1937.
- "A New Species of *Garnotia* from Raratonga." *Bishop Mus. Occ. Papers*, Vol. 13, No. 9, May, 1937.
- (with Edward Y. Hosaka) "New Species of Hawaiian *Panicum* and *Eragrostis*." *Bishop Mus. Occ. Papers*, Vol. 12, No. 5, July, 1936.
- Wilsie, C. P. and M. Takahashi—(Agriculture). "The Effect of Frequency of Cutting on the Yield of Alfalfa under Hawaiian Conditions." *Jour. Amer. Agron.*, Vol. 29: 236-241, March, 1937.
- Wilson, Willard—(Speech). "Speech Problems in Hawaii." *Quart. Jour. Speech*, Vol. 23: 106-119, February, 1937.

## MISCELLANEOUS

- Geiser, Cynthia—(Library Practice). "A Handbook of Library Methods for Elementary School Libraries." 44 pp., 1936. (mimeographed)

Scott, R. Ray—(Adult Education). "Conference on Adult Education." A report on a territorial conference held at the University of Hawaii, March 22-24, 84 pp., 1937. (mimeographed)

### Research

About 15 per cent of the year's total expenditures was for research. Much the larger part of this was in the field of agriculture and related sciences, but some important contributions to knowledge were made in other fields, as well. The research work of the Hawaii Agricultural Experiment Station is outlined in a later portion of this Report. The scope and nature of other research is suggested by the following list of projects which were active during the past year. Parenthetically, it should be remarked that these projects have been undertaken voluntarily by faculty members, in addition to regular instructional duties.

#### ANTHROPOLOGY AND SOCIOLOGY

- Hawaiian Homesteading. (F. M. Keesing)
- Race Mixture and the Status of People of Mixed Decent in Certain Pacific Areas. (F. M. Keesing)
- Chinese Colonization in Hawaii. (C. E. Glick)
- The Changing Life of the Native Hawaiians, especially in Honolulu. (E. Beaglehole)
- Ecological Succession in Hawaii. (A. W. Lind)
- The Settlement of Japanese in Kona. (A. W. Lind)

#### BOTANY

- Cyrtandra of Oahu. (H. St. John and W. B. Storey)
- Monograph of Pelea. (H. St. John)
- Polynesian Species of Portulaca. (H. St. John)
- Monograph of Elodea. (H. St. John)
- Survey of Tropical Leguminous Plants Lacking Nodules. (O. N. Allen and Ethel K. Allen)
- Biochemical Attempts to Explain the Lack of Nodulation in Certain Species of the Leguminosae. (O. N. Allen and Ethel K. Allen)
- Cross-inoculation Studies with Nitrogen-fixing Bacteria from Nodules of various Tropical Leguminous Plants. (O. N. Allen and Ethel K. Allen)
- Toxicity of Arsenic to Plants. (H. F. Clements and L. Machlis)
- Mechanism of Translocation. (H. F. Clements and Bruce Cooil)

Mechanism of Freezing Resistance in Conifer Needles. (H. F. Clements)

Mechanism of Drought Resistance in Plants. (H. F. Clements)

#### CHEMISTRY

Studies of Bagasse Lignins. (J. H. Payne)

The Liberation of Hydrogen from Organic Compounds. (J. H. Payne)

Effect of Ultraviolet Light upon the Optical Activity of Organic Substances. (L. N. Bilger)

The Determination of Iodine in Blood. (E. M. Bilger)

#### ECONOMICS

Cost of Living in Honolulu. (M. K. Cameron, H. J. Hoflich and W. H. Taylor)

#### EDUCATION

The Intelligence of High School Seniors in Hawaii. (T. M. Livesay)

A Survey of English in Public Schools of Hawaii. (M. E. Smith and W. B. Coale)

Methods of Improving English Usage by Bilingual Children. (W. B. Coale)

#### GEOGRAPHY

The Political Geography of the Hawaiian Islands. (S. B. Jones)

The Coffee Industry in Hawaii. (J. W. Coulter)

Pineapple Regions of the World. (J. W. Coulter)

#### HISTORY

Western Learning in Japan during the Period of Seclusion, 1630-1854. (S. Sakamaki)

China's History and Civilization, a text book. (S. C. Lee)

Matteo Ricci's Contributions to and Influence on Geographical Knowledge in China. (Kenneth Chen)

Chinese Documents pertaining to the Cushing Mission. (Kenneth Chen)

## NUTRITION

Food Customs and Preparation of Characteristic Dishes of Racial Groups in Hawaii. (K. Bazore)

## ORIENTAL STUDIES.

Main Currents in Contemporary Japanese Literature.. (T. Kunitomo)

Application of Thorndike Frequency Test to Determine the Minimum Working Vocabulary for Beginning Students of the Japanese Language. (T. Kunitomo)

The Philosophy of Chuang Tzu. (W. T. Chan)

## PHYSICS

Spectroscopic Analysis of Volcanic Gases. (S. S. Ballard)

Applications of Spectroscopy to Agriculture. (S. S. Ballard)

Travel Time of Sound Waves in Hawaiian Rocks. (I. Miyake)

## SPEECH

A Functional Approach to Rhetoric. (W. N. Brigance)

Studies in American Public Address. (W. N. Brigance)

A Study of the Hawaiian, Chinese, Japanese, Filipino, and Portuguese Dialects of English as Spoken in Hawaii. (Cynthia Larry)

## ZOOLOGY

Fossil Marine Mollusks of Molokai and Maui. (J.M. Ostergaard)

Marine Fouling Organisms in Local Waters. (C. H. Edmondson)

Responses of Animals to Altered Conditions. (C. H. Edmondson)

Production of Kidney Degeneration by Injections of Copper and Iron Solutions. (C. J. Hamre)

Isopods of the Hawaiian Islands. (M. A. Miller)

## Summer Session

Whether judged by total enrollment or by the quality of instruction, or by the general response of the community, the Summer Session of 1937 was very successful. More students enrolled than in

any previous year and there seemed to be general satisfaction both in the scope and quality of the courses of study offered. Our public lectures were exceedingly well attended, in spite of rainy weather. Farrington Hall was filled to overflowing on practically every occasion.

In addition to 32 members of our regular faculty staff and five others from among local educators, we engaged eleven eminent instructors from the mainland:

George H. Blakeslee, Ph.D., Professor of History and International Relations, Clark University.

Lewis Browne, B.A., Author and Lecturer.

Franklin G. Ebaugh, M.D., Director of Colorado Psychopathic Hospital and Professor of Psychiatry, University of Colorado.

Henry E. Garrett, Ph.D., Associate Professor of Psychology, Columbia University.

George C. Kyte, Ed.D., Professor of Education and Supervising Principal of the University Elementary School, University of California, Berkeley.

Karl C. Leebrick, Ph.D., Dean of the College of Liberal Arts and Professor of International Affairs, Syracuse University.

Eugen Neuhaus, Ph.D., Professor of Art, University of California, Berkeley.

Sidney L. Pressey, Ph.D., Professor of Educational Psychology, Ohio State University.

Sigmund Spaeth, Ph.D., Music Critic, Lecturer, and Author.

Madame Hendrica Van Der Flier, Graduate of Royal Art Academy and Royal Netherlands Art Weaving and Gobelin School, The Hague, Holland—Laguna Beach, California.

Glenn H. Woods, A.A.G.O., Supervisor of Music, Oakland Public Schools, California.

### **Advancement of Agriculture**

In some respects agriculture is more advanced in Hawaii than anywhere else in the world. In sheer efficiency of production and marketing, our sugar and pineapple industries are probably not surpassed, but it has become apparent that more diversification is needed to give good stability to our economic structure. For Hawaii, therefore, the most effective way to advance agriculture is not so much to improve the two leading industries as to establish new industries or build up present minor industries to become of relatively greater importance. Toward this end, the University, through its Experiment Station and Extension Service, has been devoting a good deal of

attention and money to the study of problems incidental to such diversification. This, of course, is not a new interest on our part, for the University ever since its establishment thirty years ago has had agricultural diversification as one of its important objectives. In the past two years, however, we have been able to accomplish much more because of the large fund of money from the sugar processing tax made available to us by the United States Secretary of Agriculture. Some of the results of this work, indicated in subsequent portions of this Report, are seen in the growth of the dairy and poultry industries, and in the promising beginnings made in the growing of winter potatoes for the mainland market and in the production of taro for flour; several other possibilities, as the macadamia nut, the papaya, and others, give some hope for the successful broadening of our economic base in these Islands.

An important contribution to the welfare of the Territory was made in a careful analysis of the food crisis during the recent maritime strike. This interruption of about three months in Hawaii's normal importations of foodstuffs and livestock feeds produced a situation suggestive of that which might develop during a Pacific war and afforded a good opportunity to ascertain the vulnerable spots in our economic structure, from the viewpoint of self-sufficiency in time of emergency. The results of this study are embodied in a bulletin (No. 29 of the Agricultural Extension series) which should be of great value in the developing of a more nearly self-contained program of agricultural production in these Islands.

The Kona district of Hawaii County is in acute distress because of the continued depression in the coffee industry. For several years the coffee market has been in a badly demoralized condition, caused by the overproduction in Brazil, and our coffee farmers in Kona have sunk deeply in debt. Many have been forced, by circumstances to give up and withdraw from the district to seek employment elsewhere, while others are struggling to make ends meet where they are. Our Extension Service and Experiment Station have been doing all that is possible to help the people in that district. Efforts are being directed along two lines: reducing the costs of coffee production, and introducing additional crops for diversification. There seem to be indications that both will be sufficiently successful to lift the district out of depression in a few years, but probably only gradually.

It is appropriate at this point to call attention to the fact that, although our Agricultural Extension Service has grown into something of large importance throughout the Territory, this development is supported very largely by the federal government. In most of the mainland states the cost of this extension service in agriculture and rural home economics is divided about equally between the state and nation, but in Hawaii only about 17 per cent of the expense is borne

by the Territory, with 83 per cent paid for out of federal aid grants to us.

It is my recommendation that in 1939 the Legislature be requested to provide a somewhat larger amount of money for this service, as its importance and value to the Islands would justify such a policy.

### **Graduate School of Tropical Agriculture**

The Graduate School of Tropical Agriculture has a faculty of twenty able instructors, five of whom are loaned by the H. S. P. A. Experiment Station and seven by the P. P. C. A. Experiment Station, the other eight being members of the University staff. They offer advanced instruction of a distinctly superior quality in many specialized subjects pertaining to tropical agriculture.

In accordance with the policy which has thus far been in force, the number of students admitted each year has been small. Two have done their work for the Ph.D. degree and several for the M.S. degree, while several have pursued advanced studies without any such objective definitely in view.

It is my conviction that we should now modify this policy and increase our admissions somewhat, for it would be advantageous to have more students in graduate training in this field. There seems to be need for them in the proper development of the agriculture of tropical regions, and Hawaii offers unusually good facilities for their education. The two chief obstacles to this seem to be (1) inadequacy of funds with which to finance certain needed developments, and (2) a reluctance on the part of some of our industrial leaders to have Hawaii used as a training center for the tropics, lest some of our graduates go to countries or regions which are economic competitors of this Territory. I believe that this latter obstacle is actually not very serious, for it is probable that any reasonable and sound program of gradual expansion would meet with a favorable response from most of our leaders of industry.

As for the financial obstacle, it is not insuperable. Thus far the expense of operating the School has been absorbed in other budgets and no separate appropriation has seemed necessary for it. The faculty staff members give such time as is necessary, without any charge against the School, and in addition to the University facilities we have the privilege of using the laboratories and libraries of both the sugar and pineapple experiment stations for graduate work, so long as it does not interfere with regular station demands. The value of all this to the School is, of course, very large when computed in terms of what it would cost to provide directly the same facilities and personnel. Valuable as this is, however, we have developed to the point where something more is needed.

First and most important is the need to make a definite investment in our faculty staff. As explained above, our present staff is loaned and cannot be called upon for instructional service to quite the degree that a regularly employed staff could be. It is my belief, generous as have been all our present faculty members, that in the 1938-39 budget we should make some provision for the Graduate School of Tropical Agriculture so that in addition to the "loaned" staff there may be some who receive a part of their salary from School funds and have certain prescribed obligations to it. Only in this way will it be practicable to develop an adequate curriculum intermediate between our undergraduate courses and the highly specialized courses which our borrowed staff members give so effectively. Such intermediate courses are our chief lack at the present time.

Similarly, there is need for an administrative assistant to the Dean, who would make it his principal business to look out for the affairs and the interests of the School and its students. Dean Chapman has large responsibilities as Director of the P. P. C. A. Experiment Station and it is unfair to expect him to devote to this School as much time as it needs.

Another need is for one or several visiting professorships, to which we could invite various outstanding specialists to spend a year, more or less, in supplementing the services of our regular faculty staff. This would be of benefit not only to our graduate students but to our Experiment Station and instructional staffs, as well.

Also, there is the need for several graduate fellowships, by means of which we could attract a few able students from other universities. Probably most of them would remain here after leaving our Graduate School, but if some did not it should not cause an abandonment of the plan.

As for the source of support for such a development, it would be my recommendation that a part of the necessary money be provided from University funds and a part sought outside. The employment of regular staff members should be handled in the same way that our general faculty is built up, but some of the expense of visiting professorships and of fellowships might properly be met by grants or gifts made to us by local industries, which would profit directly from them. A yearly investment of \$10,000 for such a purpose by the large industries would probably yield good returns, especially if \$15,000 to \$20,000 per year of the University funds were devoted to foundation work in the School.

### **The Oriental Institute**

Organized only a little more than a year ago, the Oriental Institute has become an important feature of our University structure.

It counted as its faculty last year not only the seven men who were employed from its own funds, but thirteen others who were borrowed from various departments of the University to give certain desired courses or to guide certain graduate students in research work.

Although its chief objective is the development of graduate study and research, in its early years a good deal of effort must be spent in undergraduate courses, in order that students may be properly prepared for the more advanced instruction. For this reason, we find that several hundred undergraduates took courses offered last year as a part of the Oriental Institute plan, while the graduate students in this department numbered five.

In the new portion of the University Library, completed a year ago, most of the second floor will be devoted to the Oriental Institute. This is essential, for its physical needs are increasing rapidly with the acquisition of thousands of new books and the frequent augmenting of its faculty.

The report of Director Sinclair, included herein, is especially commended to your attention, as it presents our aims and objectives and shows excellent progress toward their attainment.

It is gratifying that a number of our friends have responded generously to our appeals for aid, some giving us money, the total of which amounts to over \$75,000, while others have given us books to a total of more than 25,000 volumes. Much credit for this success in our solicitation of material aid is due to the Director, Gregg M. Sinclair, and to Professor Shao Chang Lee.

We have a great and somewhat unique opportunity before us in the development of our Oriental Institute to serve not only Hawaii and the nation, but the whole of civilization. It will require all the financial and moral support we can muster for it, not only from University funds and the gifts of local friends, but from foundations and individuals in other parts of the world, as well. The task is the more difficult because at one and the same time we must (1) draw together a strong faculty, (2) build up a vastly greater library than we now have, and (3) attract the kind of students we need and desire.

### **Race Investigations**

For a number of years the University of Hawaii has been making investigations in the field of race comparisons and race relations. This began in 1922 when our Psychological Clinic brought to light some interesting findings about various racial groups resident in these Islands, followed soon after by some related studies in the department of Sociology. In 1927 a new stimulus in this work came when the Rockefeller Foundation gave us a grant of money to enlarge the program of research by engaging additional investigators. Beginning in January, 1927, with \$20,000 per year, the grant was

later increased to \$30,000 yearly and continued for several years, with provision for its tapering off and finally terminating in June, 1937. In the ten and one-half years a total of \$215,00 was thus contributed by the Foundation to augment the resources of the University. In addition to this, the Carnegie Corporation has assisted us materially by financing an expedition to Africa in 1934, while an earlier expedition to Central and Northern Australia in 1929 was supported by Rockefeller funds given to the Australian National Research Council, the University of Hawaii supplying the personnel.

These investigations have been along three lines: sociological, biological, and psychological. Under each of these headings a number of well defined studies have been made, all designed to take advantage of the unique opportunities afforded by the human laboratory which Hawaii constitutes.

In the sociological field the most significant study is that on interracial marriage, conducted by Dr. Romanzo Adams. This required the gathering of a great deal of statistical information and many case histories in much detail; the results are presented in the book, *Interracial Marriage in Hawaii*, published in 1937 by Macmillan. This is probably the most comprehensive and authoritative work yet published on the subject of race crossing in the human species.

Another sociological study entitled *Ecological Succession in Hawaii* by Dr. Andrew Lind is designed to provide the economic and demographic setting within which the process of racial fusion has gone on. The invasion of western economy, with its attendant problems of land, labor, and capital resources and control, has determined not only the variety and number of races brought together within the island, but it has also conditioned to a considerable degree the nature of the relationships between them. The results of this study are embodied in a book now being published by the University of Chicago Press, under the title of *An Island Community*.

Dr. E. B. Reuter of the University of Iowa conducted a study of the role of the Chinese-Hawaiian mixed-bloods in the life of the Territory, a study which parallels his earlier classic on the mulatto. Dr. Reuter's manuscript is ready for publication and should appear in book form during the next year. Dr. Everett Stonequist, of Skidmore College, has incorporated the results of a year's investigation of the social psychology of the Hawaiian mixed-bloods in a volume recently published by Scribners entitled *The Marginal Man*. Dr. Edgar T. Thompson of Duke University is preparing for publication in 1938 a volume on the plantation as a frontier institution, utilizing to a considerable extent the results of two years investigation of Hawaii's plantation situation. Mr. Clarence E. Glick has just completed an extensive study of the accommodations of Chinese immi-

grants in Hawaii, the results of which will be ready for publication in book form within the next year.

Two studies of acculturation have been assisted by funds from this grant. The transformations which occur in the family systems of two racial groups in Hawaii, the Japanese and the Hawaiian, have been studied in a preliminary way through case records secured by Mr. Jitsuichi Masuoka and Miss Margaret Lam. Mr. Masuoka's study has involved the analysis of the budgets of 100 Japanese immigrant families in a plantation community of Hawaii as reflecting the changing standards of life of both first and second generations. The detailed histories of mixed Hawaiian families gathered by Miss Lam include the more formal facts relative to marriages, births, and deaths, and also the personal experiences that throw light on the customs, beliefs, values, and attitudes of the peoples concerned. These materials are being incorporated in manuscripts which should be ready for publication during 1939.

Partial results of the above mentioned studies are presented in a series of journal articles which are included in a following list. In addition there are several minor studies in manuscript form for which publication plans have not yet been made. These include (1) a study of the decline of the native population in Hawaii by Dr. Romanzo Adams; (2) Hawaiian Census Data from 1853 to 1930 by Andrew W. Lind, for which Dr. Adams is preparing a set of interpretive notes; (3) an analysis of voting tendencies in Hawaii during the past decade with special reference to the operation of party, plantation, and racial factors, by Andrew W. Lind.

In the biological field we have made several important contributions. Perhaps the most notable of these was a project begun in 1930, under the direction of Dr. H. L. Shapiro of the American Museum of Natural History. This was a series of investigations on the results of racial hybridization in the Hawaiian Islands, for the crossing between the Chinese and the native Hawaiians provided a natural laboratory for the study of race mixture. This hybridization has continued long enough to create not only first and second generation crosses, but the back-crosses as well. Thousands of subjects were examined with a view to determining the behavior of physical traits in race mixture. This is the most extensive study ever undertaken in the field of race mixture.

This investigation suggested the necessity of determining the physical reaction of the Chinese under the Hawaiian environment. It is well known that conditions of life, diet, medical care, climate, and many other factors in Hawaii differ radically from those in China. Consequently, a study was made of the Chinese born in Hawaii, the Chinese immigrants to Hawaii, and the Chinese of the same genetic stock in China. In this manner a virtually controlled

study was possible on the effect of the Hawaiian environment on the Chinese. The results of this work were sufficiently encouraging to warrant a check study on the Japanese, who were examined similarly. The information yielded from these studies shows that profound changes occur in physical traits formerly considered to be stable and that these changes take place within a generation. The speculative consequences of these investigations are of considerable importance.

Besides these three major studies, material was obtained on the physical characters of the Hawaiians, on the growth histories of Hawaiians, Chinese, and Japanese, on blood groupings of a sample of Hawaiians, Chinese, and Chinese-Hawaiians and on the vital records of these groups.

Thus far Dr. Shapiro has published several items bearing on these studies, chief among them being a book by the Oxford University Press presenting the results of his investigations of the Japanese. The Chinese and Hawaiian studies will be the subject of subsequent books, to follow soon. A list of Dr. Shapiro's articles appears on a later page.

Another important contribution in the field of physical anthropology was made in the work of Dr. Frederick Wood-Jones, who came to us for a few years from Adelaide University. On the premise that science had not yet defined thoroughly what constitutes race of the human species, he devoted himself to a study of the Polynesian, especially the Hawaiian, in the expectation that the study would yield significant results because of the fact that the Polynesian progenitors of the present Hawaiian people migrated to these Islands at least 700 years ago, perhaps as much as 1200 years ago, and have been in isolation for a very long period. Dr. Wood-Jones has published several papers as a result of his work, and while here collaborated with Dr. Porteus in writing the book, *The Matrix of the Mind*.

Not all our biological investigations, however, were in anthropology, for some very significant work was done in the field of physiology. It has been known for some years that races differ in the average rate of basal metabolism, which is the term used to define the energy production of a living body when completely at rest and relaxed 12 to 18 hours after the last food intake. Although it is not yet certain that there is any great significance in these differences, a study was undertaken by Prof. Carey D. Miller, with the collaboration of Dr. F. G. Benedict of the Carnegie Institution of Washington in Boston, to compare certain racial groups in this respect. The chief value of this study lies in the fact that races were compared in the same environment and by the same techniques, thus obviating the necessity of comparing the findings of different investigators working on different races in different countries. The results, embodied in *University of Hawaii Research Publication 15* ("Basal

Metabolism of Various Races in Hawaii"), suggest that the race factor may be less significant than environment in the observed differences in the rate of basal metabolism. A minor, but interesting, extension of this study was the examination of a number of subjects in Samoa by Professor Miller, who made a special trip there for that purpose.

In the field of psychology some very significant and important studies were made by Dr. S. D. Porteus and his associates. By means of tests devised by him, thousands of measurements of mental capacity and temperamental traits have been made, and these have been studied with a view to ascertaining racial differences. In such an investigation Dr. Porteus was by no means inexperienced, for he had been interested in that field for a number of years before coming to Hawaii and had established himself as one of the world's leading race psychologists. His first notable publication in Hawaii was *Temperament and Race*, a book in which Dr. Marjorie Babcock collaborated. Later came his book, *The Psychology of a Primitive People*, written out of his experiences in Central Australia, where he spent eight months in 1929, among the aboriginal people, studying their intelligence. As they are very primitive, scarcely advanced beyond the Stone Age, and had been virtually isolated from other racial contacts for a very long time, these aboriginals offered an opportunity to "measure the influence of nature, with nurture held as an irreducible minimum," and perhaps to approach more nearly to the zero point on the intelligence measurement scale than would be possible in Hawaii. The book, mentioned above, embodying the results of his Australian expedition was selected, upon its appearance in 1931, as "the scientific book of the month" by the Scientific Book Club of New York.

In 1934 another expedition was undertaken by Dr. Porteus for a similar purpose, this time to the Kalahari Desert and other parts of South Africa, where very primitive people could be studied in comparison with better known races. Out of this arduous and hazardous expedition came a significant book in 1937, *Primitive Intelligence and Environment*, selected as had been its predecessor as the scientific book of the month (July, 1937), and highly praised by reviewers.

Other psychological studies of considerable significance have been carried on from time to time. In 1929 a *Genetic Psychological Monograph* entitled "Race and Social Differences in Performance Tests" reported the results of applying a specially devised test of mental alertness to five thousand individuals of various racial groups. Dr. Marjorie Babcock's *Application of Clinical Psychology in Hawaii* (1927) had already initiated a series of racial comparisons, using the data in files of the Psychological Clinic. In 1933 the Porteus Maze

Test—a test which has had, without doubt, the widest application of any in the field of racial studies—was revised and published in a book called *The Maze Test and Mental Differences*. This volume included a summarization of the various racial comparisons in which the test was used.

The same year another monograph entitled *Human Studies in Hawaii* gave a brief discussion of the various investigations undertaken by the staff of the Psychological Clinic and by Dr. Wood-Jones. It listed as published articles and books no less than twenty-two titles. Since that time, another monograph by Mr. Russell Leiter, describing a new International Performance Scale specially devised for interracial use, has been issued. To the above should now be added an article by Dr. T. M. Livesay of the Psychological Department, who also collaborated in one of the former studies. In 1934 Dr. Oswald F. Black, Government Psychologist to the Union of South Africa, visited Hawaii and published a monograph in consequence entitled *Race Psychology in Hawaii with Special Reference to Clinical Methods*. This report, together with the latest book by Porteus, brings the total list of publications to twenty-six titles. Consideration of this large amount of investigation prompted Black to make the following statement in his report to the Carnegie Corporation: "In Hawaii more contributions have been made to the field of racial psychology than by any other country."

Altogether, considering all the results that have come out of these ten years of research in the racial field, there is no doubt but that the investment of time, effort, and money has been worthwhile. The several books and lesser published works should be of great value in many ways, both to scholars and statesmen. A statement signed by Professors Compton, Mather, Stetson, and Thorndike, editorial committee of the Scientific Book Club, concerning Dr. Porteus' book on Africa may well be applied to our entire program of race studies:

"As a matter of fact, it is an open question whether the inequalities of cultural status and achievement, displayed by diverse groups of human beings, are to be correctly ascribed to innate racial qualities or, on the contrary, to circumstances and the accidents of environmental situation. Upon the answer to that question rests far more than the immigration policy of the United States; possibly the entire future of mankind depends upon a program which cannot be determined until its answer is known. That program may never be reduced to planks in a platform or paragraphs in a manifesto, but its presence or absence will nevertheless have far-reaching consequences in the behavior even of those who are sublimely unconscious of its significance."

It is a pity that because of a lack of funds we are not able to

continue this research program. Its potentialities are so great that support should be provided somehow to carry this work forward for a number of years, in order that science and humanity may have the full benefit of the knowledge concerning race problems which is obtainable in this unique laboratory of Hawaii.

### University Publications

#### *University of Hawaii Bulletins:*

- Vol. XV, No. 9. (O. P. 30) E. R. Embree: "The New Civilization." July, 1936, 12 pp.
- Vol. XV, No. 10. "Announcement of the Adult Education Division, 1936-37." October, 1936, 24 pp.
- Vol. XVI, No. 1. (O. P. 31) Ray Murphy: "Fidac and Peace." November, 1936, 12 pp.
- Vol. XVI, No. 2. "Report of the University of Hawaii, 1935-36." December, 1936, 82 pp.
- Vol. XVI, No. 3. "Summer Session Announcement, 1937." January, 1937, 24 pp.
- Vol. XVI, No. 4. "Catalog of Graduate Study." February, 1937, 32 pp.
- Vol. XVI, No. 5. (R. P. 16) J. W. Coulter: "Chinese Rice Farmers in Hawaii." March, 1937, 72 pp.
- Vol. XVI, No. 6. "Catalog 1937-38." April, 1937, 200 pp.
- Vol. XVI, No. 7. (O. P. 33) S. C. Lee: "China: Ancient and Modern." May, 1937, 40 pp.
- Vol. XVI, No. 8. (O. P. 34) Kalidas Nag, Commencement Address: "Above All Nations Is Humanity." June, 1937, 14 pp.

#### *Research Publications:*

- No. 14. F. E. Armstrong: "A Survey of Small Farming in Hawaii." January, 1937, 92 pp.
- No. 15. C. D. Miller and F. G. Benedict: "Basal Metabolism." February, 1937, 62 pp.
- No. 16. See *U. H. Bulletin*, Vol. XVI, No. 5, above.

#### *Occasional Papers:*

- No. 30. See *U. H. Bulletin*, Vol. XV, No. 9, above.
- No. 31. See *U. H. Bulletin*, Vol. XVI, No. 1, above.
- No. 32. F. R. Fosberg: "Immigrant Plants in the Hawaiian Islands." May, 1937, 12 pp.
- No. 33. See *U. H. Bulletin*, Vol. XVI, No. 7, above.
- No. 34. See *U. H. Bulletin*, Vol. XVI, No. 8, above.

*Hawaii Experiment Station:*

*Bulletin 77.* Miller, Bazore, Robbins: "Some Fruits of Hawaii."  
(Second Edition) March, 1937.

*Annual Report, 1936.* December, 1936, 96 pp.

*Agricultural Extension Service:*

*Bulletin 29.* H. B. Cady: "Hawaii's Food Supply and the Maritime Strike." June, 1937, 64 pp.

*Bulletin 30.* H. B. Cady: "Commercial Egg Production in Hawaii." June, 1937.

*Oriental Institute Journals:*

Vol. 1, No. 1. January, 1937, 16 pp.

Vol. 1, No. 2. June, 1937, 20 pp.

*Miscellaneous Publications:*

*Thirty Years: The University of Hawaii,* March, 1937, 32 pp.

*Directory of Officers 1936-37.* October, 1936, 28 pp.

*Circular of Information for Students 1936-37.* August, 1936, 8 pp.

**Summary of Publications Issued in Part or Wholly  
From Race Studies in the University of Hawaii**

**ANTHROPOLOGY:**

Jones, Frederick Wood (with S. D. Porteus), *The Matrix of the Mind.* Edward Arnold & Co., London, 1929, pp. 424. American Edition, University Press Association, Honolulu, pp. 457.

Jones, Frederick Wood, *Man's Place Among the Mammals.* Edward Arnold & Co., London, 1929, pp. 372.

Jones, Frederick Wood, "Measurements and Landmarks in Physical Anthropology." *Bishop Museum Bulletin* No. 63, 1929, pp. 67.

Jones, Frederick Wood, "The Tasmanian Skull." *Jour. of Anatomy*, January, 1929, pp. 9.

Jones, Frederick Wood, "The Australian Skull." *Jour. of Anatomy*, April, 1929, pp. 4.

Jones, Frederick Wood, "The Distinctions of the Human Hallux." *Jour. of Anatomy*, Vol. 63, Part IV, July, 1929, pp. 4.

Jones, Frederick Wood, "The Mid-Dorsal Hair Whorl of Man." *Amer. Jour. of Physical Anthropology*, Vol. 2, No. 1, October, 1927, pp. 6.

Jones, Frederick Wood, "Man and the Anthropoids." *Amer. Jour. of Physical Anthropology*, Vol. 12, No. 2, October, 1928, pp. 8.

Jones, Frederick Wood, "Some Landmarks in the Phylogeny of the Primates." *Human Biology*, Vol. 1, No. 2, May, 1929, pp. 15.

- Jones, Frederick Wood, "The Non-Metrical Morphological Characters of the Skull as Criteria for Racial Diagnosis." *Part I, Jour. of Anatomy*, January, 1931, pp. 17.
- Jones, Frederick Wood, "The Non-Metrical Morphological Characters of the Skull as Criteria for Racial Diagnosis," *Part II, Jour. of Anatomy*, April, 1931, pp. 11.
- Jones, Frederick Wood, "The Cranial Characters of the Hawaiian Dog." *Jour. of Mammalogy*, Vol. 12, No. 1, February, 1931, pp. 3.
- Miller, Carey D. and F. G. Benedict, "Basal Metabolism of Various Races in Hawaii." *Univ. Hawaii Research Publ. No. 15*, pp. 71, 1937.
- Shapiro, Harry L., "Race Mixture in Hawaii." *Natural History*, Vol. 31, No. 1, 1931.
- Shapiro, Harry L., *The Chinese Population in Hawaii*. Institute of Pacific Relations, 1931.
- Shapiro, Harry L., "Race Mixture Studies in Polynesia." *Proceedings of the Congress for the Study of Population Problems*, Rome, 1931.
- Shapiro, Harry L., "The Plasticity of the Japanese Physical Type." *The Teaching Biologist*, Vol. 6, No. 1, 1936.
- Shapiro, Harry L., "Quality in Human Populations." *Scientific Monthly*, Vol. 45, 1937.
- Shapiro, Harry L., *A Study on the Physical Changes of the Japanese in Hawaii*. Oxford University Press. (In press)

In addition, the following studies are in process of preparation:

Chinese-Hawaiian Mixtures.

The Physical Changes of the Chinese in Hawaii.

Growth Studies on the Children of Various Groups in Hawaii.

The Physical Characteristics of the Hawaiians.

#### PSYCHOLOGY:

- Porteus, S. D., and Marjorie E. Babcock, *Temperament and Race*. Richard Badger & Co., Boston, 1925, pp. 364.

Briefly reviews the social and industrial background of the various racial groups in Hawaii, summarizes aspects of the racial adjustment, and gives the results of applying various tests of intelligence to Japanese, Chinese, and Hawaiian children. Suggests that racial differences may be found to be mainly temperamental rather than mental.

- Babcock, Marjorie E., "Applications of Clinical Psychology in Hawaii." *Univ. Hawaii Research Publ. 1*, 1927, pp. 88.

Analyzes racial data collected at the Psychological Clinic and gives the proportions referred for examination per racial population and the average intelligence levels of each group. Illustrative case histories.

- Porteus, S. D., "Social Psychology of the Australian Aboriginal." *Jour. of Applied Psychology*, April, 1929, pp. 14.  
Discusses the various customs of Australian tribes, such as totemism, marriage divisions, food restrictions, as being largely affected by environmental conditions and adaptations thereto.
- Porteus, S. D., "Race and Social Differences in Performance Tests." *Genetic Psychology Monograph*, August, 1930, pp. 114.  
This monograph reports, *inter alia*, the results of applying the Porteus Form and Assembling Test to over 4,000 individuals and analyzing the performance of the various racial groups.
- Porteus, S. D., "Race Crossing in Hawaii." *Proceedings of International Congress on Race and Population*, Rome, Italy, September, 1931, pp. 20.  
Reviews the question of racial hybridism from the standpoint of the physical and mental attributes of the racial mixtures in Hawaii. Shows that the hybrid groups tend to fall midway between the racially antecedent or parent groups.
- Livesay, T. M., and C. M. Louttit, "Reaction Time Experiments with Certain Racial Groups." *Jour. of Applied Psychology*, December, 1930, pp. 9.  
A preliminary study of racial reaction times, indicating a slight advantage for both visual and auditory stimuli in favor of the Caucasian students.
- Louttit, C. M., "Test Performance of a Selected Group of Part-Hawaiians." *Jour. of Applied Psychology*, Feb., 1931, pp. 10.  
Chinese-White-Hawaiians take first place in Binet and Maze Test comparisons, and all of the hybrid groups excel the group who were classified as "pure Hawaiians."
- Louttit, C. M., "Racial Comparisons of Ability in Immediate Recall of Logical and Nonsense Material." *Jour. of Social Psychology*, May, 1931, pp. 11.  
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A record of the results of two expeditions to Central and Northwest Australia, undertaken on behalf of the Australian National Research Council, to study the Australian aborigines. Contains a discussion of the tribal customs as intelligent adaptations to physical conditions and presents the results of applying mental and psychological tests to the natives.
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### The Physical Plant

The addition to the Library building has been a great boon to the University during the past year, as it has provided some much needed reading and study rooms for students and has relieved the congestion in the stack rooms. This relief will be of short duration, however, for the large increase in our Oriental and other collections is already taxing the capacity for book storage and forcing us to give some thought to possible enlargements in the relatively near future. There would be two courses worthy of consideration: (1) the stack space in the present building could be nearly doubled in capacity by extending it northward to occupy much of the central court, after which no further expansion would be practicable; or (2) a new Oriental and Pacific library could be erected to provide a suitable nucleus for the great Oriental Institute which ought to be developed here.

Keen disappointment came from the enforced abandonment of plans to erect a new residence hall for women students. It is unfortunate that a seemingly trivial legal obstacle should have proven to be insurmountable, when it was clearly the intent of the legislature to approve our plan of financing the project by combining two available funds. It is hoped that this project will not be long delayed, for present residential facilities on the campus for women students are seriously inadequate.

Male students are more fortunate, for they have Atherton House, which accomodates sixty and provides very comfortable surroundings for them. By an arrangement with the Y. M. C. A., which owns the House, the University this year (1937-38) will operate the dining room. It is believed that certain economies can be effected by such a plan, the benefits of which will be passed along to the residents.

Plans are well under way for a new building to provide a center for non-academic activities. It is hoped that this University Union building will be the means of enriching the campus life of the students.

Plans are being prepared, also, for a new class room building to be financed from the territorial loan fund, augmented by a P.W.A. grant. This will be an addition to the main quadrangle and will afford some much needed relief from congestion in existing facilities.

The need for a large auditorium grows more acute each year. It is my hope that the Board will consider favorably some plan for obtaining the necessary funds for such a building from private sources, as there seems to be little prospect of securing the money from the Legislature.

### Thirtieth Anniversary

March 25, 1937, was the thirtieth anniversary of the original establishment of this University. On the corresponding day in 1907, an act of the Territorial Legislature providing for a new institution of higher learning became effective when signed by Governor George R. Carter. The anniversary occasion seemed appropriate for a celebration and accordingly a special convocation was held, to which His Excellency, Governor Poindexter, and members of the 1937 Legislature were invited as guests of honor, representing their predecessors of the 1907 session. It was noted with special interest that one member of the 1907 Legislature, Hon. Charles A. Rice, was in the 1937 Session. Mrs. George Carter, widow of the late Governor, was a guest of the University at the convocation and received an honorary degree. A large number of people assembled in the gymnasium for this meeting to honor the founders and builders of the University.

Among the many individuals, living or passed on, who helped to build the original small college into the present University of Hawaii, mention was made at the convocation of some of the more outstanding: Charles R. Hemenway, one of the founders and for over twenty-five years a member of the Board of Regents, and Chairman since 1920; Wallace R. Farrington, another of the original founders and an active member of the Board of Regents until his appointment to the governorship of Hawaii in 1920, from which position he continued effectively to support the rapidly growing institution; Arthur Lyman Dean, president from 1914 to 1927, and regent from 1932 to 1937; Walter F. Frear, who, as governor succeeding Governor Carter, did much to establish the new college; John W. Gilmore, the first president; Alonzo Gartley, to whose service as a regent Gartley Hall of Science is a memorial; J. P. Cooke, who provided funds (to which Mrs. Cooke has since added) for an athletic and recreation field; C. M. Cooke, by whose generosity the Aquarium and Marine Biological Laboratory at Waikiki were added to our instructional facilities; William Kwai Fong Yap, who was instrumental in changing the College into a University; M. M. Scott, who assisted the infant college in its first years; Willis T. Pope, the first organizer of classes, with the designation of "acting dean."

Members of the first and succeeding boards who have unselfishly devoted their time and energies to the welfare of the College and University are: Hon. Henry E. Cooper, beginning in 1907, C. F. Eckart, 1907, Marston Campbell, 1907, Walter Gifford Smith, 1907, Alonzo Gartley, 1907, Ralph Sheldon Hosmer, 1907, George W. Woodruff, 1909, C. Montague Cooke, 1909, Arthur A. Wilder, 1910, Charles R. Hemenway, 1910, Wallace R. Farrington, 1914,

Mrs. J. R. Ashford, 1914, F. L. Waldron, 1914, Arthur G. Smith, 1918, A. L. C. Atkinson, 1920, Arthur Lyman Dean, 1920-27, 1932, Mary Dillingham Frear, 1920, Richard H. Trent, 1920, Rev. Akai-ko Akana, 1921, Charles B. Cooper, 1922, George Ii Brown, 1925, David L. Crawford, 1927, Carl A. Farden, 1933, Oren E. Long, 1935.

To name all who have served as instructors at one time or another was beyond the scope of the anniversary convocation, as the list would include hundreds, but several were mentioned who held instructional positions from the beginning: Professors A. R. Keller, A. L. Andrews, J. S. Donaghho, F. T. Dillingham, J. M. Young, and F. G. Krauss.

An attractive booklet giving many glimpses of our history and development during thirty years was published and distributed widely at the time of the anniversary celebration.

A part of the celebration was a three-day conference on Adult Education, which brought to our campus some eighty or more representatives of educational agencies and institutions throughout the Territory to discuss the problems of extending organized education more effectively to the adult population of these Islands. Dr. Alexander Meiklejohn, nationally known educator, was a guest of the University and assisted in this conference. It is expected that from time to time in the future there will be other similar meetings, designed to draw many dissociated agencies of adult education into closer cooperation for the common good of our public.

### Gifts

To an increasing degree this University is looking to private sources of wealth to supplement public funds in supporting certain activities and functions. It is proper that public support should be sought for regular instructional services, and, for the routine maintenance of the University; also, for research and extension services which are of general benefit to the Territory. Beyond these, however, we have some challenging opportunities for which there may be no funds available from the usual sources, and we are then faced with the choice between a course of inactivity or of searching for a means of support from private individuals or foundations.

Such was our situation ten years ago when we sought and secured aid from the Rockefeller Foundation for race studies reported elsewhere in these pages. Such, again, was our situation more recently when we undertook to develop our Oriental Institute. In this instance, however, we first appealed to local friends rather than mainland foundations, in the belief that our own people of Hawaii would be quick to see the importance and value of developing the objectives

which we conceived and announced for this new department of the University, and that the foundations might be willing to give us larger assistance later, when the new work had been well established. Our appeals to local friends in behalf of the Oriental Institute have brought generous responses, as indicated by the following list of gifts; some of these are but the current installment of a larger gift payable over a period of several years:

F. C. Atherton Trust.....	\$ 500.00
J. M. Atherton Trust.....	2,500.00
M. M. Atherton.....	250.00
J. M. Guard.....	125.00
M. Faye.....	1,000.00
L. M. Morgan.....	125.00
S. N. and Mary Castle Foundation.....	1,000.00
Marion D. Erdman.....	2,500.00
Mary D. Frear.....	2,500.00
W. D. and Caroline Westervelt.....	2,000.00
G. N. Wilcox Trust.....	5,000.00

\$ 17,500.00

Other gifts of money are reported, with appreciation:

Rockefeller Foundation, for race studies.....	\$ 4,000.00
Rosenwald Fund, for research.....	6,000.00
Strong Foundation, for training dental hygienist .....	5,000.00
Hawaiian Sugar Planters' Association for rat eradication work.....	10,000.00
Mr. and Mrs. H. E. Savage.....	2,500.00
Castle & Cooke, Ltd. for scholarship endowment .....	750.00
Matson Navigation Co. for scholarship endowment .....	750.00

\$ 29,000.00

The need of students for financial aid has prompted a number of individuals and organizations to give money for scholarships, some of this passing through the University and some being paid directly to the student recipients. There are two scholarship trust funds, the income of which is available for annual awards: the Stephen Spaulding fund and the Chinese Community fund.

Gifts of money for scholarships have been made by the following, and we acknowledge with gratitude their generosity:

Central Union Church, Women's Society.....	\$ 425.00
Prince Fushimi Fund.....	300.00
Mary Dillingham Frear.....	150.00
Ruth Scudder Memorial.....	100.00
Associated Women Students, Univ Hawaii.....	100.00
Chinese Women's Club.....	50.00
Women's Campus Club, Univ. Hawaii.....	100.00
Maui Women's Club.....	100.00
Maui Hawaiian Women's Club.....	100.00

## REPORT OF THE PRESIDENT

Yang Chung Hui, Univ. Hawaii.....	100.00
Chinese Students' Alliance.....	150.00
Hawaiian Girls' Club, Univ. Hawaii.....	50.00
Hyung Jay Club, Univ. Hawaii.....	60.00
Ke Anuenue, Univ. Hawaii.....	50.00
Hakuba Kai, Univ. Hawaii.....	50.00
Poh Song Whe, Univ. Hawaii.....	50.00
Wakaba Kai, Univ. Hawaii.....	100.00
Mrs. G. H. Johnston Ross.....	100.00
Atherton Trust.....	100.00
A. A. U. W.....	62.70
Mrs. L. L. McCandless.....	50.00
Panhellenic Assoc. of Schofield.....	25.00
Mr. and Mrs. Theodore Richards.....	520.00
	<hr/>
	\$2,892.70

Student loan funds have been augmented by additions during the year:

Commerce Club.....\$50.00

In response to an appeal for a larger and more adequate endowment for scholarships, many of the stockholders of Hoñolulu Stadium have transferred their shares to us to be held by the Board of Regents as an investment trust for the benefit of students of the University of Hawaii. These generous friends are as follows:

J. B. Atherton Estate	Otto Klum
H. H. Blodgett	M. H. Li
George I. Brown	J. D. McNerny
H. L. Castle	W. H. McNerny
J. L. Cockburn	P. K. McLean
Alice Cooke	W. H. Meinecke
J. P. Cooke	C. M. Neal
W. C. Crawford	M. Ogawa
A. S. Davis	P. E. Spalding
J. D. Dole	F. A. Schaefer
Hazel K. Drew	F. E. Steere
M. M. Ferreira	H. von Holt
J. R. Galt	Ida von Holt
J. S. Grace	J. Waterhouse
C. R. Hemenway	W. D. Westervelt
Leslie A. Hicks	E. Wolff

By the acquisition of additional shares in this corporation and other stocks and bonds, it is hoped that we may be successful in building up a scholarship endowment which will yield enough to take care of our many needy students, without appealing repeatedly each year to our friends.

Conspicuous among the gifts which have come to us during the year are several large collections of books. These and the smaller gifts, as well, are listed in the Librarian's report on a later page and need not be repeated here. Altogether they represent a value of perhaps \$15,000, as there are over 8,000 bound volumes and 18,000 unbound parts in these several gifts.

Thus, including these gifts of books and corporation stocks (at par), together with cash gifts and grants, the University has been assisted by friends during the year to the extent of \$80,292.70.

### Costs and Income

In a later section of this Report there appears the Treasurer's summary of expenditures for the year, showing a total of \$908,761.22 spent for all activities and functions. The corresponding figure for the preceding year was \$781,300.96. This increase of about \$127,000 was the result chiefly of some very much needed additions to the teaching staff and some substantial increments in federal aid funds for agricultural extension service and research. A comparative table of expenditures for the two years shows where growth has occurred:

<i>Current Expenditures</i>	<i>1935-36</i>	<i>1936-37</i>
Resident Instruction and Incidental		
Research .....	\$338,626.34	\$391,759.64
Organized Research (agricultural, social sciences, etc.) .....	77,055.43	115,402.25*
Extension Service.....	137,755.08	157,266.38
Library .....	40,457.12	46,194.17
Administration and General.....	77,513.27	81,547.83
Operation and Maintenance of Physical Plant .....	43,055.87	44,670.73
Auxiliary Activities .....	63,669.85	69,833.57
Other Expense .....	3,168.00	2,086.65
	<u>\$781,300.96</u>	<u>\$908,761.22</u>

\* Of this amount a little over \$90,000 was for agricultural research in the Hawaii Experiment Station, but it should be noted that this Station received federal funds to a total of \$214,382.75 from the Sugar Processing Tax, which did not pass through the hands of the University Treasurer and hence do not appear in the above figures. Also, the U. S. Department of Agriculture made a direct allotment to us of about \$12,000, which was handled by the federal disbursing agent in Honolulu. Thus, our Hawaii Agricultural Experiment Station expended a total of nearly \$322,000 during the year covered in this Report. In the preceding year, the corresponding figure was \$215,357, indicating a large expansion of activity last year.

Income was derived from several sources, the largest single item being an appropriation by the territorial legislature. This amounted to \$343,712.07 and constituted about 35 per cent of the total support of the University. Second in importance was the aggregate of several federal aid appropriations to a total of \$227,739.87, or 23 per cent of the whole income. Student fees amounted to nearly as much, namely \$224,725.80, while other sources provided enough more to meet the total of all expenditures and leave us a modest balance to be carried forward to the new year.

Respectfully submitted,

DAVID L. CRAWFORD,

*President.*

## Report of Registrar

During the summer of 1936 there were 889 applicants for admission to the Freshman class in September. Of these 239 were refused admission, and 147 others did not enter the University. With 34 holdovers from the previous year there was a Freshman class of 537. This was an increase of 20 per cent over the class entering in 1935.

Of the "new" Freshmen who entered, some 10 per cent came from schools outside the territory, 19 states, Alaska, China, and Japan being represented. Of the group entering from schools in the Territory 77 per cent entered from schools on Oahu, a little less than a third coming from the private schools. The Territorial public schools on the other Islands sent 23 per cent. By schools, McKinley led with 151, Roosevelt sent 80, Hilo 35, and Punahou 26.

The "mortality" in the Freshman class for the year (September to August) was 10 per cent, the chief cause being failure to maintain the minimum standard of scholarship to remain in the University; some were voluntary withdrawals for lack of financial resources, or illness, or leaving the Territory. Two members of the class died, one as the result of a swimming accident at the beach, the other from pneumonia.

The scholarship average of the Freshman class for the year as indicated by grade point ratios was higher than for the class of 1935-1936. In no instance does the class average in any of the Colleges for either semester fall below "C."

For the year 1936 advanced standing credentials were evaluated for 72 applicants for transfer from other colleges and universities. Twenty-one states, 3 foreign countries, and 52 institutions were represented by these applicants. Thirteen of the 72 did not enter.

The total enrollment for 1936-1937 showed an 11 per cent increase over 1935-1936. In candidates for degrees there was, however, an increase of 15 per cent. A summary of the enrollment figures for the year follows:

Graduate Division, Candidates for Degrees.....	97	
College of Arts and Sciences:		
Seniors .....	96	
Juniors .....	80	
Sophomores .....	152	
Freshmen .....	218	546
College of Applied Science:		
Seniors .....	62	
Juniors .....	68	
Sophomores .....	133	
Freshmen .....	190	453
Teachers College:		
Seniors .....	109	
Juniors .....	73	
Sophomores .....	88	
Freshmen .....	128	398
Total Degree Candidates.....	1494	
Graduate Division, Not Cand. for Degrees.....	137	
Candidates for Fifth Yr. Diplomas, T.C.....	69	
Unclassified Students .....	571	
	2271	
Duplicates* .....	15	
	2256	
Students Not Working for Credit.....	197	
<b>TOTAL REGISTRATION .....</b>	<b>2453</b>	
Summer Session, 1936.....	1160	

The enrollment in the Extension credit courses for the first semester was 143, for the second semester 139. Seventy individuals carried work in both first and second semesters. Counting these but once there were 212 individuals registered in Extension credit courses during the year.

The 1936 Summer Session enrollment was 1160, very nearly a 12 per cent increase over the 1935 session. Eighty-three per cent of those attending were women and 17 per cent men. Of the 1097 students working for credit 28 per cent held Master's or Bachelor's degrees, 20 per cent were regular undergraduates at the University of Hawaii or elsewhere, and the remaining 52 per cent were normal school graduates or had had training equivalent to a normal school course.

The full-time-student-equivalent figure for the 1936-1937 enrollment is 1761. This is a 14 per cent increase over 1935-1936.

At the 1937 Commencement 316 degrees were awarded, including 71 who had completed their work at the close of the 1936 Summer Session:

## REPORT OF REGISTRAR

Master of Arts.....	17
Master of Science.....	5
Master of Education.....	11
Bachelor of Arts.....	107
Bachelor of Science.....	59
Bachelor of Education.....	117

\* Seniors graduating in February entered Graduate Division or Fifth Year in Teachers College.

Fifth year diplomas were awarded to 56 in Teachers College, 30 in Elementary Education, 17 in Secondary Education, and 9 in Vocational Agriculture. Certificates in Public Health Nursing were awarded to 13 who satisfactorily completed this one-year course in the College of Applied Science.

In the 1937 graduating class there was a 44 per cent survival of the Freshmen entering in 1933, a 4 per cent decrease from the survival in 1936. An additional 11 per cent of those Freshmen transferred to other colleges and universities and probably received degrees, and 8 per cent are still in the University of Hawaii taking five years to complete their courses.

H. B. MACNEIL,

*Registrar.*

## Report on Student Employment

There were 402 students employed during the past year, according to the records of the part-time employment secretary and the National Youth Administration supervisor. Of these, 302 were employed on NYA projects and 136 on other part-time jobs. Thirty-six of the latter were also employed under the NYA projects.

Although 143 were not placed out of the 545 who applied for work, it is believed that the need was met for most of those who seriously desired work. A large number of those unplaced did not return after the first interview nor answer requests to call. Those who did come again were usually unable or unwilling to do the work available. Changes in schedule or scholastic difficulties prevented others from carrying out their original intention to work. Of 206 calls for student workers 106 were not filled. These were mostly for housework, usually in return for room and board. All women wishing boarding facilities were placed; a few men were not. Other regular housework jobs were rarely filled, since the students felt that by the time they reached home they would be too tired and the hour too late for efficient study.

Students employed on work other than NYA did the following types of work:

- 46—housework, earning room and board and sometimes extra pay
  - 37—library, office, clerical
  - 13—yard boy, chauffeur
  - 12—child care, maid service
  - 12—teaching, reading
  - 16—other jobs
- 
- 136—total.

Of the 154 jobs filled, 96 were regular part-time for the year; 58 were temporary.

The funds of the NYA, which were approximately 50 per cent more than last year, gave work opportunities to 302 needy individuals. Undergraduates were allowed to earn \$15 and graduates as high as \$40 a month. Students were particularly attracted to this work because of the opportunity to do work related to their special interests in a university department or community agency. Only regular students who met NYA qualifications of need, age, and

scholastic standing were employed. Failure to maintain a satisfactory scholastic standing was the chief cause for withdrawal of aid and the consequent low earnings of some.

Earnings for the year were as follows:

39—earned \$20 or less  
82—earned \$20 to \$50  
122—earned \$50 to \$100  
52—earned \$100 to \$135  
7—earned \$135 or more.

Thirty-six of those employed were graduate students who earned a total of \$3,239.34. To the remaining 266 individuals, \$21,429.68 was paid.

Respectfully submitted,

CENIE S. HORNING.

## Adult Education Division

The past twelve months have seen a continued growth of interest in adult education throughout the Territory. The University has had a considerable part in developing and guiding this interest.

While carrying on its usual programs, the Adult Education Division has endeavored to keep before its eyes the chief function of the University, that of intellectual leadership. Accordingly, we have striven to give educational form to a movement which naturally exhibits many vagaries and cross purposes.

### Courses

We offered 176 courses in the late afternoon and evening, enrolling 1756 different individuals, 1002 of whom were part-time students. In addition eleven non-credit courses were given on the campus with an enrollment of 128 students. The off-campus, or strictly extension, courses numbered twenty, and they enrolled 212 students.

In order to offer the large number of courses indicated it was necessary to employ 37 extra part-time instructors at a total cost of \$7,328.30. The tuition collected in these classes amounted to \$11,493.50.

### Lectures

The lecture service comprised 27 pay events and 14 free ones. The expenses incurred for the pay lectures were \$5,226.81, while the admissions totaled \$5,374.35. Those who contributed to this program were Mr. and Mrs. Saveli Walevitch, Ataloo, Sigmund Spaeth, Harrison Forman, Ruth Draper, Channing Pollock, Mr. and Mrs. Branson De Cou, Dr. William Taylor, Esta Broughton, and Dr. Royal Chapman. Free lectures were given during the summer by Ataloo, Dr. W. E. Blatz, Dr. Francis D. Curtis, Dr. Samuel Inman, Dr. Charles Loram, Mr. Arthur I. Mayhew, Dr. Willard Thorp, Dr. Ernest Tiegs, T. J. Jones, F. E. Williams, D. G. Ball, and M. Favrot. The free lectures given during school year were by Dr. Yi-Fang Wu, Dr. W. Norwood Brigance, Dr. Frederick Krauss, Gregg M. Sinclair, S. C. Lee, Hendricka van der Flier, Dr. Kalidas Nag, Dr. George Grafton Wilson, and Dr. Alexander Meiklejohn.

### **Public Services by Faculty Members**

Judging from the reports of service rendered the community by members of our faculty, we would say that no more public-spirited group of citizens can be found in any organization. About 94 organizations in Honolulu and 17 in other islands heard 54 of our staff members in a total of 385 talks and informal discussions. In addition 17 radio talks were given over two local stations. The organizations included 20 schools; 20 churches, temples, young people's societies; 14 civic, service, and business clubs; 12 student organizations; 27 educational, social, and professional groups, and two governmental agencies. There were probably others which were not reported to us.

Aside from lectures, 14 of our professors were called on to judge debates, oratorical contests, spelling, song-writing, literary and other contests and exhibits. Seventeen gave consultation and advice. Sixteen acted as chairmen or members of committees and commissions. Five performed laboratory and field tests and experiments for business, medical, agricultural, and governmental agencies. Thirteen prepared newspaper and magazine articles for local and mainland publications, as well as reports, bulletins, and books.

Dr. Kalidas Nag, visiting professor from the University of Calcutta, established some kind of a record with 50 talks given on Oahu, Hawaii, and Kauai, though Dr. W. J. Homan was not far behind with 33 (including sermons).

### **Visual Education**

Our visual education service rented 1617 sixteen millimeter films and 279 strip films to 61 schools and other organizations. This is an increase over last year. We made 731 photographic prints and copies and 323 slides for ten different departments of the University. Professor Sinclair and Dr. Coulter took movie films and slides of local scenes to show on the mainland.

During American Education Week the Department presented, at Eastman's store on Fort Street, an exhibit of visual education equipment.

Beginning February 27, Miss Mabel Vernon made a week's tour of Hawaii, lecturing and demonstrating visual methods in schools. In separate meetings she addressed 730 teachers.

### **Play Loan Service**

Three hundred plays, collections of plays, operettas, and novelty programs were lent to schools, churches, amateur dramatic groups, and university students during the year. About 100 short plays and novelty skits were added to our Play Loan Department.

### Radio

During the summer session of 1936 we arranged for the broadcasting over KGU of the following lectures:

The Negro in American Life.....	L. M. Favrot
Africa, 1936 and After.....	C. F. Loram
A Glimpse of the American Indian.....	Ataloa
The New Zealand Maoris.....	D. G. Ball
Emotions in Daily Life.....	W. E. Blatz
Among Primitive Papuans.....	F. E. Williams
Social Security and Civilization.....	T. J. Jones
India.....	Arthur Mayhew

These broadcasts were by means of electrical transcriptions. The records are now in the possession of the University and are available for class or studio broadcasting.

KGMB offered us fifteen minutes free time on Sunday evenings during the summer session. We accepted and supplied speakers.

During the school year we were able to have seventeen speeches by faculty members broadcast.

Until the University can be assured of a definite assignment of time by commercial stations, or until we ourselves set up a short-wave station, little expansion of the radio programs is possible.

### Correspondence Courses

There was a slight increase in the enrollment of students in correspondence courses. Nine persons carried a total of eighteen semester hours, all in the field of Vocational Agricultural Education.

### Adult Education Conference

Taking cognizance of the growing interest in adult education the University utilized the occasion of its thirtieth anniversary to hold a three-day territorial conference of leaders in this field. In preparation for the conference committees were appointed on the various islands. These made a study of local conditions, programs, and needs, and prepared reports which were given on the first day of the conference.

One hundred delegates registered, representing the following agencies:

1. Adult Education Committees.....	12
2. Business and Industry	
Hawaiian Electric Company.....	1
H. S. P. A.....	2
Honolulu Plantation.....	1
Von Hamm-Young (Insurance Dept.).....	1

## ADULT EDUCATION DIVISION

3. Clubs and Organizations	
A. A. U. W.....	1
Honolulu Art Society.....	1
Institute of Pacific Relations.....	1
Japanese Civic Association.....	1
Japanese Educational Association.....	1
Parent Teachers Association.....	2
United Young Buddhist Asso. of Oahu.....	1
4. Government Bureaus	
Department of Public Instruction.....	4
Honolulu Police Department.....	1
Honolulu Public Library.....	1
Oahu Penitentiary.....	1
Honolulu Penitentiary.....	2
Sight Saving Department.....	1
5. Schools	
Hilo Boarding School.....	1
Honolulu Vocational School.....	1
Kauai High School.....	1
Kawanānākoa School.....	2
McKinley High School.....	2
Mills College, California.....	1
Roosevelt High School.....	1
University of Hawaii.....	15
Wahiawa School.....	1
Waiālua School.....	1
6. Social Agencies	
Boy Scouts.....	1
Central Union Church.....	2
Filipino Public Relations Bureau.....	1
Hawaii Community Association.....	1
Honolulu Academy of Arts.....	2
Jewish Welfare Board.....	1
National Youth Administration.....	1
Palama Settlement.....	5
Queen's Hospital.....	1
Salvation Army.....	1
Social Service Bureau.....	2
Territorial Tuberculosis Asso.....	1
Windward Oahu Community Asso.....	1
Y. M. C. A. (Honolulu).....	4
Y. M. C. A. (Army and Navy).....	4
Y. W. C. A.....	10

The geographical distribution of the delegates was as follows:

Hawaii .....	5
Kauai .....	5
Maui .....	1
Molokai .....	1
Oahu	
Honolulu .....	78
Rural Oahu .....	7

The conference laid great stress on the need of philosophical and administrative integration of adult education programs, the need of money and the need of trained teachers and leaders. We have at-

tempted to do something to promote the first by asking the conference committees to become permanent councils on adult education. In the case of Molokai our committee, on advice of this office, disbanded in order to merge with the newly organized Molokai Activities Commission—a fine example of administrative integration on an island-wide basis.

Securing greater local financial support is largely a matter of creating such a public demand for educational advantages that private and public support will be forthcoming in increasing amount.

In furtherance of the training of leaders our division has enlarged the course offerings in Adult Education, introducing a course in *The Art of Discussion* which deals with forums and the like. We feel that the conference itself was useful from the point of view of training leaders.

An eighty-four page report of the conference was compiled in this office and distributed among the delegates and the fifty universities in the National Extension Association to which we belong.

A valuable contribution was made to the conference by Dr. Alexander Meiklejohn, whom we brought from the mainland for the occasion. Dr. Meiklejohn, a veteran experimenter in adult education, gives part of each year to the University of Wisconsin, where he teaches philosophy and part to the School for Social Studies, an adult school which he founded in San Francisco. He saw a great field for adult education in the Territory and was optimistic as to the opportunities to further it.

Respectfully submitted,

R. RAY SCOTT.

*Director.*

## The University Library

The University Library started the year with its new addition, including a large Reserve study room, a large new Reference room, a spacious Catalogue room and much additional stack space. It has ended the year with every seat in the Reserve study room taken during study periods, the Reference shelves full and even an additional section added, the Catalogue room crowded to capacity and more new stacks already ordered. Last year seven thousand gift volumes were received. This year the number of gifts exceeded eight thousand five hundred. Last year twenty-eight hundred additional pamphlets were given; this year the gift pamphlets numbered eighteen thousand.

Almost 5,000 volumes in Chinese text were received from various Chinese donors, most of them coming from Mr. Wang Yun Wu, Mr. Chang Chia Ngoh, Mr. Pian Cheng, Dr. J. Usang Ly, Mayor Ma Chin-tsun and Dr. Sun Fo, the probable value amounting to over \$2,000.00. The Institute of Pacific Relations gave its entire library of several thousand volumes. The University of Calcutta, India, sent 175 volumes and Dr. Kalidas Nag added as his personal gift *The Golden Book of Tagore*, valued at \$50.00. Yale University Press gave 58 volumes, valued at \$135.00. Gifts from Mrs. Robert R. Catton, Mr. E. M. Ehrhorn, Judge and Mrs. W. F. Frear, Misses Mable and Elsie Wilcox, Mr. S. N. Castle, and the Carnegie Institute of Washington amounted to over \$600.00. Dr. W. D. Westervelt presented to the University his collection of Hawaiian and South Sea literature, 491 bound volumes and 476 unbound. It is impossible to place a value on this splendid gift as many of the books are rare and out of print. One of the handsomest and most valuable gifts of the year was the Carnegie Corporation music set, comprising 150 books and scores and 900 records, with a value of \$2,500. One of the most acceptable gifts, put immediately into use, was from the University of Hawaii Japanese Club: two book-exhibit stands for the reading rooms and two electric clocks, one for the new Reference room and one for the new Hawaiian room. Altogether, the number of gifts received this past year is far above that ever before received in any one year: more than 8,500 bound volumes and more than 18,000 unbound.

The Hawaii Agricultural Experiment Station library was transferred to the University, and so far 2,392 bound volumes and 15,186 unbound have been checked against our holdings, and of this number

715 bound and 8,571 unbound were added to the University collection. The government material from the Station has not yet been checked in.

Miss Olive Duffy was added to the catalogue department last fall and has recatalogued for the main library almost all the books which have been transferred from Teachers College. She has also checked in and catalogued all the journals received from the Experiment Station library. The N. Y. A. assistants have made a card union list of all periodical holdings in the Honolulu libraries, bringing the 1927 Bryan list up to date. They have also prepared bibliographies of the University's books on Japan and India.

Good progress has been made with the Japanese books, more than 1400 having been catalogued by Miss Shields with Mr. Uye-hara's assistance. Of the Chinese books, only the department orders have been finished. It is hoped a Chinese cataloguer can be obtained next year to work on this collection.

The Elementary School Library has grown to 7,000 volumes and 2,000 more juvenile books are ready to be transferred from the Teachers College collection. These books are to be recatalogued and added permanently to the Elementary collection. A full time trained children's librarian is needed. She could catalogue all the elementary books, and thus greatly relieve the main catalogue department, as well as administer the elementary school library.

## SUMMARY

Additions during the year:		
Bound volumes (General).....		12,654
Bound volumes (Government) .....		441
Unbound parts (General).....		22,427
Unbound parts (Government).....		5,952
Bound volumes in Library June, 1936 (General).....	74,135	
Additions 1936-1937.....	12,654	
		<hr/>
		86,789
Withdrawals:		
Lost and Paid for .....	70	
Withdrawn .....	369	
Worn out .....	391	
		<hr/>
	830	830
		<hr/>
		85,959
Total bound volumes (General June 30, 1937.....)		85,959
Bound volumes (Government) in library June 30, 1936.....	17,538	
Bound volumes (Government) additions 1936-37.....	441	
		<hr/>
	17,979	
Bound volumes (Government) withdrawn 1936-37.....	41	
		<hr/>
Total bound volumes (Government) June 30, 1937 .....	17,938	
<b>TOTAL BOUND VOLUMES (GENERAL AND GOVERNMENT) June 30, 1937.....</b>		<b>103,897</b>
Total pamphlets (all sources) June 30, 1937.....	290,760	
Additions pamphlets (all sources) 1936-37.....	28,379	
		<hr/>
	319,139	
Withdrawn 1936-37.....	12,674	
		<hr/>
	306,465	
<b>TOTAL PAMPHLETS JUNE 30, 1937.....</b>		<b>306,465</b>
Books in circulation 1935-36.....	67,547	
Books in circulation 1936-37.....	79,758	
Increase in circulation in 1936-37.....	12,211	
Reserve circulation, estimated.....	138,927	
Total circulation 1936-37, approximately.....	218,685	
Books temporarily missing (2 years) 1935-37.....	309	
Catalogued pamphlets (2 years) 1935-37.....	86	
Miscellaneous gifts, bound.....	8,560	
Miscellaneous gifts, unbound.....	18,020	

Respectfully submitted,

MARY P. PRINGLE,  
*Librarian.*

## The Psychological Clinic

The close integration between the Clinic and the many educational and social agencies and institutions of the Territory may be judged by the variety of demands that are made for the services of its staff. The extensive list of those who have referred cases is sufficient to indicate the many points at which the Clinic is in contact with the psychological needs of the community.

The largest demand is made by the public schools of the Territory, for whom 315 cases were examined. Because of limitations of staff we have been compelled to cut down the number of school cases examined on Oahu so that the great majority of those referred were seen on the other islands. Some of these were behavior problems but many were cases of educational retardation. Addresses by the director and staff of the clinic were also scheduled on these inter-island visits so that teachers could be given as much help as possible in dealing with children with special disabilities. The need for this work can be estimated from the fact that on a recent visit to Hawaii thirty application blanks for examination were sent, with the anticipation that these would consume all the time available. School principals, however, made copies of the blanks and 150 requests were forwarded to the Clinic. A psychologist working under our direction could be employed full time on the other islands and still not meet the demands.

The next largest group of 242 cases were examined for the Juvenile Courts of the Territory. Members of the Clinic staff were also called as expert witnesses in 7 other courts of the Territory. The Children's Service Association referred the third highest number (175).

In connection with a mental hygiene survey conducted by Dr. Ebaugh in the Territory, the need of a psychiatrist to carry on Child Guidance work has been stressed by some workers. These people are perhaps unaware that the University Clinic already provides such service. No less than 130 parents brought their children to the Clinic, including an increasing number of very young children. These visits entail a number of interviews as well as examinations, but since the cooperation of the parents is assured, the work is very satisfactory. The addition of Dr. Mary Hunter to our staff has made an extension of the work possible, especially with regard to pre-school children.

Fifth in order of number of cases referred was the Prison Board. As many of the new prisoners at Oahu Prison are seen as the director has time to examine, and recommendations made to the Board regarding the fixing of minimum sentences. A method of obtaining what is called an index of criminality has been worked out and seems to be of great value. The work at the Prison will be extended since the Legislature provided for the appointment of another psychologist who will spend half-time at the Prison. Seventy cases were examined last year for the Prison Board.

Other organizations that made considerable use of the Clinic were the Social Service Bureau (51 cases), Private Schools (46), the Board of Health (24), Industrial Schools (18), the new Social Security organization (10), and the Salvation Army (10).

An interesting part of the work is the examination of entering students to Queen's Hospital. Including cases referred by the Hospital Social Service, 59 individuals were examined. From the University came 28 cases, mainly for vocational guidance. No less than 83 other cases were classified as miscellaneous referrals and came from such organizations as Palama Settlement, Leahi Home, Board of Hospitals and Settlement, Y. W. C. A., Waimano Home, Territorial Hospital, homes for child care, etc.

From these figures it can be stated without question that the Psychological Clinic is, by its work, firmly established in this community, and that if other clinics, psychiatric or other, are established, they can only supplement and not displace the activities of this organization.

The total number of cases examined was over 1270—a decidedly heavy case load for a personnel staff of three professional workers.

Besides the clinical work, the staff of the Clinic undertook three courses of lectures—one on social psychology, one on racial psychology and the third on mental measurements. In addition, considerable attention is paid to studies and investigations, and this research work has resulted in making the University Clinic one of the most widely known.

In 1934 Dr. Oswald Black, psychologist to the government of South Africa, paid an extended visit, teaching in Summer School and observing the work of the University and its Clinic. In his report to the Carnegie Corporation of New York, which financed his visit, the following observations occur.

“As far as the status of racial psychology in South Africa is concerned, it can hardly be compared to that in Hawaii. As previously stated, in South Africa sporadic attempts at applying some intelligence tests to non-European school children constitute the sole contribution to racial psychology. In Hawaii, on the other hand,

more contributions have been made to the field of racial psychology than by any other country." *Race Psychology in Hawaii with Special Reference to Clinical Methods*, p. 25.

Black, who is himself a clinical psychologist, pays other tributes to the University of Hawaii and its unique contribution to the whole question of racial relations. It would be of inestimable value if some small endowment could be obtained for carrying on further long-term studies in racial research. Considering the interest in this phase of the University's work, it would seem a pity if it could not be carried on for lack of funds.

Respectfully submitted,

S. D. PORTEUS,

*Director.*

## The Oriental Institute

For the Oriental Institute the year 1936-1937 has been one of achievement as well as one of promise. From the day when our faculty moved into the excellent quarters in the new wing of the Library building of the University, we felt that we were on the way to new and greater results. The offices, so conveniently situated to the classrooms and the library, were admirably placed for faculty conferences; the staff members—individually and collectively—have worked to achieve the purposes for which the Institute was founded: (1) to train students in the languages and cultures of the peoples of the East; (2) to help to make the East understandable to the West. Undoubtedly the physical equipment has had much to do with stimulating the fine *esprit de corps* that exists among our faculty members.

But the acquisition of physical equipment, fine and necessary though it is, is only the first step; and the current year has seen the Oriental Institute take several steps forward. For one thing, it has achieved increased prestige. Throughout the year we have had a number of visitors from Japan and China—people who have made the Oriental Institute their first consideration on arrival in Honolulu; we have had several such visitors from the United States, and a few from Europe. We have had letters of congratulation and good wishes from people in such widely scattered territories as India, South Africa, Australia, France, Germany, England, and in most of the states of the United States. We have had inquiries as to curriculum and scholarships from people in various countries. It is evident that the Oriental Institute is here to fill a pressing need. But, of course, the best evidence of the increased standing of the Oriental Institute is the fact that a professor of international reputation has decided to join our faculty: Dr. Johannes Rahder, of the University of Leiden, Leiden, Holland. He would not have agreed to come if he had not believed in the present achievements and the promise of the Oriental Institute.

The people of Honolulu have given concrete evidence of their new appreciation of the Oriental Institute. I am happy to be able to record the fact that they have aided us financially in such fine fashion that we are now in process of gathering together a first-class faculty. It is our ambition to have eight full professors with us in the year 1938-1939; but for 1937-1938 we hope to have Dr. Johannes Rahder, Dr. Wing Tsit Chan, and at least three others, besides the present members of the staff. Several Honolulu people have prom-

ised us assistance, and we feel confident that we shall reach our goal in time; with eight professors to work mainly with graduate students, we feel that our institute will be able to achieve much. We are now organizing our Indian Department, but before we go very far with it Dr. Kalidas Nag must return to India for conferences and discussions with leading people there. The Honolulu people or institutions who have assisted us are: the G. N. Wilcox Trust; the Cooke family; Dr. and Mrs. W. D. Westervelt; the Atherton family; Mrs. M. D. Frear; Mrs. J. P. Erdman; Mrs. Margaret Faye; the Samuel N. & Mary Castle Foundation.

While we have emphasized the need for graduate work in Oriental studies, and have striven to bring to the University of Hawaii certain professors of acknowledged international standing, we must not overlook the fact that we have a superior department for undergraduate work in this field. For years, in fact, it was our chief interest; we stress graduate work now, because it is on that we are putting our main efforts. We have, however, a great number of courses for freshmen, sophomore, juniors, and seniors, in Japanese and Chinese language, literature, history, philosophy; and we have many collateral courses in geography, sociology, anthropology, political science, and economics. The *Oriental Institute Journal*, January 1937, listed 35 courses. The student in the University of Hawaii has a rare opportunity to specialize in Oriental Studies—to prepare himself properly for graduate work in this field. That the students are taking advantage of their opportunity may be noted from the fact that no fewer than 400 are studying one or more such courses. Several young people have come from the mainland to take work of the usual kind, have learned of their unique opportunity, and have changed to the newer, more practical courses of Oriental studies.

The thought that we should do our part to "promote the well-being of the world" naturally comes to mind whenever we think of the Oriental Institute in its larger aspects. Surely, the humanitarian impulse lies at the center of our aspirations, even as it animates the philosophy of all who wish to find the truth. Accurate information and proper perspectives have helped to enrich our culture by giving life new meanings and new vistas. Without the influence of the culture of Greece and Rome, our present civilization would be far less beautiful; without the influence of the culture of Japan, China, India, the Western civilization of the 20th, 21st, and 22nd centuries may be infinitely less attractive—if it survives at all. We must still learn that there is more to living than increasing its speed, as Gandhi once put it; that "in the long run, a civilization or a community is judged not by its factories but by its libraries and museums; not by the physical and material basis of its life but by its architecture, its schools, its music, its drama, and its general aesthetic resources," as Dr. Raymond

B. Fosdick stated; and he added: "We are not so much interested in the conveniences which the Athenians possessed in 400 B.C.; what has held men spellbound for generations is the public attitude which made possible the matchless lines of the Parthenon."

Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, President of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, wrote in his report for the year 1936: "No one can deny the great need of better understanding between the nations bordering on the Pacific Ocean. Such understanding is made peculiarly difficult of rapid attainment in this area because of a lack of knowledge on the part of the so-called West of the languages of the East. In the Orient, acquaintance with the European languages and especially with English is commonplace. Scholars have ready access to first-hand sources through books, periodicals and daily newspapers.

"In the West, however, a knowledge of Japanese, Chinese, Siamese and even Russian (although not to so marked a degree) is so unusual as to make any scholar possessed of such knowledge an outstanding figure. This fact should constantly be kept in mind by those who become impatient with slow progress in a real understanding of the Oriental point of view."

Dr. Johannes Rahder, who is to join our faculty in September 1937, is an outstanding figure; besides knowing the chief languages of Europe, he comes to us with a speaking or reading knowledge of the chief languages of Asia. He may conduct one seminar in which he will refer to books in Pali, Sanskrit, Tibetan, Mongolian, Chinese, and Japanese. In the last five languages he is especially fluent. Rejoining us in September will be Denzel Carr, who adds to his knowledge of the chief European languages, and Japanese and Chinese, that of Russian; he will conduct a course in the Russian language, as he did in the years 1933-1935.

My suggestions for our immediate future activities have to do with (1) professors, (2) graduate students, (3) books for our library, (4) publications, (5) Eastern-Western philosophers' conference, and (6) Summer Session.

1. It would be easy for us to add to the number of our faculty; we have had many applications from and many recommendations regarding prospective professors; our policy, however, has been and will continue to be: a faculty of the first rank. We intend to employ no one as a professor who has not demonstrated in teaching, in research, or in publications that he belongs here. The high level which has been established will be maintained. This summer I intend to confer with several professors on the mainland and in the Orient.

2. The local people have underwritten our program for a first-class faculty, we feel that we may properly ask people and institutions

elsewhere for assistance in bringing into form some of the rest of our program. (Our whole point is that our program is international in scope, and that it will be international in its effect.) We shall, therefore, ask people on the mainland for help in giving mainland students the unusual opportunity of studying in these rare physical and intellectual surroundings. We should have twenty scholarships for graduate students,—scholarships of an amount that will enable the student to come to Honolulu, work here for a year or a year and a half, and then travel in the country whose culture he has been studying.

3. Certain sections of our library need to be built up. We have had a number of gifts, for which we are very grateful; but we need a fund from which to purchase books in the fields in which we are particularly interested. Though we should not "look gift books in the text," we can note that some phases of learning are infinitely better represented on our shelves than others; we are fairly well stocked in Chinese and Japanese books on literary matters; we need books in Chinese and Japanese relating to philosophy and religion, and in the social sciences; eventually we should have every book on both countries published in English—and later on in French and German. Each full professor who joins our staff to teach in one of the four special categories, which we have taken for our special province, should have at least Five Thousand Dollars earmarked for his use in the purchase of books. The best man whom we have been able to find, he of all people, should be the one to buy books in his field. At the end of ten years, if we follow this plan, we should have one of the really good libraries in *Orientalia*,—not the largest perhaps (a glorification of mere size is a vulgarity), but one adequate to our purpose. And, too, we shall be attacking the problem intelligently.

4. We need a publication fund. Every member of the Oriental Institute faculty has a research project in hand; some are nearing completion; we have had requests for publishing help from faculty men and women of other universities, people who have been writing on the Orient or translating Oriental masterpieces and wish to publish under our aegis. With a publication fund—a revolving fund—we should initiate our work in the second phase of our program, namely,—to do our part toward making the East understandable to the West. It is only a question of time until we shall have to have a full-time editor of publications.

5. Conference of Eastern and Western Philosophers. With the active cooperation of Dr. Charles A. Moore of the Philosophy Department, we are planning to hold a conference (in 1939 or thereabouts) of perhaps twenty American and European and ten Oriental philosophers; and at the suggestion of a distinguished American man of thought, we may include as auditors at the Conference about fifteen young men of the rank of instructor. As soon as we have raised a

fund for necessary expenses, we should select the speakers and other delegates; it is not too early now to begin to organize this Conference.

6. Finally, we must devote more time and some money to making our Summer Session important as a disseminator of knowledge of things Oriental. We have had unusual success with the School of Pacific and Oriental Affairs; a vast number of students and townspeople have gained a new appreciation of the cultural significances of Japan and China through the instruction of such visiting professors as Dr. Peng-Chung Chang, Dr. Y. C. Yang, M. Yanaga, Kokichi Morimoto, Kenneth J. Saunders, Arthur N. Holcombe, W. J. Hinton.

This work should be extended, and the appeal broadened. Each year there should be a single general topic, such as history, or art, or literature, or philosophy; and special lecturers in the particular subject should be brought here from Japan, China, India, the mainland, England, Europe. For example, if the general subject were art, the several authorities in the various phases of Japanese, Chinese, and Indian Art should be prevailed upon to come; with acknowledged authorities as teachers, we could legitimately appeal to the art teachers in the high schools, colleges, universities, museums, in every institution west of the Alleghenies to come to Hawaii for six weeks and gain some knowledge of one of the really important phases of their subject,—of which ninety per cent are lamentably ignorant at present. Whether they teach Greek art, or Renaissance, or modern, they will be better teachers if they have a knowledge of Eastern art, if they have a world perspective.

As with art, so with the various other subjects. We should appeal to the teachers in these subjects; they will be the ones to help to bring about a healthier approach to the whole problem of man and his achievements on this earth; they will be the ones to help to bring a planetary perspective to the young people in their intellectually formative years. But first these teachers must gain the proper attitude, the right sense of values.

By putting into effect a long term plan of this kind—1938, art; 1939, philosophy; 1940, history; 1941, literature—and by announcing the plan well in advance, we shall enable the teachers to make their own arrangements to come to Honolulu for their special subjects; they may save on "that trip" for this one. At any rate, we shall offer them the chance to make themselves better informed members of their profession.

Respectfully submitted,

GREGG M. SINCLAIR,

*Director.*

## Co-operative Extension Service in Agriculture and Home Economics

During the past nine years which the Agricultural Extension Service of the University of Hawaii has operated in the Territory, the chief aim has been to demonstrate practices tending to create a richer life for the rural population. To attain this goal, the program has ranged from attacks on problems of production to those of an economic nature, as well as including programs of recreation and home economics.

Under Hawaii's industrialized type of production, no particular effort has been made to demonstrate improved cultural practices in connection with either sugar cane or pineapples. However, the Extension Service has for years done effective work with plantations in the field of home economics and with younger boys and girls in simple demonstrations of farming methods in connection with home gardens and a general subsistence program. Entirely aside from the plantation set-up, the whole field has been covered through organized efforts with the independent farmers in the production of truck crops, rice, coffee, poultry products and livestock.

The effort during the past year has been to organize the work along practical lines which lead to the adoption of better methods of farming as well as to the creation of a more satisfied home life for these farm families. Considerable headway has been made in re-defining the objectives of the Extension Service in directing the organization's efforts along lines that are simple, definite, and of a practical nature. This has been the most significant advance during the past twelve months.

With the limited personnel available, demands for individual farm assistance have far out-run the ability of the staff to handle them. Consequently, increased emphasis has been placed on the need for reaching the farmers through organized club programs, resulting, in most cases, in community demonstrations. Definite assistance has been given in this method of organization so that the growth in the number of members now included in 4-H club, Junior Farm and Home clubs, and Adult Farm and Home Demonstration clubs has been notable. Through these means, many more individuals were helped than would be possible by separate personal contacts.

The headquarters staff of specialists, whose services are available to all the county agents, has been greatly improved during the

year. The former tendency toward experimentation has been checked, and greater emphasis placed on the demonstration of approved practices, which is distinctly the proper function of the Agricultural Extension Service. Programs of work for various clubs have been developed by the specialists and have proved extremely helpful to county agents in furthering the work.

The organization was called upon to render help to other Federal and Territorial bodies in contacting growers individually. Assistance was given to the Agricultural Conservation program, to the Federal Farm Credit Association, as well as to various local agencies such as the Board of Agriculture and Forestry, the Hawaiian Sugar Planters' Association and the Pineapple Producers' Cooperative Association. During the maritime strike the Agricultural Economics division of the Extension Service rendered definite help in compiling food statistics required as a basis for studying the needs of the population under the disrupted shipping program at that time. Peculiar opportunities for local producers resulted from that situation which, while temporary in nature, pointed the way toward a more profitable type of production.

Continued emphasis was placed on the matter of improving the home food supply through the efforts of the Home Economics division of the Agricultural Extension Service. In this field of work it is possible to detect a steadily increasing improvement in the dietary habits of rural people. Most of the progress in this direction was made through organized club programs, demonstrating the value of a better balanced diet. Definite assistance was also rendered along the lines of clothing, rural home beautification, etc. Throughout the entire year, the chief effort has been to direct the program along practical lines in order to achieve definite results of real value from the known and approved practices worked out by the Experiment Station.

It is significant that 83 per cent of the total budget for the Territorial Agricultural Extension Service is provided from Federal funds. The remaining 17 per cent of moneys supplied from Territorial sources is a smaller percentage than is furnished by any other State or Territory in the United States. It is recognized that more local support can only be expected when the results of this work are recognized and are proven to be of real practical wealth. It is felt that the past year has resulted in some headway in that direction, and, with further emphasis along the same lines, it is hoped that the Agricultural Extension Service program may receive more adequate support from the Territory in the future.

Respectfully submitted,

H. H. WARNER,

*Director.*

## Hawaii Agricultural Experiment Station

The Hawaii Agricultural Experiment Station has continued its studies of the problems of diversified agriculture. The maritime strike emphasized the need of greater local production of our food-stuffs, but in general, such production is retarded more by the high value of land and competition for labor with the more profitable large scale industries than by the inability to grow crops in Hawaii.

The ranching industry and, to a lesser extent, the poultry industry made marked forward strides. Coffee, because of low prices, did not return a living wage on most of the coffee farms, and many farmers on marginal lands abandoned their farms to find a living elsewhere, usually on sugar plantations as laborers.

### RESEARCH ACTIVITIES

*Taro:* Further discoveries and improvements in the processing of taro corms into taro flour and a beverage base were made. The beverage base, consisting of taro, cocoa, and a little malt, makes a delicious drink called taro malt. On March 27, 1937, a local company was incorporated to make taro flour, taro malt, and poi as a direct result of station research. Mr. Gaston Ley, who directed the station work, resigned as a station employee to become manager of the new corporation, Hawaiian Taro Products, Ltd.

Advances were made in the study of taro diseases. They are

- (1) soft rot—associated with a fungus of the *Pythium* species and controlled to some extent by drying out the soil between plantings.
- (2) hard rot or "guava seed"—Evidence is accumulating that this disease is transmitted through the planting material and affected by the physiological state of the plant.
- (3) leaf spot—controllable by spraying with Bordeaux but possibly not injurious enough to warrant the cost of spraying.
- (4) taro leaf hopper—lacking an entomologist in the station, all work on this pest is being done by the Board of Agriculture and Forestry. This is a serious pest but is being stamped out.

Classification of taro varieties is virtually completed. The chance observation that taro produces seed, and the growth of seedlings, together with the finding of several mutants, has done much to clear up the problem of relationship between varieties.

Cultural studies to determine the best varieties for flour making are in progress without decisive results. Dryland taro from Kona gave high yields of god flour. Common wetland varieties were also found satisfactory. Taro corms of high specific gravity give the greatest yield of flour.

*Truck Crops.* The truck crop estimate was continued during the year in cooperation with the Agricultural Extension Service. There are about 1100 truck crop growers in the Territory who produce about 60 per cent of the produce consumed in the Territory. Shipments from outside islands to Oahu are divided approximately as follows:

Maui .....	54 per cent
Hawaii .....	36 per cent
Kauai .....	6 per cent
Molokai .....	4 per cent

The truck crop census work was financed by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration fund, Project 7, Truck Farming and Marketing, and funds were depleted by the end of the year.

The 1937 Legislature provided an appropriation of \$30,000 for the biennium to continue this work by the Extension Service.

Experimental work with truck crops was actively prosecuted in the following test areas: Kamuela; Haleakala Substation; Pensacola Station, Honolulu; and Waipahu. These tests embraced all truck crops grown locally and consisted mainly of variety and cultural trials and methods of combating diseases and pests. At Waipahu more than fifty varieties of tomatoes were grown, of which two yielded over 10 tons per acre of number 1 and number 2 fruit. The leading varieties were recent crosses not yet named and developed by the U. S. Department of Agriculture and State Experiment Stations in the southern part of the United States. The corn earworm is a serious pest of tomatoes.

Breeding work on sweet potatoes, lettuce, and sweet corn was continued with marked promise in an effort to develop varieties better suited to conditions in Hawaii.

*Tree fruits:* About 19,000 fruiting macadamia trees were tested and 41 selected as outstanding for further testing and as sources for grafting material. Selection was based on size of kernel, thinness of shell, yield, lack of blemishes on kernel, taste, oil content, shape of tree, and tree vigor. About 8,000 seeds were planted at the Kona Substation to serve as stocks for grafting purposes. Grafting of macadamia and litchi trees, never satisfactory in the past because of the small number of "takes," was perfected after a study of starch reserves was made. At present, by forcing the stock and scion to accumulate reserves prior to grafting, one can get from 70 to 90 per cent of successful grafts.

A number of new litchi varieties was obtained and a large number of seeds planted for future experimental work. Erinose, caused by mites, remains a serious problem.

The physiology of fruiting of the avocado and mango was established as a research project. At present one branch may be putting out new growths, one flowering, and one fruiting, all on the same tree. Before commercial production can be attained, the fruiting process must be synchronized and controlled.

A thorough study of the genetical basis of passion fruit, the *Passiflora* species, has been made and paves the way for breeding studies to improve this fruit.

A three-acre breeding orchard of papayas was planted in August and September, 1936, which has yielded a multiplicity of types, some resistant to mildew and others to red spider. Many of the trees were remarkably heavy producers with fruit close to the ground. This breeding work is very necessary as a preliminary step to a substantial papaya industry.

Cooperation with the Bureau of Chemistry and Soils resulted in a three-month visit to Hawaii by Dr. A. K. Balls, an expert in enzymology. Dr. Balls studied the enzymes of papaya and pineapple and did valuable spade work which bears on the feasibility of a papain industry in Hawaii.

The potato industry of the Territory is increasing in importance and value. Experiments on cultural practices and fertilization have been continued. The greatest problem now before the industry is that of a reliable local source of cheap potato seeds. A project to study virus diseases of potatoes, with a view to selection of healthy families and of cold storage to hold selected potatoes over the dormant period until planting time, is in progress with far too limited funds.

*Agronomy:* Ranching is one of Hawaii's major industries and the improvement of the forage on the ranges and in fattening paddocks is of prime importance. Processing tax funds have permitted importation of new grass species for tests on adaptability. Such grass gardens are established at various altitudes and climatic localities. In all, about 100 species are being tested.

A survey of the range cover, begun last year, was continued by Mr. Hosaka, loaned to us by the Bishop Museum. Several bulletins showing the present range cover and its relation to soil and climate are in preparation.

A project on seed storage has been continued. Local conditions of high humidity and moderately warm temperatures cause most seeds to deteriorate rapidly, some lasting only a few months. Maintenance of viability depends on a lowered humidity and temperature to slow down the life processes of the seed. For maintenance of

good germination, soybeans should be stored at relative humidities below 30 per cent.

*Animal Husbandry:* Many cattle feeds used in Hawaii have not been analyzed for their food value. To determine what an animal can digest out of such feeds, actual feeding experiments are being conducted with cattle in which all intake, as well as the manure, is recorded and analyzed. The difference, or that fraction of each element absorbed by the animal, is the digestible portion. Local feeds analyzed by this means are Napier grass, pigeon pea tops, Kiawe beans, sugarcane bagasse, Rhodes grass, panicum grass and two complete dairy rations—(concentrate + roughage)

- (a) Sudan + concentrate (largely pineapple bran)
- (b) Sudan + concentrate (largely algaroba)

Experiments with swine have shown that they can utilize finely ground pineapple bran better than formerly supposed. Experiments with algaroba bean meal have yielded encouraging results, indicating a value of about three-fourths that of barley. Sweet potatoes are also a good hog feed and the above feeds can be used to a considerable extent at present prices.

In general, beef steers in Hawaii come directly from the range to market and are not finished properly. Feeding experiments to test the value of various grasses and feeds, with and without molasses, have been tested in fattening paddocks. These tests include pigeon pea, Kikuyu grass with and without soybean meal, Koa haole with or without molasses, and pineapple bran, molasses, soybeans and cane tops. These tests demonstrated that financial gains could be obtained by fattening in paddocks if the fattening period did not extend too long. Molasses was found to be a valuable addition, being worth about \$10 to \$15 per ton when used in this way.

It was found that the common liver fluke of cattle in Hawaii is *Fasciola gigantica*, possibly coming to us from the Orient, rather than *Fasciola hepatica*, the form common on the mainland. The best method of combat is the same, namely breaking the life cycle by killing all snails. Field experiments with a number of cooperators have been installed in which drainage, fencing out wet places where snails abound, and treatment with copper sulphate are the methods used to kill snails and prevent cattle from being infested with liver fluke. In one such treated area where cattle subsequently grazed they were practically fluke-free.

Five drugs recommended for killing flukes in cattle have been tried. Two were worthless; one, Distol, recommended by Prof. Marek of Hungary, has given promising results in the few cases where it has been tried in Hawaii. Drug treatment of lactating cows is usually risky.

In another test the economic loss which occurs when milking cows are fluke infested is being measured.

*Poultry:* The poultry industry in Hawaii produces about 50 per cent of the eggs consumed in the Territory. The greatest obstacles to larger poultry industry are (1) high price of feed, practically all of which is shipped into the Territory, and (2) poultry diseases.

During the past year the poultry division has conducted tests on the addition of molasses to poultry rations. For chicks and pullets not more than 5 or 7 per cent of molasses can be advocated, while for fattening hens amounts up to 15 per cent can be used.

Other island feed tests have been inaugurated using the following feeds: taro waste, finely ground pineapple bran, and soybean oil cake meal.

Crossbreeding experiments have been conducted to develop hens with a high egg laying capacity and good meat qualities. The following crosses have been made:

Single comb White Leghorn X Japanese Shamo game,  
Rhode Island Red X Japanese Shamo game,  
Australorp X Japanese Shamo game,  
Barred Plymouth Rock X Japanese Shamo game.

Some of these crosses, notably the Rhode Island cockerel crosses, gained weight rapidly and made delicious fryers. Dressing wastes were low. Preliminary records of egg production by crossbred pullets have been very good, especially with the White Leghorn cross.

Work on poultry parasites has been continued. A life history study of the gizzard worm has shown that it takes about 17 days for the larvae to reach the infective stage in the host. Tapeworms of poultry pass through a part of their life cycle in sandhoppers, and chickens become infested by eating infested sandhoppers. Tapeworm cysts from recently killed sandhoppers were found non-infective. Carbon bisulphide has been found effective in killing sandhoppers, roaches, and other arthropods on the ground under poultry houses.

*Rodent control:* The Rat Abatement Campaign was continued in cooperation with the Bureau of Biological Survey, Territorial Board of Health and other agencies. In the Hamakua and Makawao regions work was conducted under the supervision of the Board of Health, vouchers for materials and labor payrolls being submitted to the Hawaii Experiment Station for payment. The work consisted mainly of clearing gulches and other rat harbors, trapping rats, and spreading poison bait.

In Kona a concerted rat poisoning campaign was started February 1, 1937 which lasted until June, 1937. During this dry period rats migrate into the coffee from outside areas and cause much dam-

age to coffee. Damage this year has been markedly reduced. Twenty-five gross of rat traps were purchased and loaned to Kona farmers.

Research work in the Honolulu laboratory has developed and perfected a number of rat baits. Field tests about the Territory by means of placement tests have shown that with the better formulas over 90 per cent of the individual bait pieces were eaten by the rats the first 48 hours.

Trapping in the same area several weeks subsequent to a poison drive has resulted in a reduction of rats caught up to 70 per cent.

*Soils:* Potash fertilizers continued to cause great yield increases in coffee. The ashes resulting from burning coffee trimmings contain about 13 per cent  $K_2O$  suggesting that such ashes should be used as fertilizer to reduce the amount of potash purchased.

Examination of the data from a long time coffee experiment revealed very striking agreement between rainfall during the four summer months and coffee yield a year later. Apparently the new wood produced in dry years is unable to yield heavily the subsequent year. This finding may be significant in changing fertilizer and pruning habits following dry years.

*Personnel:* Toward the close of the fiscal year lack of funds made it necessary for a number of employees to sever their connection with the station. At the close of the fiscal year there were left 53 full and part-time employees compared to 83 in 1936.

Respectfully submitted,

O. C. MAGISTAD,

*Director.*

## Report of the Treasurer

There is presented herewith a summary of the report of the Treasurer for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1937, in which is set forth the financial history of the University for the year and its financial condition as of June 30, 1937.

The University receives and is accountable for funds derived from a number of different sources and applicable to a variety of purposes. In many cases the uses to which specific funds may be put are indicated by outside agencies, or by donors in the case of private gifts. When money is received for a fund which is in any way restricted, that money is immediately set aside and segregated from all other general funds and its identity consistently maintained until it is expended.

The University's funds are classified into the following groups and the accounts and financial statements are set up in such a way as to clearly segregate the assets, obligations, and operations of each of these several groups, as indicated in the Balance Sheet, Exhibit A.

1. **Current Funds.** This group includes funds that are available for the maintenance of the various activities of the University and may be expended for the current operation of these activities. Such funds are of two types:

- (a) General funds or funds over which the Board of Regents has full control;
- (b) Restricted funds or funds to which restrictions apply which are specified by outside agencies. A separate accounting is maintained for each restricted fund.

Funds for current general expense arise from unrestricted territorial appropriations, federal reappropriations such as the second Morrill Act, the Nelson Amendment, a portion of the Bankhead-Jones funds, realizations from student fees and income from educational departments or unrestricted auxiliary enterprises. Restricted current funds include federal appropriations for experiment stations and agricultural extension service, and other appropriations, federal or territorial, that may be sharply restricted as to purpose and use and manner of expending. Restricted also are most gifts and grants from private sources, the endowment income of this institution, and trust fund accounts.

2. **Loan Funds.** These funds are for the purpose of making loans to students out of the principal of the funds. As the notes are repaid the money again becomes available for lending to other students. These funds have arisen from gifts of individuals and organizations and from interest on the loans made therefrom, which in all cases is added to the principal of the funds.

3. **Endowment Funds.** In this group are included funds of which the income alone may be used, the principal to remain inviolate. Such funds are invested to produce income, the use of which is generally specified under the terms of the gift or grant.

4. **Plant Funds.** These funds are specifically designated for purposes of physical plant additions and extensions. Such funds are included with and accounted for in the same group as are the assets making up the physical plant of the University. When expenditures for physical plant additions are made from current funds, the amount thus expended is capitalized in the physical plant funds group. In accordance with standard practice, and because no depreciation funds can be maintained, plant assets are carried at cost in the accounts and reports of the University. Gifts of property are likewise capitalized as far as practicable at cost or in the absence of cost figures at the estimated value as of the date of acquisition.

5. **Agency Funds.** Funds in the custody of the University but not belonging to it are accounted for in this group. They include funds of the Associated Students, University of Hawaii and those under the jurisdiction of the Athletic Board of Control.

### Current Income

The total current income of the University for educational and general purposes was \$958,924.25. This was received from the following sources, the detail of which is shown in Schedule B-1.

Student Fees .....	\$224,725.50	23.44%
Federal Funds .....	227,739.87	23.75
Territorial Appropriations .....	343,712.07	35.84
Gifts and Grants .....	45,800.00	4.77
Sales and Services of Educational Departments .....	33,766.76	3.52
Auxiliary Activities .....	73,903.54	7.71
Other and Non-Educational .....	9,276.51	.97
Total .....	\$958,924.25	100.00%

The federal funds above listed are exclusive of \$12,563.70 of P. W. A. money which appears in the Statement of Plant Funds,

Exhibit E-1. It is noteworthy that federal funds and student fees now comprise almost one-half of the total current income, that only a third of such income is derived from territorial taxation.

### Current Expenditures

Expenditures for current educational and general purposes for the entire University during the fiscal year amounted to \$908,761.22, and were distributed in the following manner as shown in detail on Schedule B-2.

Resident Instruction & Dept. Research.....	\$391,759.64	43.11%
Organized Research .....	115,402.25	12.70
Extension .....	157,266.38	17.31
Library .....	46,194.17	5.08
Total for Instruction and Research....	( 710,622.44)	( 78.20)
Administration and General Expense.....	81,547.83	8.97
Operation & Maintenance of Physical Plant	44,670.73	4.92
Auxiliary Activities .....	69,833.57	7.68
Non-Educational Expense .....	2,086.65	.23
Total .....	\$908,761.22	100.00%

It is to be noted that the total expended for instruction and research continues to gain both in amount and percentage, with most of the increase taking place in the field of organized research. On the other hand, the percentage expended for operation and maintenance of plant continues to decline and is now only 4.9 per cent of the total.

Distribution of expenditures by character of expenditure follows:

	Personal Services	Current Expense	Equipment	Total
Administration & General Expense .....	\$ 62,366.57	\$ 18,264.47	\$ 916.79	\$ 81,547.83
Resident Instruction & De- partmental Research	355,944.12	27,695.96	8,119.56	391,759.64
Organized research .....	74,221.21	30,998.54	*10,182.50	115,402.25
Extension .....	118,097.54	34,719.76	4,449.08	157,266.38
Library .....	28,646.49	1,463.17	16,084.51	46,194.17
Operation & Maintenance of Plant .....	29,058.07	15,607.66	5.00	44,670.73
Auxiliary Activities .....	17,575.26	50,714.52	1,543.79	69,833.57
Non-Educational Expense		2,086.65		2,086.65
Total .....	\$685,909.26	\$181,550.73	\$41,301.23	\$908,761.22

\* Includes \$1,701.50 for land purchase, North Kona, from current funds.

These expenditures are further classified by object as follows:

Personal .....	\$685,909.26
Supplies .....	48,866.13
Communication Service .....	7,559.37
Travel .....	33,706.26
Transportation Service .....	1,624.96
Printing & Binding .....	12,881.75
Advertising & Publication of Notices .....	3,379.64
Heat, Light, Water & Power .....	11,203.24
Rent .....	1,816.18
Repairs .....	7,654.51
Special & Miscellaneous Current Expense.....	7,157.15
Motor Vehicle Upkeep .....	1,587.89
Equipment .....	41,301.23
Stock Purchased for Resale .....	44,113.65
Total .....	<u>\$908,761.22</u>

### General Funds Balance

Total current income from all sources exceeded total current expenditures during the year by \$50,163.03, as shown in Exhibit B. The sum of \$21,237.45 from current income was appropriated during the year for improvements of a capital nature as shown in Schedule E-1.

### Restricted Funds

The University receives, from many different sources, gifts and grants for specific purposes. Income from restricted endowments (excluding income currently being added to the endowment fund) was \$373.58, while the total amount of expendable gifts and restricted grants received was \$207,049.11. The sources of such funds and the purposes for which used are shown in Schedule B-3 and the supporting detail schedules. There remained unexpended and unencumbered \$31,775.60 in restricted funds as of June 30, 1937.

### Auxiliary Enterprises

Under this caption there are included those self-supporting activities which are more or less essential to the efficient conduct of the institution and the well-being of the student body: the Bookstore, the Cafeteria, the Women's Dormitory, and the Shop (construction and repair). The Aquarium and Theatre Guild are also included here. Departmental purchases from the Bookstore and Shop (C & R) are not entered as budget expenditures until issued and charged to departments. Unissued stock is carried as an asset of current funds. Income and expenditures of these auxiliary enterprises will be found on Schedules B-1 and B-2, Section II.

### Student Loan Funds

A statement of student loan funds appears as Exhibit C. The total loanable principal of all funds as of June 30, 1937, was \$11,603.99, a net decrease of \$83.99 resulting wholly from the lapsing of \$1,167.11 to the Territory in accordance with the terms of Act 7, of the Second Special Session of the Legislature of 1932. Gifts of the year were \$395.99 and interest on loans \$687.13 (including \$290.54 from the T. H. Revolving Fund, lapsed to the Territory with the principal of the notes collected). Loans collected during the year amounted to \$2,773.59 of which \$876.57 reverted to the Territory. Loans made during the year totaled \$1,179.00.

Schedule C-1 presents a statement of Loan Funds notes receivable, showing the notes outstanding at the beginning of the year, loans made during the year, notes collected, collections reverting to the Territory, and the notes outstanding at the close of the year. The net amount of notes receivable on the books as of June 30, 1937 was \$4,118.01, a reduction of \$1,594.59 as compared with the similar figure for a year ago.

An analysis of the notes receivable by students and alumni, their delinquency classified as to number, percentage and amount, is shown in the latter part of Schedule C-1. No notes have been written off as uncollectable.

### Endowment Funds

The University endowment fund is made up of permanent endowments created by private gifts, the income of which is restricted to scholarships and honor awards. No general, unrestricted endowment exists. Exhibit D shows the amount of such funds and their purpose. Additions of the year were \$6,214.18. Uninvested principal totals \$669.85. No security ever held in this fund has at any time defaulted on interest and the return has been very creditable.

### Funds for Physical Plant Additions

Expenditures for improvement of the physical plant of the University amounted to \$40,381.33, covering the following items shown in Exhibit E-1:

Building and Building Improvements .....	\$24,347.76
Building Improvements .....	3,207.39
Structures and Land Improvements .....	4,426.89
Work-in-progress .....	2,385.79
Equipment .....	6,013.50
Total .....	<u>\$40,381.33</u>

As shown on the Statement E-1, funds for this purpose were derived from gifts, P. W. A. grants, and transfers from general funds. The balance of \$5,060.00 of unexpended plant funds is carried forward to the new year and shown on the balance sheet, Exhibit A.

### Property and Equipment

The physical assets of the University as of June 30, 1937, valued at cost (or appraisal where costs are not available), representing property acquired by purchase, construction and gift, comprise the following:

Land .....	\$ 393,104.70
395 Acres, including Agricultural Experiment Station farms of approximately 100 acres and unutilized land approximating 194 acres. (See Exhibit E-2)	
Structures and Improvements to Land .....	254,208.31
Including service lines, lighting system, pavements, roads, walks, tennis and handball courts, swimming pool bleachers, parking sheds, storm drains, retaining walls, etc. (See Schedule E-2a, "Inventory of Structures and Land Improvements")	
Buildings .....	1,329,361.67
At original cost, including cost of additions, comprising 15 in the Arts and Science group, 4 in the Teachers College group, 4 in the Physical Education group, 21 in the Agricultural Experiment Station group, 6 in the Service Units group, and 11 tenant houses. (See Schedule E-2b, "Inventory of Buildings")	
Work-in-Progress .....	12,239.36
Including all unfinished projects, of which \$3,906.36 has been expended on improvements to land, \$8,322.50 on new buildings and \$10.50 on other items. (See Schedule E-2c, "Analysis of Work-in-Progress")	
Library .....	337,823.00
Invested in books and pamphlets to date.	
Equipment .....	359,775.99
Instructional and other.	
Livestock .....	16,315.24
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>\$ 2,702,828.27</b>

This represents an increase of \$72,082.89 over the total value of \$2,630,745.38 as of June 30, 1936. This increase includes expenditures for departmental equipment included under current expenditures, less deductions for property worn out, broken, lost, stolen or disposed of during the year as shown in Exhibit E-2.

### Agency Funds

The University business office serves as financial agent for the "Associated Students, University of Hawaii" in the collection of membership fees, handling of receipts from athletics, advertising, etc., and in the disbursing of all funds in behalf of its various activities. Exhibit F depicts the organizations and divisions so participating, the earnings, allotted share of student membership fees, expenditures and balance. With the exception of the athletic money which is disbursed under the control of the Athletic Council, all balances and deficits are later absorbed by the parent organization under the title of "Student Union."

Current operations of the year reduced the balance from \$13,817.93 to \$7,660.01, of which \$6,784.87 is under the control of the Athletic Council, and \$875.14 under the control of the Student Council.

Investments of \$6,408.66 remain unchanged. Of this amount \$6,100.00 represents stock (at par) in the Honolulu Stadium, Ltd.

### Statement of Cash

There is shown below a statement of cash, depicting by funds the balance brought forward from July 1, 1936, the receipts of the year, disbursements of the year, and the balance at the end of the year, together with a supporting statement showing where such cash is held.

Fund	Balance Beginning of Year	Receipts and Transfers	Disburse- ments and Transfers	Balance End of Year to Exhibit A
General current .....	\$ 65,808.66	\$ 750,510.60	\$ 720,807.48	\$ 95,511.78
Restricted current .....	32,135.98	207,645.55	208,875.52	30,906.01
Plant .....	11,580.18	33,861.15	40,381.33	5,060.00
Endowment and other non-expendable .....	544.60	4,276.68	4,151.43	669.85
Trust .....	417.16	2,539.08	2,086.65	869.59
Loan .....	5,917.15	3,914.94	2,346.11	7,485.98
Agency .....	13,817.93	29,886.42	36,044.34	7,660.01
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>\$130,221.66</b>	<b>\$ 1,032,634.42</b>	<b>\$ 1,014,692.86</b>	<b>\$148,163.22</b>
<b>Bank Balances:</b>				
Territorial Treasury .....			\$128,361.54	
Bishop First National Bank .....			10,602.23	
Bank of Hawaii .....			8,529.60	
First Federal Savings & Loan Association.....			669.85	
			<b>\$148,163.22</b>	

Respectfully submitted,

G. R. KINNEAR,  
*Treasurer.*

## BALANCE SHEET

JUNE 30, 1937

EXHIBIT A

## ASSETS

<b>I. Current Funds:</b>		
<b>A. General</b>		
Cash .....	\$ 1,212.61	
Accounts receivable .....	1,796.06	
Auditor's office; current account .....	445,000.00	
Treasury deposits .....	94,299.17	
Inventories:		
Supplies .....	7,761.53	
Work-in-process .....		
<b>Total general funds .....</b>		<b>\$ 550,069.37</b>
<b>B. Restricted funds:</b>		
Cash .....	2,773.23	
Treasury deposits .....	21,842.37	
Auditor's office; current account .....	7,160.00	
<b>Total restricted funds .....</b>		<b>31,775.60</b>
<b>Total current funds .....</b>		<b>\$ 581,844.97</b>
<b>II. Loan Funds:</b>		
Cash .....	7,485.98	
Notes receivable .....	4,118.01	
<b>Total loan funds .....</b>		<b>11,603.99</b>
<b>III. Endowment and other non-expendable funds:</b>		
Cash .....	669.85	
Investments .....	13,088.93	
<b>Total endowment funds .....</b>		<b>13,758.78</b>
<b>IV. Plant Funds:</b>		
<b>A. Unexpended funds</b>		
Treasury deposits .....	5,060.00	
<b>B. Invested in plant</b>		
Land .....	393,104.70	
Buildings .....	1,329,361.67	
Improvements other than buildings .....	254,208.31	
Equipment .....	713,914.23	
Work-in-progress .....	12,239.36	
<b>Total value of plant .....</b>		<b>2,702,828.27</b>
<b>Total plant funds .....</b>		<b>2,707,888.27</b>
<b>V. Agency Funds:</b>		
Cash .....	7,660.01	
Investments .....	6,408.66	
<b>Total agency funds .....</b>		<b>14,068.67</b>
<b>Total assets .....</b>		<b>\$ 3,329,164.68</b>

## BALANCE SHEET

JUNE 30, 1937

EXHIBIT A

LIABILITIES

I. Current Funds:			
A. General			
	Current surplus		
	Reserved for—		
	Working capital	\$ 9,069.68	
	Accts. receivable		
	—doubtful	487.91	
	Federal funds		
	balances	1,212.61	
	Unappropriated		
	income	94,299.17	\$ 105,069.37
	Unallotted appropriations	445,000.00	
	Total general funds		\$ 550,069.37
B. Restricted funds:			
	Balance of funds		
	Federal Agricultural Extension Service	1,903.64	
	Unallotted appropriations	7,160.00	
	Expendable fund balances	21,842.37	
	Trust funds	869.59	
	Total restricted funds		31,775.60
	Total current funds		\$ 581,844.97
II. Loan Funds,			
	Principal of funds, per Exhibit C		11,603.99
III. Endowment and other non-expendable funds:			
	Principal of funds, per Exhibit D		
	Income designated for student aid	12,258.78	
	Income designated for prizes and awards	1,500.00	13,758.78
IV. Plant funds:			
A. Unexpended funds			
	Balance of funds reserved for plant improvements		
B. Invested in plant, per Exhibit E-2			
	Net Investment in plant, July 1, 1936	2,630,745.38	5,060.00
	Net additions for the year ending June 30, 1937	72,082.89	
	Total invested in plant		2,702,828.27
	Total plant funds		2,707,888.27
V. Agency Funds:			
	Balance of funds due others, per Exhibit F		14,068.67
	Total liabilities		\$ 3,329,164.88

### Guide to Financial Schedules and Exhibits

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**CURRENT INCOME AND EXPENDITURES**  
**FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1937**  
**EXHIBIT B**

**Income:****Educational and General**

*Student fees .....	\$228,104.50	
Less Refunds .....	3,379.00	\$224,725.50

**Public Appropriations**

Federal .....	227,739.87	
Territorial .....	343,712.07	571,451.94

Gifts from private sources .....	45,800.00	
Sales and services of educational departments .....	33,766.76	
Other miscellaneous sources .....	6,737.43	

Total educational and general (Schedule B-1) .....	\$882,481.63
--	--------------

Auxiliary enterprises (Schedule B-1) .....	73,903.54
--	-----------

Non-educational income (Schedule B-1) .....	2,539.08
---	----------

Total Income .....	958,924.25
--------------------	------------

**Expenditures:****Educational and general**

Administration and general expense .....	81,547.83	
--	-----------	--

Resident instruction and departmental research .....	391,759.64	
--	------------	--

Organized research .....	115,402.25	
--------------------------	------------	--

Extension .....	157,266.38	
-----------------	------------	--

Library .....	46,194.17	
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Operation and maintenance of plant .....	44,670.73	
--	-----------	--

Total educational and general (Schedule B-2) .....	836,841.00
--	------------

Auxiliary enterprises (Schedule B-2) .....	69,833.57
--	-----------

Non-educational expense (Schedule B-2) .....	2,086.65
--	----------

Total Expenditures .....	\$908,761.22
--------------------------	--------------

Excess of income over expenditures .....	50,163.03
--	-----------

Educational and general .....	45,640.63
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Auxiliary enterprises .....	4,069.97
-----------------------------	----------

Non-educational .....	452.43
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Excess of income over expenditures .....	50,163.03
--	-----------

**SUMMARY OF CURRENT FUNDS SURPLUS**

Balance, July 1, 1936 .....	\$ 98,361.80
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Add—Excess of income over expenditures for the year ended June 30, 1937 .....	50,163.03
---	-----------

	\$148,524.83
--	--------------

	21,237.45
--	-----------

Deduct—Transferred for physical plant extension (Exhibit E-1) .....	
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Balance, June 30, 1937 .....	\$127,287.38
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Consisting of:	
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General funds (Exhibit A)	
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Cash .....	\$ 1,212.61
------------	-------------

Treasury deposits .....	94,299.17	95,511.78
-------------------------	-----------	-----------

Restricted funds—expendable fund balances (Exhibit A) .....		31,775.60
---	--	-----------

* Fee exemptions aggregated \$3,476.00	
--	--

	\$127,287.38
--	--------------

## REPORT OF THE TREASURER

**CURRENT INCOME**  
(BY SOURCE)  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1937  
SCHEDULE B-1

	Restricted Income	General University Income	Total Income
<b>I. Educational and general</b>			
<b>A. Student fees</b>			
Less refunds .....		\$224,725.50	*\$224,725.50
<b>B. Public appropriations</b>			
<b>Federal</b>			
Hatch Act (1887) .....	\$ 15,000.00		
Morrill Act (1890) .....		25,000.00	
Adams Act (1906) .....	15,000.00		
Nelson Act (1907) .....		25,000.00	
Smith-Lever Acts (1914,1928) .....	30,729.52		
Military Training Act (1916) .....	1,227.66		
Smith-Hughes Act (1917) .....		2,514.77	
Purnell Act (1925) .....	20,000.00		
Capper-Ketcham Act (1928) .....	21,955.21		
Bankhead-Jones Act (1935) .....	49,811.22	21,501.49	
<b>Total Federal</b> .....	(153,723.61)	( 74,016.26)	227,739.87
<b>Territorial</b> .....	7,160.00	336,552.07	343,712.07
<b>Total public appropriations</b> .....	(160,883.61)	(410,568.33)	(571,451.94)
<b>C. Gifts and grants from private sources</b> (Schedule B-3) .....	44,000.00	1,800.00	45,800.00
<b>D. Sales and services of educational departments</b>			
Adult Education .....		3,983.50	
Hawaii Experiment Station .....		18,354.18	
T. C. Training School .....		3,112.50	
Publications .....		821.32	
Public lectures .....		5,688.30	
Library .....		879.20	
Visual education .....		855.83	
All other (R.O.T.C.) .....		71.93	
<b>Total sales and services</b> .....		( 33,766.76)	33,766.76
<b>E. Other sources</b>			
Property rentals .....		5,812.02	
Sundry receipts .....		†925.41	
<b>Total other sources</b> .....		( 6,737.43)	6,737.43
<b>Total educational and general</b> (Exhibit B) .....	204,883.61	677,598.02	882,481.63

\* Tuition \$183,228.50; Registration \$27,501.00; Laboratory \$12,047.50; Transcript of Record \$236.00; Diplomas \$1,712.50.

† Sale of services \$900.41; Sale of material unit for use \$25.00.

## CURRENT INCOME —(Continued)

## II. Auxiliary enterprises and activities

	Restricted Income	General University Income	Total Income
Aquarium .....		\$ 4,620.60	
Bookstore .....		27,608.78	
Cafeteria .....		27,211.96	
Dormitory .....		2,273.00	
Shop (construction and repair) .....		9,362.45	
Theatre Guild .....		2,826.75	
Total auxiliary departments (Ex- hibit B) .....		( 73,903.54)	\$ 73,903.54

III. Other income for non-educational (Schedule  
B-3)

Scholarships, prizes and other student aid			
Endowment income .....	\$ 373.58		
Gifts .....	2,165.50		
Total non-educational income (Ex- hibit B) .....	( 2,539.08)		2,539.08
Combined totals .....	\$207,422.69	\$751,501.56	\$958,924.25

**CURRENT EXPENDITURES**  
**FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1937**

**SCHEDULE B-2**

	See Schedule	Personal Services	Current Expense	Equipment	Total
<b>I. Educational and general</b>					
<b>1. Administrative and general expense</b>					
	B-2a				
General administrative offices					
President's office.....		\$ 11,228.88	\$ 638.17	\$ 108.00	\$ 11,975.05
Business office.....		18,022.04	1,379.14	261.28	19,662.46
Registrar's office.....		6,653.92	1,351.46	45.00	8,050.38
Dean of women.....		5,555.65	369.15	6.43	5,931.23
General Expense.....					
Alumni relations.....		1,092.33	335.03	7.84	1,435.20
Commencement and public occasions.....		496.15	1,585.20	.....	2,081.35
General lectures.....		4,171.39	1,547.30	177.20	5,895.89
General publications .....		7.00	5,622.15	18.00	5,647.15
Health Service.....		2,051.28	205.99	.....	2,257.27
Institutional memberships.....		.....	348.85	.....	348.85
Publicity and public relations.....		5,203.46	130.71	136.99	5,471.16
Student welfare and social relations.....		2.25	208.97	26.00	237.22
Stenographic bureau.....		6,599.22	1,998.89	130.05	8,728.16
Telephone service.....		1,283.00	2,543.46	.....	3,826.46
		( 62,366.57)	( 18,264.47)	( 916.79)	( 81,547.83)
<b>2. Instruction and departmental research</b>					
	B-2b				
Deans' offices.....		14,311.20	224.68	17.80	14,553.68
Agriculture.....		10,858.34	177.21	149.02	11,184.57
Anthropology.....		3,900.00	15.23	64.00	3,979.23
Art.....		6,550.00	234.64	7.50	6,792.14
Botany.....		12,753.81	780.07	1,060.77	14,594.65
Chemistry and sugar technology.....		17,331.83	5,694.55	1,395.57	24,421.95
Dental Hygiene.....		5,157.70	136.92	10.80	5,305.42
Economics and business administration.....		13,400.00	68.02	.....	13,468.02
Education.....					
Teachers College.....		32,214.60	1,000.65	196.21	33,411.46
Training School.....		16,264.50	1,430.20	1,572.32	19,267.02
Vocational Education.....		4,920.00	483.40	7.00	5,410.40

CURRENT EXPENDITURES—(Continued)

	See Schedule	Personal Services	Current Expense	Equipment	Total
Engineering.....		15,675.00	201.82	545.62	16,422.44
English and Dramatics.....		34,468.19	540.48	.....	35,008.67
Geography.....		5,770.56	109.39	54.83	5,934.78
Geology.....		4,514.50	102.23	158.63	4,775.36
Germanic Language and Literature.....		5,400.00	.60	.....	5,400.60
Hawaiian.....		4,800.00	20.15	.....	4,820.15
History and Political Science.....		15,930.00	43.33	47.15	16,020.48
Home Economics.....					
Household Art.....		4,800.00	933.68	45.76	5,779.44
Household Science.....		9,308.47	888.15	210.09	10,406.71
Mathematics.....		8,700.00	37.11	.....	8,737.11
Military Science and Tactics.....		1,200.00	1,481.37	222.46	2,903.83
Oriental Language and Literature.....		10,978.00	69.71	18.49	11,066.20
Philosophy.....		2,916.66	11.04	.....	2,927.70
Physical Training.....		17,012.55	2,238.16	.....	19,250.71
Physics.....		8,857.50	615.93	907.80	10,381.23
Police Administration.....		452.07	1.96	.....	454.03
Public Health Nursing.....		500.00	.....	.....	500.00
Romance Language and Literature.....		7,525.00	36.44	.....	7,561.44
Sociology.....		6,430.00	64.82	38.05	6,532.87
Zoology, Biology and Entomology.....		12,093.10	1,002.29	1,162.48	14,257.87
Other Departments.....		3,210.00	104.71	50.50	3,365.21
Summer Session.....		12,738.52	7,131.85	139.41	20,009.78
Organized activities relating to instructional departments					
Psychological Clinic.....		14,424.02	693.04	28.00	15,145.06
Oriental Institute.....		10,578.00	1,122.13	9.30	11,709.43
		( 355,944.12)	( 27,695.96)	( 8,119.56)	( 391,759.64)
<b>3. Organized research</b>					
Agricultural Experiment Station	B-2c	67,323.26	26,727.66	10,182.50	104,233.42
Racial Research					
Anthropological.....		2,045.00	207.03	.....	2,252.03
Biological.....		1,801.20	944.18	.....	2,745.38
Psychological.....		2,558.52	1,502.40	.....	4,060.92
Sociological.....		493.23	1,617.27	.....	2,110.50
		( 74,221.21)	( 30,998.54)	( 10,182.50)	( 115,402.25)

**CURRENT EXPENDITURES—(Continued)**

	See Schedule	Personal Services	Current Expense	Equipment	Total
<b>4. Extension</b>	<b>B-2d</b>				
Agricultural Extension Service.....		100,438.87	32,892.50	4,050.10	137,381.47
Adult Education.....		14,475.93	1,382.54	10.20	15,868.67
Visual Education.....		3,182.74	444.72	388.78	4,016.24
		( 118,097.54)	( 34,719.76)	( 4,449.08)	( 157,266.38)
<b>5. Library</b>	<b>B-2e</b>				
General.....		28,646.49	1,463.17	15,740.16	45,849.82
Restricted.....				344.35	344.35
		( 28,646.49)	( 1,463.17)	( 16,084.51)	( 46,194.17)
<b>6. Operation and maintenance of physical plant</b>	<b>B-2f</b>				
Administration and Sundry Services.....		5,474.35	7,666.61		13,140.96
Buildings Operation.....		12,779.79	2,285.28		15,065.07
Buildings Alteration and Maintenance.....			3,820.23		3,820.23
General Maintenance.....			910.49		910.49
Care and Maintenance of Grounds.....		10,803.93	925.05	5.00	11,733.98
		( 29,058.07)	( 15,607.66)	( 5.00)	( 44,670.73)
<b>Total Educational and General (to Exhibit B)..</b>		<b>( 668,334.00)</b>	<b>( 128,749.56)</b>	<b>( 39,757.44)</b>	<b>( 836,841.00)</b>
<b>II. Auxiliary enterprises</b>					
Aquarium.....		5,067.25	1,013.36	2.25	6,082.86
Bookstore.....		1,116.88	21,570.42	48.10	22,735.40
Cafeteria.....		3,594.77	22,234.82	1,185.45	27,015.04
Dormitory.....		754.50	464.00	28.21	1,246.71
Shop (construction and repair) .....		6,725.23	3,631.41		10,356.64
Theatre Guild.....		316.63	1,800.51	279.78	2,396.92
<b>Total Auxiliary Enterprises (to Exhibit B).....</b>		<b>( 17,575.26)</b>	<b>( 50,714.52)</b>	<b>( 1,543.79)</b>	<b>( 69,833.57)</b>
<b>III. Other non-educational expense</b>					
<b>Scholarships, Prizes and awards</b>					
From Endowment.....			145.00		
From Gifts and Income.....			1,941.65		
<b>Total non-educational expense.....</b>			<b>( 2,086.65)</b>		<b>2,086.65</b>
<b>Combined totals.....</b>		<b>\$685,909.26</b>	<b>\$181,550.73</b>	<b>\$41,301.23</b>	<b>\$908,761.22</b>

# STATEMENT OF RESTRICTED CURRENT FUNDS

## SCHEDULE B-3

	Balance Beginning of Year	Income of Year to Schedule B-1	Expended and Included in Schedule B-2	Balance at End of Year Exhibit A
<b>Endowment Income</b>				
For Non-educational Purposes				
Chinese Community Scholarship.....	\$ 41.75	\$ 183.79	\$ .....	\$ 225.54
Stephen Spaulding Scholarship.....	4.60	109.80	75.00	39.40
Dean Prize Fund.....	72.41	64.55	50.00	86.96
Charles Eugene Banks Prize Fund.....	20.00	15.44	20.00	15.44
	( 138.76)	( 373.58)	( 145.00)	( 367.34)
<b>Federal Restricted Funds</b>				
Resident Instruction (Military Commutation).....	.....	1,227.66	1,227.66	.....
Organized Research (Hawaii Experiment Station).....	.....	54,593.20	54,593.20	.....
Extension (Agricultural Extension Service).....	*16,153.43	97,902.75	113,152.12	1,903.64
	(*16,153.43)	( 153,723.61)	( 168,972.98)	( 1,903.64)
<b>Territorial Restricted Funds</b>				
Investigation and Experimentation in the Coffee Industry (G-3530).....	.....	5,000.00	.....	5,000.00
Scholarships (G-6240).....	.....	2,160.00	.....	2,160.00
		( 7,160.00)		( 7,160.00)
<b>Gifts</b>				
For Educational Purposes	6,987.45	.....	6,987.45	.....
Carnegie Foundation Grant.....	1,117.59	.....	30.00	1,147.59
Japanese Book Fund.....	5,206.45	4,000.00	8,916.80	289.65
Rockefeller Foundation Grant.....	1,390.61	7,000.00	2,252.03	6,138.58
Rosenwald Foundation Grant.....	1,220.45	5,000.00	5,305.42	915.03
Strong Foundation Grant.....	.....	17,500.00	6,768.00	10,732.00
Oriental Institute.....	.....	500.00	.....	500.00
H. E. Savage.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	( 15,982.55)	( 34,000.00)	( 30,259.70)	( 19,722.85)

\* Add \$999.58—items disallowed in Washington.

STATEMENT OF RESTRICTED CURRENT FUNDS—(Continued)

For Non-educational Purposes	Balance Beginning of Year	Income of Year to Schedule B-1	Expended and Included in Schedule B-2	Balance at End of Year Exhibit A
Scholarship donations				
Associated Women Students.....	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Yang Chung Hui.....	50.00	100.00	100.00	50.00
Emily A. Baldwin.....	55.00	.....	55.00	.....
Queen's Hospital Aumni.....	17.00	.....	15.00	2.00
American Association of University Women.....	56.40	6.25	62.65	.....
Ataloa Scholarship.....	.....	250.25	.....	250.25
Central Union Church Unit.....	.....	175.00	175.00	.....
Chinese Students Alliance.....	.....	150.00	150.00	.....
Leora P. Dean.....	.....	100.00	100.00	.....
Mary Dillingham Frear.....	.....	150.00	150.00	.....
Hakuba Kai.....	.....	50.00	50.00	.....
Hyung Jay Club.....	.....	60.00	60.00	.....
Ke Anuenue.....	.....	25.00	25.00	.....
L. L. McCandless.....	.....	50.00	50.00	.....
Fred P. Ployhart.....	.....	24.00	24.00	.....
Poh Song Whe.....	.....	50.00	.....	50.00
Prince Fushimi.....	.....	300.00	300.00	.....
Caroline Ross.....	.....	50.00	.....	50.00
Schofield Penhellenic Club.....	.....	25.00	25.00	.....
Ruth Scudder.....	.....	100.00	100.00	.....
Women's Society—Central Union Church.....	.....	250.00	250.00	.....
Y. W. C. A. Hawaiian Girls Club.....	.....	50.00	50.00	.....
Anonymous (C. S. R.).....	.....	100.00	100.00	.....
	( 278.40)	( 2,165.50)	( 1,941.65)	( 502.25)
Rat Abatement Program.....	.....	10,000.00	7,880.48	2,119.52
Recapitulation.....	*\$32,553.14	\$207,422.69	\$209,199.81	\$ 31,775.60

\* Add \$999.58—items disallowed in Washington.

STATEMENT OF LOAN FUNDS PRINCIPAL  
EXHIBIT C

Balance at beginning of year:.....	\$ 11,687.98
Additions during the year:	
Gifts and Grants from Private Sources.....	\$ 395.99
Interest on Loans and Bank Balances.....	687.13
Other .....	1,083.12
	12,771.10
Deductions during the year:	
Legislative withdrawal, Act 7, S.S.S.L. 1932.....	1,167.11
Notes written off.....	1,167.11
Balance at end of year, to Exhibit A, Section II.....	\$ 11,603.99

SUPPORTING SCHEDULE

LOAN FUNDS	Balance Beginning of Year	Income of the Year	Other Additions	Deduc- tions	Balance End of Year
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Dollar Fund.....	200.00				200.00
Teachers College.....	1,587.16	138.94			1,726.10
Moir-Ross.....	1,372.85	91.97			1,464.82
Revolving Fund (Territorial).....	2,040.96	290.54		1,167.11	1,164.39
Helen Strong Carter (Dental).....	1,467.66	28.24			1,496.50
Inez Wheeler Westgate.....	515.02	48.02			563.04
Representatives Club.....	303.48	4.79			308.27
Alumni Association.....	1,505.43	25.31	184.15		1,714.89
Senior Class.....	398.01	6.91	26.84		431.76
George Lamy.....	331.33	5.07			336.40
Chinese Students Alliance.....	313.88	16.93			330.81
Japanese Students Alliance.....	474.15	8.73			482.88
Hawaii University Association.....	253.58	2.43			256.01
Hawaiian Japanese Civic Association.....	509.18	10.80			519.98
Future Farmers of America.....	213.98	3.73	135.00		352.71
Hawaiian Chinese Civic Association.....	201.31	4.12			205.43
Commerce Club.....			50.00		50.00
	\$11,687.98	\$ 687.13	\$ 395.99	\$ 1,167.11	\$11,603.99

## REPORT OF THE TREASURER

FUND ANALYSIS  
SCHEDULE C-1

FUND	Notes Receivable	Cash	Total
Dollar Fund .....	\$ .....	\$ 200.00	\$ 200.00
Teachers College .....	712.22	1,013.88	1,726.10
Moir-Ross .....	612.00	852.82	1,464.82
Revolving Fund (Territorial Loan).....	1,164.39	.....	1,164.39
Helen Strong Carter (Dental).....	90.52	1,405.98	1,496.50
Inez Wheeler Westgate .....	268.35	294.69	563.04
Representatives Club .....	100.04	208.23	308.27
Alumni Association .....	653.47	1,061.42	1,714.89
Senior Class .....	50.02	381.74	431.76
George Lamy .....	80.00	256.40	336.40
Chinese Students Alliance .....	62.00	268.81	330.81
Japanese Students Alliance .....	50.00	432.88	482.88
Hawaiian University Association .....	135.00	121.01	256.01
Hawaiian Japanese Civic Association .....	90.00	429.98	519.98
Future Farmers of America .....	50.00	302.71	352.71
Hawaiian Chinese Civic Association .....	.....	205.43	205.43
Commerce Club .....	.....	50.00	50.00
	<b>\$ 4,118.01</b>	<b>\$ 7,485.98</b>	<b>\$11,603.99</b>

## STATEMENT OF LOAN FUNDS NOTES RECEIVABLE

A. Summary Report		Cash	Total
Outstanding, beginning of year .....			\$ 5,712.60
Additions:			
Loans made during the year.....	\$ 1,179.00		
Other .....	.....		1,179.00
			<u>6,891.60</u>
Deductions:			
Notes collected .....		1,897.02	
Notes written off .....		.....	
Reversion to the Territory of Revolving Fund notes receivable .....		876.57	2,773.59
			<u>4,118.01</u>
Outstanding, end of year (to Exhibit A) .....			4,118.01
B. Analysis of Notes Receivable at end of year			
Students in the University	Percentage	Number	Amount
Not delinquent as to principal or interest.....	44.7	34	\$ 1,827.00
Delinquent as to principal and interest of less than one year.....	2.6	2	65.00
Delinquent as to principal and interest over one year .....	.....	.....	.....
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>47.3</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>1,892.00</b>
Students not in the University			
Not delinquent as to principal or interest.....	4.0	3	150.00
Delinquent as to principal and interest of less than one year.....	6.6	5	155.00
Delinquent as to principal and interest over one year .....	42.1	32	1,921.01
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>52.7</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>2,226.01</b>
<b>Grand Total .....</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>76</b>	<b>\$ 4,118.01</b>

**STATEMENT OF ENDOWMENT AND OTHER NON-EXPENDABLE FUNDS**

**EXHIBIT D**

Balance at beginning of year.....				\$ 7,544.60
Receipts:				
Gifts and grants from private sources.....	\$6,190.04			
Profit on investments credited to principal account.....				
Interest earned on trust fund balances.....	24.14		\$6,214.18	
Deductions:				
Loss on investments debited to principal account.....				6,214.18
Balance at end of year, to Exhibit A, Section III.....				\$13,758.78

**SUPPORTING SCHEDULE**

FUND AND PURPOSE	Balance Beginning of Year	Receipts of the Year	Other Additions	Deduc- tions	Balance end of Year
Chinese Community Trust (Income designated for scholarships)....	\$ 3,121.09	\$ .....	\$ .....	\$ .....	\$ 3,121.09
Stephen Spaulding Trust (Income designated for scholarships)....	2,500.00	.....	.....	.....	2,500.00
Dean Prize Trust (Income designated for honor awards).....	1,000.00	.....	.....	.....	1,000.00
Charles Eugene Banks Trust (Income designated for honor awards)	500.00	.....	.....	.....	500.00
University Scholarship Trust (Income temporarily to be added to principal) .....	423.51	2,776.68	3,437.50	.....	6,637.69
	<u>\$ 7,544.60</u>	<u>\$ 2,776.68</u>	<u>\$ 3,437.50</u>	<u>\$ .....</u>	<u>\$13,758.78</u>

## STATEMENT OF UNEXPENDED PLANT FUNDS

## EXHIBIT E-1

Balance at beginning of year.....			\$11,580.18
Additions during the year:			
Receipts for plant extensions			
P. W. A. grant .....	\$12,563.70		
Other donations .....	60.00	\$12,623.70	
		<hr/>	
Amount transferred from current funds			
From general funds .....	21,237.45		
From auxiliary activities funds (Exhibit B).....			
From restricted funds .....		21,237.45	33,861.15
		<hr/>	<hr/>
Total plant funds available .....			45,441.33
Deductions during the year:			
Buildings and building additions .....	24,347.76		
Building improvements .....	3,207.39		
Structures and land improvements .....	4,426.89		
Work-in-progress .....	2,385.79		
Equipment .....	6,013.50		40,381.33
		<hr/>	<hr/>
Balance, plant funds .....			\$ 5,060.00

## STATEMENT OF FUNDS INVESTED IN PLANT

## EXHIBIT E-2

Value of plant at beginning of year.....				\$ 2,630,745.38
Additions of the year:				
Expended from plant funds, Schedule E-1.....	\$40,381.33			
Expended from educational and general funds, Schedule B-2, Section 1.....	39,757.44			
Expended from auxiliary activities funds, Schedule B-2, Section 2.....	1,543.79			
Property donations .....	23,306.69			
Property and improvements hitherto unrecorded and/or constructed in shops and laboratories or financed from other funds	8,654.12	\$	113,643.37	
Deductions of the year:				
Property transferred .....	38,000.00			
Property sold or released by authority of the Board of Disposal .....	2,502.00			
Property worn out, broken, lost or stolen.....	212.50			
Inventory adjustments .....	845.98		41,560.48	72,082.89
Value of plant at end of year (Exhibit A, Section IV) .....				\$ 2,702,828.27

## SUPPORTING SCHEDULE (PLANT ASSETS)

<b>Land</b>				
Puahia tract, 28.72A .....	65,026.00			
Alvarez property, 2.65A .....	6,000.00			
Highland Park tract, 63.114A .....	63,103.50			
Kapaakea tract, 24.55A .....	196,400.00			
Waahila tract, 193.93A .....	15,035.00			
Kapiolani Park, .77A .....	33,625.00			
Ocean View tract, .16A .....	2,400.00			
Honnania (North Kona), 12.441A .....	3,075.20			
Haleakala homesteads, Lot 116, 38.30A .....	1,500.00			
Waialua tract, 30.773A .....	6,940.00	\$	393,104.70	
<b>Buildings and improvements</b>				
Buildings and building improvements .....	1,329,361.67			
Structures and land improvements .....	254,208.31			
Work-in-progress .....	12,239.36		1,595,809.34	
<b>Equipment and livestock</b>				
Instructional and other .....	359,775.99			
Library book stock .....	337,823.00			
Livestock .....	16,315.24		713,914.23	
Total value .....				\$ 2,702,828.27

**INVENTORY OF STRUCTURES AND LAND IMPROVEMENTS**  
**SCHEDULE E-2A**

	Cost to June 30, 1936	Inventory Adjust- ments	Additions 1936-37	Cost to June 30, 1937
Amphitheatre.....	\$ 55,730.57	\$ .....	\$ .....	\$ 55,730.57
Bleachers (Portable).....	2,160.44	.....	.....	2,160.44
Bleachers (Swimming Tank).....	473.45	.....	.....	473.45
Clearing, grading, landscaping and irrigation lines.....	61,883.96	*845.98	79.64	61,117.62
Cable and conduits (Electrical).....	801.20	.....	.....	801.20
Cable and conduits (Telephone).....	1,477.14	.....	.....	1,477.14
Conduit (Gas).....	400.50	.....	.....	400.50
Fencing (Farm).....	2,135.16	.20	.....	2,135.36
Firing range (R.O.T.C.).....	325.00	.....	.....	325.00
Founders Gate.....	2,667.01	.....	.....	2,667.01
Handball court (Outdoor).....	2,336.80	.....	.....	2,336.80
Irrigation line (Farm).....	3,054.22	.....	.....	3,054.22
Lights (Campus).....	880.00	.....	.....	880.00
Parking sheds.....	3,154.45	.....	.....	3,154.45
Pole and line equipment (Electric).....	1,662.00	13.80	1,830.00	3,505.80
Retaining walls.....	9,533.08	.....	.....	9,533.08
Roads and parking indents.....	30,077.84	6,968.78	2,451.94	39,498.56
Sidewalks.....	6,708.56	308.00	.....	7,016.56
Storm drains.....	30,055.65	.....	65.31	30,120.96
Swimming tank, diving tower and floodlights.....	13,997.03	.....	.....	13,997.03
Tennis courts (6), pergola and practice court.....	8,161.98	.....	976.79	9,138.77
University circle and fountain (Varney).....	4,683.79	.....	.....	4,683.79
Water tank, H. E. S.....	170.00	*170.00	.....	.....
	<u>\$242,529.83</u>	<u>\$ 6,274.80</u>	<u>\$ 5,403.68</u>	<u>\$254,208.31</u>

\* Debit balance.

## INVENTORY OF BUILDINGS

### SCHEDULE E-2B

	Cost to June 30, 1936	Inventory Adjust- ments	Additions 1936-37	Cost to June 30, 1937
<b>Arts and sciences and applied science group</b>				
Agricultural Hall (1935).....	\$ 69,205.21	\$ .....	\$ 219.07	\$ 69,424.28
Dean Hall (1928).....	150,947.20	.....	129.60	151,076.80
Engineering Group (1928).....	62,682.78	.....	.....	62,682.78
Engineering Laboratory (1915).....	8,085.60	.....	.....	8,085.60
Entomology Laboratory (1931).....	15,480.88	.....	.....	15,480.88
Farrington Hall (1930).....	45,922.51	.....	8,628.07	54,550.58
Gartley Hall (1921).....	185,319.82	.....	298.87	185,618.69
Greenhouse, glass (1931).....	500.00	.....	.....	500.00
Hawaii Hall (1912).....	79,073.32	.....	487.36	79,560.68
Hawaii Hall Annex (1921).....	29,849.32	.....	13.75	29,863.07
Library (1924, 1936).....	180,043.06	.....	135,279.43	315,322.49
Marine Biological Laboratory (1920).....	13,166.93	.....	.....	13,166.93
Nutrition Laboratory (1930).....	6,144.34	.....	.....	6,144.34
Observatory (1910).....	3,346.50	.....	.....	3,346.50
Research Laboratory (1935).....	500.00	.....	.....	500.00
	( 850,267.47)	( .....	( 145,056.15)	( 995,323.62)
<b>Teachers college group</b>				
Elementary training school (1930).....	10,340.26	.....	.....	10,340.26
Elementary training school annex (1930).....	1,443.00	.....	.....	1,443.00
House-on-wheels (Demonstration).....	750.00	.....	.....	750.00
Kindergarten building.....	1,500.00	*1,500.00	.....	.....
Teachers college (1930).....	144,548.77	.....	.....	144,548.77
	( 158,582.03)	( *1,500.00)	( .....	( 157,082.03)
<b>Physical education group</b>				
Armory (1926).....	4,159.65	.....	40.95	4,200.60
Gymnasium (1928).....	55,806.33	.....	.....	55,806.33
Locker buildings— 2 units (1928).....	4,718.73	.....	.....	4,718.73
Sports building (1927, 1930).....	7,194.46	.....	.....	7,194.46
	( 71,879.17)	( .....	( 40.95)	( 71,920.12)

\* Debit balance.

## INVENTORY OF BUILDINGS—(Continued)

	Cost to June 30, 1936	Inventory Adjust- ments	Additions 1936-37	Cost to June 30, 1937
Agricultural Experiment Station Group.....				
Agronomy storage building.....	355.75	.....	.....	355.75
Brooder house (continuous type) (1922).....	3,109.65	.....	.....	3,109.65
Brooder houses and runs (1925, 1928).....	1,012.88	.....	.....	1,012.88
Feed house (1929).....	390.00	.....	.....	390.00
Greenhouse (1936).....		.....	3,981.48	3,981.48
Horse stable (1917).....	470.00	.....	.....	470.00
Laying house (1913).....	815.00	.....	.....	815.00
Laying house (1928).....	907.54	.....	.....	907.54
Milk house and dairy office—2 units (1915).....	3,473.45	.....	.....	3,473.45
Milking shed and feed storage barn—2 units (1924).....	13,571.46	.....	.....	13,571.46
Open-air house (remodelled 1935).....	1,000.00	.....	.....	1,000.00
Piggery (1915) and piggery pens (1937).....	3,133.00	.....	866.95	3,999.95
Pump house (1926).....	4,933.48	.....	.....	4,933.48
Slat house (1918).....	72.50	*72.50	.....	.....
Stable and feed barn, Makawao, Maui.....	333.00	323.67	.....	656.67
Steer barn (1936).....	1,976.77	.....	.....	1,976.77
Storage and repair barn (1927).....	2,795.65	.....	.....	2,795.65
Turkey shelter (1931).....	200.00	.....	.....	200.00
Washhouse, Makawao, Maui.....		100.11	.....	100.11
Workhouse, Makawao, Maui.....	140.00	*140.00	.....	.....
	( 38,690.13)	( 211.28)	( 4,848.43)	( 43,749.84)

\* Debit balance.

## INVENTORY OF BUILDINGS—(Continued)

	Cost to June 30, 1936	Inventory Adjust- ments	Additions 1936-37	Cost to June 30, 1937
<b>Service units</b>				
Aquarium, out buildings, etc. (1904).....	11,317.17	.....	.....	11,317.17
Cafeteria (1921, 1929).....	13,291.14	.....	.....	13,291.14
Paint shop (1937).....	.....	.....	439.75	439.75
Plant house (1917).....	315.00	.....	.....	315.00
Tool shed (1934).....	90.00	.....	.....	90.00
Women's Dormitory (1922, 1923).....	15,417.54	.....	.....	15,417.54
	( 40,430.85)	( .....)	( 439.75)	( 40,870.60)
<b>Tenant houses</b>				
Cottages, laborers, 4 units (1914, 1917).....	2,496.00	.....	59.00	2,555.00
Cottages, laborers, 2 units Makawao (1917).....	194.00	198.48	.....	392.48
Cottages, foremen, 2 units (1923).....	4,734.00	.....	30.00	4,764.00
Residence, Makawao agent (1917).....	1,605.00	170.00	.....	1,775.00
Residence, Kona Agent (1930).....	4,538.33	.....	.....	4,538.33
Residence, superintendent of aquarium (1904, 1930).....	2,575.65	.....	.....	2,575.65
Residence, superintendent of grounds (1923).....	3,815.00	.....	.....	3,815.00
Servants' quarters, Huinalani home site (1922).....	1,500.00	*1,500.00	.....	.....
	( 21,457.98)	( *1,131.52)	( 89.00)	( 20,415.46)
<b>Total, buildings and improvements.....</b>	<b>\$ 1,181,307.63</b>	<b>*\$ 2,420.24</b>	<b>\$150,474.28</b>	<b>\$ 1,329,361.67</b>

\* Debit balance.

**ANALYSIS OF WORK-IN-PROGRESS**  
**SCHEDULE E-2c**  
**JUNE 30, 1937**

	Brought Forward 7-1-36	Expended 1936-37	Total	Completed 1936-37	Balance 6-30-37
<b>Projects under construction</b>					
<b>Improvements to land</b>					
Fencing (Cooke field)—Project 38.....	\$ 528.70	\$ .....	\$ 528.70	\$ .....	\$ 528.70
Athletic field—S. E.—Project 41.....	2,373.82	1,003.84	3,377.66	.....	3,377.66
<b>Building additions</b>					
Library addition—Project 39.....	118,969.31	15,248.28	134,217.59	134,217.59	.....
Dramatic Laboratory—Project 47.....	44.00	8,584.07	8,628.07	8,628.07	.....
<b>Improvements to buildings</b>					
For details, see "Inventory of Buildings".....	.....	3,207.39	3,207.39	3,207.39	.....
<b>New buildings</b>					
Shop (construction and repair)—Project 42.....	41.30	200.00	241.30	.....	241.30
Student Union building—Project 43.....	24.00	.....	24.00	.....	24.00
Social science building—Project 48.....	83.75	7.50	91.25	.....	91.25
Auditorium—Project 50.....	6,800.00	.....	6,800.00	.....	6,800.00
Greenhouse—H. E. S.—Project 51.....	3,466.07	515.41	3,981.48	3,981.48	.....
Kona laboratory—Project 53.....	2.00	38.95	40.95	.....	40.95
Women's Dormitory—Project 54.....	.....	1,125.00	1,125.00	.....	1,125.00
<b>Other</b>					
Topographic maps—Project 46.....	.....	10.50	10.50	.....	10.50
	<b>\$132,332.95</b>	<b>\$29,940.94</b>	<b>\$162,273.89</b>	<b>\$150,034.53</b>	<b>\$12,239.36</b>

REPORT OF THE TREASURER

STATEMENT OF AGENCY FUNDS

EXHIBIT F

A. S. U. H.

Balance at beginning of year.....				\$13,817.93
Receipts of the year:				
Student fees				
Total collected .....	\$16,669.75			
Less refunds .....			\$16,669.75	
Athletics				
Gross receipts .....	7,480.15			
Less share to teams .....	888.74		6,591.41	
				3,700.49
Other				
Donations .....	1,130.00			
Forensics .....	91.85			
Team entry fees .....	192.50			
Miscellaneous .....	621.68		2,036.03	28,997.68
				42,815.61
Expenditures of the year:				
Associated students (Student Union).....			5,603.24	
Athletics .....			18,874.13	
Ka Leo O Hawaii .....			4,007.91	
Ka Palapala .....			5,875.23	
Forensics .....			264.03	
Band .....			531.06	35,155.60
Balance at end of year, to Exhibit A, Section V.....				\$ 7,660.01

SUPPORTING SCHEDULE

Organization	Balance Beginning of Year	Earnings	Distribution of Student Fees	Disburse- ments	Balance
Student Union .....	\$ 2,493.59	\$ 1,403.93	\$ 2,515.62	\$ 5,603.24	\$ 809.90
Athletics .....	11,324.34	8,020.40	7,203.00	19,762.87	6,784.87
Ka Leo O Hawaii .....		1,617.24	2,016.00	4,007.91	*374.67
Ka Palapala .....		2,083.25	4,113.25	5,875.23	321.27
Forensics .....		91.85	333.88	264.03	161.70
Band .....			488.00	531.06	*43.06
	\$13,817.93	\$13,216.67	\$16,669.75	\$36,044.34	
Balance at end of year, to Exhibit A, Section V.....					\$ 7,660.01
Investments					
Fixed Trust shares .....				\$ 308.66	
Stadium stock .....				6,100.00	6,408.66
					\$14,068.67

\* Debit balance.

# FINANCIAL SUMMARY STATEMENT

## EXHIBIT G

	Balance Brought Forward	Receipts and Allotments	Earnings	Total	Expendi- tures	Deduct- ions	Balance Carried Forward
<b>Federal allotments and offsets:</b>							
<b>Restricted:</b>							
Smith-Lever and supplementary....	\$ .....	\$ 30,729.52	\$ .....	\$ 30,729.52	\$ 30,729.52	\$ .....	\$ .....
Capper-Ketcham .....		21,955.21		21,955.21	21,955.21		
Bankhead-Jones .....	*16,153.43	49,811.22		*66,964.23	65,060.59		1,903.64
Hatch .....		15,000.00		15,000.00	15,000.00		
Adams .....		15,000.00		15,000.00	15,000.00		
Purnell .....		20,000.00		20,000.00	20,000.00		
University offset—FAES .....		24,229.35		24,229.35	24,229.35		
Military commutation .....		1,227.66		1,227.66	1,227.66		
Smith-Hughes (included with S-5601) .....		( 2,514.77)		( 2,514.77)	( 2,514.77)		
<b>Unrestricted:</b>							
Morrill-Nelson .....	73.62	50,000.00		50,073.62	49,900.00		173.62
Bankhead-Jones .....		21,501.49		21,501.49	20,462.50		1,038.99
<b>Plant:</b>							
P.W.A. (included with S-5601)....		( 12,563.70)		( 12,563.70)	( 12,563.70)		
<b>Territorial appropriations:</b>							
General (G-5600) .....		336,552.07		336,552.07	336,552.07		
Restricted (G-3530) .....		5,000.00		5,000.00			5,000.00
(G-6240) .....		2,160.00		2,160.00			2,160.00
<b>University funds:</b>							
University of Hawaii (S-5601).....	*93,297.77	60,938.47	339,133.23	*492,369.89	346,939.00	24,229.35	†121,201.54
Trust funds .....	417.16	2,165.50	373.58	2,956.24	2,086.65		869.59
Loan funds .....	11,687.98	395.99	687.13	12,771.10		1,167.11	11,603.99
Agency funds .....	13,817.93	16,669.75	13,216.67	43,704.35	36,044.34		7,660.01
Endowment funds .....	7,544.60	6,214.18		13,758.78			13,758.78
	<u>\$142,992.49</u>	<u>\$679,550.41</u>	<u>\$353,410.61</u>	<u>\$ 1,175,953.51</u>	<u>\$985,186.89</u>	<u>\$25,396.46</u>	<u>\$165,370.16</u>

†University of Hawaii

Restricted .....	\$ 21,842.37
Unrestricted .....	94,299.17
Plant .....	5,060.00

\$121,201.54

\*B-J increased, S-5601 decreased by \$999.58 (topographical map charges disallowed in Washington).