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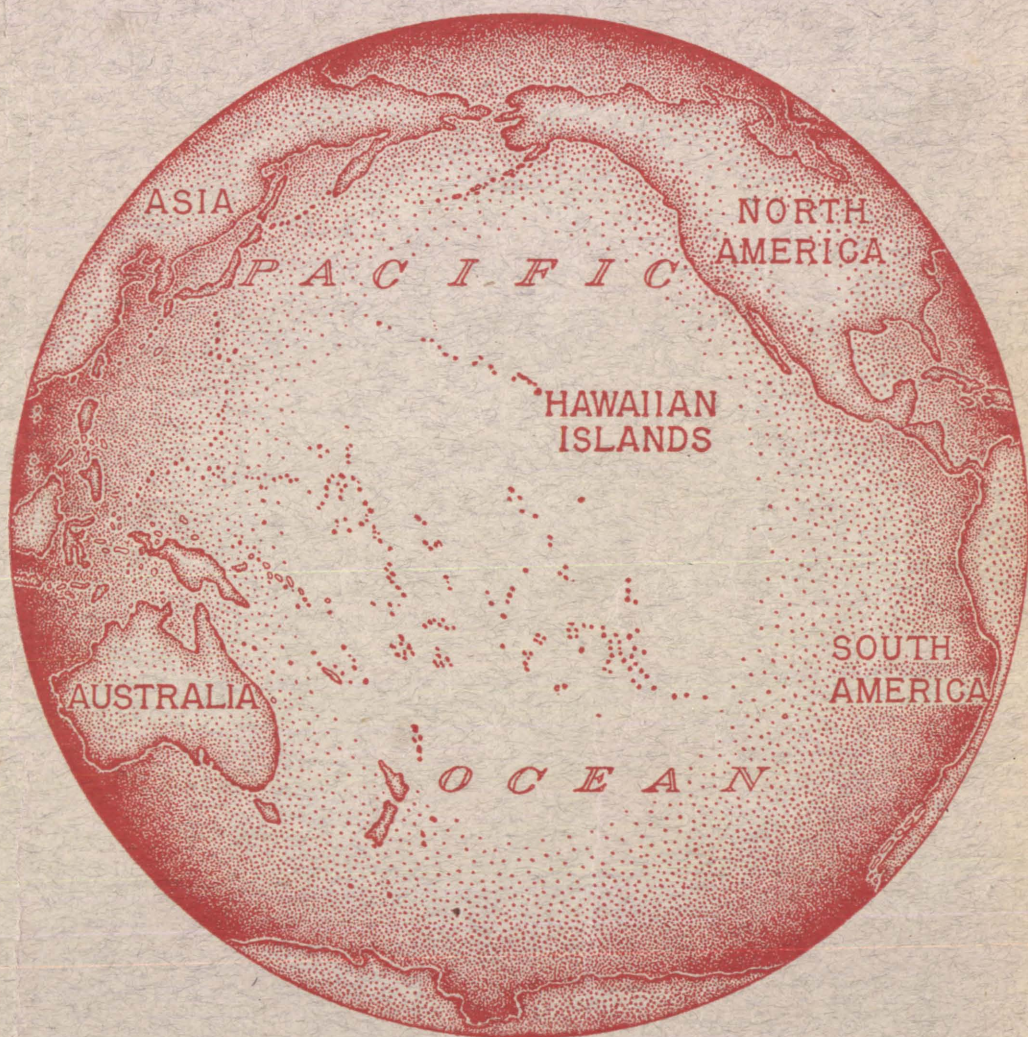
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UNIVERSITY OF HAWAII BULLETIN

VOLUME XXVI

NUMBER 1

DECEMBER 1946



Report of the President for 1945-46

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Honolulu, Hawaii
December 1, 1946

To the Governor and the Legislature
of the Territory of Hawaii

Gentlemen :

I take pleasure in submitting to you my report as President of the University of Hawaii for the fiscal year July 1, 1945, to June 30, 1946, and a record of degrees, diplomas, and certificates conferred during the same period. Transmission of the report directly to you has been authorized by the Board of Regents of the University.

Respectfully,

GREGG M. SINCLAIR
Executive Officer, Board of Regents

THE REPORT OF THE PRESIDENT

THE SCIENTIFIC WORLD has discovered the Pacific Area. The great advance in science during the war required the presence here of innumerable scientists of the first rank; the Bikini atom bomb experiment brought many others of equal standing. Since VJ-Day scientists in great numbers have gone through Honolulu to the Philippines and to China. An appreciation of this vast comparatively unknown ocean has thus come into being. With this quickening of interest in, and comprehension of the significance of, the Pacific, Honolulu has become a focal point in the progress of Pacific science. And the University of Hawaii, sensitive to the challenging and urgent stimuli, has special responsibilities in 1946 that it could never have had in 1907, when its predecessor, the College of Agriculture and Mechanical Arts, was established by a group of men with vision. The University of Hawaii accepts that responsibility.

To illustrate just how our University accepts this responsibility, we should mention three points:

1. In December 1945, through the cooperation of the United States Navy, the University sent four faculty members — Dr. Harold St. John, Professor of Botany; Dr. John F. Embree, Associate Professor of Anthropology; Dr. Harvey I. Fisher, Instructor in Zoology; and Dr. Raymond E. Murphy, Professor of Geography — to the Marianas, the Marshalls, and the Carolines to make a preliminary survey on the feasibility of University research in these islands. The four men gave their report to the Faculty Pacific Islands Research Committee, and presently to the University Senate. As a result of their reports, further plans were made for research in these islands in the summer of 1946.

In May, it was learned that the National Research Council intended to hold a special meeting in Washington from June 6th to June 8th to investigate the problem of Pacific islands research. We selected Dr. St. John and Dr. Embree as our delegates, and they, together with the Bishop Museum delegates, Dr. Peter Buck, Dr. Kenneth Emory, and Mr. Elwood C. Zimmerman, and with Dr. Douglas Oliver, of the United States Commercial Company, represented the Islands at this conference. The position of the Territory's two Pacific islands research institutions was recognized in Washington, with the result that the National Research Council appointed an interim Honolulu committee, consisting

of Dr. Peter Buck, Chairman, Dr. Douglas Oliver, and Mr. Gregg M. Sinclair, to make plans for the furtherance of this work. We feel that certain departments of the University of Hawaii faculty should continue to concern themselves with research in the mandated islands.

2. For three years the University, jointly with the Board of Agriculture and Forestry, has been engaged in a fisheries research program, a program that must be coordinated with researches by the Fish and Wild Life Division in Washington for the Pacific area. Any serious investigation of Pacific Ocean fish requires ocean-going vessels and large numbers of men. Although our two institutions may make investigations in the Hawaiian area, the Fish and Wild Life Division is the agency to undertake the larger program. The Farrington Bill, H. R. 3230, when passed, will aid in this project.

3. During the year, a project of some consequence has been in the making. *Pacific Science*, under the editorship of A. Grove Day and the following editorial board: E. H. Bramhall, Vernon E. Brock, Harry F. Clements, Robert B. Dean, Charles H. Edmondson, Harvey I. Fisher, F. G. Holdaway, M. B. Linford, A. J. Mangelsdorf, Harold St. John, and Chester K. Wentworth, has been established to concern itself with the biological and physical sciences of the Pacific region. The first issue of this quarterly will appear in January 1947.

A further project should be mentioned: For several years we have planned the establishment of a geophysics institute, to be concerned especially with volcanology, meteorology, and oceanography. Obviously, this is the ideal location for just such an institute. The scientists who have come through Honolulu in 1946 with whom we were able to discuss the project endorsed the idea wholeheartedly.

The significance of the University of Hawaii in its setting, therefore, is now apparent. With the Pacific age upon us, the University must meet its opportunities and its responsibilities. This fact the 1945 Legislature and the Governor appreciated when two bills, now known as Acts 168 and 169, were passed and signed; these placed the University in a position to build for the future. Act 168 provided money by which approximately 111 acres contiguous to the present campus would be acquired. Act 169 endorsed our ten-year building program and requested the University authorities to present detailed plans for legislative consideration in 1947.

The Regents employed the New York firm, York and Sawyer, Architects, to formulate plans to show how this land might best be utilized. Such a plan has been approved, a plan which, when materialized, will make our University a beautiful place and one worthy of the Territory. This plan will be submitted to the Legislature in 1947. It is proposed that local architects be asked to design the buildings.

Not only has the Legislature indicated its appreciation of the enhanced position of the University in these times, but during the year one other act of community approval should be mentioned. The Hawaiian Sugar Planters' Association offered

to erect for the University on its campus a \$100,000 building for the Agricultural Engineering Institute, an offer which was accepted.

The Territory of Hawaii was not built up by hand labor, but by the utilization of mechanized equipment. The establishment of the Agricultural Engineering Institute — composed of the University of Hawaii, the Hawaiian Sugar Planters' Association, and the Pineapple Research Institute — indicates the desire of those concerned with the growing of crops to find out the best means by which machinery may be perfected in relation to farm produce. Experimental work is to be carried on under one roof. This opportunity should prove to be a rare one for our agricultural students; it should enable them to get acquainted with tools and machinery and better prepare them for work in the Territory.

The Hawaiian Sugar Planters' Association also granted to the University two kinds of scholarships for local and mainland students: (1) six scholarships of \$750 each, to be awarded to Juniors from the Mainland or from the University of Hawaii who qualify for work in an upper division program in tropical crop production, to be followed by six additional scholarships for Seniors, thus making twelve scholarships in the program; (2) six scholarships of \$1,000 each, to be awarded to graduates from colleges of chemical engineering, to pursue a program in sugar crop processing, with emphasis either on the agricultural or the mill side. These scholarships will be available beginning in 1947-48.

In preparing the University for its proper place in the community, we encountered two difficulties: (1) our inadequate building facilities; and (2) the need for developing a faculty to take care of a large number of students. As Dr. Paul S. Bachman, Dean of Faculties, points out, "The maximum capacity of the present plant is approximately 2,500 full-time students, if registration in science courses is restricted." If registration in science courses is not restricted, the University may accommodate only about 2,200 full-time students. Present prospects indicate that we shall have between 1,000 and 1,200 Freshmen in September 1946.* With the growth in population in the Territory of Hawaii in the last five years, this large number does not seem to be due solely to the G.I. enrollment, but is likely to continue into the future. It appears that the University will have approximately 3,600 full-time students within three years, or 80 per cent more than it had before 1941. The present plant is not adequate to meet this situation. It is necessary to have at least two classroom buildings; and a chemistry laboratory, something we have asked the Legislature for in each of the last five sessions. These are the minimum academic requirements.

In addition to these, it will be necessary to have proper housing for the students and the veterans. York and Sawyer has given the Regents valuable assistance in helping to meet these problems.

During the year the Dean of Faculties and the Council of Deans have concerned themselves with preparing the University for a heavy enrollment. The

*Actual freshman registration was 1,213.

University, in September 1946, will have the largest instructional staff in its history, approximately 130 on a full-time equivalent basis, exclusive of the Training School and the Preschool staffs. Such departments as English, History, Mathematics, European and Oriental Languages, Government, Psychology, and Philosophy have been markedly strengthened.

The University is establishing courses in September in the following fields: Prearchitecture, Library Science, Classical Languages and Literature, Music, Portuguese (no personnel available during the war), Public Administration, and Physical Education (a major has been established in this field in Teachers College).

I wish to point out two major obstacles that may delay the University in achieving its goal. These problems are not local, but are part of the national difficulties of reconstruction and reconversion.

The first concerns housing. We have lost some extremely able faculty members solely because no housing has been available at a price range consistent with a teacher's salary; and in several cases, we have not been able to prevail upon worthy professors and scientists to come here when they have learned of our housing difficulties. The situation in Honolulu is quite different from that prevailing in other university centers; there, land is available if one goes an extra mile or two; here, such land seems equally unavailable. The solution of this problem — if we are to have a real university — calls for adequate student and faculty housing on the campus.

The second obstacle to the building up of an adequate university concerns salaries and the present inflationary movement. It should be pointed out that the source of our labor supply in instruction and research is not Hawaii, but the Mainland. We must compete with colleges and universities on the Mainland for various teachers and scientists, and we must meet competition with their salary schedules rather than with any local salary schedules. A comparison of our salaries with those of universities on the Mainland, plus a comparison of the cost of living locally with the cost of living on the Mainland, shows the inadequacy of our salary scale, even with the present monthly bonus. If we are to obtain the services of competent professors, we must revise our classification system upward.

CONVOCATIONS AND COMMENCEMENT

During the year the University enjoyed several convocations, among which might be mentioned Navy Day, with Admiral S. A. Taffinder, Commandant of the 14th Naval District and Commander of the Hawaiian Sea Frontier, as the main speaker; and an assembly at which Dr. Robert C. Hockett, Professor of Organic Chemistry at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology and Scientific Director of the Sugar Research Foundation, spoke on "Expanding Uses of Sugar." This meeting was held as part of the fiftieth anniversary of the founding of the Experiment Station of the Hawaiian Sugar Planters' Association. On International Students' Day,

celebrated on November 16, the President eulogized Thomas Garrigue Masaryk as one of the great democratic leaders to come out of World War I, and Czechoslovakia as one of the truly democratic countries in the period between Versailles and World War II. During the year the armed forces cooperated on many occasions by supplying bands and choruses.

Commencement was celebrated on June 11, 1946, at the Arthur L. Andrews Theater. Honorary degrees were conferred upon the following: Dr. Harold L. Lyon, Doctor of Science; the Honorable J. Garner Anthony, Doctor of Laws; the Honorable Delbert E. Metzger, Doctor of Laws; the Honorable Ingram M. Stainback, Doctor of Laws; General of the Army Douglas MacArthur, Doctor of Civil Law (to be awarded at a later date). Dr. Eugene C. Auchter, Director of the Pineapple Research Institute, gave an address titled "Science, Food, and Peace." He showed the importance of science's contribution to the production of food and especially the importance now of taking care of the millions of people who are starving. That our country should help the starving millions is recognized; that the other parts of the world have contributed to America's standards of living, Dr. Auchter pointed out in a striking way: "Of the seventy-eight principal food crops, including fruits, vegetables, and nuts, grown on the mainland of the United States, all but ten were introduced from other countries."

How the scientists made these crops productive, Dr. Auchter also showed clearly:

In the years which have followed these first introductions, plant breeders have originated new plants especially adapted to the different soils and climatic conditions; entomologists and pathologists have devised methods of pest control; bacteriologists, chemists, and physicists have discovered methods of food preservation; engineers have found ways of transporting and storing foods; nutritionists, chemists, and physiologists have determined the relative values of different kinds of foods best suited for individuals of different ages when engaged in various activities under a wide range of climatic conditions; and cooperation between industry and agriculture has developed.

The conditions that made this possible have also made it possible for us to have in the United States so many roaring steel factories—networks of railroads—airplanes—automobiles—ships—telephones—radios—refrigerators—and business and professional services of all kinds.

Thus, science in its broadest sense and food which it has helped produce have made possible this great nation of ours.

WAR RESEARCH LABORATORY

The University, sensitive to its responsibilities as the only institution of higher learning in the Territory, inaugurated in July 1942 a program of studies on the impact of the war upon the social life of the Islands. A considerable body of scientifically significant and socially useful findings has already emerged from the War Research Laboratory, as the agency responsible for these studies came later to be known. With the assistance of a corps of some eighty volunteer reporters drawn from various strata of society and from the several islands, it has been possible to plot the more significant changes in civilian morale and race relations during the latter part of the war. Periodic reports of these findings have been issued in the series "What People in Hawaii

Are Saying and Doing," and have assisted social agencies in dealing with some of the sources of social tension before they have assumed aggravated proportions. One study, covering the experience of the Japanese community of Hawaii during the war, has been completed and is to appear in book form from the Princeton University Press early this fall, and another volume is in process of writing. Numerous articles and shorter studies have been or are soon to be published. Among the problems of social relations within the local community which have received special attention from the War Research Laboratory during the past year are the following: (1) The tensions between local civilians and mainland service personnel; (2) the social unrest among first-generation Japanese immigrants since the close of the war; (3) the reaction of island veterans to the situation they found in Hawaii upon their return.

VETERANS

In the first postwar year, a total of 316 veterans registered under the G.I. Bill benefits. Of these, 263 enrolled for college credit courses, the remaining 53 being enrolled in Extension Division courses, not carrying college credit. Each of these 316 has been served by the Veterans' Adviser. We confidently look forward to between five and six hundred veterans in 1946-47. The housing of these veterans will present a great problem, but during the summer we have adapted the fourteen barracks left by the Special Service Office, Entertainment Branch, United States Army Forces, Middle Pacific, and have made attractive quarters for eighty veterans there. We shall have to have more quarters. The veterans are fitting into our University life very well, and are giving a fine, wholesome tone to college activities.

REGISTRATION

The Registrar's Office reports the following enrollment for the year 1945-46:

TABLE 1
SUMMARY OF REGISTRATION, 1945-46

STUDENTS	FIRST SEMESTER	SECOND SEMESTER	YEAR
Candidates for Degree, Diploma, or Certificate			
Graduate Division	117	121	172
College of Arts and Sciences	626	699	814
College of Applied Science	419	380	520
Teachers College	237	232	255
<i>Total</i>	1,399	1,432	1,761
Unclassified Day Students			
Credit	308	134	385
Auditors	53	40	92
Duplicates .....	....	....	-22
Evening Students			
Credit	990	498	1,345
Auditors	159	58	228
Total Day and Evening Students	2,090	2,162	3,789
Duplicates, Day and Evening .....	....	....	-41
<i>Net Total</i> (different students)			3,748

This represents a full-time student equivalent figure of 1,748 for the first semester and 1,565 for the second semester.

It is interesting to note that for the summer and fall and Second Semester of 1945-46 a total of 1,583 students made application for admission. Of these, 928 were admitted and 655 were refused. Of the 928 who were admitted, 642 entered.

CULTURE TEST

Each year the Dean of Student Personnel gives a cooperative general culture test to the Freshmen of the University. Among the

more significant findings in 1945-46 were these:

1. The average total score earned here was 126.4, as compared with the mainland average of 126.7.
2. Men, as in previous years and as on the Mainland, averaged about 15 points higher than women.
3. The strong subjects were Literature and Science, the weak subjects Fine Arts and Mathematics.

The Counselor for Women and the Counselor for Men made special visits to Maui and Kauai, and discussed matters of interest with seniors and juniors in the various high schools. There was no time limit on any conference, and each student could ask questions about whatever troubled him—housing, credits, class hours, lunches, student activities. From the reports of the two counselors and from the reports of the principals of the high schools, we judge that these visits were badly needed, were eminently successful, and were the beginning of a new program of territory-wide service.

The war years stripped student activities to such an extent that there was relatively little college life. In those days, when more than half the student body had full-time jobs in addition to their University work, there was comparatively little time for student activities. During 1945-46, however, there has been a fine recrudescence of spirit. The students carried through a campus day with plays, movies, and games, in such fashion as to bring the whole student body together. The students also held a statehood week, with such speakers as the Honorable Samuel Wilder King, Attorney General C. Nils Tavares, and Dr. Thomas D. Murphy. The students also put out a brochure on statehood, which was sent to students in colleges and universities on the Mainland. This attracted attention.

RECORD OF CHANGES IN FACULTY AND STAFF

INSTRUCTIONAL STAFF

Appointments

James W. Abel, Instructor in English
Gertrude L. Bates, Assistant Professor of Social Work
Ervin H. Bramhall, Associate Professor of Physics and Mathematics
Mildred O. Chaplin, Associate Professor of Education
Eleanor O. Chopard, Assistant Professor of Social Work
Dai Ho Chun, Assistant Professor of Education
Leatrice W. Chung, Assistant in Zoology
James V. Cunningham, Assistant Professor of English
John F. Embree, Associate Professor of Anthropology
Theodore W. Forbes, Associate Professor of Psychology
Lillian Fortess, Instructor in Bacteriology
Reginald P. Gage, Veterans' Adviser
Gladys M. Gardner, Assistant Professor of Education and Assistant Principal, Pre-school
Lillian R. Gibson, Instructor in Health and Physical Education
Lois E. Giles, Instructor in Education
Lee Glover, Associate Professor of Accounting
Gladys W. Goetting, Associate Professor and Director, School of Social Work
Constance Inada, Assistant in Zoology
Dorothy P. Isom, Counselor for Women
Edward Kahale, Lecturer in Hawaiian
Erich O. Kraemer, Assistant Professor of Economics and Business
Mae Lum Lee, Instructor in English
Amos P. Leib, Instructor in English
Philip B. Lottich, Counselor for Men and Assistant Professor of Psychology
Louise E. McKenzie, Instructor in Education
Raymond E. Murphy, Professor of Geography
Thomas D. Murphy, Assistant Professor of History
Ben Norris, Assistant Professor of Art
Olive C. Obee, Instructor in English
Lillian M. Page, Instructor in Home Economics
Harlow C. Richardson, Visiting Professor of English
Hester A. Robinson, Assistant Professor of Art
Donald P. Rogers, Assistant Professor of Botany
Maybelle F. Roth, Instructor in Spanish
Fredrick Ruh, Instructor in English
Virginia Saegmuller, Instructor in Education
Soichi Sakamoto, Instructor in Health and Physical Education
Allan F. Saunders, Associate Professor of Government
James H. Shoemaker, Professor of Economics and Business
Isabel L. Snow, Instructor in Education
Robert A. Spurr, Assistant Professor of Chemistry
Elizabeth L. Turner, Instructor in Education
Inez I. Williams, Instructor in Education
Douglas S. Yamamura, Instructor in Adult Education

Resignations

Mickey Adams, Instructor in Bacteriology
John E. Aguiar, Instructor in Spanish
Oscar N. Allen, Professor of Bacteriology
William M. Cade, Instructor in Mathematics
John W. Coulter, Professor of Geography
Robert C. Elliott, Instructor in English
Hilda P. Farwell, Instructor in Education
Margaretta Frisbee, Assistant Professor of Social Work
Jerome K. Holmes, Instructor in Chemistry
Laura S. Korn, Associate Professor of English
Eva S. LeRoy, Instructor in French

Gaylord C. LeRoy, Assistant Professor of English
Arthur J. Marder, Associate Professor of History
Philip L. Marsh, Instructor in English
Richard K. Okamoto, Assistant in Health and Physical Education
Lilillian M. Page, Instructor in Home Economics
Drew B. Pallette, Instructor in English
Anton Postl, Instructor in Chemistry
William H. Taylor, Associate Professor of Economics
Etta R. Washburn, Acting Director, University Extension Division
Marian R. Weaver, Instructor in Home Economics

Leaves of Absence

Alladine Bell, Instructor in English
La Verne Bennett, Instructor in Health and Physical Education
Ralph C. Hoeber, Associate Professor of Economics
Martha W. Hosch, Associate Professor of Social Work

Retirement

Ida J. Caro, Assistant Professor of Education
Matthew M. Graham, Emeritus Professor of Accounting
Henry P. Judd, Emeritus Professor of Hawaiian

Return from Leaves of Absence

Donald P. Abbott, Instructor in Zoology
Hubert E. Brown, Professor of Health and Physical Education
Thomas Kaulukukui, Assistant Professor of Health and Physical Education
Spencer Tinker, Director of the Aquarium and Instructor in Education
Willard Wilson, Associate Professor of English

Visiting Professors (Summer)

Katharine Adams, History
Gertrude Chittenden, Education
Homer H. Dubs, Philosophy
Frances M. Earle, Geography
E. E. Lewis, Education

AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION SERVICE

Appointments

Mary Ann Amoss, County Home Demonstration Agent
William E. Bembow, Assistant Specialist in Horticulture
Burns M. Byram, Associate Specialist in Club Work
Katherine I. Carter, County Home Demonstration Agent
Matie Jean Ebeltoft, Assistant County Home Demonstration Agent
I. Walter Furuya, Assistant County Agricultural Agent
Richard S. Hazemoto, Temporary Junior Specialist in Agricultural Economics
Herbert M. Hiroshige, Acting Junior Specialist in Agricultural Economics
Alice Kanehisa, Assistant in Agriculture
Esther Nye, Assistant County Home Demonstration Agent
Perry Fred Philipp, Assistant Specialist in Agricultural Economics
Douglas S. Sakamoto, Assistant County Agricultural Agent
William L. Simmons, Associate Specialist in Soil Management

Return from Leaves of Absence

Charles M. Bice, Associate Specialist in Poultry Husbandry
Robert C. Eckart, County Agricultural Agent
Norito Kawakami, Assistant County Agricultural Agent
Kenichi Murata, Junior Specialist in Agricultural Economics
James Shigeta, Assistant County Agricultural Agent
Shiro Takei, Junior Specialist in Agricultural Economics
Howry H. Warner, Director

Resignations

Douglas E. Baldwin, Assistant County Agricultural Agent
Sylvia N. Barnes, County Home Demonstration Agent
Edward T. Fukunaga, Assistant County Agricultural Agent
Richard S. Hazemoto, Temporary Junior Specialist in Agricultural Economics
Herbert M. Hiroshige, Acting Junior Specialist in Agricultural Economics
Ruth A. Hubbard, County Home Demonstration Agent
Gardner O. Hyer, County Agricultural Agent
Sueko Kageyama, Assistant County Home Demonstration Agent
Jushin Kaneshiro, Assistant County Agricultural Agent
Dolores McCarty, County Home Demonstration Agent
Robert M. Ota, Assistant County Agricultural Agent
Frank G. Sutherland, Assistant Specialist in Animal Husbandry
Hideko A. Tanaka, Assistant County Home Demonstration Agent
Harvey F. Willey, Assistant County Agricultural Agent
Warren Yee, Assistant County Agricultural Agent

HAWAII AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENT STATION

Appointments

Minoru Awada, Assistant in Plant Physiology
Midori Esaki, Assistant in Chemistry
Helen Masuhara, Laboratory Attendant in Plant Pathology
Hiromu Matsumoto, Assistant in Chemistry
Donald J. Pierce, Junior Horticulturist

Resignations

H. William Kirch, Junior Horticulturist
Charles I. Maruyama, Junior Animal Husbandman
Minoru Matsuura, Assistant in Plant Pathology
Donald J. Pierce, Junior Horticulturist
Futoshi Takazawa, Junior Chemist

Leave of Absence

Edward Y. Hosaka, Assistant Agronomist

PSYCHOLOGICAL AND PSYCHOPATHIC CLINIC

Appointments

Alice H. Allen, Associate Psychologist
W. Mason Mathews, Assistant Psychologist
Harry O. Patterson, Junior Psychologist

Leave of Absence

Stanley D. Porteus, Director

PROMOTIONS

Instructional Staff

Hubert E. Brown, from Associate Professor of Health and Physical Education to Professor
A. Grove Day, from Assistant Professor of English to Associate Professor
Harvey I. Fisher, from Instructor in Zoology to Assistant Professor
Christopher Gregory, from Instructor in Engineering and Mathematics to Assistant Professor
Robert W. Hiatt, from Assistant Professor of Zoology to Associate Professor
Wilfred J. Holmes, from Assistant Professor of Engineering to Professor
Thomas Kaulukukui, from Instructor in Health and Physical Education to Assistant Professor
Carl G. Stroven, from Librarian and Associate Professor of English to Librarian and Professor
Cheuk-Woon Taam, from Assistant Professor of Chinese to Associate Professor
Gladys Traut, from Instructor in Education to Assistant Professor

Extension Service

Joseph H. Boyd, from Associate Specialist in Horticulture to Specialist
Robert C. Eckart, from County Agricultural Agent to County Agricultural Agent,
Senior Grade
Norito Kawakami, from Assistant County Agricultural Agent to Assistant County Agricultural Agent, Senior Grade
Bunki Kumabe, from Assistant County Agricultural Agent to Assistant County Agricultural Agent, Senior Grade
Keichi Mihata, from Assistant County Agricultural Agent to Assistant County Agricultural Agent, Senior Grade
Ralph H. Okumoto, from Assistant County Agricultural Agent to Assistant County Agricultural Agent, Senior Grade
Esther R. Rugland, from County Home Demonstration Agent to County Home Demonstration Agent, Senior Grade

DEAN LIVESAY REPORTS

The academic year following the end of the war showed decided increases in the number of students, faculty, and curricular offerings in the College of Arts and Sciences. The number of students rose to 814 from 657 of the year before, and this was reflected in all classes. The senior class gained 18, the junior class 41, the sophomore class 20, and the freshman class 78. The return of faculty members on leave and the addition of new personnel made possible the offering of more courses in Anthropology, Art, Botany, English, Geography, Government, History, Psychology, and Sociology.

During the year a new curriculum in Public Administration was added. This curriculum is intended to prepare for government service primarily, and for that reason emphasis is placed upon an adequate background in Business, Economics, Government, and History, with the necessary supplementary work in related fields.

Mention should be made of the work of the Postwar Planning Committee, which gave many hours of serious study throughout the year to curriculum problems of the College. One of its major recommendations, that "the Classics should be included in Arts and Sciences curriculums," is being implemented by the introduction of a Department of Classics in the University. This Department, during the coming year, will offer first- and second-year Latin, Greek Civilization and Literature, and Roman Civilization and Literature. Other recommendations of the Committee will be reflected in administrative procedures as conditions permit.

DEAN KELLER REPORTS

Dean Keller submits some figures on the enrollment in the College of Applied Science:

TABLE 2
ENROLLMENT IN THE COLLEGE OF APPLIED SCIENCE, FIRST SEMESTER, 1945-46

YEAR	HOME ECONOMICS	CIVIL ENGINEERING	AGRICULTURE	GENERAL SCIENCE					TOTAL GENERAL SCIENCE	TOTAL
				GENERAL SCIENCE	PRE-MEDICINE	PRE-NURSING	PRE-ENGINEERING	MEDICAL TECHNOLOGY		
1	40	49	12	19	59	45	22	18	163	264
2	28	4	1	9	18	8	2	10	42	70
3	19	8	2	11	6	1	.....	6	24	53
4	18	1	1	4	2	1	.....	5	12	32
Total	100	62	16	43	80	55	24	39	241	419

TABLE 3
ENROLLMENT IN THE COLLEGE OF APPLIED SCIENCE, SECOND SEMESTER, 1945-46

YEAR	HOME ECONOMICS	CIVIL ENGINEERING	AGRICULTURE	GENERAL SCIENCE					TOTAL GENERAL SCIENCE	TOTAL
				GENERAL SCIENCE	PRE-MEDICINE	PRE-NURSING	PRE-ENGINEERING	MEDICAL TECHNOLOGY		
1	88	40	8	17	40	37	25	14	138	214
2	22	14	1	14	18	6	2	8	48	85
3	15	5	2	10	10	.....	.....	4	24	46
4	15	1	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	5	10	26
Public Health Nursing	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9
Total	85	60	11	46	68	43	27	31	215	380

TABLE 4
IN ATTENDANCE IN THE COLLEGE OF APPLIED SCIENCE
AT THE END OF SECOND SEMESTER, 1945-46

YEAR	HOME ECONOMICS	CIVIL ENGINEERING	AGRICULTURE	GENERAL SCIENCE					TOTAL GENERAL SCIENCE	TOTAL
				GENERAL SCIENCE	PRE-MEDICINE	PRE-NURSING	PRE-ENGINEERING	MEDICAL TECHNOLOGY		
1	33	31	5	16	24	36	24	14	114	183
2	23	13	1	13	16	6	2	7	44	81
3	15	3	2	10	3	.....	.....	4	17	37
4	15	1	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	5	8	24
Public Health Nursing	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8
Total	86	48	8	42	43	42	26	30	183	333

Some highlights of the College of Applied Science are: During the year, in response to a request by the Hawaiian Branch of the Institute of American Architects, a two-year prearchitectural curriculum was established by the Regents.

Miss Beulah I. Coon, of the United States Office of Education, Washington, D. C., visited the University, and, for about a month, investigated our Home Economics curriculum and made a number of recommendations which will be put into effect as soon as it is possible to do so. The fact that the University does not have a practice house for home management courses militates against the effectiveness of the program. Such a house should be built as soon as the Legislature provides funds for it.

Enrollment and interest in nursing education are growing. During the year the first degree in Nursing was granted to a student who took all her academic work here and her professional work at the Queen's Hospital School of Nursing.

The first graduates in Medical Technology received their degrees at the June commencement. All were established in excellent positions.

Dean Keller suggests the following four projects for the future:

1. A five-year registered nurse and bachelor of science nursing degree program of studies should be formulated. The requirements for admission should be made higher than those for general University admission, in fact, should equal those for Teachers College. Candidates for admission should make acceptable records in the special aptitude tests given prospective nurses.
2. The University should offer work in agricultural machinery.
3. Supervised reading and conference courses for young graduate engineers should be considered.
4. The consolidation of all local testing laboratories should be planned.

*TEACHERS
COLLEGE*

Acting Dean E. Vern Sayers reports: The three buildings occupied during the war by Punahou School were taken back by the University at the close of the academic year 1944-45, and since that date have housed laboratory school units and Teachers College classes in professional studies. The reoccupation of these buildings satisfied a need for space which had become acute.

The recent generous additional gifts of the Samuel N. and Mary Castle Foundation for further construction and equipment of the Castle Memorial Hall will greatly facilitate the program for preparing preschool teachers. This action of the Foundation, after the preschool curriculum in Teachers College has been in operation for two years, seems to be a genuine mark of confidence in the character of the program.

During the war years enrollment in the freshman class in Teachers College, as in the other colleges, was considerably lower than usual. At the close of the year just ended, our freshman class numbered only sixty-one. In view of the losses of teachers to other occupations, this lowered enrollment of students—approximately ninety short of the number needed—presents us with the very definite problem of recruiting. There is, fortunately, encouragement in the number of applicants for admission to Teachers College in the fall of 1946. Of the approximately one thousand successful applicants for admission to the University, 184 applied for enrollment in Teachers College. Of these, 135 were admitted. Not all of the 135 will actually enter the University in the autumn, but the increase in enrollment is promising. The recruiting problem is one not merely of finding enough candidates for teaching; it is one of finding a sufficient number who are well qualified to study for the profession.

A principal factor in the recruiting situation is, of course, the salary schedule for teachers. The schools of the Territory cannot effectively meet the competition for personnel of other work paying better salaries and requiring lower qualifying standards of preparation. The problem is a serious one for those interested in education in the Territory.

Although the standards employed in the selection of prospective teachers are not what those engaged in professional education for teaching know to be commensurate with the responsibilities of the profession, it must nevertheless be recognized that Teachers College Freshmen during the past year scored seven points higher on a nationally used general culture test* than the average for mainland arts college freshmen.

The year was a successful one for the Teachers College campus schools as measured by the satisfaction expressed by staff members who administered these schools and supervised the teaching. Requests for enrollment greatly exceeded the places available. The waiting list for admission to the Preschool-Primary Unit exceeded

* See Dean White's report on the general culture test, page 11.

six hundred. The demand in Honolulu for an adequate system of nursery schools and kindergartens is very great. This excessive demand affects the administration of the Teachers College Preschool-Primary Unit. The public needs to be helped to appreciate fully the fact that our campus schools, while conducted, of course, to the end of providing the best possible education for the children who attend them, were primarily established for the professional education of teachers, and that special limitations must be exercised in enrolling children of different ages, sexes, racial backgrounds, and other characters, to provide the best laboratory experience for University students studying education.

A five-year curriculum for the preparation of leaders in Recreation and Physical Education will be added next fall to the four curriculums provided heretofore. Physical Education, as a field of concentration additional to the present fields of English, Social Studies, Mathematics, and Science, was introduced into the curriculum for secondary teachers. Action was begun also to add courses in Library Science to make possible the professional preparation of school librarians. Under consideration at the close of the year was a proposal to add still another field of concentration for secondary teachers, namely, that of Commercial Education.

EXTENSION DIVISION

In September 1945 the name of the Adult Education Service was changed to the University Extension Division, and the character of the extension activities shifted with the name. All educational activity below collegiate level was released to the Department of Public Instruction. The play-loan service was discontinued.

The adult English program, which had been a profitable enterprise both in educational results and in financial returns, was turned over to the Adult Education Division of the Department of Public Instruction. At the same time, the University Extension Division withdrew from the field of non-credit courses below the collegiate level and discontinued its service in high school correspondence courses.

The Division retained its program of extension classes on the university level. It maintained credit correspondence courses on the college level and set up a program of expansion in that area. Offerings of non-credit classes on the college level were increased. The two contracts with the United States Armed Forces Institute were rewritten; additional clerical help was secured to facilitate the servicing of papers received under the contracts; and the Civil Service organization of the Division was revised in an effort to guarantee a higher type of service to the University and to the public.

The correction service for papers submitted by students in the United States Armed Forces Institute took up most of the energy of the Division until December 1945, when the number of papers being processed began to decline. This service has posed several severe problems for the Division. When the volume of

papers being serviced was greatest, the Division had to search for a sufficient number of instructors to handle the tremendous number of papers.

The enrollment in non-credit extension classes of 4,506 students in 1945-46 is a healthy increase over the 3,779 registrations during 1944-45. It is surprising that the enrollment was larger in the fiscal year 1945-46 as there was a definitely smaller number of servicemen and defense workers from which to draw students. The lifting of curfew regulations has been of some help, but it is my belief that the course offerings are the chief attractions for drawing student patronage.

During 1945-46, five non-credit sessions were offered on Oahu. In September 1945, 31 courses were offered, with a registration of 967. Of this total, 449 were civilians and 518 were service personnel. The session beginning in November 1945 presented 37 courses with a registration of 1,021. This total included 555 civilians and 466 service personnel. The first session of 1946, beginning in January and offering 40 courses, showed the effects of the war's ending. The total registration amounted to only 805, with 656 civilians and 149 service personnel. The session offered in April 1946, with 35 courses, showed an increased enrollment. A total of 841 was reached, of which 697 were civilians and 144 were service personnel. The session which began in June offered 39 courses. The total enrollment was 872, with 763 civilians and 109 service personnel.

In these sessions we seem to have anticipated public demand fairly well. In nearly every case each class carried sufficient registration to pay its own cost, and seldom did we have to eliminate a class because of lack of patronage. There were other classes which we should have liked to offer and which would have had high appeal to students, but it was not possible to obtain qualified instructors.

In addition to the five regular sessions, the Division sponsored a non-credit course in General Chemistry for the student nurses of St. Francis and Kuakini Hospitals. Seventy-two students attended this course.

One non-credit session was offered in Hilo, Hawaii, in November 1945. Three courses were offered, with an enrollment of twenty-eight students. This session was not too successful, but it was something of an experiment and presages a healthy program in the future of that island.

The enrollment in the United States Armed Forces Institute correspondence courses totals 1,185.

HAWAII AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENT STATION

The Hawaii Agricultural Experiment Station conducts its researches at four places: University Farm; Poamoho Farm near Waialua; the Haleakala Station at Makawao, Maui; and the Kona Station on Hawaii. Campus lands are utilized by the livestock and poultry departments, and there is some work done with vegetable crops. Agronomy field studies are conducted at Poamoho Farm and at the Haleakala Station. Horticultural field work is carried on largely at Poamoho and in Kona. Much of the vegetable crop work is at Poamoho, but some work in this department is conducted at Haleakala as

well. The major activities at the Kona Station include coffee and nut tree investigations as well as work with bananas, litchi trees, avocados, and taro varieties. Much of the cinchona work was done also at the Kona Station, from which the trees were transplanted to various areas in the Territory. All laboratories are located at the University, except that of the Agronomy Department, which is still operating at Pensacola Branch Station. To maintain an adequate labor supply for these four stations was a major problem during the war years, and though conditions have improved somewhat during the postwar year, five of the sixty-two labor positions in these stations are unfilled. Because of the very difficult housing situation and the present salary scale of our research men, it has been somewhat difficult to keep a research staff at full strength. Eight of the forty-five technical positions were unfilled as of June 30, 1946.

Some of the major results of investigations conducted during the year follow:

Sixteen new insects have been identified during and since the war. One defoliates the monkeypod trees; another affects the cattle industry through destruction of koa haole. One, the mango fruit fly, (*Dacus dorsalis*), attacks many fruits including mango, papaya, and citrus, and probably ranks with the Mediterranean fruit fly and the melon fly in destructiveness to horticultural crops.

The papaya ringspot virus, a new disease threatening the papaya industry, was undoubtedly introduced during the war. The Station recognized a new problem, and quickly determined its virus nature and its principal insect vector. Dr. Francis O. Holmes, Pathologist, Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research, and a world authority on virus diseases, was employed to check and extend these findings. Recommendations on control of this serious disease have been made to the Board of Agriculture and Forestry.

The war has brought advances along some lines. The new insecticide DDT, when properly used, has been demonstrated to control many serious crop pests. However, some plants are adversely affected by DDT, especially cucumber, watermelon, and cantaloupe. Dusting of planted barrier crops, such as corn, where melon flies rest, offers a high degree of protection to susceptible crops planted within the barrier.

Constructive progress in agricultural research has been made in spite of the war and is being applied by farmers to their financial advantage.

Artificially induced sporulation of *Stemphylium solani* has greatly speeded the breeding program to produce disease-resistant varieties of tomato. New varieties, better than Pearl Harbor and resistant to two or more disease organisms, are being tested by farmers. Practically all tomatoes now grown in the Territory were originated by the Station. Rust-resistant beans and a high-temperature heading lettuce are assured.

Calcium, phosphorus, and iron contents of Hawaiian-grown vegetables compare favorably with values reported for the Mainland, thus giving further encouragement to local farmers and consumers.

Cracking and cooking tests, together with yield records of selected macadamia varieties, indicate the tremendous superiority of these Station varieties over the average seedling. A commercial nut-growing industry based upon these varieties should be an immediate development.

Culture of litchi in Kona seems unusually promising. The excellent quality of this fruit is preserved remarkably well by quick freezing. Other fruits—mango, papaya, guava, lungan, and Surinam cherry—are also preserved well by quick freezing. With increasing supplies of these fruits, an assured means of merchandising the products is at hand.

A dehydrated guava-flavored pectin powder which should have industrial possibilities was developed by the Chemistry Department.

Knowledge of the behavior of manganese in soils indicates the precautions and treatments necessary to avoid chlorosis in crop plants, which is caused by excessive amounts of this element.

One thousand acres of Station-improved Napier grass have been planted by ranchers to increase carrying capacity of the better ranch lands, following experimental demonstrations by the Station. Further work in improving pasture grasses, especially sorghum and guinea grass, is promising.

One aftermath of the war is the shortage of animal and poultry feeds. Koa haole leaf meal when substituted for alfalfa in poultry feeds has been demonstrated to improve the vitamin content of the egg, and the hatchability and the survival of chicks. A 7.5 per cent koa haole leaf meal feed does, however, depress the rate of development of growing birds.

Pineapple tops, when chopped and fed fresh or after ensiling, are an excellent roughage for dairy cows. The cows fed the silage produced 8.3 per cent more milk than when fed Napier grass. Milk production is slightly reduced when urea is substituted in part for protein feed.

Pigs fed only garbage gained more than when fed garbage plus molasses, and less feed per pound of gain was consumed. Thiamine content of pork from garbage-fed hogs is considerably lower than that from grain-fed hogs. When grain concentrates only are fed, addition of molasses materially reduces the cost of rations fed weanling pigs.

AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION SERVICE

The Agricultural Extension Service of the University of Hawaii, in cooperation with the United States Department of Agriculture, has completed a year of readjustment from wartime tasks to peacetime duties. Not all of the personnel have returned from military assignments, but when fully staffed, the organization consists of a director and his assistant and twenty specialists and their assistants, with headquarters on the campus; fifty-five county agents and home demonstration agents and their assistants on Hawaii, Oahu, Molokai, Maui, and Kauai; and twenty-six clerical workers. All of these work

the year round to develop the Extension Service program in agriculture and home economics.

This organization, which is financed jointly by the United States Department of Agriculture and the Territory of Hawaii through the University, worked closely with other government agencies, such as the Office of Price Administration, the Board of Agriculture and Forestry, the Farm Security Administration, the Board of Health, the Selective Service System, and up to the end of the war, the Office of Food Production. Several of its workers were employed during the war by the Foreign Economic Administration, which later became the United States Commercial Company, and their contacts in the forward areas gave the University an intimate knowledge of the needs of the Pacific islands. It is believed that these contacts will eventually lead to an expanded program wherever Extension Service activities may be needed in that area.

Significant developments during the year ending June 30 have been the construction and operation of several farmer-owned cooperative packing and grading warehouses. The sudden influx of mainland vegetables following the close of the war made local producers see the need for competitively packed and graded island products in order to maintain their sales position. With the enforcement of the grading and packing regulations by the Territorial Board of Agriculture and Forestry, the Extension Service's educational program in this field has been greatly strengthened through the operation of these community packing houses. These cooperative vegetable growers were assisted in the purchase of box shooks for standard containers.

In order better to inform local farmers, the *Market Report*, showing prevailing prices and unloads of fruits, vegetables, meat, and eggs in Honolulu, was issued twice instead of once a week. The monthly *Agricultural Outlook* was enlarged to include forecasts of production in nearly every field of diversified agriculture. Except for data on sugar and pineapples, the Extension Service is recognized as the only source of reliable data on agricultural production in the Territory.

On Oahu and on the other islands, hog producers faced difficult problems because of declining supplies of garbage resulting from the decrease in number of military personnel. A cooperative hog growers' association on Maui was strengthened by expert assistance and advice in the purchase of feed and other material. Poultry producers were similarly faced with a shortage of mainland feedstuffs. Such assistance and guidance as could be rendered were given in the adjusting of these poultry enterprises to postwar conditions.

Significant advance was made in the dairy herd improvement work as well as in pasture fertilization, which is coming to be recognized as important on our cattle ranches.

New and improved varieties of tomatoes and other vegetables developed by the Experiment Station were placed by the Extension Service in the hands of growers for commercial production.

Probably the most striking development in the year ended has been a sharp increase in the number of 4-H and other types of Extension clubs. The total 4-H club membership in the Territory in 1945-46 consisted of 4,527 boys and girls, which represents a gain of 30 per cent over the previous year. This gain in membership reflects the interest of young people in the adjustments which they have to face in the postwar years.

Definite progress was made in the course of the year in the matter of soil conservation, especially on Molokai and in some sections of Maui and Hawaii. There continues to be an increasing interest in the need for the conservation of soil by the adoption of practices which prevent erosion, and every effort is being made to assist in a sensible development of this program.

The home demonstration agents aided rural families throughout the Territory to achieve a more satisfactory level of family living by improving the home, preparing balanced and attractive meals, making becoming clothes, spending money wisely, and developing family and community recreation. Though very little building material, furniture, or equipment was available, old things were renovated or rearranged. Women were encouraged to make their own clothes to combat the high prices of poorly made garments. Participation of the family in recreational activities was stressed. All club members were encouraged to buy bonds and keep them.

The headquarters office was designated as the official depository for films from the United States Department of Agriculture. Each county office was equipped late in the year with a sound-track motion picture projector. The showing of films on farming and home economics subjects has already proved the value of this equipment in stimulating attendance at demonstration meetings and in recruiting membership in 4-H and University Extension clubs. One motion picture film showing plantation home gardens was made on Oahu for distribution to the offices on the other islands, and only those mainland pictures were used which have definite local application.

PSYCHOLOGICAL CLINIC

Acting Director Herrick reports: The ending of the fiscal year on June 30, 1946, finds the Psychological and Psychopathic

Clinic in its twenty-fifth year. Our files now contain records on the examination of more than twenty-five thousand individuals, many of whom have been examined two or three times.

By action of the 1945 Legislature and of the Board of Regents, there has been an expansion of the Clinic staff and a widening of areas in which clinical service is provided. The full staff now includes the Director, nine other professional workers, and three clerical workers.

The following figures, subdivided in the same way as in previous years, represent the Clinic case load. They are rounded to the nearest hundred because minor changes will have to be made as final figures come in from the outer islands for June 1946.

Individual Cases, 1945-46

Court and Correctional Institutions and Agencies.....	600
Educational Institutions	800
Social Agencies	300
Health Organizations	400
Private and Miscellaneous Referrals.....	200
<i>Total</i>	2,300

During the fiscal year, research by staff members has continued. Published in February 1945, but not received until the present fiscal year, was an extensive article which appeared in the *Journal of Social Psychology* and was entitled "Q Scores, Temperament and Delinquency," by S. D. Porteus. This study reported comparisons of the qualitative scores on the maze test for twenty different groups, including delinquents and nondelinquents, criminals at the prison, Honolulu bus drivers, and groups of cannery employees. Because this study showed reliable differences between the scores of socially well-adjusted and socially mal-adjusted persons, it received very favorable mention on the Mainland as an important contribution to the better understanding of the unsocial personality.

AQUARIUM

The following figures show the attendance at the Aquarium for the fiscal year concluded:

<i>1945</i>		<i>1946</i>	
July	39,244	January	15,048
August	25,708	February	13,364
September	22,098	March	24,645
October	21,679	April	17,760
November	14,402	May	21,014
December	14,072	June	17,301
<i>Total for year</i>			246,335

The attendance during the years since the inauguration in 1941 of the policy of free admission is included below for purposes of comparison:

July 1941 to June 1942.....	162,421
July 1942 to June 1943.....	152,302
July 1943 to June 1944.....	254,461
July 1944 to June 1945.....	315,034
July 1945 to June 1946.....	246,335
<i>Total</i>	1,130,553

LIBRARY

A summary of the year's statistics on the University Library follows:

Growth in Number of Bound Volumes

Bound volumes added by purchase.....	7,632
Bound volumes added by gift	1,026
Bound volumes added by binding.....	841
<i>Total additions</i>	9,499
<i>Withdrawn</i>	141
<i>Net increase</i>	9,358

Inventory

Total number of bound volumes.....	167,563
Total number of unbound parts.....	384,218
Number of current periodicals received.....	2,268

Circulation

General circulation	78,964
Reserve book circulation.....	75,757
<i>Total</i>	154,721

Among the most important gifts received during the year are the following:

Mrs. A. L. Andrews gave 350 books and pamphlets, chiefly on English and American literature.

Dr. C. Montague Cooke, Jr., for the eighteenth consecutive year, presented all publications issued by the Yale University Press during the year past.

Delegate Joseph R. Farrington obtained for the Library a useful collection of Army and Navy handbooks on the Pacific and the Orient.

The Lutheran Church of Honolulu gave 233 volumes, composed mainly of sets of standard German authors.

The Korean American Cultural Association presented \$200 for the purchase of books on Korea.

The Pan-Pacific Union gave 450 books and pamphlets, most of them on the Pacific and the Far East.

Mr. James Tice Phillips presented a remarkably good collection of Hawaiian government publications, which, added to the University's holdings in this field, forms what is probably the best collection of its kind in the world.

Mr. Edward Towse, Jr., gave the Library 633 volumes in general literature, a portion of the collection formed by his father, the late Edward Towse.

The following are the names of others who during the year contributed either books or money for the purchase of books:

Mrs. Donald Abbott
Mr. Riley Allen
Dr. Fred Armstrong
Mrs. Charles Bailey
Miss Barbara Baker
Mr. Ray J. Baker
Miss Janet Bell
Mrs. William Bell
Mrs. Agnes Bickerton
Bishop Museum
Dr. Hubert E. Brown
Colonel E. H. Bryan, Jr.
The late Judge D. H. Case
Mrs. Alfred L. Castle
Miss Mary Catton

Dr. Frederick E. Chamberlain
Mr. H. H. Q. Chun
Mr. Robert Clopton
Mrs. Maud B. Cooke
Dr. A. L. Dean
Lieutenant Commander Samuel Elbert
Dr. Willard Eller
Dr. John Embree
Mrs. Neoma Foster
Mr. Matthew Graham
Dr. Christopher Hamre
Mrs. Willowdean C. Handy
Mrs. Helena Hauenchild
Hawaii Territorial Medical Association
Hawaiian Sugar Planters' Association

Dr. Colin Herrick
 Mrs. Martha Hosch
 Mr. S. T. Hoyt
 Institute of Pacific Relations
 International Relations Club
 The Reverend Henry Judd
 Dean Arthur R. Keller
 Miss May Kitagawa
 Mr. Ralph Kuykendall
 Mr. Shao-Chang Lee
 Library of Hawaii
 Dr. Harley Lutz
 Mrs. Lucy McGowan
 Dr. Arthur Marder
 Lieutenant William Meredith
 The Reverend Takie Okumura
 Dr. Harold S. Palmer
 Miss Mary Pringle
 Lieutenant General Robert C. Richardson, Jr.
 Dr. Allan F. Saunders

Dr. E. Vern Sayers
 Mrs. Theodore Schulz
 Miss Euphie Shields
 President Gregg M. Sinclair
 Mrs. Philip E. Spalding
 Colonel Thomas Spaulding
 Dr. Donald Stauffer
 Dr. Harold Stearns
 Dr. Carl G. Stroven
 Mr. Rieo Tomita
 Mr. Yukuo Uyehara
 Dr. Hastings H. Walker
 Mr. J. E. Walker
 Mrs. Etta R. Washburn
 Dr. Kenichi Watanabe
 Dr. Lorle S. Weeber
 Mrs. Charles S. Weight
 Mr. Henry Wicke
 Miss Isobel Wilson
 Dr. Willard Wilson

Through the American Library Association, the Library this year received two hundred selected volumes published in China during the war, purchased from a fund advanced by Dr. Fred K. Lam and a group of his friends.

Facilities for research were improved by the purchase of a Recordak film reader, a machine used in reading texts copied on microfilm. Service at the Library of Congress has improved to the extent that it is now possible to obtain microfilm copies within three weeks from the date of ordering.

HAWAII WAR RECORDS DEPOSITORY

Under general supervision of the Faculty Committee on War Records, the staff, which has grown from one person to four full-time Civil Service employees and four part-time student assistants, has amassed a considerable collection of valuable source materials. These are arranged in four main divisions: (1) newspaper files, (2) photographs, (3) microfilm copies of records not available for deposit in the originals, and (4) manuscript, printed, and processed records which can be arranged in vertical files. A specially designed classification system and index for the latter category, plus separate indexes for the others, make it possible readily to locate materials in the collection, and inquiries can be promptly serviced.

During the past two years the Depository has, by use of the microfilm Recordak apparatus owned by the University, copied some thousands of pages of manuscript and other records which would have been available for future research in no other way.

Tentative arrangements were made in 1945 for deposit of the Office of Civilian Defense records, but it has since been judged that sufficient storage space will not be available, and that these records should be preserved in the Public Archives.

Since June 1, 1945, Mrs. Kathryn Stidham, Archivist, has edited a monthly news letter which describes the collecting activities of the staff, and lists some of the more interesting and important of the hundreds of documentary items

which have been received for preservation. Those secured during the last year range from maps and snapshots of localities bombed in Honolulu on December 7, 1941, through personal accounts of the wartime experiences of Hawaii residents who served in the armed forces, to data from official military sources, files of records from territorial and federal governmental agencies, and materials from numerous Hawaiian business, educational, religious, and social organizations.

Many gaps still exist, in the light of the ultimate goal—adequate documentation of all important aspects of island life during the war period—but these will be filled as restrictions on the availability of certain records are lifted, and promises of deposit are fulfilled. The collection is at present impressive not only in quantity, but in quality and importance of subject material, and accomplishments here rank most favorably with work done in the some half-dozen states which have excelled in this respect.

In February of this year the Board of Regents approved a plan submitted by this Committee for publication, under University auspices, of (1) a memorial volume, (2) a short popularly written general account of Hawaii's war history, and (3) a series of scholarly monographs on important aspects of the war history of the Islands. Approval of the project, and funds, must yet be secured from the Legislature.

It has recently been voted by the Committee that the staff should, for the ensuing months, devote a considerable part of its time to collection of biographical records of those residents of Hawaii who lost their lives in the service of the nation. It is intended that by spring of next year sufficient data will be gathered so that definite plans for publication of a volume dedicated to the memory of these men and women can be presented to the Legislature.

It is the opinion of the Committee that the writing of the proposed popular history can properly be entrusted only to some person who (1) knows the Islands well and has been in Hawaii during the war period, (2) has demonstrated his ability to write in a "popular" style, and (3) can be relied upon for accuracy in the written presentation of historical facts.

LEGISLATIVE REFERENCE BUREAU

During the year the Legislative Reference Bureau has completed and has issued fourteen reports in mimeographed or processed form dealing with legislative or governmental subjects requested by territorial departments or agencies. In addition to the reports, the Bureau has prepared during the year twenty-six memorandums which have gone to requesting individuals or departments. These memorandums are in typewritten form and are not given general distribution unless so requested by the sponsor.

A considerable part of the work of the Legislative Reference Bureau during the year just past has been devoted to the subject of statehood for Hawaii. In

December 1945, the Reference Bureau was requested by the Governor to aid in the preparation of exhibits and materials for the use of the Congressional Committee on Statehood at its hearings in Hawaii, January 7 to 18, 1946. In this work the Reference Bureau cooperated with various other agencies, both governmental and private, in the preparation of data for the use of the Committee. The exhibits presented by the Governor for the Hawaii Equal Rights Commission were prepared in final form by the Legislative Reference Bureau. In addition to preparing data for use at the hearings, the Reference Bureau has been requested to supply supplementary data from time to time during the months that followed the formal hearings and has cooperated in such respects as preparing indexes and filling other requests from the Delegate and from the Department of Interior. Mr. George H. McLane, Administrative Assistant in the Reference Bureau, served, at the request of the Committee, as Chief Clerk during the entire hearings and for this purpose attended all of the sessions of the hearings both in Honolulu and on the outside islands.

With the formation of the Citizens' Statehood Committee, appointed by Governor Stainback on May 10, 1946, the Legislative Reference Bureau was requested by the Governor and by the Attorney General to furnish the services of Mr. McLane as temporary Executive Secretary to aid in organizing and planning the work of this Committee. Mr. McLane continues to serve in this capacity, on loan from the Legislative Reference Bureau. The facilities of the Legislative Reference Bureau are also being used to work with this Committee and its various subcommittees in preparing material for the case for statehood, in the preparation of a draft of an enabling act, and in gathering and preparing material in anticipation of a constitutional convention in Hawaii.

Joint Resolution No. 12 of the last session of the Legislature created the Territorial Hospital Service Study Commission as a seven-member commission directed to make a study of hospitals and hospital facilities, medical costs, and the feasibility of health insurance legislation, for the purpose of reporting recommendations to the next session of the Legislature. Under this Joint Resolution the Legislative Reference Bureau was made the research agency for the Commission, and the Director of the Reference Bureau serves as Secretary for the Commission and as Director of Research for its studies. This Commission, appointed by the Governor in September 1945, has been active since October and is now engaged in preparing a comprehensive report to the Territorial Legislature on the subjects mentioned above. The staff of the Hospital Service Study Commission includes seven persons who are at work in the Commission's offices in Iolani Palace.

During the fiscal year covered by this report, the Director of the Bureau has taught one undergraduate course, this during the fall semester of last year, and during the spring semester and summer term has supervised a limited number of graduate students for work in the principles of public administration or in special research and reading courses. Two University graduate students serve in the Legislative Reference Bureau on University fellowships, engaging in research

work for the Reference Bureau and at the same time taking graduate credits toward the master's degree in Public Administration. In addition, the Bureau has furnished employment on a part-time basis to at least two University undergraduate students throughout the year.

OFFICE OF PUBLICATIONS

During the year following the end of the war, the Office of Publications reports a marked increase in the publications of faculty and staff members. In 1945-46 the Office worked on 199 editing, publishing, and printing jobs, in contrast to the 90 jobs it worked on in 1944-45. It sent 1,095 stories and articles to public information outlets. The Office serves the whole University, handling publishing and public information activities of the Administration, the Colleges, the Extension Service, and the Experiment Station.

The Office has distributed close to twelve thousand copies of *In Green Manoa Valley*, a guide to the University of Hawaii originally designed for the many servicemen who visited the campus. However, so successful has been the guide that the Office is contemplating a revised edition for peacetime visitors.

The silent motion picture version of *In Green Manoa Valley*, filmed last year, has been shown to numerous groups, on the campus, throughout the Territory, and on the Mainland.

The Office is cooperating with the editors of *Pacific Science* in the production of the new quarterly.

In June the Office published the first issue of a four-page news sheet entitled *News for Alumni and Former Students of the University*, which will appear quarterly.

Stanley Orne, who has been University Editor and head of the Office of Publications, for the past four years, resigned in May 1946.

FINANCES FOR YEAR

A summary of University income and disbursements for the fiscal year 1945-46 is given in the table on the facing page.

TABLE 5
FINANCIAL STATEMENT FOR THE FISCAL YEAR 1945-46
Income (excluding plant funds)

SOURCES	TOTAL	PERCENTAGE
Federal funds	\$ 380,268.80	16.05
Territorial appropriations	1,246,493.23	60.58
University sources		
Student fees	209,678.82	10.19
Gifts and grants	39,185.56	1.90
Sales and services of education departments	224,843.77	10.93
Miscellaneous	7,242.53	0.85
Total educational and general income	\$ 2,057,702.71	100.00
Auxiliary activities	268,893.65	
Non-educational	9,088.52	
	\$ 2,335,684.88	

Expenditures (excluding plant improvements)

ACTIVITIES	FEDERAL	TERRITORIAL	UNIVERSITY	TOTAL	PERCENTAGE
Instruction and related activities	\$ 72,160.00	\$ 437,657.78	\$ 252,300.11	\$ 762,117.89	37.82
Organized research	99,727.90	305,414.40	39,205.25	444,347.55	22.05
Extension	157,396.94	129,649.39	52,093.45	339,139.78	16.83
Library		74,244.88	38,384.97	112,629.85	5.59
Total for instruction and research	(329,284.84)	(946,966.45)	(381,983.78)	(1,658,235.07)	....
Administration and general expense	8,798.64	134,732.16	28,074.92	171,605.72	8.51
Operation and maintenance of physical plant		105,921.23	17,608.20	123,529.43	6.13
Public services		58,873.39	3,036.72	61,910.11	3.07
Total current University expenditures	(338,083.48)	(1,246,493.23)	(430,703.62)	(2,015,280.33)	100.00
Percentage	(16.78)	(61.85)	(21.37)	(100.00)	
Auxiliary enterprises			256,945.98	256,945.98	
Non-educational expense		1,980.00	1,015.00	2,995.00	
Total current expenditures	\$ 338,083.48	\$ 1,246,473.23	\$ 688,664.60	\$ 2,275,221.31	

DEGREES, DIPLOMAS, AND CERTIFICATES CONFERRED FROM SEPTEMBER 1945 TO JUNE 1946

An asterisk before a name indicates that authority to confer the degree was granted by the Board of Regents in February 1946; a dagger that such authority was granted in September 1945. The authority for all others was granted in June 1946.

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DELBERT E. METZGER

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DOUGLAS MACARTHUR

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(B.A., City College of New York, 1942)

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(B.A., Colby College, 1927)

HJALMAR HENNINGSON KINBERG, Oriental Studies
(Kandidat Filosofis, Stockholm Hogskola, 1932; M.A., Columbia University, 1935)

JAMES WILLIAM MORAN, History
(B.A., University of Hawaii, 1942)

†**SISTER M. BONAVENTURE HANSON, English**
(B.A., Loretto Heights College, 1934)

MASTER OF SCIENCE

†**HIROMU MATSUMOTO, Chemistry**
(B.S., University of Hawaii, 1944)

MASTER OF EDUCATION

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(B.A., Morehouse College, 1942)

†**FLOY TAYLOR GAY, Education**
(Ed.B., University of Hawaii, 1939)

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(A.B., University of California, 1943)

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