The Japanese in Hawaii
by MITSUGU MATSUDA
AN ANNOTATED BIBLIOGRAPHY OF JAPANESE AMERICANS
Revised by Dennis M. Ogawa with Jerry Y. Fujioka
Other publications in the HAWAII SERIES

No. 1 The Japanese in Hawaii: 1868-1967
A Bibliography of the First Hundred Years
by Mitsugu Matsuda (out of print)

No. 2 The Koreans in Hawaii
An Annotated Bibliography by Arthur L. Gardner

No. 3 Culture and Behavior in Hawaii
An Annotated Bibliography by Judith Rubano

No. 4 The Chinese in Hawaii
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PUBLISHER'S FOREWORD

Dennis Ogawa's revision of Mitsugu Matsuda's bibliography on the Japanese in Hawaii resulted from the growing need for an updated concise listing of the materials in English which relate to one of Hawaii's larger ethnic groups. It is significant, I think, that this need has been made known primarily by the students themselves who are more and more looking into the cultural heritage that makes Hawaii the unique multi-ethnic island community that is located both physically and psychologically somewhere between the East and West.

This work is especially significant to me because it is the first publication produced under the auspices of the Social Sciences and Linguistics Institute, which resulted from the merger of the Social Science Research Institute and the Pacific and Asian Linguistics Institute. The new SSLI will continue to encourage research in the social sciences in Hawaii and the Pacific area, and the dissemination of the information resulting therefrom. It is my belief that research is not an end in itself, but rather should provide the informational foundations upon which decisions can be made and actions carried out. This bibliography provides such information for both students as well as the decision makers who, hopefully, will never forget how to be students.

Donald M. Topping, Director
Social Sciences and Linguistics Institute
The Japanese-American experience in Hawaii spans over one hundred years and encompasses four generations—the issei (first generation), nisei (second), sansei (third), and yonsei (fourth). Compared to the small contingent of less than 150 immigrants who arrived in Honolulu in 1868, Japanese Americans today constitute a substantial portion of the Island population, numbering over 217,000. Like all of Hawaii's ethnic groups, the experience of the Japanese Americans lends itself to a variety of historical and cultural studies.

Researchers from within and without the ethnic group have explored this experience creatively and from a wide range of viewpoints. As a consequence, interpretations regarding the day-to-day affairs, community activities, generational characteristics, and cultural philosophy of the people as a whole have been extremely varied. Due to this diversity, the existing studies on Hawaii's Japanese Americans present a rich background of information that stimulates comparative ethnic perspectives and leads to a greater understanding of the processes of human behavior in the Islands.

This revision of Mitsugu Matsuda's *Japanese in Hawaii, 1868-1967: An Annotated Bibliography of the First Hundred Years* calls attention to writings which are available to students and individuals interested in Americans of Japanese ancestry. The materials range from scholarly pieces based upon traditional academic sources for documentation to literature found in newspapers, novels, and general periodicals which have historic, biographic or general descriptive value.

The primary purpose of this bibliography is to provide a reference guide for the undergraduate, English-speaking student who is attempting to understand the Japanese-American experience in Hawaii. Consequently, two criteria were established for the listing of materials in this work. First of all, it was felt that a usable guide include only those materials which were in English. However, Japanese language entries from Matsuda's original work were reprinted in the Appendix for researchers who may find such information valuable. Second, writings were selected based on their general availability. Obscure manuscripts, private papers, or articles appearing in journals not available to students were omitted. This bibliography does not pretend to be exhaustive of the wealth of materials written by, for, or about Japanese Americans, but does provide a complete reference of published studies which can be readily obtained.
While this work is largely an update and reorganization of Matsuda's annotated bibliography, certain additions and changes have been made so as to fulfill the objective of providing a useful reference guide for students. The first change was to bring Matsuda's work on English publications up-to-date. To add to student usability, a much-needed subject index was developed incorporating both new and old materials. Further, all entries were organized alphabetically by author rather than following Matsuda's original categorization of materials into separate resource headings.

Also included in this publication were selected entries from Judith Rubano's bibliography *Culture and Behavior in Hawaii* (No. 3 in the Hawaii Series). Rubano's work is an excellent compilation of behavioral science materials but too broad and inclusive for students seeking references solely on Japanese Americans. Consequently, where applicable, this work has been integrated into the present bibliography. Annotations taken from the Matsuda and Rubano bibliographies are followed by the letter designation [M] or [R] and the entry number of the original work.

**Availability of Materials**

*University of Hawaii*

**Hawaiian-Pacific Collection:**--Located on the third floor of Sinclair Library, the Hawaiian-Pacific Collection contains a majority of the materials annotated in this bibliography. This collection not only houses many of the general works on Hawaii's Japanese Americans but contains all the Master's theses and Ph.D. dissertations completed at the University of Hawaii. In addition, relevant dissertations from a number of mainland and foreign universities may also be found here.

**Sinclair and Hamilton Libraries:**--These collections have a scattering of general works on the Japanese Americans in the Islands. Especially useful are holdings of popular periodicals and academic journals located in Hamilton Library. Sinclair Library houses the Asia Collection (basement level), the B.A. Honors Collection (fourth floor) and the Government Documents Collection (third floor). In the Government Documents Collection an index has been compiled which lists papers that have bearing on the ethnic groups in Hawaii including the Japanese Americans. The interested student is advised to investigate this source since the index serves as a useful guide through the wealth of materials located in this collection.

A complete author, title and subject listing of all works available throughout the University library system is found in the card catalog in Hamilton Library.

**Industrial Relations Center (IRC):**--The IRC, located in the Business Administration Building on the Manoa campus, has some materials on the labor history of the Japanese Americans in Hawaii which are
unduplicated elsewhere. The library of the IRC is open to student use. Materials located in this collection have been listed in Edwin C. Pendleton’s Labor in Hawaii: A Bibliography.

University Departments:—The student doing research is also encouraged to check with departments on campus to see what kinds of materials they have that are not duplicated elsewhere. Most departments keep files of theses, oral histories or special projects which could be valuable to the researcher. Useful information might also be obtained through faculty members of individual departments.

State of Hawaii Collection

State Library:—Although there are some materials on Hawaii's Japanese Americans in the state libraries, their content is very general and is duplicated in the University collection.

The Hawaii and Pacific Unit of the State Library Branch has published a brief bibliography, Japanese in Hawaii, second in a series of bibliographies on the major ethnic groups in Hawaii. The researcher may find this a handy reference to the more than 100 titles in their holdings, relevant to the Japanese experience in Hawaii.

State Archives:—The State Archives is a valuable source for Hawaiian documents and laws. Shipping lists of Japanese immigrants, figures on population and population growth, photographic negatives, prints and albums relating to the history of Hawaii, can be found in the Archives.

Organizations

Hawaiian Sugar Planters’ Association (HSPA):—Materials included in the bibliography under the heading Hawaiian Sugar Planters' Association are a small indication of some of the documents existing in the Association's files. Unfortunately, the files are not generally open to the public and any close scrutiny would require the permission of HSPA officials.

International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union (ILWU):—An appreciable collection of documents is also held by the ILWU but these can be examined only with special permission.

Japanese American Research Center Library (JARCL):—The holdings of the Japanese American Research Center Library represent a wide variety of resource materials. However, at the present time, the library is structured for staff-related research only and not open for public use. The majority of its materials can be obtained elsewhere as indicated in the bibliography.

Additional Organizations:—There are other sources of research that the student should be acquainted with which relate to Hawaii's history and are therefore relevant to the history of the Japanese American.
For example, many unduplicated materials are found in the Hawaiian Historical Society, the Hawaiian Mission Children's Society, the Bishop Museum and the Hawaiian Mission Academy. In addition, invaluable newsletters and weekly programs relating to the Japanese-American experience can be obtained through various religious organizations. The Honpa Hongwanji Mission, Young Buddhist Association, Church of World Messianity, Seventh-Day Adventists, and the Makiki Christian Church are a few sources which the researcher could find fruitful. The Makiki Christian Church also contains the collection of Reverend Takie Okumura's private letters which are especially relevant to understanding the early years of the Japanese American community in Hawaii.

**Hawaii's Newspapers**

Back files of newspapers can be found on microfilm at the State and University Library collections. An index to the *Honolulu Advertiser* and *Star-Bulletin* is available. This index was published in 1968 by the Office of Library Services of the Hawaii Department of Education and serves the period 1929-1968. Subsequent yearly additions have also been printed. No index exists for the *Hawaii Herald* or any other Japanese language newspaper. However, microfilms have been made for a small selection of certain Japanese newspapers and issues which can be obtained at the University of Hawaii's Hamilton Library.
ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

A number of individuals assisted in the development of this bibliography. Bert Sakuda and Katherine Wakayama, Research Associates of the Japanese American Research Center (JARC), contributed enormously in both the annotation and bibliographical citation stages of this work. Materials published from 1968-1972 were located and recorded largely through the efforts of Mr. Sakuda, while thanks are due Mrs. Wakayama for her help in indexing and annotating entries. Deep appreciation is also owed to Barbara Kakuda who spent long and often tedious hours in the construction of the preliminary subject index. Finally, deserving recognition are the Trustees of the Japanese American Research Center and especially Sidney Kosasa, Masato Kamisato, Ron Nagano, and Keiji Kawakami who took time off from their demanding business schedules to provide community assistance and input.

Support for this work came from the Japanese American Research Center (JARC) sponsored by the Honolulu Japanese Chamber of Commerce. This bibliography represents the first major publication promoted by the JARC. The American Studies Department at the University of Hawaii, through a Rockefeller Foundation Grant, also assisted.

Dennis M. Ogawa
ABBREVIATIONS

AH    Archives, State of Hawaii
HH    Hawaii Herald
HSPA* Hawaiian Sugar Planters' Association Library
ILWU* International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union
JARCL** Japanese American Research Center Library
UHA    Asia Collection
       Sinclair Library, University of Hawaii
UHC    B.A. Honors Collection
       Sinclair Library, University of Hawaii
UHH    Hawaiian and Pacific Collection
       Sinclair Library, University of Hawaii
UHHC   Hawley Collection of Ryukyuan Materials
       University of Hawaii
UHL    General Collection (including Government Documents)
       Hamilton and Sinclair Libraries, University of Hawaii
UHOC   Asia Collection (formerly Oriental Collection)
       Sinclair Library, University of Hawaii

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**Presently for staff use only; not open to public (see Preface)
ANNOTATED BIBLIOGRAPHY


   Statistics on Japanese population in Hawaii, their steerage travel, births and deaths, and voting strength. [M 543]


   A statistical study designed primarily to indicate Japanese population trends and to assuage fears of Japanese domination in Hawaii. [M 541]


   Statistics, with commentary, on Japanese population trends in Hawaii, primarily to assuage the prevalent fear of "Japanese dominance" in Hawaii's politics and economy. [M 445]


   A brief statement on Chinese, Japanese, and Korean language schools, stressing their primary function to prepare children for living in their ancestral countries and to reinforce the parental influence. [M 810]


   Statistics on Japanese migration to and from Hawaii, made in response to unfounded but widespread alarm in Hawaii over the 1920 United States census report showing a great increase in foreign-born Japanese population. [M 542]

A study of the character of Hawaii's peoples, their social relations, assimilation, and amalgamation, with scattered references to the Japanese. Discussion of the Japanese as a racial group appears on pp. 160-173. [M 749]


A statistical presentation relating to the Japanese population in Hawaii, to assuage fears of Japanese dominance in Hawaii. [M 662]

8. ___________. *The Peoples of Hawaii.* Honolulu: American Council Institute of Pacific Relations, 1933. 58 pp. UHH

Statistical data on the population. Includes racial composition and birth rates, occupations, years of education and crime rates among the various ethnic groups. See entry 414. [M 750]


A description of a popular form of Shingon Buddhism, *Daishi-do,* introduced from Japan. [M 544]


A comparative description of Honpa Hongwanji Buddhism in Japan and Hawaii, showing institutional differences. [M 545]

A brief description of the prevailing three types of marriage in the Hawaiian Japanese community: traditional Japanese marriage, Western individualistic marriage, and an intermediate type. [M 546]


A detailed account of the effect of the war on Hawaii and the resultant social upheaval. Depicts public reaction toward Americans of Japanese ancestry, as well as alien Japanese, Italians and Germans. [M 751]


A historical account of the unionization of labor in Hawaii's sugar plantation industry, with scattered references to Japanese laborers. [M 753]


A socio-historical description of labor-management relations in Hawaii, with emphasis on sugar plantation laborers. Scattered references to Japanese as plantation laborers. [M 752]


Brief article regarding opposition of the repeal of an old statute requiring "adult children to support indigent parents to the extent of their financial ability . . ." by various Japanese people and organizations.

A report by the American Legion presented at its national convention touching on the growing menace of Oriental immigration to the United States, including Hawaii. A few references to Japanese immigrants in Hawaii. [M 754]


Speaks of the loyalty to the United States of people of various ethnic groups in Hawaii, particularly the Japanese. The Americanization to which the children of Japanese immigrants were exposed in the school system had greater influence on them than did the Japanization of the home and the language schools. [R 17]


Very brief article on some of the accomplishments of Takaichi Miyamoto, "one of the few Americans of Japanese ancestry who took to the stump in the election campaigns of the early 1920's."


Tests the hypothesis that the responsibilities of the Japanese-American eldest son and his struggle to break away from his traditional role contribute to a possible schizophrenic reaction. Although many of Hawaii's Japanese-American eldest sons who are hospitalized as patients report a great deal of conflict over the eldest son role, it is felt that this conflict does not, in general, contribute to the etiology of their illness. (Levy) [R 23]

A study of cultural influences in the personal and family problems brought to a social welfare agency; a comparative study of ethnic groups. Chapter V, "The Japanese," pp. 107-136, was written by Marjorie Henkle Carlson. [M 755]


Brief account of the *Gannen Mono* (First Year People) in Hawaii. Article written on the commemoration of the centennial of the Japanese immigration to Hawaii.


Uses the Edwards Personal Preference Schedule to measure personality needs in second- and third-generation Japanese-Americans, contrasting the two generations with each other and with an American normative group. Sample was composed of 320 university students. "Statistically significant differences in needs were found between the Japanese-Americans, as a whole, and the American normative group. Although generally failing to achieve statistical significance, differences between the several groups suggested an acculturation process with the third-generation Japanese-Americans intermediate between the second-generation group on one side and the American normative group on the other." [M 548; R 26]


Report of research in which second- and third-generation Japanese-Americans achieved significantly higher deference scores than either their Japanese or Mainland American counterparts. The three groups of females are more deferent than the males of their respective groups and less inclined to be dominant than counterpart males. Patterning of personality needs for each group of women, as indicated by their Edwards Personal Preference Schedule scores, is constant relative to the males of their group. Article of the same title also appears in *International Understanding* 2(1964-1965):6-12. See entries 26 and 323. [M 547; R 27]

The Edwards Personal Preference Schedule is used to measure personality needs of third-generation Japanese-Americans. Subjects were university students—fifty-four from highly urbanized areas and thirty-two from rural areas. No significant difference in need patterns between the rural and urban groups was detected. [R 32]


A comparative study of dominance-deference (dominance-submission) behavior patterns of three groups of college students. A specially devised questionnaire was administered to 63 Caucasian-American, 76 third-generation Japanese-American and 113 Japanese university students. Significant differences in test scores were found to correlate with sex and ethnic status. [M 551; R 30]


A comparative study of sansei Japanese-and Caucasian-Americans in their attitudes toward marriage and family roles. "The research instrument was a scale measuring male-dominant and egalitarian attitudes toward marriage. Caucasian-American males and females were not found to differ significantly and Japanese-American females were not significantly different from the females of the Caucasian-American group. The Japanese-American males, however, were found to be more male-dominant in their conception of marriage roles than either the females of their own ethnic group or the Caucasian-American males." See entries 23 and 323. [M 550; R 29]


An ethnic questionnaire and the Edwards Personal Preference Schedule were administered to 959 high school seniors; this same group was examined four years later to determine whether there was a significant disproportion of students from any given ethnic group attending college. Results indicate percentages for college attendance were lower among the Filipinos, Hawaiians and second-generation Japanese and higher among the Caucasians, Chinese and third-generation Japanese. Data on educational attainment as related to EPPS results are rendered in tabular form. [R 28]


Questionnaire administered to eighty-seven Japanese-American and fifty-three Caucasian-American students revealed significantly greater body dissatisfaction among Japanese-American females than among the other subjects, and the Japanese-American males and females expressed a significantly greater desire to be taller than did the Caucasian-Americans. [M 549; R 34]


Comments on the relatively low rate of coronary disease and the absence of squamous cell carcinoma of the skin among Hawaii's Japanese, in spite of this group's relatively high rate of exposure to sunshine. Suggests that Japanese-Americans "are so constituted as to function on a lesser amount of cholesterol than other races . . ." or they may metabolize it more efficiently. [R 35]


Forty-seven University of Hawaii students were tested for acculturation based on parentage as follows: American, American and nisei, American and issei, nisei, nisei and issei, and issei. Results generally indicate that cultural and biological "closeness" to American culture aids in acculturation to American culture.


A brief report on the economic, social, and political status of the Japanese, presented at a round-table discussion on Japan at the Institute of International Relations, University of California, Berkeley, in August 1930. [M 554]

A study of American-Japanese relations centering on the annexation of Hawaii in 1897-1898 and Japan's protest against it. The author views the protest mainly as a political maneuver on the part of the Japanese government in its relations with the opposition at home, rather than as a serious protest of international import. [M 553]


Comments on the "feudalistic system" of the plantations in Hawaii and the "dividing and dominating" policy of the planters, dealing mainly with management-Japanese labor relations. [M 663]

36. Balch, John Adrian. Shall the Japanese Be Allowed to Dominate Hawaii? Honolulu, 1943. 38 pp. UHH-HSPA

A series of letters exchanged between a private citizen, Balch, and influential military and civilian personnel in Hawaii and on the Mainland, concerning the "menace" of the large number of Japanese in Hawaii. [M 446]

37. __________. "Balch Letters." Honolulu, 1945. AH


Data obtained in Honolulu in 1952 on the extent to which discrimination is practiced by individual landlords of specific ethnic groups as compared with the general tendency toward non-discrimination in the market. [R 38]

A description of missionary activities, economic conditions, race relations, and military facilities in "restless" Hawaii immediately before the war. In the section on the Japanese, pp. 127-155, the author discusses growing interracial tension arising more from economic competition presented by the Japanese than from the question of their loyalty to the United States. [M 756]


Using a random sample of 147 university students, the relationship of leadership to variables of race, sex and religion is tested. Major groupings are Japanese, Chinese, Caucasian and Buddhist and Christian. [R 41]


Statistics with commentary on the incidence of psychosis among various ethnic groups in Hawaii, including Japanese, with particular emphasis on the relative incidence of two principal types of psychoses (dementia precox and manic-depressive) in each ethnic group. [M 812]


A Caucasian from Hawaii speaks of the process of establishing rapport with his fellow employees, a group of young Japanese-Americans, at an auto shop. [M 555; R 44]


Stories centering around Japanese in Hawaii set in Oahu from 1910 to 1950. Individual stories were previously published separately in the *Pacific Citizen*, *Pacific Features and Sports*, *New Pacific Magazine*, *Scene*, and *The Saint Detective Magazine*.

A story of the 1920 Japanese strike on sugar plantations in Hawaii. [M 664]


A report based on data from the "Health Surveillance Program," a monthly survey of health on Oahu from April 1964 through March 1967. The sample included 5,235 persons forty-five years of age or older of Caucasian, Japanese, part-Hawaiian, Filipino, and Chinese ancestries, and an "all others" category. Chronic morbidity conditions investigated included asthma, diabetes, mental and nervous disorders, heart conditions, hypertension, peptic ulcers, and others.


A product of the 1958-1959 survey conducted jointly by the Hawaii State Department of Health, Oahu Health Council, and the National Health Survey Program of the Public Health Service, showing the extent of disability, acute and chronic conditions, and physical and dental disorders among Japanese-Americans in Hawaii. [M 556]

An investigation conducted by the Hawaii Heart Association, the State Department of Health, and the U.S. Public Health Service revealed differential cardiovascular-renal death rates in Hawaii. The 6,722 sample indicated that "Polynesians" showed the highest cardiovascular-renal mortality rates and Japanese, the lowest. "General age-adjusted rates were lower for men and slightly higher for women than for the mainland United States. Other findings are presented and their possible significance discussed."


Records of patients with heart disease admitted to four Honolulu hospitals from January 1942 to December 1946 were reviewed, and those with sufficient information (1,269 cases) were analyzed as to racial incidence of heart disease, age distribution, etiology and other pertinent data. Incidence of heart disease among Hawaiians and Puerto Ricans was found to be much higher than among the other races in Hawaii. [R 48]


Stereotype assessment forms drawn from the Edward Personality Schedule were administered to three sets of students: (a) 225 male and 118 female undergraduates at Rutgers University; (b) 240 male and 240 female undergraduates at various universities in Tokyo; and (c) 240 male and 240 female Japanese-American students at the University of Hawaii. The purpose of the study was to test for an alleged dynamic relationship between the "familiarity hypothesis" (Abate and Berrien, 1967); the "mirror image hypothesis" (Bronfenbrenner, 1960; White, 1961; and Osgood, 1962); and the "social desirability" (SD) effect.

The hypothesis that greater differences of value patterns exist between Japanese parents and their college children than between either American or Japanese American parents and their college children was not supported. The "number of similarities in generation differences among the three sets of data far outweighs the difference . . . The data suggest that there are some general value modifications associated with [age] that transcend cultures as different as those represented herein."


An account of the complications resulting from the requirement that an immigrant possess $50 in order to land in Hawaii, with particular reference to the Japanese immigrants of 1897. [M 665]


An evaluation of the reliability of psychological measures as applied to third-generation Japanese students at the University of Hawaii with bilingual ability, showing the extent of influence of such an ability on test performance. [M 557]


Observations on cultural patterns of ethnic groups that influence behavior and attitudes of social case work clients, comparing eight major ethnic groups in Hawaii, including the Japanese. [M 813]


Comments on the problems of assimilation and loyalty of Hawaii's Japanese and on possible Japanese sabotage at the Pearl Harbor naval base in the event of war. [M 666]

Short forms of the Franck Drawing Completion Test and the Gough (CPI) femininity scale were administered to 369 Japanese-American and Caucasian-American high school students in Hawaii and 93 high school students in Japan. Results were as follows: (1) Japanese were more feminine regardless of sex than either Japanese-Americans or Caucasian-Americans; (2) Japanese-Americans were more feminine than Caucasian-Americans on the Gough scale, whereas the Franck Test revealed no essential differences; (3) Japanese females were less feminine on the Gough scale than Japanese-American females, and equal to Caucasian-American females on the sex-by-ethnicity analysis. Men tended to follow the ethnic pattern. The patterns revealed by the investigation are generally attributed to cultural and social differentiation.


A test of the hypothesis that "acutely ill schizophrenics would be better able to play the normal role than chronically ill ones and that whether acutely or chronically ill, schizophrenics who subsequently improved would be better able to play the normal role than those who did not." Subjects were fifty-four hospitalized schizophrenics. Major groups represented were Caucasian, part-Hawaiian, and Japanese. Results were not statistically significant. [R 58]


Twenty Japanese-American females and twenty Caucasian-American females were instructed that the ethnic group to which they did not belong had higher pain tolerance. Caucasian-American subjects reacted by raising their tolerance whereas no change in that direction was exhibited by Japanese-American subjects. The author views the Japanese-American responses as behavior conforming to an "inferior group" self-image. [R 60]

A comparative study of character differences among the issei, nisei, and sansei Japanese in Hawaii. [M 558]


An article showing how common sense, neighborliness, and lack of hysteria successfully averted any serious Japanese problems in Hawaii during the war. [M 667]


The account of a YWCA volunteer working among isolated Japanese women in Hawaii to help them better adjust to wartime conditions. [M 668]


A brief prepared by order of the court during the hearings on a civil dispute involving the ILWU, concerning Hawaii's labor condition before and after Annexation, labor injunctions, and labor laws. Touches on the Japanese labor strikes of 1909 and 1920, pp. 14-17, 20-24. [M 814]


A statistical analysis of intermarriage and social mobility in Hawaii. Included is a discussion of the "marked, if declining" homogeneity of the Japanese.

Describes significant social forces and institutions in both the American and the Japanese cultures which serve to facilitate or retard assimilation of Japanese in Hawaii and the Mainland. [R 70]

64. Brown, Karen N. and Susan Yamachika. "A Study of Pupils' Sex, Achievement, and Ethnic Background as They Relate to Classroom Interaction." B.A. Honors thesis [Elementary Education], University of Hawaii, 1970. 170 pp. UHC

A pilot investigation of six female seventh grade teachers' interactions with their students. Achievement level, ethnicity and sex factors as influences on the frequency, duration and quality of interaction between teacher and pupil were seen as significant.


The author, who worked closely with Hawaii's AJAs during the war, writes to correct Mainlanders' false impressions of the wartime activities of Hawaii's Japanese. [M 669]


Article focusing on the family of Shintarō Higa for a "capsulized sketch of one phase of Hawaii's ethnic history."


Entire address by U.S. Representative Spark M. Matsunaga at the Joint Conference of the Churches of the Southern District Council of the Buddhist Churches of America, the Southern District Buddhist Women's Federation and the Adult Buddhist League is reprinted.

An objective commentary on Japanese immigration mainly to the Mainland, with a few references to Japanese immigrants and their descendants in Hawaii. [M 757]


An analysis of the nature of nonverbal communication and cultural influences and differences in nonverbal display. The hypothesis that nonverbal behavior can be classified as (1) culturally defined, (2) socially learned, and (3) cross-cultural are tested employing thirty subjects: ten Japanese, ten Japanese-Americans, and ten Caucasian-Americans. The hypotheses that some nonverbal repertoires are culturally defined and cross-cultural are substantiated, but the hypothesis used to test for culture-specific nonverbal repertoires which are socially learned was not confirmed.


An article expressing bitter prejudice toward the politically and economically "incompatible" Japanese in Hawaii and advocating deportation of all Japanese people. [M 670]

Report on a three-month survey of the effects of the Sino-Japanese war which began in 1937, on the attitudes of the Chinese and Japanese toward each other. [M 447]


Discussion of accommodation and acculturation of various ethnic groups in Hawaii, with scattered references to the Japanese. [M 758]


A brief biographical sketch of the samurai ancestors of Shunzō Sakamaki, professor of history and dean of summer session at the University of Hawaii.


A brief account of the passage of the so-called Japanese Exclusion Law of 1924 and the ineffectual attempts of the American Federation of Churches to have the exclusion clause struck out. [M 759]


Character sketch of Rev. Okumura Takie, Japanese by birth but thoroughly American in spirit. [M 671]


A brief history of Japanese immigration in Hawaii, a sympathetic review. [M 672]

Prison sentences meted out in Hawaii's courts are studied to determine whether ethnicity and social distance were factors in sentencing above and beyond legal criteria. [R 81]


TAT records of seventy (30 issei, 40 nisei) Japanese-Americans were analyzed and compared with an analysis of forty white lower middle-class and twenty white upper lower-class records in terms of values and psychological adaptive mechanisms. Some of the personality and attitudinal factors investigated were: "Goals, Life Tasks, and Self-Attitudes," "Parental and Familial Adjustments and Emotional Attitudes Toward Home," and "Marriage, Sexual and General Interpersonal Adjustment." A general theory regarding modes of personality adjustments of issei and nisei is discussed.


Results of an observational study carried out in the homes of a "matched sample of twenty Japanese and thirty American three-to-four-month-old infants--equally divided by sex, all firstborn, all from intact middle-class families living in urban settings" during 1961-1964. Purpose of the study was to explore how early in the lives of infants, and in what ways, cultural differences become manifest in behavior. The hypotheses that (1) "Japanese mothers would spend more time with their infants, would emphasize physical contact over verbal interaction, and would have as a goal a passive and contented baby," and (2) "American mothers would spend less time with their infants, would emphasize verbal interaction rather than physical contact and would have as a goal an active and self-assertive baby . . . were generally confirmed . . . ." It was concluded that "largely because of different patterns of interaction with their mothers in the two countries, infants have learned to behave in different and culturally appropriate ways by three to four months of age." The major results were arrived at through use of multivariate analysis called MANOVA (1966).

Article based on James K. Fujikawa's and Masayuki Adachi's anecdotes regarding their experiences in seeing the Emperor of Japan.

82. __________. "20 Years After the First 'Converts'." *Sunday Star-Bulletin and Advertiser*, June 16, 1968, p. D-16. UHL-JARCL

Article briefly describing the first Japanese converts to Christianity and Catholicism.


Brief article on the significance of Affirmation rites (*keshiki*), an occasion when Buddhists gather together to affirm their faith.


Comparison of ethnic stereotypes in children and adults of Chinese, Japanese and Caucasian background at three age levels: third and fourth grade, fifth and sixth grade, and university freshmen. Subjects' application of descriptive adjectives to Chinese, Japanese, Caucasians, and Indians was analyzed in regard to ethnic identity, auto-stereotype, and ethnic group rated. [R 83]

85. Cheng, Ch'eng-K'un, and Douglas S. Yamamura. "Interracial Marriage and Divorce in Hawaii." *Social Forces* 36(1957):77-84. UHL

Statistical data on the changing patterns of interracial marriage and divorce. [R 89]

Editorial pointing out the irony of Chief Justice Earl Warren's stand for human dignity and equal justice under law while expressing neither regret nor apologies for his role in putting Americans of Japanese ancestry in relocation camps during World War II.


Of 271 new cases of leprosy diagnosed in Hawaii during the period 1945-1955, slightly under half were Hawaiian or part-Hawaiian and one-fourth were immigrant Filipinos. The lowest morbidity was among the Japanese. [R 94]


An article stressing the loyalty of the Japanese in Hawaii to America and calling for a dispassionate attitude toward them. [M 673]


Comments on the loyalty to the United States of Americans of Japanese ancestry. [M 674]


Condensation of an article in *The Baltimore Sunday Sun*, January 10, 1943, commenting on American soldiers of Japanese ancestry stationed at Camp McCoy, Wisconsin. [M 675]

A historical narrative written to better acquaint Mainland Americans with Hawaii, which seemed on the threshold of statehood. Special reference to Americans of Japanese ancestry in Chapters IX (pp. 115-147) and XIII (pp. 211-234). [M 760]


Among the eighty-five cases studied, brain tumors occurred twice as frequently among Caucasians as among Orientals, but it is felt that any conclusion as to racial incidence is unjustified. [R 96]


Twenty-five users and non-users of pidgin were tested to determine attitudes toward pidgin and its social usage. Personal characteristics of the subjects are given. [R 97]


An article remarking on the enthusiasm of nisei Japanese in serving the United States during the war. [M 676]


A brief note on the history of Japanese immigration and Japanese language schools in Hawaii. [M 677]


A brief history of contract labor on Hawaii's sugar plantations. References to Japanese labor on pp. 42-47 and passim. [M 761]

The work consists of Makino's history prior to 1913, a description of his work as newspaperman and editor of the *Hawaii Hochi*, and essays, anecdotes, and personal reflections by various people close to him. Photographs included.


A study of the unrealized Hawaiian-Japanese scheme of establishing an "Asiatic Federation" and "Co-Prosperity Sphere" and its bearing on Japanese immigration to Hawaii. [M 559]


A historical survey of Japanese-Hawaiian relations and Japanese immigration to Hawaii, drawing heavily on Hawaii archival materials. This work developed from the author's doctoral thesis at the University of California, "The Japanese Expansion into Hawaii, 1868-1898." [M 448]


A selection of essays regarding Japanese in Hawaii, the Pacific, mainland United States, and Canada. The book is divided into two sections, the first consisting of historical essays ranging from the early immigration of Japanese to Hawaii and California, to the subsequent experiences of Japanese-Americans in mainland North America. The second section consists of sociological essays concerning acculturation and assimilation of Japanese in the United States. Although the emphasis appears to be on the experiences of
West Coast Japanese, the studies are of general interest to scholars of Japanese-Americans in Hawaii.


An encounter with Japanese "hoe hana women" (women who work with the hoe) is related, interspersed with comments on their heroic nature. Reprinted from the Sunday Advertiser, October 18, 1959.


Article on the life of Tokujirō Suzuki and his work on the Kahuku plantation. The closing of the Kahuku plantation ended his lifetime career and the careers of his four sons. Also included is a short summary of the academic accomplishments of his grandson, Lance Suzuki, and other grandchildren.


Relations between civilians and servicemen are studied and an attempt is made to identify racial factors in cases of friction between the two groups. [R 99]


A study of a typical Japanese colony, showing a characteristic Japanese pattern of adjustment to a new social environment. [M 560]
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<td>the traditionally all-Caucasian Oahu Country Club to alter their membership</td>
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<td>the rise of Japanese-Americans in politics.</td>
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An examination of present-day Japanese culture in Hawaii in the light of more than a century of adaptation and modification. "The text and over one hundred photographs present the special cultural events and cover comprehensively the day-to-day influences, appearances, and occurrences of things Japanese. Tea ceremony, folk dances, sports events, music and drama festivals, food and restaurants, temples and shrines, and an assortment of other subjects are included in the long list."

A sketch on the recruitment and working conditions of Japanese and other laborers in Hawaii. [M 679]

112. Deleon, David. "Zen Hermitage in Manoa." Hawaii Herald, April 6, 1972, p. 3. HH-JARCL
Article on the Koko An, a Zen do established in Honolulu in 1959 by Robert Aitken. Description of the rituals, practices, and philosophy of Zen.

113. "Koji Ariyoshi, an 'Atypical Florist.'" Hawaii Herald, April 13, 1972, p. 5. HH-JARCL
Describes some of the highlights in the life of Koji Ariyoshi, including his experiences in Georgia and China, his association with the labor movement in Hawaii, his role as editor of the Honolulu Record, and his views on the war in Southeast Asia.

This article, in a series about war brides from Japan, portrays Mrs. Fusae Maruyama who has her own radio show at KZOO.

Comments by the elected president of the United Japanese Society for 1971-72.


Article based on Dr. Y. Baron Goto's translation of the diary of Yonekichi Sakuma, one of the Gannen Mono. Sakuma's daughter, Mrs. James S. Kondo, also relates some of her father's experiences.


Examines the influence of mixed parentage on personality development. Subjects were fifteen university students whose parents are of different cultural and racial backgrounds, and two control groups, one with Japanese parents and one with Caucasian parents. [R 108]


An examination of the vote pattern of the 1954 election on the island of Oahu, in an effort to gain some insight into the various guides used by the electorate in the making of their vote decisions. [R 109]


Analyzes questionnaire statements of social opinion of 149 Hawaii residents, the majority of whom were second-generation Orientals. "Interrelationships among the items were determined and the correlation matrix factored. . . Eight factors were identified: Authoritarian Beliefs and Attitudes vs Humanitarianism, Equalitarianism, Social Liberalism vs Political Conservatism, Nationalism, Tender-mindedness vs Toughmindedness, and Sex Permissiveness. [R 110]

Data from 166 students were used in an oblique rotation to derive factor patterns for male and female Japanese-Americans. There was a consistent acculturated pattern for Japanese males and two factor patterns for female Japanese. The first factor for Japanese females revealed an achievement-oriented, academically skilled personality pattern showing ego-dominant features. The second factor showed a shy, submissive, nurturant, heterosexually interested, less verbal pattern of factor loadings. This was interpreted in terms of retention of the traditional Japanese values for females in the light of their historical origin.


Summary of an investigation conducted with the Edwards Personal Preference Schedule and the 16 PF (Personality Factor Questioning Form A, Cattell) to "delineate the personality dimensions of various ethnic groups in Hawaii, especially the Japanese and Cosmopolitans of predominantly Hawaiian ancestry." Three measures—(a) teachers' ratings, (b) rank in class, and (c) quantitative and verbal scores on SCAT—were used to assess personality findings that "Japanese have shown to be higher in need for achievement and submission to authority than other groups. Japanese females . . . possessed a significantly higher degree of clinical anxiety." Tables deposited as Document number 9916 with the ADI Auxiliary Publications Project, Photoduplication Project, Photoduplication Service, Library of Congress, Washington, D.C. 20540.

122. Doi, Gary. "Detention-Camp Thinking Still Possible This Decade, Repeat of WWII." *Hawaii Herald*, June 12, 1969, p. 6.

Editorial in support of the repeal of Title II of the Internal Security Act.
123. Dole, Sanford B. "President's File. 1893-1900."

Papers of Sanford B. Dole, President of the Republic of Hawaii, with some reference to Japanese. [M 400]


An anonymous young American of Japanese ancestry refutes an affirmation of the loyalty to Japan of Americans of Japanese ancestry in Hawaii made by Consul General Gunji Kiichi in Japan. [M 680]

125. Donaldson, Richard. "They Want to be American Citizens."

Paradise of the Pacific 52 (1940):9-10.

An article calling for urgent expatriation of Americans of Japanese ancestry in light of a recent Japanese report to the effect that Japan might requisition 300,000 Japanese residents of the U.S. for military and civilian duties in the Japanese Empire. [M 681]


A study of the factor of race in the employment of women for domestic services, laundries, bakeries, hotels, restaurants, and retailers; employers' preferences of certain races are indicated. [M 817]


A firsthand account, by the executive assistant to the U.S. Secretary of the Interior, of Hawaii and its peoples, with a section on the Japanese (pp. 107-112), touching on their general character. [M 762]


Comment on the terms "Japs" to indicate the Japanese of Japan and "Japanese" to designate the Japanese in Hawaii during the war. [M 682]
A study of the reorganization of traditional kin groups and functions of the kin substitutes, the buraku and kami, among the Japanese farmers in Kona District. [M 561]

A fine description and analysis of the Japanese coffee-farming community and the nature and degree of its acculturation, with emphasis on changes in social organization and the network of social relations transplanted from Japan. [M 449]

Investigation of interaction distance as differentiated crossculturally. One hundred fifty-five native Japanese (NJ), Hawaii Japanese (HJ) and American Caucasians (C) were tested for distance along four variables: (a) "conversational content," (b) "relationship," (c) "culture," and (d) "sex." "Relationship" and "culture" were seen as significant determinants of interaction distance, but conversational content and sex were not. Less interaction distance was exhibited by HJ and C than by NJ, but no significant differences in distance were found between HJ and C.

A comparative study of mental disorders among Japanese and Filipinos, to determine racial and cultural influences in psychopathology. [M 562]

Compares the actual presenting symptoms of all male Japanese and Filipino first admissions to Hawaii State Hospital from 1954 to 1960, who were diagnosed Schizophrenic Reaction, Paranoid Type. Although classified as psychiatrically identical by the American Psychiatric Association system, significant differences were found between the two groups. The Japanese were more restrained and inhibited with a greater tendency toward autoplastic behavior. [R 117]


An informal, exploratory report on the effects of the war on Korean and Filipino attitudes towards the Japanese and an analysis of these effects on the established processes and relationships. Mainly based on reports of the Morale Section of the Office of Civilian Defense, interviews, and newspaper articles. [M 450]


Papers pertaining to employee statistics. [M 765]


Papers pertaining to labor recruitment, working and health conditions, wages, labor disturbances, and company meetings. [M 764]

137. "Census [of Employees]." File Folder. 1947-.
Annual census sheets, showing the number of employees by age, race, and sex. [M 763]


An account of American-Japanese naval contacts prior to the war, with observations on American-Japanese relations with respect to Hawaii and its Japanese population. [M 766]


A statement by the Japanese labor organization directed to the people of Hawaii and the Hawaiian Sugar Planters' Association, listing its demands and reasons therefor. The organization led the Oahu sugar strike of January-June 1920, during which it was renamed the Hawaii Laborers' Association. See entry 225. [M 451]

140. ______. *The Voice of Labor in Hawaii.* Honolulu, 1920. 6 pp. AH-UHL

The organization's statement on its demands and objectives. [M 452]


The Edwards Personal Preference Schedule was administered to 1015 public high school students. Results are computed by sex and ethnic group (Chinese, Caucasian, Hawaiian, Filipino and Japanese) and are also analyzed by generation for the Japanese group. [R 123]

A comparative study of personality patterns of Caucasians, Chinese, Filipinos, Hawaiians (and part-Hawaiians), and Japanese, using such variables as dominance, deference, aggression, abasement, nurturance, succorance, affiliation, autonomy, and endurance. A concentrated discussion on the Japanese group on pp. 84-88. Reports findings of Fenz's Master's thesis. See entry 141. [M 818]


Test, using a small sample of mental patients in Hawaii, of the hypotheses that there are real ethnic differences in personality and in the incidence of psychoneuroses among Hawaii's population, and that popular stereotypes have some validity in describing those personality differences. The evidence points to the existence of such ethnic differences in personality and psychoneurotic incidence and to their general correlation with popular stereotypes. [M 819]


Presentation of a general theory of personality with emphasis on defense servomechanisms, notably reaction-formation and repression. A comparison of several ethnic groups in Hawaii, demonstrating the relevance of culture to personality theory, especially with respect to the use of various defense mechanisms. The Japanese, Chinese, and Koreans were "high in the use of reaction-formation," whereas the Portuguese, Filipinos, and Puerto Ricans were "high in the use of disassociation." Hawaiians were not high in the use of either mechanism and the Caucasians to some extent, were high in both. Use of reaction-formation as a defense mechanism is seen as positively correlated with ease of acculturation and degree of economic success.

Article on Tokuiro Sato, Matsugoro Igarashi, Matsugoro Kuwada, and Kakuiro Mitsuhashi, four of the 148 original Japanese immigrants to the islands who settled in Hawaii.


A study of anthropometric increases among issei, nisei and sansei Japanese-Americans in Hawaii. "These changes are correlated with stature and appear to reflect a general increase in body size." The growth trend was examined for males and females. The growth trend for the former was more rapid and terminated after one American-born generation, suggesting that a maximization of hereditary growth potential may have been reached, while the growth trend for the latter was more gradual and extended into the third generation. "Ethnographic factors of cultural conservatism of women and male dominance in the Japanese family are discussed in connection with this sex difference."


A group form of the Thematic Apperception Test was administered to thirty-six female subjects representing Japanese, Japanese-Americans and Caucasian-Americans. "It was concluded that the Japanese woman's life situation is more frustrating than the Caucasian-American's, as reflected by more aggressive TAT stories. As a function of various child-rearing practices, it was concluded that Japanese women have more anxiety associated with aggressive impulses than Caucasian-Americans and thus may not show as much overt aggression. No differences were found between Japanese-American and Caucasian-American women." [R 139]


Focuses on the longevity of Toyohiko Manabe and his receipt of increased Social Security benefits which President Johnson signed into law.

Charles W. Kenn, grandson of one of the "Gunnen [sic] Mono," Fukumura Toyokichi, writes of his grandfather's experiences in Hawaii.


An incisive interpretive history of modern Hawaii from annexation to 1960, focusing on immigrant acculturation, political control, and social change. Chapter on the Japanese ("Pride and Place"), pp. 106-137, and scattered references throughout. [M 768]


Urban Hawaiian and rural Japanese, Filipino, Caucasian, Negro and Hawaiian high school students were compared cross-culturally and cross-racially for fantasy achievement through a Mingione picture set with the following results: (1) Hawaiians score consistently low in fantasy achievement, and (2) among Hawaiians and Filipinos, affiliative motivation was more significant than achievement motivation.


A review article on Japanese people in Hawaii during the war, using A. W. Lind's Hawaii's Japanese. See entry 410. [M 563]


Describes some cultural patterns governing the behavior of Japanese medical patients and their families in Hawaii. [R 152]

A study of the income and consumption habits of thirty-six Honolulu and eight rural (Big Island) Japanese families to determine the representative pattern of Japanese family living in Hawaii. [M 453]


A hypothetical approach, with the use of a social typology, to the understanding of a Mainland haole's changing images of Japanese in Hawaii through a long process of association with them. [M 564]


Interviews with twenty-four nisei Japanese eldest sons indicate an adherence to traditional obligations in caring for their aged parents; however, few expect this practice will be continued by the third generation in Hawaii. [M 565; R 160]


An observation of differential attitudes toward the attainment of success, or more specifically to the accumulation of wealth, between immigrant Japanese and Chinese businessmen and local-born Japanese and Chinese businessmen. [M 566]

Stresses the need for an understanding of cultural practices that affect social case work. Attention given to attitudes toward adoption among Hawaiians and Chinese and to the Japanese fear of tuberculosis. [R 163]


"Empirical evidence . . . on the fertility of American minority groups . . . available through census data and special sample surveys . . . does not fully support the 'characteristics' explanation of Negro, Jewish, Japanese-American, or Catholic fertility. An alternate hypothesis . . . that the fertility of minority and majority populations is indistinguishable when social, demographic, and economic characteristics are 'controlled' . . . is presented with respect to the independent effect of minority group status on fertility. Some parameters of the interrelationship of minority group status and fertility were discussed. The lower Japanese-American fertility in these areas (of lower Japanese concentration and regions outside of the West) and in urban areas in general, parallels the findings . . . among Jews and segments of the Negro population and contradicts the argument that fertility levels converge as acculturation proceeds."


Presents data on family backgrounds and personal characteristics of 235 patients. Chapters devoted to the Hawaiians, the Caucasians, the Japanese and the mixed races. [R 164]


A brief review of the history of unskilled labor, mainly plantation labor in Hawaii, with a few references to Japanese immigrant laborers. [M 820]

An account of an interview with one of the original Japanese immigrants of 1868 living in Kipahulu, Maui. [M 683]


Pamphlet published in connection with the observation of the centennial celebration of Japanese immigration to Hawaii, 1868-1968. Contains photographs of the thirteen living children of the *Gannen-mono* and lists the names of their fathers and mothers.


The Vice Chancellor of the East-West Center writes of his lifestyle as he grew up in Hawaii.


A statistical evaluation of 120 cases of myocardial infarction admitted to a private hospital between 1943 and 1948. Puerto Ricans and Hawaiians are found to sustain myocardial infarction most frequently while Japanese and Filipinos are least likely to be affected. [R 166]


Touches mainly on the "Japanese problem." Discusses the reasons for the success so far attained in the assimilation of Japanese and other races in Hawaii and problems remaining in this area. [M 567]

An editorial warning about professional Japanese faith healers (kahunas), who become Japanese labor agitators during tense labor situations on Hawaii's plantations. [M 684]


Personal views on American-Japanese relations and suggestions for removing the causes of friction between the two peoples. The author addresses his statement to both peoples. [M 454]


A brief comment on the character and Americanism of Hawaii's Japanese population. [M 685]

170. "[Proposals as to What the Plantations Must Do for Japanese]." 1915. 2 pp. Carbon copy of typescript. HSPA

Suggestions for improvements in housing, social and cultural programs, and other environmental conditions for the benefit of Japanese laborers on Hawaii's sugar plantations. [M 686]


A general discussion of socio-political problems involving Oriental residents of the Mainland and Hawaii. The section on Hawaii ("Situation in the Hawaiian Islands"), pp. 220-251, has scattered references to Hawaii's Japanese people. [M 769]

Comments on changing wedding customs among Okinawans in Hawaii as observed by the author in 1938 and 1945. [M 568; R 180]


Comparison of the cultural aspects of temporal orientation among thirty Japanese-Americans representing the first, second and third generations, and ten Caucasian-Americans. [R 183]


Personal views on Japanese language schools as a vital part of the social and educational structure of Hawaii's community and as an important mechanism for training youths to become good American citizens. [M 687]


Case studies of four major cultural groups in Hawaii (Hawaiians, Japanese, Chinese, and Koreans) for the professional benefit of social workers. The Japanese case study, pp. 20-33, deals with Japanese cultural values and their conflict with American values. Summary of all of the studies, pp. 58-62. [M 770]


A brief history of Japanese immigration and Japanese language schools, a description of the types of these schools; a discussion of language school legislation and litigation; and a review of current operation of the schools and their future prospects. [M 445]

A biographical novel based on the personal experiences of the author, a history teacher at Waipahu High School. [M 456]


A review of the problems of education, assimilation, moral and ethical attitudes, and political participation of Americans of Japanese ancestry. [M 569]


A comment on the social and political conditions of the Japanese in Hawaii. [M 688]


Case histories of fifty-one Japanese-American schizophrenics at Hawaii State Hospital were analyzed for cultural factors influencing socialization. The general thesis is that role expectations engendered in Japanese families will prove dysfunctional (and prone to produce schizoid and schizophrenic offspring) when enmeshed in a Western cultural setting. [R 189]


New Year's significance and customs as observed by the friends and families of Dr. and Mrs. Kyuro Okazaki, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Yamasaki, Dr. and Mrs. Albert Ishii, and others.

Hypothesizes "that in the Hawaiian culture complex, indignation, an overt expression of hostility toward national-racial bigoted, is a social norm and not necessarily characteristic of an extrapunitive or militant personality." Tests were administered to nineteen Mainland Caucasians, nineteen Japanese-Americans and nine Chinese-Americans. [R 190]


Reports the findings of Harrigan's Master's thesis. Indignation was negatively correlated with extrapunitiveness for the Japanese-Americans and with social distance for the Caucasian group. "The Japanese and Chinese made significantly fewer statements rated as bigoted and were more willing to accept members of other ethnic ancestries. However, they did not differ significantly from the Caucasians in extrapunitiveness." [R 191]


Compares reading ability of some students in Maui with Mainland students of the same age groups. Considers the influence on reading ability of Japanese language school training and language spoken in the home. [R 192]

185. Harris Memorial Church. Harris Memorial Church, Our Heritage: the 75 years (1888-1963). Honolulu, 1963. 26 pp. Harris Memorial Church

The 75th anniversary publication of the oldest Japanese church in Hawaii, giving a brief history of the institution, with biographical sketches of its successive resident ministers, and a description of the current church membership and programs. [M 457]
A study of the occupational role of the Honpa Hongwanji minister and aspects of the ministers' daily lives. [M 570; R 194]

A brief history of the Japanese Chamber of Commerce in Honolulu, by its president. [M 689]

188. Hatch, Francis M. "Memorandum as to Relations between Hawaii and Japan." Undated MS, probably written by Foreign Minister Francis M. Hatch in 1897. Francis M. Hatch papers. 3 pp.  
A commentary on the history of Hawaiian-Japanese relations. [M 396]

A study of Hawaiian-Japanese relations after the Constitutional Convention of 1894 which ended in denying franchise for the Japanese residents of Hawaii. The study is based on archival materials. [M 458]

Clippings from local and Mainland newspapers pertaining to issues of dual citizenship and expatriation mainly about the Japanese in Hawaii. [M 690]

Harry S. Tomita
Records of the meetings and activities of the Hawaii Economic Study Club in Honolulu. [M 459]

HAWAII, GOVERNMENT DOCUMENTS

UNPUBLISHED MATERIALS

192. Board of Immigration Record Book. 1879-1899. AH

Minutes of the Board of Immigration meetings in the days of the Kingdom, Provisional Government, and Republic of Hawaii, containing references to Japanese immigration among other matters of general immigration and labor. See entry 204, section c. [M 380]

193. Cabinet Council Minute Book. 1868-1893. AH

Minutes of the Cabinet Council of the Kingdom of Hawaii, with occasional references to Japanese immigration. [M 381]


A comprehensive register of alien Japanese residents in Hawaii, indicating address, age, and sex. [M 382]

195. Consuls and Royal Commissions Letter Books. 1852-1900. AH

Correspondence issued and received by the Consuls Commission and Royal Commission of the Kingdom of Hawaii, with occasional references to the Japanese. [M 383]

196. Distribution and Cost of Japanese Immigrants, Miike Maru. Lots 23, 24, 25, 26, March 6, June 19, and October 23, 1893; and June 24, 1894. 40, 40, 36, 26 pp. AH

Lists of Japanese immigrant laborers as assigned to various sugar plantations, with an itemization of expenses borne by the Hawaiian government in bringing the contract workers aboard the Miike Maru. [M 384]
Lists similar to entry 196 for immigrants aboard the *Yamashiro Maru*. [M 385]

A record of the examination of 668 Japanese free immigrants aboard the *Kinai Maru* who did not possess the amount of money required for landing and thus were refused entry at Honolulu. [M 386]

199. Examination of Rejected Japanese Immigrants, *Shinshiu Maru*. March 17, 18, 22, 1897.  
A record similar to entry 198 concerning 254 Japanese aboard the *Shinshiu Maru*. [M 387]

200. Executive File. Documents of the Executive Council of the Territory of Hawaii, containing the following:  
b. Correspondence between the Governor of Hawaii and the U.S. Secretary of State, regarding the restrictions placed by the Japanese government on Japanese immigration to Hawaii. February-April 1907.  
c. Private and confidential correspondence between the Governor of Hawaii and the U.S. Secretary of Interior, regarding the increase of Japanese population in Hawaii. July 1914.  
d. Correspondence between the Governor of Hawaii and the U.S. Secretary of Interior, concerning the expressed desire of several Japanese businessmen to purchase or lease the island of Lanai for pineapple growing. December 1915.
HAWAII, GOVERNMENT DOCUMENTS

UNPUBLISHED MATERIALS (con't)


f. List of sugar planting agreements made between Japanese planters and several homesteaders in Hilo, Hawaii. October 1916. [M 388]

201. Foreign Office and Executive File.

A very valuable manuscript collection of records of the monarchy, provisional government, and republic periods in Hawaii, in which documents on the Japanese, dating 1860-1900, are arranged under the following folio titles:

- Board of Health
- Chargé d'affaires
- Collector General
- Envoys
- Kings, Queens
- Local Officials
- Ministers
- Presidents
- Chamberlains
- Circulars to Foreign Officials in Hawaii
- Consuls and Consuls General
- Executive and Advisory Councils
- Japanese Commissioners and Consuls
- Miscellaneous Foreign
- U.S. Ministers and Consuls
- Immigration, Japanese Agents. [M 389]


Contains, among others, the Hawaiian-Japanese Treaty of 1871 and Convention of 1886, with other pertinent documents. 1866-1889. [M 390]


Contents pertinent to the Japanese:

a. Correspondence between Hawaiian Foreign Office and Japanese Foreign Ministry and Consulate in Honolulu. 1869-1899.
HAWAII, GOVERNMENT DOCUMENTS

UNPUBLISHED MATERIALS (con't)

b. Diplomatic and Miscellaneous, Japan, 1873-1900. 533 pp.

c. Private Letter Book of the Minister of Foreign Affairs, 1887-1898.

d. Special Missions [to Japan], 1877-1900. 25, 333 pp. [M 391]

204. Interior Department [Immigration] File. AH

Contents pertinent to the Japanese:


b. Lists of Japanese immigrants. February 8, 1885 (Tokyo Maru), November 30, 1896 (Sakura Maru), and February 27, 1897 (Shinshiu Maru).

c. Minutes of the Board of Immigration, 1865-1882. Box 50. 2 vols. (Supplements the records in entry 192.)


e. Robert W. Irwin [Special Agent of the Board of Immigration], Correspondence, 1884-1897. Box 55.

f. Wage Statements, Sundries; Japanese and Japan, 1887. Box 54. [M 392]

205. Interior Department Letter Books. AH

Contains the following, with references made to the Japanese passim:


b. Interior Department, Inspector of Immigrants, 1899.
HAWAII, GOVERNMENT DOCUMENTS

UNPUBLISHED MATERIALS (con't)

c. Interior Department Letter Books, 1868-1898 (excluding Board of Immigration documents). [M 393]


Correspondence, reports, and records on miscellaneous matters pertaining to Japanese immigrants. 1860-1900. [M 394]


Official records of the arrival and departure of Japanese immigrants, 1868-1900. They list the names of Japanese immigrants in 173 separate voyages, from the first arrival on June 19, 1868 to June 12, 1900. Manifests for February 9, 1885 (Tokyo Maru), June 7, 1885 (Yamashiro Maru), July 6, 1885 (Yamashiro Maru), February 14, 1886 (The City of Peking), December 11, 1887 (Wakanoura Maru), February 27, 1897 (Shinshiu Maru), April 9, 1897 (Kinai Maru), and October 24, 1899 (The China) are not included. For June 19, 1868 (The Scioto) and February 28, 1896 (The China), only the numbers of the immigrants, not their names, are given. Total number of passengers on the manifests filed: 55,348 males, 12,253 females, and 313 children. [M 395]

208. Minutes of the Council of State. 1894-1900.

Minutes of the Council of State of the Republic of Hawaii, with occasional references to the Japanese. [M 397]

209. Minutes of the Executive and Advisory Councils. 1893-1900.

Minutes of the Executive and Advisory Councils of the Provisional Government and Republic of Hawaii, with occasional references to Japanese immigrants. [M 398]


Minutes of the Executive Council of the Republic of Hawaii, with occasional references to Japanese immigrants. [M 399]
HAWAII, GOVERNMENT DOCUMENTS

PUBLISHED MATERIALS


Biennial (1874-1899) and annual (1901-1966) reports of the Board of Health, giving vital statistics of Hawaii's population by race and sex, as well as information on general health matters. No report exists for 1878-1880, but the Report of the Board of Immigration for the year 1880 serves as a substitute, with similar statistics and information. These reports are an authoritative source of vital statistics on the Japanese. [M 402]


A new series of reports of the Board of Immigration, under the territorial government, with similar statistics on immigration. [M 404]


Biennial reports of the Board of Immigration of the Kingdom and Republic of Hawaii, with varying titles, giving statistics on immigrants and emigrants, classified by race and sex. [M 403]


Reports issued annually (with some gaps). Beginning with the 1888 report, statistics on Hawaiian imports from and exports to Japan are given, as well as data on arriving and departing Japanese nationals. [M 405]

HAWAII, GOVERNMENT DOCUMENTS

PUBLISHED MATERIALS (con't)

Annual reports on vital statistics; can be used as supplements to the reports of the Board of Health for comparative vital statistics by race. See entry 211. No reports for 1929-1939. [M 407]


Annual (1935-1948) and semi-annual (1949 on) reports, estimating the civilian population in Hawaii by geographic area and by race, including the Japanese. Reports for 1954-1965 show estimated population by geographic area only. [M 406]

217. Department of Foreign Affairs. Report of the Minister of Foreign Affairs to the Legislative Assembly. (1845-1900) 1884-1900.  AH-UHH

Reports on foreign affairs of varying frequency and title; include references to Japanese, especially in the following:


Official censuses of Hawaii's population, by race and sex, for the years 1878, 1884, 1890, and 1896. [M 409]


Annual reports of the Governor of Hawaii with summary information and statistics on general conditions in the islands, including population, imports and exports, passenger
HAWAII, GOVERNMENT DOCUMENTS

PUBLISHED MATERIALS

movements, contract and day laborers, plantation labor, illiteracy rate, schools, etc. These reports constitute the basic single source of statistics on the Japanese in Hawaii. [M 410]


Interim report on activities. [M 413]


A pamphlet intended to convince readers of the rightful place of Americans of Japanese ancestry in Hawaiian and American society. Comments on the loyal military service of the AJAs, their assimilation, education, leadership, economic position, political roles, etc. The Emergency Service Committee was a war service organization created on February 8, 1942, to work among the people of Japanese ancestry. [M 411]


Final report of the Emergency Service Committee, summarizing the organization's formation, membership, purposes, operation and activities, and evaluating the mission completed. [M 412]


Report of the proceedings of a joint conference of the two war service organizations for people of Japanese ancestry. [M 414]

A review of the Japanese problem in wartime Hawaii, calling for Hawaii's tolerance toward the Japanese. [M 691]


The Association's report on the 1920 Japanese strike, explaining the laborers' demands, the course of the strike, the Association's objectives, Rev. Dr. Albert W. Palmer's suggestion for ending the strike, and the Association's declaration and resolution. See entry 139. [M 460]


Article on the Nichiren Shōshū sect in Hawaii—its brief history, beliefs, and activities.


Many different subjects are covered in this series of brief reports on research conducted at the state hospital. Titles of reports (by volume) are: I (1961) Five year trends in total admissions to Hawaii State Hospital; Preliminary information about first admissions to Hawaii State Hospital; First admissions to Hawaii State Hospital with functional disorders; Length of hospitalization; Admissions and discharges during 1960; First admission alcoholics at Hawaii State Hospital; Paranoid schizophrenia: Japanese and Filipino style; Racial-ethnic background and diagnosis among first admissions; Cost of hospitalization.

Vol. II (1962) Cohort study of discharges from Hawaii State Hospital; Cohort study of re-hospitalization in Hawaii from Hawaii State Hospital; Admissions to Hawaii State Hospital over fifteen years; Release and retention of patients admitted to Hawaii State Hospital in 1947; Comparison of retention rates, 1947 and 1957; Return and re-discharge rate of 1947 cohort; Second admissions to Hawaii State Hospital: A description of the sample; Discharge and return rate of second admissions to Hawaii State Hospital; Conclusions and discussion of Volume II. [R 208]

Reports, letters, and clippings from local and Mainland newspapers and magazines, all bearing on labor conditions in Hawaii's sugar industry; some of them make passing reference to Japanese laborers. [M 773]

229. __________. Proceedings [of Annual Meetings]. Honolulu, 1905-1965. UHH-HSPA

Minutes of the annual meetings of the Association, containing occasional mention of Japanese laborers. [M 774]


Annual report on the state of the sugar industry, with occasional references to Japanese laborers. [M 771]


Annual census statistics on employees and their families, classified by racial ancestry, citizenship, civil status, housing status, and island group. [M 772]


Interpretative treatment of the "reasons for Pearl Harbor, the hidden facts about the origins and responsibilities of World War II, and the tragic consequences of [Hawaii's] anti-Asian prejudice yesterday, today and in the near future."


A study of the effects of moral education (shūshin) in Japanese language schools on young Americans of Japanese
ancestry. Traits deemed important in Japanese society and those felt to be important in American society are rated by teachers at a public school and those at a Japanese language school in Hawaii, and by students in a multi-ethnic public school. Correlations are sought between and among the groups to determine the effects of the moral education of the Japanese language schools on the students of Japanese ancestry. [M 468; R 210]


An exploratory descriptive study of phonetic characteristics of the English spoken by people of Japanese language background, based on materials derived from twelve informants (four University of Hawaii Hilo Branch students and their parents). The changing speech patterns in the group are indicated, and an attempt made to determine the relationship between the informants' socio-cultural backgrounds and language levels. [M 469]


A study of the somatotypes of Japanese-American students at the University of Hawaii compared with those of Caucasian students on the Mainland and in Great Britain. [M 571]


Article on the research conducted by Dr. Grant N. Stemmerman at Kuakini Hospital "to see what aspects of differing national environments are related to which disease." Findings on stomach cancer, brain hemorrhages, cancer of the colon and rectum, myocardial infarction (heart disease) and breast cancer are related.

Account of an interview with a Japanese Buddhist minister confined in a detention post on Kauai, mainly on the subject of Japanese language schools in Hawaii. [M 692]


A description of labor conditions and activities in Hawaii, written from the viewpoint of management rather than labor. References to Japanese laborers on pp. 47-52, particularly. [M 821]


Case studies of Japanese and Filipino paranoid schizophrenics were compared to test the hypothesis that delusions as adaptations to stress vary in content and incidence as the result of cultural variations in stress patterns. Variations in content and incidence of delusions were clearly observable between the two ethnic groups studied. [R 215]


Article on Dr. Zenko Matayoshi's receipt of a Ph.D. degree from Japan's Tohoku University at the age of 76. His thesis, entitled "A Statistical Study of Causes of Death Among the Japanese Residents of the Island of Hawaii," involved "detailed study of death certificates of about 6,700 Big Island issei and nisei . . . from 1950 to 1964, and comparison with similar public health statistics both from Japan and the U.S. Mainland . . . Generally, Dr. Matayoshi found that Hawaii residents of Japanese descent occupy a statistical rank about midway between that of the residents of Japan and of the U.S. Mainland."

Observations of different cultural values affecting the thinking and attitudes of Americans of Japanese ancestry in Hawaii. Emphasis is placed on the attitudes toward the role of the individual in society. [M 572; R 216]


An investigation of the integration patterns of Chinese, Filipino, and Japanese immigrant groups in Hawaii vis-à-vis three modes of integration in a polyethnic community: interethnic, extraethnic, and intraethnic integration. Among the conclusions are: (1) that Japanese and Chinese exhibit more interethnic and less extraethnic integration than Filipinos, (2) that outgroup contacts are differentially associated, possibly according to the degree of ethnic affinity and the degree of similarity in group status, and (3) that occupational distribution and the pattern and type of institutional development influence integration.


An article on the increasing Japanese population and possible domination of Hawaii by the Japanese; advocates closer relations between Hawaii and the United States in order to prevent such a possibility. [M 693]


Personal statement by the general manager of radio station KPOA, that radio in Hawaii is as much a part of Hawaii as the Japanese population and that Japanese radio programs are important for these people. [M 694]

A study prepared for the State of Hawaii Commission on Aging (1) to investigate the "nature and characteristics of the aging population, the environment in which they dwell, the resources available to them, and the problems which they face," and (2) "to develop a research tool which could be utilized directly by the Commission on Aging and its cooperating agencies in developing effective programs for dealing with the problems and needs of the aged in . . . Kalihi-Palama and Waialua-Haleiwa." Ethnic groups represented in the study are Japanese, Chinese, Filipino, Caucasian, Hawaiian, and part-Hawaiian.

246. "HJCC Was Known as Shonin Doshikai." Hawaii Herald, October 23, 1969, p. 6. HH-JARCL


A brief historical account of the present Kuakini Hospital, with emphasis on its changing cultural orientation. [M 573]

248. Horlings, Albert. "Hawaii's 150,000 Japanese; Can We Gamble on Their Loyalty?" The Nation 155(1942):69-71. UHL

A warning that the large Japanese population might be a potent source of fifth-column activities and a menace to the United States; advocates evacuation of all Japanese from Hawaii. [M 695]

249. ______. "Still for Evacuation." The Nation 155(1942):140. UHL

A rebuttal of T. H. Ige's article "Hawaii's Loyal Japanese," (entry 273) which appeared in the Nation. [M 696]

Discusses racial attitudes toward Negroes and Japanese in Hawaii during the war years, and cites Hawaii's uniqueness as a sociological laboratory. [R 228]


An observation of evangelistic Japanese Buddhist and Shinto religious movements among issei Japanese in postwar Hawaii. [M 577]


A survey of Japanese attitudes and behavior in Hawaii after Japan's defeat in the war, as manifested in rumors of Japanese victory, religious movements, and isolation of issei Japanese. [M 574]


Remarks about new trends in Japanese Buddhism in postwar Hawaii, especially in leadership training and recruitment of ministers. [M 576]


A comment on sub-nationality groups, which add to the complexity of Hawaii's population. Touches on Japanese eta, pp. 52-56, and Okinawans, p. 47. [M 822]


A study of the extent of religious influence on Japanese people in postwar Hawaii. The tendency of many young Japanese-Americans to shift from one religion to another, often committing themselves to no religion, is interpreted as a state of "religious social unrest." [M 575; R 237]

Summary of George Yamamoto's series of articles, "Origin of Buddhism in Hawaii," which appeared in the *Pacific Buddhist Publication*.


Brief history of the origins of Honpa Hongwanji Mission and the Mission School which attempts "to mold well integrated children... and is interested in the intellectual, social, emotional and spiritual welfare of its students."


Brief history of the Jōdo sect of Buddhism in Hawaii.


Brief article on the Shingon sect in Hawaii, its history, beliefs, practices, and members.


The history of the Sōtō sect in Hawaii and its difference from other sects are delineated.


A study of the acculturation among third-generation Japanese in Hawaii, who are usually considered to be fully assimilated. Analyzes personality materials derived from three sansei girls of Honolulu, relating the value conflicts they manifested to wider overall conflicts between the Japanese and American value systems. [M 470]

Article on the life of Matsumoto Kikutarō, 'the first Japanese millionaire in Hawaii.'


A review of Hawaii's legal handling of Japanese residents with dual citizenship and a comment on the 1924 Japanese Expatriation Law, which solved the citizenship problem in Hawaii, at least legally. [M 697]


Article briefly describing the early occasional arrivals of Japanese to Hawaii prior to 1868.


Brief biographical sketch of the political career of Sanji Abe, the first American of Japanese ancestry elected to Hawaii's Territorial Senate.


A description of the origin, evolution, and expansion of Buddhism in Hawaii and a discussion of the reaction of the Christian community. An attempt to provide insight into religio-cultural conflicts. Chinese Buddhist activities are treated, but major emphasis is on the Japanese. [M 471]


A critical analysis based on the author's M.A. thesis, of the "long and bitter conflict" between Japanese Buddhists
and the Christian community in Hawaii, from the arrival of the Gannenmono in 1868 through World War II. The author views the conflict as rooted essentially in religious and racial intolerance and "willful ignorance of Buddhist beliefs and values" as well as in East-West politico-economics. A discussion of the future of Buddhism concludes the study.


Personality variables of forty-six Caucasian and seventy-three nisei Japanese students were measured by the Edwards Personal Preference Schedule. "An analysis of variance and t-tests revealed statistically significant differences in the amount of class responses and in personality variables between two ethnic groups and between males and females in each group." [R 249]


Findings of Hutchinson's B.A. Honors thesis are reported. The Caucasian-Americans were more responsive than the Japanese-Americans, and males were more responsive than females; however, there were no significant differences between the ethnic or sex groups in course achievement, satisfaction with their own responsiveness, or in their perceptions of their instructors. [R 250]


A three-part questionnaire consisting of a social distance scale, a family relations scale, and a "fact sheet" for summary biographical information was administered to 122 undergraduates at the University of Hawaii (53 Chinese-Americans and 69 Japanese-Americans). Results generally indicate that Chinese and Japanese acculturate differentially and that acculturation progresses differentially with respect to the sexes.


A study of problems of the Japanese in America, with emphasis on those on the Mainland. Includes a two chapter discussion of Japanese immigration to Hawaii and the problems encountered. [M 775]


A rebuttal of Horlings' articles in *The Nation* (see entries 248 and 249), emphasizing the loyalty of the Japanese to the United States. [M 699]


A comparative study of the character structure and mental health of Okinawan and naichi Japanese people in Hawaii. Case studies of 314 Okinawan- and 789 Japan-born patients at the state mental hospital were compared in testing three hypotheses of mental illness differences derived from observations of child-rearing practices, basic character structures and degree of psychological adaptability in the patient's native setting. [M 472; R 254]

A comparative study of differential risk of schizophrenia among people of Okinawan and naičhi Japanese ancestry in Hawaii, directing attention to possible links between ethnicity and types of personality disturbances. Both groups have similar in-hospital diagnoses but the Okinawans are three times higher in risk. [M 578; R 255]


The second issue of an annual published jointly by six Buddhist sects in Hawaii primarily for the benefit of Americans of Japanese ancestry. [M 473]


A descriptive history of Hongwanji mission work in Hawaii. Text in English and Japanese. [M 474]


A brief personal sketch of a Japanese Christian minister and important Japanese community leader in Hawaii. [M 700]


Studies the rapid increase of interracial marriage during the war, its causes and its possible consequences. [R 256]


Article written on the commemoration of the 100th anniversary of the arrival of the first Japanese immigrants. Focuses on the "resiliency of the human spirit and the ability of man to triumph over seemingly unsurmountable odds."

Autobiography of the first U.S. Senator of Japanese ancestry, relating his family background, childhood experiences, participation in World War II as a 442nd Combat Team member, and involvement in postwar politics in Hawaii. His experiences and expressed attitudes give insight into the values of the nisei of his time. [M 475; R 257]


A brief history of Japanese immigration and a comment on future prospects for the Japanese in Hawaii. [M 701]


An analysis of the changing attitudes and relations of three countries--the United States, Japan, and China--from the late eighteenth century to the present. Of particular interest to this bibliography is Chapter 8, "Toward Pearl Harbor," an analysis of the sociopolitical climate prior to and after the attack of December 7, 1941.


A survey of letters written by a Hawaii-born soldier of Japanese ancestry of his impressions of Mainland Japanese in the Armed Forces and in the relocation camps, expressing strong disappointment in their lack of "cultural Americanism" and in the extent to which Japanese cultural institutions are practiced among them. Attitudes of the islander, reflected in his comments, are of particular interest. [M 579; R 20]

List of more than 730 Islanders of Japanese descent receiving "certificates of merit from Takeo Miki, Japan's minister of foreign affairs, for significant contributions to the community as part of the Japanese Centennial Celebration."


Article on the Shinto Sect of *Izumo Taisha* on its dual celebration festivities—its annual Great Festival and the completion of its church. Brief history included.


A sociological study of the development and characteristics of one of the new postwar religious movements among Hawaii's Japanese. [M 476]


An historical and descriptive analysis of Chinese, Japanese, Hawaiians, and Puerto Ricans in America, and their confrontation with democratic and racist institutions and practices in the United States.

289. "Japan Did Withdraw Her Protest of Annexation." *Paradise of the Pacific* 50(1938):5. UHH

A brief note on the Japanese protest against Hawaii's annexation and its subsequent withdrawal in 1897. [M 702]


Article on the expansion of the Hawaii Heart Study to include research on potentially cancer-related factors.

List of fifty-six outstanding members of the Japanese community receiving the Order of Merit from Japan at a ceremony marking the opening of the Centennial Celebration of Japanese Immigration to Hawaii.


Annual report of the President, reviewing the current conditions, activities, membership, etc. [M 479]


Annual report on the membership of the Japanese Chamber of Commerce and Industry of Hawaii in Hilo. [M 477]


Monthly publication of the Japanese Chamber of Commerce and Industry of Hawaii in Hilo, giving news about the membership, activities, and items of general interest.


An open message of the Japanese Chamber of Commerce of Honolulu to the American government and people, in protests against the United States Immigration Law of 1924. [M 703]

A publication edited by Tsuneichi Yamamoto commemorating the seventieth anniversary of the Honolulu Japanese Chamber of Commerce. Brief résumé of its history with a "chronological summary of structural changes, main undertakings and major resolutions from 1900." Other inclusions are: Congratulatory messages, biographical sketches of individuals active in Chamber activities, essays by prominent citizens of Hawaii, data concerning business and trade, and ninety photographs.


Advice on procedures for the expatriation of children of Japanese parents in Hawaii. [M 704]


Report of interviews with Hawaiian issei and nisei of both sexes to ascertain their feelings about their treatment during the war. [M 580]


An account of the circumstances of the litigation of 1922-1923 on Japanese language schools in Hawaii, with pertinent documents as appendices. [M 480]


Article on the highlights of the United Japanese Society of Hawaii's Summer Festival in honor of "Japanese Immigrants who became eighty years old this year."


An editorial comment on the progress of evacuating Japanese community leaders from Hawaii and on war services of Americans of Japanese ancestry. [M 705]

The Constitution and By-laws of the Japanese Labor Union established in 1900. [M 481]


A collection of eight articles about Japanese organizations and their activities in Hawaii. [M 706]


A general account of the geography and peoples of Hawaii; material culled from writings of scientists and others and presented in simple language and convenient form for teachers and students of secondary schools. Scattered references to Japanese in the descriptions of Hawaii's population, occupational life, and government and education. [M 776]


An analysis of the emigrant pull model as a means of predicting rates of international migration. Japanese emigration to Hawaii is studied to determine the effects of previous migration and nonindigenous populations as predictive factors. The emigrant pull model is presented as an alternative for Stouffer's model and Catton and Berggren's model.


Records responses of sixty-seven Japanese and Chinese individuals of various occupational groups to questions regarding interracial dating and marriage. [R 260]

A chronological description of the labor movement in Hawaii, with a discussion of the rate of such factors as geography, political and social institutions, nature of the economy, labor supply and employment, laws, and management, with scattered references to Japanese laborers. [M 778]


A history of the labor movement, based mainly upon the author's master's thesis. [M 777]


The purpose of the investigation was to "analyze the processes through which an ethnic group [Japanese-Americans in Honolulu] over several generations responds to forces for change introduced by the host society. The aim was to concentrate on the responses principally in terms of the family and kinship units, the system of social relationships, and the norms and values." Findings based on a selective, non-probability sample of 104 mothers of second- and third-generation families seem to indicate that linear, progressive models of acculturation/assimilation do not wholly apply in the case of Japanese-Americans in Honolulu, and that "in those major areas by which assimilation is generally measured, the Japanese have not significantly moved in the direction of the host society."


Six tests were administered to 300 subjects aged 14-20; and it was found that Hawaiians show significant superiority in musical capacity when compared with the Japanese and Chinese. [R 261]

Article on Americans of Japanese ancestry in Maui who are successful in fields ranging from politics to banking. Touches on "'firsts' in the movement of men of Japanese ancestry into executive positions which before were occupied exclusively by Caucasians."


A brief survey of Japanese and Chinese naturalization to Hawaiian citizenship. Mentions seven cases among the Japanese, beginning in 1844, although, it is pointed out, the fact of original Japanese nationality cannot be clearly established from the names as recorded. [M 581]

313. Jones, Stella M. "Little Kauai in the War." Asia and the Americas, February, 1943, pp. 111-114. UHL

An account of the ordinary life and work of Japanese and other peoples in Kauai during the war. [M 707]


Identifies and compares patterns of deviation from standard American English which appeared in the language of Japanese and non-Japanese students. [R 267]


Article on the discussion held at Kaimana Hotel on "The Japanese Language in Hawaii." Comments by various participants summarized.

Description of some common pidgin usages of Japanese and Filipino children, comparing family backgrounds of these children in 1938 and 1958. [M 583]


A study of cancer death rates based on death certificate summaries from the Hawaii State Health Department (1957-1963) revealed that among Japanese men, cancer mortality was highest of all ethnic groups in Hawaii. "The most striking feature was the unusually high mortality from cancer of the stomach." Other conclusions show further differentiation along sex and ethnic lines.


A presentation of preliminary findings of the Honolulu Heart Study, one of three studies designed to determine the effects of migration on physical/biochemical findings, and diet, morbidity and mortality patterns among groups of Japanese who migrated to Hawaii and California.


Story of Sōichi Yonemori, the employee with the longest service record at Kahuku Plantation, recounting his fifty-and-one-half years as a sugar plantation worker and his reminiscences of the turbulent years of his boyhood, his life on the plantation, the World War II years and the plans for his forthcoming retirement.

An address before the Pan-Pacific Research Institute in Honolulu, commenting on the need for improvements in Japanese and other foreign language schools in Hawaii for better education in Americanization. [M 708]


Description of the life work and struggle in Kona, Hawaii of an eighty-one year old Okinawan farmer. The author relates his "plight of a poor tenant farmer resisting eviction."


An examination of demographic statistics from 1959 to 1965 "to determine the pattern of suicides, suicide attempts, and suicide methods as related to ethnic groups in Hawaii, and to determine whether these patterns are related to indices of social disorganization." [R 270]


Previous cross-cultural research on attitudes toward marriage roles (see entries 26 and 27) is extended to include Japanese-American and Caucasian-American students in California. The data are then compared with marriage role preference scores of students in Japan, and Japanese-Americans and Caucasian-Americans in Hawaii. [R 271]


A description and analysis of social, economic and cultural characteristics of the Japanese recipients of old-age assistance, assessing the reasons for an increase in the number of Japanese applicants for such assistance, with particular emphasis on cultural factors. [M 482]

Observations of the attitude and behavior of non-member Japanese parents who send their children to Sunday school. Responses of nine couples indicate that the parents' attitudes regarding their children's religious affiliation are influenced more by sociological factors than by religious factors. [M 582; R 274]


A special pamphlet commemorating the 50th anniversary of the beginning of the Kapaa Jōdo Mission. A brief résumé of its history is included. [M 483]


A study of attitudinal characteristics of a group of Waialua, Oahu, children of Japanese ancestry in their relation with their peers of Japanese and Chinese ancestry after the outbreak of the Sino-Japanese War in 1937. [M 484]


An attempt to determine the influence of Japanese movies on the attitudes of children of Japanese ancestry toward the Chinese and Japanese during the war. A study developed from Kashiwa's previous study. [M 584]


A description of Japanese etiquette in greeting and eating and its gradual change in Hawaii. [M 585]

The incidence, distribution, and causes of suicide among the Japanese are discussed, and a cross-cultural comparison is drawn (pp. 34-38) between Japanese-American and other ethnic groups in Hawaii. The Japanese in Hawaii rank highest in incidence of suicide, of which the preponderance is in an over-65 years of age, Japan-born category.


Preliminary report presented at the Conference on Mental Health in Asia and the Pacific, March 1966, at the East-West Center. A phenomenologic approach is used in an attempt to develop a detailed picture of the similarities and differences in manifest functional psychosis of several ethnic groups. Results are reported in subsequent publications. [M 823; R 279]


Sequel to entry 331, a study of differences in manifest functional psychosis among Hawaii's ethnic groups, with special emphasis on Japanese (mainly nisei) and Caucasians. An attempt to test the consistency of these differences (1) with those found in previous studies; (2) with "normal personality" in these groups; and (3) in different settings, e.g., the community and the hospital; and to ascertain manifestations of functional psychotic behavior which cut across ethnic lines. [M 824]

A description of the Hawaii State Hospital's phenomenological research approach to mental illness, "designed to provide a comprehensive picture of psychopathology in several ethnic groups . . . . A preliminary comparison of Hawaii-Japanese patients and a cross-national sample of American schizophrenic patients was designed to exemplify the experimental approach. The results of this comparison indicate that the picture of psychopathology derived from a study of an ethnic group is influenced by the setting in which the patients are studied."


Observations of changes in the living pattern of Japanese in Hawaii as accelerated by their wartime fear of criticism of their traditional customs. [M 586]


A comparative study of the attitudes of Caucasian and Japanese children (adolescents and adults) toward their aged parents (60 years or older) as influenced by age and cultural factors. [M 779]


A graphic account of Japanese experiences as immigrants and immigrants' children on the Mainland and in Hawaii, written as a plea for better understanding of the Japanese by Caucasians. Three chapters, pp. 183-233, are devoted to Hawaii and its Japanese people. [M 780]


A review of the Japanese problem in America, which the author views as a creation of Americans themselves and not of the Japanese. The Japanese in Hawaii are treated in the first chapter, pp. 1-17; the second chapter, pp. 18-40,
reviews the "Hawaiianization of the Pacific Coast," particularly the effects of an influx of Hawaii's Japanese into this area. [M 781]


Focuses on ethnic representation in the composition of the Republican and Democratic Parties in Hawaii.


A survey of the incidence of syphilis and neurosyphilis in the Territorial Hospital from 1923 to 1940. The disease rate is analyzed by race and sex and is compared with figures in state-run hospitals on the Mainland. [R 288]


First admissions to the Territorial Hospital from 1946 to 1956 are studied and a comparison is made of patterns of behavior of schizophrenics of various ethnic backgrounds. [M 825; R 291]


A study of the assimilation to American life in Hawaii of occupationally well-established Japanese-Americans, judged by both overt and covert behavior. Excerpts from interviews suggest that these men have not yet completed the process of acculturation. [M 587; R 292]


A description of Japanese funeral customs in the plantation village of Pahoa on the Big Island. [M 588]

A study of the degree of assimilation of some eighty Japanese barber shop girls in Honolulu and the factors inhibiting full assimilation. [M 589]


A study of psychological factors influencing Japanese immigrants in their settlement and assimilation in Hawaii, covering the period from the earliest days of immigration to the 1920s. [M 591]


A description of the effects of the war on *issei* Japanese in Hawaii, such as a sense of extreme insecurity, spread of rumors and superstitions, loss of traditional leadership, change in mental habits, reversal of family control, dissolution of cliques and factions, increase in nostalgia for Japan, increased in-group experiences, and greater participation in larger community efforts. [M 596]


Utilizes primary and secondary data which describe and analyze "the types of reactions and adjustments made by the alien Japanese of Hawaii following VJ Day. Special attention [is] directed to the psychic maladies discovered among the *issei* shortly after the close of the war." [M 486; R 297]

A study of the spread of rumor among the Japanese in Hawaii after the war as an indication of the inner tension caused by social unrest. [M 593]


Comparative study of the adjustment of groups of first-generation Japanese to the larger community, in Hawaii and on the Mainland. Emphasis placed on the development of a corporate self-image as an ethnic group in two different social environments. [M 485]


Preliminary study of the adjustment of Japanese and European war brides in Hawaii. This report is superseded by RASL Report No. 32, see entry 351. [M 590]


A survey of the postwar social movement among the Japanese to reopen Japanese language schools in Hawaii and its significance for issei Japanese. [M 595]

351. "War Brides in Hawaii and Their In-laws." American Journal of Sociology 63(1957):70-76. UHL

A study of the successful or faultly relationships of 324 Japanese and European war brides with their in-laws in Hawaii. Data indicate that the relationships of those brides and in-laws who share the same cultural backgrounds are somewhat restricted whereas in the case where cultural backgrounds differ it is recognized that adjustment is necessary on the basis of the situation at hand, and smooth interpersonal relationships tend to be more easily established. See entry 349. [M 597; R 301]

The first installment of a projected series of reports on the experiences of issei Okinawans as immigrants and members of a minority group in Hawaii. It deals briefly with the historical background of Okinawan immigration and the description of Okinawans on the Neighbor Islands. Appendices give life histories of several individuals. [M 594]


A study of the correlation between religious affiliation and marital adjustment of Japanese and European war brides in Hawaii. [M 592]

354. ———. "Locality Clubs as Basic Units of the Social Organization of the Okinawans in Hawaii." *Phylon* 29(1968): 331-338. UHL

An analysis of the basic factors of mutual and locality identifications which contribute to the perpetuation of the Okinawan social organization known as locality clubs formed from *son* (village), *cho* (town), *shi* (city), *aza* (smallest administrative unit), and *doshi* (two or more *aza* or *son*).


A lengthy essay written by one of the three Hawaii Commissioners who negotiated and signed the Treaty of Annexation with the United States, and who later assisted Prince Kuhio in his campaign against Asiatic immigration into Hawaii. A direct appeal to American citizens to control "the flooding of Hawaii with Asiatics" and to preserve "democracy in Hawaii along established and traditional American lines." [M 782]

A phonological description of Japanese as spoken by representative-informants with Okinawan language backgrounds, with emphasis on the most distinctive feature of the Okinawan language, the accentual phenomenon. [M 487]


A largely sociological analysis of Japanese-Americans in the United States. An examination of the dynamic role of culture and institutions in the acculturation process and in the social and economic "success story" of Japanese-Americans on the mainland and Hawaii. Data heavily drawn from mainland sources, especially from the Los Angeles area.


A study of the epidemiology, classification, and explanation of Japanese-American psychopathology. Low rates of mental illness and other deviant behavior in Japanese-American groups are attributed to the strength of certain cultural and ethnic intersections, practices, and beliefs.


A comparative study of mental illness of schizophrenic diagnostic category among four cultures--Japanese living in Los Angeles, Hawaii, Tokyo, and Okinawa. The "study was designed to illustrate the 'process' of mental illness" from the "definitions, reactions, use of resources and the 'paths' to the mental hospital," to the hospitalization and finally the analysis of the life of the patient after release. Data and results on work history, family variables, onset of mental illness, prehospitalization, illness and symptoms, hospital adjustment and cultural differences.
between Japanese and Hawaiians are presented by section with a summary table for each. Analysis and discussion of results follow. The conclusion is that "in spite of subcultural differences, the reactions and resources used were much more similar than expected." The Japanese mentally ill from all four cultures is described as "generally a lonely, isolated individual from a lonely, isolated family. The isolation (being) . . . of a long term process."


362. . . . "Melting Pot Idea and Myth . . . Anthropologist's View of Isles." *Honolulu Star-Bulletin*, July 13, 1971, p. A-20. UHL-JARCL-Comments by Dr. Alan Howard on the persistence of the myth of the "melting pot" which is "in fact a boiling pot of suppressed racial differences." The danger of the myth is seen as a blurring of ethnic diversity which has allowed socio-economic and political dominance by the "Anglo culture" and given rise to the attendant problems of sublimation, ethnic stereotyping, loss of ethnic pride and the "pressure for Anglo conformity."


Part II of the text of Koji Ariyoshi's speech at the Hongwanji Laymen's Seminar concerning the disenchanted sansei and yonsei of today, the role of Buddhism in contemporary affairs, and the challenges of the future.


A special publication on the occasion of the fiftieth anniversary of the Kona Sōtō Mission and the 15th Hawaii Sōtō Young Buddhist Association Convention, giving a brief history of the Mission and a description of programs for the celebration and convention. [M 488]


Changing interracial attitudes were observed among customers of a grocery store in the Palama District during the course of World War II. [R 307]


The Stanford Achievement, Terman Group Mental and Pitner Non-Language Mental Tests were administered to 180 Japanese-Americans, aged 11-17. In the non-language tests, the Japanese subjects scored well above the Mainland norms, while they were correspondingly below the Mainland norms in the verbal tests, demonstrating that the test performance of the Japanese-Americans is lowered by language handicap. [M 489; R 308]

Biographical sketches of 187 American men of Japanese ancestry who have demonstrated distinguished personal achievement and notable community service. Breakdown by islands: Oahu, 131; Hawaii, 27; Maui, 13; Kauai, 16. [M 490]


Interprets data obtained from twenty-eight high school students. Areas of conflict include attitudes toward religion and education, family relationships and marriage preferences. Emphasizes guidance needs of democratic-minded students from tradition-oriented Japanese homes. [R 309]


The story of Mizuno Aoki, the "grand dame of storekeepers in Waikiki" at age 79, from her arrival in 1910 as a picture bride, to the present.


Reports expressed attitudes of Japanese and Filipino plantation residents toward a group of Negro soldiers stationed near the plantation. [R 313]


A brief account of the traditional Japanese practice of "arranged marriage" and its survival in modified form in Hawaii.


An assertion that Americans of Japanese ancestry in Hawaii have been truly Americanized. A statement prepared in conjunction with the observance of the fiftieth anniversary of Japanese immigration to Hawaii. [M 709]

A study of Japanese labor organization and activities, with emphasis on the strikes of 1909 and 1920. Paper prepared for a proseminar on labor conducted at the University of Hawaii by Professor Mark Perlman. [M 492]


A preliminary examination of the usefulness of the theoretical constructs of "subculturalization" and "subsocietalization," as opposed to acculturation and assimilation, in the study of Japanese-Americans in Honolulu. Special attention is given to social class and generation in the analysis. The 477 (61% of the initial sample) respondents were drawn from a systematic random sampling of the registered Japanese-American voters of the 8th to the 18th districts on Oahu. Conclusions drawn are (1) although preliminary findings "show age would be just as good an indicator [as] generation in predicting attitudes and behavior patterns" further studies are needed; (2) empirical findings indicate that "Japanese Americans develop their own culture and social circles without ever completely integrating with the main culture at large." The findings affirm the hypotheses that the "extent of adaptation to the American culture varies in different areas" and that "it is easier to predict subculturalization patterns than those of the subsocietalizations." See entry 638.


A statistical table showing the number of Japanese laborers residing on Makiki and Manoa plots. Prepared for the Hawaiian Sugar Planter's Association. [M 599]

A report on the beginnings, development, volume, and value of trade between Hawaii and Japan during the period from 1890 to 1926, based mainly on Japanese Chamber of Commerce publications and Governor's reports. [M 600]


A report mainly on the organization and activities of the Honolulu Japanese Chamber of Commerce, with reference to eight other trade associations. [M 601]


A report touching on Japanese immigration history, status in Hawaii's economy, culture, and politics, intermarriage, health, and their condition during the war, with emphasis on their assimilation. [M 602]


A study of the first Japanese contract laborers who came to Hawaii in 1868, discussing their arrival in Hawaii, their work experiences, their relations with the Japanese and Hawaiian governments and with their plantation employers, and official Japanese-Hawaiian relations. [M 493]


A historical description of Japanese immigration and settlement, with the concluding chapters devoted to a review of the economic evolution and assimilation of the Japanese people. [M 494]

A historical study of the negotiations for the labor convention of 1886 between Hawaii and Japan. [M 603]


Acceleration of the process of acculturation among the Japanese in Hawaii during the Second World War is revealed by the increasing tendency to westernize dress, eating habits, religious practices and language. [R 323]


An observation of the rapid increase of labor union membership among plantation workers in Hawaii during World War II. [R 324]


Analysis of 1,250 autopsies in Honolulu indicate that atherosclerosis is more common among Caucasians than among Orientals, but "this difference seems to be decreasing with the increasing number of Orientals who are eating the Caucasian diet." [R 325]


An analysis and interpretation of primary data on the phenomenon of religious conversion among members of the Dancing Religion in Hawaii. The problem of transculturation is discussed and maintenance of self-identity is emphasized. Background information is provided on the development of the sect in Japan and its emergence in Hawaii. [M 495; R 328]
BIBLIOGRAPHY


An examination of the Dancing Religion's elimination of the "sick role" as a socially acceptable means of obtaining release from obligation, and the sect's general lack of social reinforcement for illness. (See entry 391.)


An analysis of symbolic mechanisms operative in the belief in salvation which serve to support, instill, or reinforce the faith that despite trying or unfavorable circumstances in the external world, salvation is possible.


Based on the sociological tradition since Weber, religious commitment is seen to enhance both autonomy from secular constraint and also better adjustment to the secular environment. This interpretation is applied to a group of Japanese-Americans in Hawaii who were converted to a deviant sect (Tensho-Kotai-Jingu-Kyo) introduced from Japan. Three characteristics of Japanese-Americans--responsiveness to social sanction, striving for success, and rigidity--are changed in bipolar directions through conversion. On the one hand the convert is shown to have overcome his old cultural constraint through "de-culturation," and on the other, to have rechanneled the same orientations for "re-socialization" in the multi-cultural setting of Hawaii. Conversion is thus interpreted as a trigger for releasing a wider range of behavioral options suited for transcultural environment.

A discussion of linear and non-linear models of acculturation is followed by the presentation of an alternative hypothesis on acculturation which attempts to integrate the essentially antithetical models. The theory is applied to Japanese-Americans in Hawaii through an examination of the acculturative function of Japanese language schools in prewar Hawaii. One argument delineated is that Japanese moral values and Japanese culture in general initially facilitate acculturation (Americanization) but that "the reverse is not true; that is, Americanization does not reinforce Japanese culture; instead it involves an irreversible movement away from the native culture, and hence ambivalence and dilemma on the part of the acculturating individual."


   Article based on paper by the same title, see entry 387.


   A preliminary report on several cultural factors in family desertion among various ethnic groups in Hawaii. Points out that the lowest rate of desertion for the Japanese group may reflect effective group and family control among the Japanese. [M 826]


   Several non-language tests designed to measure intelligence were administered in Hawaii to 1,430 Chinese and Japanese students, ranging in age from six to sixteen years to test the cross-cultural utility of these measuring devices. [R 340]

Reports the incidence of stuttering among Polynesians (Samoans and Hawaiians) and Japanese, and their respective cultural factors which tend to influence stuttering behavior. [R 342]

395. "Let's Hear From 'New Americans.'" *Hawaii* 1(1940): 3-4. UHH

A criticism of the comment made by Japanese Consul General Gunji Kiichi in Japan about the loyalty of Americans of Japanese ancestry toward Japan; declares the firm resolve of the nisei Japanese to be loyal Americans. [M 710]


A history of the labor movement and unionization in Hawaii, including Japanese labor activities and race problems. Japanese labor is treated in Chapters 2 (pp. 17-46) and 4 (pp. 68-75). [M 783; R 346]


Annual report of the Lihue Hongwanji Mission, containing reports on the financial conditions and activities of the Mission and its affiliated organizations. A short résumé in Japanese is attached. [M 496]

THE JAPANESE IN HAWAI'I

A monthly newsletter issued by the Mission for its members.

[M 498]


A special pamphlet marking the completion of the new temple building, with statements on the Mission's history and activities and affiliated organizations. A brief résumé in Japanese is attached. [M 497]


A preliminary study of the patterns of occupational accommodation of Japanese, Chinese, Koreans, Filipinos, Portuguese and other immigrant peoples as indicative of general social accommodation and assimilation in Hawaii. [M 831]


A study of attitudes of nisei toward given occupations, indicating conceptions guiding the Japanese in their economic evolution from the sugar plantation. [M 608]


A description of the culture areas of Japanese and other ethnic groups in Honolulu which constitute ghettos and slums, with particular reference to social organization and economic maladjustment in these areas. [M 829]


A refutation of the common notion of racial bloc voting in Hawaii, with a presentation of relevant population statistics up to 1930. [M 833]
BIBLIOGRAPHY


A study of human ecology in Hawaii, with scattered references to the Japanese throughout. Describes land use, population movement and settlement, trade and industry, labor and labor control, occupational succession, and the development of the "island civilization commonwealth." [M 785]


Questionnaires were administered to 500 intermediate and high school students in a predominantly Japanese community to measure attitudes toward the various ethnic groups. [R 357]


Analyzes Japanese population trends, adjustment and assimilation and changes in social and economic status. [M 605]


A study of assimilation of Japanese in Kona, Hawaii, measured by a shifting of tastes, declining influence of Japanese institutions, and reorganization of personality in accord with American standards and ideals. [M 604]


Description and analysis of the condition of Hawaii's Japanese population during the war; discusses their economic and social status, morale, alleged sabotage, detention and evacuation. [M 500]

A sociological report, viewing the situation of the Japanese people in Hawaii during the war as a social experiment in the functioning of American democracy and in the assimilation of alien people. Primarily based on information derived from some eighty University of Hawaii students. See entry 152. [M 499]


A report on the revived educational activities of Japanese in postwar Hawaii. [M 607]


A description of the historical development of Kona, with emphasis on the economic activities of its population, more than half of whom (about 4,000) are Japanese. [M 830]


An attempt to trace major transformations in the social structure of Hawaii through the shifting experiences of domestic workers, mainly Japanese. Based primarily on University of Hawaii students' reports of personal experiences as domestic workers. [M 606]


A statistical study of Hawaii's peoples, updating Adams' The Peoples of Hawaii (entry 8). Discusses the racial, sex, and age composition of the population of Hawaii through history, their residences, occupations, education, citizenship, political participation, and vital statistics. [M 784]

A statement prepared for the Hawaii Statehood Commission, making clear that the Oriental peoples in Hawaii, though constituting more than half the population, do not vote in blocs or exercise political influence as ethnic groups. Some statistics are presented. [M 832]


A description of various community types that have developed in Hawaii, including "Independent Farming Communities" like the Japanese community in Kona (pp. 8-11) and the "Plantation Communities" of ethnic groups, including the Japanese (pp. 12-16). [M 828]


Analyses of official records of marriage and divorce from 1958 to 1962 indicate that two ethnic groups with the highest outmarriage rates (Hawaiians and Koreans) also have the highest divorce rates; the Japanese, with the lowest outmarriage rates, also have the lowest divorce rates. However, among Hawaiians, Koreans, Puerto Ricans, Filipinos and Caucasians, all with divorce rates above the national average, divorce was significantly less among those who had outmarried than among those who had inmarried. [R 376]


Compares mean annual income, degree of participation in the full range of occupations, and fertility ratio of Chinese, Japanese and Filipinos. [R 377]


A study of similarities and differences in personality patterns of Hawaii-born Japanese and Mainland-born Caucasian
students, with the use of the Rorschach test. Personality differences are attributed to cultural rather than ethnic differences. [M 786]


A comment on the 1916 and 1924 Japanese citizenship laws as they relate to Hawaii's Japanese. [M 711]


A survey of the voting patterns of various races in Hawaii, an objective analysis. [M 834]


Analyzes differences in abilities of Japanese, Chinese, part-Hawaiians and Caucasians at the University of Hawaii as shown by performance on a standard college aptitude test. [R 383]


Compares reaction time of Japanese, Chinese, Caucasians and Hawaiians in Hawaii. [R 386]


Native speakers of Cantonese, Japanese, and Korean were exposed to the Sino-Tibetan language in a classical conditioning paradigm to test the hypothesis that the classical conditioning process is applicable cross-culturally to the acquisition of evaluative word meaning. Results generally confirmed the hypothesis.

The four tests used to measure ability in immediate recall were Letter Square, Marble Statue, Auditory Memory Span (digits), and Visual Memory Span (digits). The subjects were 190 sixth grade students of whom 40 were Hawaiian and 50 each were drawn from Japanese, Chinese and Caucasian groups, and a sample consisting of 150 university students of similar racial backgrounds. Results showed no significant differences in performance between racial groups. [R 388]


First article of a three-part series with a Star-Bulletin survey of "officers in the 20 top independent commercial corporations in the State." The investigation revealed that of the 20 leading companies, "the majority of officers in every corporation but one are Caucasians."


Second article of a three-part series dealing with a Star-Bulletin survey of officers in corporations in Hawaii. Results of interviews with executives and their interpretations of executive opportunities for non-whites in their companies are presented.


Last of a series of articles dealing with a Star-Bulletin survey of officers in corporations in Hawaii. This article dealt with labor department's Katsumu Tanimoto's comments on the State's new fair-employment practices.

The 230 subjects fourteen to eighteen years old, were tested on the following variables: (1) self image, (2) ethnic preferences, (3) pride in ethnic heritage, and (4) degree of assimilation. Hawaiians were seen to hold the highest degree of ethnic identity, Caucasians the lowest, while Japanese and Chinese displayed no significant differences in ethnic identity. Caucasian males had a lower ethnic identity quotient than Caucasian females.


Summary of students' comments while discussing racial conflict at a Pacific and Asian Affairs Council mass "rap" session.


A preliminary study of ethnic and cultural factors in the suicide pattern of Japanese in Honolulu based on state-wide statistics from the Medical Examiner's Office or the Police Department of each county. Included are tables relating to sex, age, vocation, birthplace, method of suicide, cause of suicide and demographic patterns. Statistically speaking, the "predominant profile [of Japanese suicides] tended to be an older . . . male, born in Japan, who hangs himself." The conclusion is drawn that "the Japanese of Hawaii have unique ethnological traits related to suicide method, life style and narcissism in comparison to other racial groups."


Brief prepared by an archivist for the Secretary of Hawaii, reviewing the history of immigration into Hawaii, including Japanese immigration. [M 787]
433. Mackay, Margaret M. "Brother Enemy." *Asia and the Americans* 52(1942):196-197.

Observations of the ordinary attitude and behavior of the author's gardener, an old Japanese man, during the war. [M 712]


Memoirs of a former navigator, who was the captain of the *Yamashiro Maru* which brought Japanese immigrants to Hawaii in 1885. In Chapter 8, pp. 180-206, he recounts his voyage to Hawaii with the Japanese and their temporary quarantine before landing in Honolulu because of the discovery of smallpox among them. [M 791]


Research on the "cross-cultural comparability" of psychopathology was conducted employing data from surveys and interviews of 190 patients of Japanese ancestry. The results indicate (1) that "acculturation of immigrants may result in a gradual shift of personality patterns . . . reflected in psychopathology," (2) that "Japanese immigrants represent an intermediate position between representatives of the culture of their ancestors and those of the host country," (3) that "generational differences are meaningful for comparative purposes," and (4) that "generation, as a variable, tends to discriminate even more than sex does."


Investigates the relationship between depressive disorders and real-ideal self-concept discrepancy among female college students of Japanese-American, Chinese-American, and European-American ancestry. Results indicate a strong


Compares the structure of cognitive abilities in Japanese-American and European-American college students via a factor analysis of twenty measures of cognitive ability. Results indicate a different structure of cognitive abilities for the two groups although basic levels of performance are quite similar. These results suggest that the different groups may use different skills for solving the same problems. The need for adapting educational training to ethnocultural variations in cognitive ability is discussed.


Discusses the verbal behavior patterns of Japanese-Americans residing in Hawaii in terms of four cultural themes of Meiji-era Japan: (1) a strong sense of gender differences; (2) a concern for hierarchy and status; (3) an emphasis on self-effacement; and (4) a focus on non-verbal forms of communication. These themes influence the patterns of verbal behavior among Japanese-Americans in Hawaii and are sources of frequent misinterpretation among European-Americans unfamiliar with the Japanese-American culture of origin.

with respect to the functional dimensions of depression expressed by the analysis. In general, existential symptoms dominate the patterns of the Japanese and Europeans while somatic symptoms characterize the Chinese. In addition, both Oriental groups evidence a cognitive pattern and the Japanese show an interpersonal pattern.


Similar to entry 439, but provides additional data in the form of more elaborate tables and literature review.


Explores variations in the connotative meaning of the concept "shame" among college students of Chinese, Japanese, and Caucasian ancestry attending the University of Hawaii. Methodology involves the use of the semantic differential. Discussion stresses the need for understanding ethnic differences in the phenomenology of emotions, because of its importance for psychotherapy and other forms of therapeutic intervention. The literature on cross-cultural studies of emotion is reviewed.


Examines the connotative meaning of the "ideal" method of fertility regulation in two different ethno-cultural groups via a factor analysis of a thirty-item subject generated semantic differential questionnaire. Results indicate different connotative meanings in the "ideal" method of fertility regulation as a function of ethno-cultural and gender differences. Of special interest is the strong emphasis upon the moral dimension for Japanese-American females.

Examines the relationship among five different self-report measures of depression for samples of Chinese, Japanese, and Caucasian Americans attending the University of Hawaii. Results indicate that the different measures are influenced by ethnic and gender variables.


Compares achievement in performance on the Stanford Achievement Test of 716 Chinese and 730 Japanese students ranging in age from nine to sixteen. Differences in achievement scores were negligible. [R 400]


The Personal Enrichment Program (PEP) was administered to forty-eight fifth grade students to test the null hypothesis that sex, ethnicity and problem solving ability are not significantly related. The hypothesis was not uniformly substantiated by the data; and it was generally concluded that "local" subjects, as a group, scored consistently and significantly higher on the PEP than did the "non-local" subjects.


A talk before the Pan-Pacific Club of Honolulu on February 11, 1935, noting the progress of the Japanese people in Hawaii during the fifty years since their first arrival as contract laborers. [M 713]

Highlights in the life of Dr. Kikujiro Kondo are recounted. Short biographical sketch is included.


Article on the expansion and modernization of Kuakini Hospital. Short history of the origin of the hospital is included.


A discussion of the question of the loyalty of the Americans of Japanese ancestry in Hawaii, stressing the unlikeliness of their dominating the Hawaiian scene. [M 714]


A description of the Japanese mutual loan and assistance system prevalent among *issei* Japanese. [M 609]


A statistical (quantitative) case study of the social distance of *issei* and *nisei* from each of the ten ethnic groups in Hawaii, to find causal factors in their attitudes toward those various races. See entry 580. [M 502]


A study of race preference of Japanese in Hawaii, among Hawaii's eleven racial groups, showing that preference depends not on physiognomy but on socio-economic status. [M 615]

A review of the Japanese family as a social institution and a discussion of factors involved in its transformation in Hawaii. [M 611]


Examines the changing economic values and the rising standard of living among immigrants in Hawaii, particularly the Japanese. [R 405]


A study of the typical Japanese family in Japan and its modification in Hawaii, with special reference to the role of the father. [M 613]


A study of types and factors of structural changes in the Japanese family in Hawaii. [M 616]


A description and analysis of the process of institutional transition in the Japanese family as it is transplanted in Hawaii, with different economic, cultural and moral conditions. [M 614]


A study of eating habits of 100 selected Japanese households in three plantation camps on Maui, to judge the decline of Japanese institutional influences. [M 610]

Depicts attitudes and values influencing the standards and levels of living of one hundred Japanese-American families constituting 40 percent of the total population of three plantation camps on Maui. Presents data on rates of income, sources of income, deficit and surplus and patterns of consumption. [M 612; R 409]


A comprehensive annotated bibliography on works relating to the Japanese in Hawaii; 883 entries--378 in Japanese, 505 in English.


"A quantitative investigation of the ethnic identification of three generations of Honolulu Japanese-Americans in Seattle ..." The instrument of measurement was the Ethnic Identity Questionnaire (Masuda, et al.) developed by the authors. Conclusions drawn were: (1) there is successive generational erosion of ethnic identification from the issei to the sansei and (2) that all three generations of Honolulu Japanese-Americans exhibited lower ethnic identification than did the corresponding generations in Seattle.


Summary of a speech prepared for delivery by U.S. Representative Spark Matsunaga to a conference of the Southern District Council of the Buddhist Churches of America.

Article written on the commemoration of the 100th anniversary of the arrival of the first immigrants to Hawaii from Japan. Touches upon their contributions "to the greatness of the United States through their energies and talents."


Article dealing with Representative Spark M. Matsunaga's efforts to have Title II of the Internal Security Act of 1952 repealed.


Story of an early immigrant to Hawaii, Sentaro Ishii, related by his granddaughter Mrs. Norman L. Mokuai. Sentaro arrived in 1866 on a whaling ship at Lahaina, Maui, married a wealthy Hawaiian woman, had four children, and died at the age of 102 in 1936.


Brief reminiscences of eighty-six year-old Toyama—from his immigration experience as a sugarcane worker, cook, "furo boss," fisherman, and salesman to his life as editor and author.


Comments on the displacement of the educational role of the Japanese language schools by a "day care center" attitude on the part of parents and a decline in academic interest on the part of students.

A socio-psychological study of the identity crisis of contemporary Japanese Americans. Part I deals with the historical antecedents of the label "Quiet American"; Part II, primarily with the sansei's search for a new identity, and with elements of his social and political radicalization. The principal thesis of the book is that while third-generation Japanese Americans "have not had time to develop an ethnic identity of which they can be proud . . . , in time the sansei or the succeeding yonsei (fourth generation) can expect to establish a new identity as a social group which transmits the spirit of Japan to a democratic multi-ethnic American society."


A personal sketch of the late president-editor of the *Hawaii Times* and an important community leader in Hawaii. [M 715]


A questionnaire designed to test for educational achievement, ethnic identification and affiliation, aspiration level, social reinforcement for academic achievement, and dependence on pidgin English was administered to 165 eighth grade Japanese, Chinese, Caucasian and Hawaiian girls. Correlations are drawn between the above variables. Discussion follows.


Of a total of 121 cases of proved lesions seen at the Queen's Hospital from January 1947 through July 1948, there were fifty-two cases of gastric carcinoma, of which 48 percent occurred in Japanese patients. [R 417]

Remarks about the nonassimilability of the Japanese, by the leader of the anti-Japanese movement on the Mainland, in a speech before the Honolulu Rotary Club, October 27, 1921. [M 501]


Brief prepared for consideration by the U.S. State Department. It deals primarily with Japanese immigration to the Pacific Coast but relates also to Hawaii. [M 789]


An address by the most vocal anti-Oriental citizen of California, at the State Convention of the American Legion in Catalina, California, on September 15, 1925, expressing his view on Oriental, especially Japanese, immigration. [M 788]


An extension of previous cross-cultural research on conscience development. Seventh grade students, of whom fifteen were Japanese-Americans and eight were Caucasian-Americans, were tested to compare resistance to temptation before transgression and responses of guilt after transgression. There was no significant difference in the responses of the two groups. [R 420]


A sympathetic account of the treatment received by Japanese-Americans primarily on the Mainland and their contributions to the United States during the war. [M 790]
BIBLIOGRAPHY


The Cattell 16 P.F. Questionnaire was used to compare the personality characteristics of seventy-nine Japanese-Americans attending a remedial speech course because of severe pidgin English usage, sixty Caucasian-Americans and a control group of seventy-five third-generation Japanese-Americans. Both first- and second-order factors in the personality sphere differentiated the groups and findings were discussed in terms of the operation of physiological, educational and sociocultural variables. [R 423]


Factors felt to influence the nature of the relationship between acculturation and personality structure of Japanese-Americans include the geographic isolation of Hawaii, aspects of early socialization, leadership and social participation, peer expectations, exposure to a variety of languages, constitutional determinants and the Japanese dependency orientation of *amae*. [R 424]


Personality characteristics of 154 nisei Japanese-American and 140 Caucasian-American students were measured by the Cattell 16 P.F. Questionnaire. An analysis of the results indicate the Japanese-Americans "appear more introverted, more anxious, closer in proximity to clinically-diagnosed
neurotics, and lower in leadership potential than Caucasians. There is a striking parallel between the introversion-linked-with-anxiety pattern of the sansei and Doi's theory of amae. The pattern was interpreted as a typically Japanese mode of "coming to terms" with the social environment. Several factors, including early socialization and peer group expectations, that relate to the maintenance of this pattern were discussed. [R 425]


A comparison of personality factors of Caucasian and third-generation Japanese-American college students in Hawaii indicates a tendency toward introversion-linked-with-anxiety among Japanese-Americans. This is felt to be related to the traditional Japanese dependency orientation of amae. In Part II of this article (Pacific Speech Quarterly 2:57-65) the Ethnic Identity Scale was administered to Japanese-Americans in Seattle. Provides interesting comparison with similar data on Japanese-Americans in Hawaii. [R 426]


Sex and personality trait differences were the subjects of four studies comparing sansei and Caucasian-American students at the University of Hawaii. Measuring instruments were the 16 P.F. Questionnaire and the Attitude-Interest Analysis M-F Test. Differences in introversion-extroversion, sex role orientation, anxiety level, and language usage, were among the factors explored.


An investigation of the "sex temperament of Japanese-American college students in Hawaii, and [a comparison of] this group with Caucasians and students of Chinese ancestry. The Attitude-Interest Analysis (M-F) Test was administered to a sample of 203 subjects, and the results analyzed for sex and ethnicity differences. Few differences were found
between the male groups, although Caucasians scored in the most 'masculine' direction. . . Japanese-Americans (females) scored highest in the feminine direction, followed closely by Chinese-Americans. The difference between the M-F scores of Caucasians and each Oriental group was statistically significant. The findings are discussed with reference to 'exploitative,' and accommodative sex-role strategies, and to the local distinction between 'Meiji-type' and 'haole type' females among the Japanese-Americans."


A study of personality patterns of sansei Japanese compared with those of Caucasian-Americans, using the Sixteen Personality Factor Questionnaire. Details of this study are covered in Gerald M. Meredith's Ph.D. dissertation. [M 617; R 429]


Fictional history of Hawaii's peoples by a famous novelist. Chapter 5, "From the Inland Sea," is the story of the Japanese centering on the life history of a man from Hiroshima Prefecture. Gives an interesting sidelight on Japanese experiences in Hawaii. [M 792]


A description of the economic and social status of Hawaii's peoples and the correlation of economic and social relationships, to determine the functions and effectiveness of education as a factor of social change. Scattered references to the Japanese throughout. [M 793]


A commentary on the vital functions a Buddhist temple performs for elderly Japanese people in Hawaii, and the feeling
of insecurity that accompanied their closing during World War II. [M 618; R 433]


A pamphlet introducing a variety of Japanese foods in Hawaii, for the benefit of school teachers, dieticians, extension workers, and the interested public. [M 503]


A study of the dietary and consumer habits of thirty-six urban (Honolulu) families and eight rural (Big Island) families. [M 504]


Compares the growth rates of Japanese, Japanese-American and Caucasian-American high school and college girls and their mothers, emphasizing the increasing rate of growth of the Japanese-Americans, which is attributed to increase in the amount of animal protein in the diet. Dietary deficiencies resulting in an increasing rate of dental caries and "short and/or crooked legs" are also discussed. [R 435]


A survey of the physical measurements and dietary habits of 208 University of Hawaii students of Japanese ancestry and 163 of their parents, to prove the common notion that an increase in height occurs in younger generations. [M 619]
492. **Miller, Carey Dunlap, and Francis G. Benedict.** *Basal Metabolism of Normal Young Men and Women of Various Races in Hawaii and Basal Metabolism of Samoan Men.* University of Hawaii Research Publications No. 15. Honolulu, 1937. 71 pp. UHH

The basal metabolism of 258 subjects representing Caucasians, Chinese, Hawaiians, Japanese and Koreans in Hawaii was measured. Physical characteristics of subjects are presented in tabular form. [R 437]


A study of the incidence of dental caries among Americans of Japanese ancestry compared with other ethnic groups in Hawaii, showing a high rate of dental caries among them. [M 620]


An interview with a nisei Japanese, born and raised on a plantation, who expresses his despair at being tied to life on the plantation under pressure of family ties and old customs and traditions. [M 621]


An autobiographical novel written by a local nisei physician based upon his personal experiences in Hawaii and in Mainland relocation camps. [M 505]


A comparative study of the Japanese language ability of nisei and sansei children to determine the direction of change in Japanese language in Hawaii. The subjects were
first through twelfth graders at McCully Japanese Language School, with middle-class family backgrounds. [M 506]


Brief history of Japanese language schools in Hawaii and the present declining interest among students and parents in learning the Japanese language.


Observations of changing attitudes among Americans of Japanese ancestry toward usage of the Japanese language in Hawaii. [M 622]


Presents published statistics on interracial marriage and divorce among the various ethnic groups from 1956 to 1962. [R 443]

500. Monsen, Marie A. "Familism and Communication Patterns." Master's thesis [Sociology], University of Hawaii, 1963. 102 pp. UHH

Defines the components of the concept of familism and the structure of the family in Hawaii. Among the Japanese and Chinese in Hawaii the family is defined as patriarchal with the mother's role being that of the "expressive superior," while the father is the "instrumental superior." It is concluded, however, that the line of demarcation between the two is becoming increasingly hazy with the emergence of an equalitarian family structure. [R 445]


A description of the use of the Hawaiian non-standard dialect of English by members of the 442nd Combat Team during
the war and an analysis of their disposition to prefer the use of such a speech pattern in combat situations. Based on extensive personal interviews, exchange of letters, public documents, and other materials relating to nisei soldiers. [M 507]


A study of the progress in mastering oral English made by school children of Japanese ancestry in the first through eighth grades in Honolulu and rural public schools, focusing on frequency of errors based on sex and geographic areas, types of most frequent errors, and comparison with non-Japanese children. [M 508]


Remarks by the Japanese Consul General about the significant role Americans of Japanese ancestry can play in American-Japanese relations. [M 716]


Gives sociological and physical characteristics and reports birth defects and mortality rates of 179,327 subjects born in Hawaii during the period 1948 to 1958. [R 449]


A broad survey of the religions of Hawaii, describing the inception, development and influence of several dozen faiths including the various sects of Japanese Buddhism and the "new religions" of Japan.

An account of the background, organization, activities, and achievements of the 100th Battalion, which was composed of Americans of Japanese ancestry from Hawaii. [M 509]


Investigation of linguistic interference as reflected in the pidgin speech of the Japanese immigrants in Hawaii. Appendices provide a history of language contacts of the Polynesians and the many different immigrant groups, a table of the number of speakers of Japanese dialects in Hawaii in 1924 and 1960 and a list of the names of informants.


A broad analysis of major problems in Hawaiian history from 1898 to 1908 including problems of government, race, assimilation, immigration, and economics. Scattered references to Japanese immigrant laborers throughout.


Excerpts from interviews with seven women of Japanese ancestry, two of the husbands, siblings, friends and a parent reflect attitudes toward interracial marriage. Stresses the opposition of the Japanese families to the marriages. [M 623; R 453]

A brief description of the organization and activities of a war service organization composed mainly of University of Hawaii students of Japanese ancestry who were refused admission into the U.S. Armed Forces in the early years of the Second World War and who offered their services to the military as a labor battalion. [M 624; R 455]


A Japanese in Japan laments the American annexation of Hawaii without consultation with Japan. [M 717]


Thirty-five female and fifteen male third-generation University of Hawaii students and their parents were measured for authoritarianism on the California F Scale and for "need for approval" on the Crowne Marlowe Social Desirability Scale; a questionnaire was also devised for "home environment" information. The hypotheses that parents score higher on the F scale than children; that males score higher on the F scale than females; that parents' F and SD scores are positively correlated; and that there is a higher correlation between parents' F and SD score than between the offsprings' are generally substantiated.


Open message to the American public from an American of Japanese ancestry, pointing out the efforts that dual-citizen Japanese in Hawaii are making to prepare for statehood. [M 718]


An account of the effects of Japanese society on a Hawaii-born girl of Japanese ancestry while in Japan and of the difficulties in social adjustment she encountered after returning to Hawaii. [M 625]

Reports of the proceedings of annual New Americans Conferences, initiated by Rev. Okumura Takie of Makiki Christian Church to help Americans of Japanese ancestry in their efforts toward assimilation in American society.  

[M 511]


Brief history of the Hawaii Japanese-Americans in politics from 1917 through the 1940s.


Story of the adjustment problems in Hawaii of a Japan-born girl of a Japanese father and Hawaii-born nisei mother, who came to Hawaii at the age of ten.  

[M 626]


Describes the cultural institutions and social relationships of a pineapple plantation community on Molokai. The occupational and social mobility of Japanese, Filipinos and Caucasians is discussed as well as their inter- and intra-group relationships. Some attention is given to marriage patterns and preferences of Japanese and Filipinos.  

[R 459]


[M 794]

Report of the second Conference of AJAs, sponsored by the Emergency Service Committee under the Office of the Military Governor during the war. Articles touch on contributions that AJAs can make to the war effort and to the establishment of peace, Japanese language schools, and the work programs of the Emergency Service Committee. [M 512]


A comment on the wise policy of Hawaii's military government and leaders of the Japanese community in handling the Japanese problem during the war. [M 719]


"Delineation of three issues: (1) 'identity hang up,' (2) 'concentration camps,' and (3) 'being a model minority' (which) appear to be the most frequently expounded . . . by the agitator in his message to the Japanese-American people."


Examination of Japanese-American stereotypes as they evolved from that of a highly un-American, inferior, sexually aggressive citizen who was part of an international menace to that of a highly Americanized, well-educated, superior citizen. Touches upon sexual stereotypes of Japanese-American males and females. Analysis of the nature of these stereotypes follows.

An interpretive, non-technical examination of certain cultural and historical experiences of Japanese Americans in Hawaii as they relate to their day-to-day lifestyles. Emphasis is on the influences of Island living and intercultural dynamics on the unique cultural synthesis which Hawaii's Japanese Americans represent. Foreword by Senator Daniel K. Inouye. Thirty-three photographs and illustrations.


"This study investigated the occurrence of feedback as a sequential event in both Japanese-American and Caucasian-American small group discussions . . . . The obtained results provided support for the experimental hypothesis that Japanese-American groups manifest significantly less feedback behavior than Caucasian-American groups when indexed by teams of coder-observers. The concept of 'enryo' and a characteristic family code of conduct are introduced as possible factors influencing Japanese-American communication."


A historical survey of Japanese emigration overseas, including emigration to Hawaii, by a Japanese official of the International Labor Office in Switzerland, with emphasis on the Japanese government's emigration policy. [M 835]


A variation of a Thurstone-type attitude questionnaire designed to test the significance of age and ethnicity factors on attitudes toward aged parents was administered to 169 Caucasians and 192 Japanese-Americans. Results generally indicate that Caucasians score low in attitudes of favorableness toward aged parents whereas Japanese-Americans receive scores judged high in favorableness to aged parents.

Observations of persistent Japanese customs in the Kona Japanese community—marriages, funerals, and other secular and religious observances. [M 628]


An article calling for early expatriation of Americans of Japanese ancestry in the best interest of the United States and Hawaii. [M 720]


A brief description of Buddhism in Hawaii, with a table showing the number of temples, ministers, and members, by sect. [M 721]


A brief history of Japanese immigration to Hawaii and description of social institutions in the Japanese community, such as family, religion, language schools, press, recreational facilities, and social organizations. [M 513]


Article on the discussion held at the Kaimana Hotel on "The Japanese Language in Hawaii." Comments by various participants.


Article on drug abuse in Hawaii. The number of Japanese arrested and charged for drug violations is low compared to
other racial groups; however, Japanese lead other Orientals. Statistics included.


Annual reports of the Japanese student dormitory begun by Rev. Okumura Takie of the Makiki Christian Church for educational and social benefits of young Americans of Japanese ancestry. [M 514]


A call for the return of young Americans of Japanese ancestry to agricultural occupations in order to establish themselves as independent American citizens. [M 722]


A criticism of some Japanese people's hesitation in expatriation, and Japanese language school programs, Buddhist practices, and Japanese habits and customs in Hawaii that do not fit into American society. [M 723]

537. __________. *Seventy Years of Divine Blessing*. Kyoto: Naigai Publishing Co., 1940. 191 pp. UHH-JARCL

An autobiographical essay by one of the most important religious and social leaders of the Japanese community in Hawaii (English version of Appendix entry 91). [M 515]


Account of a campaign begun by the father and son ministers Okumura of Makiki Christian Church to eradicate the mutual fear and suspicion of Japanese- and Caucasian-Americans which had intensified after the Japanese language school question of 1919 and the Japanese labor strike of 1920. [M 516]

A statement urging Americans of Japanese ancestry to expatriate themselves and to engage in agriculture as soon as possible. [M 724]


A study of the Honpa Hongwanji mission activities for the benefit of second-generation Japanese, with comments on reasons for their appeal. Some statistical figures are presented. [M 630]


A description of the *Bon* festival as observed by the Japanese in Hawaii. [M 629]


A study of the extent of and reasons for Japanese people's support or criticism of Japanese language schools in Hawaii, includes comparison of Japanese attitudes in 1942-1943 and in 1937 when research began. A total of 419 issei and nisei, both male and female, subjects formed the sample for the entire study. [M 517]


A study of Japanese social institutions in Hawaii—household, language school, Buddhist churches—and Japanese political interests in relation to the problem of assimilation. Also discusses the influence of the public schools and the Christian churches on acculturation and assimilation. [M 518; R 467]

A biographical account of the author's mother, who had lived and worked on a Big Island plantation since 1922, with emphasis on changes in her attitude and behavior. [M 631]


Paper presented at Interdisciplinary Student Symposium on Culture Learning, at the East-West Center, University of Hawaii, touching on the need for decision makers at the University of Hawaii to consider social and cultural characteristics of Japanese-Americans in making plans for the campus.


Story of Takezo Iida, the "first Roman Catholic known to have immigrated to Hawaii from Japan." Takezo and Hisano Iida were parents of Lydia, the "first child born in Hawaii of Japanese parents who came here under the Japanese government auspices in 1885."


Questionnaires were administered to Japanese- and Chinese-American university students to measure ratings accorded eleven racial groups as potential marriage partners. [R 469]


An address to Americans of Japanese ancestry by the director of the Pan-Pacific Union in Honolulu, urging them to make the best of social, economic, and political opportunities available to them as American citizens. [M 725]

A declaration of the author's belief in his eligibility for naturalization as an American citizen under provisions of the naturalization law of 1906. See entries 670 and 698. [M 519]


A collection of fifteen essays entered in a contest sponsored by the *Pacific Commercial Advertiser* on the topic of the growing labor tension on sugar plantations in Hawaii. They are written by community leaders in Hawaii, both Caucasian and Japanese, including Wallace R. Farrington, editor of the *Evening Bulletin* and politician, Arthur L. Dean, president of the University of Hawaii, and Sōga Yasutarō, president-editor of the Japanese *Hawaii Times*. Japanese labor being at the center of the labor controversy at the time, these essays shed much light on Japanese laborers' increasing grievances. [M 795]


A description of Hawaii and its peoples by the minister of the Central Union Church in Honolulu, aiming to correct Mainlanders' misconceptions of Hawaii. "The Japanese Problem in Hawaii," pp. 104-132, touches on such things as picture brides, labor troubles, language schools, Buddhism, dual citizenship, press, economic and political aspects, and characteristics of different generations. [M 796]

An investigation of intermarriage distance among the various ethnic groups in Hawaii. It is generally concluded that "intermarriage between any two groups is highly predicted by the similarity of their positions on two major independent dimensions: (1) East-West (variation in race, religion, and nationality), indexing the cultural traditions that the group inherits, and (2) Urbanicity (percentage of the group living in Honolulu), indexing the extent to which the group has acquired the dominant contemporary way of life."


Article on the problems encountered by Toshio Nagano after he was drafted into the Japanese Imperial Army and subsequently banned from entering America. He was reunited with his brothers and sisters after forty-one years of separation.


Concern expressed over the great number of Japanese people in Hawaii and their activities. [M 726]


A historical and sociological analysis of Japanese Americans on the mainland and Hawaii, with greater emphasis on the former. The primary thesis of the book is that the Japanese Americans as an ethnic group is anomalous to all conventional theories of minority group relations, and that their "success" as measured in the sociological sense can be attributed to the organic strength of the Japanese American community--his "Subnation"--and to the identity and support it tenders to its members.


Analysis of the relationship of environment, management policy and community through a comparison of two pineapple
plantations on Molokai—Maunaloa and Kualapuu. Investigations were limited to Japanese and Filipino groups within a two month period. The study concluded that "the primary environmental variable of water plays a major role in influencing the technology of production, the nature of management policy, the composition of the village and even to some degree the level of acculturation of the individuals living in the village." Six tables included. Winner, Graduate Division, Library Prize for Pacific Research, 1970, under pseudonym Roland B. Dickson.


A review of the Japanese strike of 1909 and a comment on the Japanese racial problem. [M 727]


A brief review of foreign immigration to Hawaii, prepared for the Industrial Relations Section of the HSPA. Briefly touches on Japanese labor on pp. 7-10. [M 797]

559. Polwarth, Hugh M. "Japan in Hawaii." Mid-Pacific Magazine 3 (1912):545-551. UHH

An article expressing alarm at the large Japanese population and the possibility of Japanese domination in Hawaii. [M 728]


An analytic review of more than 600 essays read to members of the Social Science Association of Honolulu since its inception in 1882, on public issues in Hawaii. Brief references to the Japanese are found especially on pp. 130-154 ("Social Questions in Hawaii") and pp. 155-181 ("The Land and the People"). [M 798]

A comparative study of race psychology in Hawaii, discussing such things as brain development and mental disposition, psychological traits, racial theories, and education and the future of Hawaii's races. Scattered references to the Japanese. [M 799]


Emphasizes the prevalence of stomach cancer in Hawaii, its high frequency among the Japanese as compared to other ethnic groups, and hereditary and social factors which contribute to its occurrence. [R 478]


Reports the incidence of certain types of cancer among Japanese, Chinese, Filipinos and Caucasians. [R 479]


A discussion of the development of race relations in the immediate postwar period in Hawaii, including a brief review of the controversy over the reopening of Japanese Buddhist temples and language schools (pp. 32-35) and the 1946 sugar plantation strike (pp. 40-46). [M 836]


An account of the character, achievements, and contributions of Americans of Japanese ancestry in Hawaii during World War II. [M 520]

A sociological study of the makeshift language and colloquial dialect in Hawaii, providing comprehensive information on language backgrounds of Hawaii's peoples, including the Japanese; contains a discussion of the development, nature, and future prospects of Hawaii's "colonial" dialect. Scattered references to the Japanese and their language habits. [M 801]


A brief note on Japanese membership in labor unions written for Army Intelligence (G-2) during the war. [M 633]


Historical review of labor disputes and strikes in Hawaii, including those of Japanese laborers. [M 800]


Data derived from death certificates are utilized in a study of the mortality rate from gastric cancer among Japanese as compared to non-Japanese of the same sex and age group. [R 487]


A brief review by the managing editor of the Hawaii missionary journal, The Friend, of the difficulties encountered by the Japanese in Hawaii; presents suggestions for improving Japanese-American relations. [M 634]

A detailed study of the effects of the longest and most pervasive imposition of military government in American history "over citizens not in rebellion or insurrection, nor incapable of governing themselves." Included are discussions on the nature of martial law, the historical background of Hawaii prior to World War II, Hawaiian economy and race relations, censorship of the news media, especially of the Japanese language press, and on case studies of legal challenges to martial rule.


An abstract of an article discussing the extent to which Japanese and Chinese exercise their voting rights, the party affiliation of these groups and the degree of political organization among them. [M 635; R 489]


A historical survey of a movement of Orientals, primarily Japanese, to obtain suffrage in Hawaii during the period from the 1870's to the time of annexation. [M 636]


A study of the struggle of the Hawaiian government in 1893-1898 to meet the need for more Oriental laborers for the expanding sugar industry and, at the same time, guard against a possible threat to white dominion in Hawaii posed by a greater influx of such laborers. [M 837]


Story of a mainland nisei, who came to Honolulu in 1951 and encountered problems in social contact with local Americans of Japanese ancestry. [M 637]


A brief explanation of procedures for expatriation in light of the 1924 Japanese expatriation law. [M 729]


A descriptive history of the Japanese press in Hawaii, with comments on ten current newspapers, seven magazines, and several defunct newspapers, and a discussion of the prospects for the Japanese press. [M 521]


Compares the attributes associated with the "ideal" method of fertility regulation to those associated with actual methods of fertility regulation such as the pill, condoms, and IUDs using samples of Japanese-American and European-American college students at the University of Hawaii. Results indicate few group differences in the attributes associated with the "ideal" method of fertility regulation; however, there are numerous group differences in the discrepancies between the attributes of the "ideal" and the "actual" methods.

Examines social distance attitudes of seventy Japanese-Americans residing in one of three census tracts in Honolulu, two composed largely of working-class people and one a middle-class/professional district. The changes in attitudes toward other ethnic groups in Hawaii over a thirty-year period are analyzed. (Entry 451 used as background.) [M 522; R 492]


An interpretive analysis of color sensitivity as a determinant of social preference, based on a 1967 Honolulu study of durable group relations and social distance. The Japanese of Hawaii are seen to be "acutely color sensitive," and all things being equal are seen to exhibit a tendency to reject "dark" groups as intimate associates. Rather than being an imitative assumption of Caucasian values, the phenomenon is viewed as being culturally and historically based.


A sociological analysis of Japanese and Haole (Caucasian) relations in Honolulu and draft of a "theory of durable group interaction" based on data accumulated in Honolulu. Application of the theory to Black-White relations on the mainland.


A survey of the extent to which the New Americans Conference initiated by Rev. Mr. Takie Okumura attained its objectives, with a discussion of economic, social, and political problems faced by AJAs in general. [M 523]

"An association between obstructive pulmonary disease and intermediate a<sub>1</sub>-antitrypsin deficiency was not detected by this study. While it may be that no such relationship exists among the Japanese, it was not felt that a conclusion could be reached on the basis of this small number of cases" (76 patients and 152 matched controls).


A description of labor problems in Hawaii involving Chinese and Japanese immigrants on sugar plantations, questioning the advisability of using these Oriental laborers in Hawaii. [M 730]


A comparative study of mental hospital admission rates of Hawaii's major races: Hawaiian, part-Hawaiian, Caucasian, Chinese, Filipino, Japanese, and "Other." The admissions under study included all cases of psychosis and schizophrenia. [M 840]


Examines data on age and ethnic differences in marriages and divorces in Hawaii from 1956 to 1960. [R 504]


An analysis of the 10,535 marriages reported for 1960 and 1961, of which 35.3 percent were interracial. Blue-collar workers showed the greater tendency to marry outside their own ethnic group. "Higher intermarriage rates for white-collar workers were characteristic of Caucasian, Chinese, Filipino and Japanese grooms, but not of Hawaiian and
'other' (Puerto Rican, Korean, Negro, etc.) grooms. The occupational differential in rates was greatest among ethnic groups with the highest occupational status and highest median income." [R 505]


An analysis of 16,532 marriages performed in Hawaii in 1961-1963, showing significant variations in age differences between partners when classified by age level, ethnic stock, previous marital status, place of residence, and occupation of each partner. [M 838]


A statistical review of "the death-filled history of the non-Hawaiians," making special note of the high mortality rate among the Japanese prior to 1900—much higher than that of the Hawaiians, which was popularly believed to be the highest in Hawaii. [M 839]


An important source book for demographic studies concerned primarily with methodology. Demographic data extracted from ten Hawaiian and seven decennial U. S. census reports. Includes immigration and intermarriage statistics.


Three tables on race based on 1970 population data from Hawaii with comparative data from 1960 census and 1964-1967 sample surveys. Clarification of two important changes in the 1970 census in the classification of race: (1) the part-Hawaiian category was deleted, and (2) methodology changed in the collection of data on persons of mixed blood.

A brief summary of intermarriage trends (1956-1957 and 1967-1968) by the State Statistician, Hawaii State Department of Planning and Economic Development. The study confirmed earlier findings that interracial marriage rates in Hawaii are inversely correlated with occupational status of the group. Cross-ethnic marital rates increased from 32.9 percent in 1956-1957 to 40.4 percent in 1967-1968, military grooms excluded. The most frequent interracial unions in 1967-1968 were Caucasian/part-Hawaiian (1,159), followed by Caucasian/Japanese (675) and Caucasian/Filipino (549).


Primarily tables compiled by the Department of Information Systems, City and County of Honolulu, of the count of persons by race, census tract, and sex (by county). The Japanese population made up 28.3 percent of the all race total. Published statistics on race by census tract will appear in Table P-1 of the Census Tract bulletin for Hawaii.


A brief survey of Japanese and other foreign language schools in Hawaii, with reference to their character, student population, and functions in the process of acculturation.


Description of the social and economic conditions of the Japanese in Hawaii.

A brief historical account of Japanese settlement in Hawaii, with comments on adversities faced; calls for a correct understanding of the Japanese situation and an objective attitude toward them. [M 638]


A comparison between fifty Japan-born (JB) and forty-eight Hawaii-born (HB) schizophrenics to determine whether cultural background and degree of acculturation effect differences in symptomatology. Phillip's Symptomatology Checklist (1965) was applied to data from ninety-eight patients. No significant differences between JB and HB groups or between sexes were revealed by the analysis (chi square). Discussion follows.


A study of the physical characteristics of Japanese and their Hawaii-born children to ascertain environmental influences in Hawaii. See entry 600. [M 639]


A detailed study and comparison of the physical characteristics of the Japanese immigrant and his children in Hawaii and the parent population in Japan. Based on anthropometric examination of 2,594 subjects. In addition to environment, selective migration is considered an important factor influencing physical differentiation. See entry 599. [M 524; R 519]

Comprehensive tabulation of census returns for people of Japanese birth and descent in Hawaii. [M 733]


Investigates the extent to which physical disability, understanding, competence and national-ethnic origin influence social distance. One Caucasian- and two Japanese-American parent groups are compared with their college-age children on a multi-factor scale used to measure social distance. Findings are reported in entry 603. [R 520]


A report of the findings of Shim's Master's thesis (entry 602). "Each of the four components [physical ability, understanding, competence and national-ethnic origin] was a significant source of variance, with understanding and competence most important for all groups. Students expressed significantly more acceptance of others than did their parents. The results support aspects of Triandis' multideterminant theory and suggest that, in Hawaii's multicultural setting, American education may be acting as a powerful agent of acculturation." [R 521]


A brief description of the organization and activities of the Hawaiian Japanese Civic Association. [M 734]

The Director of the Institute of Advanced Projects at the East-West Center, Honolulu, writes a brief history of the Japanese language school in Hawaii. He concludes that the Japanese language school in the postwar era "seems to have lost much of the vigor and the influence it once enjoyed."


A historical account of the experiences of the gannenmono, or the immigrants of 1868, with emphasis on their efforts to adjust to the environment which fell far below their expectations. Originally prepared for an upper division history course at the University of Hawaii, Spring term, 1964. [M 640]


An account of the organization and military activities of the famous 442nd Combat Team of AJAs. [M 525]


An informative novel about the tribulations of issei and nisei Japanese in Hawaii during World War II. Written by a nisei of Okinawan ancestry, a native of Maui. [M 526]


Story revolving around Jiro Saki, an immigrant issei who arrived in Hawaii in 1906, labored on the plantation and later moved to Los Angeles' Japan Town. Focuses on problems and experiences encountered in Japan Town and with his son's marriage to a Caucasian.

A statement presented before the U.S. House Subcommittee on Statehood, by the Collector of Customs and former FBI Special Agent in Charge in Honolulu. A factual account of the organization and activities of various civilian groups before and immediately after the Pearl Harbor attack, including Japanese war service organizations; stresses their full cooperation in efforts to aid the war cause and the total absence of sabotage and fifth-column activities among Hawaii's peoples. [M 803]


Story of a German doctor, Bernard Otto Kuehn, who served as a spy for the Japanese government in Hawaii after the Pearl Harbor attack, touching on his relations with the Japanese vice-consul and other Japanese in Honolulu. [M 527]


Japanese-American, Filipino-American and Hawaiian male high school students were tested for fantasy need achievement. No significant intra-group differences in need achievement could be detected in the Hawaiian sample, which was divided into high-achievement and low-achievement groups. Inter-group comparisons between the Japanese-American and the two Hawaiian samples revealed the only significant differences in need achievement scores in the study.


Discussion of the culture of Japanese-Americans in Hawaii and the Mainland, with emphasis on their cooperative spirit and adherence to duties as Americans, and an account of their treatment by military and civilian authorities during the war. The author was in charge of psychological warfare in Hawaii during World War II. [M 528]

A study of possible causes of inferiority feelings in various ethnic groups in Hawaii represented by a sample of 280 University of Hawaii students. [M 842]


A comparison of the degree of neuroticism of Hawaii's races, using the scores of University of Hawaii students on the Thurstone Personality Schedule. [M 841]


The results of a study conducted in 1958 measuring the command of English of fifty children of Japanese ancestry, fifty Honolulu children of Filipino ancestry and fifty-one rural children of Filipino ancestry, all of whom were from forty-two to sixty-six months in age, are compared with the results of a similar study conducted in 1938. "Although there has been a gain in children's command of English since 1938 . . . the two racial groups studied are retarded slightly more than a year in their use of oral English in terms of the measures used in this study." [R 535]


A study of cultural factors influencing the English language ability of young children of Japanese ancestry. [M 641]

Study of the ethnic factors in comparative responses to humor of Japanese, Chinese, and Caucasians, with emphasis on generational differences. [M 804]


Utilizing data presented in the M.A. thesis of Nathalie Van Order Smith, it was found that the Caucasians differed more from each Oriental group than the Oriental groups differed from each other in their reaction to humorous stimuli. It was also found that generally there was as much difference in reaction between the younger subjects as between the older subjects; and less difference between older and younger subjects of the same national-racial ancestry than between Caucasians and the two Oriental groups. [M 843; R 537]


A study of the personality traits of Japanese and Chinese immigrants and their children in Hawaii and on the Mainland, to determine cultural factors in generational differences. The author's tentative major classification of personality types of second-generation Orientals includes the "conformist type," "rebellious type," and "philosophical type." [M 844]

A comparative study of the characteristics of Americans of Japanese, Chinese, Korean and Filipino ancestry and their race relations and acculturation in Hawaii and the Mainland. Utilizes life histories to examine problems of adjustment and discusses vocational adjustment, racial discrimination and other general social experiences, and emphasizes culture-conflict experienced by the second generation. [M 805; R 540]


A brief history of the Japanese press in Hawaii, by the president-editor of the *Hawaii Times*. [M 735]


A brief history of the Japanese press in Hawaii. [M 736]


Charles W. Kenn, historian, lecturer and author, cites examples of Japanese and Hawaiian similarities in sports and games as evidence that the "Japanese might have come to Hawaii as early as 1832."


Observations by Introductory Sociology Students, University of Hawaii. A listing of eight acts considered violations of proper Japanese etiquette, such as a failure to pay respect to age, free expression of personal feelings in public, social dancing, shoe wearing in homes, kissing in public, and not bathing daily. [M 627]

Brief article on the Americans of Japanese ancestry who have "made it" on the island of Hawaii ranging from plantation personnel to politicians.


An investigation of the awareness in children 3-6 years old of differences in physical characteristics among the various national-racial groups in Hawaii; measures the children's ability to identify themselves and their brothers and sisters with pictures of children of their own racial backgrounds and also their racial preferences, with pictures of children of various racial backgrounds. [M 845]


A descriptive analysis of the explicit values of Japanese people in Hanapepe Valley, Kauai, regarding themselves, their children and grandchildren, their community, and their social relations, with a discussion of the extent of change or persistence of values since prewar times. [M 529]


A description of disease patterns of Hawaii Japanese extrapolated from "Kuakini [Hospital] autopsy files, Hawaii Tumor Registry data, and various published data from Japan and elsewhere." Four divisions of patterns of pathology are entered: (1) "Disease more common in Hawaii Japanese than among other Hawaii residents," (2) "Disease much less common or rare among Hawaii Japanese," (3) "Disease frequently encountered in Hawaii Japanese but rare or uncommon in Japan," and (4) "Disease acquired in Japan, but persisting in modified form after migration."


A brief reference to possible points of origin of current-borne voyages ("drifts") of artifacts to Hawaii and a consideration of Japanese influence on Hawaii resulting from such drifts. [M 642]


A screening study of 1,167 men showed that Hawaiians and part-Hawaiians had nearly twice the prevalence of hypertension found in Japanese and Caucasians. Chinese had least of all. [R 548]


Special issues of the *Hawaiian Reporter*, giving accounts of various aspects of Japanese life in Hawaii: Oahu (Part I), Kauai (Part II), Maui and Molokai (Part III), and Hawaii (Part IV). [M 737]


Article describing the engineering successes of Saihei Okada who is "credited" with charting two of Maui's great irrigation ditches and Shigezo Naka known as the builder of Kauai's Alexander Dam.


Comments on the activities of the Japanese community of Waimea, Hawaii, relations between Okinawan and naïchi Japanese people, and effects of the war on the character of the community. [M 643]


A summary report of the Japanese-American survey conducted in Honolulu in the spring of 1971 by the Research Committee on the Study of Japanese-Americans in Honolulu, Hawaii. "This survey is an expansion of the survey on Japanese National Character . . . which covers Japanese-Americans with a view to gaining some insight on the special feature of Japanese national character through comparison of Japanese and Westerners in their ways of thinking." "The survey . . . consisted of face-to-face interviews with probability samples selected from among the registered voters by a [systematic] random sampling method. The respondents numbered 477, or approximately one percent of the Japanese-Americans aged 20 or over." See entry 375.


Forty Caucasian and Japanese-American University of Hawaii female undergraduates were tested on the use of projection as a mode of dissonance reduction on the model of Bramel's study (1962). The hypotheses (1) that females in the dissonance producing interaction would project this dissonance by
attributing a homosexual tendency to their partner, and (2) that culture and personality factors will produce differences in the respective ethnic group responses appear to be supported by the data despite some discrepancies in the results.


A study of Japanese Buddhist sects, their types of service and ceremony, their Sunday schools and language schools, their relations with Shinto organizations, and their transformation and adaptation in Hawaii. [M 530]


Contains a brief review of the Japanese language school litigation of the 1920s, statistics on the number of schools and students, a criticism of reactionary teachers, and suggestions for eliminating ideas and practices contrary to Americanism. [M 738]


Data obtained in interviews with twelve selected principals of Japanese language schools are analyzed to determine "the goal of achievement" of the principals and their perceived reasons for the continued existence of the Japanese language school institution. Personal characteristics of the principals are presented. [R 556]


Observations on the changing conditions of "Camp Four" in a plantation on a Neighbor Island composed mostly of Japanese, touching on such things as the spread of gossip, rise of nisei, declining Buddhist influence, the 1946 strike, increasing delinquency, and mental illness. [M 644]

Article focusing on President Mark Y. Murakami's comments regarding the role and functions of the United Japanese Society.


Biographical sketch of Tōichi Kaneshige from his arrival to his current activities.


An account of Buddhism as a stabilizing force in Japanese family life in Hawaii, especially among old people. A brief description of traditional Buddhist religious practices and the role they play in the author's family. [M 645; R 558]


Article on Richard Takasaki's role as interim chancellor of Manoa Campus, University of Hawaii.


Interview with Shunzō Sakamaki, University of Hawaii Japanese History professor and past Dean of the University of Hawaii Summer Session, on his reminiscences of his thirty-five years on the University of Hawaii faculty.

"The problems as stated by the applicants . . . were studied in relation to [the applicants'] social characteristics, their family background and their relationships with members of their families." Comparison of the ethnic groups was confined to Japanese, Caucasians and part-Hawaiians. Possible influence of the ancestral culture was investigated. [R 559]


Observation on Japanese laborers, touching on their inherent prejudice against the management; advocates a study of their attitude toward their jobs. [M 739]


Brief notes on Irwin (1844-1925), who was instrumental in reopening Japanese immigration to Hawaii in 1885. [M 740]


Photographs (with captions) of thirteen surviving children of the first Japanese immigrants who came to Hawaii in 1868.


Statements by Kenji Goto, chairman of the Centennial Celebration, in a speech to the Citizen's Study Club.

654. "To Volunteer or Not? Whether It Is Better to Wait for Uncle Sam and the Draft?" *Paradise of the Pacific* 55(1943):11-12. UHH

Personal statement by a University of Hawaii student of Japanese ancestry, showing his resolve to serve the United States in the war. [M 741]

A brief history of the Kahuku Japanese Hongwanji Mission, written by a long-time resident of the plantation community of Kahuku, Oahu. [M 742]


A study of in-group relationships between Okinawan and naichi Japanese people in Hawaii, observing the presence of covert feelings between them. Based mainly on papers written by sociology class students, gives insight into students' attitudes toward each group and the attitudes of their parents, most of whom are of the first generation. [M 646; R 565]


A largely autobiographical essay of an issei journalist consisting of news articles and editorials, correspondence, speeches, personal reminiscences, anecdotes and "capsule histories" ranging from the 1890s to the present. Photographs included.


Brief description of the Japanese labor strikes and conditions from 1890 through the 1940s.


An investigation of the relationship of ethnic and sex factors in regard to written classroom responses and the academic achievement of Japanese-American, Caucasian-American, Chinese-American, and part-Hawaiian-American college students. Of the 483 subjects studied, 423 were nonresponders. No significant findings on sex differences
or among the ethnic groups were found. However, the difference between Caucasian-American and Japanese-American and between part-Hawaiian-American and Japanese-American, was considerably below the overwhelming difference found by Hutchinson, Arkoff and Weaver (1966) (entry 269). The present study confirmed the earlier study in that no difference was found in academic achievement between those who respond and those who do not respond.


A brief history of the Society, with a list of its member-organizations. [M 743]


Notes on the nature of the Japanese language and its modifications by Japanese immigrants in Hawaii. [M 647]


A detailed account of the Japanese labor strike of 1920, written by the secretary of the Federation of Japanese Labor in Hawaii (later Hawaii Laborers' Association). Furnishing background information is a discussion of the labor movement in general and working conditions on sugar plantations in Hawaii. This was the first of a projected two volumes, but the second volume did not appear. [M 531; also M 260 in Appendix]


Data are given for each representative district and precinct. Electoral characteristics are given for 1958, 1959, 1960, 1962 and 1964. Partisan characteristics are given for 1959, 1962 and 1964. Socioeconomic characteristics listed for each precinct were derived from U.S. census reports for 1960. All other sources of data are also cited. No attempt is made at analysis or evaluation of the published data. [R 570]


A study of the relationship between cooperative behavior as measured in a two-person non-zero-sum game, and responses to attitude measures concerning human nature. Subjects were forty Japanese-American and forty Caucasian-American female university students. Differences in cooperative behavior were analyzed. Results are given in entry 666. [R 572]


Based on data presented in Uejio's Honors thesis (entry 665). Ethnic group participation in a non-zero-sum game was varied to observe the effects of interaction. Attitude measures, as well as ratings on the "other player," obtained from a feedback questionnaire administered after the game, were correlated with cooperative responses. "There were no significant differences in cooperative behavior between ethnic groups. Significant relationships with cooperation were found for a number of attitude scales and trait ratings." [R 573]

A broad interpretive history of the first hundred years of Japanese in Hawaii, from the arrival of the first immigrants in 1868 to the Centennial Celebration in 1968. Ninety-two pages of photographs.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT PUBLICATIONS


d. 16th Census (1940), Reports on Hawaii. Washington, 1942-1943. 5 parts (1, Population; 2, Housing; 3, Agriculture; 4, Business; 5, Manufactures).


Includes a report of the Commissioner General of Immigration on general industrial conditions and a report of the Immigrant Inspector in Charge of the Hawaiian Islands on labor conditions, both of which touch upon Japanese immigrant labor. [M 416]


A court case involving Ozawa, a Japanese national who came to Hawaii in 1906 and instituted a lawsuit in 1914 to obtain American citizenship. The court found against him, declaring him ineligible because he was not a "free white person" as stipulated in the naturalization law then in force. See entries 549 and 698. [M 417]


A report of the Commission appointed by President Roosevelt, on military and civilian conditions in Hawaii surrounding the attack on Pearl Harbor; touches on Japanese people's conditions and activities. [M 418]


Statements on Hawaii's need for plantation laborers and the feasibility of importing Japanese laborers for that purpose. See entry 683. [M 419]

Statements for and against the exclusion of Hawaii in applying educational tests to immigrants on the ground of the acute labor shortage in Hawaii. Reference is made to Japanese immigrants and the effects of unrestricted Japanese immigration to Hawaii. [M 420]


Hearings on House resolutions providing for emergency measures, including new immigration, for the acute labor shortage in Hawaii created as a result of the Japanese strike of 1920. Contains views on Japanese immigrant labor in Hawaii and on new Japanese immigration, with special reference to their effects on Hawaii. [M 421]


The second part entitled "Labor and Japanese Problems in Hawaii" represents minority views of the Committee against renewed immigration of Japanese and other Orientals into Hawaii. [M 422]


Hearings of an act to authorize the employment of foreign nationals, including Japanese, for any public work of the United States in Hawaii during the war. It indicates precautions to be taken against possible sabotage by aliens, especially Japanese. [M 423]

Presentation of historical and anthropological data in an attempt to substantiate the argument that Japanese people in Hawaii and the Mainland are basically nonassimilable. Some forty-five reference materials are quoted, including such works as Okakura Tenshin's The Awakening of Japan (1921), Payson J. Treat's Japan and the United States, 1853-1921 (1921), H. G. Wells' The Outline of History (1921), James F. Abbot's Japanese Expansion and Japanese Politics (1916), and a few reports issued by the Smithsonian Institution. [M 424]


Record and transcript of public hearings held in the Hawaiian islands on October 7-18, 1935; introduces views, among other things, on Japanese people in Hawaii. [M 425]


Hearings containing references to alien and citizen Japanese in Hawaii, with comments on their Americanization, population figures, bank deposits, loyalty, control, war records, etc. [M 426]


Hearings similar to entry 679. [M 427]


Reports of the conditions in Hawaii at the time of the Japanese attack, with significant references to Japanese people and their attitudes. [M 428]
A petition from citizens representing Honolulu requesting Congressional action to completely exclude Japanese and Chinese from Hawaiian soil. [M 429]

Statements before the Senate similar to those presented in the House. See entry 672. [M 430]

A comprehensive report on the investigation of conditions in Hawaii prior to annexation, containing frequent references to Japanese in Hawaii; touches on such things as Japanese ambitions in Hawaiian affairs, their exclusion from suffrage, characteristics as laborers, interest in political affairs, immigration, and visits of Japanese warships in the interest of Japanese residents. [M 431]

685. U.S. Congress. Senate. Committee on Immigration. *Immigration into Hawaii.* Hearings on Senate Joint Resolution 82, August 13, 18, 1921, and June 7, 1922. Washington, 1921-1922. 111 pp. (2 parts)  
Hearings on a Senate resolution providing for immigration to relieve the emergency shortage of labor in Hawaii following the 1920 strike of Japanese sugar plantation workers. Similar to the House hearings. See entry 684. [M 432]


A report on the labor shortage in Hawaii and recommendations for the importation of new laborers. Touches briefly on the characteristics of Japanese laborers in Hawaii. [M 433]


Part I, entitled "People of Hawaii," contains both praise for the Japanese, especially AJAs, and censure of the persistence of strong Oriental traditions inimical to Americanism. [M 434]


Statements regarding the eleven claims advanced by Japanese and Chinese victims of the fire of 1900 following the outbreak of bubonic plague in downtown Honolulu. [M 435]


A general report, including several appendices authored by University of Hawaii professors and others concerning Hawaii's population trends, voting, public and private (foreign language) schools, and government; statistical information on Japanese people is also presented. [M 436]


Hearings on a proposed amendment of the immigration act of 1917 to regulate alien, especially Japanese, immigration to, and residence in, the United States, with views on Japanese activities and attitudes in Hawaii. [M 437]

The report of a team of educational administrators from the Mainland on educational conditions in Hawaii, including comments on Japanese language schools, their teaching staffs and textbooks, as well as their student population. An appendix, pp. 379-403, shows samples of those textbooks, with contents inimical to Americanization of the children. [M 438]


Report by James H. Shoemaker on economic conditions in Hawaii containing references to Japanese economic and labor activities. [M 439]


Report on labor conditions in Hawaii's sugar, pineapple, construction, railroad, and longshore industries, with occasional references to Japanese workers. [M 440]


A report by James H. Shoemaker on labor conditions in the sugar and pineapple industries, nonplantation agriculture, the tourist trade, and subsidiary industries, with occasional references to Japanese laborers. [M 441]


Reports for the years 1901, 1902, 1905, 1910, and 1915, describing labor conditions in Hawaii, with statistical tables. References to the Japanese are found in every report, particularly in that for 1910, which contains a major review of the 1909 strike of Japanese sugar plantation workers. [M 442]

The following volumes contain documents relating to Japanese people in Hawaii:


Correspondence between federal officials in Washington and Governor Walter F. Frear of Hawaii, dated 1907-1908, regarding Hawaii's need for Japanese immigrant labor. Twenty-five letters, with enclosures. [M 401]


The Supreme Court decision, rendered on November 13, 1922, on the appeal of a Japanese national, Takao Ozawa, to obtain United States citizenship. The decision found him ineligible for naturalization. See entries 549 and 670. [M 444]

END OF UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT PUBLICATIONS


Observations on the differences in thought and behavior between nisei of Hawaii and Japanese in Japan. [M 648]

A description of the various facilities for the instruction of the Japanese language in Hawaii. [M 649]


Assesses the judgments of facial expressions of Caucasians by Japanese, Chinese and Caucasian subjects. "There were no significant qualitative differences in judgment of facial expression between the national-racial groups or between the sexes; however, there are statistically significant quantitative differences in their judgment of Caucasian facial expressions." [R 575]


An analysis of the processes of intergroup stereotyping as an aspect of intergroup relations, among several national-racial groups in Hawaii. [M 846]


Evaluates the reactions of a mixed group of fifty university students toward Negroes and Jews, suggesting that "no important differences among them [Caucasians, Japanese, Chinese and part-Hawaiians] were discovered, except that part-Hawaiians were less ego-defensive than the other groups on
the Negro items and more need-persistent on the Jewish items." [R 578]


A series of twenty-eight pictures was prepared utilizing Japanese, Chinese, Korean and Chamorro faces, with fourteen pictures showing only the face while the remainder showed the face in its situational context. In their judgment of facial expressions in both the 'situation-only' and 'face-only' series, it was found that "from a practical standpoint, the three national-racial groups do not differ very much in their judgment of facial expression." [R 580]


A study to determine whether the differential involvement in juvenile delinquent behavior, of the Japanese and Hawaiians is related to differences in association and self-conception. Specifically explores two questions: (1) Official, recorded rates of delinquency of Japanese and Hawaiians contrast sharply, but do they differ significantly in terms of unofficial or unrecorded delinquency? (2) If so, do they differ significantly in terms of differential association and self-conception? Presentation of strong evidence supporting the sociocultural interpretation, as against the psychiatric, of delinquency as behavior learned in the process of association and facilitated by certain conceptions of self. [M 532]


Reports the nature and extent of alcoholism in Hawaii. Includes rates of alcoholism by sex and ethnic group and suggestions for a program of prevention and rehabilitation. [R 582]

A general historical account of the Japanese in Hawaii from the days of chance arrivals to the 50th anniversary of organized immigration, in 1935. Material arranged chronologically and topically. [M 533]


Utilizing Rotter's aspiration board and a card-sorting task, sixty-four university students of Japanese and Caucasian ancestry were studied to determine the influence of the level of aspiration situation upon a subject's performance level, and to determine whether there is a differential response between the sex and ethnic groups. [R 585]


Comments on Japanese birth statistics in Hawaii as they relate to the Japanese race problem. [M 744]

711. Watanabe, Shinichi. "Diplomatic Relations Between the Hawaiian Kingdom and the Empire of Japan, 1860-1893." Master's thesis [History], University of Hawaii, 1944. 189 pp.  UHH

A diplomatic history, centered on Japanese labor immigration to Hawaii. [M 534]


Report to a Christian ministers' conference as to the larger number of Buddhists than Christians among the Japanese in Hawaii and the need to expand Christian missionary activities. [M 745]


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A study to test a hypothesis that the mothering practices of Okinawans afforded protection against psychosis in later life, with the result showing the untenability of such a hypothesis; despite the similarity of mothering practices of Okinawan immigrants in Hawaii to those in their homeland, Okinawans in Hawaii show a higher rate of psychosis. [M 650]


A comparative study of mental illness among Hawaii's major races, indicating a direct correlation between the rate of major illness and the duration of residence in Hawaii, which is tentatively believed to reflect the degree of social disorganization of immigrant groups. [M 848]


Investigation of events directed toward the Americanization of the Japanese community in Hawaii from 1919-1923 through an examination of the Caucasian press, available addresses by legislators, and activities of various organizations with Caucasian membership and leadership.


A brief historical description of the labor movement in sugar industry in Hawaii, with occasional references to Japanese laborers. [M 808]


A study of changing dietary patterns of Hawaii Japanese as a dimension of changing life styles. The switch from a high-carbohydrate, predominantly vegetarian diet to a "high-protein and fat 'cosmopolitan' diet" is seen as socially and
The effects of the change on health appears to have both desirable and undesirable aspects.


A multidisciplinary study of several thousand families in a multiracial community designed to test the effects of environment, race and child-rearing practices on the maturing child. Of special interest is the chapter on ethnic differences in health, abilities, and achievement.


A very brief sketch of Andō Tarō, the first Japanese Consul General in Honolulu (1886-1889), who was converted to Christianity during his term of office. [M 535]


A historical survey of the Japanese people in Hawaii during the war, with emphasis on their contributions and problems. Includes a comparison of the degree of acceptance with which first- and second-generation Japanese received the news of the surrender of Japan. Also contains a discussion of some of the psychological problems, attributed to their difficult position during the war, which were experienced by the first-generation Japanese. [M 536; R 595]


A brief history of the labor movement in Hawaii, touching on Japanese laborers and the strikes of 1909 and 1920, which the author views as organized along racial, rather than labor, lines. This article was reprinted in the author's *Labor-Management Relations in Hawaii*, Industrial Relations Center, University of Hawaii, 1955, pp. 1-16. [M 849]

Fifty-six two-person teams, twenty-eight composed of two Caucasians and twenty-eight composed of two Japanese, played a modified Prisoner's Dilemma game, one-half playing teams of "the other race . . . . The findings did not . . . . support the hypothesis that intergroup differences detrimentally influence intergroup relations, but did support previous findings by showing more cooperation towards the ingroup . . . . and an attitudinal bias toward the outgroup . . . ."


A study of race relations in Hawaii, analyzing Hawaii's past and present society and the structural dynamics of its inter-ethnic relations. Scattered references to the Japanese throughout. [M 809]


Story on Dr. Ken Kuwata, the President of the United Japanese Society for 1970-71, his comments and plans.


Story of Shigeo Shigenaga and the Hawaii Meiji-Kai's efforts to restore the Mikasa, a Japanese warship, and to construct a monument for Japanese sailors buried here.


Article on the Izumo Taisha Shinto shrine in Hawaii. Symbolism of its architecture explained.

Story of Manjiro Nakahama told by Willard Delano Whitfield, the great-grandson of the American whale ship captain who rescued Manjiro.


First of a series of articles on Japanese war brides and international marriages. This particular article focused on Hatsuko Abe Tsuroda.


Article on Mrs. Wake Fujioka, an American girl who went to Japan to find a husband.


Investigation of the relationship between social class and shoplifting in which 493 cases of alleged shoplifting from major Honolulu supermarkets were examined. Results indicate that supermarket shoplifting is "numerically and proportionately a middle income phenomenon and not a lower economic group phenomenon." A comparison by ethnicity shows that Caucasians are represented proportionately to their population in shoplifting tables; that Japanese and Filipinos are underrepresented; and all others are to some degree overrepresented, Hawaiians having the largest number of offenders proportionate to their population.


A largely methodological report on sampling technique. Use of World War II Selective Service registration proved theoretically useful in locating 85 percent of the eligible men
on Oahu for the Honolulu Heart Study. Discussion of a preliminary analysis of mortality follows.


A comment on the question of loyalty of Americans of Japanese ancestry and their dual-citizen status as inimical to American security. [M 746]


A description of the Chōwadō Buddhist sect, a splinter of the Shingon sect in Hawaii, presented in the form of a biographical account of its founder, Fujita Reisai. [M 651]


Comments on Japanese marriage customs as observed by the author in 1940, 1942, 1944 and 1948, in a plantation village on a neighbor island. Descriptions range from a traditional Japanese arranged marriage to a love-match celebrated in Western style. [M 652; R 605]


Observations on race relations, means of livelihood, recreational facilities, and changing customs and attitudes in "Camp Six," on a Neighbor Island plantation. [M 653]


An increase in juvenile delinquency among Japanese youths in Hawaii is attributed to rupturing homogeneity and declining social control among the Japanese, and to the force of individualistic American culture. [M 654]

An exploration of social adjustments in mixed marriages, touching on the extent and trend of Japanese outmarriage and associated social conditions, problems of relations with in-laws, cultural values affecting husband-wife relations, accommodation to the wider community, etc. [M 537]


A survey of intermarriage between Okinawans and naichi Japanese on Oahu, based on marriage notices in the English section of the Hawaii Times during the period from 1941 to 1950. [M 655]


A study of political participation among Oriental people in Hawaii as an indicator of their assimilation in Hawaiian (American) society. U.S. census and other statistical sources are utilized for the study. [M 850]


Brief history of the Japanese-Americans in the law profession ranging from Arthur Ozawa, the first lawyer of Japanese ancestry in Hawaii, to others in the State Supreme Court and the U.S. House of Representatives.


Comments on problems of accommodation among issei and nisei resulting from different cultural milieus in which the two groups were raised. [M 656]

Study of the degree to which war brides from Germany, Italy, and Japan were able to successfully adjust to life in Hawaii. Based on interviews. [M 657]


A report of this aspect of the nisei struggle to assimilate, treating intergenerational conflicts and accommodations. [M 658]


A weekly series of articles on the experiences of the Japanese in Hawaii. Written by the retired president of the Hawaii Hochi Press, they are based mainly on his own recollections. The series presumably commemorates the approaching centennial of Japanese immigration to Hawaii. Some titles in this series are: "... Banzai to Grandpa!" "... The Banyan Tree and Its Spirit," "King Kalakaua and Sumo Wrestlers," "Emperor Meiji and Charles Reed Bishop," "Language Barriers," "... Margaret and Sylvester; Crater Suicide," "Honolulu's Plague and the Great Fire." [M 747]


The retired editor of the Hawaii Hochi writes of the history of the Japanese Chamber of Commerce in Hawaii, "one of the oldest and most influential organizations in the Japanese community."


Brief account of the Japanese Charity Hospital founded on July 15, 1900 by the Japanese Benevolent Society established
to assist immigrants "who encountered financial distress due
to unexpected reverses, disasters, or illnesses." Also
touches upon early Japanese physicians in Hawaii.

747. Yamamura, Douglas S., and Raymond E. Sakamoto. "Inter-ethnic
Friendship and Dating Patterns." Social Process in Hawaii
19(1955):35-44. UHH

An investigation of friendship and dating patterns among 605
University of Hawaii undergraduate students revealed a
"considerable movement toward more intimate cross-ethnic
associations," especially among numerically smaller Island
groups. The Japanese ranked lowest and the Hawaiians high­
est in inter-ethnic friendship and dating patterns, and
females tended to display the disposition more than males in
the study. The authors feel that "barring unforeseen events
that may divide the community, the tempo of change towards
the complete amalgamation and assimilation of the diverse
elements of the Hawaiian population will increase as the
third and fourth generations come of age."

748. , and Mayer Zald. "A Note on the Usefulness and
Validity of the Herbst Family Questionnaire." Human Relations
9(1956):217-221. UHL

The Herbst Family Questionnaire was used to investigate the
relationship of family structure to authoritarianism among
some Japanese-American college students and was found to be
inadequate. [R 618]

12(1948):23-26. UHH

A report on the functions of parents, Buddhist influences,
annual observances, and marriage customs in the author's
family. [M 659]


Lecture delivered in an Ethnic Studies course on Hawaii at
the University of California, Berkeley in October 1970
touching on early Japanese labor problems and strikes in
Hawaii.

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A radio address by the principal of Ala Moana School, urging the Japanese people in Hawaii to speak English as much as possible as an indication of their complete loyalty to the United States in the war. [M 748]


An address in honor of the University of Hawaii Varsity Victory Volunteers of Japanese ancestry who died in World War II. [M 538]


A brief discussion of the factors in Japanese emigration overseas, such as population increase, economic pressure, and the attractions of various foreign lands for prospective emigrants; also indicates principal areas from which people emigrated, such as the prefectures of Hiroshima, Kumamoto, and Yamaguchi. [M 851]


Parts I and II of a review of the rise of Buddhism with emphasis on the Byōdō-in-Temple in Hawaii by the Resident Minister of the Byōdō-in-Temple in Kaneohe.


A description of the temple buildings and types of services of several Buddhist sects in Honolulu. [M 660]

A description of the author's family as representative of the traditional patriarchal Japanese family. [M 661]


Recipes for Japanese cuisine, issued as a public service. [M 539]


An attempt to establish a correlation between the authoritarian tendency in individuals and certain aspects of familial relationships among Americans of Japanese ancestry. [M 540]
ADDENDUM


An historical summary of the nisei experience in Hawaii, from their rejected, oppressed, and untrusted status in a "racist and white chauvinist" society, to their eventual material and political success in postwar Hawaii. The World War II experience, the growth of the trade union movement, and the cultural heritage of the nisei are viewed as essential ingredients in the postwar ascendency of Hawaii's Japanese Americans. However, attention to generational differences, to sansei influences, and to the need for change and innovation are also suggested in view of contemporary pressures for social and political change in present-day Hawaii.


A broad, interpretive account of the experiences of John A. Burns, governor of Hawaii from 1962-1974. The work is "not a bibliography in the traditional sense; rather it is a series of vignettes woven in the context of the historical stream of Hawaii." References throughout to the social and political experiences of Japanese Americans and to various persons of Japanese ancestry associated with Jack Burns.


A largely pictorial work concerning some of Hawaii's important painters and sculptors, including the Japanese American artists Isami Doi, Satoru Abe, Sueko M. Kimura, and Tadashi Sato. Biographical data and artists' statements are provided for each of the nineteen artists discussed. Photographs by Francis Haar, interviews by Prithwish Neogy with an introduction by Jean Charlot.

An investigation of race relations in the United States, based on an examination of racial attitudes of early European immigrants and on the more recent experiences of selected non-European immigrants. Part I of the book presents theories of racial interaction, examines racial goals in America, and "explores the question, 'Is conflict inevitable?'" Part II applies these perspectives to the experiences of the major American minorities, including those of the Japanese Americans (pp. 213-231), and analyzes their "culture, power, styles and goals . . . within the context of their 'acceptability and desirability' to the group in power."


An interview with five Hawaii businessmen—Richard Iida, Arthur Y. Muraoka, Glenn K. Okada, Allan S. Totoki, and James H. Yoshimura—and one educator, Dr. Dennis M. Ogawa, regarding how Japanese Americans view themselves and their heritage vis-à-vis Japan and the United States today. Particular attention is given to contemporary social and business issues.


A collection of social science materials concerning the status of Chinese and Japanese Americans in the United States. The papers are organized into two major categories: "The acceptance of Asians in American society, and the psychological well-being of Asian Americans." Articles of relevance to this bibliography include: "The Model Minorities" (Kitano and Sue); "The Forced Evacuation of the Japanese Minority during World War II" (S. Frank Miyamoto); "Socioeconomic Mobility Among Three Generations of Japanese Americans" (Gene N. Levine and Darrel M. Montero); "Interracial Marriage and Ethnic Boundaries: The Japanese American Case" (John N. Tinker); "Interracial Marriage: A Picture of the Japanese Americans" (Akemi Kikumura and Kitano); "Stereotypes as a Measure of Success" (Sue and Kitano); "A Typological Approach to the Psychological Study of Chinese and Japanese American College Males" (Derald W. Sue and Austin C. Frank); "Political Activation of Japanese American Youth" (Minako K. Maykovich); and "The World of the Elderly Asian American" (Richard A. Kalish and Sharon Moriwaki).
NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS

All About Hawaii (Hawaiian Almanac and Annual). 1875 to date.
Honolulu. UHH

The almanac of Hawaii, initiated by Thomas G. Thrum and now published by the Honolulu Star-Bulletin. Contains many brief notices and statistics relating to the Japanese. [M 871]


Monthly, later bimonthly, publication of general circulation, published by the Hawaii Mainichi Press. [M 873]


A daily newspaper of general circulation. Superseded by the Evening Bulletin on May 16, 1895. [M 852]


A daily newspaper of general circulation on the Big Island. [M 853]


A daily newspaper of general circulation, superseding the Daily Bulletin on May 16, 1895. This was, in turn, superseded by the Honolulu Star-Bulletin on July 1, 1912. [M 854]

A monthly missionary journal devoted to general social issues containing occasional articles on the Japanese people. Not published from March 1851 to April 1852. [M 874]

Garden Island. July, 1902 to date. Lihue, Kauai. UHH

A semiweekly newspaper of general circulation in Kauai. [M 855]


A bimonthly magazine of general news and comments. [M 875]


A weekly newspaper of general circulation on the Big Island. [M 856]

Hawaii Herald. March, 1969 to date. Honolulu. HH

A weekly newspaper of general circulation on Oahu.

Hawaii Tribune-Herald. (January 1923) March, 1964 to date. Hilo, Hawaii. UHH

A daily newspaper of general circulation on the Big Island. Its original name, from January 1923 to February 1964, was Hilo Tribune-Herald. [M 857]

Hawaiian Gazette. January 21, 1865-October 18, 1918. Honolulu. AH-UHL(microfilm)

A semiweekly newspaper of general circulation, whose frequency varied in later years. [M 858]

A monthly publication of the Hawaiian Sugar Planters' Association, with news and statistics about the sugar industry. Known as Planters' Monthly from April 1882 to December 1894. Superseded by Hawaiian Planters' Record in December, 1909. [M 876]

**Hawaiian Planters' Record.** December, 1909 to date. Honolulu. UHH-HSPA

Successor to Hawaiian Planters' Monthly. Frequency varied: monthly from July 1909 to January 1922; quarterly from April 1922 to 1948; semiannual, 1949-1950; and annual from 1951 on. [M 877]

**Hawaiian Star.** March 28, 1893-June 30, 1912. Honolulu. AH-UHL

A daily (except Sunday) newspaper of general circulation. On July 1, 1912, it merged with the Evening Bulletin to form the Honolulu Star-Bulletin. [M 859]

**Hilo Daily Tribune.** September, 1913-December, 1922. Hilo, Hawaii. Hawaii County Library

A daily newspaper of general circulation on the Big Island. Superseded by the Hilo Tribune-Herald in January 1923. [M 860]

**Hilo Tribune.** November, 1895-December, 1932. Hilo, Hawaii. Hawaii County Library

A weekly newspaper of general circulation on the Big Island. [M 861]


A daily newspaper of general circulation on the Big Island, superseding the Hilo Daily Tribune. The name was changed to Hawaii Tribune-Herald in March 1964. [M 862]
NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS

Honolulu Advertiser. April 1, 1921 to date. Honolulu. AH-UHL (microfilm)

The oldest extant newspaper in Hawaii, this daily of general circulation was known as the Pacific Commercial Advertiser until March 1921. The issue for February 17, 1935, devotes considerable space to the Japanese in Hawaii, in commemoration of the 50th anniversary of Japanese government contract immigration. An entire issue of 50 pages comprised the U.S.-Japan centennial edition on September 23, 1960. Since July 1, 1962, the Sunday edition is a combined Advertiser-Star-Bulletin issue. [M 863]

Honolulu Star-Bulletin. July 1, 1912 to date. Honolulu. AH-UHL

A daily (except Sunday until October 31, 1959) newspaper of general circulation, begun with the merger of the Evening Bulletin and Hawaiian Star. The September 22, 1960 issue contains a "Japanese 75th Anniversary Section" of 24 pp. celebrating the 75th anniversary of the arrival of the first government contract labor immigrants from Japan. Since July 1, 1962, the Sunday edition is a combined Advertiser-Star-Bulletin issue. [M 864]


A daily (except Sunday) newspaper of general circulation. [M 865]


This was begun as a monolingual Japanese newspaper, the private endeavor of a Kona physician, Dr. (Harvey) Saburō Hayashi. In time he added a regular English section, and the newspaper became monolingual, English, from June 20, 1940. Frequency of issue varied among biweekly, monthly, and was a bimonthly for the last ten years. The April 1, 1950 issue carries a brief historical account of the newspaper. [M 866]


A weekly newspaper of general circulation. [M 867]

Kona Torch

A quarterly publication of the Kona Torch, containing statistics and lists of government officials and agencies, schools, churches, and miscellaneous organizations for the general interest of Kona residents and tourists. Includes information on the ethnic makeup of Kona's population and various Japanese organizations in Kona. [M 878]

Maui News. February, 1900 to date. Wailuku, Maui. Maui News-UHH

A semiweekly newspaper of general circulation in Maui. [M 868]


Monthly publication of the Pan-Pacific Union of Honolulu, with topical news and comments. During a period of suspended publication, 1937-1953, the Pan-Pacific magazine substituted. Quarterly issue from April 1934 to October/December 1936. [M 879]


Sequel to The Boy. It served as the official organ of the New Americans Conference of Americans of Japanese ancestry. [M 880]

Nisei in Hawaii and the Pacific. Summer 1947-Fall 1956. Honolulu. UHH

A quarterly publication with news of interest to Americans of Japanese ancestry. [M 881]


The oldest newspaper in Hawaii, this daily newspaper of general circulation was retitled Honolulu Advertiser in
April 1921. It was a major journal of opinion for Hawaii's Caucasian oligarchy of the early days. [M 869]

*Pan-Pacific.* January/March, 1937-July/September, 1941. Honolulu. AH-UHH

A quarterly publication of the Pan-Pacific Union of Honolulu, replacing *Mid-Pacific Magazine* during its temporary suspension. [M 882]


A monthly publication of general circulation, with popular topical articles. [M 883]


A weekly newspaper for the working people of Hawaii, initiated by a group of maritime workers. The first labor newspaper in Hawaii, with the objectives of arousing class consciousness and promoting interracial solidarity among Hawaii's labor. The ILWU, organized in 1937-1938, took control of the paper in 1938. [M 870]
1. 外務省. 大日本外交文書.

(With Vol. X et seq., the title is Nihon gaikō monjo.)

This set of documents of the Japanese Foreign Ministry contains many records and reports on the Japanese in Hawaii, describing their activities and problems as immigrants. Each volume is devoted to one year, beginning with Vol. I for Meiji 1 (1868). The compilation is still in progress, and UHOC is subscribing to a complete set. References to the Japanese in Hawaii are found in the following volumes and pages:

2. 外務省通商局. 移民調査報告.

Gaimushō Tsūshōkyoku. *Imin chōsa hōkoku* [Reports of investigations on immigrants]. No. 1 (December 1908) and No. 9 (March 1912).

No. 1 has a report by Consul General Saitō Kan on the general condition of the immigrants in Hawaii in the early twentieth century (46 pp.), and No. 9 contains a report by Nakamura Osamu, a consular official, on the conditions of the immigrants on the island of Maui in 1912. (pp. 177-207)

3. 外務省アメリカ局北米課. 在米総領事館領事館管内報


Annual reports issued by the Japanese Foreign Ministry based on the reports of the Consulates General and Consulates in the United States. Each volume contains a section on Hawaii and Samoa, about 35 pages in length, describing the geography, political and economic conditions, conditions of the Japanese people and community, and official business conducted by the Consulate General in Hawaii.


"Memoranda of Agreement." 1889 and 1894.

Two labor contracts, each in Japanese and English, between the Hawaiian Government and Japanese immigrants and related documents. The 1889 contract, in the original, appears on one sheet of paper and is accompanied by a passport for the immigrant signing the contract; the 1894 contract for another immigrant consists of five photocopies of original documents.

These documents include the following:

本籍地調簿 "Honsekichi chōbo" ["Records of permanent domiciles"]. 8 books. c. 1900. Records of the permanent domiciles, or Japanese home addresses, of the immigrants registered at the Consulate General by the end of the nineteenth century.

移住民局往復 "Ijūminkyoku ōfuku" ["Correspondence relative to the Immigration Bureau"]. 1891-1893. A file of documents issued by and about the Japanese Immigration Bureau operating in conjunction with the Japanese Consulate General in Hawaii. Included are a number of letters by the Bureau's chief, Nakayama Jōji, concerning the activities and problems of the immigrants.

戸籍カード "Koseki Kādo" ["Household cards"]. 1885-1967. Working cards, numbering about 50,000, one card for each household in Hawaii containing information on permanent domiciles, current address, dates of entry and departure, and dates of births and deaths in the household.

入国調簿 "Nyūkoku chōbo" ["Records of entry"]. 19 books. 1885-1910. Dates of entry of contract and free labor immigrants, with names.


生死届書 "Seishi todokegaki" ["Registration of births and deaths"]. 1891-1893.

死亡記録 "Shibō kiroku" ["Records of deaths"]. 5 books. 1890-1913.

出生記録 "Shusshō kiroku" ["Records of births"]. 6 books. 1898-1913.

Contents: two contract labor agreements, each in Japanese and English, dated December 1888 and May 1891, respectively, between Robert W. Erwin, Hawaiian Minister Resident in Japan and Special Agent of Hawaii's Bureau of Immigration, and Japanese immigrants, executed in Japan.

Eight passports issued by the Japanese Foreign Ministry for individual immigrants, dated 1888-1915.

TRAVEL AGENCY RECORDS CONCERNING IMMIGRANTS

7. Records Pertaining to Travel to and from Hawaii, Household Registration, and Conscription Deferment of Japanese Immigrants. Honolulu, 1901-1941. Located at seven travel agencies in Honolulu, as described below.

Private Japanese hotels operating from the early days of Japanese immigration up to the outbreak of World War II often served as "agents" of the Japanese government and immigration companies in handling paper work for immigrants. Several of these hotel-travel agencies have survived to the present day, and their records with them. Their names and holdings are as follows:

Kawasaki Travel Service. Individual cards. 1901-1941.
Kobayashi Travel Service. 30 books. 1904-1941.
Komatsuya Travel Agency. 35 books. 1904-1941.
Komeya Hotel and Travel Service. 12 books. 1917-1941.
Nakamura Travel Service. 18 books. 1901-1907, 1910-1941.
Onomichiya Travel Agency. 33 books. 1906-1941.
Tohoku Travel Service. 8 books. 1917-1941.

GENERAL BOOKS AND ARTICLES

8. 安里延. 日本南方發展史.


A brief history of Okinawan immigration to Hawaii is given in this volume, pp. 452-465, 489. A table attached at the
end of the volume shows the number of Okinawan immigrants each year from 1899 to 1938.

9. 土井弥太郎.「山口県大島郡におけるハワイ移民史」. 山口大学農学部学術報告.

Doi, Yatarō. "Yamaguchi-ken Ōshima-gun ni okeru Hawaii imin shi" ["A History of Emigration to Hawaii from Ōshima County, Yamaguchi Prefecture"]. Yamaguchi Daigaku Nogakubu gakujutsu hōkoku [Bulletin of the Faculty of Agriculture, Yamaguchi University]. No. 8 (1957), 775-848.

A monographic study of the history of emigration from Ōshima County, where the majority of the early government contract labor immigrants to Hawaii were recruited. Describes the immigrants' backgrounds, recruitment, experiences and achievements in Hawaii, and contributions to their home country. Draws heavily on official county documents.

10. 藤井秀五郎. 大日本海外移民史第一編布哇.


Divided into three major parts, this book gives an overview of Japanese immigration to Hawaii, descriptions of immigrants' organizational and individual activities in various fields, and brief biographical sketches of some 450 representative members of Hawaii's Japanese community.

11. 藤井秀五郎. 新布哇.


A general history and description of current conditions in Hawaii and its Japanese people intended mainly for prospective Japanese immigrants. Presentation of material is similar to that in Item 10, but in greater detail, with many statistical tables.

A brief history of Okinawan immigration in the prewar and postwar periods, with a statement on future prospects.


A history and general description of Kauai and its Japanese people, with various statistical tables drawn mainly from Governor Bingham's annual reports and Kauai County office documents, as well as from the authors' field work.


An encyclopaedic compilation by the United Japanese Society of Hawaii in commemoration of the 75th anniversary of Japanese immigration to Hawaii, with many photographs (the first 133 pages of the book) and accounts of Japanese activities, problems, and achievements in Hawaii, arranged both chronologically and topically. Appended are lists of various organizations with dates of their establishment, current membership, and the names of the first and recent presidents or representatives.

15. Hayashi, Saburō and Masuda, Teiji. Hawaii-tō isshū [Around the Island of Hawaii]. Hilo, 1925. 348 pp. UHOC; UHH
A guide intended primarily for Japanese travelers, in two parts: the first consists of a description of various areas of the island, and the second mainly a history and current status of the Japanese people in the Hawaiian Islands in general. The book is a product of the authors' tour of the island of Hawaii.

16. 林吉松. 布哇事情.

Hayashi, Yoshimatsu, ed. Hawaii jijō [Conditions in Hawaii]. Honolulu, 1921. 65 pp. UHOC

A compilation sponsored by the Japanese Society of Hawaii (Hawaii Nihonjin-kai), this is a general report on current conditions in Hawaii, with emphasis on the Japanese community; includes statistical tables relating to population, industry, education, labor, and various economic activities, drawn mainly from Hawaii Government and Japanese Consulate General documents.

17. 比嘉静観. 「布哇移民と當山久三」. 布哇報知.


A brief account of the history of Okinawan immigration to Hawaii as advocated and encouraged by an Okinawan leader, Tōyama Kyūzō, dating from the year 1900.

18. 比嘉静観. 「沖縄移民の史的背景」. 布哇タイムス.

_________. "Okinawa imin no shiteki haikei" ["Historical background of Okinawan immigration"]. Hawaii Times (Honolulu newspaper). May 22, 1965. UHOC; UHH

A brief sketch of the history of Okinawan immigration to Hawaii, written in commemoration of its 65th anniversary.

Japanese Consulate General of Honolulu

A new and slightly expanded edition of the work of 1938 published by the Japan National Institute of Research on Emigration, this book reflects the chauvinistic attitude of the Japanese of the war period, with emphasis placed on the adversities borne by the Japanese overseas since 1868. In the author's terms, this is a history of the "forward charge" and "progressive advance" of Japanese abroad. The book is divided into two major parts, the first covering the period from 1868 to the time of the Russo-Japanese War, and the second from 1908 to 1930. Sections pertinent to Hawaii are found in: Part I, pp. 1-22, 30-53, 54-74, 75-100, 101-119, 143-165, 166-190, 280-303, 445-470, 471-495, 496-517; Part II, pp. 122-136, 257-274, 313-332. An account of the process of and Japanese agencies for emigration appears in Part II, pp. 512-546. Draws heavily on contemporary newspapers and consular reports.


A monographic study analyzing the backgrounds, recruitment, characteristics, and social and economic status after return to Japan of the government contract labor immigrants who left Kuga Village of Ōshima County for Hawaii in 1885-1893. Numerous statistical tables relating to age and sex distribution, status in household, occupational backgrounds, religious backgrounds, and departure and return home of immigrants abound. Relies mostly on village and county records.
21. 石川友紀。「広島湾岸地区前村契約移民の社会地理学的考察」。人文地理


A monograph similar to Item 20, concerning the immigrants from Jigozen, a small village in Hiroshima Prefecture.

22. 石川友紀。「広島県南部口田村契約移民の社会地理学的考察」。史学研究


A monographic study similar to Items 20 and 21, concerning the immigrants from Kuchida, another small village in Hiroshima Prefecture.

23. 開国百年記念文化事業会。「米国文化交渉 史 第五巻 移住編」

The entire second portion of this book (pp. 343-609) is devoted to Hawaii. Chapters deal with the beginnings of Japanese immigration and settlement of the immigrants, Japanese labor and business activities, religions and education of the immigrants, conditions of the community and culture of the immigrants, and the life pattern and assimilation of the immigrants. Presentation of material is orderly, with a number of statistical tables and adequate documentation. A chronological table showing main events in the history of Japanese relations with mainland United States and Hawaii is appended (pp. 611-629).

24. 河村重博. 布哇在住日本人五十年記念写真帖.


A sister edition of the *Kanyaku Nihon imin toko gojūnen kinen shi* [The Golden Jubilee of the Japanese in Hawaii 1885-1935], published by the *Nippu jiji* Press, commemorating the fiftieth anniversary of the arrival of the first government contract labor immigrants from Japan. Some 260 photographs showing various phases of Japanese settlement in Hawaii are presented, together with a brief historical account of Japanese immigration and settlement.

25. 川添樫風. 移植樹の花開く--ハワイ日本人史実落葉集

Kawazoe, Kenpū. *Ishokuju no hana hiraku--Hawaii Nihonjin shijitsu ochibakago* [Transplanted trees are in blossom: A collection of historical facts about the Japanese in Hawaii]. Honolulu, 1960. 529 pp. UHOC
These short historical essays first appeared in serial form in the *Hawai'i Times*, of which the author was an editor. Preceded by a brief historical sketch of Japanese immigration (pp. 1-19), the essays cover the period from the days of the chance arrival of Japanese in Hawaii (1270's-1866) to 1960, and are arranged by the phases of immigration and settlement in chronological order. The author relied upon old books, newspaper accounts, personal recollections, and interviews as sources for his essays.

26. 木原 隆吉. 布哇日本人史.


One of the "standard" histories of the Japanese in Hawaii, written by a former newspaper reporter. Divided into three parts: (1) a survey of history, geography, and current conditions; (2) history of change in various aspects of Japanese life; and (3) a collection of historical anecdotes relating to the Hawaiian Japanese, chronologically arranged. Many statistical tables are provided, drawn from Hawaii government and Japanese consular documents as well as from old newspapers and published books.

27. 金城 珍栄. 「初回移民の子として先駆者の苦斗を憶う」. 布哇報知.

Kinjō, Chin'e. "Shokai imin no ko toshite senkusha no kutō o omou" ["Thoughts on the hardships of pioneers by a child of a member of the first group of immigrants"]. *Hawaii hōchi*. May 22, 1965.  UHOC

A brief newspaper article describing hardships encountered by the earliest Okinawan immigrants in Hawaii, written in commemoration of the 65th anniversary of Okinawan immigration.

A cursory description of the development of Okinawan emigration.


Personal impressions of the Okinawan people and their activities in North and South America, including Hawaii, written after the author's visit to the two continents.


Kawazoe Kenpū (Hawaii Times); UHH

A study, by an editor of the San'yū shinbun of Tokyo, of the circumstances relating to preparations for departure of the gannenmono, the first government contract labor immigrants, who left Japan in 1868, the first year (gannen) of the Meiji era. Cites many contemporary Japanese newspapers as sources.
31. 宮平弘志. 「移民の経緯と将来」. 新沖縄文化史
（金城唯恭編）.


A brief history of Okinawan emigration abroad and a personal statement on the prospects of future emigration.

32. 森田栄. 布哇五十年史


A revised and enlarged edition of the author's work of 1915 (Item 33). Despite the generalized title, it is actually a fifty-year history of the Japanese in Hawaii, with a description of their life and activities in various fields of endeavor, divided into twenty chapters. This is another "standard" history of the Japanese by a local Japanese resident.

33. 森田栄. 布哇日本人発展史


The earliest general history of the Japanese written by a local Japanese, which remained the basic work for many years. Based on newspapers, government documents, and personal field work, this book contains a mass of information with a number of statistical tables. The book was later revised and enlarged (Item 32).

34. 中島陽. コナ日本人実情案内.

A survey of the approximately 900 Japanese residents of the Kona district of the Big Island and their activities, both organizational and individual, in various fields. Brief historical sketches of people and organizations are also given. A product mainly of the author's field work.

35. 日布時事社. 布哇同胞發展回顧誌.


The 25th anniversary edition of the newspaper *Nippu jiji*, describing the history and current status of the Japanese people, with many separate articles on historical events and episodes written by a number of people active in the community. Biographical sketches of successful members of this community are included.

36. 日布時事社. 官約日本人移民布哇渡航五十年記念誌.


Special edition of the *Nippu jiji* commemorating the 50th anniversary of the arrival of Japanese government contract labor immigrants in Hawaii in 1885. It focuses on the first and second groups, listing the names and ages upon arrival of each member. Biographical sketches of sixty who were still living are included, as well as the reminiscences of thirty-five other immigrants about their experiences in Hawaii.

37. 沖繩興信所. 沖繩興信所報.


UHOC
A report of interviews with Okinawans in Hawaii to ascertain their views on past and present conditions in Hawaii and Okinawa. The interviewer was Ōgimi Chōtoku, owner-president of the Okinawa Commercial Inquiry Agency, on a visit to Hawaii.

38. 大阪毎日新聞社・東京毎日新聞社. 日本と米国.


A review of Japanese-American relations since the signing of the Treaty of Commerce and Amity in 1856. The section on Hawaii (pp. 203-277) includes editorial comments and several individual articles on the history and current conditions of the Japanese in Hawaii.

39. 斎藤武治郎. 布哇観.

Saitō, Takejirō. Hawaii kan [Views of Hawaii]. Tokyo, 1905. 31 pp. Hilo Times


40. 瀬谷正二. 布哇.

Sedani, Masaji. Hawaii. Tokyo, 1892. 11, 4, 130, 33 pp. UHOC

41. Takei, Nekketsu. *Hawaii ichiran* [A glance at Hawaii]. Honolulu, 1914. [129 pp.]
   
   An introductory book on Hawaii and its Japanese people written by a newspaper reporter. Although carelessly written, as if in haste, it gives interesting observations on Japanese life by island (excluding Lanai) and by locality on each island, with a sketch map for each locality showing relative locations of individual Japanese homes and institutions and giving the total number of Japanese residents.

   
   A little encyclopaedia (270 items) on Hawaiian history intended for Japanese residents. Contains a lecture by Shiga Shigetaka, a noted Japanese scholar visiting Hawaii, on the history of Hawaiian-Japanese relations (pp. 115-123).

   
   A brief historical account of the development of the Okinawan community in Hawaii since 1900.

   
   An account of the beginnings of Okinawan immigration in 1900, with a description of hardships and difficulties the first immigrants encountered in Hawaii. Written in commemoration of the 65th anniversary of Okinawan immigration.
45. 渡辺七郎. 布哇歴史.


A "standard" general history of Hawaii and its Japanese people, written by a University of Hawaii graduate and resident of Hawaii for 15 years. Divided into two parts: the first, a general history of Hawaii, and the second, a history of the Japanese community in Hawaii. The first edition includes statistical tables on various aspects of Japanese life, and the second carries an appendix describing the development of Japanese language education (118 pp.) and a roster of well-known Japanese people in the community, with brief biographical sketches (219 pp.).

46. 八木沢善次. 「ハワイにおける日本移民史の一節」. 社会経済史学.

Yagizawa, Zenji. "Hawaii ni okeru Nihon imin shi no isetsu" ["A chapter in the history of Japanese emigration to Hawaii"]. *Shakai keizai shigaku* [Studies in social and economic history]. IV, No. 5 (August 1934), 499-516.  UHOC

An analysis of the Japanese emigrations of 1868 and 1885 in relation to the social and economic conditions in Japan. Utilizes Japanese Foreign Ministry documents and contemporary Tokyo-Yokohama newspapers.

47. [山口県] 大島町誌-編纂委員会. 周防大島町誌.


A gazetteer containing a section on emigration from the town of Ōshima to Hawaii and mainland America, pointing out factors in the beginning of emigration, backgrounds of the immigrants and their achievements (pp. 805-842). The discussion of emigration to Hawaii is based mainly on Doi Yatarō's study (Item 9).
   Jikōen Temple; UHHC

A booklet by the resident Okinawan minister of the Jikōen (Honpa Hongwanji) Temple in Honolulu, giving a brief account of the beginnings of Okinawan immigration to Hawaii, experiences of the immigrants, and their contributions to Okinawa.

   UHOC

A brief history of Okinawan immigration, written for the *Hawaii Hochi* in commemoration of the 65th anniversary of the immigration.

   UHOC

Newspaper article giving personal views on the circumstances of Okinawan emigration to Hawaii, with a special note on Tōyama Kyūzō, the so-called father of Okinawan immigration.

   United Japanese Society of Hawaii; UHH
A detailed study, by a former newspaper reporter in Hawaii, of the departure of the first group of immigrants to Hawaii in 1868, their problems in Hawaii, and Japanese government measures to solve them. Foreign Ministry documents are an important source. Also includes a list of the names of the immigrants, personal sketches of some of them, and a chronological table showing the development of Japanese contacts with Hawaii, 1850-1874.

52. 山下草園. 日本布哇交流史.


Divided into three parts: the first deals with the haphazard arrival of Japanese in Hawaii prior to 1868; the second with several problems involving Japanese immigrants from 1868 to World War I; and the third recounts several episodes involving Hawaiian and Japanese royalty. The third part also gives a brief history of the Japanese in Hawaii (pp. 336-376).

53. 山下草園. 日本人のハワイ移住概観.


A pamphlet commemorating the 75th anniversary of the arrival of the first government contract labor immigrants in 1885. Contains a chronological account of Japanese immigration, a note on the experiences of the gannenmono (1868 immigrants), a discussion of the circumstances of the beginning of immigration on government contract in 1885, and a brief statement on the advancement of Japanese-Americans under current conditions, particularly with Hawaii's achievement of statehood.

54. 山里勇善. 布哇之沖縄縣人.

A general history of Okinawan immigration to Hawaii and description of the activities of Okinawan immigrants and their descendants in industry, mass communications, education, religion, and medicine and sanitation. Also includes a list of Okinawan people's organizations, a table showing the occupational distribution of the people, and biographical sketches of some 130 representative members of the community.

55. 洋園時報社. 日本人在住五十年記念誌.


A special edition of *Yōen jihō*, a weekly paper in Kauai, in commemoration of the 50th anniversary of the arrival of the first government contract labor immigrants. A review of the past and present conditions of the Japanese in Kauai.

56. 吉武八郎. カワイの香り.


Divided into two major parts: the first is a general account of the development of Japanese organizations on Kauai, such as the United Japanese Society, Japan Relief and Rehabilitation Committee, and Citizenship Club; and the second part is a directory of Japanese people on the island, with brief biographical sketches.

DIARIES

57. 名護忍亮. (日記).

The author, now retired Bishop of the Jodo Mission, was also a teacher in a Japanese language school. He was a leader in Japanese community affairs on both Oahu and Hawaii, and his entries relate to public figures and events as well as to private matters.

58. 奥村多喜衛．（日記）.

Okumura, Takie. Personal diary. 27 books. 1894-1951. Mrs. Okumura Hatsuko

A personal diary by one of the most active and influential leaders in the Japanese community and a Christian minister (1865-1951), who came to Hawaii in 1894. Contents relate mostly to personal and family affairs but occasionally deal with important social issues, such as Japanese language school problems and labor strikes.

59. 寺崎定助．（日記）．

Terasaki, Sadasuke. Personal diary. 25 books. 1917-1956. UHH

A personal diary kept by a former Japanese language school teacher and later editor of the Hawaii hochi, who has resided in Hawaii since 1906. As a close associate of President Makino of the Hawaii hochi, Terasaki enters in this diary many brief personal comments on social issues and events in which the two men were deeply involved, especially the Japanese language school litigation and Japanese labor strikes.

AUTobiographies and BIOgraphies

60. 安慶名良信．私の微かな力．

Agena, Ryōshin. Watakushi no kasukana chikara [My feeble strength]. Honolulu, 1963. 80 pp. Agena Ryōshin; UHOC

A pictorial autobiography of a Christian Okinawan nisei businessman, showing his past and present activities.

A brief biographical sketch by a former Salvation Army minister in Hawai‘i (1910's-1930's) of his late wife (1895-1958) as a companion in religious life.

62. Fukushima Hawai‘i-kai. *Ko Okazaki Jinbei o tsuitō kinen shi* [A memorial publication for the Late Okazaki Jinbei]. Fukushima, 1952. 105 pp. UHOC; UHH

A collection of essays by twenty-seven friends of the honoree. Okazaki (1883-1950), as one of the first Japanese to venture into independent pineapple business, established a plantation in Hawai‘i in the 1910's and 1920's. Although this business failed, he was later successful in developing a similar enterprise on Taiwan.


A brief biographical sketch of the man who, together with Tōyama Kyūzō, was instrumental in the initiation of Okinawan emigration to Hawai‘i in 1900.

64. Ishimura, Ichigorō. *Yonjūichinen mae Hawaii tokōsha Ishimura Ichigorō risshin dan* [An account of the life of Ishimura Ichigorō who came to Hawai‘i 41 years ago]. [n.p.] [1908]. 81 pp. UHOC
A personal account of the experiences in Hawaii of one of the 1868 immigrants, who, after an aimless and reckless life, was converted to Christianity and began the Ishimura Cooking School in service to the Japanese community. The account is presented here as told to the author's friend, perhaps a newspaper reporter. Preface by Ando Taro, Japanese Consul General in 1886-1889.

65. 金城 武男. 沖縄移民の父當山久三.
Kaneshiro, Takeo, ed. Okinawa imin no chichi Toyama Kyūzō
[Tōyama Kyūzō, the Father of Okinawan Emigration]. Los Angeles,
1959. 71, 33 pp.  Shunzo Sakamaki (UH); UHHC
A collection of biographical sketches of Tōyama (1868-1910) written by sixteen people, edited and published in commemoration of the 60th anniversary of Tōyama's death. An English section of 33 pages is appended.

66. 菊池しげお. 菊池智旭遺稿集.
A collection of sermons and writings by Kikuchi Chikyoku (1876-1964), a Honpa Hongwanji minister in Hawaii since 1907 and Bishop of the Hawaii Honpa Hongwanji Mission from 1953 to 1964; also includes brief biographical and character sketches of the minister by eleven people representing his friends and disciples. English translations of fifteen articles are appended (90 pp.).

67. 古生美男. 日本移民百年記念 八十路越えて.
Koike, Yoshio. Nihon imin hyakunen kinen yasoji koete [In commemoration of the 100th anniversary of Japanese immigration: passing eighty years of age]. Honolulu, 1967. 182 pp.  UHH
Calligraphy and photographs depicting various events in the life of a Japanese language school principal and resident in Hawaii for over fifty years, with brief narrative comments.

Presentation similar to Item 67; published by the author in commemoration of the 75th anniversary of the coming of the first government contract labor immigrants.


A biography of Makino (1877-1953), founder and president of the *Hawaii Hochi*, who was one of the most active Japanese community leaders ever since he came to Hawaii in 1899. Describes his activities and beliefs relative to some principal social and political issues involving the Japanese in Hawaii. Also includes reminiscences by twenty-three people about the man and his work. An English section of 160 pages is appended.


A collection of religious writings by Tachikawa Shinkyō, the late Bishop of the Hawaii Jōdo Mission, who came to Hawaii in 1907 and died in 1925; also includes thirty-six essays written by his friends and followers about his work as minister and educator.

A brief sketch of the character of a fellow Fukushima immigrant, Jinbo, who lived in Hawaii from 1907 to 1918, working mainly as an Ewa Plantation worker.

72. 高橋英治. 移民の父勝沼富造先生伝.

Takahashi, Kanji. *Imin no chichi Katsunuma Tomizō sensei den* [A biography of the Honored Katsunuma Tomizō, the Father of Emigration]. Honolulu, 1953. 32 pp. UHH

A biography of Katsunuma (1863-1950), who led the first group of emigrants to Hawaii from Fukushima and other northeastern prefectures of Japan in 1898. He became active in Japanese community affairs while engaged in professional work as a veterinarian and official with the Hawaii Board of Immigration, later, U.S. Immigration Service.

73. 高橋英治. 三輪治家 須田文吉小伝.

Miwa Haruie, Suda Bunkichi shōden [Brief biographies of Miwa Haruie and Suda Bunkichi]. Fukushima, 1960. 8 pp. UHH

Brief personal sketches of Miwa (1878-1950) and Suda (1900-1960), with particular emphasis on the discovery by the former of the diary of one of the original 1868 immigrants and the latter's Red Cross work in Hawaii. Both men were active in Hawaii's Japanese community.

74. 高橋英治. 聴治物語.

Otoji monogatari [Story of Otoji]. Fukushima, 1952. 30 pp. UHH

Okazaki Otoji (1871-1934), originally from Fukushima, was active in Japanese business and community affairs in Hawaii ever since the end of the nineteenth century. Sources of this account were an interview with Otoji's brother, Tashichi, and newspaper articles.
75. 畠山哲夫. 慈光.


A memorial publication in honor of the late Dr. Uezu Chirin, one of the earliest Okinawan immigrants and a leader among the Okinawan residents, with biographical sketches written by his friends and former patients.

76. 塚崎政男. 奮斗六十年.


Autobiographical and other essays by an immigrant who worked as a masseur since 1906. His "struggle" was with an English language training, necessary to obtain American citizenship.

77. 潟川清栄. 時代の先駆者畠山久三 沖縄現代史の一節.


Biography of the "father of Okinawan immigration" (1868–1910), set against the background of the contemporary history of Okinawa.

78. 山地三郎. 法律寓話懺悔.

Autobiography of one of the earliest immigrants (1885 arrival?), who reported having committed almost every kind of crime until his conversion to Christianity after his last release from prison in 1899. Stated intention was to inform fellow Japanese of American modes of criminal punishment and to exhort against a sinful life. The author included translations of many of the provisions in Hawaii's legal code. It seems to have been written in the late 1910's or early 1920's, when labor troubles were rampant.

79. 山城・明智。 「三十五年の記録をたどって」.

Mrs. Yamashiro Akiyo

Recollections of married life with the first American of Japanese ancestry to be elected to the Territorial Legislature of Hawaii, Andy Masayoshi Yamashiro.

REMINISCENCES AND GENERAL ESSAYS

80. 足立一尼. こぼろぎの私語.

Adachi, Ichiji. Kōrogi no sasayaki [Whispers of a cricket].
Jikoen Temple

Random essays by a member of the Chikara no Kai (Association of Strength), a young men's Buddhist association at the Kona Honpa Hongwanji Temple, with emphasis on Association activities.

81. 安藤太郎. 安藤太郎文集.

Andō, Tarō. Andō Tarō bunshū [Collected essays of Andō Tarō].
Tokyo, 1929. 258 pp.
Hilo Times

The author, the first Japanese Consul General in Honolulu (1886-1889), was noted not only for his diplomatic skill but also for his deep interest and active participation in the temperance movement among the Japanese in Hawaii.
82. 浅野孝之. オ Hai の隠.

Asano, Takayuki. *Ohai no kage* [In the shadow of an ohai tree]. Honolulu, 1925. 297 pp. Waipahu Honpa Hongwanji Temple

Essays by the former principal of Hawaii Middle School (Japanese language school run by the Honpa Hongwanji Mission), mostly on educational matters.

83. 古屋翠溪. 配所転々.

Furuya, Suikei. *Haisho tenten* [From one relocation camp to another]. Honolulu, 1964. 19, 462 pp. UHOC; UHH

Author's account of his experience as a Hawaiian Japanese interned for the entire war period in Japanese relocation camps on the Mainland. Includes an appendix listing the names of all the internees from Hawaii.

84. 布哇ホノルル本願寺. 超勝院遺文集.


A collection of essays on religious and many other subjects by the late Bishop Imamura Emyo of Hongwanji (Chōshōin is his posthumous title), who was one of the most important Japanese community leaders from 1899 until his death in 1932.

85. 勝沼富造. 甘蔗のしばり蜜.

Katsunuma, Tomizo. *Kibi no shiborikasu* [Bagasse]. Honolulu, 1924. 310 pp. UHOC

Essays about Japanese immigrants from the vantage point of a long-time official in the Hawaiian Board of Immigration and the U.S. Immigration Service (from 1898-1930's). Contains a listing of the dates and passengers of the departure and arrival of immigrant ships and a note on Japanese immigration companies (pp. 271-310).
86. 長岡時雨. 裸の足跡.


United Japanese Society of Hawaii

Essays by a former editor of the Shōgyō jihō [Commercial Times], a monthly magazine in Honolulu, on a variety of subjects, reminiscing about events and people during his forty-year residence in Hawaii.

87. 長岡時雨. 続裸の足跡.


UHH

A collection of essays on various current events and people, published as a continuation of the author's previous work (Item 86).

88. 永瀧久吉. 回顧七十年.


UHOC

Autobiographical essays of a former diplomat and Consul General of Honolulu (1912-1913). In the section on Hawaii (pp. 206-240, 241-246), the author writes about social and economic activities of the Japanese people and his experiences among them.

89. 中村忠蔵. 楽園閉話.


United Japanese Society of Hawaii

Random essays on life in Hawaii written by a Japanese Methodist minister while in Hawaii in 1908-1917. Incisive observations about the Japanese labor unrest at that time.
90. 中村忠蔵. 窓辺夜話.

Nakamura, Chūzō. Shōsō yawa [Window-side evening tales].
Honolulu, 1915. 496, 3 pp. UHOC

Essays on primarily religious and educational matters by a
Christian minister from Japan.

91. 奥村多喜衛. 恩宠七十年.

Okumura, Takie. Onchō shichijūnen [Seventy years of divine
Honolulu, 1940. 176 pp.
Makiki Christian Church; United Japanese Society of Hawaii; UHH

Essays on experiences in Hawaii of a Christian minister and
one of the most important community leaders since his arrival
in Hawaii in 1894. Japanese version of Item 515 in the
English section.

92. 奥村多喜衛. 楽園おち葉.

. Rakuen ochiba [Fallen leaves in paradise]. Nos.
1-31. Honolulu, 1941-1950. Makiki Christian Church; UHOC

A pamphlet series of occasional issue, containing essays on
current international, local Hawaii, and Japanese affairs.

93. 奥村多喜衛. 太平洋の楽園.

. Taiheiyo no rakuen [A paradise in the Pacific].
1st ed. Tokyo, 1917. 197 pp. 2nd ed. Honolulu, 1919. 243
UHOC (1st, 3rd-5th eds.); Makiki Christian Church (2nd ed.)
Divided into three major parts: the first part surveys the history, geography, and industry of Hawaii; the second is devoted to the author's personal recollections about his life and work in Hawaii; and the third contains his views on the problems of job opportunity and education for Americans of Japanese ancestry.

94. 柴山得造. 椰子の枯葉.

Shibayama, Tokuzō. Yashi no kareha [Dead leaves of the coconut tree]. Honolulu, 1942. 116, 23 pp. UHOC

Autobiographical essays of a Japanese language school teacher and businessman in Kona, Hawaii and Honolulu, whose residence in Hawaii spanned fifty years, from 1892.

95. 相賀安太郎. 五十年間のワイ回顧.

Sōga, Yasutarō. Gojūnenkan no Hawaii kaiko [Reflections on fifty years in Hawaii]. Honolulu, 1953. 4, 713, 9, 11 pp. UHOC

Historical essays on the Japanese community over the preceding fifty years, by the president–editor of the Nippu jiji (later Hawaii Times), a community leader. Contents follow the chronological order of the events and issues treated, beginning with the author's view of the conditions of the Japanese in Hawaii at the time of his arrival in 1896. An appendix contains a chronological table of Japanese immigration and settlement, names and dates of Japanese warships arriving in Hawaii, and a roster of Japanese consuls.

96. 相賀安太郎. 布哇その折り折り.

_________. Hawaii sono oriori [Occasional essays on Hawaii]. Honolulu, 1926. 301 pp. UHOC

A collection of occasional essays on a wide range of topics, written from 1916 to 1920, expressing pungent criticisms of Japanese customs and practices in Hawaii.
97. 神賀安太郎. 鉄柵生活.

Sōga, Yasutarō. *Tessaku seikatsu* [Life within the fence].

The author's experiences as a wartime internee on the Mainland from 1942 to 1945. Includes a list of the Japanese internees from Hawaii.

98. 曽我部四郎. もう三千邦.

Sogabe, Shirō. *Mō sanzen doru* [Three thousand dollars more].
Tokyo, 1926. 182 pp. United Japanese Society of Hawaii; UHOC

Essays on educational, social and economic matters by a Japanese language school principal and leader among the Japanese on the Big Island, written primarily to help raise $3,000 for school expansion.

99. 高橋莞治. 移民列伝其の一 大内民惠 佐々木信河村清助 岡崎太七の巻.

Takahashi, Kanji. *Imin retsuden sono ichi Ōuchi Tamie, Sasaki Nobu, Kawamura Seisuke, Okazaki Tashichi no maki* [Biographies of immigrants, no. 1: Ōuchi Tamie, Sasaki Nobu, Kawamura Seisuke, and Okazaki Tashichi]. Tokyo, 1953. 11 pp. UHH

Brief account of the experiences of four of the author's friends in educational, social, and economic affairs in Hawaii.

100. 谷村十二夜. たわごと随筆.

Tanimura, Jūniya. *Tawagoto suihietsu* [Foolish essays].
Honolulu, 1956. 222 pp. United Japanese Society of Hawaii; UHOC
Random essays by the nisei president of the Fair Department Store in Honolulu.

101.  谷村十二夜. 隨筆集 ひとりごと.  

Tanimura, Juniya. Zuihitsu shū hitorigoto [Soliloquy].  
Sequel to Item 100.

102.  渡辺六道. 布教伝道の回想と展望．五十年の信仰生活を貫いた一信徒の手記.  

Watanabe, Jirō. Hawaii denjō no kaiyō to tenbō−gojūnen no shinkō seikatsu o teuranuita ichi shinto no shuki [Reflections on the Hawaii Mission: memorandum of a fifty-year devotee].  
Tokyo, 1959. 183, 2 pp. UHH  
Essays by a lay Christian resident of Hawaii since 1906, reviewing the development and problems of Christian missionary work among the Japanese in the light of his own experiences.

103.  山里慈海. 居士は春風.  

233, 2 pp. Jikōen Temple; UHHC  
Random essays by a Hongwanji minister in Honolulu, reminiscing about his life and experiences over the preceding twenty years in Hawaii.
WRITINGS ON EDUCATION AND CULTURAL LIFE

104. 赤星千代子. 若き主婦の為に.


United Japanese Society of Hawaii

A manual of information about home management and cultural subjects for the benefit of Japanese women in the Hawaiian-American environment.

105. 伏見宮記念奨学会. 伏見宮記念奨学会紀要及規則.


UHOC

Report on the activities and regulations of the Prince Fushimi Memorial Scholarship Association, established in 1907 with funds donated by Prince Fushimi, distant cousin of Emperor Meiji, for the benefit of Americans of Japanese ancestry desiring to study in Japan or the Mainland.

106. ハレイワ浄土院大正学校. ハレイワ浄土院大正学校創五十周年祝賀記念誌.


UHH

A pamphlet, in Japanese and English, commemorating the founding of the mission and its Japanese language school in 1912. Contains a brief history of the mission and the school, congratulatory messages, celebration programs, and a roster of officers of the two institutions.
107. **Haleiwa Jōdoin Taishō Gakkō.** *Shin kōsha rakusei kinen shi* ([Dedication of the new school]). Haleiwa, Oahu, 1959. 68 pp. UHH

A pamphlet, in Japanese and English, celebrating the restoration in September 1959 of the temple and the school damaged in a tidal wave two years earlier. Contains a list of graduates of the school from 1914 to 1958, excluding the years 1939–1949.

108. **(Hawaii State Library) Oriental Collection.** *Fushiminomiya Kinen Shōgakkai Toyo Bunko hōkokusho* [A report of the Oriental Collection, Prince Fushimi Memorial Scholarship Association]. Honolulu, 1936. 34, 6, 4 pp. Hawaii State Library; UHOC

A catalog of books donated by various ministries of the Japanese government and by individual Japanese to the Oriental Collection, which was created in 1936 as part of the Prince Fushimi Memorial Scholarship Association for the benefit of the 140,000 Japanese residents in Hawaii. Most of the books are Japanese publications pertaining to Japan. The catalog also contains a brief history of the Collection.


A collection of documents and essays on the Japanese language school litigation of 1922–1927, instituted by a group of such schools following a strong protest by Makino Kinsaburo of the *Hawaii Höchi* Press and a number of other Japanese community leaders against Hawaii Territorial government discriminations.
110. 布哇報知社. 日本語学校勝訴十周年記念誌.


A collection of documents and essays on the court case of Japanese language schools that culminated on February 21, 1927, in the U.S. Supreme Court decision favorable to the schools.

111. 布哇浄土宗別院.「布哇女学校記録」.


行政和学术记录的Hawaii Girls' School operated by the Jōdo Mission of Hawaii prior to World War II.

112. 布哇教育会. 代議員会議事録.


Minutes of the postwar meetings of the representatives of Hawaii Kyōiku-kai (Japanese Educational Association of Hawaii), held annually to set general policy for the operation of Japanese language schools in Hawaii.

113. 布哇教育会. 会報.


Annual bulletins of the prewar Hawaii Kyōiku-kai covering various issues in Japanese language education in Hawaii.
114. 布哇教育会．布哇日本語教育史．


115. 布哇教育会．日語教書．


An annual report on Japanese language school activities.

116. ホノルル教員講習会委員会．米国市民読本.


A compilation of lectures by three leaders in the community at large: Rev. H. B. Schwartz, Professor K. C. Leebricks, and Mr. W. E. Givens. The lectures were delivered during weekly seminars held from January through May to acquaint Japanese language school teachers with American history, philosophy of government, and institutions. Twenty-four Japanese language school teachers formed a committee to initiate this program, which reflects efforts of the Japanese community to reform teaching programs and to assuage non-Japanese sentiment against Japanese language schools in Hawaii.
117. (ホノルル)パラマ学園．パラマ学園創立五十周年記念誌．


Palama Japanese Language School

Includes lists of the successive bishops of the Honpa Hongwanji Mission of Hawaii, sponsor of the school, the successive principals of the school, current teaching staff members, graduates, and parents, and also a brief history of the school and photographs showing school activities and facilities.

118. 隈川 亁夫．布哇女学校布哇浄道学院開校三十周年記念誌．


Nago Ninryō

Contains a brief history and description of the organization and current activities of the two schools established in 1911 for girls and boys of families belonging to the Jōdo sect.

119. マノア日本語学校．創立五十周年記念誌．

Manoa Nihongo Gakkō. Sōritsu gojisshūnen kinen shi [A publication commemorating the 50th anniversary of the founding (of the school)]. Honolulu, 1960. 64 pp.

Manoa Japanese Language School

Contains a brief history of the school, a list of the successive school administrators and principals, a list of teachers, and a roster of graduates, with photographs.
120. 日本米布協会編集部. 第二世と日本の学校.


A general discussion of opportunities and problems facing second-generation Japanese going to study in Japan.

121. 日本米布協会編集部. 日本留学の新しく方法.


General suggestions for second-generation Japanese students going to Japan to study.

122. 角田 柳作. 書斎. 学校. 社会.


United Japanese Society of Hawaii

General essays by a noted educator at the Hawaii Middle School of the Honpa Hongwanji Mission on educational and cultural matters for Hawaii's Japanese people.

123. 山下草園. 日系市民の日本留学事情.


Survey of the daily life and attitudes of Japanese-Americans studying in their forbears' homeland, including students' own accounts of their experiences. Also contains addresses of persons and organizations in Japan having connection with Hawaii's Japanese community.
RELIGIOUS WRITINGS

124. アイエア本願寺アイエア佛教青年会. 議事録.


Minutes of the meetings of the Aiea Young Men's Buddhist Association, dated October 31, 1918-October 19, 1928, bound in one book.

125. アイエア本願寺. 議事録.


Minutes of the meetings of the Board of Directors of the Hongwanji Mission of Aiea.

126. アイエア本願寺. 過去帳.


A register of the people whose funeral services were performed by the ministers of the temple, containing the name, address, age, home prefecture, and occasionally the year of arrival in Hawaii and status in family and occupation, of each of the deceased.

127. アイエア本願寺. 戦時中日誌.

__________. "Senjichū nisshi" ["Wartime diary"]. MSS Aiea, Oahu, 1940-1945. 96 pp. Aiea Hongwanji Mission

A record of activities and problems faced by the minister and laymen of the Aiea Hongwanji Mission, covering the period from April 1, 1940 to December 30, 1942, and from November 7, 1943 to April 1945. Kept mainly by laymen of the Mission.
128.  


Similar to Item 126, this register actually antedates the founding of the Taiheiji Temple in 1918 and the beginning of missionary work in Aiea in 1904. It includes known Sōtō Zen adherents who died in the area of Aiea before 1904.

129.  

Beifu Kenkyū-kai. Dainisei to bukkyō [The second generation and Buddhism]. Kyoto, 1935. 106 pp. UHOC

A discussion of the appeal of Japanese Buddhism to the second-generation Japanese in Hawaii and on the Mainland, focusing on participation by young people in religious activity and prospects for retention of the faith among future generations.

130.  


A death register for the Hilo area on the island of Hawaii.

131.  


A brief historical sketch of Jōdo missionary work in Hawaii, including the names of the successive bishops of the Mission and the current resident ministers at the seventeen temples within the state of Hawaii.
132. 福田関正. 洋上の光.

Fukuda, Sensei, ed. Yōjō no hikari [Light in the ocean].
Honolulu, 1934. 530 pp. Jōdo Mission of Hawaii; UHOC

Essays by a number of Jōdo sect members about the history and current activities of Jōdo temples in Hawaii, covering the period from 1894 to 1933.

133. ハナぺぺ 本願寺. 過去帳.

Hanapepe Hongwanji. "Kakocho" ["Book of the deceased"]. MSS

A death register of the Hanapepe Hongwanji diocese on the island of Kauai.

134. ハナぺぺ 本願寺. 慶譜法要記念誌.

Hanapepe Hongwanji Mission; UHH

A publication commemorating the 50th anniversary of the establishment of the temple at Eleele, later transferred to Hanapepe, giving a brief historical account and a program for the celebration. Text in Japanese and English. The Japanese section contains a list of the aged members of the congregation.

135. ハリス記念教会. ハリス記念美以教会日本語部月報.


A series of monthly reports begun by Rev. Paul Kiyoshi Tamura concerning programs and activities of the Japanese members of the church; also includes religious writings by the minister and others.
136. Harris Memorial Church. *Harris kyōdan* [From the pulpit at Harris]. 7 leaflets. 1950-1954. Mrs. Tamura Sunao

Occasional pamphlets issued by the minister at Harris Memorial Methodist Church as religious instruction for Japanese members.


Chronological rosters of the Japanese members of the church, occasionally recording such additional information as addresses, ages, and occupations.


Daily records of church business.


A record of the earliest Japanese membership in the Methodist Church.

Hawaii Bukkyō Seinen-kai (Young Buddhist Association of Hawaii)

A monthly bilingual bulletin of the Young Buddhist Association of Hawaii, which began in July 1900, with news and comments on Association activities and general religious matters.


Honpa Hongwanji Mission; UHOC

Outline history of Honpa Hongwanji missionary activities in Hawaii, covering the period from 1889 to 1954.


Honpa Hongwanji Mission

A collection of essays dealing with the history of Hongwanji missionary activity; membership; issues to be acted upon and attitudes to be taken by Hongwanji ministers and laymen.


Honpa Hongwanji Mission
A general history of the missionary activity of the Hongwanji. Based primarily on the works of Bishop Imamura Emyo (Items 159 and 160) it brings the account up to 1930.

144. 布哇真言宗教団. 定款細則教区会法规.


The 1915 charter of incorporation and bylaws of the Shingon Sect Mission of Hawaii as amended in 1949, together with regulations of the diocese directly under jurisdiction of the Bishop of the Mission. The English section (21 pp.) gives the charter and bylaws but not the regulations.

145. 東本願寺. 東本願寺諸記録.


The first book gives brief accounts of the history of the Higashi Hongwanji, with names of the pioneer ministers and laymen. The second through the fifth books are in diary form and cover the period from 1932 to 1955.

146. 東本願寺. 過去帳.


A register of deceased persons within the Higashi Hongwanji diocese of Honolulu.

147. ヒロ教会. ヒロ教会会員名簿.

A chronological membership directory of the oldest Japanese community Christian church on the island of Hawaii.

148. ヒロ東本願寺 過去帳.

Hilo Higashi Hongwanji. "Kakochō" ["Book of the deceased"].
MSS Hilo, 1928-1967. Hilo Higashi Hongwanji Mission

A death register of the Hilo Higashi Hongwanji diocese.

149. ヒロ本願寺別院 過去帳.

Hilo Hongwanji Betsuin. "Kakochō" ["Book of the deceased"].

A death register of the Hilo Honpa Hongwanji diocese.

150. ヒロ本願寺別院 創立七十五周年記念誌.

Hilo Hongwanji Mission; UHH

A publication commemorating the 75th anniversary of the beginning of the Mission in Hilo, containing its history and descriptions of its affiliated organizations.

151. ヒロ浄土宗明照院 過去帳.


A death register of the Hilo Jōdo diocese.

152. ヒロ真言宗法眼寺 過去帳.

Hilo Shingonshū Hōganji. "Kakochō" ["Book of the deceased"].
Death register of the Hilo Shingon Mission, for the Hilo area.

153. ヒロ曹洞宗大正寺. 過去帳.


Death register of the Hilo Sōtō Mission.

154. ホノカア本願寺. ホノカア本願寺記録.


Miscellaneous records concerning the Mission's activities among the Japanese community in the Honokaa area in Hawaii.

155. ホノカア本願寺. 過去帳.


A death register of the Honokaa Hongwanji diocese including the Honokaa and Puilo areas in Hawaii.

156. ホノム本願寺. 過去帳.


A death register of the Honomu Hongwanji diocese in Hawaii.

157. ホノム真言宗遍照寺. 過去帳.

A death register of the Honomu diocese.

158. 今村恵猛. 第一回AAF太平洋佛教青年大会に寄さ.


Waipahu Hongwanji Mission

A speech delivered by Bishop Imamura of the Honpa Hongwanji Mission of Hawaii at the Young Men's Buddhist Association Conference in July 1930, reviewing the past activity of the religious order and encouraging young Buddhists to expand their activities for the good of the population in the Pacific Basin. Text in Japanese and English.

159. 今村惠猛. 布哇開教誌要.


Honpa Hongwanji Mission; Jikōen Temple

A general history of the missionary work of the Honpa Hongwanji in Hawaii, drawing upon the personal experiences of the author, Bishop of the Mission.

160. 今村惠猛. 本派本願寺布哇開教史.


Honpa Hongwanji Mission; UHOC

Slightly expanded version of Item 159, with a discussion of future prospects for the Mission.

161. 泉覚性. 佛桑華.


UHOC
Religious essays by a former Honpa Hongwanji minister, originally given as radio broadcasts over KGU.

162. 泉覚性. 統佛桑華.


United Japanese Society of Hawaii

A sequel to Item 161.

163. 浄土宗別院. 開教已記録.

Jōdoshū Betsuin. *Kaikyōku kiroku* ["Records of the diocese"].


Jōdo Mission of Hawaii

Various administrative and religious records of the Jōdo diocese directly under jurisdiction of the Bishop of the Mission.

164. 浄土宗別院. 過去帳.

Jōdoshū Betsuin. *Kakochō* ["Book of the deceased"].


Jōdo Mission of Hawaii


165. カパア浄土院. 教会記録.

Kapaa Jōdo Mission. *Kyōkai kiroku* ["Temple records"].


Kapaa Jōdo Mission

Miscellaneous records pertaining to the history and activities of the Jōdo Mission in Kapaa.


Miscellaneous records pertaining to the activities of the Kealia Hongwanji Mission, now merged with the Kapaa Mission.


Relates the history of the Mission, which served the Naalehu Plantation and its large population of Japanese workers. Describes the educational and social activities of the congregation. Condensation in English is appended (62 pp.).


An outline history of the Sōtō Sect Mission in Hawaii, by the current bishop of the Mission.
170. 小室篤次. メソデスト布哇開教三十五年.


A historical account of Methodist missionary work among the Japanese population in Hawaii, beginning in 1885, written by the resident minister at Harris Memorial Church from 1922 to 1930.

171. コナ大福寺. 過去懷.


Death register of the Kona Daifukuji Sōtō Mission.

172. コナ大福寺. 珈琲之亂之誇: 創立三十五周年記念コナ大福寺.


A publication commemorating the 35th anniversary of the Sōtō Mission in Kona and the 5th territorial convention of the Sōtō Young Buddhist Association of Hawaii, in Japanese (47 pp.) and English (33 pp.). Contains a brief history and description of activities of the Mission in the Japanese community of Kona.

173. コナ本願寺. 過去懷.


Death register of the Kona Hongwanji Mission.
174. 小谷徳水. 開教の黎明期.

Kapaa Hongwanji Mission; UHH (photocopy)

A historical account of the beginnings of the Honpa Hongwanji Mission in the Kealia, Kauai area in 1899.

175. 熊田儀助. 美以教会小史.

Mrs. Kumada Hatsue

A brief account of the development of Methodism in the Hawaiian Japanese community, written from the author's own experience.

176. 熊田儀助. 南キング教会回顧録.

___________. "Minami King Kyōkai kaikoroku" ["Reminiscences about the South King Street Church"]. MSS Honolulu, [n.d.]. 3 pp.
Mrs. Kumada Hatsue

Brief commentary on changes in the organization and membership of the South King Street Methodist Church, of which the author was a member, from the 1890's to the 1930's.

177. ラハイナ本願寺. 過去帳.

Lahaina Hongwanji Mission

Death register of the Lahaina Hongwanji Mission.
178. リフエ本願寺. 過去帳.

Lihue Hongwanji. "Kakochō" ["Book of the deceased"]. MSS
Lihue, Kauai, 1901-1967.  Lihue Hongwanji Mission

Death register of the Lihue Hongwanji Mission.

179. マキキ基督教会. マキキ基督教会六十年史.

[A sixty-year history of the Makiki Christian Church]. Honolulu,
[1964].  10, 14 pp.  Makiki Christian Church

A brief history of the church established for Japanese
Christians by Rev. Okumura Takie in 1904. A 14 pp. English
section is appended.

180. マキキ基督教会. 信仰の友

.  Shinkō no tomo [Friends in faith]. Nos. 1-102
(February 1924-October 1932). Honolulu.
Makiki Christian Church

A monthly religious bulletin of the Church begun under the
direction of Rev. Okumura Takie. This publication was super­
seded by Item 181.

181. マキキ基督教会. 聖城教報.

.  Seijō kyōkō [Religious bulletin of the Makiki
Makiki Christian Church

A monthly religious bulletin. Succeeded Item 180.

182. 松濤 弘道. ハワイ佛教の生い立ち.

Matsunami, Kōdō.  Hawaii būkyō no oitachi [A glimpse of Hawaii
Nago Ninryō; Jōdo Mission of Hawaii
A concise outline history of Buddhist missionary work in Hawai'i, covering the period from 1887 to 1963, in Japanese and English.

183. 村野孝顯. 佛教海外伝道史.


Wahiawa (Kauai) Sōtō Mission

History of Sōtō Zen missionary activity outside Japan.
Section on Hawai'i, pp. 31-96.

184. ヌアヌ教会. ヌアヌ教会月報.

Nuuanu Kyokai. *Nuuanu Kyôkai geppo* [Monthly reports of the Nuuanu Church]. XX, No. 7 (July 1928) - XXIX, No. 12 (December 1937).

Mrs. Tanuma Sunao

Monthly reports on membership and activities of the Nuuanu Christian Church.

185. 大川玄道. 布哇曹洞宗寺院情勢概況.


Paia (Maui) Sōtō Mission

Capsule descriptions, with historical notes, of each of the ten Sōtō missions in Hawai'i.

186. 奥村多喜衛. 布哇伝道三十年畳史.

Okumura, Takie. *Hawai'i dendo sanjûninen ryakushi* [Thirty years of Christian mission work among Japanese in Hawai'i]. Honolulu, 1917. 75, 8 pp.

UHOC
A publication commemorating thirty years of Christian missionary work among the Japanese in Hawaii. The author, founding minister of the Makiki Christian Church, treats the history of the organized efforts to Christianize these people.

187. 奥村多喜衛. 日曜講話

139 pp. Makiki Christian Church; UHOC


188. 奥村多喜衛. 恩寵記略.

__________. *Onohō kiryaku [Brief notes on blessings received]*. Honolulu, 1933. 139 pp. Makiki Christian Church

In two parts: a short narrative history of Makiki Christian Church, containing the author's credo, and a longer appendix listing the membership, with names, birth and baptismal dates, and home prefectures.

189. パイア本願寺. 過去帳


Death register of the Pīa Hongwanji Mission for its parish, which extends to the Hana area on the island of Maui.

190. パイア本願寺. 寄附帳


A register of donations given by people of the Mission for the operation and maintenance of the temple. Gives insight into the financial and economic condition of the donors.
191. パイア本願寺. 要書集.


A collection of temple records, mostly correspondence, relating to the activities, problems, and accomplishments of the Mission.

192. パイア満徳寺. 過去帳.


Death register of the Paia Sōtō Mission (Mantokuji).

193. パイア満徳寺. 満徳寺創立概略報告書.

"Mantokuji sōrisu gairyaku hōkokusho" ["An outline on the beginnings of Mantokuji"]. MSS Paia, Maui, [n.d.]. Paia Sōtō Mission

A brief historical account of the Mission since its founding in 1907, written by the resident minister, Rev. Ueoka Sogyo.

194. パウナ本願寺. 過去帳.


Death register of the Puna Hongwanji Mission for the Puna district in Hawaii.

195. プウンネ浄土院. プウンネ浄土院五十年史.

A brief description of the development of the Puunene Jōdo Temple from 1909 to 1959, in Japanese and English.

196. プウネネ浄土院・過去帳


Death register of the Puunene Jōdo Mission.

197. 柴田玄鳳, 清土開教要覧


Nago Ninryō

A history of Jōdo sect missionary activities outside Japan.
Section on Hawaii, pp. 129-151.

198. 新保義道, 「ハワイの宗教事情一特に佛教を中心として」

bukkyō bunka kenkyū [Studies in Buddhist culture]. (Kyoto), No. 12 (1963), pp. 123-134.

Puunene Jōdo Mission; UHH

A brief historical sketch and a discussion of current membership and activities of Buddhist missions in Hawaii, written by the current resident minister of the Jōdo Mission at Puunene, Maui.

199. 曹洞宗別院・過去帳


Death register of the Sōtō Mission of Hawaii.

Postwar records of the Mission, including newspaper clippings, notes and comments on Mission programs.


A table showing various events occurring in the Kapaa and Kealia areas in Kauai from 1899 to 1960. Events are mainly related to religious activities.

Tamayose, Hōun. Onkyō shukuen [Profound blessings and Karma]. Honolulu, 1953. 112 pp. McCully Higashi Hongwanji; UHOC

Religious essays and accounts of personal experiences in the service of Buddha by a Higashi Hongwanji minister from Okinawa, written on the occasion of his 73rd birthday.

A history of Tenrikyō missionary work in Hawaii over a thirty-year period, with appendices giving a chronological table of private and official missionary activities, development of individual churches on the various islands, and lists of the membership and resident ministers of individual churches. A section in English contains eighteen essays on the Tenrikyō religion.


Contains eighteen brief essays by ministers and laymen of the Shingon sect about the history of Shingon missionary work in Hawaii, with descriptions of problems encountered by early missionaries among the Hawaiian Japanese, who tended to regard the sect as heretical.


An account of the beginning of Japanese Buddhist missionary work in Hawaii by Kagai Sōryū, a Honpa Hongwanji minister from Ōita Prefecture, who came to Hawaii in 1889 and stayed for six months, visiting Maui, Kauai, and Hawaii, as well as Oahu. The account is based on a short diary kept by Kagai and recently found by the author.


Death register for the Wahiawa district of Kauai.
Wailuku Hongwanji Mission
Death register for the Wailuku district of Maui.

Wailuku Hongwanji Mission
A brief account of the life and work of the first resident minister at the Wailuku Mission, Rev. Kunisaki Hojun (1898-1900).

209. Wailuku Hongwanji. "Kōmu nisshi" ["Daily records of the school"].
MSS Wailuku, Maui, 1902-1907.
Wailuku Hongwanji Mission
Records pertaining to the operation and programs of the Japanese language school attached to the Wailuku Mission.

Wailuku Hongwanji Mission
A temple record for January 1903. Contains a membership list.

Wailuku Hongwanji Mission
A membership list of the Wailuku Hongwanji Mission as of April 1903.

212. **Wailuku Hongwanji. Shinran shônin nanahyakkai daionki soritsu rokujūshunen** [65th anniversary celebration; St. Shinran's 700th memorial observance]. Wailuku, Maui, 1964. 29, 68 pp. Wailuku Hongwanji Mission

A publication commemorating the 65th anniversary of the Mission's founding and the 700th anniversary of Shinran's death, containing a brief history of the Mission and a description of its affiliated organizations. Text in Japanese (29 pp.) and English (68 pp.).


A fifty-year history of the Wailuku Jôdo Mission, written by the current resident minister of the temple, Rev. Imamura Taizen.


A death register of the Waipahu Hongwanji Mission for the areas of Waipahu and Ewa, Oahu.

A publication in Japanese (25 pp.) and English (19 pp.), giving a brief history of the mission and its activities, rosters of resident ministers and administrators of the mission and affiliated organizations, and programs for the celebration of the new building and the Conference.

216. Yamamoto, Yoshio. Hawaii ni okeru bukkyō no yōran jidai [Early years of Buddhism in Hawaii]. [Honolulu], [1964]. 28 pp. UHH

Historical account of the beginnings of Buddhist, mainly Honpa Hongwanji, missionary work in Hawai'i in the last two decades of the nineteenth century.

POLITICAL, SOCIAL, AND ECONOMIC WRITINGS

217. "Aikyōshin no tsuyoi Hawaii no kenjin" ["Hawaii's (Okinawan) people strongly devoted to their native country"]. Gekkan Okinawa [Okinawa Monthly]. III, No. 4 (May 1963), 50-51. Shunzo Sakamaki (UH)

Interview between Gushi Yasuo, President of the United Okinawan Society of Hawaii and Nishime Junji, Mayor of Naha City, Okinawa, in which is emphasized the strong attachment of Okinawan people in Hawaii to their ancestral homeland.
218. 中央コナ青年会. 中央コナ青年会二十五周年記念誌.


Yamagata Heiji

A publication commemorating the 25th anniversary of the Central Kona Young Men's Association, describing its history and current activities and membership. Text in Japanese (16 pp.) and English (96 pp.).

219. 独立公論.


A monthly publication under the editorship of Ishida Keikichi. This issue is devoted to essays on various public issues in Japan and Hawaii, expressing politically and socially liberal views. No other issues have been located.

220. ハワイ園芸.


A publication of irregular issue, under the editorship of Murakami Minoru, directed to people interested in home gardening in the Hilo area. These two issues, the only ones available, are concerned with methods of raising orchids.

221. 布哇報知社. 布哇日本人実業縦間介号.

A special edition of the *Hawaii Hochi*, reviewing past and current activities of Japanese people in Hawaiian industry and agriculture. Contains a Japanese section (47 pp.) and an English section (38 pp.).

**222.** 布わ報知社. 布わ日本人実業紹介誌


A special edition of the *Hawaii Hochi*, an expansion of Item 221. Contains descriptions of activities of Japanese people in business, fishery, and agriculture, with statistical tables and essays written by representatives of these fields. Also includes a list of Japanese engaged in these activities, by island (excluding Hawaii), giving types of their occupations and home addresses in Japan.

**223.** 布わ経済研究クラブ. 記録


Records of the meetings and activities of the Hawaii Economic Study Club in Honolulu. For records covering the years after 1956, see Item 191 [M 459] in the English Materials.

**224.** 布わ経済研究クラブ. 経済研究


Published every few months since 1947, this is a bilingual (Japanese and English) periodical sponsored by the Hawaii Economic Study Club. Issues discuss mainly local Japanese economic activities.
225. 布哇家庭雑誌.


A monthly publication of the Nippu Jiji Press directed to Japanese housewives in Hawaii.

226. 布哇日本人商業聯合大会. 第二回布哇日本人商業聯合大会報告.


Proceedings of a conference of nine Japanese businessmen's associations of Oahu, Hawaii, Kauai, and Maui, held in Honolulu, September, 1929.

227. 布哇日系人連合協会. 定款並び細則


United Japanese Society of Hawaii; UHH

The charter of incorporation and bylaws of the United Japanese Society of Hawaii as established in 1963; the society had existed informally since 1958.

228. 布哇沖縄人連合会. 布哇沖縄人連合会会報.


Dr. James H. Tengan

Annual reports of the United Okinawan Society on its activities and programs, from the year of its inception in 1954.
299. 布哇勞働聯盟會本部 减給反對声明書.


A statement issued by the Hawaii Laborers' Association (formerly the Federation of Japanese Labor in Hawaii) on November 1, 1921, against the new wage and bonus scale announced by the Hawaiian Sugar Planters' Association following the large-scale strike of Japanese plantation workers in 1920. The new scale was declared to be less equitable than the one which had precipitated the strike. Statement in Japanese (16 pp.) and English (15 pp.).

300. 林 三郎. 布哇實業案內


History and description of the occupational pursuits of Japanese in Hawaii, with special emphasis on those in the Kona area. Introduces Japanese social and economic associations, and presents demographic and economic statistics relative to the Japanese. The book is primarily directed toward Japanese issei, indicating the advantages of permanent residence in Hawaii. Includes lists of names of Japanese residents, by island.

301. 火花

Hibana [Sparks]. III, No. 7 (July 1934). Honolulu. UHOC

A monthly magazine of essays on local and international political and social issues. Although no other issues have been found, it is clear that it was an extreme leftist journal designed to influence Japanese residents in Hawaii towards Marxist lines of thought.
232.  ホノルル日本人商業会議所. ホノルル日本人商業会議所年報．


A report for the year 1922 on Japanese people's business, industrial, and agricultural activities, with supporting statistical matter. Includes a brief history of the Chamber, its bylaws, and an account of its programs during the year.

233.  ホノルル日本人自動車業同盟会. 輪軌の跡．


A descriptive history of the Japanese Automobile Sales and Mechanic Association of Honolulu issued in commemoration of its 15th anniversary.

234.  飯島 博. 布哇に於ける衛生状態．


Survey conducted by a physician from Japan on the health conditions of Japanese people in Hawaii. Matters investigated included the number of doctors available to Japanese patients; types of occupations of the Japanese; types of illnesses afflicting Japanese; vital statistics; and the examinations required of all prospective doctors. Also contains views on social and economic issues in the community as expressed by several local physicians.

235.  今村 惠猛. 米国の精神を論ず．

Imamura, Emyō.  Beikoku no seishin o ronzu [In Criticism of the American Spirit]. Tokyo, 1921. 103 pp.

Honpa Hongwanji Mission; UHOC
Personal views and criticisms on American attitudes and practices toward Japanese Buddhists in Hawaii and the Mainland. Written by a noted Honpa Hongwanji minister in protest of American (Caucasian) people's unfriendly treatment of Japanese Buddhists. Bound together with this work is an English essay, "Democracy According to the Buddhist Viewpoint," written by the same author and published in Honolulu in 1918 (29 pp.). This essay was the nucleus of this Japanese volume.


Miscellaneous records pertaining to the organization and activities of the Okinawan People's Association of Kauai, which began in 1947 as the Society for Relief and Rehabilitation of [Postwar] Okinawa.


Records pertaining to the organization and activities of the West Kauai Japanese Community Society, which began in 1947 as the Society for Relief and Rehabilitation of [Postwar] Japan.


239. コナ日系人協会. コナ日系人協会記録.

Nakagawa Kinzō (Kealakekua, Kona)

Records of the organization and activities of the Kona Japanese Society, which began in 1958.

240. 更生沖縄.


A series of pamphlets, bound in one volume, issued by the Okinawa Relief and Rehabilitation Foundation, Inc., which was organized in 1947 by Okinawan people in Hawaii to aid Okinawa's recovery from the ravages of the Battle of Okinawa of 1945. These pamphlets describe conditions in Okinawa and appeal to Okinawan people in Hawaii for monetary and other contributions.

241. 又吉全興. ハワイの癬の今昔.

Matayoshi Zenkō; UHH

A brief historical survey of the incidence of leprosy in Hawaii, with references to Japanese and Okinawans, by a physician from Okinawa. Includes many statistical tables.

242. 又吉全興. ハワイ島(ハワイ郡)の結核の歴史的研究.

Matayoshi Zenkō; UHH

A historical and statistical study of the incidence of tuberculosis on the island of Hawaii, compared with that in Okinawa and Japan.

251

A pocket Japanese dictionary of economic, political, and social terms, written to help Japanese working people understand contemporary public issues. Published by a labor organization on Maui, the Maui Council Secretariat, perhaps at the time of the 1920 strike of Japanese plantation workers.


The bylaws of the Maui Japanese Society which began in 1952, succeeding the Maui Committee for Relief and Rehabilitation of Japan created in the immediate postwar period.


Records of the activities of the Maui Japanese Society.


Personal memoranda about the activities of the Maui Japanese Society by its President, Katō Eiroku.

A brief survey of financial contributions made by Okinawan people abroad, including those in Hawaii, to the development of their home country in the post-war period.

Shunzo Sakamaki (UH); UHH

A narrative recounting the history of Japanese immigration and the experiences of Japanese people in Hawaii; biographical sketches of a number of prominent nisei in Hawaii, such as Wilfred C. Tsukiyama, Kazuo Miyamoto, George Hara, Daniel Inouye, Baron Goto, and Shunzo Sakamaki.


A detailed account of the 1909 strike of Japanese workers of seven sugar plantations on Oahu, written by a college graduate and labor sympathizer who gave theoretical justification for the strike against the sugar planters. An appendix of 102 pp. is attached, giving the names of the people who donated funds toward the cost of the strike.
250. 日本米布協会編集部．第二世と兵役関係.


A general discussion of problems of loyalty and military service that *nisei* citizens in Hawaii and on the Mainland might have to face in the event of war between Japan and America.

251. 日本米布協会編集部．第二世と国籍問題.

________. *Dainisei to kokuseki mondai* [The Second Generation and the Problem of Nationality]. No. 3 of *Dainisei sōsho*. Tokyo, 1938. 52 pp.

A general discussion of nationality for second-generation Japanese in Hawaii and on the Mainland, as it relates to questions of their loyalty and occupational life.

252. 日本人慈善会．布哇日本人慈善會附屬日本人病院報告.


Outline history of the hospital created in 1900 by the Japanese Benevolent Society, which was organized two years earlier. Includes a statement on current hospital facilities and a list of donors to the hospital's upkeep. A brief summary in English is attached.

253. 日本人慈善会．日本人慈善会第六十四定期総会報告.

A general report on the Society's hospital over the six-month period from July 1 to December 31, 1928, presented at the Society's meeting in January 1929.

254. 野崎圭介. 布哇と比律賓.

Nozaki, Keisuke. *Hawaii to Philippines* [Hawaii and the Philippines]. Tokyo, 1932. 152 pp. UHOC

Reflecting Japan's militarist era, this publication discusses Hawaii and the Philippines as two important areas of conflicting interest between Japan and the United States. Section on Hawaii and its Japanese population, pp. 81-122.

255. 大石拝一. 日米問題実力解決.


Essays by a former U.S. resident of twenty years, advocating the use of force by Japan to resolve the political issues between Japan and the United States. Written against the background of a serious anti-Japanese movement on the West Coast and an anti-Japanese language school movement in Hawaii. Section on Hawaii, pp. 134-226.

256. 岡村護. 惣因習を滅絶せよ.


An essay directed primarily to Hawaii's *nisei* population. The author decries the perpetuation in Hawaii of certain Japanese customs and practices, particularly discrimination against *chorinbō*, or *eta* outcasts, and advocates measures to eradicate these social evils. English section appended (17 pp.).
257. 奥村多喜衛. 布哇ニ於ケルニ米問題解決運動.


Series of reports on a campaign waged by the author, a Christian minister, and a group of Hawaiian Japanese to improve Caucasian-Japanese relations in Hawaii so as to avert the spread of the prevailing anti-Japanese sentiment on the West Coast to the Islands. Involving extensive speaking tours and press coverage, the campaign extended from 1921 to 1930.

258. 瀬長清吉. 「沖繩人連合会」. 布哇報知.


A brief history of the United Okinawan Society of Hawaii, contributed to the *Hawaii hōchi* by the Society's secretary, on the occasion of the 65th anniversary of Okinawan immigration to Hawaii.

259. 島田軍吉. 憂国餘滴.

Shimada, Gunkichi. *Yūkoku yoteki* [A Patriot's Thoughts]. Honolulu, 1915. 198 pp. UHOC

A chauvinistic essay by a Japanese resident of Hawaii, discussing Japan's foreign relations, particularly with the United States, and the anti-Japanese movement in America. References to Hawaii and its Japanese, pp. 87-140.

260. 堤隆. 一九二〇年度布哇砂糖耕地労働運動史.

A detailed account of the Japanese labor strike of 1920, written by the secretary of the Federation of Japanese Labor in Hawaii (later Hawaii Laborers' Association). Furnishing background information is a discussion of the labor movement in general and working conditions on sugar plantations in Hawaii. This was the first of a projected two volumes, but the second volume did not appear.

261. 上原敬二. 日米の楔点ハワイ.


A general introduction to Hawaii, discussing history, peoples, customs, military installations, industry, fauna, and points of historical interest. Written by an early immigrant to point out to other Japanese the advantages of permanent residence in Hawaii.

262. 鷲津尺魔. 在米日本人史観.


Compilation of anti-Japanese speeches and writings by Caucasian Americans representing personal views on the Japanese in America (primarily the Mainland) and so-called Japanese problems. The compiler, a resident of the Mainland for thirty-five years, prefaces his work with an exhortation to Japanese to build better Japanese-American relations by understanding the real sources of discrimination against the Japanese and working out problems calmly and objectively. A curiously irrelevant appendix contains descriptions of the origins of various customs and institutions on the Mainland (pp. 1-54) and in Hawaii (pp. 55-82) that relate to Japanese-Americans.

263. 山下草園. 日米をつなぐ者.

A general discussion of the status and problems of *nisei* in Hawaii and on the Mainland, discussing their bearing on Japanese-American relations, with emphasis on possible contributions *nisei* can make to the betterment of relations.

264. 山下幸盛. ウクレレの歯.  

Stories of the hardships endured by Japanese residents in Hawaii, especially by the early immigrants, drawing upon the experiences of the author himself and others whom he interviewed or read about.

265. 山本新聞社. まのひ大焼却の顯末.  
Yamato Shinbun-sha. *Honolulu dai shōkyaku no tematsu* [Details of the Honolulu Holocaust]. Honolulu, 1900. 16 pp. UHOC

A special edition of the *Yamato shinbun* (predecessor of the *Nippu jiji* and *Hawaii Times*), giving a full account of the outbreak of bubonic plague and subsequent incineration of a great portion of the Honolulu business district in 1899-1900. It demands of the government of Hawaii prompt relief and just compensation for the losses sustained by the many Japanese who owned stores in the destroyed area.

266. ヨネダ・カル. 在米日本人労働者の歴史  
A history of Japanese labor in the United States, written by a *nisei* who is currently employed by the International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union in San Francisco. With a strong pro-labor orientation, the book describes the hardships endured by the immigrant laborers and outlines their contributions to the growth of the American economy. The second part, pp. 143-226, focuses on Japanese labor in Hawaii. That account is based mainly on the records of the Hawaii ILWU and such works as *Hawaii Nihonjin imin shi* (Item 14), *Hawaii Nihonjin shi* (Item 26), and *Gojunenkan no Hawaii kaiko* (Item 95).

267. 吉森盛郎. 布哇の日本人よ.

United Japanese Society of Hawaii; UHOC

An essay by a Honpa Hongwanji minister addressed to American citizens of Japanese ancestry. He cautioned them against indiscreet behavior and encouraged their loyalty towards the country of their birth without loss of affection for the country of their ancestry during the current trying period. An English summary of 11 pp. is appended.

268. 吉森実行. ハワイを統る日米関係.


A discussion of the development of American and Japanese interests and their conflict in Hawaii. This is an expanded version of a report prepared after the outbreak of World War II by a Foreign Ministry official under orders from his superiors to review the circumstances of the annexation of Hawaii by the United States, which was viewed by the Japanese as disadvantageous for Hawaii's Japanese community as well as for Japan.
269. 四至本八郎。日系市民を語る—アメリカ生まれの日本人。


Observations on the social, economic, political, and cultural conditions of Americans of Japanese ancestry in Hawaii and on the Mainland; the author's views on their strengths and weaknesses as American citizens. In an appendix, several of the author's *issei* friends contribute their opinions on the state of the younger generation.

270. 洋 島。

*Yōto* [Islands in the sea]. I, No. 6 (December 1916). Honolulu. UHOC

A nationalistic Japanese monthly, published from July 1916 until April 1918, under the editorship of Izumi Kango. In this single remaining issue appear critical essays on international affairs, particularly those involving Japan and the United States.

LITERARY WORKS BY JAPANESE IN HAWAII

271. 愛友叢誌。

*Aiyū sōshi* [Friends' forum]. I, No. 1 (June 1908)-VI, No. 5 (May 1913). Honolulu. Makiki Christian Church

A monthly publication of the Makiki Christian Church designed to serve as a vehicle for the literary expressions of its members: included essays and poetry, on a wide variety of experiences.

272. 深海底波。海潮音。

Asami, Seiha. *Kaićōon* [Sounds of ocean waves]. Honolulu, 1922. 72 pp. UHOC
A collection of *tanka* (31-syllable poems) by a former editor of the *Nippu jiji*. Its publication coincided with the establishment of one of the first literary clubs among the Japanese in Hawaii, Chōon Shisha, of which the author became a leading member.

273. 潮音詩社・夜開花．


A collection of *tanka* by members of the Chōon Shisha.

274. 晩鐘．

*Banshō* [The evening bell]. Nos. 1-9 (August 1920-April 1921). Honolulu.  Kihara Ryūkichi

A monthly magazine published by the Banshō-kai, a literary club of young men in the Palama area of Honolulu. Contains essays on current topics.

275. 白光．


One of the earliest literary magazines in Hawaii, edited by Ogomori Kyōka, containing *tanka*, essays and other original writings. The magazine was discontinued after No. 7 (August 1914).

276. 古屋 翼溪．流転．


An anthology of free verse written by a wartime internee on the Mainland about his experiences at various relocation camps.
Furuya Suikei; Kawazoe Kenpū

A collection of the author's free verse composed when he returned to Japan in 1955 after a number of years in Hawaii. It expresses his impressions of Japan and recollections about Hawaii.

278. **Hibiki seikin.** Higa, Seikan. *Akai koi* [Passionate love]. Honolulu, 1924.

Novel based on an old Hawaiian romance, by a Christian minister, formerly a newspaper editor.

279. **Hōtori ginkō shū.** Hilo Gin'u Shisha. *Gin'u* [Silver rain]. Hilo, Hawaii, 1925.
Kawazoe Kenpū

A collection of *tanka* by members of the Hilo Gin'u Shisha, a literary club.


A publication begun in 1922 by another Honolulu literary club, Jihibikisha. Contains short stories, poems, and essays.

A magazine of the Chōon Shisha containing tanka, essays, and memoirs of its members.


A magazine of the Minnazuki-kai literary club established in Honolulu in 1908. Edited by Masuda Gyokusui, it contains tanka, essays, short stories, free verse, and other forms of literary expression.


A collection of the tanka of a member of the Jihibikisha.


A collection of short stories based on the actual experiences of "picture brides" from Japan, who came to Hawaii in great numbers during the period from 1908 to 1924.

Maruyama, Sojin (Sōsaku). Kusa to sora [Grass and sky]. Honolulu, 1941. Kawazoe Kenpū
286. 


An anthology of tanka by a member of the Chōon Shisha and other literary clubs on Oahu.

287. 

Mita, Chūmu. Yashi to hakuun [Coconut trees and white clouds]. Tokyo, 1956. 

A collection of free-verse poems by an adherent of the religion Seichō no ie ("Home of Infinite Life, Love, Wisdom and Abundance"); written over the period from 1914 to 1942 and 1947 to 1956.

288. 


A collection of short stories based on actual experiences of the Japanese in early days of immigration, together with impressionistic essays on Hawaii in general.

289. 


An anthology of free verse by a former editor of the Shōgyō jihō [Commercial Times], reminiscing about his native village in Japan and his experiences in Hawaii.

Recollections of life in Hawaii told in ten short stories.


A collection of free verse by a former resident of Hawaii (1917-1933), recollecting his and other Japanese people's experiences on the plantations and in Honolulu.

Tanaka, Yōgetsu (Chiyomatsu). *Ryūsei* [Flying stars]. Honolulu, 1940. 94 pp. Kawazoe Kenpu
A posthumous collection of the poems of a noted businessman and former president of the Hilo Japanese Chamber of Commerce (1929-1931), a resident of Hawaii from 1903 to 1939.

295.

うきくさ.

_Ukikusa_ [Duckweed]. Nos. 1-6 (March-August 1911). Honolulu.

A magazine of the Minnazuki-kai _haiku_ (17-syllable poem) club.

296.

安井 松乃. 歌集・槇子の蔭.


A collection of _tanka_ by a member of the Maui Shinjusha _tanka_ club (established in 1932). She and her husband were the publishers of the _Maui shinbun_, a semiweekly Japanese newspaper before World War II.

297.

横山 松青. アイカネ.


Free verse composed by the author while a member of the Honolulu Seikaginsha (free verse club), after 1930, and the Hilo Shō-u-kai club, which was organized in 1904.

298.

与世盛 智郎. み光の中に.

Yosemori, Chirō. _Mihikari no nakani_ [In the midst of divine light]. Honolulu, 1958.

A collection of _tanka_ by a former Honpa Hongwanji minister, composed from 1925 to 1958.
ALMANACS AND DIRECTORIES

299. 青木 柳崖. 布唑人物評論.

Aoki, Ryūgai. *Hawaii jinbutsu hyōron* [Comments on people of Hawaii]. Hilo, Hawaii, 1914. *Hilo Times; UHOC*

A who's who of Japanese on the island of Hawaii.


An alphabetical listing of Hawaii's Japanese people, with their names and present addresses, by county and island (Honolulu, Oahu, Ewa Plantation, Hilo, Kona-Kau, Maui, Kauai, Molokai, and Lanai).

301. 布唑本派本願寺教団. 布唑本派本願寺教団団員名簿.


A directory, in Japanese and English, of the ministers and lay members of the Hawaii Honpa Hongwanji Mission, by parish.

302. 布唑官約移住七十五年祭実行委員会. 布唑官約移住七十五年祭記念誌.

Hawaii Kanyaku Ijū Nanajūgonensai Maui Jikkō INKAI. *Hawaii kanyaku ijū nanajūgonensai kinen shi* [A commemorative publication of the 75th anniversary of government contract immigration to Hawaii]. Wailuku, Maui, 1960. 8, 34 pp. *Shinbo Gidō; UHH*
A special publication of the Maui Committee for the celebration. Basically a directory of 295 aged people (eighty years and older) living on Maui, arranged by district of residence in Maui, home prefecture in Japan, and sex.

303.  布哇日本人移民百年祭マウイ実行委員会. 布哇日本人移民百年祭マウイ実行委員会. 高齢者名簿.


Mimeo.

A list of 468 Japanese on Maui, aged 80-101, as of March 1967. The entries, giving birth dates and ages, are arranged by district of residence in Maui and home prefecture in Japan. Prepared by the Maui Executive Committee in preparation for the centennial celebration of Japanese immigration to Hawaii, to be held in 1968.

304.  布哇日本人連合協会. 会員名簿.


United Japanese Society of Hawaii

Annual lists of the membership of the United Japanese Society of Hawaii, giving the names of the member organizations and their representatives, in Japanese and English.

305.  「ハワイ沖縄人連合会とその所属団体住所録」. 守礼の光


A list of the member organizations (thirty-four village associations) of the United Okinawan Society of Hawaii, with their addresses and representatives.
306.  布哇新報社．布哇日本人年鑑．

  UHOC (Nos. 10, 12-16, 18);  Jikōen Temple (No. 19)

The contents of this annual vary from issue to issue, but generally are facts and figures on the following subjects: laws and regulations; notable political and social events in Japan, the United States, and the rest of the world; and political, economic, and social conditions in Hawaii, with emphasis on the Japanese population and organizations. Forming an appendix to each issue is a list, arranged by island and district, of the Japanese heads of households in Hawaii, giving their occupations and home prefectures.

307.  比嘉盛勇．尾五府具志川村人会三十周年記念誌．


Paul R. Agena

Directory of the membership of the Gushikawa Village Association on Oahu and emigrants from Gushikawa Village living on other islands. Members are identified by their original district of residence (asa) in the village. A sample of one-half of the Association member-households was chosen to furnish detailed statistics on name, occupation, birthdate and birthplace, and date of arrival in Hawaii of each household member.

308.  比嘉武信．来布五十年記念布哇沖繩縣人寫真帖．


Thomas T. Higa
A collection of photographs of about 1,300 Okinawan families in Hawaii, with their Okinawa and Hawaii home addresses. An appendix gives a brief history of Okinawa, an account of the Battle of Okinawa in 1945, a description of current conditions in Okinawa, and a resume of the activities of the Hawaii Okinawa Relief Association.

309. ホノカア日本人会. ホノカア日本人会員名簿並同記録.


Honokaa Hongwanji Mission

A membership list of the now defunct Japanese People's Association in Honokaa, Hawaii, with a few records pertaining to its activities.

310. ホノルル熊本県人会. ホノルル熊本県人会誌.


In the first part of the book, the Association is placed within the context of the history and current status of the Japanese in Hawaii. The second part consists of a directory of Association membership, presenting the records of 211 families in similar fashion to a Japanese koseki tōhon, "family register," with names, birth dates, and relationships of the family members.

311. 加哇 東部奉仕会. 加哇 東部日本人名簿.


Takesono Seikaku
A directory of Japanese residents of East Kauai (Lihue to Hanalei), compiled by the East Kauai Japanese Society. The format is patterned after the Japanese family register (koseki tōhon), with additional information on date of immigration to Hawaii, occupation, and biographical notes.

312. 木村宗吉. 布哇在留新潟縣人略歴写真帖.


United Japanese Society of Hawaii

Biographical sketches, with photographs, of members of the Nigata Prefecture People's Association of Hawaii, each entry including occupation, length of residence in Hawaii, birth date, and present address.

313. 小林日種. 布哇年鑑.


United Japanese Society of Hawaii

A directory of Japanese people in Hawaii, with names and addresses, for 1963-1964. Arranged by island and district.

314. 近藤菊次郎. 分類布哇日本人事業家年鑑 (1940-1941).


Waipahu Hongwanji Mission; UHOC

A directory of Japanese people engaged in various business activities, arranged by occupation and district. In Japanese and English.

Contents: photographs of scenic beauty in Hawaii (280 pp.), followed by a brief description of the Islands; and photographs of prominent Japanese residents (118 pp.), followed by a list of some 200 Japanese, by occupation and home prefecture.


An annual whose format and contents make it virtually a continuation of *Hawaii Nihonjin nenkan* (Item 306). Each issue contains a directory, arranged by island and district, of the heads of Japanese households in Hawaii, giving their occupations and home prefectures.

318. Ōkubo, Gen'ichi, ed. *Hawaii Nihonjin hatten meikan Bōchō han* (1939-1940) [Japanese achievement in Hawaii: People from Bōchō (Yamaguchi prefecture), 1939-1940]. Hilo, Hawaii, 1940. 72, 280 pp. UHOC
Essays on immigration from Yamaguchi Prefecture to Hawaii and its effects (72 pp.), followed by biographical sketches of 860 such immigrants, including their birthdates, addresses in Yamaguchi Prefecture, dates of arrival in Hawaii, occupations, and interests and activities (280 pp.).


Directory of Japanese persons in Hawaii, listing the home prefecture and current address of each. Large sections devoted to Japanese in Hilo (36 pp.) and Honolulu (103 pp.), the latter including biographical sketches.

320. 阪本 登美男. ハワイ人物新地図.


Character sketches of forty-seven representative Japanese leaders in Hawaii.

321. 島田 軍吉. 布哇成功者実伝.

Shimada, Gunkichi. *Hawaii seikōsha jitsuden* [Biographies of successful people in Hawaii]. Honolulu, 1908. 431 pp. UHOC

Biographical sketches of sixty-three Japanese in Honolulu, twenty elsewhere on Oahu, forty-eight in Maui, sixty-four in Hawaii, and thirty-nine in Kauai, who achieved success in their respective trades and professions.

Biographical sketches, with photographs, of the members of the Kumamoto Prefecture People’s Association. Includes their home addresses in Kumamoto.


Comprehensive directory of the Japanese in Hawaii, arranged in Japanese alphabetical order (i-ro-ha), with brief personal sketches. Preceded by a narrative historical account of Hawaii and Japanese immigration to Hawaii (90 pp.).


The English section (557 pp.) gives a list of all eligible *nisei* voters in Hawaii, arranged by electoral district and precinct and by sex. Preceding the section on each island are brief personal and family data on prominent *nisei* of that island. The Japanese section (76 pp.) gives a list of Japanese organizations in Hawaii and their representatives, and accounts of Japanese experiences and conditions in Hawaii, and laws and regulations pertaining to Japanese residents.

Contains biographical sketches of four noted leaders among the Fukushima immigrants, 291 people who have returned from Hawaii, and 503 still remaining in Hawaii. Historical anecdotes and data concerning the Fukushima immigrants are also presented, together with a list of ships bringing immigrants to Hawaii, with dates. (The list is derived from that in Item 85.)

Tajima, Chomei, ed. *Hawaii Shuri Shijin-kai jisshūnen kinen shi* [The 10th anniversary publication of the Hawaii Shuri City People's Association]. Honolulu, 1940. 26, 3, 326 pp. UHOC

Short essays by several writers on the history and activities of Shuri people in Hawaii, and a directory of sixty-nine member-families of the Hawaii Shuri City People's Association, arranged in alphabetical order, with personal data on all family members.


Bylaws and membership directory of the Association, prepared in 1959 (Nos. 1 and 2) and 1965 (No. 3). The Association was organized in 1957.

Watanabe, Yakichi, ed. *Hawaii zairyū Fukushima kenjin ryakureki shashin chō* [Biographical and pictorial records of people from Fukushima prefecture in Hawaii]. Honolulu, 1955. 343 pp. UHH

Biographical sketches, with photographs, of some 520 members of the Fukushima Prefecture People's Association in Hawaii.
NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS

329. 米布時報.


Bulletin published in Tokyo by Yamashita Soen, formerly a newspaper reporter in Hawaii. Contains news and occasional historical essays, mostly by Yamashita, on the Japanese in Hawaii and on the Mainland. With Nos. 152-171, the title changed to Beifu tsūshin [News from Hawaii and America].

330. 米布研究.


The only available issue of the bulletin of the Beifu Kenkyū-kai (Association for Studies on Hawaii and America) in Kyoto, Japan, containing essays on the Japanese in Hawaii and on the Mainland. Political matters are emphasized, but essays cover a wide variety of subjects.

331. 福島ハワイ会会報.


Newsletter of the Fukushima Hawaii Association, whose members are residents of Fukushima prefecture who have been to Hawaii or who have some connection with Japanese people in Hawaii. Contents are news items about Association members and Fukushima people in Hawaii.

332. 布哇.

Of Christian sponsorship, this publication had the stated aim of "the development of sound ideas" among Japanese immigrants. Contains essays on the activities of Japanese organizations, family life and personal experiences of the immigrants, current topics, education, and job opportunities.

333. 布哇報知


One of the two Japanese newspapers which have continued, without interruption except for a brief period in 1941-42, from the beginning of publication to the present. (The other is the Hawaii Times.) Together they are the best primary source for a study of the Japanese community in Hawaii. Expanded editions were issued to commemorate special events, such as the 50th anniversary of the newspaper in 1962, and the 75th anniversary of government contract labor immigration and the 100th anniversary of the first official contact between Japan and the United States, in 1960. Regularly featured are essays on historical matters and opinions on public issues. Each issue includes an English section.

334. 布哇每日新聞


A newspaper of general circulation. Discontinued after the outbreak of World War II, it had been since 1909 the local paper for Japanese on the Big Island. Only the issues for the dates indicated remain.

335. 布哇每日新聞

Newspaper begun in 1952, which ceased publication in April 1965, with the death of its president-editor Kobayashi Nisshu. Only issues for the period indicated are available.

336. 布哇新報.


Begun in 1894, this newspaper was one of the most important in Hawaii's Japanese community, often taking issue with the leading newspaper, Nippu jiji and expressing anti-Japanese labor views. It ceased in 1926 but was resumed in 1932 as a weekly under a new president and editorial staff. (See Item 378). Only an incomplete set of the last issues (dates indicated above) remains.

337. 布哇タイムス.


Of newspapers for Japanese consumption, this has been in continual operation the longest. It is the best single primary source for the Japanese community in Hawaii. Title and frequency of issue varied as follows:

- Yamato shinbun: October 15, 1895–July 1896 semiweekly, July–August 1896 triweekly
- Yamato shinbun: August 1896–May 1902
- Nippu jiji: November 3, 1896–December 10, 1941 " " " December 11, 1941–January 8, 1942 SUSPENDED
- Hawaii Times: November 2, 1942–present
Beginning with the January 22, 1903 issue, an English section was included. Expanded editions were published on special occasions, such as the 50th anniversary of the arrival of the first government contract labor immigrants, in 1935 (Item 36); and the 60th and 70th anniversaries of the founding of the newspaper, in 1955 and 1965 respectively.

338. ヒロタイムス.

_Hilo Times._ May 1955 to date. Semiweekly. Hilo. _Hilo Times_

Published by Ōkubo Kiyoshi, a longtime newspaper man, this is the only Japanese newspaper on the Big Island at present.

339. 実業之布告.

_Jitsugyō no Hawaiī_ [Commercial Hawaiī]. I, No. 1-XXX, No. 11 (July 1912–November 1941). Monthly. Honolulu. UHOC (XXIII–XXIX and XXX, No. 9); Tōyama Tetsuo

The significance of this magazine lies in its statistical coverage of Japanese business activities, particularly those of the Japanese Chamber of Commerce. Its contents range far wider than commerce, however, to take in many aspects of Japanese life in Hawaiī. Valuable also for its coverage of the Okinawan segment of the Japanese community. Published singlehandedly by Tōyama Tetsuo, it ceased with the outbreak of the Second World War.

340. 十字路.


The publication of a group of lay Christians in Kanagawa Prefecture and in Hawaiī, containing their essays on the social, educational, and health conditions of Hawaiī's Japanese population. Hawaiī members included Drs. Mōri Iga, Mōri Gan'ichi, Harada Tasuku and Kunimoto Tadao.
341. 川添 楓風新聞切抜帳.

Kawazoe Kenpū Newspaper Clipping File. 1 folder. Honolulu.  
Kawazoe Kenpū

Kawazoe's personal scrapbook of newspaper clippings. Contents include many articles written by the noted reporter Yano Ryōka for Hawaii shinpō (item 377). Other clippings pertain to issues in the Japanese community during the 1930's, and recent clippings from the Hilo Times, covering the period from January 1950 to May 1961. The Hawaii shinpō clippings date from December 1933 to January 1938.

342. コナ反響.

Holualoa, Kona, Hawaii.  
Hilo Times

This publication was the personal production of a Kona physician, Dr. Hayashi Saburō, who as publisher and editor, stamped it indelibly with his frank commentaries on issues in the Japanese community in Kona in particular and in Hawaii generally. A complete set of issues is preserved at the Hilo Times.

343. 更生.

UHOC

An obscure publication by one Amano Katsuichi of Honolulu, containing essays on various topics relative to Hawaii, Japan, and the world.

344. 火山.

Hilo Times
A semiweekly newspaper begun in Hilo in 1914. Later issued daily except Sunday. Ceased with the outbreak of World War II. Only the issues indicated above remain.


Issue No. 9 (March 1951, 73 pp.) is most significant, since it is entirely devoted to Hawaii and its Okinawan population. Contains articles on the history of Okinawan immigration; current status of Okinawans in education, industry, social welfare, religion and entertainment; and prevailing conditions of health, mental and physical. Names and addresses of prominent Okinawans in Hawaii are listed. Articles on Okinawans in Hawaii appearing in other issues are cited below:


The Okinawa reversion problem viewed in Hawaii, No. 11 (May/June 1951), pp. 3-4; No. 15 (November 1951), pp. 24-26.

Biography of Uezu Chirin, a physician, No. 16 (December 1951), pp. 30-33.

Other biographies of Tōyama Kyūzō, No. 12 (July 1951), pp. 6-9; No. 17 (January 1952), pp. 14-18; No. 25 (January 1953), pp. 31-33.


Okinawa gurafu (The Okinawa Graph). Tokyo. August 1965. 52 pp. UHH
A special edition of a monthly pictorial magazine, devoted to Okinawans in Hawaii. Issued in commemoration of the 65th anniversary of Okinawan immigration to Hawaii, it contains brief comments on current conditions of the Okinawan community, the anniversary celebrations (May 23, 1965), and the successive presidents of the United Okinawan Society of Hawaii. Also includes a discussion between Okinawan leaders in Hawaii and Chief Executive Matsuoka of Okinawa and a critical essay on life in Hawaii by a *Hawaii Times* reporter, Wakukawa Seiyei.

347. 楽園時報.


*Makiki Christian Church*

Publication of the Makiki Christian Church begun in 1907 under the leadership of its minister, Okumura Takie. Contains many articles covering a wide range of social, economic, and cultural subjects, written by Okumura himself and his church members for the church membership and the general public.

348. 市民.


*Tōyama Tetsuo; UHOC*

Bilingual publication of the Citizen Study Club of Oahu, of which Tōyama Tetsuo is the founder and consultant. Devoted to encouraging Japanese citizens in Hawaii to adopt American citizenship, it contains articles designed to help prospective naturalized citizens to better understand the laws and institutions of America.

349. 商業時報.

*Shōgyō jihō (Commercial Times).* I, No. 1 (August 1921)-to date. Monthly. Honolulu.

*Tsuchiya Seiichi; UHOC (partial set); UHH (partial set)*
A publication of general circulation, with essays and notes on a wide range of subject matters—social, economic, cultural, and political issues in Hawaii, Japan, the Mainland, and the world. The publication ceased temporarily from November 1941 to November 1946. Published singlehandedly by Tsuchiya Seiichi, brother of the famous late president of the Hawaii hōchi, Makino Kinzaburō.

350. 週刊タイムス.


A newspaper of general circulation with a short period of existence in Honolulu.

351. 祖賀安太郎. 日布時事社説切扱帳.

Sōga, Yasutarō. Nippu jiji editorial file. April 14, 1911-September 8, 1923. 12 folders. UHOC

The editor's collection of his editorials in Nippu jiji. An interesting and valuable collection, revealing views on various public issues in the Japanese community expressed by one of its most outspoken representatives.

352. 太陽.


Newspaper started by a Hilo physician, Dr. Kuwahara Mitsuo, for general circulation.

353. ウルマ.

A publication of the Uruma Youth Association, whose members were young Okinawan people in Honolulu, containing essays on a wide range of subjects mainly pertaining to Okinawan people and of mutual interest to the members.

354. 安規勝太郎新聞切抜帳.

Yasumori Katsutarō Newspaper Clipping File. 1 folder.
Honolulu. United Japanese Society of Hawaii

A personal collection of the late drug store owner and lay Christian leader, containing clippings from the now defunct Kauai shinpō [Kauai News] and also from Hawaii hōchi and Nippu jiji. The articles cover the period from October 20, 1929 to May 1941, and pertain to important events like the Myles Yutaka Fukunaga kidnap-murder case of 1929 and the organization of a club of persons who had been in Hawaii for more than thirty years in 1930; also includes public addresses given to Japanese people in Hawaii by dignitaries from Japan and articles about the increasing tension between Japan and the United States.

355. 洋園時報.

Yōen jihō [Paradise News]. May 1921 to date. Koloa, Kaua'i, and Honolulu. Kinjō Chin'ei; UHOC (only issues of 1955 to date)

A publication which originated as the weekly bulletin of the Japanese labor federation on Kaua'i. In time, and with changing ownership, the contents broadened to include subjects beyond purely labor interest. In 1947, the publisher-editor, Kinjō Chin'ei moved the operation to Honolulu, converting the bulletin to a general newspaper. After temporarily ceasing from September 1965 to September 1966, it resumed as a monthly. It gives rather wide coverage of matters relating to Okinawans in Hawaii.

356. 雄飛.

A magazine devoted to general immigration matters, published by the Ryukyu Overseas Association.

TRAVEL ACCOUNTS AND GUIDEBOOKS OF HAWAII


Travel account and personal impressions of the former resident minister of the Hilo Higashi Hongwanji Mission, covering the period from 1929 to 1933.

358. Furukawa, Yoshizo. *Sekai hitonosoki* [A glance at the world]. Kobe, Japan, 1930. 429 pp. *UHOC*


A brief guide to Kona, with special reference to the Japanese community.
360. 布哇タイムス社. ハワイ事情.


A general guidebook on Hawaii, with information on general conditions in Hawaii and on various Japanese organizations, with latest statistical figures.

361. 早川鶴々. 布哇歳時記.


Notes on seasonal events, things, flora, and fauna in Hawaii, including Japanese customs and practices retained by the immigrants.

362. 井上吉次郎. 海の蒼生記

Inoue, Yoshijirō. *Umi no sōsei ki* [Notes on ocean peoples]. Tokyo, 1936. 258 pp. *UHOC*

An account of travel to Hawaii and South Sea islands, with notes on Hawaii, pp. 68-102.

363. 木村芳五郎. 井上胤文. 最新正確布哇渡航案内.

Kimura, Yoshigorō and Inoue, Tanefumi. *Saishin seikaku Hawaii tokō annai* [The newest and most accurate guidebook on travel to Hawaii]. Tokyo, 1904. 192, 26 pp. *UHOC*

A guidebook intended for prospective immigrants and travelers to Hawaii, including notes on legal procedures for travel, descriptions of Honolulu, Hilo, and various plantations, and a history and description of conditions in Hawaii generally.
364. 村崎善太郎. 最新布哇案内.


A book similar to Item 363, including descriptions of all eight islands.

365. 中川善教. 米布に使じて.


366. 日本郵船株式会社. 布哇案内.


A general guidebook, with emphasis on Japanese people, published by the Japan Mail Steamer Company for the benefit of Japanese immigrants and travelers. Draws greatly upon Hayashi and Masuda's *Hawaii-tō isshū* (Item 15), *Nippu jiji's Hawaii nenkan* (Item 317), and Ōgimi's *Saikin no Hawaii jijō* (Item 368), among others.

367. 萩原井泉水. 布哇日記.


368. 大宜味朝德. 最近の布哇事情

Ogimi, Chotoku. *Saikin no Hawaii jijō* [Current conditions in Hawaii]. Tokyo, 1932. 100 pp. 
A general guidebook and personal impressions of Hawaii's Japanese people, written mainly for prospective Okinawan emigrants for whom the author was working as emigration and travel agent.

369. 鹿鳴山人. 呀々集·太平楽

A collection of poems and songs and brief descriptions of things and people in Hawaii.

370. 上原敬二. ハワイ印象記

A guidebook for Hawaii based on personal impressions, with notes on Hawaii's history, industry, agriculture, education, social organizational activities, and individuals.

MISCELLANEOUS

371. 蛭原八郎. 海外報字新聞雑誌史


288
A study of the development of Japanese newspapers and periodicals in the various countries to which Japanese emigrated, with a review of the immigrant community in each country. Chapter 4 is devoted to Hawaii, pp. 79-103. An appendix (pp. 349-372) gives a bibliography of newspapers and magazines with dates of their establishment and any changes in their titles, as well as their representative editors. The author is a staff member of the Serial Library, University of Tokyo.

Gosokui Tairei Hōshuku-kai. Gosokui tairei hōshuku kinen shi [A publication commemorating the grand coronation]. Honolulu, 1916. 71 pp. UHOC

Publication commemorating the Japanese emperor's coronation on November 10, 1915, prepared by the committee organized for the celebration of that occasion in Hawaii. Gives descriptions of various programs participated in by Japanese people and also lists of people serving on various subcommittees on the islands of Oahu, Maui, Hawaii, Kauai, and Molokai, as well as those who made monetary donations for the programs.

Gotō, Chinpei. Yakyū ipp'yakunen kinen Hawai'i hōjin yakyū shi [A history of baseball played by Japanese in Hawaii, in commemoration of the 100th anniversary of the game]. Kaneohe, Oahu, 1940. 772, 29 pp. UHOC; UHH

A history of baseball among Japanese people in Hawaii written by a Methodist minister who was active in organizing teams among Japanese youth. Issued in celebration of the 100th anniversary of baseball in America.
"Source materials for a study of the history of Japanese
people in Hawaii"]. 20 folders. Honolulu. [1930-to date].

Kihara Ryūkichi

Folders of personal notes and newspaper and magazine clip-
pings collected over the past forty years by a former news-
paper reporter and author of Hawaii Nihonjin shi (Item 26).

375. Sakamoto, Kiju and Kimura, Takeshi. Dai 442 Butai [The 442nd
regiment]. Tokyo, 1949. 223 pp. UHOC

An account of the actions and thoughts of members of the
442nd Regiment, as related by Mrs. Sakamoto Kiju and her
son, Laurence, to Kimura Takeshi, a reporter in Japan.

376. Tsuchiya, Senseki. Hawaii no dobutsu to shokubutsu [Fauna and

Descriptions of animal and plant life in Hawaii, written by
a former principal of the Makiki Japanese Language School,
for Japanese people.

377. Yamashita, Sōen. Hoshuku kigen nisenroppyakunen to kaigai dōhō
[The celebration of the 2,600th anniversary (of the birth of
Japan) and Japanese people overseas]. Tokyo, 1941. 223 pp. UHH
Descriptions of celebration programs for the 2,600th anniversary of imperial Japan in Tokyo and in Hawaii, the Mainland, South America, the South Seas, and Asia, where there were Japanese communities. The celebration took place on November 10, 1940. Contains expressions of feelings and thoughts by a number of Japanese from Hawaii participating in the Tokyo programs.


Extensive series of articles concerning leaders in and notable experiences of the Japanese community at the turn of the century. Articles recounted the great bubonic plague in Honolulu, organized crime, activity of the immigration company, plantation life, interracial conflicts and conflicts within the Japanese community, Japanese language schools, and cultural and artistic endeavors. Regrettably the Kawazoe collection includes only one-third of the 150 articles in the series. The newspaper, *Hawaii shinpō*, is the successor to Item 336 but could not be located.
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