The Chinese in Hawaii
AN ANNOTATED BIBLIOGRAPHY

by NANCY FOON YOUNG
THE CHINESE IN HAWAII
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

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Dennis M. Ogawa with Jerry Y. Fujioka [forthcoming]
THE CHINESE IN HAWAII

An Annotated Bibliography

by NANCY FOON YOUNG

supported by the HAWAII CHINESE HISTORY CENTER
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Hawaiians of Chinese ancestry have made and are continuing to make a rich contribution to every aspect of life in the islands. The Chinese in Hawaii were also concerned about and often involved in developments in China itself, particularly in the earlier years of this century. Dr. Sun Yat-Sen, hailed by both the Republic of China and the Democratic People's Republic of China, attended school here during his early years and later returned to the islands for several visits. As each generation passes on, papers and documents become lost and it becomes even more urgent to collect and account for information on the Chinese in Hawaii. Dr. Nancy Young's efforts are particularly timely in this respect and should prove of value to all interested in the Chinese people in Hawaii.

This is the fourth in a series of bibliographies of sources and reference materials on Hawaii's people. Assistance received in support of this bibliography from the Hawaii Chinese History Center and from the Rockefeller Foundation through a grant to the American Studies Program are gratefully acknowledged.

William E. Henthorn, Acting Director
Social Science Research Institute
This bibliography lists and annotates selected materials with significant data on the Chinese in Hawaii without regard to academic field or orientation. Its primary aim is to aid the researcher in locating data on the Chinese—much of which is scattered in a myriad of short articles and brief documents. While emphasis is on the Chinese in the Hawaiian Islands, selected references on the homeland are included to provide background on emigration and the effects of such emigration on the home country.

In the process of locating materials for inclusion in this bibliography, I relied heavily upon other bibliographic works—especially previous publications in the Social Science Research Institute Hawaii Series: The Japanese in Hawaii, 1868-1967: A Bibliography of the First Hundred Years, by Mitsugu Matsuda; The Koreans in Hawaii: An Annotated Bibliography by Arthur L. Gardner; and Culture and Behavior in Hawaii: An Annotated Bibliography by Judith Rubano. A number of annotations from these works were quoted in their entirety or with slight modification. Where this was done, the author of the bibliography and the number of the item quoted follows the annotation. Also very useful were English in Hawaii: An Annotated Bibliography, co-authored by Stanley Tsuzaki and John Reinecke (1969) and two SSRI working papers: "The Chinese in Hawaii: A Selected and Annotated Bibliography" by C. H. Lowe and "The Filipinos in Hawaii: An Annotated Bibliography" by Ruben R. Alcantara and Nancy S. Alconcel, with Cesar S. Wycoco.

Materials on the Chinese in Hawaii were searched at public libraries throughout Honolulu. A search of libraries on the other Islands or on the mainland United States may yield further data, but is beyond the scope of this project. The location of each work cited is indicated at the extreme right of the entry, preceding the annotation. Additional locations of general materials have been omitted if they are available on the University of Hawaii campus; in the case of rare documents all possible locations are listed.

The most extensive collection of works is found at the Hawaiian and Pacific Collection of the University, but important documents are also held by the Hawaii Chinese History Center, the Hawaiian Historical Society, the Hawaiian Mission Children's Society, the Archives of Hawaii, and the Hamilton Library of the University of Hawaii. B.A. honors' theses are housed separately on the fourth floor of Sinclair Library at the University, but selected theses are currently being Xeroxed for inclusion in the Hawaiian and Pacific Collection. Some
materials are also available at the Hawaii State Library, the Chinese Chamber of Commerce, the United Chinese Society, the University of Hawaii Asia Collection and various State offices, such as the Department of Land and Natural Resources. Limited information on the Chinese is housed at the ILWU and Hawaiian Sugar Planters Association (HSPA) libraries, but since these libraries are not open to the general public, their materials are not reported in this bibliography. Holdings of the Bernice Pauahi Bishop Museum duplicate University materials, and thus the museum location is not reported.

Newspaper articles reporting current news on the Chinese are excluded. Regular news articles are indexed in the Index to the Honolulu Advertiser and Honolulu Star Bulletin, 1929-1968, published in 1968 by the Office of Library Services of the Hawaii Department of Education. The Archives of Hawaii has indexed a number of Hawaii newspapers, although the indexing is incomplete. However, special articles such as the 1961 supplements to the Honolulu Star Bulletin and Honolulu Advertiser commemorating the fiftieth anniversary of the Chinese Chamber of Commerce, are listed.

Materials on the Chinese on the mainland United States are purposely omitted as these have been covered elsewhere. Three useful bibliographies of Asians on the mainland U.S. are: Asians in America: A Bibliography of Master's Theses and Doctoral Dissertations by William Wong Lum (1970); Asians in America: A Selected Annotated Bibliography by Isao Fujimoto, Michiyo Yamaguchi Swift and Rosalie Zucker (1971); and Asian Americans: An Annotated Bibliography, Harry Kitano, ed. (1971).

The Hawaii Chinese History Center has collected a large amount of printed materials from various organizations in Honolulu. For many organizations these documents consist of minutes, financial records, and other raw data retained by the present officers. Those interested in such materials can consult the list of "Presidents of the Chinese Organizations in Honolulu," issued annually by the United Chinese Society, and then contact the current president.

Chinese-language sources are included in the body of this bibliography in alphabetical order according to the English translation of the author or title of the article. The Chinese characters for these sources are listed by item number in the Glossary.

This bibliography represents the culmination of a two-year cooperative effort of the Hawaii Chinese History Center and the Social Science Research Institute of the University of Hawaii, and is the first major publication produced by the Hawaii Chinese History Center, an organization initiated in October, 1971.
ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

Although I alone am responsible for the contents of this bibliography, I am greatly indebted to the staff members of all the libraries and offices I visited and especially to the following persons:

Mr. Tin Yuke Char, advisor and Mrs. Irma Tam Soong, executive director of the Hawaii Chinese History Center, for their faithful support of the project at every phase; Dr. Bernhard L. Hormann, HCHC advisor and Professor Emeritus of Sociology of the University of Hawaii, for his timely advice and bibliographic assistance from the initiation of the project to its completion; Dr. Clarence E. Glick, Professor Emeritus of Sociology of the University of Hawaii who has done intensive research work in the Chinese community in the state, for taking time off from his own work to pore over every annotation and for contributing many useful suggestions for change, deletion, and addition; Dr. G. Raymond Nunn and Professor Emeritus Andrew W. Lind of the University for serving on the Advisory Committee to help establish guidelines and procedures; Mr. C. H. Lowe, an assiduous researcher for laying the groundwork for the final publication; Mr. Thomas C. T. Lee for generously contributing funds to compensate the researchers of the project; Mrs. Suzanne Scollon, Miss Valerie Chang, and Mr. Wun Ki Piu, student researchers who participated at various stages of the project; and to Hui-Hsun Lo for his work on the Glossary—to all, my sincere thanks.

Nancy Foon Young
ABBREVIATIONS

AH   Archives of Hawaii
HAM  Hamilton Library, University of Hawaii
HCHC Hawaii Chinese History Center
HHS  Hawaiian Historical Society
HMCS Hawaii Mission Children's Society
ST   Hawaii State Library
UHAC Asia Collection, Sinclair Library, University of Hawaii
UHGD Government Documents, Sinclair Library, University of Hawaii
UHR  Hawaiian & Pacific Collection, Sinclair Library, University of Hawaii
ANNOTATED BIBLIOGRAPHY


   A first person account of the social life of a Chinese family in which the first and second wives and their children live together in harmony. See entry 298.


   Recounts the hardships experienced by the Chinese on plantations. The H. B. Greenwell trial in 1852 is cited as a foretaste of the different standards of justice for whites and non-whites. Undocumented.


   Part I explores the primary educational functions of Chinese, Japanese and Korean language schools. Part II focuses on less obvious social functions, such as validating the moral standards of the home.

4. ___________. "Laughing at the Wrong Place." *Pacific Affairs* 2,7 (1929):415-417. HAM

   Discusses the differences in cultural interpretation of Chinese and Japanese plays presented in Honolulu. The inappropriate response (such as laughter) of Caucasians to many serious scenes is cited as an example.


   Comments on interracial marriage and Americanization. The growing appreciation of Chinese heritage by Hawaii Chinese is viewed as a "favorable" development in terms of their contributions as Americans to America. See entry 105.

Presents and explains population statistics by race, 1853-1930. Statistics on Chinese are included in a number of tables, the majority of which report data from the 1920 and 1930 censuses. Updates 1925 study; see entry 8.


In his major work, Hawaii's pioneer sociologist presents the demographic background for interracial marriages. Chapter titles related to the Chinese include "The Haole, the Pake and the Portegee," "Chinese Familialism and Interracial Marriage." Discusses marriage and divorce, persons of racially mixed ancestry, social and personal disorganization, assimilation and amalgamation.


Provides statistical data on population, including immigration, racial and age-sex composition, vital statistics, indices of economic advancement, years of education, other school data, and crime rates among the Chinese and other ethnic groups in Hawaii. Earlier edition of entry 6.


Outlines the qualifications of a Chinese man, Aheong, for undertaking Chinese mission work for the Hawaiian Evangelical Association.


A summary of the contributions of the Chinese in Hawaii in various fields. Author is also known as Kun Ai Chung. See entry 620.

Autobiography of a Chinese businessman, who reminisces about his childhood in China and Hawaii and his business activities and associates in Hawaii. See entry 620.


Provides basic facts on the immigration of various ethnic groups to Hawaii—Chinese, Pitcairn Islanders, Polynesians, Northern European, Japanese, American—and on the agencies which controlled immigration, such as the Board of Immigration and the Hawaiian Immigration Society.


Gives detailed information on the Fort Street Church and the Chinese YMCA (pp. 7-9). Every person mentioned in text (many of whom are Chinese) is listed in the index.


Biography of a couple who played an important role in Christianity in Hawaii from their year of arrival, 1889, to his death in 1948 and hers in 1951. Some individual Chinese Christians in Hawaii are mentioned.


A socio-historical description of labor-management relations in Hawaii, with emphasis on sugar plantations. Some references to Chinese.
Includes a statement of condition, names of the board of directors, and branch managers. This bank was originally known as the Chinese-American Bank. See entries 172, 384, 576.


Detailed analysis of the circumstances surrounding the docking of passengers (including 750 Chinese men from Hong Kong) from the British steamer *Madras* April, 1883, following a report of two cases of smallpox on the ship.


Reports on a claim by a Chinese man of the discovery of a vine which cures the habit of using opium. Brief mention of opium use in the Islands.


Historical analysis of labor's position in the latter half of 1897 toward the annexation of Hawaii. "If the United States should annex Hawaii, it would be annexing Hawaii's labor problem and its twin solutions -- contract labor and Oriental immigration. Both these features were evils which the organized American labor movement had been seeking to eradicate from the American economy since 1865."


Compares the degree and rate of growth of Chinese boys in Honolulu (388 subjects), Chekiang Province (301), and Kiangsu (295). Absolute measurements increase with age in a smoother, more regular and intensive manner for Chinese boys in Hawaii. Examines the respective environmental factors which determine growth.

Compares the growth and physical traits of Chinese girls in Honolulu and Chekiang Province. Physical growth between girls in the two environments differs less than between the boys. Suggests possible influence of diet upon growth patterns, but no data on diet are presented. Sequel to entry 20.


Analyzes 862 closed cases "to determine to what extent culture determines the type of problems in the personal and family relationships that trouble the clients of a casework agency to the point where they seek professional help." Chapter on Chinese.

23. Archives of Hawaii. AH

See also Hawaii, Government Documents. Biographical and genealogical information on individual Chinese in Hawaii may be obtained from the following special indexes at the Archives, none of which are categorized by ethnic group: Court Records, Land Commission Award Records, Land File, Name Index, Names of Office Holders, Naturalization and Denization Records, Tax Records, Veterans, Vital Statistics, and Voting Records.


Advocates the expenditure of government funds to solve the problem of an excess of Chinese males in Hawaii—maintains the imbalance is a national danger.

Compares the results of an ethnic questionnaire and the Edwards Personal Preference Schedule given to 959 high school seniors in Honolulu over a four-year time period. This same group was examined after four years to determine whether there was a significant disproportion of students from any given ethnic group attending college. Percentages for college attendance were higher among the Caucasians, Chinese, and third-generation Japanese. [Rubano 28].


   Presents financial statistics without discussion or interpretation on the first two Chinese-controlled banks in Hawaii. See entry 105.

   Deplores the enormous profits of the sugar industry at a time when immigrant workers continue to work for nominal wages. "Planters would much prefer the Oriental—who is docile and industrious and who cannot become a citizen and voter."

   A collection of data obtained in a survey of Honolulu rental units. Ethnic group data from this survey are reported in entry 30.

Gives 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. In comparison with Japanese and Caucasian landlords, the Chinese had a low own-group preference in tenants. See entry 29. [Rubano 38]


A study of student leadership on the basis of their representation by sex, religion and certain ethnic groups. Results are reported in a later article. See entry 32.


Using a random sample of 147 University of Hawaii undergraduate students, the relationship of leadership variables of race, sex, and religion is tested. Results showed an over-representation by Catholics, Chinese, and females. Article based on 1959 study; see entry 31.


Ethnographic description of Hawaiians that includes a discussion of inter-ethnic attitudes between Chinese and Hawaiians. Appendix B, "Culture and Psychosis in Hawaii," reports mental health data by ethnic group.

34. Bennett, Charles G. "Ethnic Differences in the Prevalence of Selected Chronic Conditions." *Chronic Disease Newsletter*, no. 3 (1968), 4 pp. UHH

A survey conducted over a three-year period to determine rates of chronic conditions among five major ethnic groups in Hawaii, including the Chinese. Covers mental and nervous disorders, heart conditions, peptic ulcers, asthma, hay fever, etc. Sample consisted of 5,235 persons, forty-five years of age or older. No explanation of differences among ethnic groups is offered. [Rubano 45]

Lists number of patients discharged by ethnic group, but does not explain ethnic differences in discharge rates: Caucasians had the highest rate of discharge, Chinese and Japanese the lowest rate.


Provides sketches of the congregation and its activities and describes various subdivisions of a Chinese Church—Sunday School, Christian Endeavor societies, young adults' society, Wo Chung Hui, the Young Chinese Club, etc.


Discusses the procedures and reasons for the selection of a new name for the Chinese church relocated at Liliha and Judd Streets, Honolulu.

38. "Beretania Church Observes Silver Jubilee (November 17, 1940)." The Friend 110(January 1941):8. UHH

Describes activities of the Silver Jubilee program, and mentions early donors to this Chinese church.


Records of patients with heart disease admitted to four Honolulu hospitals from January 1942 to December 1946 were reviewed, and those with sufficient information (1269 cases) were analyzed as to racial incidence of heart disease, age distribution, etiology, and other pertinent data. [Rubano 48].


Gives a cultural view of Chinatown--its apothecary shops, groceries, and imports.

This biography of Chinn Ho focuses on his courtship of Betty Ching.


Discusses some major problems the social case worker should expect while working in a multi-ethnic society. Refers to Orientals in general. See entry 298.


This play uses authentic first-generation pidgin of the Chinese language in recreating a dialogue between a social worker and two old Chinese gentlemen.


Presents comparative data from 1960 census on occupation, education, marriage, income, and percentage residing abroad in 1955 (i.e., foreign-born). The Chinese in Hawaii were characterized by highest percentage of professionals and highest educational attainment in age group 45-64; highest median 1959 income received by Chinese males; lowest percentage Chinese males residing abroad in 1955, and lowest percentage with spouse absent.


The relationship between ethnic groups (Caucasian, Oriental, Hawaiian) and the frequency, duration and quality of student-teacher interactions are assessed through empirical observation.

Interviews with second- and third-generation Chinese women of childbearing age yield information on childbearing beliefs and practices.


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


Historical description of the ethnic groups in Hawaii, their socio-economic position, their cultural institutions, and psychological difficulties between groups. [Rubano 73].


A historical review of Iolani School and its influences upon the Westernization of its Chinese students, such as Sun Yat-sen.


Provides statistics by ethnic group on the number of cancer cases diagnosed, frequency of cases affecting various parts of the body, and average annual rates per 100,000. No attempt is made to interpret ethnic group differences.


Evaluates the role of ethnicity and social distance in determining criminal sentencing in Hawaii. Little empirical
data on Chinese, but hypotheses have implications for all ethnic groups in Hawaii.


Folder contains newspaper clippings from the Catholic Herald on the activities of the Chinese Catholic club.


A history of casework agencies and medical social service throughout the Hawaiian islands that contains many references to the social services provided for the Chinese, e.g., the first kindergarten in Hawaii was started for Chinese children in 1892 by Francis W. Damon. Needs of indigent Chinese men, once provided by begging or by Chinese societies, are met today by the Palolo Chinese Home.


An annual report that contains biographical data—occupations, number of children, political affiliations, etc., of appointed and elected government officials in Hawaii, some of whom are of Chinese ancestry.


An analysis of rice consumption patterns and consumer buying practices by ethnic group, income level, and size of family. Of 984 households sampled in Honolulu, 160 were Chinese. The number of Chinese in a Kailua sample was too small to justify a separate classification.

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. [Rubano 83].


This sympathetic view of Chinese personality traits also includes quotations of anti-Chinese sentiments focusing on the Chinese threat to Hawaiians and Caucasians.


A directory of important Chinese language newspapers and periodicals, includes two Honolulu publications—New China Daily Press and United Chinese Press. Reports address, telephone, year established, publisher, and editor.


Profile of a businessman and community leader.


Overview of the social history of the Chinese in Hawaii based upon secondary sources. Differences in the socio-economic status of the Chinese and Japanese in Hawaii are used to refute the importance of cultural traits as the most significant factor affecting Chinese economic success. Success is attributed to the recent tolerance of the Caucasian elite.


A fourth-generation Chinese notes the changes in birth and funeral practices he has observed.

64. Char, Tin Yuke [Hsieh, T'ing Yu]. "Legal Restrictions on Chinese in English-speaking Countries of the Pacific." Master's thesis [Sociology], University of Hawaii, 1932. HHH

Enumerates restrictions of immigration, citizenship, suffrage, occupation, and property ownership placed on Chinese in Australia, New Zealand, the United States and Canada. [Rubano 86]. See also Hsieh, T'ing Yu.


Identifies common characteristics of immigrant Chinese societies. Reports name, date of founding of thirty-one regional, dialectal, family, trade, and fraternal organizations.


Part I (pp. 1-25) reviews the history of the Hakka in China and provides data on their social characteristics.


This working paper provides general information on the organization of secret societies and their cemeteries, and gives details on the societies for the respective islands.


Reports details on the funding and the dedication program of the new society building, reviews past and current activities, and names key administrators.


Survey of the home environment of Chinese emigrants and their migration to various parts of the world. Chapter on Chinese in Hawaii reviews facts related to immigration, labor, agitation for importing more Chinese labor in 1921, and racial amalgamation. See also entry 306.


Comparative study of emigrant communities and a non-emigrant community in South China to evaluate the influence of overseas Chinese on the standards of living and life styles of the homeland. The villages studied were emigrating to the South Seas, but the findings have implications for all emigrant villages.

Reference guide to the Chinese in America contains general information, such as the relationship between China and the United States, exclusion laws of the past and existing immigration laws, demographic, political and economic facts of overseas Chinese throughout the world, history of overseas Chinese in America. Section on Hawaii lists names of Chinese organizations, schools churches, temples, newspapers, businesses, doctors, and lawyers in Honolulu as of 1946.


Describes the rise of the Chinese to positions of influence and responsibility and their assimilation into Hawaiian society. [Rubano 88]

74. and Douglas S. Yamamura. "Interracial Marriage and Divorce in Hawaii." *Social Forces* 36,1(1957):77-84. HAM

Brief overview of patterns of interracial marriage in Hawaii in the nineteenth and twentieth centuries. Japanese and Chinese groups were characterized by great marital stability.


Historical review of the Chinese in Hawaii with emphasis on China-Hawaii relations—both economic and political. Discusses the role of Hawaii Chinese in the founding of the Republic of China.


Urges treaty relations between China and Hawaii to regulate the influx of Chinese males into Hawaii.

Published by the Hawaii-China Peoples Friendship Association, the Newsletter is designed to "promote friendship between the people of China and Hawaii." Its stated purpose is "to work for an end to all U.S. interference in the internal affairs of China. All U.S. forces must be removed from Taiwan, an inseparable part of China."

78. *Chinatown News*. Vancouver, B. C.

Monthly English language publication about Chinese in Canada and the United States includes a regular feature "Aloha from Hawaii" by Ping Sing Leong and occasional articles on the activities of Chinese in Hawaii. HCHC has some issues 1968–.


Correspondence, constitutions and bylaws, financial statements, newspaper articles, news bulletins, and other materials of a sports club open to men and women of Chinese or part-Chinese ancestry.


Newspaper articles and records of a league in which participants were of Chinese or part-Chinese ancestry.

83. *Chinese Catholics* (Folder).
Contains several issues of the Chinese Catholic club's monthly newsletter, first printed February 24, 1944; newspaper clippings about the Chinese Catholic Club; and the program of the fifteenth annual Chinese Catholics Conference, July 1 and 2, 1926, St. Patrick's Church, Honolulu.


Short account of Chinese death practices.


Throughout this special edition are "biographies of persons of Chinese ancestry who have become successful in Hawaii. Other features include a sprinkling of Chinese proverbs and stories on Chinese achievements."


Rules and regulations of an organization comprised primarily of Chinese businessmen and professionals in Honolulu.


Presents demographic data on the Chinese in Hawaii and an historical overview of the organization's founding, activities and key members.

88. __________. *Narcissus Festival Souvenir Program*. Honolulu, 1950. UHH

This annual publication gives recognition to the queen contestants and many workers who contribute to the various programs of the festival. Contains many advertisements and brief articles on Chinese culture.

Monthly newsletter printed for Chamber members. Chinese Chamber of Commerce has issues from 1970.


Describes Chinese and Caucasian brotherhood as reflected in Fort Street Church fair.


Names roles Chinese played on eighteenth century sailing vessels—as carpenters, smiths, and crewmen.


The Chinese rancher is depicted as a clever businessman.


Reports activities of a Chinese committee formed to combat adverse criticisms of the Chinese in Hawaii during World War II.


Compares longer and fuller traditional garments with modern close-fitting styles.

Advocates the enlistment of Chinese in the United States Army because of their positive traits—"quick wit, sterling honesty, industriousness and individual merit."


Very brief historical and sociological review of the Hakka people in China and the progress of Christianity among them.


Decries the evils of unrestricted Chinese immigration, and also blames the Chinese for the moral and social degradation of the Hawaiian people. (See also entry 174)


Letter from Lorrin A. Thurston, President of the Board of Immigration, summarizes government actions taken to restrict Chinese immigration.


Contains many biographies of prominent Chinese in the early 1900's and several informative articles, such as "Chinese in Hawaii," "Chinese Labor Problem," "All-Chinese Champion Baseball Team," "Mun Lun School," and "Chinese in the National Guard."


Lists names and addresses of Chinese businesses by islands. Also includes biographies, names and addresses of Chinese schools, churches, and societies.

[Text in English and Chinese] ST

Lists names and addresses of Chinese businesses by islands. Section II is a classified business and buyers' guide to the Territory of Hawaii.


Very brief report on Chinese mission activities throughout the Islands. One paragraph urges equality of educational opportunities for girls.


Poems, which pertain to Kuomintang principles, written by Chinese in Hawaii and other countries of the world are presented in this short volume commemorating the sixtieth anniversary of the founding of the Republic of China.


[Text in English and Chinese]


The above three volumes contain many biographical sketches of prominent Chinese, and provide an important source of information on Chinese life in Hawaii. Some of the more important articles include: "The Meaning of Chinese Experience in Hawaii," "The Legal Status of the Chinese in Hawaii," "Chinese Economic Activities in Hawaii," "The Role of Chinese Women in the Development of Hawaii," and "Political Life in Hawaii." (Individual articles are included in this bibliography under the name of the author.)


Examines the origin, membership, purposes, and officers of many Chinese organizations in Hawaii.

In this account of the life of Sun Yat-Sen in Hawaii, emphasis is placed on his zeal in promoting the reform movement in China.


Points out the demoralizing effects of continued arrival of Chinese males, and stresses Christianity's role of protecting the wider society.


The report was prepared by the United Chinese Society to emphasize positive attributes of the Chinese and to make demands for certain legal rights. It contains three parts:
1. A memorandum setting forth the reasons why the Chinese Exclusion Law as enforced in the United States should not be extended to the Hawaiian Islands.
2. Memorial from Chinese residents in the Hawaiian Islands.


Urges the restriction of further Chinese immigration because of their economic threat to white and Hawaiian laborers and their unassimilability.

113. "Chinese Question in Hawaii as Shown in the Cabinet's Reply to the Petition of a Committee of Citizens of Honolulu, October 14, 1889." *Thrum's Hawaiian Annual* 16(1890):81-90. UHH

Sequel to entry 247. This official report attempts to justify restriction of Chinese immigration based on the fear that the "Oriental civilization will extinguish the Anglo-Saxon civilization of this country."

Prompted by the fear of an economic threat to the white community, restriction of Asiatic immigration to the Hawaiian Islands is urged.


Newspaper clippings of a league open to members of the Hawaii Chinese Civic Association. Now defunct.


This student publication contains articles, poems, short stories by Chinese in Hawaii and reports their activities. Volumes available: 1 (1909)—HMCS; 4 (1921)—HHS; 9 (1926), 11 (1928), 12 (1929), 13 (1930), 14 (1931), 15 (1933)—HCHC.


Initiated in 1919, this organization was comprised of Chinese University students throughout the United States.


A local Chinese girl describes her impressions of neighbors in the Palama section of Honolulu—a Japanese, Hawaiians, Portuguese, Hawaiian-Haole, and a Chinese-Filipino family—in contrast with a middle-class neighborhood in Kaimuki.

119. Ching, Greta, ed. Untitled. 1956? HCHC

Membership directory of the Chinese Catholic Club includes the constitution, brief history, names and addresses of members, and a list of presidents, 1925-1956.

120. Ching, Harold W. "Kamaaina." *Paradise of the Pacific* 63,7(1951):36. UHH

Kin Moi Ching reminisces about his life as a farmer on Kauai.

Examination of the population, education, and economic development of the Chinese community. Notes shortcomings in management and conspicuous consumption. See entry 107.


An appraisal of political speeches of Hawaiian and Caucasian speakers and the general attitude of audiences. One section deals with anti-Chinese speeches.


Focuses on the economic enterprises of Hawaii's sixth largest hotel operator—Ilikai hotel and Makaha resort complex on Oahu and Keauhou resort on the big island.


Reports name, year of development, location, membership, functions and officers of most of the Chinese organizations on all the islands of Hawaii. See entry 106.

125. __________. *Officers, Membership Roster and By-Laws of the Kung Sheong Doo Society*. Honolulu, 1935. [Text in English and Chinese]. 

Contains names and photographs of the Society's first four presidents, members and officers, and the constitution of a Chinese benevolent society established in 1930 and open to individuals or descendants of individuals from Kung Sheong Doo, Chungshan District. A one-page history of the organization is written in English.

Reviews the history and objectives of Chinese-language newspapers in Honolulu and Hilo. The names of editors and publishers are given.


Membership rolls of social organizations in Honolulu were surveyed to identify patterns of affiliation among Chinese-Hawaiians. Points out a tendency for the Chinese-Hawaiian to identify with and marry within the Hawaiian group rather than the Chinese group. [Rubano 90]


These biographical sketches of overseas Chinese include their contributions to the overseas community and to China. Two Chinese in Hawaii who contributed significantly to the Chinese revolution--Sun Mei and Tan Yinnan--are included.


Examines the effects of bilingualism on progress in speech. Conversations of 125 preschool subjects were analyzed.


Describes growth of the Chinese Chamber of Commerce since its founding in 1911. Emphasis is on key members. See entry 370.


Brief historical review of the various economic roles played by the Chinese in Hawaii and the influence of Christianity upon them.

Examines changing patterns of land utilization, ownership, intensity of use, and the appearance of the geographic landscape. Chinese occupation of the land for rice growing in Waihee, Oahu is also reported.

133. Chung, Kun Ai.

See Ai, Chung Kun.


Annual of the first graduating class of the high school division of Chung Shan School. Although the school was established in 1911, the high school division was not created until 1935.


Yearbooks of the Chinese-language school established by Sun Yat Sen in 1911 contain many photographs of the directors, staff, students, and activities. HCHC has copies for the following years: 1934, 1936, 1954, 1955, 1956, 1958, and 1961.


A brief history of contract labor on Hawaii's sugar plantations, includes scattered references to Chinese.


Early historical narrative of events affecting the Chinese in Hawaii. Reports on some acts that were passed by the Hawaiian legislature to restrict Chinese immigration.

A biography of Richard Tongg, landscape architect, and photographs of his gardens.


Describes traditional rice farming methods and festivals that persist among the Chinese in a rural community in Hawaii.


A thorough study of rice farming in Hawaii—the Chinese role in the historical development of the industry, technical aspects, and social and religious institutions of the Chinese farm workers. Includes a map of all villages in Chungshan District.


A biographical sketch of Addie Leong, a Kahuku Plantation company employee for twenty-eight years.


This report to a Congressional committee emphasizes the Americanization of Orientals by the Superintendent of Public Instruction. The author maintains that Korean, Chinese, and Japanese language schools exist for linguistic and cultural, rather than nationalistic, reasons.

Sympathetic view of Chinese describing them as intelligent, industrious, persevering, comparatively moral and having an ideal family life. Includes quotations reflecting anti-Chinese sentiments.

144. Cummings, Margaret (Kamm). "The Yellow Jacket." *Paradise of the Pacific* 61,12(1949):80-82. UHH

Contains names of actors and photographs from a Chinese play produced by the Hawaii Chinese Civic Club.


Maps of St. Louis College and vicinity in Chinatown (circa 1913) are drawn from memory by a former student. Not drawn to scale.

147. Damon, Ethel M. *Father Bond of Kohala, a Chronicle of Pioneer Life in Hawaii*. Honolulu, 1927. UHH

A biography of an early missionary, includes some references to Christian work among the Chinese of Kohala in the nineteenth century.


Proposes a three-point government plan to bring Chinese females to Hawaii. Stresses the problems which might arise from the predominance of single Chinese men. See entry 286.

149. ________. "Tours Among the Chinese, no. 1." *The Friend* (Chinese supplement) 39,1(1882):36. UHH

Describes reception of Frank Damon and his missionary activities among Chinese throughout Oahu--Ewa, Waianai, Waialua, Punaluu, Kaneohe, Kailua, Waimanalo.
150. Damon, Frank W. "Tours Among the Chinese, no. 2." The Friend (Chinese supplement) 39,7(1882):76. UHH

Report of incidents related to Damon's missionary activities among the Chinese of Kauai--Lihue, Kapaa, Kealia, Kilauea, and Hanalei.

151. ________. "Tours Among the Chinese, no. 3." The Friend (Chinese supplement) 39,11(1882):116-118. UHH

Describes congregation and activities of Chinese missions on the islands of Hawaii and Maui--Pahala, Hilo, Kohala, Paia.


Reports briefly on the progress of missionary work throughout the Islands. Written just before the Superintendent of Chinese Missions departed for China.

153. ________. "Rambles in China." The Friend 41,1-6(1884). UHH

Series of six articles on the impressions of the Superintendent of Chinese Missions in Hawaii on his visit to Asia--the boat ride on which he conversed with Chinese returning from Hawaii; a stopover in Hong Kong where he visited the Basel Mission, from which came many Chinese Christians in Hawaii; his stay in Canton; and his visits to the country areas from which many Chinese in Hawaii emigrated.


A review of key figures and progress of mission work among Chinese in Honolulu, Kauai, Maui, Kohala, Hilo, Kona, and Kailua.

155. ________. "Notes of Mission Work Among the Chinese on Hawaii and Maui." The Friend 44,10(1886):8-9. UHH

The writer describes the warm welcome with which he was greeted in his tour of Chinese missions throughout Hawaii and Maui.

In a report on the activities and personnel of missions and schools in Honolulu, Maui, Hilo and Kailua, Damon points out some of the difficulties in dealing with the Chinese, such as the persistence of traditional Chinese religions, lack of family life, secret societies, licensing opium, and conflicts between subgroups.

157. __________. *Work Among the Chinese.* Honolulu, 1897. HMCS

Reports progress of mission schools, such as Mills Institute and the Chinese Mission School in Wailuku.


Covers the history of Christian missionary efforts among the Chinese in the Islands during the twenty-five year period preceding 1881. Includes names of key figures, the growth of Chinese evening schools, various places of worship, and information on the growing number of Chinese Christians.


A letter from Damon to the planters argues "it is for your self-interest to foster, encourage and support schools, churches, and whatever tends to improve the mental and moral improvement of your laborers."


Compilation of objectives, floor plans, maps and other data pertinent to the development of the Cultural Plaza, the purported objective of which is "to perpetuate Chinese tradition and culture in Hawaii."

Contains passing references to the Chinese, including applicants for opium licensing and the Chinatown fire of 1900.


A short section on Chinese emphasizes sentiments about keeping "coolies" in their place. Gives facts concerning first Chinese murder of a white man in Hawaii.


Mention is made of an early Chinese playhouse built in 1879.


Examines the multiple factor analysis of various political candidates' vote strength from precinct to precinct and of the interrelationships among the candidates. Concludes that ethnic considerations are of considerable importance in Hawaii politics. Makes very brief mention of the values of ethnic factors to the Chinese.

165. *Disclosures as to Chinese Secret Societies.* Honolulu, 1884. AH-HMCS

Translation of documents seized from Chinese rioters at Hanalei. The documents set forth the exact conditions to be followed upon admission into the Hoong secret society.

166. Dole, E. P. Letter. 1901. AH

Eleven page letter dated June 29, 1901 from the Territorial Department's Attorney General to Henry E. Cooper, Acting Governor of the Territory of Hawaii concerning bank deposits made by Chinese laborers for return passage money.

167. ________. United States Department of State Letters. June 1900-December 1900. AH
Letters regarding claim filed by Lau Wai Fang and C. Din Sing against the United States for assaults and petty larcenies committed upon them by United States soldiers while on shore leave at Honolulu on October 17, 1899.

168. Dole, Sanford B. "Special Reports to Washington by the Governor." March 17, 1900-April 29, 1902. AH

Sundry documents are included regarding the "Save the Emperor Society" petition, by-laws, letters, and interviews in reports from the Territorial Governor.


Excerpts from letters urging that Chinese immigrants be required to bring their wives and families. Includes letters from two Chinese Christians on Maui and Kauai reporting their evangelical activities.


A cultural tour of Honolulu's Chinatown and its offerings. The tour moves from store to store, describing Chinese groceries, pastries, herbs, jewelry, yardage, furnishings, and art work.


Observes ethnic trends in the employment of women in various industries. Preference for Chinese in various fields is discussed. Often the general term Oriental is used.


Cursory glimpse of Chinese-American Bank and Liberty Bank, the first two Chinese-controlled banks in Hawaii. See entries 16, 384, 576.

Discusses the etiquette observed at Chinese meals.


In reaction to criticism of previous comments (see entry 98), the writer attempts to justify his position that unrestricted immigration of Chinese males is highly deleterious to the Hawaiians.


A comparison is made between urban renewal in Honolulu and the strategic hamlet concept in Vietnam. Honolulu Redevelopment Agency practices and their effect on Asian people in Chinatown, Honolulu are analyzed.


Refers to early missionary activity among the Chinese, including the development of St. Peter's, St. Elizabeth's and St. Paul's churches.

177. Ethnic Studies (Folder). Student papers. 1971 HCHC


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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Biographical sketches of members of the family of Dr. Khai Fai Li. Many photographs.</td>
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<td>179.</td>
<td>Federation of Hawaii Chinese Club (Scrapbook).</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Collection of receipts, newspaper clippings, correspondence, programs, notes, calendar of events and other miscellaneous items of a now defunct organization that once was comprised of representatives from various Chinese organizations in Hawaii.</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Contains many scattered references and photographs of Chinatown and Chinese in Hawaii, but text has little depth.</td>
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<tr>
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<td>Traces historical developments of overseas Chinese newspapers. Facts on one revolutionary newspaper in Honolulu are reported.</td>
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<tr>
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<td>A history of overseas Chinese revolutionary organizations. Reports facts, such as the date of founding, early members, regulations, donations, and activities of the Hsing Chung Hui. Also contains data on the revolutionary press in Hawaii.</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Summary of overseas Chinese revolutionary activities includes historical facts on the Hsing Chung Hui, Tung Ming Hui, and the revolutionary press in Honolulu—<em>Min Sheng Daily News</em> and <em>Tzu Yu Hsin Pao</em>.</td>
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</table>
The Edwards Personal Preference Schedule was administered to 1,015 public high school students, including 155 Chinese. Reports on the need patterns of the ethnic groups tested, but makes little attempt to explain differences.


Presents findings from Fenz's Master's thesis (see entry 184). No extremes were reported in the Chinese group except that Chinese females had the highest need for dominance.


Relates the legend of the goddess Kam Yeong and describes activities associated with the religious festival of early summer held at the Bow Kwock Bo Pung Temple in Honolulu.


Presents an overview of Chinese immigration in various parts of the world. Gives a brief analysis of the causes of Chinese emigration and the effects of such movement upon China itself, but makes no specific mention of Hawaii Chinese.


The MMPI and other questionnaire tests were administered to patients of various ethnic groups in mental health clinics in Hawaii (including 14 Chinese). Caucasians and Chinese appeared least anxious. Group behavior patterns revealed in test results tend to agree with popular stereotypes.


A follow-up of an earlier study of stereotyping (see entry 623). Confirming previous findings, it is also concluded that "the differences in the perceptions of the several ethnic groups in Hawaii could be understood largely in terms of psychiatric character types or personality types." [Rubano 128]

Ratings of eleven ethnic groups by University of Hawaii students are compared and contrasted. The Chinese were rated highest in reaction forming qualities, in strength and power, and lowest in friendliness.

191. Fire Claims Commission. See Hawaii, Government Documents


Contains clippings and correspondence collected by Dr. Dai Yen Chang, a Honolulu dentist, regarding the proposed fireworks ordinance in Honolulu. Dr. Chang argued that fireworks were an important part of the Hawaii Chinese culture.


The history of the church is traced from the arrival of the earliest Chinese Christians in Hawaii to the present.


A speech lauding the accomplishments and Americanization of the Chinese in Hawaii is given by the then Speaker of the Territorial Legislature.


Details the presentation of and family reaction to the $750 first prize award to Ah Sing Ching, a schoolboy, for his essay "How the American Legion can Best Serve the Nation."


This publication by the Chinese branch of the Christian Endeavor Society in Hawaii contains several articles on the early history of Christianity among Chinese in Honolulu,


Explains the need to evangelize the large number of Chinese in the islands. Includes an article from a New Zealand newspaper citing the role of the Chinese as great colonizers in many parts of the world.


Detailed analysis of the role of lineages in the economics, religion, politics, and social relationships of rural society in Fukien and Kwangtung.


Sequel to entry 199, adds details on familial and social relations based upon field work in the New Territories, Hong Kong, in 1963 and examination of supplementary published materials.


Analyzes social factors leading to the deliberate seeking of marriage partners outside one's own ethnic group. Based on interviews with twenty-two Hawaii residents involved in interethnic dating or whose spouses are of a different ethnic background. Includes brief excerpts from an interview with a Chinese-American girl. [Rubano 136]

A thorough study of the people and politics of Hawaii, the immigrant cultures and institutions and the social forces and change of the twentieth century. Perhaps the most important sociological work on Hawaii. One chapter on the Chinese.

[Rubano 140]


Reports the trend in percentages of Hawaii Territorial and State legislators of various social backgrounds, including those of Chinese ancestry.


Names early Chinese athletes, noting the decline of Chinese in sports after World War II. See entry 107.


A resident presents his view of Hawaii in the 1930s. Many references to Chinese, especially his visual impressions of the Chinese and Japanese living "ewa" of Nuuanu Street--their shops, dress, and daily activities.


History of Chinese secret societies in North America, contains references to revolutionary activities in Hawaii.


Delineates changing patterns of residence of Chinese in Honolulu, stressing their tendency to move out of Chinatown and into integrated residential areas. See entry 298. [Rubano 154]

Describes the immigrant society and the process of acculturation and assimilation into the Hawaiian society. Sections devoted to the position and status of the Chinese, and to their social and economic values. [Rubano 156]


Group loyalties and identification among Chinese immigrants drifted away from early familial institutions toward nationalistic societies, which took forms corresponding to movements in China.[Rubano 155]


An index of degree of assimilation is seen as the extent to which the geographical area in which the migrant seeks status becomes identical with the area in which he competes for position. The changing position of the Chinese is indicated by "their dispersion into different occupational classes and their residential dispersion after being originally segregated." [Rubano 158]


Assesses assimilation of plantation-oriented racial groups into the industrial society. Comparisons are drawn between the Chinese in Hawaii and Negros in the South. [Rubano 157]


Summarizes the highlights of Chinese immigration for this centennial issue commemorating the arrival of Chinese laborers in 1852.

Examines trends in intermarriage rates from 1912 to 1969 and the extent of admixture since 1931. Chinese are one of the ten groups included in the analysis.


Interviews with prominent Chinese and Japanese businessmen in Honolulu suggest that both the concept of success and the means of achieving it are undergoing change in different generation levels.


Depicts cultural differences between the principals in Chinese-Hawaiian marriages and the adjustment that is required in establishing family life. [Rubano 162]


Biography of Mr. Goo Kim Fui—contract laborer, rice planter, wealthy merchant, and Christian missionary.


Economic contributions by Chinese to various industries in Hawaii are commended. See entry 105.


Reviews the development of Chinese business activities in Hawaii. Assessed values of real estate and personal property in different years are presented in tabular form for the Chinese and other ethnic groups in Hawaii. Reports number of Chinese employed in specific fields. See entry 106.

Argues that Chinese are imported strictly for manual labor and not as a general citizenry comprised of professionals and merchants.


Sociocultural history of Hawaii includes chapter on the Chinese, relating impressions of the Chinese as husbands, laborers, and merchants. The author maintains "it would be preferable to eliminate the Asiatic workman entirely," but recognizes the indispensability of Chinese as sugar plantation laborers and as servants.


Lists the agricultural products brought by Chinese immigrants to Hawaii. In some cases the circumstances surrounding the introduction of the specific plant are described. See entry 370.


An urbane short-term resident examines the history and contemporary problems of ethnic groups in Hawaii. Drawing extensively on quotations from unnamed sources, she points out that the image of Hawaii as a harmonious melting pot actually hides real unrest, tensions, bitterness, as well as political power plays and hypocrisy. Undocumented. Scattered references to Chinese.

223. Greer, Richard A. Downtown Profile, Honolulu a Century Ago.
Honolulu, 1966.

Describes physical characteristics of Honolulu in the nineteenth century. All known or probable businesses and residences in downtown Honolulu in 1869 are located on a map. Scattered references to Chinese.

A general discussion of the political and social status of Chinese and Japanese in the United States. Chapter on Hawaii focuses primarily on the Japanese, but includes some demographic data on the Chinese.


"Residents of Hawaii, especially Japanese, are far more apt to be susceptible to rubella than mainlanders are." Statistical data are reported by ethnic group, sex, and island of residence for 218 lifetime residents of Hawaii.


Publication of a Chinese social club, organized through the Y.W.C.A., to provide social activities and other forms of recreation for Chinese-American service personnel in Hawaii. Includes membership list, names of Chinese-American servicemen, names of Chinese-Americans killed in World War II, and the social activities of the club.


Practical advice on successful living is offered in this general guide to Chinese life in Hawaii. "Suggested Aids to Success" outline the ways to achieve success in business, childrearing, health, and life in general. Volume also contains numerous advertisements, photographs, points of interest, and a "Classified Business and Professional Directory."


One of the cases studied concerns the marriage of a Chinese mother with the alleged father, a Filipino. The cultural factors involved in the decision-making process are evaluated.

Chinese portion of total taxes collected in Hawaii are presented in tabular form with no attempt at interpretation. See entry 105.


A reference guide that reports vital statistics, information on economics, education, publications, organizations among the Chinese of Hawaii. Contains photographs, names and titles of prominent Chinese, but limited biographical data. Many advertisements. Some individual articles are included in this bibliography under name of author.


Includes excerpts from newspapers and letters concerning discrimination against the Chinese in the past decade, and a three page statement by Attorney E. J. Botts on the immigration problems of the American citizens of Chinese ancestry and how to work to solve it.


Scrapbook contains some historical information concerning the Association and newspaper clippings of its dramatic productions.


File includes miscellaneous documents of Chinese individuals in Hawaii--newspaper articles, photographs, biographical notes. Ongoing collection.
234. Hawaii Chinese History Center. Clipping File. 1971-.

Newspaper clippings on Chinese in Hawaii from the Honolulu Star-Bulletin and Honolulu Advertiser.

235. __________. Genealogy File. 1971-.

A service provided by the Center is aiding families in tracing and recording their genealogies. The Center has many detailed maps of districts in China to aid in tracing family origins. Ongoing collection.

236. __________. Societies and Organizations File. 1971-.

Historical data on various Chinese societies and churches in Hawaii are being collected by the Center and filed in folders under name of each organization. Ongoing collection.


Provides practical guidelines for interviewing and using the tape recorder. The Center has begun a collection of taped interviews with Chinese in Hawaii.


English-language weekly reports activities of Chinese in Hawaii. Includes primarily social news, such as organizational activities, births, deaths, marriages, individual accomplishments.

239. __________. Hawaii Chinese Sesquicentennial: 1789-1939.
Honolulu, 1939.

The bulk of this publication is comprised of photographs and advertisements. Several brief articles extolling the contributions of the Chinese are included.
THE CHINESE IN HAWAII


English-language weekly covers a wide range of Chinese activities in Hawaii—social, economic and cultural.

HAWAII, GOVERNMENT DOCUMENTS

PUBLISHED MATERIAL


Biennial (1874–1899) and annual (1909–1970) reports of the Board of Health, presenting some vital statistics of Hawaii's population by race and sex, as well as information on general health matters. [Matsuda 402]


Biennial reports of the Board of Immigration of the Kingdom and Republic of Hawaii, with varying titles, include numerous scattered references to Chinese immigration and laborers. [Matsuda 403]

243. Board of Immigration (Board of Immigration, Labor and Statistics, after 1911). *Report of the Board of Immigration to the Governor of the Territory of Hawaii.* 8 vols. 1907–1916. AH-UHH

A new series of reports of the Board of Immigration, under the territorial government, presenting statistics on arrivals and departures by sex and race. [Matsuda 404]


Annual reports include statistics on Hawaiian imports from and exports to China, and on arrivals and departures of Chinese immigrants.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

HAWAII, GOVERNMENT DOCUMENTS

PUBLISHED MATERIAL (con't)

Annual reports present comparative racial data on births, deaths, and marriages. [Matsuda 407]


Annual (1935-1948) and semi-annual (1949 on) reports, estimates numbers of citizens and alien civilian population of ethnic groups in Hawaii, including Chinese. [Matsuda 406]


Survey of Chinese restrictions in diverse parts of the world and statistical facts on Chinese encroachments in numbers and economic activities in Hawaii are used to justify their restriction to plantation labor. Emphasizes negative traits of Chinese. See entry 113.


Rules and regulations regarding permits to enter or return to the Hawaiian Kingdom and registration upon arrival. Acts restrict Chinese immigrants to domestic service or agricultural labor.


A section on the Chinese is provided in this unit study prepared as resource material for secondary teachers.


Information on Chinese immigration is found throughout these reports.
HAWAII, GOVERNMENT DOCUMENTS

PUBLISHED MATERIALS (con't)


"Official summary of statistics of the social, economic and political organization of the State." Some data on Chinese and other ethnic groups, such as number of resident aliens reporting under alien address program and naturalized, number of inmates at Hawaii State Hospital.


Compilation of economic and demographic data about the State of Hawaii. Data of Chinese and other ethnic groups include population of the counties of Hawaii, value of trade between Hawaii and countries in Asia, alien address cards received from persons residing in Hawaii.


Biennial survey of public instruction in Hawaii includes ethnic background of teachers and pupils, enrollment and name of the principals of language schools throughout the Islands.


Survey of Chinese, Japanese, Korean, and Russian language schools throughout the Islands, provides information on textbooks, qualifications of teachers, finances, organization of schools. Directory of foreign language schools as of March 1, 1925 lists name of schools on all islands, name of principal, location, number of teachers, number of pupils, tuition.

HAWAII, GOVERNMENT DOCUMENTS

PUBLISHED MATERIALS (con't)

Official census of Hawaii's population, by race and sex, for the years 1878, 1884, 1890, and 1896. Statistics on such aspects as marriage, births, literacy, religion, legal status are presented for ethnic groups by islands. [Matsuda 409]


Summary of the economic, educational, and social conditions in Hawaii includes scattered references to the Chinese—especially in the earlier reports.

257. Governor's Advisory Committee on Education. Foreign Language Schools. Honolulu, 1930.

Comparative report of Chinese, Japanese, and Korean language schools in Hawaii. Provides data on enrollment, hours of instruction, courses of study, and legal status of teachers (citizenship).

258. Legislative Assembly Special Committee. Report of the Special Committee on the Chinese Question. Honolulu, 1888

Recommends that Chinese immigrants be restricted to plantation labor, and that Japanese and Chinese should not be classified in one category because of their differences in habits and traits.


Detailed index organized by subject. Many categories relate to Chinese in Hawaii, such as Chinatown, Chinese-American Bank, Chinese Catholic Club, etc.
HAWAII, GOVERNMENT DOCUMENTS

PUBLISHED MATERIALS (con't)


Supplement to entry 259. Updates the original five volumes published in 1969. Second supplement in progress.

261. Supreme Court. *Hawaii Reports. Cases Determined in the Supreme Court of the State of Hawaii.* Honolulu, 1857-. Title varies. UHH

Summaries of decisions and rulings of the principal courts in the Hawaiian Islands. Scattered court cases of all types involving Chinese.

262. In the matter of the petition of Aiona, Kow Sing Ah, Ah Tim, Ah Chow and Lum Hoo, for a writ of habeas corpus. Before Chief Justice Judd. Submitted December 12, 1898. Decided December 15, 1898. Honolulu, 1898. HMCS

Court case involving Chinese immigrants imprisoned upon disembarkation at Mauliola, Honolulu and threatened with deportation.

UNPUBLISHED MATERIALS

263. Bureau of Immigration (Department of the Interior) AH


Board of Immigration. Minutes. 1879-1899. Includes minutes of Board of Immigration meetings, some newspaper clippings on its activities, and some copies of correspondence related to minutes. 2 vols.

Certificates of identification. Number 1-7489. 1895-1898. 18 vols. Certificates contain individual's name, date of arrival, ship, and sponsor.


Inspector General of Immigrants. Report to the President of the Board of Immigration. September 10-December 31, 1884.

Inspector of Immigrants. Letterbooks. 1883-1890, 1899. 3 vols. Outgoing correspondence focuses on findings of plantation labor conditions. (Books are in poor condition.)

Labor contract books. 1880-1886. 2 vols. Record kept in compliance with Masters-Servants Act. Lists name and residence of master, name and residence of servant, date of contract, amount of advance paid, wages stipulated. Includes both immigrants and residents. Several ethnic groups represented, with occasional Chinese names.

Letterbooks. Outgoing correspondence, 1888-1889; April 1891-February 1900. 4 vols. On all subjects, including Chinese.


Letters to Dr. Hillebrand. 1865.

Scrapbook on labor and the Chinese question, 1878-1879. (Source not identified; may be Bureau of Immigration.)

Statements of deposits and withdrawals. October 1897-June 20, 1900. 2 vols. Statements are identified by numbers only.
HAWAII, GOVERNMENT DOCUMENTS

UNPUBLISHED MATERIALS (con't)


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

265. Chinese Bureau (Department of Foreign Affairs) AH

Chinese application. June 26, 1890-June 27, 1892. Lists names, birth place in China, residence in Hawaii, age, time in Hawaii, and occupation.

Chinese arrivals and departures. 1893-1898. Lists ship name, date of arrival, numbers of men, women, children, returners, and travelers.

Chinese deceased and deserted contract laborers. Records foreign office permit number and plantation, 1894-1898.

Chinese immigration. Certificate of death. Deceased Chinese contract laborers. 1898-1902. Lists individual's name, occupation, date, and conditions under which transportation was obtained.

Chinese located of different streets in Honolulu. N.d. Organized by street names, lists individual's name and occupation.


Conditional permit for Chinese clergymen, teachers, and colporteurs. 1893-1898.


Diary of activities, 1894-1899.
Documents issued by Chinese Bureau. (Original documents returned.) Enter 1888-1890. Enter Permits 1888-1893. No. 160-3853; Return Permits, 1893-1898, No. 1-2630; Permits for Hawaiian-born Chinese children, 1893-1898; Permits for minors, 1891-1898; Residence bonds, 1892, No. 201-250 and 1893-1898, No. 1-6385; Women permits, 1893-1898; Passports, 1884-1898; Passports, 1884-1885, No. 1-347; Special residence permits, 1891; Permit to enter, 1891 (IA-60A0); Applications to enter, 1892-1897, No. 1-7794; 1893-1894, No. 61-95, and No. 216-250; Permits, Chinese clergymen, teachers, and colporteurs, 1897. Many of the above include the individual's photograph.

Index of Chinese naturalization. 1842-1892. Column headings include date of oath, name, place of birth, residence, occupation, age, time in Hawaii, name of guarantors, volume and folio number.

Index to naturalization. Chinese, 1901-1902. Includes name, number, date, and page.

Index to sureties to special residence bonds. N.d. 3 vols. Lists surety's name and certificate number. (Appears to have been made at different times, as some numbers are repeated.)


Outgoing correspondence, 1891-1898. Miscellaneous outgoing correspondence from Inspector of Immigration, collector general of customs, and assistant guard in charge of Chinese immigration.


Photographs of Chinese women. 1891. No identification.
Chinese Bureau (continued)


Register of Chinese women. 1893-1898. Lists by Foreign Office number, giving names of women, their husbands, and residence of both. Index.


Register of naturalized Chinese leaving for China. February 16, 1893—November 2, 1898. Column headings include number, date, name, residence, date of naturalization, before whom naturalized, ship, and remarks.
Chinese Bureau (continued)

Register of permits for Chinese merchants and travelers. April 1888-February 1893, No. 1-434; September 1893-October 1894, No. 1-748. Lists names of principal, surety, attorney, and permit number.

Register of special bonds executed by sureties only. April 1893-July 1895. No. 1-2633. 2 vols. Lists by bond number, names of principal, surety, and attorney.

Register of special bonds duly executed. November 1894-July 1895. Lists by register number (No. 770-2675), names of principal and surety, ship name.

Register of special residence bonds of merchants and travelers. December 1892-November 1898. Lists names of principal and surety, numbers of certificate and bond, and name of ship.

Registry of Chinese minors. October 1891-November 1898. Lists by C.A. number, giving child's name and number, father's name. Index.

Registry for identification. Book No. 1, No. 158-332. N.d. Special permits issued to plantation laborers; records number of the permit, individual's name, clan, description of physical features, and plantation name.

266. Collector of Customs (Department of Finance)

Passenger manifests, 1843-1900. Official records of the arrival and departure of all passengers, including Chinese immigrants. Special card index of Chinese arrivals. See also entry 270.

Letters received from Inspector of Immigration, 1899 (with immigration records).

267. Department of Land and Natural Resources. Conveyances Division. 403 Queen Street, Honolulu. 1845-.
HAWAII, GOVERNMENT DOCUMENTS

UNPUBLISHED MATERIALS (con't)

[Bureau of Conveyances.] Includes documents on all matters requiring notice to the general public. Earlier records cover various legal matters, such as adoption, transfer of material property, affidavits regarding genealogies, change of names. Recent records deal primarily with real and personal property. Indexed by name of grantor or grantee. 1845-1955 separate indexes for (1) Oahu; (2) Hawaii; (3) Maui, Molokai, Kahoolawe; (4) Niihau, Kauai. After 1956 indexed for State as a whole.

Land Court Section. 1903-. Records related to registration of titles to real property under the Land Court system established in 1903. Indexed by name of applicant. Primarily large land owners.

268. Fire Claims Commission

Created by the Territorial Legislature (Act 15, 1901) to compensate for losses resulting from the 1900 Chinatown fire. While not all victims were Chinese, a large percentage were.

Claims filed. 1901-1902. 6,748 claims contain detailed inventory of losses in Chinatown fires, 1899-1900.

Records of judgments. 1901-1902. 14 vols. Reports the facts found and amount awarded by the government to 6,748 fire claimants.

Register of claims. 1901-1902. Index by claim number; summarizes names, dates, amounts claimed, amounts awarded, dates of awards, and claimant numbers.

269. Foreign Office and Executive Files

Document 1961. 1898 Memorandum (setting forth the reasons why the Chinese Exclusion Laws, as enforced in the United States, should not be extended to the Hawaiian Islands). Ten points are made in defense of Chinese immigration into Hawaii.

Incoming correspondence, 1872-1900. All incoming correspondence from Hawaiian representatives abroad to Minister of
HAWAII, GOVERNMENT DOCUMENTS

UNPUBLISHED MATERIALS (cont')

Foreign Affairs. 1—Consul General, Hong Kong; 2—Consul General, Shanghai; 3—Consul General, Singapore.

Incoming correspondence, 1879-1900. All incoming correspondence from foreign representatives in Hawaii to Minister of Foreign Affairs. Chinese Commercial Agent (later, Chinese Consular Agent) correspondence included.

Letter Books. Typed copies from original letterpress books from Minister of Foreign Affairs to diplomatic representatives. Originals are arranged chronologically; these copies are arranged by country, by agent, then chronologically. No. 10: Hawaiian consuls in Hong Kong, Singapore, and Shanghai. 1873-1900. Outgoing correspondence from the Minister of Foreign Affairs to Hawaiian consuls in Asia. The majority of the letters were sent to the consul general in Hong Kong and relate to Chinese immigration in the Islands. Chronological list succinctly summarizes each letter. No. 22: Chinese consulate, 1879-1900. Outgoing correspondence from the Minister of Foreign Affairs in Honolulu to the Chinese commercial agent in Honolulu. Many letters refer to plantation disturbances, court cases, and deaths of Chinese laborers. Chronological list summarizes each letter.

Treaty Files. China, 1890. Folder contains one document entitled "Memorandum of articles for a proposed convention for the regulation of the free and voluntary emigration from the Empire of China to the Hawaiian Kingdom of Chinese subjects as contract laborers."

270. Interior Department File

Chinese, 1864-1900. Correspondence received by the Minister of Interior and the Bureau of Immigration regarding immigration of Chinese laborers. Includes letters on the government procurement of Chinese laborers, employer reports of deaths, illness of Chinese workers, letters written by Chinese in Hawaii, immigrant workers.

Chinese. Lists of immigrants. Contains a few financial statements of sailing vessels and selected passenger lists. For comprehensive passenger lists, see Collector of Customs, Passenger Manifests, entry 266.
Chinese. Statement of contracts assigned. Employer statements have the following headings: name in contract; number in contract; true name, if living where and with whom; if dead, when?; if dead, of what disease; general health and character; if contract sold, to whom?; present employment, remarks about children, etc. Statements are incomplete.

Chinese. Acts to regulate Chinese immigration and statements on passports. Statistics on permits and passports issued to Chinese are reported without name of recipients. Also contains transcription of acts passed by the Hawaiian legislature between 1883 and 1888 to regulate Chinese immigration.
Annual publication which lists—in alphabetical order—name, address, and place of occupation of every adult in the Hawaiian Islands.


Includes brief annual reports of various mission schools for the Chinese.


Compares general personality characteristics of the Chinese and the Japanese. Chinese were considered more steady, reliable, and conservative, but less energetic.


Criticizes Japanese and Chinese immorality as reflected in numerous brothels and their persistent monetary underbidding of white merchants.


Relates incidents on 1865 voyage from Hong Kong to Honolulu. "The large majority were composed of dangerous criminals from the slums of Hong Kong and quarrels among the coolies were of daily occurrence." Undocumented.


Gives a description of various types of fruit brought to Hawaii from China. Includes method of propagation. A description of carambola, wampi, lichee, and longan is provided.

280. Highton, Henry E. *Exclusion and Hawaii*. Honolulu, 1905. [From the Honolulu Advertiser, August 12, 1905.]
Argues for the importation of Chinese laborers to Hawaii for the specific purpose of plantation labor on the basis that laws passed by the United States government do not take into consideration the situation in Hawaii.


Genealogy of descendants of Lin Fook Ing, delegated by the Basel Mission in China to conduct a group of Hakkas to Kohala, Hawaii, in 1888. Includes some information on the Hakka people in China and the Basel Mission.


A voyager comments on Chinese overseers on a Hilo sugar estate in 1849, intermarriage between Chinese and Hawaiians, the first Chinese woman in the Islands, and beliefs related to the supernatural.

283. Hillebrand, William. *Report on Supply of Labor, etc., by the Hon. William Hillebrand, M.D. to the Honorable Board of Immigration of the Hawaiian Islands*. Honolulu, 1867. HMCS

Presents findings regarding methods of recruitment and selection of laborers from Asia.

284. "Hilo has New Church." *The Friend* 107(May 1937):90. UHH

Reports on the dedication of Hilo Chinese Christian Church.


Study of the integration of three immigrant groups—Chinese, Filipino, and Japanese—into Hawaiian society. Patterns of integration are in three directions: within one's own ethnic group; within another ethnic group; and within both one's own and other ethnic groups. The degree to which these patterns are exhibited by each group in a number of variables, such as religious affiliation, ethnic identity, and language ability, are presented in tabular form.

Letter from H. M. Whitney supporting Frank Damon's 1881 proposed plan for Chinese female immigration (see entry 148). Suggests the possibility of obtaining wives from scattered provinces and that the wages and terms of service of Chinese women should be clearly stated in their contracts.


Describes customs and activities related to the celebration of a major Chinese holiday.


Brief history, membership directory, list of past presidents, constitution and bylaws, policies, and creed of a community service organization organized in 1953. Also includes officers and directors, calendar of events, membership assignments, and budget estimation for 1960-61. See entry 455.


Summarizes history, organization, and Board of Directors' functions. Contains recommendations for structure and organization.

Includes data on activities of and living conditions among the aged Japanese, Hawaiians, Filipinos, Chinese and Caucasians. [Rubano 224]


Presents goals, guidelines and objectives of the Honolulu Redevelopment Agency in relation to urban renewal of Chinatown.


Detailed report of Honolulu Redevelopment Agency methods and activities in the relocation phase of a Chinatown urban renewal project.


Detailed report of the methods and activities of the Honolulu Redevelopment Agency in the relocation phase of a Chinatown urban renewal project.


Demographic description of Chinatown, 1970, is found in section entitled "Population and Housing Characteristics of Chinatown."


Presents facts on the victims of bubonic plague in Honolulu 1899-1900, the Chinatown fire of January 20, 1900, and government action.

Describes the Chinese ball given in honor of royalty on November 13, 1856. Lists the ball's main participants, cost, and includes a portion of the menu.


Historical description of racial integration in Hawaii's public and private schools. Contains excerpts from Chinese university students' papers on relationship between school and interethnic relations.


A historical view of the process of integration of public and private schools. Provides tables of the racial distribution of public and private schools in 1947.


Reports food choices of 120 subjects, representing six ethnic groups, including Chinese.


Detailed history of a church with predominantly Chinese members in its early years based primarily upon articles in the Anglican Church Chronicle.

Biographical sketches of overseas Chinese, their contributions to the overseas Chinese communities and to the Republic of China. Three persons from Hawaii are mentioned: Ho Wen Ch'iu, editor of the United Chinese Press; Lin Tieh, Hawaii-born professor at the University of Hawaii and active member of the Kuomintang Party in Hawaii; and Hsu Chang, past president of the See Dai Doo society and the Chinese Chamber of Commerce.


The first document, "Inaugural of the Hsing-chung Hui in Honolulu, November 24, 1894," covers the aims, regulations, membership, fees and meeting times of the organization.


Reviews the history and present conditions of the Chinese in Hawaii. See also Char, Tin-Yuke.


Critique of entry 70 in which different conclusions are drawn from Ta Chen's ethnographic data.


Identifies traditional Chinese cultural institutions which continue among the Chinese of Hawaii. Hypothesizes that the basic difference between Chinese and Americans is the situation-centered personality of the Chinese as contrasted with the individual-centered pattern of the American.

Study of the adjustment of Chinese in the United States to the American way of life. The Chinese of Hawaii are one of four subgroups identified, but few empirical data specific to this subgroup are presented.


A comparison of Rorschach protocols of twenty-eight teenaged Chinese boys and girls in Hawaii and twenty-four Caucasian teenagers in Chicago. Differences in the social forces influencing the life of the adolescent are examined. [Rubano 246]


Contains scattered and very brief references to the roles of Hawaii Chinese in the Hsing Chung Hui and T'ung Meng Hui.


Reviews the role of overseas Chinese in the revolution leading to establishment of the Republic of China, in the reconstruction of the country, the war with Japan, and in the anti-Communist campaign. Includes many scattered references to revolutionary activities in Hawaii. Contains excerpts from primary documents, such as letters and telegrams sent to Chinese in Hawaii.


This account of revolutionary activities among overseas Chinese includes facts on the Hsing Chung Hui, T'ung Meng Hui, and the revolutionary press in Hawaii.

Survey of plantation experience, economic and social mobility of the Chinese in Hawaii, and current demographic facts of the Chinese community. Contains several maps depicting the population density of the Chinese throughout the Hawaiian Islands and in Honolulu in 1896, 1930 and 1967.


Historical overview of Chinese in Hawaii mentions immigration, labor, character traits, political ties with homeland, and present status in community.


Based upon the author's master's thesis. Contains passing comments on attempts to Christianize Chinese in the nineteenth century, and Buddhist practices among the Chinese.


A 15-item social distance scale was administered to 53 Chinese-American and 69 Japanese-American university students in Hawaii to measure the students' and their parents' attitudes toward specific groups of people. A subscale of the Minnesota Personality Scale was used to measure adjustment within the family as an aspect of total personality adjustment. [Rubano 251]


A detailed report on the locations, finances, membership and activities of various Christian missions in Honolulu, including the Fort Street Church and the Chinese Y.M.C.A. Suggests a number of resolutions to facilitate the evangelization of the Chinese in Hawaii.

Studies the rapid increase of interracial marriage during World War II, its causes and possible consequences. Data on Chinese supported this general trend. [Rubano 256]


Defines the legal rights held by citizens and aliens of Chinese ancestry in Hawaii. See entry 105.


Members and activities of this religious club are depicted in many photographs. Includes short articles on members' religious accomplishments, history of the organization, choir, and newspaper, Catholic schools in Hawaii, and various Chinese Catholic organizations.


Lists by ethnic group offenders brought before the Honolulu Juvenile Court in 1950. No interpretation of statistics on Chinese is given other than a mention of the persistence of the patriarchal type of family.

322. Interior Department (File).

See Hawaii, Government Documents (entry 270).


Questionnaires were administered to ninety-eight recent Chinese immigrants in Honolulu to obtain information on their motivations for emigration, expectations, and levels of integration in a multi-ethnic society.

Reviews technological and economic aspects of the rice industry. Brief references to acreage tilled by Chinese in various locations and the organization of business units termed "huis."


A thorough historical account of the bubonic plague and fires of 1899-1900 in Chinatown, Honolulu. Also found in Hawaiian Historical Review, Selected Readings, 1969.


Analysis of Chinese immigration patterns to Hawaii and the reactions of the Caucasians and Hawaiians. Also describes plantation experiences of the Chinese and their reactions to the anti-Chinese agitation.


Six tests were administered to 300 subjects aged 14-20; scores on the tests supported the view that Hawaiians show significant superiority in musical capacity when compared with the Japanese and Chinese. [Rubano 261]


Presents historical facts on the naturalization of Chinese and Japanese immigrants.

Survey of statistical descriptive data and current research on aged Chinese-Americans, Japanese-Americans, and Filipino-Americans, with suggestions for future research. Some mention of Asians in Hawaii.


Describes the customs and ceremonies of a major Chinese holiday as celebrated in Hawaii.


Weighs the influence of aspects of the social environment on the children's attitudes. Subjects were 110 children attending a rural Japanese school. [Rubano 275]


Based on Kashiwa's thesis (see entry 332). Results are related to subjects' age, sex, parents' attitudes, parents' birthplace and movie attendance. [Rubano 276]


Examines causes and effects of the cultural lag observed in funeral customs. Religious beliefs take precedence over traditional ethnic practices in determining the nature of funeral arrangements when the two are in conflict. Some reporting of Chinese funeral practices.

A study of all first admissions to the Territorial (Mental) Hospital near Honolulu 1946-1956. The low admission rates of Chinese and Japanese are related to cultural factors.


Expects the linguistic variations in places of worship, schools, theaters, periodicals, stores, signs and everyday activities. Mentions inaccuracies in romanization of Chinese names.


Describes the location, building, architecture, finances and size of membership of a Christian Chinese church in Kohala.


A sociology student, utilizing a Chinese-owned grocery store in Palama District, Honolulu as the interview setting, presents an account of her observations on race relations in Hawaii on December 7, 1941, and the days immediately following. Notes various changes in attitudes, customs, and conditions directly affected by the outbreak of the war.


Cites examples of profitable ventures of a Chinese businessman.


A discussion of Hawaii in broad categories—racial and psychological anthropology, language, ethnology and archaeology. A few paragraphs on insanity note overrepresentation of Chinese in asylums and postulate reasons.

A description of early economic contributions by Chinese in the development of agriculture. See also Leong, Ah Jook.


Provides census data on the number of Chinese males and females in the Islands, 1872-1958. Describes educational opportunities offered to Chinese women by the missionaries in the nineteenth century. See entry 107.


Deals primarily with early racial discrimination in business and education.


Historical account of the Chinese in Hawaii to 1900. See entry 370.


Includes extensive quotations from the diary of Captain John Meares on his 1788 journey to the Sandwich Islands on the ship *Felice*, the first ship to arrive from China with a Chinese crew. Contains earliest written record of Chinese visitors to the Islands.


69
This survey contains data on the frequency of the disease among Caucasians, Japanese and Chinese in Hawaii, and cites cases among Japanese and Chinese by age and sex. Suggests constitutional factors may exist which influence the frequency and forms of multiple sclerosis.


A general history that includes scattered references throughout on immigration, labor, and anti-Chinese agitation.


Recommends small group meetings in homes of different communities because of residential dispersion. Mentions Waimea Chinese Church.


Emphasizes Chinese churches in Honolulu--their history and current membership. See entry 107.


A comment on the rationale behind the Chinese language schools in Hawaii, the factors that contribute to their continued existence and those that are expected to bring about their eventual decline. [Rubano 315]


This case study of the Mun Lun Chinese Language School illustrates the roles and functions of language schools,
shows how institutions must be changed in order to survive, and points out the trends that are discernible.


Examines factors influencing the growth of the Chinese language school.


Describes changes in the functions of language schools in relationship to occupational statuses. Facts on the financing of language schools in the nineteenth and twentieth centuries are included. See entry 106.


Comments on Chinese New Year customs that revolve primarily around the significance of the narcissus flowers.


A collection of brief histories of Chinese language schools in Honolulu, reporting names, dates of founding, student enrollment, location, and key figures. See entry 370.


Part I presents a review of the literature pertaining to the adjustment of Chinese immigrants. Part II reports the effects of experimental intervention on a ten-year old immigrant boy in Hawaii.

Clonorchiasis, or liver fluke, is found in Hawaii only among immigrants from China and Japan. Emphasizes that there is little danger of the spread of the disease in Hawaii because of the absence of the particular snail necessary for its life cycle. This evidence was instrumental in obtaining the removal of an immigration restriction.


Part I presents a brief history of Chinese immigration to 1898. Part II extols the progress of these immigrants in educational, commercial, social, and religious development.


Examines marriage trends and factors influencing the marriage choices of the descendants of a Hawaiian chiefess and an English sea captain. Section on interracial marriage with Chinese deals primarily with the family of Chun Afong. See also entries 67, 406, 420, 570, 620.


A study of five racially organized baseball teams, including one all-Chinese team. Team managers were interviewed on the role of baseball in the process of assimilation and race accommodation.


Interviews with Chinese-Hawaiians reveal a belief in the superiority of the "Chinese blood" and contamination by the "Hawaiian blood."
362. Larry, Etta C. "A Study of the Sounds of the English Language as Spoken by Five Racial Groups in the Hawaiian Islands." Ph.D. dissertation [Philosophy], Columbia University, 1942.  UHH

A statistical investigation of the English phonology of fourth, fifth, and sixth graders in rural Oahu schools. Data were obtained through a 68-word test administered to 100 subjects in each ethnic group, including Chinese. Results are compared with general American norms.

363. Laupahoehoe Plantation Records. 1877-1906.  HAM

Includes payroll records and reports the names of Chinese workers, days worked, amounts paid, debts to stores and other data. Contains some letters referring to problems of Chinese workers.


A study of acculturative and assimilative trends among the Chinese in Hawaii as demonstrated by the predominance of Western values, and the degree of heterogeneity among members of the twelve surname societies of Hawaii. [Rubano 332]


An observation of selected idealized Chinese customs and their applications. See entry 298. [Rubano 333]


Describes the use of the Chinese store as a social center having many functions—meeting hall, post office, headquarters for political revolutionary movements, bank, and hotel. See entry 298.

367. "Lee Family Genealogy, Kwangtung Province."  HCHC

Record of the family of Melvin O. Lee, second generation Chinese in Hawaii, whose father migrated from Lung Doo, Changshan District.

Summary of available data on aging in Hawaii, includes several tables with social characteristics of Chinese and other ethnic groups in Hawaii.


Presents evidence of upward mobility in the economic, occupational, educational, and socio-political fields.


Collection of articles emphasizing the contributions of the Chinese in a wide range of fields, such as agriculture, art, architecture, drama, education, fashions, food, government and politics, music, religion, and sports. Summarizes activities and history of many organizations and presents biographies of outstanding business and professional leaders. Individual articles are included in this bibliography under name of author.


Historical facts on the Hawaii experiences of Sun Yat-sen and his brother.


Very brief description of annual Ching Ming (ancestral worship) activities practiced on one day at the Manoa Chinese Cemetery.


Autobiography of a Chinese scholar includes memories of his teaching experiences at the University of Hawaii.


Notes the growing appreciation of Chinese culture by Chinese and other Americans in Hawaii, as reflected in the increasing number of Chinese-language school students, student clubs with a major aim of fostering the knowledge of Chinese culture among the members, and the development of the Oriental Institute at the University of Hawaii.


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. [Rubano 340]


Brief examination of changes in women's roles from that of homemaker to wage earner. See entry 106. See also Ku, Ah Jook).


A brief description of Chinese New Year customs. See entry 230.

Letters from American political and social leaders in response to Dr. Dai Yen Chang's appeal for United States intervention against Japanese aggression in China.


Biography of Liang Chi Chao, the organizer of the reformist and constitutional monarchist party in Hawaii. Contains some details of his six-month visit to Honolulu in 1900.


Biography of the author's parents, Dr. and Mrs. Khai Fai Li, who migrated from China to Hawaii at the turn of the century.


Describes temple practices and beliefs related to the treatment of illnesses.


Biography of two Chinese politicians who attempted to borrow Western ideas to improve conditions in China from 1898; mentions Liang Chi-chao's political activities in Hawaii in 1900 and his role in establishing the Chinese Reformation Association in the Islands.


Contains statements of assets and liabilities, earnings, names of board of directors and officers of a Chinese-controlled bank. See entries 16, 172, 576.

A history of labor organization in Hawaii, including the roles played by the Japanese, Chinese, and Filipinos in the strikes by plantation workers. Discusses anti-labor legislation and employer strategies, such as the "divide and rule" policy used by management.


A collection of articles concerning U.S. immigration laws and the Chinese.


Compares the experience of the Chinese with the other ethnic groups in Hawaii within various occupations from 1890 to 1920. Data, chiefly from census sources, were selected to illustrate the patterns and rates of upward mobility. Special attention is directed to retail trade as an accommodative device in the case of the Chinese.


Examines the cultural factors which influence family dependency, juvenile delinquency, vice and suicide. Mentions the higher rates of suicide and narcotics among the Chinese.


Examines the process of assimilation of the different ethnic groups into various occupational fields, and describes processes and problems of acculturation. Scattered references to the Chinese. [Rubano 351]

The role of the Chinese in Hawaii's evolving economy from 1778 to 1935 is discussed along with the part played by the other major importations, their reputation as plantation laborers, their occupational advancement, and the problems resulting from their age and sex disproportions.


Reports attitudes of a group of university students regarding the effect of the war on inter-group relations and on the alleged wartime gains of the Chinese. [Rubano 365]


An analysis of divorce statistics in Hawaii which reveal a relatively low divorce rate among Chinese and Japanese. Data on Chinese are included in the table entitled, "Racial ancestry of persons granted divorce during three years—1943, 1945, and 1947, Territory of Hawaii."


A statistical analysis of 1950 census revealing the preferred position of the Caucasians and Chinese.


A reexamination of the theory that interracial marriages end in divorce much more frequently than intraracial marriages through analyses of official records of marriage and divorce from 1958 to 1962. "Disproportionate increase in the outmarriage rates in certain ethnic groups during the past thirty years, notably the Chinese, has not brought
any corresponding increase in marriage breakdown." The Chinese had the lowest outmarried couples divorce rate, while their inmarried couples divorce rate was second lowest, following the Japanese. The interracial marriage rate for the Chinese was 49.2 percent.


Statistical comparison of Hawaii's ethnic groups. Examines social trends as indicated by sex distribution, territorial allocation, economic status, and interracial fusion.


The changing conceptions of the Chinese and other ethnic groups of Hawaii are developed from different viewpoints of race relations in the Islands. Examines the process of survival and the later revival of traditional cultural practices among the Chinese and discusses interracial marriage and divorce.


Prepared for the Honolulu Redevelopment Agency, this paper reports on interviews with officers of twenty-seven ethnic associations—twenty-five Chinese and two Japanese—in the Chinatown area scheduled for demolition. "Probably well over half of the male persons of Chinese ancestry in Honolulu have at least a nominal relationship with one or more of the ethnic associations in the Kukui area."


A biography of the father of the Chinese republic, includes references to his visits to Hawaii and its influences upon his life.

Presents data on Chinese and other ethnic groups by grade, age, sex, and intelligence for public school students of each island.

400. Livesay, Thayne M. "Racial Comparisons in Performance on the American Council Psychological Examination." *Journal of Educational Psychology* 27,8(1936):631-634. HAM

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. The Chinese group was reported as superior to the other three groups in artificial language and arithmetic; superior to the Japanese and part-Hawaiian groups in analogies, opposites, and total score; and superior to the Japanese in completion.


Compares intelligence test scores of 1,383 high school seniors with race, sex, and annual income of the father. Racial differences in economic level corresponded generally to the chronological arrival of the racial groups in Hawaii.


No significant differences were found in the reaction time of Japanese, Chinese, Caucasians and Hawaiians in Hawaii.


Detailed study of Hakkas in China— their family histories, migration, geographical distribution, phonetic study of the Hakka dialect, and the author's views on their characteristics.

A Chinese woman recalls her 102 years in Hawaii, including experiences with Sun Yat-sen.


Concise historical sketch of early Christian work on Kauai.


Examines the involvement of Chinese in Hawaiian politics, naming key political figures of Chinese descent. Includes a brief sketch of Chun Afoong's political activities. See entries 67, 107, 359, 420, 570, 620.


Review of persons of Chinese ancestry who were active in politics throughout Hawaii's history. See entry 370.


A history of the Hawaii Conference work, including a chapter on the Chinese. Supplies details of many Chinese Christians and the development of Chinese missions and churches throughout the Islands.


A chronicle of Chinese accomplishments in Hawaii sports from 1909 to 1929. See entries 105, 619.

The results from four tests administered to 382 twelve-year-old children (100 Chinese) and 125 University of Hawaii students (36 Chinese) showed no significant differences in performance among racial groups tested—Caucasian, Japanese, Chinese, and Hawaiian.


Includes a well-documented historical sketch and chronology of the Chinese in Hawaii. Bibliographic section contains 362 references, not all of which relate to the Chinese in Hawaii, that provide the layman with tools to understanding the Hawaiian setting and the role of Chinese in the Islands.


Explores the ethnic identity of Chinese young adults through informal interviews.


Focuses on the Japanese but includes a table reporting method, rate, age, number, and sex of suicides by ethnic group. Urges further cross-cultural studies of suicidology.


Applauds the educational achievements of the Chinese. Also reports background data on Chinese language schools, such as the name, date of founding, location, and enrollment. See entry 105.

415. Lum, Kongsun. *Hawaii Chinese in the Foreign Language School Case.* Hong Kong, 1950. [Text in English (34 pp.) and Chinese (282 pp.).]
Includes documents on the three years of litigation that the Chinese of Honolulu engaged in against the Hawaiian legislature's World War II restrictions upon foreign-language schools in Hawaii. Chinese section describes the background of the Chinese community in Hawaii, the need for and development of foreign-language schools, the history of five Chinese language schools in Honolulu and the legal and public relations efforts of the Hawaii Chinese Educational Association and the United Chinese Labor Association.

416. Lum, Sai Ho Tong. *A Special Edition of Lum Sai Ho Tong.*
Hong Kong, 1962. [Text in Chinese] HCHC

A historical review of the activities and administrators of this surname society 1889 to 1961.


Provides a brief history of the society and report of the year's activities; lists officers, 1900-1967; and includes a detailed map of the Chungshan District.


Records the rules and regulations of a society open to persons whose "residence was Lung Do, Kwangtung Province, or descendants of ancestors whose residence was or is Lung Do, Kwangtung Province."


Brief history of immigration in Hawaii which includes several paragraphs on Chinese. Compiled from official records and other sources by Public Archives librarian.


Arguments for teaching Chinese in the high schools are supported by criticisms of the effectiveness of existing language schools in moral education and in the transmission of Chinese culture.


An account of church finances, personnel, activities, and historical development. Includes a pictorial history and many advertisements.


Investigates the relationship between depression and ideal-real self concept discrepancies among females of Chinese, Japanese, and Caucasian ancestry. Results indicate a strong positive relationship between depression and self-concept discrepancy for the Chinese and Caucasian samples but not for the Japanese sample.


A shortened version of entry 425.

Examines differences in the expression of depression among non-clinical samples of depressed college students of Chinese, Japanese, and Caucasian ancestry attending the University of Hawaii. Results indicate that the expression of depression is strongly influenced by ethno-cultural factors. A theory is advanced to account for the differences found.


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.


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. [Rubano 400]

A statistical study of the social distance of 200 first-generation and 1,100 second-generation Japanese toward eleven racial-culture groups, including Chinese and Asiatic-Hawaiians. See entry 503.


Questionnaires were distributed to 190 first-generation and 1,088 second-generation Japanese to ascertain their preferences with respect to eleven races. Chinese received the third most favorable ranking. See entry 503.


An account of the role played by the Chinese in the establishment of the sugar industry in Hawaii. See entry 370.


States regulations regarding apprentices and laborers and the relationship between master and servant. Legislation affected primarily Chinese laborers in Hawaii.


History of Hawaii from 1872 to 1898 which includes a chapter on Chinese in Hawaiian politics describing the appointment of Chun Afong as "Commercial Agent of the Chinese Empire in the Hawaiian Kingdom," and the fate of a number of Chinese-sponsored bills such as an annual subsidy for the China Merchants Steamship Company and the licensing of opium sale. See also 67, 359, 406, 420, 570, 620.

Discusses the nature of Hawaii's political system and the political role of ethnic groups. Data on Chinese and other ethnic groups are presented in two tables: "Ethnic composition of Hawaiian Territorial Legislatures, at decade intervals" (1907-1957) and "Ethnic composition of Hawaiian Territorial government payrolls in percentages (excluding public school teachers)" (1926-1954).


Biographical directory of noteworthy men in Hawaii, includes a few Chinese. Volumes issued during the years 1917, 1921, 1925, 1930, and 1935. Volume 3 incorporated into volume under title "Builders of Hawaii"


Biographical directory similar in content to entry 435 but also includes noteworthy women. Volumes issued during the years 1954, 1966, and 1972.


Sex-role orientation of Japanese-American University of Hawaii students is compared with that of Caucasian- and Chinese-American students. Performance scores on the Attitude-Interest Analysis Test are higher for Caucasian males in "masculinity," and higher for Oriental females in "femininity." [Rubano 428]


Selected portions of the TAT were administered to seventeen Hawaii-born Chinese living in Honolulu and
twenty Mainland Caucasians of comparable age and socio-economic status. Responses were analyzed by sex and ethnic group. Findings are discussed and presented in tabular form. [Rubano 430]


A fictional history which gives insight into the background and character of ethnic groups in Hawaii. Sections on the Chinese revolve around a Hakka immigrant woman who becomes a matriarch in an economically successful family.


Evaluates the accomplishments and deficiencies of education, suggesting possibilities of education for improving social conditions. Includes demographic statistics by ethnic group. Incorporates considerable data on Chinese.


The basal metabolism of 258 subjects, including 46 Chinese and 28 Chinese-Hawaiians, was measured. Physical characteristics of subjects are presented in tabular form. [Rubano 437]


A glimpse of cultural aspects of the Chinese and Japanese in Hawaii—their festivals, religions, foods, and art. Many photographs.


Traces the changing landscape of a valley in windward Oahu from the Hawaiian period to the present. Chapter
entitled "Sequence of Occupance 1778 to 1920" contains some scattered references to Chinese residents who worked primarily as rice growers at the turn of the century.


Presents published statistics on interracial marriage and divorce among the various ethnic groups from 1956 to 1962. Three tables include data on Chinese.


Describes the positive attributes from both parentages of the Hawaiian-Chinese offspring.

446. Monsen, Marie A. "Familism and Communication Patterns." Master's thesis [Sociology], University of Hawaii, 1963. 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. [Rubano 445]


The Chinese are urged to take the best of two cultures—Chinese and American.


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. Many tables include Chinese data. [Rubano 449]

Concludes that bilingualism is detrimental to vocabulary building and that kindergarten attendance is an important factor in the acquisition of an English vocabulary.


Describes rituals and images at the Kam Sing Hou Wong Temple in Honolulu.


Explores Chinese contributions in agriculture and merchandising. Cites figures of total Chinese savings, educational and occupational trends. See entry 467.


A chapter on Chinese religions reviews the state of Buddhism and Chinese temples in Hawaii.

453. *Mun Lun School Annual*. Honolulu, 1922-. Title varies.

[Text in English and Chinese]

The 1922 publication contains essays primarily on China written by Mun Lun School students. The remaining publications consist largely of photographs of school activities, administrators, staff, students, and donors. This language school, founded in 1911, has the largest enrollment of all Chinese-language schools in Hawaii. See entry 619. UHH has 1961 issue, HCHC has 1922, 1936, 1940, 1961, and 1962 issues.

454. *New China Daily Press*. Honolulu, 1900-
newspapers. Contains many commercial advertisements and obituary notices. Reports news on Hawaii Chinese societies and organizations whenever such news items are submitted. Started by the Pao Hung Tang (in Hawaii this organization was known as the Bow On (Wong) Tong) as an instrument against Sun Yat-Sen's revolutionary program, the newspaper today takes a critical view of Chiang Kai Shek and the Kuomintang and has close ties with the Mun Lun School.


A monthly publication of the Honolulu Junior Chamber of Commerce. Reports on the activities of the organization and its members, who are primarily young men of Chinese ancestry. See entry 289.


This anti-Chinese editorial contains text of December 3, 1902 resolution by the Honolulu Federation of Trades protesting the passage of any law permitting Chinese into the Islands.


Attempts to identify key decision makers in the Honolulu community. Of forty-three leaders named, seven were Chinese.


An endorsement of European and limited Chinese immigration for the purpose of meeting Hawaii's labor requirements.


A voyager describes Chinese in Honolulu in 1841—their physical features and dress, a Chinese store and a bakery.

Provides general facts on the overseas Chinese communities around the world, including population, economy, organizations, education, and contributions to the revolution in China. Contains several scattered references to the Chinese in Hawaii.


A study of the racial attitudes concerning marriage mates of Chinese and Japanese university students.


Biography of an immigrant who became a wealthy merchant and community leader.


Presents comparative data on Chinese and Japanese contract laborers, and includes a petition signed by 319 Honolulu citizens asking for the complete exclusion of Chinese and Japanese from the Islands. See entry 605.


Report of customs and beliefs associated with the worship of a female Chinese saint; contains a section
on the rituals practiced by the Lum Sai Ho Tong in Honolulu.


Data from English and Chinese language sources are examined to review the participation of Hawaii Chinese in the political activities of China in the early 1900s. Reports on Sun Yat-Sen's activities in Hawaii and the political organizations, newspapers, and language schools initiated during this period.


Many short articles on societies and organizations of the Chinese in Hawaii are included in this special issue devoted to China. Articles report on the key figures, history, and activities of Chinese organizations, such as, United Chinese Society, United Chinese Labor Association, See Yap Benevolent Society, and Chinese Women's Club of Honolulu. See entry 451.


Biographical directory of prominent men and women in Hawaii. Describes backgrounds of some persons of Chinese ancestry.


Presents published statistics on about 50,000 marriages; multidimensional scaling produces a spatial representation of intermarriage among ethnic groups (including Chinese) in Hawaii, and tests a similarity model for mate selection. [Rubano 471]

470. Petrowski, Isabel. "Dissolution of the Chinese Relief Society of Honolulu after Chinatown Fire of 1900." (Folder)

471. The Planters' Monthly 3,8(1884):526-590.  
Evaluates further Chinese immigration to meet plantation demands for labor in an issue devoted to the third annual meeting of the Planter's Labor and Supply Company.

Examines different types of preserved fruits, which are Chinese delicacies.

473. Polk's Directory of City and County of Honolulu. Honolulu, 1880-. Title varies.  
This annual publication lists name, occupation, place of business, and residence of adult population. Many Chinese names are included.

Annual publication of business firms and residents, many of which are Chinese.

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. A chapter on Chinese briefly examines their psychological traits. [Matsuda 799]

Comments on the education of Chinese boys at Mills Institute (later Mid-Pacific Institute) under the tutelage of Frank Damon. Provides statistical data on number of Chinese students in early periods.

Describes location, design, and prospective functions of the new Hilo Chinese Church.


A brief description of beliefs surrounding the worship of Kwan Yin, a major figure in the Buddhist pantheon.


A brief history and lists of founders, past presidents, officers, and members of a Chinese gourmet club organized in 1938 are included in this pamphlet.


This historical analysis of Chinese immigration to Hawaii examines the reasons for immigration, different methods of arranging travel, and variations in the number of immigrants.


Identifies factors which contribute to and those that limit race contact and interracial marriage in Hawaii. Emphasizes the marriage of Hawaiians with Chinese and Caucasians. The cultural characteristics of the offspring are also discussed. [Rubano 481]


The anglicization of Chinese surnames, reversal of family and personal names, and the use of aliases by old Chinese are examined in this study of foreign personal names.

Summarizes the known labor disturbances in Hawaii and reports date, source of information, place or firm, participants (number, ethnic background, occupation), causes, events and outcome of the disturbances. Although most of the participants were of Japanese ancestry, twelve disturbances involved Chinese.


A minimally revised version of author's 1935 Master's thesis. Sociolinguistic history of Hawaii to 1935 includes several references to the Chinese on topics such as their literacy, language schools, and speech samples.


Detailed analysis of the final efforts of the Hawaiian sugar planters to revive in part the system of contract-bound alien agricultural labor which had been ended in 1900, arguing that "only Chinese introduced for a limited term of service could effectively offset the Japanese menace." Many scattered references to Chinese in addition to Chapter III, "Rehearsals: Attempts before 1921 to get Chinese Labor."


Autobiographical work covers Episcopalian mission work among Chinese at St. Peter's and St. Elizabeth's.


A description of the educational and religious experiences of Sun Yat Sen in Hawaii. Brief discussion of Hsing Chung Hui in Hawaii.

Depicts changing behavior patterns of the Chinese in Hawaii as a result of their acculturation in America. Four types of personality emerge as a result of the race and culture conflicts. [Rubano 486]


Praises the simultaneous assimilation of the Chinese in Hawaii and retainment of Chinese orientation through institutions, such as the United Chinese Society, Chinese Hospital, Chinese Y.M.C.A., and Chinese churches and schools.


Analysis of thirty-five Rorschach records collected among Chinese males and females age sixteen to sixty concludes that there is no single personality quality characteristics of the Chinese subjects; but women exhibited more anxiety and depression in response to the "father figure," and were more oriented toward inner life. The males were more disturbed in sexual and interpersonal relations, less spontaneous, more concerned with prestige and social conformity. Shortcomings of the article include omission of methodological procedures and any attempt to relate personality observations to other data, such as ethnographic data.


Discussion of 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. [Rubano 489]
492. Romanzo Adams Social Research Laboratory UHH

Previously known as the Hawaii Social Research Laboratory and the War Research Laboratory. From 1944 to 1963 thirty-eight mimeographed reports were issued, several were later revised and published beginning with Hawaii in World War II. The reports include examinations of race relations and demographic trends of different ethnic groups. Reports 1-21 (1944-1952) are entitled "What People in Hawaii are Saying and Doing." See also entries 271 and 625.

493. Card Catalog. 1941-1946. UH Archives

Index to Honolulu Star-Bulletin and Honolulu Advertiser from December 7, 1941 to December 31, 1946. Listings under Chinese, Racial, and by subject or activity. Cards only.

494. Confidential Research Files. UH Sociology Department

A partially indexed collection of undergraduate and graduate papers collected and systematically filed by Professors Andrew W. Lind and Bernhard L. Hormann. Under the file headings "Manuscripts" and "Student Term Papers" there are several first-person accounts of family life among the various ethnic groups in Hawaii. [Gardner 208]


Newspaper clippings from the Honolulu Star-Bulletin and Honolulu Advertiser are filed in folders. Articles included in folders on the Chinese cover a wide range of subjects, including attitudes, crime, customs, economics, education, history, marriage, organizations, politics, religion, Tong Wars, and social life.

496. Rowland, Donald W. "The United States and the Contract Labor Question in Hawaii, 1862-1900." Pacific Historical Review 2,3(1933):249-269. HAM

An interpretation of the problem of contract labor from the point of view of government officials. Many references to Chinese immigration during the nineteenth century.

A study of the changing political status and suffrage rights of Chinese and Japanese in Hawaii before 1898.


Contains documents of an organization comprised of "all Farmers, Planters, Gardeners, and other persons interested in the promotion of Hawaiian Agriculture." Data on Chinese are found primarily in the reports on labor.


A history of Chinese and Japanese immigration, focusing on the 1893-1898 period.

500. St. Louis Collegian, 1919-1929; Ka Lamaku, 1930; Crusader, Honolulu, 1931-. St. Louis Archives

Quarterly (later annual) student publication reports activities of St. Louis students and alumni, many of whom were of Chinese ancestry. The Chinese Sodality and Clia were two Chinese-American clubs mentioned in the St. Louis Collegian. See entry 637.


Compares the reasons for dating by university students. Chinese scored high in marriage- and educational-oriented dating attitudes and low in exploitative or "thrill-seeking" attitudes.

Application of social area analyses to the Honolulu Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area to examine the relationship between ethnic differentiation and urban social structure. "The relatively high degree of spatial isolation of Chinese in Hawaii appeared to be independent of the occupation and education factors." Data on Chinese and other ethnic groups are presented in many tables.


Analysis of the changes in Japanese social distance towards ten ethnic groups (including Chinese) in Hawaii from 1931-1963. Follow-up of study by J. Masuoka. See entries 429, 430.


Explores differences between Caucasian stereotypes of Chinese and Japanese in various communities in Honolulu. Some comments on Japanese attitudes toward Chinese.


The children's version of the Matching Familiar Figures Test was individually administered to sixty second graders at Lanakila Elementary School (thirty of Japanese or Chinese ancestry; thirty of Filipino, Hawaiian, Samoan or Portuguese ancestry). The Oriental group scored significantly lower in error but did not show differences in latency.


Argues that the solution to the current labor shortage in the Islands' sugar industry does not rest solely on the importation of more Chinese.
507. Schenck, Norman C. "The Response by the Chinese of Hawaii."
   In The Centennial Book--One Hundred Years of Christian
   
   Stresses Americanization of Chinese in Hawaii despite
   innumerable obstacles. Brief comments on the role of
   Christianity in the Americanization process.

508. __________. "New Chinese Church is Contribution to
   Architectural Growth of Hawaii." The Friend 99(June 1929):
   129.

   The architecture and program of the First Chinese Church
   of Christ reflect a transition from a totally China-
   orientation to a blend of American and Chinese features.

509. __________. "Chinese Protestant Christian Life in Hawaii."

   Provides data on names, founding, membership and key
   figures in Chinese Christian churches in the islands.
   See entry 105.

510. Schiffrin, Harold Z. Sun Yat Sen and the Origins of the

   Reports historical facts on Sun's early experiences in
   Hawaii and the founding of the Hsing Chung Hui.

511. Schmitt, Robert C. A Study of Honolulu's Aged. Honolulu,
   1953.

   Analyses of "available data regarding the number and
   characteristics of aged persons on the Island of Oahu,
   the facilities for caring for aged persons and the
   magnitude of future needs." [Rubano 493]

512. __________. "Psychosis and Race in Hawaii." Hawaii

   Reports rates of diagnosed psychoses and schizophrenia
   among the various ethnic groups during the twelve-month
   period ending June 30, 1950. [Rubano 496]

A study of the characteristics of Honolulu households based on a random sample survey. Data on residence patterns of Chinese and other ethnic groups are reported in fifteen tables.

514. __________. Age, Race and Marital Failure in Hawaii. Romanzo Adams Social Research Laboratory Report No. 34.
University of Hawaii, 1962.

Examines data on age and ethnic differences in marriages and divorces in Hawaii from 1956 to 1960.
[Rubano 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.)." [Rubano 505]


Passing references to Chinese in this study compare the demographic characteristics of partners in interracial marriages with those of partners in unmixed unions.


"Analysis of 16,532 marriages performed in Hawaii, 1961-63, reveals significant variations in age differences between partners when classified by age level, ethnic stock, previous marital status, place of residence and occupation of either bride or groom." Interracial marriages tended to involve a man much older than the bride or several years
younger. Table 1, "Age Difference by Ethnic Group of Groom and Bride," includes data on Chinese. [Rubano 509]


Using 1966 demographic data, the Chinese and other ethnic groups on Oahu are compared with each other as they relate to such indices as employment status, industry group, occupation group, median annual income, and education.


A summation of the demographic data on Hawaii. "Stress is placed . . . on documentation and evaluation of sources, methodology, and manner of tabulation and presentation, rather than on population trends and analyses per se." Tables "summarize trends in total population, geographic distribution, urbanization, population composition, births, deaths, migration, marriage, and divorces." [Rubano 511]


One chapter presents facts and many photographs of the bubonic plague and fires in Chinatown 1899-1900.


Reveals inconsistencies found in immigration statistics from three sources—Bureau of Immigration, Chinese Bureau, and Collector General of Customs.


Sympathetic views of the Chinese in Hawaii are presented in retort to accusations of clannishness and unassimilability.
Honolulu, 1905.  
A report on cases, participating doctors, and financial
condition of the Chinese Hospital by a committee appointed
by the United Chinese Society.

524. See Dai Doo Society. Golden Anniversary Souvenir Program
Includes congratulatory messages and many photographs
of the members, officers and activities of the See Dai
Doo Society.

525. Grand Opening of Our New Building Program
Lists officers of the society, committee members and
program of the grand opening.

A biographical sketch of Ah Kau Young, a real estate
administrator at Alexander and Baldwin (a large and
influential industrial firm).

New York, 1931.
This physical anthropological report compares the
physical traits of Hawaiian-born males and females with
those born in China but residing in Hawaii. Also in-
cludes population statistics.

"276 Cases of Pyloric Stenosis in Hawaii II. Racial Aspects."
"This study indicates that ethnic background affects
disease incidence." The remarkable absence of the
disease among Chinese infants is noted.

This analysis of power structure in Hawaii provides some brief sketches of a number of Chinese business and professional leaders, including businessman Wong Buck Hung, U.S. Senator Hiram Fong, attorney Norman Chung, former police chief Dan Liu, and business magnates Hung Wo Ching and Chinn Ho.


Overview of history, functions, faculty, curriculum, and library of the Oriental Institute at the University of Hawaii.

531. Sinclair's Papers. 1935-1940. UNH Archives

Folders of correspondence, mimeographed materials, newspaper clippings personally collected by Gregg M. Sinclair while Director of the Oriental Institute.


A study of five immigrant Chinese children concludes that there is "confusion in learning to talk on the part of bilingual children."


Analyses of records from birth of eight children from the same family exposed to both Chinese and English indicates that the change from a monolingual environment to a bilingual one affects the child's speech more than the reverse.

The Thurstone Personality Schedule, administered to 435 subjects (Chinese: 10 males, 70 females), was used to compare the degree of neuroticism of college students of different racial ancestry in Hawaii. The Chinese were found to have the most difficulty of any of the groups in family relations, and were more neurotic than Caucasian students. [Rubano 531]


Analyzes the response of 280 university students (72 Chinese) to a schedule of eighty-five possible causes of inferiority. The Chinese are, more often than the Caucasian, troubled by their race. Correlations are drawn by sex and ethnic group. [Rubano 531]


Speech samples of non-Caucasian children in Hawaii (including 125 Chinese) were compared with that of Caucasian children in Hawaii and the U.S. Mainland. Results indicated that non-Caucasian children in Hawaii are seriously retarded in the use of the English language and this may be attributed to the prevalent use of pidgin English and the bilingualism of many homes.

537. "The Effect of Bilingual Background on College Aptitude Scores and Grade Point Ratios Earned by Students at the University of Hawaii." The Journal of Educational Psychology 33,5(1942):356-364. HAM

Data from Hoffman's bilingual inventory, American Council Psychological Examination, and grade point ratios of 675 University of Hawaii students (178 Chinese) were analyzed. A bilingual background, including in many instances attendance at language schools, affected performance in college entrance examinations much more than it did achievement in classes. In fact, grade point ratios were higher in the case of Japanese and Chinese for those who attended foreign language school.

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Compares ranks given to twenty racial and ethnic groups according to judgments as to preferences felt toward these groups by the average Caucasian American, in the opinion of a sample of University of Hawaii students. When responses obtained in 1938 and 1942 were contrasted, the Chinese ranked higher as the object of racial prejudice in the second survey. [Rubano 533]


Thirty Chinese children, ages 37-77 months, were found to have below average vocabularies for children of their age.


Compares the results of studies made in 1933 and 1955 of the use of English by groups of pre-school children of Chinese ancestry. Very few children in 1955 were bilingual. [Rubano 534]


The groups compared are Japanese, Chinese and Caucasians. Results were analyzed by age and ethnic group. [Rubano 536]


HAM
Utilizing data presented in the Master's thesis of Nathalie Van Order Smith (see entry 541), 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. There was less difference between older and younger subjects of the same racial ancestry than between Caucasians and the two Oriental groups. [Rubano 537]


Much of this report on the character, attitudes, and behavior of Japanese- and Chinese-Americans is based on life histories of Orientals in Hawaii. An appendix provides sample life history reports.


Life histories of Japanese and Chinese in California and Hawaii are utilized to explore cultural factors influencing personality traits of immigrant and second generation Orientals.


Explores attitudes toward persons of mixed racial ancestry and their status in Hawaii. Characteristics of Chinese-Hawaiians are discussed.


Comparative study of second generation Chinese and Japanese in Hawaii and California. Topics covered include occupation, population factors, discrimination, education, and family.

Historical overview of population data (1853-1940), race relations, and the influence of immigrant groups on island life reveals that under the outward show of equality and friendliness are found inequality, discrimination, prejudice, cynicism, and bitterness. Criticizes role of the plantation system and the haole in perpetuating racial inequalities. Frequent mention of the Chinese.


Four-part biography of a multi-millionaire Chinese-American in Hawaii traces the strategies and business deals that contributed to his financial success.


Examines the class levels and homeland territories of Chinese immigrants who came to Hawaii.


Linguistic analysis of the spoken and written languages of the Chinese in Hawaii.


The picture selections of 287 preschool children (53 Chinese; 18 Hawaiian-Oriental of whom 13 were Hawaiian-Chinese) in Honolulu indicated a preference for pictures of children of the subject's own racial background. Eighty-two percent of the Chinese children identified themselves with an Oriental picture.

552. Squires, Z. Y. *The Planters' Mongolian Pets, or, Human Decoy Act.* Honolulu, 1884. HHS/AH

Vehement attack on further importation of Chinese laborers because of "increasing numbers of Chinese
criminals, demoralizing principles which they are introducing, diseases of which they are breeders, "


Presents annual demographic data of the twentieth century on births and deaths, registered voters, assessed valuation of personal and real property, savings in banks in Hawaii, value of imports to Hawaii from Hong Kong and China, number of students in English schools and Chinese-language schools in Hawaii. No attempt is made to interpret data. See entry 106.


A brief look at China's cultural contributions to Hawaii, which include the Chinese theater, festivals, and artwork.


Standardized achievement and ability tests were administered to 815 (64 Chinese) students in the tenth grade and again in the twelfth grade. The Chinese of both sexes had the highest mean scores for all measures.


Plots the route of the Reverend and Mrs. Yee Kui as they travel throughout Honolulu to conduct Sunday School classes for Chinese children.


110
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. [Rubano 548]


An analysis of the home life and leisure activities of 463 students (34 Chinese, 30 Chinese-Hawaiian) of Maui High School. Data on the Chinese and Chinese-Hawaiian groups are included in many tables.


Investigates the educational problems related to acculturation and the role of Hawaii schools in the development of a common Island culture. Only passing references to Chinese, but much of the information is pertinent, e.g., rise of English standard schools and the persistence of pidgin.


Evaluates the degree of Chinese or American influences in twenty-six Chinese families. The American influence was most evident in the adoption of material conveniences while Chinese traditions and customs continued to persist.

561. Sun Yat Sen (Folder) HCHC

Includes photocopies from various sources of information on Sun Yat Sen's activities in Hawaii.

Tests in English language ability were administered to 513 Chinese elementary school children. No significant difference was found between children attending and those not attending Chinese-language schools.


A brief report on the results of a series of intelligence tests—verbal and non-verbal—administered to 513 Chinese children, ranging in age from eight to seventeen, in grades four to eight. Mean intelligence quotients ranged from 85.2-99.3 according to the tests used. [Rubano 551]


Reviews published statistics on Hawaii's population from 1853. Emphasizes population change as seen in data on immigration, interracial marriage, and rates of urbanization. Statistics on Chinese and other ethnic groups are reported in several tables. [Rubano 552]


The first annual of a Chinese-language school established in 1935 by Lum Chung Chee contains photographs of students, activities, teachers, and members of the Board of Directors. One page history.


Historical overview of Chinese immigration in Hawaii.


An analysis of the Palolo Chinese Home, including history, structure and organization, relationship to government agencies, individual residents' behavior and beliefs.

Reports monetary value of annual imports and exports between Hawaii and China from 1800, noting positive correlations between Chinese immigration and value of imports from China to Hawaii. Lists commodities imported or used by Chinese in Hawaii.


Summarizes early history of Chinese in Hawaii. See entry 105.


Conceptions of mental health held by groups of Asian students (Chinese, Japanese, Filipino and Thai), twenty-four American students at the East-West Center, and a group of American psychologists, were measured through use of a 60-item questionnaire. "No significant differences between the two American groups nor between the four Asian groups, but each American group differed significantly from each Asian group." [Rubano 561]


A brief discussion of the history and contemporary status of Chinatown, Honolulu. Presents the Third Arm position on urban renewal proposals, which include an insistence on "community" control of the program, preservation of family shops and small landowners, and the building of low-rise apartments only.

This monthly newspaper, printed in English, Ilocano, and Chinese, attempts to report Chinatown news from the point of view of its residents (see entry 572).

574. **Thom, Wah-Chan. "A Study of the Trade Between China and Hawaii, with Emphasis on the Methods of Financing Foreign Shipments."** Bachelor's thesis [Commerce], University of Hawaii, 1927.  UHH

A study of credit and finance in foreign trade, reporting monetary values of products traded between Hawaii and parts of China. Sketches the early history of the economic development of Chinese in Hawaii.


Suggests Hawaii can aid China through the education of Chinese children in the territory. Reports on curriculum and Americanization of Chinese children in Hawaii's schools.

576. **Tilton, C. G. *The History of Banking in Hawaii.* University of Hawaii Research Publications. No. 3. Honolulu, 1927.**  UHH

Overview of existing banks in Hawaii, including the Chinese-American Bank and the Liberty Bank. Detailed analysis of the mechanisms of a hui, or Chinese credit association group. See also entries 16, 172, 384.


Cites some of the Chinese customs and practices that were undergoing change in Hawaii during the Second World War. See entry 298. [Rubano 564]


A Hong Kong immigrant girl, employed by a Caucasian in Honolulu, notes differences between Chinese and Americans in food preparation, demonstration of affection, and gift-giving.
579. Tributes to Mr. C.Q. Yee Hop on His 81st Birthday. N.p., 1947.
(Text in English (9 pp.) and Chinese (117 pp.))

Most of this volume is devoted to congratulatory letters, a brief autobiography of this prominent Chinese businessman is also included.


A sample of 483 students, representing Chinese, Caucasian, Japanese, and part-Hawaiian ethnic groups, was studied. No significant difference was found between the sexes nor among the ethnic groups. [Rubano 566]


A brief history of the Hakka people and the Tsung Tsin Association in Honolulu. Includes a map of Hakka villages throughout China as well as photographs and biographical sketches of past and present officers of the Association.

582. By-Laws of Tsung Tsin Association. [Text in English and Chinese]

Rules and regulations of an association open to all Hakka people. About one-fourth of the Chinese in Hawaii were of Hakka descent.


A missionary recalls her experiences with the Chinese on Maui, 1893-1920.


An analysis of the strategies and organizational efforts of Senator Fong in his bid for reelection.
585. **25th Anniversary of Tu Chiang Sheh at Waikiki Lau Yee Chai**  
April 10, 1953.  

Lists officers and members and describes history of various periods of a Chinese fraternity at the University of Hawaii.


Examines the hypothesis positing a direct relationship between status conflict and suicide. Several tables present statistics on suicide among Chinese and other ethnic groups.


Lists officers and members of the Labor Association, 1916-1952, and contains several articles about the history of Chinese laborers in the Islands.

588. **United Chinese Martial Arts Society Exhibition November 7, 1970. Klum Gymnasium University of Hawaii Campus 8-10:30 p.m.**  

Summarizes qualifications of instructors in various physical culture organizations in Honolulu. Offers three paragraphs on the meaning of *kung fu*.

589. **United Chinese Press (Chuan Hua Hsin Pao). Honolulu, 1951-.**  

Daily Chinese language newspaper presents national and international news articles which have been translated from other newspapers. Contains many commercial advertisements and obituary notices and reports news on Hawaii Chinese societies and organizations whenever such news items are submitted. Subsidized by the Taiwan government, the newspaper serves as the official organ of the Kuomintang under Chiang Kai-Shek and has close ties with the Sun Yat Sen School.

Contains information on the history and current activities of the Society, as well as about the Chinese in Hawaii.

591. Scrapbooks. 1953-. United Chinese Society  


Annual listing of the names and addresses of the presidents of Chinese societies and organizations in Honolulu. The 1972 list reported data from seventy-eight organizations.


Consists primarily of photographs of current (1955) congregation, staff, and activities of a Chinese Congregational Church originally located in Chinatown and known as Beretania Church of Christ.


A collection of photographs of current staff, congregation and activities of the church which was originally located in Chinatown (see entry 593). Includes a succinct chronology of historical highlights.
U.S. GOVERNMENT PUBLICATIONS


Valuable source of comparative racial statistics.

The following pertain to Hawaii:


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


Report of general procedures established to make payments for reimbursement of losses due to the Chinatown fire of 1899-1900.
597. U.S. Congress, House, Committee on Immigration and Naturalization. Hearings Relative to the Excepting of Hawaii from the Educational Test for Immigrants. 1912. UHH

Urges the exemption of required educational tests for immigrants to Hawaii on the grounds of the acute labor shortage in the Islands. Occasional references to Chinese immigration in Hawaii are made.

598. __________. Restriction of Immigration, Hearings. 64th Cong., 1st sess., 1916. AH

Hearings on petition by United Chinese Society for admission of Chinese to Hawaii. Includes copy of the petition extolling the virtues of Chinese in Hawaii.

599. __________. Relative to Chinese Immigration into Hawaii, Hearings. 65th Cong., 2nd sess., 1918. AH

Mr. W. H. Hindle, representing the United Chinese Society and the Chinese Merchants' Association of Hawaii, presents evidence justifying the special admission of Chinese laborers to the Territory of Hawaii. The imported laborers would be used primarily in the rice industry.


Scattered references compare the relative merits of Japanese, Filipino, and Chinese laborers. Includes endorsements of increased recruitment of Chinese laborers as a solution to the labor shortage in Hawaii.

601. __________. Admission of Skilled Agriculturalists, Americans of Oriental Race Born in Hawaii, Proof of Citizenship, Hearings. 69th Cong., 1st sess., 1926. UHGD

One section focuses on the legal status of Chinese, Japanese, Filipinos, and part-Asian residents of Hawaii.

Two Hawaii residents, Hon. J. R. Farrington, delegate to Congress from Hawaii and Dr. Min Hin Li, physician-resident in Hawaii, argue for the repeal of the Chinese exclusion act on the basis of the Americanization and many contributions of the Chinese in Hawaii.


Includes a petition from the United States Chinese Society for the admission of Chinese laborers to the Hawaiian Islands and statements of W. H. Hindle relating reasons why Chinese, rather than Japanese or Filipinos, should be imported as laborers in the rice industries.


A few paragraphs explain the sections of the U.S. Senate Bill 2960 regulating Chinese immigration into the Hawaiian Islands and prohibiting passage of Chinese from the Islands to the mainland United States.


A petition from Honolulu citizens lists six succinct reasons why Orientals should be excluded from the United States. The bulk of the three pages contains names of the petitioners. See entry 464.


A comprehensive report on the investigation of conditions in Hawaii prior to annexation. Scattered references to Chinese are indexed in Volume II. One section (pp. 2068-2070) reports details of a mass meeting of over 2500
Chinese protesting stringent government regulations (February 14, 1894).


Hearings on a Senate resolution providing for immigration to relieve the emergency caused by an acute shortage of labor in Hawaii following the 1920 strike of Japanese sugar plantation workers. Has occasional reference to the Chinese, but focuses on the Japanese. Similar to the House Hearings (see entry 601).


Includes eleven claims filed by victims of the fire of 1900 following the outbreak of bubonic plague in downtown Honolulu. One Chinese individual and two Chinese companies are represented in these claims.


Discusses the illegal transfer of Chinese immigration trust fund by the Territorial Treasurer, William H. Wright. Includes letters from Chinese consul in Honolulu objecting to the transfer and illegal use of the fund.

610. U.S., Consular Reports. *Reports from the Consuls of the United States on the Commerce, Manufactures, etc. of their Consular Districts*. No. 53, June 1885. UHGD

Consul of Honolulu reports reasons why Chinese immigration to Hawaii has been limited despite requests from planters for importation of 200 Chinese laborers.

611. U.S., Department of Commerce and Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics. 5 reports 1902-1916. UHH


"Statistical details relating to all departments of labor in the Territory of Hawaii, especially in relation to the commercial, industrial, social, educational, sanitary conditions of the laboring classes." Many references to Chinese, especially in early reports. Indexed 1906-.


A comprehensive study made under the direction of the Commissioner for education provides some information on ethnic group representation on public and private schools in Hawaii.


A report of working conditions, wages, numbers, etc., of Chinese and other ethnic groups in various industries of Hawaii. Includes a breakdown of the various ethnic groups working on each plantation.


Above entries (614, 615, 616) contain statistical details on the commercial, industrial, social, educational and sanitary conditions of the laboring classes in Hawaii. Some references to Chinese.


Includes forms to be completed by Chinese applicants for certificates of residence.

END OF U.S. GOVERNMENT PUBLICATIONS


Reference guide of economic, political, demographic data on overseas Chinese around the world. Brief section on Chinese in Hawaii mentions Liberty Bank, the reconstruction of Chinatown, Honolulu, and plans for construction of the Hsing Chung Hui Hall.


Articles in this particular issue include: "Mun Lun School's Contribution to Hawaii" (see entry 453); Kalfred D. Lum, "Our Own Problem"; Philip N. Sing, "Kau Tom Post of the American Legion"; Paul L. Loo, "C.Q. Yee Hop Company's Literary Society"; Mable Wong, "From the Farm to County Engineer, En Leong Wung"; and L. H. Loui, "Chinese Have Made Good in Athletics in Hawaii" (see entry 409).

File contains clippings from the Honolulu Star-Bulletin and Honolulu Advertiser, the bulk of which are from 1946 to 1964, and some pamphlets in folders arranged in alphabetical order. Folders pertaining to the Chinese include: Biographies of Afong, Chun (see entries 67, 359, 406, 420, 570); Ai, Chun Kun (see entries 10, 11); Fong, Hiram L. (see entry 584); Chun Hoon, William Jr., Lee, Shao Chang (see entries 371, 374); Li, Khai Fai; Li, Tai Heong Kong; Sun Yat Sen (see entry 561); Yee Hop, Chun Quon; Yap, William Kwai Fong (see entries 652, 653, 654). Also see folders pertaining to Chinese in the Hawaiian Islands; the Chinese Students' Alliance (see also entry 116); Chinese University Club of Honolulu (see also entry 117).

621. Viliers, Ernest G. "A History of Iolani School (1862-1940)." Master's thesis [Education], University of Hawaii, 1940. 

Includes brief comments on the influences of Iolani School upon Sun Yat-sen and other Chinese students.


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." [Rubano 575]


"A study of stereotyped conceptions of racial groups, their durability and favorableness." Chinese were stereotyped as good businessmen, industrious, solid, careful, and intelligent. (See entry 189.) [Matsuda 847]

Includes scattered references to Chinese immigration. Contains brief reports of the joint Japanese-Chinese mass meetings following the Chinatown fire of 1900 and the anti-language school law of 1920.

See Romanzo Adams Social Research Laboratory (entry 492).

Describes the movement of Orientals into a residential district formerly inhabited solely by Caucasians.

A comparison of the diets of three distinct Chinese groups: a prosperous merchant family in Nuuanu, a laundry *hui* in Iwilei, and a group of laborers on an Ewa plantation.

Details some of the business ventures of Chinn Ho, "Hawaii's Golden Man--a banker, a broker, a ball buff (baseball) and the builder of the Ilikai." A few paragraphs of personal history are included.

Pages 104-111 contain newspaper clippings on the bubonic plague and Chinatown fire of January 20, 1900.

A biographical sketch of a Chinese senator in the territorial legislature.

[Text in English and Chinese]

Autobiography of a community leader and president of the Wing Coffee Company.


Data collected under the direction of a member of the University of Hawaii Speech Department, 1949-1950. Includes speech samples of the following informants: A middle-aged Chinese-Hawaiian-English school principal, speaking Hawaiian and some Chinese (Vol. 4); Herman Tom, third generation freshman at the University of Hawaii (Vol. 5); and Jack S. Chang, second generation Chinese with a high school education (Vol. 6).


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 Chinese throughout.


Analyses of 493 apprehended cases of alleged shoplifting in major supermarkets in Honolulu indicate that supermarket shoplifting is numerically and proportionately a middle income phenomenon. The Chinese are slightly overrepresented among the offenders.


A Chinese woman recalls her early life in China, her move to Hawaii, and her experiences there.

This study of the linguistic conflicts between English and Cantonese has implications for teaching English to Chinese students.

637. Wong, Kam Chew, ed. The Clian. 1934.

Constitution, membership directory, history, and overview of 1934 activities of the Chinese Literary Improvement Association--better known as the Clia Club--an honor society at St. Louis College, founded in 1924. See entry 500.


Questionnaires were administered to a group of 150 university students (42 Chinese) to measure attitudes toward intermarriage. Rank order of Chinese ratings of prospective marriage mates were (1) Chinese, (2) Asiatic-Hawaiian (Hawaiian-Chinese in most cases), (3) Caucasian, (4) Caucasian-Hawaiian,(5) Japanese, (6) Hawaiian, (7) Portuguese, (8) Filipino.


Describes customs associated with childbirth, marriage, death, and Chinese holidays. See entry 106.


Gives names, location, history, practices, caretaker functions, worshippers, and ceremonies of six Chinese temples of different types (Buddhist, Taoist) in Honolulu. See entry 298.

Biographical sketch of the Reverend Woo Yee Bew, the first Chinese minister of the Episcopal Church in Hawaii. Reverend Woo played an important role in the Fort Street Chinese Congregational Church in Honolulu, St. Paul's Chinese Mission in Makapala, Kohala, and St. Peter's Church in Honolulu. Viewed by the Chinese Christians as "a pioneer leader in the Christian movement." See entries 92, 197, 652.


A historical review of common contagious diseases that cites cases of Chinese afflictions of leprosy, cholera and bubonic plague. Describes unsanitary conditions in Chinatown, Honolulu, prior to the 1900 fire.


"Atopic dermatitis occurs much more frequently in Chinese than in Caucasian children . . . It is nearly twice as frequent in Chinese boys as in Chinese girls, and nearly twice as frequent in Chinese children of 'white collar' parents as in those of laboring class parents. An extrinsic physical agent—probably a food—preferentially offered to Chinese boys in affluent families is the most likely explanation of these statistically significant discrepancies." [Rubano 602]


Reviews early history with emphasis on laws and regulations restricting Chinese immigration.

Study of Chinese immigration focusing on the relations between the Chinese and the peoples in the adopted countries, who are categorized as "white," "brown," and "yellow." A few pages on the Chinese in Hawaii.


647. Yamamoto, George K. "Political Participation Among Orientals in Hawaii." Sociology and Social Research 43,5(1959):359-364. An examination of U.S. census and other statistical sources indicates that Orientals were underrepresented in Hawaii government positions between 1910 and 1955 but that the gap was lessening.

648. Yamamoto, Tsuneichi. "Honolulu's Plague and Great Fire." Honolulu Star-Bulletin, December 23 and 30, 1967. This part of a series entitled "Japanese Yesterdays in Hawaii" summarizes events surrounding the Chinatown fire of 1900, including steps taken by the Chinese and Japanese communities to cope with the disaster and reclaim losses from the government.


Data from U.S. Census Bureau reports covering the years 1940 and 1950 are utilized to demonstrate a shifting basis of ecological segregation from race to occupation. Tables give the distribution of ethnic groups among the various occupations and the dispersion of ethnic groups among the census tracts of Honolulu. [Rubano 616]


Interviews with 605 undergraduate students in Hawaii (140 Chinese) indicate considerable movement toward more intimate cross-ethnic associations.


In addition to thanksgiving and extolling the progress of the church, the speaker provides a historical resume of its leaders, members, and activities. See entry 641.


Cites names of early Chinese Christians and concludes that present-day Chinese Christians do not measure up to the standards of faithfulness set by the early pioneers.

654. *The Birth and History of the University of Hawaii.* Shanghai, 1933. [Text in English (53 pp.) and Chinese (passim)]

This short history of the University of Hawaii includes documents relating to its elevation from college to university status. The author was a second-generation Chinese in Hawaii and played an active role in the University's development.

Evaluates the progress in the use of English of 125 bilingual children of Chinese ancestry who range in age from two to six years. Examines the proportion of English and Chinese words used and the distribution of parts of speech that occurred at different age levels.

[Rubano 620]


A tribute to a San Francisco Chinese language newspaper which includes scattered references to Chinese in Hawaii.


Praises the role of the Y.M.C.A. in spreading Christianity to the Chinese.


A study of the development of achievement-oriented behavior of immigrant and local Chinese boys in Honolulu. Examines variables, such as cultural influences, parental attitudes, childrearing practices, situational and personality factors, which shape the outcome behavior.


Data from interviews with immigrant and local Chinese parents in Hawaii on success, hypothetical expenditures, family systems, and interethnic relations indicate that while cultural changes are occurring, there is still much persistence in maintaining the values and strategies of traditional China.

Responses of fifty-two immigrant and local Chinese mothers in Hawaii to the independence training questionnaire were analyzed in conjunction with ethnographic data on child-rearing practices and compared with Caucasian norms.


Observations, interviews, and a formal questionnaire were conducted in immigrant and local Chinese families with preadolescent boys in Honolulu to identify patterns of childrearing.


Commemorative pamphlet emphasizing racial integration mentions the Chinese role in developing the Nuuanu Y.M.C.A.


Chinese organizations are surveyed in various categories, such as political, regional, surname tongs, economic associations, women's clubs, Chinese newspapers, religious institutions, and counter organizations. Assimilative trends in the structures and functions of the organizations are identified.


A psychiatrist compares parent/child relations and child-rearing practices of sixteen Chinese schizophrenic and sixteen normal Chinese subjects. Although some differences were found, they were inconsistent and questionable.

One paragraph names Chinese Catholic organizations and their membership numbers in Honolulu.


Part C of this pamphlet briefly describes the location and beliefs of the largest Chinese temples in Honolulu.


Summarizes dates and meanings of major holidays celebrated in Hawaii, including Chinese New Year, Tsing Ming, Chinese Dragon Boat Day, Moon Festival, Chinese Republic Day, and Winter Solstice Day.
GLOSSARY

58. 郑帝秋：檀香山国华会馆成立一周年纪念大典特辑

59. 张国兴：中文报纸概观

69. 赵公总堂成立七十周年纪念

72. 美国华僑年鉴

86. 檀香山中华会馆组织规程

87. 檀香山中华会馆五十年周年纪念特刊

92. 华人纲纪慎＝友会＝十周年特刊

101. 檀岛华僑商务指南

102. 檀岛华僑商务指南

105. 檀香山华僑第一集

106. 檀香山华僑第二集

107. 檀香山华僑第三集

125. 旅檀华裔都联同会会员及历年职员录
128. 華僑名人傳
134. 檀香山中山學校畢業紀念號，民國=十六年
135. 中山學校=五，=六號特刊
181. 華僑報業史
182. 華僑革命開國史
183. 華僑革命組織史話
227. 夏威夷華僑手冊
230. 夏威夷華僑年報
303. 現代華僑人物誌，第一集
311. 華僑與中國革命
312. 華僑與中國革命
374. 李紹昌：半生雜記
403. 羅香林：客家研究討論
415. 林杭新：夏威夷華僑在外語學校紀實
416. 檀香山林西河堂特刊

417. 隆都從善堂

418. 隆都從善堂

453. 明倫學校年報

460. 華僑總誌

579. 陳漢先生專集

581. 檀香山崇正會二十一週年紀念特刊

582. 崇正會誌

618. 世界華僑年鑑

631. 張漢榮：六十自述

654. 葉威廉：夏威夷大學之成立與沿革

656. 少年中國晨報五十週年紀念專刊
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