The Japanese in Hawaii

A Bibliography of Publications, Audiovisual Media, and Archival Collections
Supplementing the Bibliography, *The Japanese in Hawaii*
by Mitsugu Matsuda and revised by Dennis Ogawa

Joan Hori
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This bibliography updates and expands the English language section of Mitsugu Matsuda’s *The Japanese in Hawaii, 1868-1967; a Bibliography of the First Hundred Years* (Social Science Research Institute, University of Hawaii, 1968); and Dennis Ogawa’s 1975 revision *The Japanese in Hawaii: An Annotated Bibliography of Japanese Americans* (Social Science Research Institute, University of Hawaii and University of Hawaii Press, 1975). It contains published and unpublished sources not included in the two works and new publications issued through 1987. The majority of the published materials are in the Hawaiian Collection of the University of Hawaii Library. Archival and manuscript collections available to students and researchers are covered in a separate section.

Works in English by and about the Japanese in Hawaii are annotated. They include books; articles in magazines not already indexed; general Hawaii literary periodicals which include works by Japanese in Hawaii; newsletters and annual reports of Japanese groups in Hawaii; theses and dissertations; unpublished papers; oral history transcripts and tapes; and audiovisuals.

Articles from the following periodicals, which are indexed or readily available elsewhere, are excluded from the present bibliography.

- **Garden Island:** 1971-1980 subject, author, and photographer index available.
- **Hawaii Business:** Index 1979-1987 and supplements available.
- **Hawaii Herald:** Online index available at West Oahu College Library. Printed index available.
- **Historic Hawaii News Index to Articles and Illustrations 1975-1984** includes preservation news and history. Includes persons and buildings.
- **Honolulu:** Lists of table of contents available at Hawaiian Collection, University of Hawaii Library.
- **Honolulu Advertiser:** Published index available.
- **Honolulu Star-Bulletin:** Published index available.
- **Maui News:** Published index for 1900-1932 available.

The **Index to Hawaii Island News** indexes articles about the island in *Hawaii Tribune Herald, West Hawaii Today*, and neighbor island editions of the *Honolulu Advertiser* and *Honolulu Star-Bulletin*.

The **Japanese American Vernacular Newspapers Abstract-Index** indexes the English section of 18 North American newspapers, such as the *Pacific Citizen*, a California newspaper which includes articles on Japanese in Hawaii, and 2 Hawaii newspapers, *Hawaii Herald* and *Hawaii Hochi*.

The words “ethnic” and “racial” are used in the loose sense common in Hawaii, and refer to groups of specific national origin rather than racial groups. The Japanese included in this bibliography are the Japanese who immigrated to Hawaii and their descendants, recent immigrants, and Japanese businessmen and tourists in the current period.

The search strategy utilized in compiling this bibliography involved checking library catalogs and bibliographies in books and articles; online searching of Dialog and Medline databases, and item-by-item perusal of materials in the Hawaiian Collection of the University of Hawaii at Manoa Library.

The University of Hawaii Computing Center VAX8650 UNIX computer system was used to create this bibliography, thus, it follows the scheme of the refer and roffbib utility programs of UNIX. For example, the total number of pages is entered as p. 342 and foreign terms not commonly used in English are italicized. This bibliography is maintained on the VAX8650 computer and can be searched with the lookbib UNIX program.
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BIBLIOGRAPHY OF PUBLICATIONS


Based on interviews by a Japanese-speaking researcher with Japanese workers in Hawaii. The author notes a problem in the lack of opportunities in Hawaii. The education available to the children of Hawaii prepared them for labor unavailable in Hawaii and instilled expectations of better opportunity in skilled or semi-skilled employment. Includes statistics.


Although in 1928 fewer Japanese parents registered their American-born children as Japanese citizens than previously, many did so. Adams theorizes that the reasons were 1) that registration was a family matter, and it was the parents' duty to record the birth of children in the family register in Japan; 2) that many alien Japanese intended to return to Japan with their children. He assures readers that grown children with American and Japanese citizenship would expatriate themselves from Japan and fulfill responsibilities of American citizenship.


Reviews the labor problem in Hawaii. Interviews with Japanese parents and questionnaire answers of boys of all races were sought to determine attitudes toward their future occupations.


Statistics by race for the period 1853-1924, on population, arrivals and departures, births and deaths, age distribution, registered voters, marriages, employment on sugar plantations, value of real estate and personal property, education, crime, juvenile delinquency. Useful for comparison by ethnic group. Short version of The Peoples of Hawaii.


Explores problems of one-parent families headed by mothers of Japanese, Filipino, Hawaiian, and Samoan ancestry in Hawaii; and compares how they perceive and cope with their problems. Little difference between the ethnic groups was found. Includes a bibliography.


Explains Hawaii's educational problems as outgrowths of the racial situation, in which 6 out of 10 children born are Oriental, and 5 out of 10 are Japanese. Mentions English language problems in the schools, Japanese language schools, the need for vocational training, and the importance of the schools' Americanization programs.


In 1919 the first Americanization Institute was conducted by the YMCA and the Japanese Educational Association of Hawaii for Japanese language school teachers. This is a compilation of papers presented. Most are about the American Constitution, American citizenship and education. One is The Japanese Problems in Hawaii by Lorrin A. Thurston. He attempted to explain why a Japanese problem existed in Hawaii. He wrote that the American attitude toward Japanese and Japanese language schools was not based on prejudice and unfriendliness. His solution was to change the nature, curriculum, teachers, and schedule of Japanese language schools.

A portion of this survey examined possible relationships between ethnic background and symptoms of emotional disturbance. Data were gathered from questionnaires to parents and teachers of 429 Hawaiian and part-Hawaiian, Japanese, Chinese, Portuguese, Filipino, Caucasian, Puerto Rican, and mixed children in 1971.


Describes beliefs of the Dancing Religion and its local Hawaiian practices and analyzes its leadership and organization before and after the death of the leader in Japan.


Color photo essay on bon dance in Hawaii.


Survey and analysis of small farming in 1934, of 277 farmers. A section on ethnic group is included in a chapter on the characteristics of small farm operators. While the 1930 census showed 37.9% of the total population was Japanese, 74.81% of the small farm operators were Japanese. Reasons for this are proposed. Tables are included.


Reports on a 1972-73 survey conducted in Hawaii on the reasons for having children. Compares responses of Caucasians, Japanese, and Filipinos in Hawaii, and investigates the role of ethnic background (among other factors) in these values. Includes tables and a bibliography.


Volume 1 is listed in Matsuda, 1975. Volume 2 includes Joseph Goto, Charles E. Higa, Tetsuo Ochikubo, Alice Kagawa Parrott, Mamoru Sato, and Toshiko Takaezu. Accompanied by a film with the same title. See audiovisual section of this bibliography.


Photographs and recollections of life at Honolulu plantation on Maui. Includes quotes and photographs of Japanese residents.


Briefly explores 80 male and female students' (many in the UH School of Social Work) assessment of themselves as shy or not and their perception of shyness as desirable or positive.


A 1976-77 questionnaire study of men and women college students which determined that sex and the college experience play a significant role in determining contemporary (or liberal) attitudes toward roles of men and wives in marriage. Females were more contemporary than males and graduate students more contemporary then undergraduates. Males held to a traditional view of male-dominant marriage. Students were also questioned about characteristics they would seek in a spouse. Includes bibliography.
To assess whether Japanese American coeds are physically unable to speak loudly or if loud speaking is a matter of deference, 18 Japanese American and 18 Caucasian American women students at the University of Hawaii were tested. Japanese American coeds spoke in lower voices when tested by a professor, but as loudly as the Caucasian Americans when tested by another coed.

Comparing a group of Hawaii Japanese and Chinese children with a group of Filipino, Hawaiian, Samoan, or Portuguese children on performance tests, to test a hypothesis that traditional Japanese and Chinese values of perseverance (gaman) and reservedness (enryo) would contribute to few errors and extended reaction time.

An example of early psychological studies comparing the racial groups in Hawaii which it compares mental ability of children. It reviews previous comparative studies on intelligence of racial groups in Hawaii and analyzes results of Binet and Porteus Maze tests conducted in 1924-1927, of 760 Japanese, Korean, Chinese, Filipino, Puerto Rican, Hawaiian and part-Hawaiian, Spanish, Portuguese, and mixed children determined to be delinquent. Includes selected case histories and many tables.

Poesy, book reviews, articles, short stories, drama, excerpts from novels, and occasional special issues such as writings of children, writings of an individual author, tributes to George Helm and Kimo Mitchell.

Evaluates activities promoting a social service agency's family life education program and notes demographic characteristics of the people attracted by the activities. Japanese participants comprised 15% of all participants, but 25% of the Oahu population. Reasons for Japanese participation are offered.

Ethnic aspects of labor organizing on plantations, on the waterfront, and in the construction industry. References to Japanese throughout.

A report on a proposed park featuring museum exhibits of a typical plantation community. Covers history of Waipahu briefly; includes a chapter on plantation housing, xeroxed photographs, and outline of standards for plantation housing; summary on living conditions, food preparation, and festival customs of different ethnic groups (pages 60-65 on Japanese); section on sports and recreation with many references to Japanese sports organizations; religion; Japanese doctors, midwives, and masseurs; plantation stores; sugar technology. Includes xeroxed photographs of clothing.
Based on union files, interviews with labor leaders, and plantation files, this is a political and social history of laborers in Hawaii from the workers' viewpoint of the sugar industry, Hawaii politics, and their own experiences. Includes the history of Japanese agricultural and industrial workers in Hawaii—see the detailed index.


About Shigenori Nishikaichi, a Japanese fighter pilot, his experiences on Niihau, and those of the Niihau Japanese and other people with whom he came into contact. Interwoven with brief history of Japanese in Hawaii; information about martial law and postwar events in Hawaii.


Scholarly, comprehensive study of the struggle for Hawaiian statehood. Within the context of the statehood for Hawaii debate considers the Japanese role, although the book covers more than the Japanese. Topics relating directly to Japanese in Hawaii are early settlement in Hawaii; assimilation and acculturation; citizenship and politics; World War II; anti-Japanese sentiments and discrimination; postwar economic, social, political changes.


From a 12-year study of 5000 Hawaii Japanese men free of chronic disease at first examination, compares the 1600 disease-free men with 3400 men who developed diseases, and finds that blood pressure, obesity, cigarette smoking, alcohol consumption, serum glucose, uric acid, and triglyceride were associated with disease; and physical activity and years spent in Japan were directly associated with health.


Describes physical differences between the sexes for 3 groups of Japanese (males and females in Japan, males and females who migrated to Hawaii, and males and females born to these migrants in Hawaii) and follows changes in 2 generations. Proposes that in addition to genetic and environmental causes of sex differences were cultural factors such as the possibility that Japanese migrant men chose larger women than average for their picture brides.


In volume 1 of this specialized linguistic description of all the varieties of non-standard English that arose in Hawaii is a section on Japanese pidgin English. ...JPE [Japanese Pidgin English] is perceived, by local non-Japanese speakers, as constituting an entity distinct from other forms of pidgin... [p. 162] Includes bibliography.


Description of patterns of alcohol use and abuse by different ethnic groups in Hawaii, to show how these developed from homeland drinking patterns and changed in Hawaii.


In analyzing alcohol consumption and cause of death of 511 deaths of Japanese men in the Honolulu Heart Study, finds higher levels of alcohol intake for men who died of cancer than for men who did not die. Other causes of death associated with relatively high levels of alcohol are
stroke and cirrhosis of the liver.


This report describes the kinds of occupations open to women and girls, and mentions the ethnic group most often employed for some occupations. Wages and working conditions are considered. Japanese women are mentioned in seamstress, laundry, cannerie, coffee industry, and stenographer positions.


To test their theory that in a racially heterogeneous and integrated society people will regard each other in ethnic terms, Japanese, Australians, and Hawaiian Japanese were shown slides depicting a Japanese or a Caucasian couple. The Hawaii Japanese described both couples pictured in ethnic terms, whereas the Japanese and Australian subjects described the couple of the other group in ethnic terms but not the couple of their own race.


Compares 1950-1960 immigration to California and Hawaii. Age, sex, occupation statistics for ethnic groups.


Examines briefly patterns of the ocean current Kuroshiro in the Pacific, meteorological conditions which influence drifting, historical accounts of Japanese drifts to the west coast of North America, 2 documented accounts of Japanese drifts to Hawaii. Also mentions undocumented accounts of Japanese drifts to Hawaii, political and economic conditions in Japan which might have contributed to the possibility of pre-1778 contact between Hawaii and Japan.


Cover title Na Pua'oli Puke'elua. Contest-winning haiku by school children and adults, many written by Japanese Americans and/or about special Japanese days and experiences in Hawaii.


Cancer patient problems were studied for 5 ethnic groups in Hawaii -- Caucasian, Japanese, Chinese, Filipino, and Hawaiian -- to identify problems and services available to treat patients. Groups were compared on psychosocial, situational, and economic problems. Author found significant similarities between Japanese and Caucasian patients. Includes bibliography.


Description of 12% of the state's population. Numerous statistics on population, family economics, parents, child abuse and neglect, health, education, juvenile justice. Tables by ethnicity for annual family income, employment status of parents, and arrests of children.


Recollection by a Navy wife of the months before Pearl Harbor. Interesting for its presentation of the perceptions of a Caucasian woman about a Japanese woman in Hawaii.
40. Brief History of Buddhist Temples, p. 39, Big Island Buddhist Federation, Hilo, HI, 1979.

Relates history of Buddhist denominations on the island of Hawaii; provides a directory and brief history of Big Island Buddhist churches.


Biographical information about Japanese doctors who owned hospitals on Hawaii island. Also information about how the hospitals were run, and photographs.


20 Japanese American and 8 Caucasian infertile women ages 21-41 were administered a questionnaire to determine emotional problems caused by infertility. A significant relationship was found between ethnicity and desire to parent, with the Japanese group indicating a stronger desire to parent.


Included in this literary anthology are 3 Japanese Americans from Hawaii: Gail N. Harada, Garrett Kaoru Hongo, and Geraldine Kudaka.


To determine if Japanese Americans and Caucasian Americans describe, define, and respond to pain differently 30 post-operative hospital patients in Hawaii with similar surgery were interviewed: 20 Japanese American second and third generation males and females and 10 Caucasian women of third or successive generation. The stoic Oriental stereotype proved untrue, with all groups expressing pain similarly.

45. Bush, Lewis, 77 Samurai: Japan's First Embassy to America, pp. 77-95, Kodansha, Tokyo, 1968.

The first embassy from Japan to the United States in 1860 rested in Hawaii on their way to San Francisco. Their experiences told in a chapter Aloha Hawaii.


Novel about the gannen mono, the first Japanese laborers imported to Hawaii in 1868. Recounts their recruitment in Japan and experiences in Hawaii, following the thoughts and dreams of Genzo Ishi.


Continues the story of Genzo Ishi, his family and friends, and their part in the building of the Maui Hamakua irrigation ditch, important in the history of sugar plantations in Hawaii.


A guide to resource collections of records, books, articles, government reports, manuscripts, artifacts, photographs, and maps on the sugar industry. Also notes indexes, business records, videotapes, slides, and films. Gives locations of the materials. The collections are open to the public.


Written for the general reader, describes varieties of English used in modern Hawaii and provides examples of vocabulary, intonation, and emphasis. Analyzes the speech patterns of people
of various ethnic groups, including Japanese Americans. A chapter on loanwords includes a section of Japanese loanwords. Contains a list of loanwords and their origins, a glossary of typical island expressions, and a bibliography.


To see if regional differences in Japan might be reflected in Japanese in Hawaii, studies coronary heart disease and stroke, comparing men of Okinawan origin and men whose ancestors came from mainland islands of Japan. Analysis indicates that ancestral origin in Japan was not likely to play a major role for immigrants to Hawaii in development of heart disease, cancer, and stroke.


This history of social service agencies in Hawaii includes many references to Japanese, including Japanese traditions, internment, Japanese Benevolent Society, Japanese (Kuakini) Hospital, Japanese Home of Hawaii, Japanese Kindergarten, Japanese Medical Society. Includes photographs.


Pages 115-129 " Ellison Onizuka". Following a short history of the U. S. space program are brief chapters on the members of the mission.


Survey results on the perceptions of social workers in Hawaii regarding their own competence when dealing with clients of their own and other ethnic groups. Japanese Americans and Caucasian Americans were the majority of the respondents. Japanese Americans rate themselves as more competent in dealing with clients from other groups than their own. Caucasians rate themselves as more competent in dealing with Caucasian clients.


This article includes a short section on Japanese newspapers. Often bilingual, Japanese newspapers were a force for education and community guidance. An appendix lists newspapers of the period and identifies them by primary language.


In considering the question, "Is there such a thing as a local Japanese poet?" explores themes found in poetry written by Hawaii Japanese.


Special issue of “local literature”, some previously published in Bamboo Ridge. Also includes an article on Asian American literature in Hawaii, by Stephen Sumida.


Conference papers from the Writers of Hawaii Conference held in October 1980 shared contemporary Hawaiian authors’ visions of how Hawaii shaped their work. Two authors relevant to the Japanese experience in Hawaii were O.A. Bushnell and Milton Murayama, who spoke about their
work; then scholars/writers discussed these works.


Anniversary booklet of a battalion which was composed of AJA soldiers stationed on Oahu throughout World War II. Includes list of deceased members and brief history of the battalion, which was deactivated in 1946. Includes photographs.


Oral history interviews with Moiliili residents and former residents accompany a history of Moiliili community. The history section is essentially identical as Troutman, in this bibliography. Includes a bibliography and chronology of Moiliili community.


Studies Japanese electoral behavior 1958 to 1968 in terms of social, economic and political factors. Also provides historical background on the Japanese in Hawaii and their participation in Hawaiian politics. Neighborhoods are identified by race and the voting behavior of their populations are studied. Concludes that in Japanese areas race of candidates seemed to be more important than party. Also, Japanese tended to vote Democratic.


Measurement of personality differences among groups in Hawaii using the Myers-Briggs Type Indicator, a standardized test. 73 students at Leeward Community College (18 Caucasian, 5 Chinese, 10 Filipino, 8 Hawaiian and Part Hawaiian, 27 Japanese, and 5 Portuguese) were tested. Results of test showed no significant differences in personality types between cultures.


Reunion booklet of the 100th Infantry Battalion with recollections of members' military training and war experiences in Europe and the Pacific. Includes photographs.


Souvenir booklet, with brief history of Club 100, former members of the 100th Infantry Battalion. Includes objectives, membership list, list of men who died in World War II.


A case study of the 1970 Hawaii governor's election which examines the part played by Japanese American politicians and voters. Many references in index to AJAs, 442nd Regimental Combat Team, Japanese, and individuals of Japanese ancestry important in the campaign.


Assesses the relationship of behavior characterized as type A or type B, degree of westernization, and risk of developing coronary heart disease among Japanese men living in Hawaii.


Prevalence and incidence of Type A behavior pattern and the relationship of these to coronary
heart disease among 2187 Japanese men in Hawaii in the Honolulu Heart Program.


Compares bon dance as symbols of culture in California, Hawaii, and Okinawa, showing forms and functions in different cultures.


A pamphlet which accompanied a photo exhibit, it presents a brief history of Buddhism in Hawaii from 1889 and lists its contributions to Hawaii.


In this description of a sample of divorced couples, ethnic comparisons are made for numbers of minor children and length of marriage. The two largest ethnic groups represented in this study are Caucasian and Japanese.


After reviewing programs and potential areas for development, this report concludes that the Moiliili Community Center's programs should continue to stress the Japanese language and culture, but that interests of other groups should also be served. Provides a short history of Moiliili as a Japanese community and traces the growth of the Moiliili Japanese Language School to the Community Center.


Reports a significant positive relationship between coffee consumption and serum cholesterol, but not between tea or cola and serum cholesterol. Part of the Honolulu Heart Program.


A specialized thesis on "priming", a process in which seeing or hearing a word activates that word and its associations, resulting in improvement in reaction time for tasks involving that word or its associations. This study examines the relationship between depression, reaction time, and ethnicity. Subjects were female Japanese American sansei and female Caucasian American undergraduate students at the University of Hawaii. Significant differences were found between the two groups. Includes extensive bibliography.


Compares Japanese American members of 2 new religions—one of the New Religions of Japan which is not named, and a Protestant Pentecostal (glossolalia) group. Contrasts the part played by these religions in lessening members' psychological acculturation stress. Includes overview of the religious situation among Hawaii Japanese and detailed descriptions of the 2 religions.

Stated purpose is "...to describe the behavior of the Democrats in office in relation to land, and at least to some extent to explain this behavior." The Japanese in Hawaii have been closely tied to the Democratic Party, and are prominently mentioned. Individuals involved in legislating land matters, those purchasing and selling land, those who might have profited, etc. are named from public records.


Reply to Kamin, see Kamin, Leon


Compares 739 American European and 244 Japanese American families in Hawaii for parent-child resemblance in mental ability. Part of the Hawaii Family Study of Cognition, of genetic and environmental bases for performances on various tests of cognitive ability.


"Large and significant sex-by-generation and ethnic group-by-generation interactions were found for measures of general and specific cognitive abilities. These results suggest the influence of cultural factors on these groups differences in Hawaii." Japanese American, Chinese American, and Caucasian American families in Hawaii were tested.


Reports on familial resemblance (due to genetic and/or environmental factors) found in tests of cognitive abilities for Japanese Americans and European Americans. Part of the Hawaii Family Study of Cognition.


Early report of the Hawaii Family Study of Cognition, to report "...the essentially identical structure of intellect of the two different ethnic groups [Caucasians and Japanese] in Hawaii...".


Paper at the conference, by the president of the University of Hawaii, stating his opposition to unrestricted immigration into the U.S. because he felt that Japanese and Chinese assimilation was not complete and that the desirability of biological and social mixing of European and Oriental races was still uncertain. Believed that Japanese would be assimilated, but that second generation was having a difficult time between 2 cultures. Briefly touched on question of loyalty of Japanese and Japanese language schools.

Studies issues and arguments in the 25-year long debate over statehood for Hawaii, in which a continuing issue was the fear of a predominantly Asian population. Chapters 4 and 5 discuss the question of loyalty of the Japanese in Hawaii and the possibility of racial bloc voting by the Japanese. Includes an extensive bibliography.


Lists House and Senate transcripts of hearings, reports of hearings, and records in the Congressional Record. The annotations indicate which are focused on the issue of loyalty of Japanese in Hawaii.


Originally a thesis for the University of Washington. Tanomoshi, a private banking arrangement in which individuals contribute a set sum into a pool which in turn goes to each member until all have had their turn, is historically found in east and southeast Asia. In Hawaii while originally made up of friends of the same race (Chinese or Japanese), tanomoshi became later open to other races and purely economic. This article briefly examines modern legal and tax implications, compares tanomoshi with similar modern financial institutions, and explains decrease of tanomoshi in Hawaii after World War II.


Traces persistence of interior and exterior features of the traditional Japanese house, minka, in Hawaii. Notes continuing evolution of features and aesthetic concepts. Includes photographs.


Estrogen was measured in Chinese, Caucasian, and Japanese women 15-39 years old in Hawaii to test the hypothesis that young women who secrete a low proportion of urinary estrogen are at high risk for breast cancer. Increased breast cancer sites of Chinese and Japanese in Hawaii seemed to be associated with estrogen profiles approaching those of Caucasians.


Based on Dien's master's thesis [Matsuda 1975 #117]. He studied self-concepts of children of Caucasian fathers and nisei mothers, 15 students at the University of Hawaii. Male and female responses differed.


In Hawaii's 1954 general election a surprising result was the large number of candidates of Japanese ancestry who were elected. According to this study the first consideration of the electorare was the party affiliation of the candidates. A secondary consideration was the ethnic background of the candidates, with each ethnic group apparently giving some support to candidates of its own extraction.

The Dobo, 1-462, Young Men's Buddhist Association, Honolulu. Publication ended in December 1941. [UH Library Hawaiian Collection has no. 427-462 (1939-1941).]

Religious essays, historical information about Buddhism in Hawaii, news about activities including sports, articles about Buddhism and loyalty to America.
Recent materials broadly related to mental health—journal articles, unpublished papers, and conference papers. Indexes include ethnic group, region, and subject.


Speech given to a Nisei Veterans Reunion, June 27, 1967 by a judge of the 1st Circuit Court, in which he reminded his audience of what they had fought for in World War II and asked them to continue to uphold the American tradition of freedom.


In a study of men of Japanese ancestry who participated in the Honolulu Heart Program, found that central body fat is directly related to the risk of coronary heart disease in men.

Compares 107 Japanese patients at the Hawaii State Hospital across religious lines. Symptoms were not substantially different between Christians and Buddhists. Authors found the Christians representing a greater degree of assimilation.


History of the men of the 100th Infantry Battalion and the 442nd Regimental Combat Team during World War II. Based on extensive research in the U.S. World War II Archives, numerous interviews, and veterans’ diaries and letters.


Questionnaire responses of 201 Caucasian, Filipino, and Japanese college and university students in Hawaii and 217 University of Wisconsin students are compared to assess if Hawaii groups differ in their intimate relationships, and if Hawaii students differ from mainland students. Finds that Hawaii students’ responses are similar in the three groups.

This descriptive analysis of the Moiliili Community Association includes a brief history, since its start as a Japanese language school. It describes the Moiliili district, and refers to the Japanese aspects of the association’s programs and membership.


Statistics on all aspects of the elderly population, including ethnic breakdown for population 55 years and older by age and ethnicity, veteran status, mental health, suicide.

Chronic lymphocytic leukemia is the most common type in the western world, but rare among Japanese in Hawaii and Japan. All 9 cases in Hawaii Japanese within a 12-year period are reviewed.

Chronic lymphocytic leukemia is the most common type in the western world, but rare among Japanese in Hawaii and Japan.

Translations of a memorial to a student written by Kiyoto Izumi, a Japanese language school and Buddhist Sunday school teacher in Kamuela. Izumi's recollection of the life and circumstances of the death of the young girl Emiko and short compositions about Emiko by her friends. Bound with facsimile of original written in Japanese.


To measure the extent of acculturation to American society by Japanese, this study looks at nonverbal communication of interaction distances (the physical distance maintained by two individuals in conversation) among sansei Japanese in Hawaii, Caucasians, and native Japanese. Although sansei Japanese perceive themselves as influenced by traditional Japanese culture, the sansei appear to have assimilated the cultural norms of America on interaction distances.


Interaction distance, or the distance between 2 people, was compared for the 3 groups. The greatest distance was for the native Japanese. There were no differences between Hawaii Japanese and Caucasians, nor between sexes in Hawaii. Distances varied for all participants according to the relationship between 2 individuals.


Pictorial history, showing administration, work in the field and factory, homes, recreation facilities, and people. Some are identified as Japanese.


Description of the religion and its founder, including information about the religion in Hawaii based on the author's personal experiences.


Personal experiences of Mr. Hirai, a newsman with the Hawaii Times, in wartime detention in Hawaii and in mainland relocation camps.


Follow-up of Vinacke's study [Matsuda 1975 #702], to test Vinacke's hypothesis that images of ethnic groups in Hawaii were stated in psychiatric character types and to see if changes had occurred between Vinacke's 1948 study and 1962-63. Subjects were University of Hawaii students who rated themselves and 11 ethnic groups living in Hawaii. Japanese, Korean, and Chinese were seen as compulsive by outsiders as well as by members of these groups.


Compares the selective evacuation policy in Hawaii to the mass evacuation of Japanese on the west coast. Other topics are Varsity Victory Volunteers, disorders in relocation centers, the War Relocation Authority, resettlement of Japanese, the price of the evacuation policy.

A play dramatizing the story of Manjiro, who was shipwrecked with 2 other Japanese, rescued, and brought to Hawaii in the 19th century.


Investigates cultural and ethnic variations in attitudes among 65 Caucasian-, Filipino-, and Japanese American women, ages 45 to 64. Concludes that attitudes toward menopause do not vary because of ethnic group membership, but are associated with educational level. Includes bibliography.


Anniversary booklet with brief history of the unit from Pearl Harbor to its return to Hawaii. Includes history of the club, sections on mainland associations, and photographs.


Based on interviews with heads of major Japanese development firms in Hawaii, this special business section looks at projects planned for the next 10 years. Brief history of companies and Japanese-Hawaii cooperation in development projects.


Personal recollections of growing up, and comparisons with her nisei parents' lives and goals.


Brief history of Japanese immigration. Also perceptions of enduring Japanese elements and values and the cultural influence of the Japanese upon Hawaii.


Graduate speech class paper which surveyed 35 Japanese language schools on Oahu on activities that emphasize speaking skills.


Although primarily concerned with Japanese in the continental U.S., this is interesting for its review of Japanese-language and English-language sources on the reasons for Japanese immigration. In a chapter "The Nature of Immigration and of Immigrants" presents details of economic conditions in Japan and the characteristics of people who came to the U.S. Includes a brief literature review of crime and delinquency in Hawaii.

Also known as *Fujinkai Newsletter*. Newsletter for members, relating information about activities of interest. The Hawaii Hongwanji Fujinkai (women's group) was organized in Honolulu in 1898.


Author considers ethnic background, among other factors, and notes the connection between the Japanese in Hawaii and the Democratic Party. Compares Japanese and other ethnic groups.


Investigates the development of faith as a human and developmental quality (a way of knowing which involves stages of an individual's development) rather than religious, through interviews with twelve adult members of Jodo Shinshu Buddhism in Hawaii, eleven of whom are Japanese issei, nisei, or sansei.


Pages 147-160 include information about Protestant work among the Japanese in Hawaii, Japanese churches, and the Protestant Church's relationship to Buddhist churches.


In comparing responses of Hawaiian and Japanese American adolescents to a windfall of $1,500 the authors found that the Hawaiians would share with family while the Japanese Americans would save for education. The focus of this article is on Hawaiians.


Studies all major ethnic groups in Hawaii. Mortality pattern for the Japanese was extremely high mortality before 1900 and rapid improvement until the recent period. The life expectancy of the Japanese can be viewed as a maximum for other groups, according to author.


Trends from 1900-1974 in Hawaii’s population growth, fertility, marriage, mortality, and migration. Tables of population and rates of growth, and reproduction rates including illegitimacy are given for ethnic groups.


Analytical political profile covering political career, working style, political philosophy, major accomplishments in Congress, voting patterns.


Brief biographical article with photographs, in 2 parts.

Looks at gains in life expectancies if coronary heart disease and stroke were eliminated. Compares increases in life expectancies by ethnic group and sex.


129. Go for Broke; 442nd Veterans Club Bulletin, 1-, 1950/. [UH Library Hawaiian Collection has v. 5 no. 7+.] News about club activities; members, their wives and families. Photographs. Also known as Go for Broke; 442nd Newsletter.


Notes that women of the 4 ethnic groups did not differ significantly in age at menopause, and a lack of relationship between age at menopause and various biological and sociological variables.


Compares menopausal and nonmenopausal women among Caucasian and Japanese women. Few significant differences were found.


Biography written for children.


Internees case files, Congressional hearings, and records of the military government in Hawaii available at the Washington National Records Center in Suitland, Maryland were the basis of this study of the internment program in Hawaii, which selectively chose 980 Japanese for internment.


Explains briefly how Hawaiians, Caucasians, Chinese, Portuguese in succession became involved in coffee growing, then left when prices fell. Then the Japanese leased land and stayed in Kona to become coffee farmers; today 2/3 of Kona coffee farmers are Japanese.


By 1920 the Japanese dominated the Hawaii carpentry trade. This article traces the transplantation of Japanese carpentry to Hawaii and analyzes how the Japanese and western tool traditions merged into a new tradition in Hawaii. Japanese carpenters were involved in house building and cabinet work, temple and shrine construction, and in building fishing boats. Includes drawings and descriptions of use of Japanese tools.


Book form of the following article, first published in *The New Yorker*. An overview of political and economic history of Hawaii which traces the paths of ethnic groups in Hawaii. Considers the past anti-Japanese sentiments of Caucasians and the contemporary anti-Japanese attitude of Hawaiians. The role of Japanese in labor history, local politics, and the increasing Japanese investments in Hawaii are mentioned.

Article upon which her book was developed.


Observes that through intermarriage and other educational, political, social, and religious factors a new race was developing in Hawaii. Also analyzes possible obstacles to Americanization, such as Japanese language schools, Buddhism and Shintoism. Special analysis of Americanization of Japanese because of the then widely-held idea that the Japanese were "taking over" the islands.


"Although the local okazuya derive their name, their superstitions, and many of their recipes from Japan, they must still be considered a truly Hawaiian phenomenon." [P. 24.] Many of the okazuya in Hawaii were started by Okinawans in the 1940's.


The purpose of the conference was to examine social conditions which were identified as relating to ethnicity-crime and delinquency, education, health, housing, and welfare. Compared situations of different ethnic groups.


Statistical data on Hawaii state and local government employment by race and sex, in an examination of employment discrimination in the civil service system. Regarding Japanese, the analysis found in the state government Japanese have 189% of equity and are overconcentrated in upper-level positions. Provides details on departments and positions dominated by Japanese. Similar situation found in city and county of Honolulu government.


Numerous tables comparing ethnic groups for income, health status, acute conditions, chronic conditions, persons served at Hawaii Department of Health Facilities, life expectancy, mortality by sex. Illustrates a widening gap between more affluent Caucasians, Chinese, and Japanese and less affluent Filipinos and Hawaiians.


Collected articles on race relations in Hawaii from local newspapers of the 1970's develop the theme that Hawaii is more racially and socioeconomically segregated than believed. Editors see "local culture" as openly excluding Filipinos and Caucasians and examine discrimination in politics, employment, and education.


This study of diet and its relationship to bowel cancer among Japanese in Hawaii reveals a relationship between consumption of meats, legumes, and starches and bowel cancer. Compares issei and nisei.


Mainly congratulatory messages, but also 1 and 1/2 pages of historical chronology of the mission.


Describes an industry dominated at that time by the Japanese--kinds of seafood caught, fishing companies, middlemen, fishermen and their fishing methods, and Japanese fishermen's superstitions.


Brief history in English, president's message, and program of celebration events.


Interviews of 171 newly diagnosed stomach cancer patients and 342 controls, all Japanese issei and nisei in Hawaii, were conducted in 1963-67 to determine diet history. Foods found to have a consistent positive association with risk of stomach cancer were pickled Japanese radish, dried fish, and candies.


Because dietary changes seem to accompany changes in incidence of specific types of cancer they examined dietary changes in Hawaii Japanese by comparing consumption of specific food items among issei, kibei (in Japan 5 or more boyhood years), and nisei and found that nisei eat more western food than issei-kibei.


Literary and art annual.


Customs, ways of thinking, and experiences of Japanese immigrants to Hawaii are shared in novel about Yoshio Mori who comes to Hawaii to work on a plantation, moves to Honolulu when his contract ends, sends for a picture bride, and raises a family.


Lists and provides location information of research materials on rice cultivation in Hawaii--bibliographies, periodical indexes and articles, government publications, theses and dissertations,
manuscripts, business records, maps, photographs, films and videotapes, oral history, historic sites. Occasional references to Japanese.


Story of the Japanese American role in World War II in the Pacific as Japanese translators and interrogators in India, Australia, China, Southeast Asia, Philippines, numerous Pacific islands, Okinawa, and occupied Japan. Based on letters, conversations, taped recollections, pictures, and interviews of over 1,000 nisei who participated.


Oldest Methodist Church in Hawaii, established by Rev. Kanichi Miyama in 1887 for Japanese immigrants. Brief history which quotes from annual minutes, personal recollections, and written histories in English and Japanese. Includes photographs of the congregation's activities, leaders, and members.


In English and Japanese. Detailed chronological history of this Buddhist sect in Hawaii, including separate chronologies of the temples established in Hawaii. Photographic history section with photographs of architecture, priests, and members at various times.


165. Hawaii (Kingdom), Treaties Between Japan and Hawaii, p. 5, Washington, DC, 1898.

Includes 2 treaties: 1) that the Japanese government would allow Japanese to be employed by Hawaiian subjects, and to travel abroad (9/27/1871) and 2) Convention of emigration, that Japanese may freely emigrate to the Hawaiian Islands, although the Japanese government may forbid for reason. All emigration under this convention would be under contract (3/8/1886).


Includes racial data, much taken from 1970 census and some state of Hawaii reports, for such categories as population by age, sex, and race; workforce; family income by ethnic stock of head; education; marriages by ethnic group of partners.


Summary of activities to celebrate the centennial of Japanese immigration to Hawaii. Includes a calendar of events and books published during the year.


Teaching guide to help secondary students learn of Hawaii's major ethnic groups--customs brought to Hawaii and difficulties faced in becoming part of Hawaii. Reprints readings from Social Process in Hawaii and Community Forces in Hawaii.

170. *Hawaii Bijutsu-In (Hawaii Art Academy)*, p. 80, Honolulu, 1979?.
Catalog of classes in tea ceremony and Japanese arts and crafts.

Territory-wide directory. Officers of council and members' address and phone; names of churches with address, phone, and head ministers; list of Sunday Schools on Oahu; ministers directory; YBA officers; statistics pertaining to Buddhism in Hawaii; Japanese section of the Honolulu Council of Churches [listing Japanese Christian Churches].

Good source of information on topics pertaining to education, such as Americanization, pidgin English, Japanese language schools.

Weekly from 1969-1973, with news about AJA sports and special events such as the Cherry Blossom Festival; current events in Japan; art and travel in Japan; Japanese movies and customs; and articles about Japanese in Hawaii, including war brides in Hawaii, *hole hole bushi*, working nisei and issei women, Kona farmers, Japanese tuna fishermen in Hawaii, aged, Japanese of Molokai, Jodo Shinshu Buddhism, bon dance in Hawaii. Not indexed.

Revived in 1980, it continues the educational function of the previous *Hawaii Herald* in stressing news and information for Japanese in Hawaii. The historical experience and contemporary events; interviews with Japanese Americans in art, business, performing arts, sports; news about Japanese Americans in the mainland; news from Japan; Japanese television schedule; recipes; cartoons. Index available from West Oahu College.

Information on activities and research projects of the Center to preserve Hawaii's ethnic history and to make results of historical research known to the community. ERRC later became the Multi-Cultural Center of the Hawaii Foundation for History and Humanities. Articles on Japanese in Hawaii are listed separately in this bibliography by author or title. Occasional column "Remember When..." on memories of Japanese plantation life and work, Japanese customs and traditions.

"Makino's Contributions to Society Through The Hawaii Hochi on the Occasion of The Hawaii Hochi, Ltd.'s 75th Anniversary." Makino was the paper's founder. In Japanese and English, with photographs.

Mainly in Japanese, including history and a who's who section. Directory arranged by island, then alphabetically. Names in Japanese and romanized, and addresses in English.

Okinawan community news and culture. With number 70, September 1, 1983 issue began English-language section on Okinawan life and culture in Hawaii and in Okinawa. Not indexed.

This group began in 1943, to discuss interracial issues and to inform the press and officials. Includes references to Japanese in Hawaii.

180. *Hawaii Review*, Associated Students of the University of Hawaii, Honolulu, 1973-

Poetry, fiction, drama, art, interviews. Indexed through Fall 1979 in Hiura.

181. *Hawaiian Buddhist*, English Department, Honpa Hongwanji Mission of Honolulu, Honolulu, 1940-1941. 2 vols. [UH Library Hawaiian Collection has v. 1 no. 6 (March 1940) and v. 2 no. 1 (July 1941) only.]

News about Buddhist groups, articles about Buddhism. Interesting for information about what the Buddhist religion was telling its nisei readers in the years before World War II.


A magazine of essays, with a few articles on Buddhism in Hawaii, such as: 1930: "Condensed History of the Lihue YMBA;" "Buddhism in Hawaii;" "How Buddhism Came to the Hawaiian Islands and What It Is Doing For the People." 1931: "Honolulu, the Outpost of Buddhist Mission;" "Buddhism in Hawaii." 1932: "Thoughts of a Hawaiian-Born Buddhist;" "Biographical Section" on pages 185-278, of Buddhists in Hawaii, with photographs. 1934: "Buddhism in the Pacific;" "Is Buddhism an Obstacle to Americanization?"


Scattered references to the Japanese in Hawaii, especially the need for educating youth, assimilation to American ways of life (including Christianity), and the importance of eliminating language schools.


Hawaiian, Japanese, and Filipino words used, with racial origin of word, pronunciation, and meaning. Revised in 1945 and 1960.


Examines the process of increasing political participation by Japanese to gain access to education policy making. History and characteristics of Japanese language schools, reasons of the Hawaii Territorial government for regulating and attempting to abolish the schools, and efforts by the Japanese community to mobilize Japanese language school supporters to oppose the regulation.


Stories for children about boys of different ethnic and religious groups in Hawaii. Japanese are a Japanese Shinto and a Japanese Buddhist.


Observation of changes associated with student teaching at the University of Hawaii College of Education in 1980. Some ethnic comparisons made between Japanese, which composed half the group, and Caucasians, the second largest group.


High school teacher's manual on Japanese values, to accompany the videotapes *Kokoro and Aloha* and *Kokoro, the Spirit of '85*. Includes a time line of the history of the Japanese in
History, with interviews, statistics, and numerous photographs from private collections. Brief biographies of descendant of *gannen mono*, and of last survivor of the first shipload in 1885; oral history; personal recollections of Japanese customs, values, experiences of authors. Appendices detail games and recreation of the 1900's; Girls' Day doll display; New Year's customs; Buddhist memorial services; symbolism of Japanese celebrations; and genealogy searching.


Found no significant association between dietary calcium intake and colon cancer risk. Part of the Honolulu Heart Program.


Overview of the 20-year history and current status of the Honolulu Heart Program, the Japan-Hawaii Cancer Study, and the Kuakini Osteoporosis Study (since 1980).


The Japanese used in Hawaii is different from standard Japanese in intonation patterns and in great use of borrowed words from English and other languages used in Hawaii. The author lists these borrowed words and explains why some words were borrowed and others not.


Similar to his Working Papers in Linguistics No. 2, above.

History, congratulatory messages, celebration program, history of its organizations (Boy Scouts, choir, women’s group, Sunday School teachers, other clubs.) Many photographs, biographies of ministers. In English and Japanese.


Autobiography of the woman who was the Bishop of the Todaiji of Hawaii. She arrived in Hawaii as a missionary for the Buddhist sect called Kegon and built a temple in Nuuanu. Includes descriptions of the architecture of the temple and its Buddhist images.


Issue on Japanese design in Hawaii, with articles on Makiki Christian Church, East-West Center Japanese garden, Hego Fuchino architectural drawings at the University of Hawaii Library, and the continuing influence of Japanese design in the architecture of Hawaii.


Annotated bibliography of drama, fiction, and poetry in English, written by Japanese, Chinese, Filipinos, and Koreans in Hawaii. Begins with a literary history of Asian American literature in Hawaii, and each section is introduced with an essay describing trends, analyzing content, and introducing authors of the genre. Locations of items are given. Includes subject index.


Analyzes diets of Japanese elderly at Hale Pulama Mau at Kuakini Medical Center, for calories and nutrients.


“The poems reflect my need for involvement with the discovery of histories particular to Japanese America and seek to cure the condition of cultural amnesia within it.” Hongo was born in Hilo, Hawaii. Some of these poems recall his Hawaiian places and experiences.


Relates how his mixed Japanese-Hawaiian backgrounds differed, that of his father’s Japanese side stressing higher education and achievement and that of his mother’s Hawaiian side stressing the enjoyment of every day and of every person.


Artist raised in Kauai. This catalog lists his works shown at the exhibit, and includes some reproductions in black and white.


The Massie case is important in Hawaii Japanese history because 2 of the 5 accused of raping a white woman were Japanese. This pamphlet reviews the events and comments on racial aspects of the case. Useful because it includes occasional excerpts from the Japanese press in Hawaii, and shows cartoons which appeared in the Hawaii Hochi.

Founded in 1908, first sake brewery outside Japan.


Conducted by social workers and interested citizens, the survey studied prostitution in Honolulu. Among its findings were: Most of the women in the regulated Iwilei prostitution district were Japanese (82 out of 107); most of the Japanese women were deceived into immigrating as picture brides, only to be exploited as prostitutes; or were forced into prostitution by husbands.


Brief history of Honpa Hongwanji and its related organizations, explanation of Jodo Shin sect of Buddhism, historical and contemporary photographs. In English and Japanese.


Includes bishop's annual message, lists of officers, list of year's activities, reports of affiliated groups, including Mission School and Japanese schools.


News for and about membership; it includes religious messages, social notes, and occasional historical information.


Arranged by temples. Information includes name in Japanese, name in English, and address.


Minutes of assembly meetings and annual reports of assembly and member organizations.


A collection of brief life histories of Japanese women, photographs, advice on *majinai* (or charms), recipes, and explanations of how the women celebrate Japanese holidays in Hawaii. Combined with similar selections by Filipino women.


Early Japanese women in Hawaii were picture brides and mothers, laborers in the fields, maids, etc., but also prostitutes.


In this examination of the acculturation of Jodo-Shinshu Buddhism to America the author includes a section on the introduction of Buddhism to Hawaii and changes that occurred there.


Brief historical review of Buddhist sects in Hawaii, including changes in functions of temples as needs of immigrants changed. Also author's thoughts on future of Hawaii Buddhism. Does not cover new Buddhist sects.

A comparative study of Japanese and Caucasian ethnic attitudes, it concludes that ethnic criteria are not important in mutual evaluations of Japanese and Caucasians. For the Japanese, ethnic group is a means of identification, not evaluation.


Reports significant differences in many aspects of family interaction, and discusses factors which may be explained by cultural differences. Families participating in the Hawaii Family Study of Cognition were selected.


Reports on and compares the linguistic assimilation of Hawaiians and Japanese in Hawaii. Describes the political fight to maintain Japanese language schools until World War II.


Short essay.


Brief history and chronology with photographs; biographical summaries and interviews with former students and teachers, some of whom were Japanese.


Reviews the role of public school teachers in Hawaii in the 1920's and 1930's, in the Americanization of non-white pupils and in the move off the plantations. Examines statements by educational leaders of the period and interviews teachers who taught during the period. Numerous references to Japanese.


Looks at the influence of ethnicity on suicide rates of Japanese, Caucasians, and Filipinos in Hawaii 1920-65. While Japanese have the highest rates of the three, rates are declining. Gradually suicide rates of the three groups are becoming more uniform.


225. Ichinose, Eugene T. ed, *The Hawaii Japanese Farm & Industry*, p. 112, Hawaii Hocchi Sha, Honolulu, 1940. (Vol 1 book 1, published as annual supplement to Hawaii Hocchi; only one published?)

Mainly in Japanese, but includes English section by non-Japanese writers, on Hawaii employment situation, plantation homes, youth, education for employment, etc.


Bibliographic essay surveying recent scholarship in English and Japanese, on the origins and causes of Japanese emigration. Most items listed are in Japanese, but much information of direct concern to Japanese in Hawaii is presented by the author on reasons for leaving Japan, emigration companies, and emigration from particular prefectures.
Brief sketch of the history of Japanese in Hawaii, from early drifters through the immediate postwar period. Provides short oral history interviews with Mrs. Raku Morimoto, one of the few living children of the first contract immigrants; picture bride Mrs. Sakiyo Hashizaki of Maui; Kazuo and Goro Arakawa of the Arakawa store in Waipahu, Oahu; and nisei couple Jitsuo and Shizue Matsubara of Maui.

Earlier editions in 1918 and 1927. By the second bishop of this sect to Hawaii, relating his philosophy and experiences establishing temples throughout the islands, English classes for adults, Japanese language and moral instruction for children, and women and youth groups such as YBA.

Testimony by commander of army in Hawaii prior to Pearl Harbor attack, citing intelligence, bravery, and hard work of 442nd as an example of the entire Japanese population in Hawaii.

Index to 25 periodicals published in Hawaii and the Pacific area. Titles such as *The Friend, Honolulu, Nisei, Paradise of the Pacific*, etc. Useful subject headings are “Japanese in the Hawaiian Islands”; “Foreign language schools”; “Homes, Institutional” [for Japanese Christian boarding schools]; “Cooking, Japanese”; and “Japanese girls’ home, Wailuku, Maui”.

A subject index to articles in the 2 newspapers. Sample subject headings are “Bon Dances”, “Buddha and Buddhism”, “Immigration, Japanese”, “Japanese Bible Church of Wahiawa”, “Japanese in the Hawaiian Islands”, “Nisei”, etc.

Reprint of author’s University of Hawaii master’s thesis in fine arts--his statement about the creative process. Photographs of some of his ceramic pieces.

Informal family history of the Kamado and Kama Isa family, originally from Okinawa. Recollections of the youth and adult lives of their thirteen children, and family recipes.

In Japanese with English summary. A study of one village (Kuga) on Oshima Island which sent many laborers to Hawaii. Found that most emigrants were poor peasants, young, eldest sons and wives, of the Jodo or Jodo Shinshu religion; and that 40% returned home after contract expiration. Author estimates 10,000-15,000 descendent of Oshima immigrants in Hawaii.

Hawaiian raku potter of Japanese descent.

Translation of a study tracing a growing negative reaction to increasing Japanese investment in Hawaii, particularly in the visitor industry.


A project to foster understanding among Hawaii's cultures by sharing the Japanese heritage. Most annual directories include queen candidates' pictures; schedules of events; and occasional articles on Japanese culture, for example shoyu, samurai, woman's role in the Japanese family, tea ceremony. Also occasional articles on Japanese life in Hawaii: 1977: "History of the Cherry Blossom Festival"; "Japanese Women" by Patricia Steinhoff, comparing Japanese women in Japan and Hawaii; "The Hawaiian Sansei". 1978: "Obake! Japanese Supernaturalism in Hawaii" by Glen Grant. 1984: "Onna-Onnarashii (Woman--Womanly, Ladylike)" by E. A. Oda, summarizing female sex role socialization of Japanese women in Hawaii.

238. *Japanese Student; Published Bimonthly for Japanese Students in America*, 2(August 1918), Menasha, G. Banta, 1918.


Program of western and Japanese music, Japanese dance, and drama about a Japanese family and 2 missionaries.

240. *Japanese Students' Association of Hawaii, Japanese Students' Annual, Honolulu, 1921-1935?*. [UH Library Hawaiian Collection has vol. 7-10, 12, 14-15.]

Yearbook of photographs, essays, speeches, by and about Japanese students at high schools in Hawaii and at the University of Hawaii. Provides information on what Japanese students were doing and what they thought about being Americans, their roles in Hawaii, etc. Includes poems and short stories.


Questionnaire responses of Japanese tourists in Hawaii on age, nature and length of stay, occupation, purchases in Hawaii, reactions to Hawaii.


In an examination of marriage patterns of divorced people, looks at ethnicities of each of their marriage partners and finds consistency in ethnicity of spouses. Includes Caucasians, Hawaiians and part Hawaiians, Portuguese, Chinese, Filipino, Japanese, Black, Korean, and mixed males.
and females.

Excerpt from her work below.

244. Jelsma, Clara, Teapot Tales and Other Stories, p. 96, Bamboo Ridge Press, Honolulu, 1981.
Includes “Teapot Tales; a Biography of Iku Kuboijiri”, author’s mother who arrived in Glenwood, Hawaii in 1908 as a picture bride. Details about homesteading, sake brewing, charcoal making, hog raising, death in the community, problems of daily life. Accompanied by photographs. Other stories about marriage and intermarriage of early Japanese.

As part of its continuing stress upon Americanization of Japanese in Hawaii, the newspaper invited military, business, government, and civic leaders in Hawaii and on the mainland to write on problems of the Japanese in Hawaii, resulting in this collection of short essays on Japanese language schools, the need to be Americans in thought and deed, need for jobs for younger people, an individual’s belief that Japanese were loyal Americans. Also a list of sugar plantations and names of Japanese who had worked for 30 years or more. Japanese language section with photographs of prominent Japanese men in Hawaii and their families. Many ads in Japanese.

News of services, meetings, classes. No. 28 includes “A Short History of Jodo Mission”.

Touches upon the Japanese experience in Hawaii--early immigration to Hawaii and how they were treated by Japanese immigration inspectors; Americanization; World War II (account of George Hoshida, one of internees, and hardships he and his family suffered); post World War II political power; and reminiscences of Tadao Beppu as a soldier in the 442nd.

Investigates the relationship of stress and cancer among Japanese men in Hawaii who participated in the Honolulu Heart Program and finds no consistent pattern of association between stressful situations and incidence of cancer.

Interviews with the former governor of Hawaii, his relatives, and associates include many references to Japanese in Hawaii and their role in politics. Transcripts to accompany the tapes are found in John A. Burns Oral History Project, 1975-1976: Transcript, directed by Stuart Gerry Brown, Honolulu, 1976. “Index: John A. Burns Oral History Project,” by Mona Nakayama indexes by name and subject, e.g. Ariyoshi, George; 442 Club; Inouye, Dan; Japanese and statehood.

Points out partial assimilation into American culture of the Japanese American family in Hawaii because of maintenance of traditional Japanese norms in the family. Author collected interviews of 104 families in 1970-71 in Honolulu, and found generally racially homogeneous social groups, but in relationships outside the ethnic group a diminishing use of traditional role behavior.

In interviews of 104 wives of Japanese American couples in Honolulu the author pursued the relationship between daily decision-making power of wives and authority of husbands, and examined sex roles and social relationships outside the nuclear family.


Analysis of *kosai*, or gift giving, and its functions in the social organization of nisei and sansei. Describes how the system works from birth to death and briefly explains social networks in the Japanese American community. Fieldwork done in 1970-71.


Above mentioned fieldwork revealed an increase in kinship contact among sansei families and the persistence of Japanese values of obligation to parents, gift giving and reciprocity, and dependence. Describes nisei and sansei familial relationships.


Definition of ethnicity as it has evolved over 3 generations of Japanese in Hawaii. In comparing nisei and sansei families author concludes the principle of nisei as ethnic ambivalence and that of sansei as ethnic commitment, although nisei and sansei share a belief in traditional values.


Probes persistence of *enryo*, or deference in social relationships of Japanese in Honolulu and notes Japanese rules of interaction with Caucasians. Explains why it is easier for Japanese to maintain interaction within their own ethnic group.


Compares attitudes toward control of verbal behavior situations held by sansei college students in Hawaii and 3rd-5th generation Caucasian American students. Japanese Americans show "more concern with male dominance, female subordination, and propriety of conversation..." Japanese cultural forms concerned with behavior in verbal situations persist even though the sansei do not speak Japanese.


Examines evidence of Meiji-era Japan cultural themes (sense of gender differences, concern for hierarchy-status, self-effacement, and focus on nonverbal communication) among Japanese Americans, in their use of the English language.


depressed the fertility of Japanese and Chinese women in California.


Assesses the relationship of ethnic group size and median ethnic group income with intermarriage in Hawaii for Caucasians, Chinese, Filipinos, Japanese, and Hawaiians and part Hawaiians.


Compares self-reported milk consumption and tolerance data from families of Caucasians, Chinese, Filipinos, Hawaiians and part Hawaiians, and Japanese in Hawaii and homeland Koreans. Japanese Americans and homeland Koreans reported the highest proportions of lactose intolerance.


To test the genetic explanation of lactose tolerance, college students in Hawaii of Japanese, Caucasian, part-Caucasian, Chinese, Filipino, Hawaiian and part Hawaiian backgrounds and students in Taiwan, Japan, and Korea were the subjects of a questionnaire study on their milk drinking history and symptoms of intolerance.


Part of a family study in Hawaii on genetic and environmental influences on cognitive ability. Assesses husband-wife similarities for performance on tests of cognitive ability for Americans of Japanese ancestry and Americans of European ancestry and finds very little similarity.


Explores whether children of intermarriages in Hawaii are likely to suffer adjustment problems, and finds that this is not so. Part of the Hawaii Family Study of Cognition.


European American and Japanese American families participating in the Hawaii Family Study of Cognition were compared with Korean families in Korea to assess influences of parental ability and status on offspring ability.


Compares Japanese and Caucasian families in the Hawaii Family Study of Cognition for association of family background, cognitive ability, and personality with education and occupational attainment. Finds generally similar results across sexes and ethnic groups.

Part of the Hawaii Family Study of Cognition, it compares Caucasians, Chinese, and Japanese in Hawaii and finds that age rather than ethnic group or sex is the major influence on personality.


Continues Schwitters 1982 article. Notes ethnic, sex, and generational differences in flushing response to alcohol, number of drinks required to evoke flushing, and family resemblance in flushing. Looks at extent and duration of flushing, and degree to which flushing influences drinking behavior. Compares Japanese, Caucasians, Chinese, Filipinos, Hawaiians and part Hawaiians.


Compares lactose tolerance of parents and children from Caucasian, Chinese, Japanese, and mixed families in Hawaii. Argues that lactose tolerance/intolerance is not due to genetics. Finds no substantial ethnic differences between the groups.


Comparable evaluations of prevalence, incidence, and mortality by coronary heart disease and cerebrovascular disease. Describes purpose and methods of the NI-HON-SAN Study, demographic characteristics of the study populations, and some results.


Examines the relation of baseline serum cholesterol level to deaths occurring in first 9 years after the initial examination of the Honolulu Heart Program. Finds a positive relation to coronary heart disease mortality and an inverse relation to cancer mortality.


Booklet with messages, photographs of former kyodan presidents, schedule of anniversary events, brief history of the mission, oral history, photographs of affiliated organizations, and explanations of rituals of keirokai, keshiki, and ochigo. 1986 membership list included.


Author's experiences growing avocados in Kona and his fight to keep his land.


Examines the influence of the Japanese folk belief that women born in the year of the horse are undesirable marriage partners upon birth rates in California and Hawaii. 1966 was such a year. In comparing the Japan, California, and Hawaii situations, concludes that the Japanese in California and Hawaii showed a noticeable drop in their crude birth rates in 1966, and that the folk belief may have been a factor.

Memories and poems illuminate growing up Japanese during the war, in Kapoho, Hawaii.


The 6 Buddhist denominations in Hawaii--Honpa Hongwanji of Hawaii (Jodo Shinshu); Higashi Hongwanji Mission of Hawaii; Jodo-Shu; Soto-Shu; Nichiren-Shu; Shingon-Shu--with brief descriptions and history in Hawaii.


Interviews of 30 nisei male employees of a sugar plantation company who also lived in the plantation community, on perceptions of change in the community which resulted in stress, coping techniques, and life expectations. Changes in attitudes, values, and life style due to community change are probed.


Criticizes the DeFries 1976 article in *Nature* [see above] on parent-offspring resemblance in cognitive abilities in European Americans and Japanese Americans. Criticisms are: 1) samples were biased and 2) genetic and environmental factors were not separated.


Encyclopedic history, with a chapter "Japan, Hawaiian Music In" [pp. 178-190]. Pertinent because of the Hawaiian-born Japanese credited with the development and continued success of Hawaiian music in Japan. Also entries under "Haida, Yukihiko (Harry)" and "Shirakata, Tsutomu ('Bucky')".


Two Japanese men born in Hawaii, important performers in Hawaiian music. Others referred to as well.


Based on his experience as a counseling psychologist at the University of Hawaii, the author examines goals and techniques of group counseling as they conflict with cultural values of Japanese Americans, and makes recommendations for the group counselor to help the Japanese American client overcome cultural restrictions in group counseling.


In Japanese and English. English section with a brief biography of Toyama, the man responsible for immigration of Okinawans to Hawaii and elsewhere; a recollection by Toyama about the difficulties encountered by the first immigrants in Japan as they tried to leave the country; various memorial and congratulatory messages; lists of prominent Okinawan nisei in Hawaii and Los Angeles. Photographs.

Concerned with the relationship between traditional Confucian-based world-view and acculturation of Chinese, Japanese, and Koreans in Hawaii. Generational differences are noted.


Height and weight differences between Japanese children age 11 through 17 in Hawaii and Japan are compared and found to be convergent, due mainly to recent environmental changes in Japan.


Plans of a new director of the Hawaii state prison.


"School orientation brochure for the armobile exhibit." The works of 13 Hawaii artists of Japanese ancestry are highlighted. Includes photographs of the artists, their comments about their work, and suggestions for teaching activities.


Celebration service program, ads, congratulatory messages, and 1-page history of the mission.


Japanese, Chinese, and Filipinos in Hawaii were included in this study of 12 states with most of the U.S. Asian population. Death rates from this disease among Asians are higher than those of Caucasians, and approaching the rate of Black Americans. Focus of article not on Japanese.


Field study reports of undergraduate students of Japan’s Gakushuin University who lived with Japanese American families in Honolulu for one month, in 1977. Covers Japanese language in Hawaii, nonverbal communication, food, values and attitudes toward sex and marriage, home education, leisure, and mass media habits. A second part reports on life on Oshima, a small Japanese island from which many people migrated to Hawaii.


Reports on a comparative study on culture and psychopathology of ethnic groups in Hawaii—Japanese, Filipino, Caucasian, and part Hawaiian—whether they express psychosis differently, how the ethnic community itself defines mental disorder. Notes Japanese-Caucasian and Japanese-Filipino differences, and differences in the way the Japanese patients were viewed by professional mental health workers and by their own ethnic group.


Description of the Hawaii Research Program which studied ethnocultural influences upon psychosis. Japanese, Caucasians, Portuguese, Filipinos, and part Hawaiians in Hawaii were studied in 1966-68, to compare how clinicians viewed patients of each ethnic group and how the ethnic community described these patients. For the Japanese these perceptions differ greatly.
The formation, organization, purpose, and activities of a committee established by the Army to work with the Japanese community in Kauai in order to alleviate their fears and misunderstanding during World War II.

Explores the retention of traditional ethnic patterns of funerals after other social customs had changed. Finds ethnic custom and religion important in determining funeral practices. Describes and compares funeral practices and beliefs held in the past and in contemporary period by Japanese and other ethnic groups. Role of kumiai, Buddhist and Shinto ceremonies, cremation versus burial, new Japanese religions.

Studies social impact of island dialects and perceived status of persons using dialects of English in Hawaii. Effect of dialect on education in Hawaii, analysis of business and government leaders’ ethnic backgrounds, references to Japanese attitude toward standard English.

Analyzes conflicting values of traditional Japanese culture and American culture which have affected parent-child relations and influenced the acculturation process. Interviews and discussions with Japanese living in Kauai, of mainly issei and nisei generations, explored child rearing practices; differences in attitudes toward filial piety, Japanese customs, marriage and dating; language problems between generations.

Autobiography of an issei who became the “Merchant Prince of Kauai” -- head of a supermarket chain and other businesses.

Novel of a Japanese American girl growing up in a plantation community in Hawaii; her desire to attend college; her marriage to an officer in the 100th Battalion. Hawaii for the Japanese in the 1920’s through 1940’s.

Compares Japanese and Chinese with Caucasian University of Hawaii graduates in choice of business major, employment status, occupation, and location of employment. 64% of sample was Japanese. Also compares men and women of Japanese and Chinese groups.

Japanese immigration to Hawaii began during King Kalakaua’s reign. Article is about his acquaintance with Japanese castaways Denzo and Manjiro.


Recollections of the Japanese men interned and of their wives, about the arrest, interrogation, life in intern camps in Hawaii, their transfer to mainland camps and the life there, and their experiences after the war in Hawaii.


Various racial and generational prejudices in comic book style aimed at students, including prejudice of Japanese parents against daughter’s Filipino date.


A poem with brief explanation, of an issei’s arrest after the bombing of Pearl Harbor.


In Japanese, with some English translations. Selected writings of Chikyoku Kikuchi, a Buddhist minister in Hawaii for 46 years, and memorial essays about his life and work.


Outmarriages among Japanese in Hawaii, Los Angeles, San Francisco, and Fresno. Low rates of outmarriage, usually by females, increased to almost 50% for both sexes in the early 1970’s in all areas studied. Author proposes reasons for increase.


In 2 sections: essays on historic development of different ethnic groups in the U.S. and their position in society, and a section of 800 events, persons, dates, and concepts. Includes bibliographies, chronologies, and indexes.


Social distance in Hawaii by race in terms of an economic and cultural hierarchy. University of Hawaii students were administered the Bogardus Social Distance Scale, which showed an oriental in-group of Chinese, Japanese, and Korean students exhibiting high levels of prejudice toward Caucasians, Hawaiians, Filipinos, and Blacks.


Racial stereotyping and social distance patterns among Japanese, Chinese, Hawaiian, and mixed elementary students in Hawaii were found to be based on a socioeconomic hierarchy. There was low rejection of Japanese, although some Hawaiian and mixed students considered Japanese “sneaky”. The Japanese students rejected Chinese and Hawaiians.

Anthology by faculty and other specialists, with data and impressions of the ethnic groups in Hawaii. The chapter on the Japanese briefly traces their historical experience, notes traditional values present today, explores stereotypes of Japanese held by others in Hawaii, mentions findings of studies on Japanese personality patterns, and devotes some attention to mental health of the Japanese.


Uses Zung Self-Rating Depression Scale to compare depression in college students of Japanese, Chinese, and Caucasian ancestry in Hawaii and explores differences attributable to sex, socioeconomic class, and known personality factors within each group. Scores were highly related to ethnicity and sex—Japanese and Chinese were very similar, with females being the most depressed of the groups.


Notes the similarity in the position of Japanese in the United States to Jews in Europe, Indians in Africa, and Chinese in Southeast Asia, with a small minority the middleman between elite and peasants. Compares the experiences of Japanese in Hawaii and California in their rise to middleman and professional positions. Explains why this phenomenon occurred and points out dangers of a middleman position.


Differences in attitudes held by 10 ethnic groups toward things and concepts common in Hawaii. Assumes that attitudinal differences are mainly due to learning. Then explores personality differences between Japanese and Caucasian students and points out relationship between attitudes, personality, and ethnicity. Makes suggestions for changes in schools to accommodate ethnic differences. Difficult for general reader.


Selected, condensed oral history interviews from project's other publications, including two by Japanese: Usaburo Katamoto, boat builder from Kakaako, and Osame Manago, immigrant bride. See below, University of Hawaii at Manoa. Ethnic Studies Oral History Project for complete tapes and transcripts.


Compares cancer risk for Japanese, Chinese, Hawaiian, and Filipino men and women in Hawaii with those of the U.S. Caucasian population. "Japanese men and women had more sites of low risk than any other ethnic group." Data was also gathered on smoking, alcohol, diet, and socioeconomic status.


1975 questionnaire data from Caucasians, Japanese, Chinese, Filipinos, and Hawaiians in Hawaii for ethnic differences in exposure to potential carcinogens. Many tables comparing the groups.
Sex, age, and income are also considered.


Looks at height, weight, breast size, shoe size, and triceps skinfold thickness of Japanese and Caucasian women in Hawaii, and finds that body size characteristics are not direct indicators of breast cancer risk.


Reports on a preliminary study of 75 Japanese and 165 Caucasians in Hawaii. Findings indicate that vitamin A has a protective effect against lung and bladder cancers, but not against prostate cancer; and that ascorbic acid also has a protective effect against bladder cancer.


Classified by type of business, such as association, bakery, coffee factory, fish peddlers, geisha girls, plumbing business, used car dealers; and listed by geographic area, it lists the name in English and Japanese, and an address.


Examines the role of ethnicity in reasons given for hospitalization to mental health facilities by Caucasians, Hawaiians and part Hawaiians, Japanese, and Filipinos. Finds no relationship between ethnic group, sex, age, diagnosis, and admission statements.


Demographic profile of individuals who were convicted and sentenced for murder in Hawaii. Ethnicity was found a significant variable. Of those executed 1897-1944 Japanese were 21.3% (10 individuals); of the 16 whose death sentences were commuted prior to the abolishment of capital punishment in 1957 9 were Japanese. Among 11 who received pardons 8 were Japanese. Ethnicity of victims also analyzed.


Official booklet of the Oahu Kanyaku Imin Centennial Committee. Historical survey covering immigration, plantation life, labor struggles, Americanization, World War II, sansei. Includes extensive bibliography and photographs.

A comparison of sex-role attitudes held by 657 social work students and faculty, and social workers in Honolulu of 6 ethnic groups shows Caucasians are less traditional than Japanese in their attitudes, and that Japanese men are more traditional than women.


Books and articles on cultural values and beliefs of ethnic minority groups of relevance to providers of health and social service. Many references to Japanese in Hawaii.


Shows how the communication style of Japanese American men in Hawaii has changed, from minimal communication with wives to a more satisfactory level of communication.

325. Kuramoto, Mary Ishii, Dendo: One Hundred Years of Japanese Christians in Hawaii and the Nuuanu Congregational Church, p. 116, Nuuanu Congregational Church, Honolulu, 1986.

A history of Christianity among Hawaii Japanese. Relates how Japanese Christians spread Christianity among the Japanese immigrants, beginning with the arrival of Shinichi Aoki in the first group of immigrants. Also traces the history of the Nuuanu Congregational Church.


Analyzes a 1973 survey of Honolulu voters on their attitudes toward Japanese tourists and finds that attitude in part determined by attitude toward Japan.


Results of a 1973 survey, on the image of Japanese business in Hawaii. Author concludes that one's view of Japanese investments is based on the perception of the economic effects of these investments to Hawaii.


A public opinion survey of 412 people on Oahu, conducted mid-October 1973 found that age, occupation, area of residence, and ethnic group were factors in determining attitudes toward Japanese investment and Japanese tourists in Hawaii.


Explains why pollsters in Hawaii have trouble surveying Japanese Americans.


Study of values and attitudes of Japanese in Hawaii—whether more American, local Hawaiian, or traditional Japanese, based on the 1978 Honolulu Residents and Their Attitudes in Multi-Ethnic Perspectives by the Research Committee on the Study of Honolulu Residents and an ongoing
study of the Japanese national character. Concludes that Japanese in Hawaii are unique because they consider both filial piety and individual rights important.


Based on the above-mentioned Japan national character study data and their 1978 Honolulu study, the authors compare 3 areas of American and Japanese cultures and note how responses of Japanese in Honolulu to the value of filial piety were more similar to other Honoluluans born and reared in Hawaii than to Japanese in Japan and to mainlanders.


Data analysis of a 1971 survey in Honolulu of the extent of Japanese character and ways in which Japanese character is found among Japanese Americans. Comparisons made to a similar study in Japan. Japanese and Japanese Americans disagreed on the importance of money, democracy, and religion. In other areas there was considerable agreement between Japanese and Japanese Americans. Analyzes reasons for differences and similarities. Finds Japanese language knowledge the main factor in determining the extent to which Japanese culture is maintained in Hawaii.


Hawaiian Japanese speech is examined historically and the future of the Japanese language in Hawaii is considered.


Materials are listed to present a well-rounded introduction to the subject. Books, articles, oral history transcripts, videotapes, photographs.


Bibliography of 21 recent publications in English and Japanese, arranged by subject. Also lists resource collections and people.


Brief history from 1885, with photographs.


A collection of excerpted articles and testimony, including a section "Ethnic and Cultural Values", on the Asian (particularly Japanese) population in Hawaii and race relations in Hawaii. One by a Japanese is Spark M. Matsunaga's "I Am American".


Compares 10-year survival experiences of 1,357 Caucasian and 1,029 Japanese women in Hawaii diagnosed with breast cancer between 1960 and 1979. Explains that survival advantage of Japanese women in Hawaii is due to earlier stage of disease at diagnosis. Also compares survival by Japanese women's place of birth, and finds that second generation Hawaii Japanese
women have better survival rates than first generation Hawaii Japanese women.


Reports significant ethnic differences in breast cancer survival in Hawaii. Compares ethnic distribution by stage of disease, histology, age, marital status, and socioeconomic status of 2,956 breast cancer cases among Caucasian, Japanese, Hawaiian, Chinese, and Filipino women in Hawaii and finds that Japanese had the best survival rate.


Reports that Japanese women in Hawaii survive longer than women of other Hawaii ethnic groups after diagnosis of breast cancer.


Describes traditional social values; brief history of migration to Hawaii; early minority status; recent economic expansion and cultural flowering. Mental health problems described are a high rate of schizophrenia and ambivalence toward a person's Okinawan descent.


Reveals exploits of a few individuals out of the 7,000 nisei who fought against Japan in World War II as interrogators and translators.


A study of the different definitions of power for 6 ethnic groups in Hawaii (Japanese, Hawaiian, Portuguese, Puerto Rican, Filipino, Samoan); how the individual members perceive the effectiveness of their own power; and their levels of participation in politics and society. The Japanese have higher education levels, feel less powerless, and participate more actively than most of the other groups.


Differences in norms, values, and other factors which affect the adjustment of children in various social classes and ethnic groups in Hawaii. 179 children were tested in Coopersmith's Self-Esteem Inventory in 1976. Significant social class and ethnic variations in self-esteem were found in Caucasian/Chinese, Japanese, Filipino, Samoan, and Hawaiian children.


Measures the attitude of alienation-powerlessness among 6 ethnic groups, and finds that the Japanese in Hawaii have retained their ethnic identity and social organizations. Japanese also feel less alienated and powerless, and participate more actively in the community than the other groups.


Biographical dictionary--name, military rank, place and date of birth, parents' names (with mother's maiden name), schools attended. If married, maiden name of wife, her home, date of
marriage, names of children. Occupation and employer at time of entry into service. Also military service information, ending with type of casualty and place and date of death. Photographs.


Brief history; Japanese norms, values, and concepts which continue to be held in Hawaii; traditional health care beliefs and practices; plantation health care; marriage and the family; the elderly; and diseases.


Report of chairman of Committee on Citizenship of the Hawaii Education Association for 1924, about the dual citizenship problem and a new expatriation law of Japan.


Union files are the basis of this history. Includes references to Japanese laborers and to many union organizers who were Japanese.


A study conducted in 1959-60, of drinking practices of Japanese, Caucasians, Puerto Ricans, Hawaiians, and Filipinos at 11 sugar plantations on the island of Hawaii. Explains changes in drinking patterns, with the Japanese showing greater cultural continuity in their drinking than other groups. Also notes drinking patterns of Japanese women.


Examines marriage in Hawaii during 1948-53 and 1965-69 and finds intermarriages tended to remain within clusters of East (Japanese, Chinese, and Korean) and West (Caucasian, part Hawaiian, Hawaiian, Filipino, and Puerto Rican), regardless of sex. Includes statistics on marriages by ethnicity of groom and bride.


Through questionnaires to public high school students in Hawaii in 1965 and 1974 author learned that most students have primary contacts (3 closest friends) with others who are similar to them in social class or cultural group. Compared Caucasians, Chinese, Filipino, Japanese, and part Hawaiians on various orientations, such as education, leisure, and social.


Program booklet for the dedication of a new building, containing a history of the Lihue Hongwanji Mission, photographs, lists of ministers, and officers of affiliated organizations in 1954.


The evolution of Hawaii's race relations, changing social and economic status of various ethnic groups, and implications of ethnic pride and prejudice in Hawaii. His treatment of the Japanese includes immigration, population statistics, political and economic status, culture, social values, marriage and divorce, prejudice against Japanese, and experience of Japanese during World War II.

Relationship of Hawaiian sugar plantation system's use of Asian labor to the development of intergroup relations according to race and class. References to Japanese in Hawaii throughout.


Reports on why Japanese tourists visit Hawaii, how they travel, how much they spend, where in Hawaii they visit, and Japanese investment in Hawaii's tourist industry.


Extensive statistical analysis of the pupil population with emphasis on ethnic group by grade and by age. Examines achievement of students by ethnic group with many tabular comparisons.


Through a questionnaire, ethnic identity was determined to be composed of self-image, ethnic preference, pride in ethnic heritage, and degree of assimilation. Japanese, Caucasian, Chinese, and Hawaiian groups were compared. All groups scored moderately in ethnic identity, with Hawaiians and part Hawaiians having the highest ethnic identity score, Caucasians the lowest, and Chinese and Japanese having no significant differences.


Historical and contemporary photographs of Japanese life in Hawaii. Also works of Japanese American artists and essays on various aspects of Japanese life in Hawaii.


Considers a combination of ethnic and economic factors most important in determining voting behavior in Hawaii. Compares Japanese, Caucasian, Hawaiian, and Portuguese voters in Hawaii County and Honolulu; and Chinese and Filipinos in Honolulu. Notes the continuing relation between the Japanese and the Democratic Party since 1948, and ethnicity as the primary factor in Japanese voting behavior.


A Chinese American concerned about the Japanese political threat in Hawaii, he concluded that political control in Hawaii by Orientals [i.e. Japanese] depended upon assimilation of Japanese to American ideals.

Profile of depression of Japanese, Caucasian, and Hawaiian patients diagnosed as depressed, in a preliminary study of how culture shapes profiles of depression.


A member of David Hagino's campaign reveals Hagino's strategy which included indirect appeals to the Japanese vote in Moiliili and Waikiki. Also analyzes who voted for him or not and why (age, ethnicity, party).


Concerned with individuals' personal meaning of ethnic identity, it compares the effects of 2 different social environments (Hawaii and California) on the development of ethnic identity. The Hawaii sansei identified themselves in several ways: 1) Local Hawaii Japanese; 2) American of Japanese Ancestry, stressing nationality rather than ethnicity; 3) Japanese American (importance of two cultures on ethnic identity and similar to the view of the California sansei).


History pieced together from newspaper and magazine accounts. Chronology since 1906, photographs of students and activities since 1912, lists of officers, graduates for selected years, examples of diplomas, by-laws, short reports in English and Japanese.


Memories and dreams of a Japanese in Hawaii.


Recollections of a Japanese American New Year in Palolo, Honolulu.


Characteristics of the workers—ethnic group, percentage of U.S. citizens, age, marital status, education. Describes working conditions and wages, and mentions vacation employment by children; Japanese pineapple field workers; and employment opportunities for women in other occupations. Includes photographs.


Compares quality of life indicators for Japanese, Caucasian, Chinese, Filipino, Hawaiian, part Hawaiian, Korean, Black, Portuguese, Puerto Rican, Samoan, and mixed groups. Points out importance of ethnicity in Hawaii's social processes and stratification.


Reports on prevalence of coronary and hypertensive heart disease and their relation to serum cholesterol and blood pressure.

Compares the structure of cognitive abilities of two groups who share a common environment but who differ genetically and culturally, sansei in Hawaii and Caucasians, all enrolled at the University of Hawaii. Using the French, Eckstrom and Price Kit of Reference Tests for Cognitive Factors, they find that both groups show similarities in cognitive structure, but differ in specific skills comprising the structure.


Explores the issue of ethnicity and culture in depression. Chinese, Japanese, and Caucasian American students at the University of Hawaii reported on their own depression. Variations based on ethnicity and gender are found. [Listed in Matsuda 1975 as item #443, in press.]


Measures relationship of body image dissatisfaction to depression and cultural factors which may influence this relationship, among Caucasian American, Chinese American, and Japanese American students at the University of Hawaii. Uses Zung Self-Report Depression Scale and Body Image Satisfaction scale. Finds that the groups showed dissatisfaction for different body areas.


Concerned with the relation between group size and family sizes of Caucasian, Japanese, Chinese, and Filipino Americans in California and Hawaii in 1970. For Japanese and Caucasians, minority family size was a function of the groups’ relative size in the total population. Because these 2 groups comprise a large proportion of the total population, greater fertility was linked with potential political power.


Seeking to reassure those alarmed over the growing number of Japanese children in Hawaii who were American citizens, he wrote, "We believe that the Japanese born here should be given a fair chance to show themselves that they are capable of exercising properly the rights of American citizenship when political opportunities are offered them." Concluded with "...it is our duty to prove that we are true Americans".


Biography of a former Justice of the Supreme Court of Hawaii, based on interviews, his writings, and photographs.


Examines "...influences which worked upon the physical design of Wainaku community..." from the 1880’s to the 1980’s. In Wainaku, a plantation community outside Hilo, Hawaii, the Japanese comprised a large group of laborers. Details about design of ethnic plantation camps and their later dispersal, Japanese-language schools, community baths, stores, entertainment facilities, utilities, sanitation, churches.
379. Masuoka, Jitsuichi, "Race Relations and Nisei Problems," *Sociology and Social Research*, vol. 30 (July-August 1946), pp. 452-459. Cultural and social adjustment problems as expressed in generational conflict within the family are described as part of a cycle of race relations. Considered the nisei as a marginal person in American society who was unable to demand full participation.


381. Mathews, Cheryl, Joan Okuno, and Jill Gavin Young, "A Study of Attitudes Toward the Roles of Women; A Comparison of Attitudes Toward the Roles of Women of Japanese and Caucasian Social Science Students at the University of Hawaii," Master's thesis [Social Work], p. 77, University of Hawaii, 1974. Male and female undergraduate students, unmarried and ages 16-26 were compared to find significant differences in attitude toward roles of women between Japanese and Caucasian and between men and women.


Kikutaro Matsumoto arrived in 1891 from Japan, married a Hawaiian woman, and became a millionaire businessman (contractor, owner of Hawaiian Quarrying Co., etc.) Tried to raise his children to be Japanese and Hawaiian.


Analyzes differences among and between Japanese American administrators and Caucasian American administrators. Particular attention is paid to the warrior social code of Japan and its effects on the value system of the Japanese in Hawaii. Concludes that Japanese American administrators have a higher regard for taciturnity and for rules and regulations.


Explains why formal education has been valued by four generations of Japanese Americans in Hawaii. Provides demographics, brief history, cultural values, and the valuing of formal education for each generation.


A report for the State Immigration Service Center on recently arrived Japanese nationals, to identify problems encountered by this group. Main problem encountered as a group was English communication because the wide availability of Japanese-language media can retard adjustments into American culture. Immigrant and non-immigrant new Japanese arrivals are compared.


Ethnic/cultural differences in life event stress and mental/emotional symptoms reported by Japanese, Caucasians, Filipinos, and Hawaiian/part Hawaiians, all patients at Queens Mental Health Outpatient Clinic. The author concludes clear patterns of cultural differences.


Compares attitudes of 84 Caucasian and 74 Japanese families in Hawaii with teenage children. Families were participants in the Hawaii Family Study Family of cognition. Finds distinct differences between beliefs of Caucasian and Japanese parents.


Reports on a survey of family values of 84 Caucasian and 74 Japanese families in Hawaii with teenage children. Few differences were found between Caucasian and Japanese adolescents, and great differences between boys and girls regardless of ethnicity.


Indicates that in this group of Hawaii Japanese men there is no overall benefit from a low fat diet. Finds relationship between fat intake and cholesterol and coronary heart disease, but finds that a low fat diet is associated with increased mortality from other causes, especially cancer and
stroke.


Part of the Honolulu Heart Program, it examines whether nutrients relate to coronary heart disease among men of Japanese ancestry, by comparing the diet of men who developed coronary heart disease and men who remained free of the disease.


In this history of Waianae are included photographs of and references to Japanese residents.


Based on a 1971 study of 10 high school students of Hawaiian ancestry, it considers their self-identity in terms of educational success. “Sentiments toward haoles and Japanese” section, pp. 20-24, reveals how Hawaiian youth’s attitude toward the Japanese affected their poor self image.


Anti-Japanese prejudice experienced on the west coast from 1900 through evacuation. Scattered references to Japanese in Hawaii, race relations prior to 1941, martial law, and the limited internment of Hawaii Japanese.


Describes the disease, noting that it is a disease of young children, most prevalent in Japan and among Japanese children in Hawaii, that its etiology is unknown, and that there is no effective therapy.


Includes a section on Japanese Mahayana and Zen Buddhism, and Shinto. References to Hawaii.


Provides tables of cancer patterns by ethnic group and geographic location. Includes Japanese in Hawaii and elsewhere, Chinese, Koreans, Filipinos, Malays, Indians, Polynesians, Melanesians, Latin Americans, Alaska Natives, Blacks, and Europeans.


Ethnic and sex differences in interpersonal needs, or how an individual wants to relate to others, were analyzed for sansei and Caucasian American students at the University of Hawaii using the Fundamental Interpersonal Relations Orientation-Behavior scale. Author found that the Japanese Americans had a greater desire to be controlled by others than the Caucasians.


41 sansei and 31 Caucasian Americans in Hawaii were measured on the Jacobson scale to deter-
mine if their attitudes toward marriage role were “male dominance” or “equalitarian”. Japanese American males scored lowest for equalitarian status. Japanese American and Caucasian American females scored more equalitarian than their male counterparts. However all 4 groups changed toward a more equalitarian status than the subjects of a 1963 study.


Continuation of Tilton’s history [see below]. Regarding Japanese banks in Hawaii, relates that the Japanese banks were closed by the U.S. government in World War II. In chapter 3 a history of Yokohama Specie Bank, Pacific Bank, and Sumitomo Bank. After the war, Central Pacific Bank and City Bank were established and oriented toward the Japanese community.


Seeks to determine if cultural values affect an individual’s attitude toward premarital sex. Questionnaires probe and compare generations’ “Japaneseess” and traditional values, and attitude toward premarital sex.


Speech by a University of Hawaii student, dealing with problems of Japanese in the U.S. with dual citizenship and thanking Japan for allowing expatriation. Sees the role of Japanese Americans as combining elements of both countries and helping the 2 countries toward greater understanding and friendship.


Shares his alarm over the political dominance of Japanese in Hawaii and the prevalence of Japanese in public employment. He relates his experiences of Japanese-inflicted discrimination as a youth in Korea.

408. Miyamoto, Kazuo, One Man’s Journey: A Spiritual Autobiography, p. 120, Buddhist Study Center, Honolulu, 1981.

A nisei and Jodo Shin Buddhist explains his understanding of Shinran’s teachings, how his religious beliefs affected his medical work in Hawaii, his internment experiences, his studies in Japan. Miyamoto is the author of Hawaii: End of the Rainbow.


Summarizes the unique history of issei and nisei women in Hawaii and their contributions


A chapter in a book for Hawaii’s school children, it summarizes when and why Japanese moved to Hawaii; then details contributions of Japanese to Hawaii’s culture--food, customs such as leaving shoes outside before entering a home; festivals; contributions to Hawaiian economy, labor strikes, and union organization; and political contributions. Photographs of early Japanese in Hawaii.
Folk songs in Japanese, Hawaiian, and English, composed by Japanese immigrant laborers have been collected for 20 years by Minoru Urata. Some songs and translations included.

A brief quote about how young Japanese were ashamed to speak Japanese.

Japanese in Kona were successful in farming in Kona because of hard work. Touches upon importance of *kumiai* in economic and political matters, life as coffee farmers, and recent economic changes.

Discussion of the Japanese view of the Hawaiian movement, and the Hawaiian view of Japanese, as told by Page Kawelo Barber to Miyasaki.

Japanese immigrants settled in Moiliili in the early 1900's, at one time comprising 90% of its population. Changes are traced to the urban, no-longer Japanese-dominated community in the 70's.

About the first president of the Japanese Social Club at the Hawaii State Senior Center.

Reexamines the role of education as the central impetus to the nisei economic and political success, concluding that this long-held opinion is a myth. Nisei educated in the public schools of Hawaii during 1917-1941 succeeded in entering a middle class because of factors outside of schooling. Describes shifts in education theory and content for non-whites in Hawaii, although the primary responsibility was always "Americanization".

Summary of thesis above.

Interviews with 60 and 70-year old Japanese women who worked on plantations.
The aged in Hawaii face a changed role from the traditional one of respected elder, now often physically, culturally, and socially isolated. Article touches on their housing and economic needs in Hawaii in 1973.

In a statistical analysis of gynecological admissions, nearly 10% of Japanese female admissions to 2 hospitals in Hawaii and one in Japan were for endometriosis. This confirmed the author's impression that Japanese women have a higher incidence rate than women of other ethnic groups.

Describes the treaty of 1897 as a warning by the McKinley administration to Japan, to keep its hands off Hawaii. Many in Hawaii and the U.S. saw the increasing Japanese immigration to Hawaii as a peaceful invasion that might turn Hawaii into a Japanese colony. Author reviews steps of the Hawaii government to limit and control its growing Japanese population and events of 1897 that resulted in the treaty.

Covering broad areas of mental health, including education, assimilation, demography, family, generational differences, interracial marriage, mental illness, personality, etc., with extended annotations of articles, books, reports. Indexed by author and subject.

Explores why Japan sponsored emigration to Hawaii by examining the economic background in Japan, conscription, prefectural conditions, and village conditions. Also describes emigrants.

A scholarly study of Japanese immigration history which makes extensive use of both historical documents in the Japanese language and Hawaiian archival materials, it analyzes the history of 26 private emigration companies in Japan which sent more than 124,000 Japanese to Hawaii between 1894 and 1908, and discusses the experiences of these workers in Hawaii. Numerous appendices.

In the study of the Japanese in Hawaii, it is unique in its use of Japanese-language primary sources. Illuminates the period 1894-1908, during the period of Japanese overseas migration through private emigration companies when the majority of Japanese emigration to Hawaii occurred. Based on his thesis.

An examination of the racial and economic interrelationship between the Japanese workers, workers of other ethnic groups, and plantation owners in the two strikes. Also briefly traces labor conflicts of Japanese in Hawaii, beginning with strikes in 1885.


Lists all known extant newspapers published since 1834 and locations of best surviving files. Indexes by intended audience and subject, among others.


Analyzes appropriateness of the Family Assessment Device for assessing the Hawaiian and Japanese American family in Hawaii. Although specialized, useful for its description of how Hawaiian and Japanese American families differ in problem solving, communication, roles, and behavior control.


Maintaining that ethnic categories are not reflections of ethnic cultural differences, it reviews historic changes in ethnic categories; the political and economic forces acting upon these categories; ethnic stereotypes; and "local." Frequent references to Japanese, e.g. Americanization, labor strikes, loyalty question, World War II and reactions to Japanese by others in Hawaii, and Japanese in politics.


Reviews government policy regarding educational goals of Hawaii for the public schools, to Americanize or assimilate immigrant children, and looks at changing curriculum. Mentions Japanese only peripherally.


"Japanese Organizations" on pages 29-43, with brief history of early Japanese organizations in Hawaii, followed by the directory of benevolent/social, cultural, educational, geographically related to Japan, religious, and media. Information consists of name, address, date founded, membership, and purpose. Includes language schools and churches.


History of Waipahu, Oahu from 1897 to 1982, tracing development of separate housing camps based on race into one community by 1920, then the split in 1959 into many "special-purpose communities." The interaction of mill, community, and schools and their influences on the immigrant. Not focused on Japanese, although Japanese interviewees included.


Examines elderly people's perceptions of quality of life, stress and how they cope, and the relationship of ethnicity to these factors. In interviewing 129 Japanese American and Caucasian 65-75 year-old people, finds clear differences between the ethnic groups and between males and females of these groups.


In 1928 a Caucasian boy was kidnapped and murdered, and Myles Fukunaga, a Japanese youth, admitted the crime and was executed. Myrick writes that Fukunaga was insane. He recounts Fukunaga’s youth, referring to Japanese cultural practices, Fukunaga’s conflict over wishing to be American and hating his Japanese-ness. He concludes that Fukunaga did not receive a fair trial.


A revision of his thesis [Matsuda 1975 # 507], a specialized description of “…some linguistic problems in regard to language contact reflected in the pidgin English used by Japanese immigrants on the plantations…”, including several appendices--of terms, of the number of speakers of Japanese dialects in Hawaii, and a sample transcription of an interview.


Analyzes data on Caucasian and Japanese families in the Hawaii Family Study of Cognition to determine the association of family influences on children’s cognitive abilities and personality traits.


Uses Wechsler Adult Intelligence Scale (WAIS) to compare performance of parent and offspring of 118 European American and Japanese American families. Findings confirm DeFries’ 1982 conclusion that cultural influences on cognitive performance can be substantial.


Study of 93 juveniles placed on probation in 1979-80 in Hawaii county, for any subsequent referral to the court. Some ethnic comparisons are made between Japanese, Hawaiian and part Hawaiian, Caucasian, and Filipino.


Role of women in the Jodo-Shinshu sect in Hawaii, as wives of priests and lay women in administrative leadership positions.


Directory of names and addresses of elected officials, major political appointees, judges, school board members of 19 states, Guam, American Samoa and Canada; and political, professional, civil rights, and educational organizations. Japanese in Hawaii included.


Tanka, or 31-syllable poems translated by the editors, and written by Keiho Yasutaro Soga, Motokazu Mori, Sojin Tokoji Takei, and Muin Otokichi Ozaki about their World War II internment experiences. Sketches of internment perceptions by George Hoshida.


Section “The Commercial Fishing Industry in Hawaii” is of special interest because Japanese immigrants have dominated the industry. Lists publications, maps, theses and dissertations, photographs, films and videotapes, government documents, oral history, museums and exhibits, and business records.


Local history, with numerous references to Japanese residents and many photographs from private collections. Many residents of Japanese immigrant background are quoted.


Outlines “key stages and issues central to Asian-American politics in Hawaii...” Japanese played a large part in these.


Distributions of serum cholesterol, glucose, uric acid, and triglycerides of the 3 groups were compared, and found to be lower for men in Japan than in Hawaii and California.


Society of immigrants born in Jigozen, Hiroshima, and their immediate families residing in Honolulu. In Japanese, with some English-language material—the society’s by-laws; congratula-
tory messages; membership list of 1980; and list of the original Jigozen immigrants with age, boat on which arrived, and plantation to which assigned.


A booklet prepared for the 25th convention of the Pacific Advertising Clubs Association, an intriguing blend of information about the Japanese in Hawaii, including facts about the first Japanese business in Hawaii, first doctors, establishment of a merchants’ organization; also photographs of early buildings significant to Japanese in Hawaii; explanations of how “American” the Japanese were; short accounts of Japanese barbershop girls, Japanese homes and foods, Japanese language advertising, Japanese-owned gas and service stations, Japanese in politics, earning power, tea houses, sports.


Using the 1970 census, author analyzes whether minority group status affected fertility, and examines the relationship between minority group size and fertility.


Changing goals, curriculum, and textbooks; the role of the Hawaii Kyoiku Kai; and the incorporation of Japanese into the public high school course offerings.


Japan-Hawaii Cancer Study, Kuakini Medical Center—an ongoing study of environmental factors in cancer. Comparative studies of Japanese in Hawaii and Japan showed the cancer risk of Japanese in Hawaii approximates risk of the U.S. rather than Japan, with Japanese in Hawaii
heavier, taller, and consuming more animal protein, fat, and calories.


Compares diets of men whose wives had breast cancer with men whose wives did not, on the assumption that husbands and wives have similar dietary patterns. More beef or meat, butter/margarine/cheese, corn, and wiener foods were found in diets of husbands of breast cancer cases.


Some observations from this study were 1) lower rate of stomach cancer mortality in Hawaii; 2) higher rates of uterine cancer; esophageal cancer for males; and cancer of buccal cavity and pharynx for males and females. Using prefectural-based mortality ratios the study notes that Hawaii Japanese have shown a marked increase in cancer mortality of large intestine, breast, and pancreas; and a decrease of stomach and uterine cancer.


Compares Japanese and Caucasian women in Hawaii and finds increased breast cancer risk associated with family history of breast cancer, history of benign breast disease, early age at menarche, late age of first childbirth, and late menopause.


Examines relationship between breast cancer risk and replacement estrogen use in 161 Caucasian women and 183 Japanese women in Hawaii. Differential estrogen use between the two ethnic groups cannot account for the substantial differences in breast cancer risk.


Analysis of 5 factors (history of benign breast disease, family history of breast cancer, late menopause, late age at first childbirth, and early age at menarche) which might account for higher breast cancer risk in Hawaii Caucasian women than Hawaii Japanese women. Found that these factors did not fully account for the difference in breast cancer risk.


Describes findings of studies on gastric cancer done among the Japanese in Hawaii and notes future work.


History of the conference of Hawaii nisei. The main focus of the conference was on non-plantation employment opportunities for nisei, and the question of assimilability of Japanese Americans and their loyalty to the United States.

Includes tables on sex ratio of elderly and numbers of elderly by ethnicity, and some descriptive comparison by ethnic group. Japanese dominate numerically; Chinese and Japanese have the highest proportion of elderly among their members; elderly Japanese are found in relatively high proportions on Kauai and Maui; 3.6% of Japanese men above age 75 have never married.


Surveys changing demographic characteristics of the Japanese population from the immigrant population of male laborers to the 1970’s, and explains how the children of Japanese mixed marriages have been treated in the U.S. census. Population tables and graphs.


Part of the Value of Children Study [See Arnold & Fawcett 1975 above], reporting on Caucasian, Japanese, and Filipino couples in Hawaii in 1972. Studies the desire for a small family or large family and whether the husband and wife agreed or not on family size desired. 40 middle-class Japanese and 28 lower-class Japanese couples were included in the sample.


Descriptions of unpublished materials, including sources on the Japanese in Hawaii, but does not note if material is written in English or Japanese.


Explores ethnocultural identification of sansei women by determining attitudes, self-nomination, and behavior of 140 University of Hawaii students. Japanese values, Caucasian-Western values, “local” identification, and Japanese American behavior and ethnic identity were measured.


Analysis of instruments showed that sex role and culture contribute to sexual functioning, and culture also influences degrees of femininity and masculinity. Also a study of whether androgyny and ethnicity are predictors of higher sexual functioning.


Brief history of origin of bon, Buddhist memorial season.


Reviews the dynamics of planning for the largest ethnic celebration in Hawai‘i’s history, including conflicts between planning groups, the image of the Japanese held by other ethnic groups, and changes taking place within the Japanese community.


Photographs from the HHIPC collection, with detailed explanations. Numerous tables of statistics and essays tell the history of the Japanese in Hawai‘i.

Excerpt from their book, with details about moral and social disorganization, housing, food, clothes, culture, religion, sports during the contract labor period 1885-1900.


*Hole hole bushi* as sources of information on the social history of issei. Some translated, and a score of a version likely sung in the field included.


Examines the evolution of the Japanese family in Hawaii—the traditional family and how it changed because of influences such as urbanization and assimilation. The family maintained its importance to the Japanese in Hawaii, as seen in the continuing importance of traditional family behavior and values of filial piety, obligation, and family honor which are very important in contemporary Japanese communication behavior.


Through selected readings from books, articles, essays, sermons, speeches, congressional testimony, and literature Ogawa presents the historical experience of Japanese in Hawaii and their evolving culture. Intersperses the various interpretations with his own analysis of immigration, plantation life, the war years, the statehood period, and the contemporary period.


Internment experience of Japanese in Hawaii. Less than 1% of Hawaii’s Japanese population was interned during World War II, however they were the community leaders.


Biography of the Japanese American astronaut, with many photographs and recollections by his family and friends.


A commemorative booklet marking the "Inman Celebration" of 1985, 100th anniversary of Japanese contract labor in Hawaii. Traces the Japanese experience in photographs and an essay.


"Story of first group of AJAs from Hawaii and American Concentration Camps to Attend Army Language School at Camp Savage, Minnesota." An anthology of photographs and recollections, speeches, letters.


A short story of a man who immigrated from Hiroshima to Hawaii, told in oral history style. He became a plantation laborer, then the owner of a small business selling ice cubes, then the owner of a general store and a factory producing ice.

His youth as a Japanese in the 1930's and 1940's, in Aala, a multiethnic urban neighborhood.


Secondary school reader, on the meaning of bon and how it is celebrated in Hawaii and Japan.


Remembrances of a Japanese nisei boy in Hana before World War II. Many references to customs and events of a Japanese community in Hawaii.


Compares 20 “haolified”, or more Americanized Japanese American University of Hawaii students and 20 randomly selected Japanese American students on socioeconomic background; religious, school, and job experiences; observance of Japanese customs at home; and attitudes. Finds greatest differences in their attitudes, and in parents’ attitudes toward obligations of children and toward interracial dating and marriage. Notes personality differences between the 2 groups.


On stress caused by the relocation experience. He finds no significant differences between interned and non-interned subjects in self-concept, ethnic identity, or other personality measures.


Translated from Japanese. A Christian priest in Hawaii from 1894 to 1952, he established the first Japanese language school in Hawaii and was an educational force to Americanize the Japanese. He often illustrated his sermons with stories of his past in Hawaii and Japan.


Urged Japanese youth in Hawaii to consider manual labor because of the lack of white-collar jobs available to the Japanese in Hawaii. Believed that a population of independent farmers would lead to a true middle class in Hawaii, and advised youths to work on plantations to accumulate money or to have parents bring back savings kept in Japan in order to buy or lease land to farm.


In Japanese, with one chapter translated into English, "Brief Historical Sketch of Christian Evangelism among Japanese in Hawai'i".


Opinion that the Japanese in Hawaii had been too selfish and indifferent to American customs, thus creating the impression that Japanese were “unassimilable and undesirable”. It was now important to educate the children to be Americans. In 1917 he had spoken to leaders in Japan, who advised abolition of Japanese language schools, then a source of misunderstanding between the countries.

Writes that the Japanese themselves had created the fear of Japanese take-over in Hawaii and California because they did not assimilate.


Biography of Christian leader Takie Okumura, by his son.


Reviews family values and child rearing practices of Japanese, Hawaiians, Samoans, Filipinos, Chinese, and Koreans. Then compares questionnaire responses of students in ESAA, a cultural education program in Hawaii’s public schools which combined recent immigrants and Hawaii-born children in classes to improve intercultural and interpersonal relations.


Description of the collection and the family members. Then for each separate collection lists materials by broad category and selected subjects. Also a subject heading list, a selective name list, and inventory.


Includes a speech by A.K. Ozawa: "Opportunities for American-Born Japanese", and information about One Hundred Club (YMCA), Wakaba-Kai (YWCA), and Hawaii Romaji Sha.


Comparison of attitudes held by Japanese, Caucasians, and Hawaiians about family, education, independence. Also notes male-female differences in attitudes. Two conclusions are that the Japanese do not value education more than Caucasians and Hawaiians, and that Japanese and Caucasians stress independent decision making by their children.


Special issue on Japanese Americans in Hawaii.


Brief review of the ethnic overtones of Hawaii politics, the rise of Japanese political power, the resentment of this by non-Japanese, the growing "local" movement, and prediction of the end of Japanese American domination of Hawaii politics.


Novel about Taro Sumida, who arrived in Hawaii with his wife. They experienced plantation life, a Japanese fishing village in Honolulu, and city life in Honolulu. Many details about life among the early Japanese in Hawaii from the early 1900's to the end of World War II.


A brief history of Christianity among Japanese in America, then individual chapters on missions, including Hawaii churches. Recollections of the author’s mission work on Kauai and Molokai. Bibliography of documents, personal letters, books, articles, and interviews.

Autobiography of an Episcopal priest in Hawaii, Seattle, and Minnesota. He migrated to Hawaii as a 17-year old in 1921, worked and studied for the ministry. Not the typical immigrant in his education, work, and family life.


Why the author, a nisei, hesitates to call himself "Hawaiian". He asks for sensitivity to differences in cultures in Hawaii.

506. *Pacific Family Graphic*, Honolulu Educational Enterprises, Honolulu, September 1952-April 1954. [UH Library Hawaiian Collection has volume 1 numbers 1,3,4; volume 2 numbers 1-3, October-November 1953, April 1954.]

Japanese-English language family monthly magazine with the purpose of promotion of interracial peace and goodwill. Cartoons in Japanese and English; photographs of club events in Hawaii; life in Japan; Japanese movie stars; articles on travel in Hawaii and Japan. Full of ads, many of Japanese-owned businesses in Hawaii.


Account of the Massie case, which is related to the Japanese in Hawaii because 2 Japanese youths were among the 5 accused of raping a Caucasian woman. When one of the defendants (Hawaiian) was murdered, racial hostility between Caucasians and non-Caucasians was worsened in Hawaii and the anti-Japanese sentiment was heightened.


Collection of pamphlets, excerpts from books and articles on labor and racial conditions facing Japanese in Hawaii before and during the war; martial law in Hawaii; internment experiences and reasons why more Japanese in Hawaii were not interned; experiences of soldiers; the influence of the FBI on Japanese response to the war in Hawaii; and conditions on the mainland.


How Japanese immigrants brought a heavy dark blue plaid material to Hawaii.


In opposition to the Hawaiian planters' request to import Chinese laborers, he notes that prior to annexation planters were able to import either Chinese or Japanese, but overwhelmingly selected Japanese. Also compares wages paid to Chinese and Japanese at Ewa Plantation, and pleads against special privileges for Hawaiian planters, stating the need for labor in Hawaii to assume an "American condition".


Issue is devoted to a brief history of Japanese in Hawaii 1885-1985.


Literary and arts bimonthly magazine of contemporary Hawaii.

Author relates fear of takeover of islands by the Japanese and criticizes YMCA, YWCA, and Pan Pacific Union for efforts to Americanize Oriental people as wasting money because they were not being trained for worthwhile jobs. Writes that Japanese who left the plantations went into business or bootlegging; that the Japanese were propagating faster than any other group and crowding out the Hawaiian people.


Painter of Hawaiian landscapes who arrived in Hawaii in 1968.


Japanese women included: Aiko Furutani-religious and community leader; Kiyoko Imamura-Buddhist leader; Ishiko Mori-physician, journalist, and poet; Alice Noda-leader in dental hygiene and cosmetology; Katsu Okumura-co-administrator of Okumura Home for boys and girls; Matsuru Omine-midwife, poet, and leader of Okinawan community; Yeiko So-founder of shelter homes for Japanese women and children in Honolulu; Sei Soga-wife of publisher and leader of Japanese society. Biographical information, photographs, and suggested additional readings.


In a study of health data on 1098 Japanese and 873 Caucasians 60 years old and above in Hawaii, finds Japanese ethnicity one of the predictors of better health. Suggests that this is related to ethnic group and cultural factors of family support and socio-economic status.


Politics in Hawaii from World War II to 1974, with the growing control of government by the Democratic Party. References to the part played by Hawaii Japanese throughout.


Photographs of the Emperor and Empress, and of the welcoming crowds in Hawaii and on the mainland. Also the Emperor's, the mayor of Honolulu, and the governor of Hawaii's remarks at receptions.


Report to Governor Lawrence M. Judd, on agency's investigation of the Massie case, in which 2 of the accused were Japanese. The agency concluded that the kidnapping and assault were not executed by the accused.


Monthly, formerly Friends of Waipahu Cultural Garden Park News. Newsletter of the group working to identify and preserve Hawaii's plantation heritage. Articles about ethnic traditions of all groups which shared plantation life. Japanese-related news on Inari Shrine restoration, New Year's mochi, pidgin, saimin, hole hole bushi, folk medicine. Historical notes about tools, buildings, and utensils of daily life.


Analyzes relation between alcohol consumption and 5 cancers in Hawaii Japanese men and finds an association for rectal and lung cancers but not colon, stomach, and prostate cancers.

Series of reports, a good source of ethnic statistics on age, military status, mobility, family income, voting age, educational attainment by voting age, literacy, language needs in elections, recent immigrants, occupation, old age. No. 6, "Ethnic Structures in Hawaii," by Dorothy Lee, September 1976, 18pp. is a comparative analysis of the social structures of the Japanese and other ethnic groups, with tables for age, sex, education, marital status, household size, employment status, occupation, type of industry, family income, and residential area.


Pages 220-225, part of chapter "Racial Differences in Mentality" relate results of tests of differences in intelligence of Japanese, Chinese, Filipino, Portuguese and part Hawaiian children in Hawaii, in which Japanese scored consistently highest.


Examines conditions of Japanese and Filipino workers and events leading to the 1920 strike. Then traces actions of the various participants during the strike. Sees the importance of the strike in the rise of the rank-and-file and in the cooperation between Filipino and Japanese unions.

525. Prominent Men of Hawaii. p. 208, Hawaii Shinpo, Honolulu, 1913?

Compilation of articles from the Hawaii Shinpo newspaper, introducing prominent Japanese men in Honolulu in English and Japanese-language essays accompanied by photographs. Also articles in English on prominent Americans.


Newsletter, with news from different chapters about members, social events, photographs, ads, editorials.


Names on tombstone markers in 48 cemeteries which do not have burial records. Does not include cemeteries which have written burial records available to the public.


Name of cemetery, area, street address, location on Bryan's Sectional Maps in the volume, and location on tax maps. Includes colored photographs of some sites.


Record of each tombstone inscription, almost 9,000 in 48 cemeteries. Information given includes individual's name, birth and death dates, relationship and other notes, material of tombstone. Some Japanese and Chinese tombstones that could not be translated are not included.


History of the mission since 1909 in English and Japanese.


Series of reports, good sources of ethnic statistics on aspects of birth, life, and death, such as diseases, pregnancies, marriages, divorces. Also demographic, social, and economic statistics.
Containing information about Japanese in Hawaii:

No. 4: “Pregnancy and Divorce in 15 to 18 Year Old Brides in Hawaii”;


No. 23: “Ethnicity and Health in Hawaii, 1975”;


No. 31: “Family Income and Health, Hawaii, 1973”;

No. 34: “A Geographic and Ethnic Group Analysis of Vital Indicators for Maternal and Child Health in Hawaii 1975-1979”;

No. 37: “Malignant Tumors of the Female Breast Hawaii Residents, 1965-69 vs. 1975-79”;


No. 43: “Trends of Coronary Heart Disease Among Men of Japanese Ancestry in Hawaii”;

No. 47: “Life Tables by Ethnic Group for Hawaii, 1980”

Speculation on the future of Japanese in Hawaii immediately after World War II.


Notes biological and lifestyle factors associated with the health of Hawaii Japanese men in the late adult period.


Biologic, lifestyle, and dietary characteristics were examined in 258 men in the Honolulu Heart Program. Predictors of atherosclerosis were blood pressure, serum cholesterol, and cigarette smoking.


In a series examining relationship of psychosocial processes and coronary heart disease. As part of the Honolulu Heart Program, a follow-up questionnaire was conducted in 1971. The association between acculturation and prevalence and incidence of coronary heart disease was the focus of this study, which found positive association between acculturation and prevalence; but no association between acculturation and incidence.

A part of the Honolulu Heart Program, it studies blood pressure of Japanese men and finds that blood pressure levels are associated with physical measures (obesity, heart rate, etc.) and not with lifestyle and sociocultural characteristics (stress, education, occupation, diet.)


Considers whether certain psychosocial processes alter susceptibility to major chronic diseases. In a follow-up study of the Honolulu Heart Program a psychosocial questionnaire study was conducted in 1971 to analyze coronary heart disease, stroke, cancer, and death for association with geographic and generational mobility, sociocultural and spousal inconsistency, and social networks. No significant associations were found.


Another report on relationship of psychosocial factors to coronary heart disease among Japanese men in Hawaii, it looks at the relationship of personal and social interactions to prevalence and incidence of coronary heart disease, and finds no significant association.


A Honolulu Heart Program analysis of the relationship of blood pressure to dietary factors among 8,000 Japanese men in Hawaii.


Analyses of association of coronary heart disease, stroke, cancer, and other deaths with lipid and lipoprotein levels in 2,122 Japanese men in Hawaii in the Honolulu Heart Program over a 10-year period. Cholesterol and low-density lipoprotein are associated with heart disease.


Chronology used to prepare his *Feigned Necessity*. Many references to Japanese labor organizations, 1920 strike activities, Japanese language schools, events of direct concern to Japanese because of the anti-Japanese aspect of the attempt to obtain Chinese labor.


Explains the rising racial hostility toward the Japanese in Hawaii by Caucasian plantation and political leaders, resulting in a movement in 1921-1923 to import Chinese laborers. The author examines racial tensions in Hawaii and the anti-Japanese propaganda by tracing the developments of political lobbying to relax restrictions of importation of Chinese to the US and the failure of the lobbying. Extensive footnotes and comprehensive bibliography of documents, archives, books, and articles. Numerous appendices of testimony, confidential reports, individuals and firms supporting the campaign, etc.

How pidgin changed to dialect in Hawaii, describes the dialect's vocabulary, including scattered Japanese contributions. Brief mention of Japanese syntax and pronunciation.


Occasional column in which people reminisce about plantation life and various ethnic customs in Hawaii, including Japanese.


Analysis of a 1977-1978 survey of social, political, religious, and cultural attitudes of Honolulu residents, including Japanese Americans. Finds that Japanese Americans trust the system more than other groups and that Japanese Americans in Honolulu are the most "self-achievement" oriented, with nisei being more so than sansei. Other areas surveyed are child rearing philosophies, how people characterize American culture, belief in filial piety and the importance of the family, interest in politics, etc. Compares responses to those of a 1971 survey. Reprinted under the title Honolulu Residents and Their Attitudes in Multi-Ethnic Perspective: Toward a Theory of the American National Character.


Part of the Honolulu Heart Program, it examines the association of triglycerides to coronary heart disease and finds that the relationship is not causal.


Analyzes relation of serum lipid levels to the prevalence of coronary heart disease in Japanese men in Hawaii.


Military censorship of the newspapers and radio in Hawaii during the war. A section on the initial suspension of all Japanese-language media in 1941, and the subsequent reopening of two daily newspapers in order to reach the Japanese-speaking population. Interviews with the men responsible for censorship over the papers, the name changes of the papers to English, and the differing editorial attitudes of the two papers. Also notes that the Hilo Herald-Tribune was closed briefly because of an editorial criticizing the manner in which Japanese Americans were being pressured to join the armed forces.


Compares the risk of coronary heart disease in Japanese men in Japan and Hawaii, to determine
if different risk levels explain differences in incidence of coronary heart disease. Japanese men in Hawaii have a greater risk profile, as indicated by blood pressure, cholesterol, weight and age, and greater incidence of coronary heart disease.


On the incidence of stroke and death from coronary heart disease among men participating in the Ni-Hon-San Study. Lowest incidence was in Japan, with a rate half the rate among Hawaii Japanese. Incidence in California was almost 50% greater than in Hawaii.


On the Buddhist Kegon sect in Hawaii, Todaiji Bekkaku Honzan, a temple in Nuuanu established in 1946 in Hawaii and aligning itself with an antique metaphysical sect in Japan. Its history in Japan and Hawaii, its activities, psychological appeal, and relationship to the community in Hawaii.


Historical review of women laborers in Hawaii, with many references to working situation of Japanese women and their participation in labor unions.


Concepts important in understanding the Japanese, such as obligation, importance of the family, status of women. In the area of mental health, describes the Japanese as unwilling to admit to mental illness because of the shame caused to the family.


Sociocultural supports of Japanese elderly in Hawaii may be the reason for superior health and longevity, a high degree of social engagement, and well being. 553 nisei age 60 and over were compared with Caucasian elderly. More family supports were available to the Japanese than the Caucasians, because the Japanese had larger families than the Caucasians.


Based on interviews with Mink and people in her life as well as writings about her, Russell analyzes her upbringing, education, and reviews her role in Hawaii and United States politics.


Reports on article by Louis R. Sullivan in the magazine Asia on the labor crisis in Hawaii, pointing out that the Japanese predominate racially; that Japanese language schools hinder work of schools that are trying to Americanize children; that a different physical type would always stand out as foreign, and estimating that by 1940 there would be 31,000 Japanese voters in a total electorate of 66,000.


Stories set in a Japanese American community in Hawaii just before and during World War II.


Retelling of the experiences of some of the 1,500 Japanese from Hawaii who were sent to relocation camps during World War II. Based on interviews, diaries, published sources, and U.S. documents and covering what individuals experienced from the attack on Pearl Harbor, their initial round-up, transfer to the mainland, and life in the various camps. Experiences of wives who joined husbands also included. Photographs, a list of internees from Hawaii, and a bibliography included.


Story of a teenage nisei girl, growing up on a farm in Hawaii during the Depression. Much about customs, family life, relations with neighbors of various ethnic groups.


Statistical information about adolescents, including breakdown by ethnic groups of annual family income; families receiving welfare; parents' employment; births, abortions and fetal deaths experienced by adolescent females; arrests.


History in photographs and brief text, mainly of the World War II military contributions in European battles. Sections on the establishment of the 100th and 442nd, their training, and return home. A list of Japanese Americans from Hawaii who died in military service in World War II appended.


A list by country, giving date, island, name of investment, and amount. Japanese investments listed from 1939, with the opening of the Ala Moana Shirokiya to projects not yet completed in 1983, including the Halekulani Hotel and several condominiums.


Short historical essay with photographs.

A report that Okinawan immigrants were considered inferior by Japanese officials and plantation owners and discriminated against by other Japanese because they did not stay on the plantations, stood up for their rights and beliefs, and did not become assimilated.


Author believes the main reason issei remained in Hawaii was the role of the issei mother.


Analysis of Honolulu in terms of ethnic differentiation in residential segregation, occupational and social status, political behavior of Japanese, Hawaiians, Caucasians, Chinese, and Filipinos. Found Japanese less segregated than other groups. Specialized.


The public school system was considered the primary instrument to Americanize nisei children in Hawaii. Americanization meant that a person became Christian, English-speaking, ate American food and wore American clothes, believed in democracy, and was a loyal citizen who did not participate in politics. Author writes that the public education attempt to Americanize nisei was incomplete because of factors such as the maintenance of traditional Japanese values, feelings of racial separateness, and the existence of a Japanese community.


Analysis of all interracial marriages in Hawaii between January 1961 and December 1962. Ethnic identity of bride and groom, geographic distribution, residential propinquity, age, age differences, previous marriage status, and occupation. Numerous references to Japanese.


Reports on a standard test devised by the author to test ability of Japanese language school pupils by measuring their knowledge of characters.


The Territorial Supervisor of Foreign Language Schools reports on various committees and their work revising Japanese language school texts and curriculum and notes some challenges to the Foreign Language School Law that had yet to be decided.


Compares standing of McKinley High School pupils attending language schools and those of the same race who did not attend language schools. Also compares grades and scores in an intelligence test and a standardized test in English. Notes that the majority of Japanese who were not attending language schools had already completed the language school courses.


Studies Caucasian, Chinese, and Japanese parents' and adult children's use of alcohol and flushing response, and reports that ethnicity appears to be associated with flushing.


Presents research on ethnic differences in alcohol drinking behavior and tolerance to alcohol, and compares Japanese, Caucasians, Chinese, Filipinos, part Caucasians, Hawaiians and part Hawaiians on Oahu.


Declaring that the basis of Hawaii's economic strength was the Japanese plantation labor, he notes that Japanese were taking a greater part in the business, intellectual, and social life of the islands. Considers the Japanese people's greatest fault "instability of character," shown in their love of wandering from their jobs.


About Mabel Yamada who has taught bon dances to Oahu residents for many years. Brief description of a bon dance program and activities and the atmosphere of a bon dance in Hawaii, with some historical information.

Seaweeds and Constructions, Elepaio Press, Honolulu, 1976-.

Literary and art periodical. A special issue: No. 4 (December 1977) "Wahine o Hawaii" highlighted works by women. In 1979 became *Anthology Hawaii*.


History of Company B, 100th Infantry Battalion, during World War II. Includes photographs and lists of members.


An online bibliographic index of documents 1853-1971. Provides keyword index; gives author, title, year, session, document type, document number, superintendent of documents number, and terms used. Includes comments on special features of the document.


In reaction to what was perceived as inept leadership and race discrimination, a process of social disintegration developed in a segregated army unit which included Japanese from Hawaii. Introductory paragraphs compare the experience of Japanese in Hawaii and on the mainland, particularly in education and social place in the community.


A teaching manual to accompany a Japanese drum, a record of Japanese children's songs, Japanese dolls, origami or paper folding, yukata kimono, fan, and eating utensils.

Compares lung cancer incidence rates among Japanese, Chinese, Caucasian, and Hawaiian women in Japan, Hawaii, Shanghai, Hong Kong, and Los Angeles. Japanese in general have low rates, regardless of geographic location.


History of the sect and its missions in Hawaii.


Compares how Japanese American males and Caucasian American males at the University of Hawaii process sensory information. "The Japanese-American group males relied most heavily upon spatial-kinesthetic information, while the Caucasian-American group were most visually oriented." Caucasians also used several senses at the same time, while Japanese tended to rely on a single sense.


Portfolio of his photographs and short introduction to his work.


Brief description of history and current status of bon dance in Japan, and the changes made in Hawaii.


Compares and analyzes the English language development of children 2 to 6 years old, born in Hawaii, of Japanese, Chinese, Filipino, Hawaiian and part Hawaiian, Korean, and Portuguese backgrounds. "Even the Japanese children, who use it least, use about 50 per cent English." [P. 266].


To measure prejudice in Hawaii 356 students at the University of Hawaii Hilo Campus were measured on the Bogardus Social Distance Scale in 1967. Particular attention paid to ethnic preferences of Japanese students, who comprised 70% of student population. Japanese and Okinawan students listed separately. Japanese Buddhist rural males expressed the most prejudice.


Studies ethnic and sex differences in Japanese American and Caucasian students' perceptions of their parents' authority style, actual control, and degree of their own independence. Caucasian American students felt their parents to be more controlling. Study surmises that family values are internalized early in a Japanese of both groups expressed higher perceived control by parents than males.

In 1924 and 1938 public school students 10-15 years old were tested in English comprehension and a non-verbal test. Ethnic group differences of Japanese, Chinese, Portuguese, Hawaiian, Caucasian, Filipino, Korean, Puerto Rican, and mixed children were noted and explanations offered. Scores of ethnically mixed children were compared with scores of children of each parents' ethnic group.


Microfilmed copies of biographies of Hawaii college and high school students, many of whom are Japanese.


About the first astronaut of Japanese ancestry, born in Hawaii.


Eiko Yorita, 86-year old kimono dresser.


Official reports, books, and articles.


Japanese, Chinese, Caucasian, Hawaiian, Portuguese, and mixed children were observed to identify aggressive and cooperative interactions and incidents of ethnic prejudice, and interviewed on their awareness of ethnic groups. Ethnic groups compared statistically.


About a Zen mission and an interview with its minister.


A manual for high school students on citizenship, paying particular attention to problems encountered by Japanese students--dual-citizenship and expatriation. Includes student opinion essays by Japanese American students on the subject of citizenship.


Aloha Tofu Factory was started by Kamisaburo Uyehara over 30 years ago, but tofu has been made in Hawaii since the arrival of the first Japanese immigrants. Processes used at Aloha are outlined.

Compares finger temperature response to cold air to determine genetic adaptation to cold in Japanese and Caucasians born in Hawaii.


In analyzing the process legalizing abortion in Hawaii in 1970, refers to the ethnic composition of the Hawaii legislature--Japanese Democrats predominated, and the Japanese tradition of abortion. Study conducted 1970 through 1975 showed that Caucasians and Japanese Americans used abortion at the highest rate and had a higher proportion of young, single women obtaining abortion than other ethnic groups.


Increase in breast cancer risk experienced by Hawaii Japanese women might be linked to western acculturation and life style. Compares breast cancers of 236 Japanese women with a mean age of 56.5 years and 207 Caucasian women with a mean age of 59.8.


Found higher mortality rates in men who had a partial gastrectomy than men with intact stomachs. Death due to lung cancer and stroke were more common among gastrectomy men. Other causes of death also studied.


Tests the hypothesis that talc-coated rice is responsible for stomach cancer. Talc-coated rice is prohibited in Japan, whereas Hawaii Japanese consumed coated rice almost exclusively. No positive association was found because of relatively high rates of stomach cancer among Japanese in Japan and decreasing rates in Hawaii.


Reviews geographic variation of large bowel cancer as seen in Japanese in Hawaii and in Japan; and related dietary factors as seen among Hawaii Japanese.


Reviews recent trends in colorectal cancer in Hawaii Japanese and summarizes environmental influences on the rise in colorectal cancer among male Japanese in Hawaii.


Summarizes some of the results of the Japan-Hawaii Cancer Study, begun in 1971 to identify en-
environmental factors relating to colon cancer among Japanese men in Hawaii.


History and traditions of a community on island of Hawaii, in brief essays on the Kohala Sugar Company, ethnic camps, contributions to life in Kohala. The first Japanese arrived in Kohala in 1868.


Anthology. Works by Leonard Kubo, Mari Kubo, Jody Manabe, Elizabeth Shinoda, and Mel Takahara included.


On differences in ability and achievement tests taken by Hawaii public high school students of Japanese, Caucasian, mixed, Filipino, Chinese, and Hawaiian backgrounds. Brief discussion on possible explanations for the Japanese and Chinese ranking above Caucasians and other groups.


According to a former curator of Polynesian ethnology at the Bishop Museum, Japanese prototypes of Hawaiian culture could be found; the Hawaiian *kahili* (plumed standard of state) has its prototype in the Japanese *keyari*; the Hawaiian *konane* has its prototype in the Japanese game of *go*.


Records from 1968 to 1972 on births by women 10-19 years old were studied. Ethnic information given in tables on life births, marriages by race of bride, divorce by race of bride.


Booklet listing titles available at the Unit. Books, periodicals, selected articles in *The Friend, Mid-Pacific Magazine*, and *Paradise of the Pacific*. Facts about the Japanese in Hawaii, popular Japanese festivals in Hawaii, and Japanese expressions also included.


Traces Hawaii's educational history, seeing transformation of Hawaii's society due to the influence of schools' program to Americanize its Hawaiian and Asian students through the English language. Details about the Japanese language school controversy and development of English standard schools.

A reader of reprinted articles, 3 on Japanese in Hawaii mentioned in Matsuda 1975--#461, #483, and #484.


Recollections of Japanese lifestyle and of her grandparents’ lives, also how her family continues to grow sugar cane on their land.


368 students from Oahu schools completed a questionnaire to analyze sex, age, ethnic differences between perception of parental attitudes toward their behavior and their actual behavior. Japanese, Caucasian, Filipino, Hawaiian, and Samoan students were included. Some statistics given by ethnic groups. Little correlation found between perceptions and actual behavior.


Examines 2 features of the literature of Hawaii and how these developed--the pastoral element combining visions of an island paradise and a melting pot of races to create a portrait of peace, and the idea of the hero and his quest to encounter the pastoral. Discusses “local” literature. Works by Hawaii’s Japanese American authors are analyzed: Patsy Saiki, Clara Mitsuko Jelsma, Milton Murayama, Philip K. Ige, Shelley Ota, Kazuo Miyamoto.


Interview with Shikina Oki, 1925 champion.


Selected bibliography of 50 items in the English language, on the history of Buddhism in Hawaii and its influence in contemporary Hawaii. Books and articles in Social Process about Buddhism; newsletters, annual reports, and publications of Hawaii Buddhist groups.


Describes the collaborative study of Japanese men living in 3 areas and summarizes some results.


Description of Hawaii’s labor problem as also a race problem. American-educated youth refused to labor on the plantations, and those who found white-collar positions met with racial prejudice. Author saw a solution in modifying education, to stress agricultural and vocational matters.


“Bon-Odori Seen through Sansei Eyes.”

Attitudes of high school students in Japan and Hawaii are compared. The Hawaii group includes 160 Japanese American yonsei. There is extensive discussion of the Japanese in Hawaii and psychological research on this group.


How 2nd, 3rd, and 4th generation Japanese Americans of various ages in Hawaii differ in their attitudes toward care of the elderly. Specifically sought information on attitudes toward the elderly and the aging process, and attitudes toward filial piety. Concludes no significant difference in generations toward care of the elderly, but notes that those individuals with fewer responsibilities were more favorable toward caring for the elderly.


Plantation history of Hawaii from the perspective of the immigrants, including Japanese—the work, plantation life and culture, labor struggles and strikes. Ends with the 1920 strike. Extensive notes, a glossary, and a bibliography. Refer to the index for references to the Japanese and Japanese individuals.


Looks at child rearing practices based on cultural and social differences of ethnicity and income. Responses of Japanese parents are compared with Chinese, Filipino, Caucasian, and Hawaiian parents. Concludes that ethnicity does not have as strong an effect on parental attitudes toward punishment as does income.


Examines how Japanese Americans in Hawaii define personal trouble and how these are managed by nisei and sansei. Looks at how responses differ by generation in an effort to understand a population reported to underutilize formal mental health services.


Social work students explore reasons why only 5.6% of Japanese and Chinese in Hawaii received public welfare although the 2 groups accounted for 35% of the 1970 population. 80 people, in 2 welfare groups and 2 non-welfare groups answered a questionnaire and were interviewed, to evaluate cultural values and correlate these factors to use of welfare.


Compares psychotic symptom experiences of Caucasian, part Hawaiian, and Japanese in Hawaii, and finds that the Japanese show more severe and more total symptoms.


Relationship of skin patterns of fingers and palms to blood groups was analyzed for a group of 23 Japanese families in Hawaii. Family relationship and sex were considered. Specialized.
Memories of a man who came to Hawaii from Japan in 1907. His life as an apprentice in Japan, his desire to seek adventure in a foreign land, his marriage and life in Hawaii.

At the time this article was written Japanese composed 40.8% of the Hawaii population, although only 3.5% of the registered voters. Author addressed the problem of future Japanese political control of the islands. He wrote that education would make the Japanese and other oriental groups Americans, and warned that foreign language schools were the only serious obstacle to Americanization.

Traces coverage in editorials on major issues of loyalty of Japanese Americans and minority rights during a war. Star Bulletin editorials were more sympathetic to the Japanese, defended minority rights, and were pro statehood because of confidence in the loyalty of the Japanese.

Description of the history of Konkokyo, its introduction and evolution in Hawaii, its impact on the lives of its members in Hawaii, and its future in the United States. Also compares it with Buddhism in Hawaii. Includes an extensive bibliography of published and unpublished sources.

Play about a tourist seeing the “real” Hawaii by meeting people who tell her about Honolulu in the old days, with a brief scene of a Japanese picture bride arriving in Hawaii. Accompanied by a video cassette. See audiovisual section at end of this bibliography.

History, photographs, personal recollections, and news excerpts recreating the experience of the groups from 1941 through the men’s return after the war. List of Distinguished Service Cross recipients included.

Comparisons of the meaning and subjective experience of depression as experienced by college students in Japan, Japanese American sansei college students in Hawaii, and Caucasian college students in Pennsylvania. The words *yuutsu* (for the Japanese) and “depression” were used in a word association test. Article discusses cross-cultural differences and similarities.

Autobiography of a nisei, with information about growing up Japanese on Kauai. Nisei life prior to World War II--details about food, games, work, home life, school, family philosophy, social pressures of life in a plantation camp.

Oral history from: Mrs. Misao Tanji-midwife; Mrs. Sagami Shinozawa-widow and luna of women's work group; Mrs. Kiku Yoshida and Mrs. Kaku Kumasaka-plantation field workers and mothers; Mr. Takeo Yoshida-plantation store worker and childhood in Waipahu; Mr. Kazuo Arakawa-Arakawa Store; Mr. Yasutada Sato-on childhood in Waipahu; and Mr. Masao "Cranky" Watanabe-union worker. Includes information about work, details on food, housing, child care, arrival as brides.


Traces the history of Kuakini Hospital from its beginning in 1899, as a society to provide charity medical care to the Japanese immigrants in Hawaii. Describes its services, its research programs on the health of the Hawaii Japanese population, and other programs.


Illustrated history of the mission.


This conference discussed the place of the AJA in the community in terms of interracial relations; participation in community life; problems such as education, juvenile delinquency, employment; "Americanism" within the group; problems facing veterans; needs of alien Japanese. The two committees were established by the Military Governor of Hawaii, and members were mainly Japanese Americans. [2nd conference in Matsuda 1975 #223.]


Subcommittee reports for study by members of the conference. The first report, "Social Facts and Their Interpretation" is of most interest, with statistics by ethnic group. See also Andrew Lind's "Opportunities for Educated Youth in Hawaii" and George Sakamaki's "Opportunities for Girls in Rural Communities."


A series of studies commissioned by business leaders in Hawaii to find out "hostilities and dissatisfaction" among the people. 1170 men and women over 21 years of age throughout the territory were surveyed. Problems of living and working in Hawaii such as high cost of living, job satisfaction, reaction to labor and business, who dominates life in Hawaii, opinion of "Big 5" and media. Responses given by ethnic group, age, and sex. Verbatim comments given, identified by ethnic group, occupation, and sex if housewife.


Interviews on the topic of unionism. Many tables with ethnic breakdown of responses. Accompanied by verbatim comments identified by ethnic group, sex, and occupation. The study found that Japanese generally supported unions.


Attitudes about management's treatment of workers. Japanese held low opinion of worker welfare. Verbatim comments identified by ethnic group, sex, and occupation included.
Reprinted from a series of human interest articles on author's visit to men in military training. Filled with names of many individuals, where they came from in Hawaii, and their former occupations. Notes their health, mental outlook, incidents on the training field, how they spent their free time, their desire to get into combat and prove their "Americanism".


Studies the relationship of concentration of thyroid hormone in blood and breast cancer risk in 5 ethnic groups in Hawaii, including Japanese; in women in Japan; and in British women.


Explores attitudes of Hawaiian male youths toward Japanese, Caucasians, and Hawaiians, and the extent of stereotyping of these groups. Reports that Hawaiian adolescents are more critical of Hawaiians than of Japanese or Caucasians.

He opposed a bill to abolish language schools in Hawaii. Instead he supported regulating the Japanese language schools, for shorter hours, requiring knowledge of English language and American history by Japanese language teachers, and putting control over texts and curriculum under the Board of Education. A letter signed by leaders in the Japanese community stating the necessity of Japanese language schools so that children could communicate with their parents and proposing regulations of language schools was appended.

Construction details of the small Japanese fishing boats first used in Hawaii by Japanese in the early 1900's, and how the boats changed.

Histories of all banks in Hawaii, including the Japanese Yokohama Specie Bank, Ueno Bank (branch of Keihin Bank which became known for its scheme to exploit poor immigrants whom it imported to Hawaii as contract laborers), Japanese Bank, Pacific Bank, and Sumitomo Bank.

What it means to be Japanese in Hawaii, through the stories of 7 individuals—Shinto priest Shigemaru Miyao; *benshi* (silent film storyteller) Kamesuke Nakahama; sake brewmaster Takao Nihei; president of Shiseido, Hawaii Noboru Furuya; University of Hawaii chancellor Joyce Tsunoda; designer Lynn Mari Yorita; and "hapa model" Eron Quick.

About Tama Teramoto Nishimura, the last picture bride who arrived in 1923.

Biographical dictionary of people important in Hawaiian entertainment, including Japanese in Hawaii: Ohta-San, Bucky Shirakata, Eddie Suzuki, Shigeru Hotoke, Kenneth Kawashima, and Benny Saks.


Catalog of exhibit held in 1984. Photographs of Hawaii and Japan.


At time of writing it was one of a few remaining plantation temples, built in 1914.


Explains customs brought from Japan which are part of life in Hawaii and notes changes in Hawaii practices. New Year’s, food, games, clothing, Japanese homes and furnishings, songs, and Japanese expressions. Activities for children 3-5 years old, field trips, sources of materials, and bibliographies included.


“Translations of articles principally from the Hawaii hochi, Hawaii shinpo, Nippu jiji, and Yoyen jihō, concerning the Japanese in Hawaii - the language school question, labor problems and other problems.” Also from the Kwazan (Hilo) and Hawaii Nippo. E.g., articles telling readers not to worship Caucasians, that talented and ambitious men should not stay in Hawaii; headline from Hawaii Shinpo on Japanese from Hiroshima sending back to Japan $10,000,000 in 1922 [3/16/23].


Brief history, referring to Japanese immigrants who had been Methodists in Japan, and how Japanese pastors were engaged for them in Hawaii. In 1920 separate Methodist churches were operated for different ethnic groups.


Early history of Moiliili prior to 1945, a community closely related to Japanese in Hawaii. Recreation, religion, community life, communications, family life and values described as changing influences upon the development of Moiliili community. Founding of the Moiliili Japanese Language School in 1900, the anti-language school movement, the transformation of the school to the Moiliili Community Association.

Explains Health Hazard Appraisal, a health education tool which estimates an individual's mortality risk, and supplies a version for Hawaii based on ethnicity, sex, and age. Compares mortality experiences of Japanese and Caucasians in Hawaii.


History of nisei in World War II. Numerous photographs, list of nisei soldiers in the 100th Infantry Battalion and 442nd Regimental Combat Team killed in action, lists of members, biographies of individuals. Also covers the continuing relationship between veterans and Bruyeres.


Predicted a falling Japanese population in Hawaii, that there would not be Japanese control over politics, that Japanese voters would not vote as a unit. Used Romanzo Adams as his source of information.


Materials published 1818 to 1965, especially about pidgin English. References to Japanese pidgin and use of the Japanese language included. Also analyzes to College Plays series of the University of Hawaii English Department, including plays and stories in Japanese pidgin English. No subject index.


A series of reports, including one on neighbor islands. Among socioeconomic characteristics given for voting districts is "Ethnic", with a breakdown by Caucasian, Chinese, Filipino, Hawaiian, Japanese, and other.

677. Uemura, Daphne, "Reciprocity, Local Style," University of Hawaii 1977 Hormann Prize Award in Sociology, p. 12, Honolulu, 1976 ?.

Describes the local style of giving of time and effort to one's relatives, friends, and neighbors. Briefly notes its presence in the Japanese, Chinese, Hawaiian, and Filipino cultures. Many examples of how reciprocity works in "local" culture.


The purpose of this group is stated to promote the welfare of the Japanese in Hawaii. This document includes a directory of officers and directors of the period. In English and Japanese.


Members, officers, standing committees, former presidents are listed.


Includes individuals, with address and telephone numbers, political districts and map of Ryukyu Islands, organizations and their representatives in the Association.

Photographic history of activation, training at Fort Shelby, the organization's officers and companies, sports teams, chapel, social events, daily life.


Established by Congress in 1980, the Commission reviewed written material, heard 750 personal testimonies, reviewed U.S. military directives on relocation and internment, and recommended remedies in this written report to Congress. A chapter is devoted to treatment of Japanese in Hawaii, with brief history of immigration, details of military rule in Hawaii, the evacuation issue argued in memos between Washington and the commanding general in Hawaii, General Delos Emmons, and who were interned.


Scattered references to Japanese in Hawaii throughout this report on discriminatory laws against Japanese in California.


Pamphlet in praise of Japanese Americans in World War II, it includes photographs of Japanese American men and women in uniform, magazine and newspaper clippings from various U.S. newspapers on exploits of the 100th, 442nd, and nisei in the Pacific. Brief history of nisei in the army.


Occasional references to Japanese in Hawaii.

686. *Universal Review; A Magazine Devoted to the Japanese and Chinese in Hawaii and Throughout the Pacific*, vol. 1, 1927- . [UH Library Hawaiian Collection has vol. 1 no. 5-12.]

Although its main interest was Chinese in Hawaii and China, also included articles on Japanese and Koreans. Those on Japanese in Hawaii listed separately in this bibliography. Many photographs of activities of Japanese.


Continues "College Plays" below. Indexed in Hiura and Sumida.


Plays indexed in Hiura and Sumida.


The following series of oral history interviews and transcripts document the experiences and contributions of working people of all major ethnic groups in Hawaii. Slightly edited transcripts include a brief history of the community, photographs from private collections, brief biographies of interviewees, a bibliography, and a glossary which includes many Japanese or Japanese-derived words. Original tapes plus copies of transcripts are available at the Hawaiian Collection of the University of Hawaii at Manoa Library. Copies of transcripts are also available at other libraries in Hawaii. There are 2 guides for this project.
Lists the projects, with descriptions of each project, then descriptions of each interview (including subjects covered, ethnicity of interviewee, and sex of interviewee).

Subject index for 9 oral history projects, with entries for people, places, and subjects discussed in interviews. Projects referring to Japanese in Hawaii are:

Includes Japanese interviewees recalling life in Kalihi—playing hooky from Japanese language school, prejudice against Japanese, Japanese marriage customs, World War II, etc.

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Includes interviews with Japanese and references to Japanese by other interviewees.

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Transcripts of videotaped interviews about Hawaii’s path to statehood. Issues discussed are Communism, civil rights, party politics, and the multi-ethnic population. Interview with Daniel Aoki, former aide to Governor John A. Burns. Refer to index for references to Japanese in Hawaii.

Japanese interviewees and others recall urban life. References to Japanese camps, Japanese food,
churches, baths, sports, theater, traditions, women, newspapers, politics, etc.


Work and social life of the Japanese in a coffee-growing community. Interviews with Kona residents, including Japanese, most small farmers in Kona. A video program based on this project is Kona Coffee and Its People. See audiovisual section of this bibliography for details.


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Japanese store owners and workers are among interviewees. Stores include camp stores, a fish store, clothing store, liquor store, pharmacy, bakery, movie concession, tofu maker, and peddlers.


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A comprehensive reader, with sections on immigration from Okinawa; Okinawan-Naichi relations; Okinawan culture, religion, business, agriculture, organizations. Oral histories of issei. Also a chronology of Okinawans in Hawaii and a bibliography of English and Japanese sources.


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Interviews of Japanese residents of this taro-growing community are included. A video program Waipi’o is based on this project. See audiovisual section of this bibliography.


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Interviews of women workers, including Japanese. Work and personal experiences, such as arrival as a picture bride, raising children, etc. A video program Pine Women is based on this project. See audiovisual section of this bibliography.


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Looks at the origins of the hole hole bushi which developed among Japanese plantation laborers in Hawaii; translates and explains some of the songs.


History of bon dance in Hawaii, including changing attitudes, practices such as clothing required, bon dance clubs and bon dance music clubs. How dance movements and music have changed. Instructions in written description, line drawings, and Labanotation scores for 10 dances. Photographs, glossary, and bibliography.


Changes brought on by its history in Hawaii, such as in scheduling, suitable clothing, music and song words, dance movements. Also ways in which the bon dance has had an impact on Hawaii.


Ethnicity, age, sex, family income, marital level and the relationship to frequency of arthritis, gout, and diabetes. Numerous tables.


Newsletter of the group below, full of news of social and work activities, classes, meetings, committees, etc.


Memorial service September 2, 1967 program. Booklet with 2 letters to the military commander in 1942, in which members volunteered for the VVV, then list of members with addresses and telephone numbers in 1967. Also photographs of members in VVV activities and a list of deceased members.

Originally composed of approximately 170 University of Hawaii ROTC students of Japanese ancestry, the Varsity Victory Volunteers was organized in 1942. A brief history of its 1-year long existence, the establishment under the Army Corps of Engineers as laborers, a list of members and past members and their addresses, short comic introductions to selected members, activities, accomplishments. The VVV was inactivated after 11 months, to enable members to enlist in the Army. Photographs included.


Based on materials at the Documentation Center of the P/AAMHRC, a research collection of published and unpublished papers, conference proceedings, reports, bibliographies, and newsletters. Each item identified by ethnic group, subject descriptors, and region. Japanese in Hawaii included.


Compares rates of delinquency officially reported by criminal justice personnel and unofficially by questionnaires answered by the juveniles, by ethnic background of Hawaiian, Caucasian, Chinese, Japanese, Filipino, and others, male and female. Japanese official delinquency rate in 1959 was low and Japanese boys and girls reported less delinquent behavior than adolescents in other groups. Based on his dissertation [In Matsuda 1975 #706].


Program booklet with schedule, names of members over 75 years old, brief history of the mission, and membership list.


History of the mission, congratulatory messages, description of affiliated clubs.


Long-term chronic patients discharged from the Hawaii State Hospital between 1967 and 1969 were interviewed in 1977. Japanese Americans were 60% of the subjects, with a mean length of hospital stay of 33.4 years, and an average of 8.04 years in their present community residences. Other ethnic comparisons not made.


Interview with Yonamine, born on Maui, and in 1981 in professional baseball in Japan.
Notes that Hawaii Japanese women (with an increased risk of breast cancer compared to Japanese women in Japan) have an immunoglobulin level similar to British and Japanese patients with breast cancer.

Cancer incidence rates 1973-77 are shown by ethnic groups and compared with 1968-72 trends. Ethnic group differences briefly discussed.


Cigarette smoking as a risk factor for lung cancer among women of 3 groups. For Japanese and Chinese women lung cancer is due to factors other than cigarette smoking.

Incidence and prevalence of fracture has been the subject of this study since 1980 of 1,400 men and 1,200 women. The goal of the study is to determine fracture risk in individuals in order to prevent osteoporosis.

Compares Japanese, part Hawaiian, Filipino, and Samoan American children in Hawaii, in terms of their subcultures and the influence of subculture upon academic achievement. Examines the role of "locus of control belief" (whether the individual feels a sense of control over the environment) in the academic performance of the groups.

Abstracts of articles relating to Japanese labor in Hawaii. References to numbers of men, women, and children leaving Yokohama and dates of arrival. Upon arrival noted numbers and where distributed. Always welcomed women. Interesting contrasts in changing view of Japanese, Chinese, and Portuguese held by planters. Insights into planters' views of running plantations, with tables of plantations, laborers by nationality, total laborers, rating of sanitary conditions, and kinds of labor preferred.

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Comparison by ethnic group.


Based on extensive research in official documents, oral histories, camp newspapers, and personal libraries, it documents the evacuation of Japanese to camps, including Japanese from Hawaii. Extensive notes and a comprehensive bibliography of documents, publications, films, oral history, and special library collections on the evacuation.


1,689 schizophrenia patients in Hawaii in 1962-1963 were studied. Demographic data noted Japanese comprised 44%. Causes of death were compared by ethnic group and sex with similar groups of the general population.


A result of the Children of Kauai Study [Matsuda 1975 #718], this article reports on results of achievement evaluation and intelligence tests at ages 2 and 10 given to children born in 1955 of all ethnic and socioeconomic groups. The Japanese children on Kauai “...are superior to other non-Caucasian groups in ability and achievement and, with the exception of verbal comprehension, equal or excel the middle-class Anglo Caucasians.”


Children of all ethnic groups who were participating in the Kauai Pregnancy and Child Study were part of this study of the effectiveness of 2 tests—PMA (Primary Mental Abilities elementary form) and the group Bender-Gestalt test to identify children with reading problems. Also examined the relationship between language habits (pidgin, use of another language at home and reading problems. Tables by ethnic group.


Follow-up study to *Children of Kauai, A Longitudinal Study from Prenatal Period to Age Ten* [Matsuda 1975 #718]. The same children in late adolescence, age 18, were studied to document learning and behavior disorders diagnosed in childhood and to look at new problems which emerged in adolescence. Youths from various socioeconomic and ethnic groups, including Japanese, were included. Differences and similarities are described.


Briefly describes Shinto beliefs and “survival through adaptation” of Shinto in Hawaii.


The Caucasian relationship with Japanese, and their views of Japanese are included in this study. See the index under “Japanese” for references to business relationships, employment, landlord preferences, political involvement, etc. Includes a bibliography.

Directory of businessmen, contractors, professionals. Some photographs.


Reports on data collected from 997 Caucasian and Japanese families in Hawaii, on age trends for some cognitive ability factors and for some specific cognitive tests. Concludes that the ethnic or age groups have nearly the same cognitive structures.


Caucasians and Japanese in Hawaii and Koreans in Korea were compared on the relationship between environments (of school work, socioeconomic status, family size, etc.) and intelligence. Concludes that most environmental factors show similarities across ethnic groups. Specialized terminology and style, but conclusions are understandable by the general reader.


A chapter "Hawaiian Success Story" is included in this general history based on documents and oral histories collected by the Japanese American Research Project at UCLA. Extensive bibliographic notes and references.


In comparing blood pressure distributions those of California Japanese were found to be higher than blood pressure of the Japan and Hawaii groups.


Biography of Inouye’s political career, it analyzes his voting record, vision of Hawaii, power, and effectiveness.


Organized in July 1944 with military backing, for women of Japanese ancestry who were relatives of Japanese men in the U.S. armed forces. Its purposes were to contribute to the war effort and gain a recognition for the efforts of Japanese women. It began with 20, 1 year later had 410 members, and was dissolved in 1946. Some activities were clothing drives for the Philippines, Korea, and Okinawa; luncheons and receptions for veterans; memorial services for service men killed in action; hospital visits; making surgical dressings, etc. Photographs included.


Attempts to determine if ethnicity of social worker and client influence judgments of client made by the social worker and finds that social workers judge clients uniformly. Compares Caucasian and Japanese responses in Honolulu, and learns that Caucasian social workers prefer to work with Caucasian clients and Japanese social workers prefer Japanese clients.


Compares differences between middle-aged married women who are housewives or employed; of Caucasian, Japanese American, and Chinese American backgrounds, in cognitive abilities, per-
sonality, socioeconomic backgrounds, and husbands’ status. The relationship of ethnic group and occupation is also investigated.


With the sansei as a focus, examines the emergence of “local” identity and culture. Uses college student writings of their lives showing how some social values change and some traditional values are Hawaii; compares the issei, nisei, and sansei experience and values; and examines the concept of “local”. Also includes views of Japanese held by Hawaiians and experiences of students of mixed ethnic backgrounds, including part Japanese.


Brief information about artists and photographs of their work selected for a federally-funded project to provide art in Honolulu city facilities. Among artists selected were Conrad Okamoto, Maile Yawata, Wilfred Yamasawa, and Mark Kadota.


For coronary heart disease the mortality rate increased from Japan to Hawaii to California. For stroke the men in Japan had the highest mortality rate and the Japanese Americans had similar rates to Caucasian Americans.


Migration from Hawaii to the mainland U.S. by Japanese, Chinese, Filipino, Korean, Hawaiian, Caucasian, and Portuguese people born in Hawaii. Explores characteristics of outmigrants, destination (present locations indicate some relationship between ethnicity and place. e.g. Japanese in Gardena, California, and Chinese in the San Francisco area), reasons for moving and returning.


Why local residents leave Hawaii and who they are. Census data; questionnaire/interview; historical analysis of migration in Hawaii; cultural, economic, and social conditions affecting outmigration; new location; and return to Hawaii. Many references to ethnic group differences. Regarding the Japanese outmigrants notes that in 1970 they were concentrated in California and were better educated, held higher status jobs, and had higher incomes than Japanese in Hawaii. Japanese tended not to outmigrate, but returned to Hawaii if they did outmigrate.


Examines the social and economic characteristics of ethnic groups in Hawaii by using a 1975 U.S. Office of Economic Opportunity Census Update Survey. Educational and occupational status, income, home ownership are studied. Cultural and historical explanations offered and implications noted. One prediction is that low population growth among Orientals will mean loss of government control and the growth of groups with grievances against the Japanese political control.


About the “second revolution” in Hawaii of the 1950’s, by nisei under the leadership of John Burns. Topics covered are Japanese labor problems, the education system under which the nisei
became Americanized, the growth of political and social consciousness among non-Caucasians in Hawaii, World War II, the nisei movement toward the Democratic Party. Then, survey of results of the "second revolution"—statehood; political, economic, and social changes in the 10 years after statehood.


761. Yamamoto, George K., "'The Japanese,'" *Social Process in Hawaii*, vol. 29(1982), pp. 60-69. In a review of the position of Japanese in Hawaii from plantation laborers to decision-makers in politics and economics, Yamamoto points out demographic changes such as the development of a predominately single-male population into a family-based community which by the 1920's contained more Hawaii-born American citizens than Japanese aliens; and that by 1982 one-third of mate selection was outside the ethnic group. Briefly covers the retention, modification, or revival of cultural patterns in religion, funerals, food, the language, social castes; and comments on the changing attitude of the rest of Hawaiian society toward the Japanese.


763. Yamamoto, Loren, Katsuhiyo Yano, and George G. Rhoads, "Characteristics of Joggers Among Japanese Men in Hawaii," *American Journal of Public Health*, vol. 73(February 1983), pp. 147-152. Among the Japanese men of middle age and older under study in the Honolulu Heart Program were 450 men who jogged (6,171 did not) in 1971-74. Demographic and health characteristics of the joggers were compared with those of nonjoggers. Authors conclude that jogging probably had little impact on the health of this group.


Japanese American female undergraduates at the University of Hawaii completed the Edwards Personal Preference Schedule in 1971 and 1979. Results show that some exhibited traditional Japanese values and others exhibited traditional American values, but there were more similarities than differences between the subjects in both time periods, "...perhaps suggesting that Japanese Americans have attained an optimum balance in the values of their bicultural environment."


Studies the relationship between depression and real-ideal self concept discrepancies in 116 Japanese American women in Hawaii—nisei, sansei, and yonsei aged 17-55—and finds that ""...different acculturative influences may be operating on various generations of Japanese-Americans in Hawaii." Suggests the existence of 2 Japanese American acculturative styles, one more westernized than the other.


Part of the Honolulu Heart Program, it examines effects of cultural variables such as birthplace, number of years spent in Japan, Japanese reading and writing ability, and preference for Japanese diet on risk of coronary heart disease among Japanese men in Hawaii. Finds that exposure to Japanese culture during childhood seems to protect against coronary heart disease.


Finds that milk, calcium, and vitamin D consumption are associated with bone mineral content, although not as important as age, body size, thiazide and estrogen use.


Impact of blood pressure upon mortality risk for cardiovascular diseases. Importance of systolic vs. diastolic blood pressure; and influence of antihypertension medication upon mortality.


Describes the Honolulu Heart Program’s investigation of coronary heart disease, hypertension, and stroke among Japanese men in Hawaii, summarizes findings, and tells of new projects to study the participants.


Looks at risk factors related to development of coronary heart disease. Among factors studied, finds systolic blood pressure and cigarette smoking to be the most powerful risk factors for fatal coronary heart disease, nonfatal stroke, and acute coronary insufficiency.

Reports a positive association between coffee intake and risk of disease, and favorable effect of alcohol for heart disease, indicating that for moderate levels of alcohol intake, an inverse association between incidence of coronary heart disease and amount of alcohol consumed.


Concludes that there were some dietary differences between men remaining free of coronary heart disease and men who developed myocardial infarction or died of coronary heart disease within the 6-year study period of the Honolulu Heart Program. In the coronary heart disease group there was low alcohol intake and decreased carbohydrate intake.


In 1970, 1687 men from the Honolulu Heart Program and their Japanese wives were part of the Kuakini Osteoporosis Study. This report presents data of bone mineral content among the subjects, showing a substantially greater bone mass for men than for women and decreasing bone mineral content for both sexes with aging.


Compares perceptions of control and effectiveness felt by aged women of Japanese, British, and Vietnamese populations in Honolulu and Denver, Colorado.


Reports on the first documented case of adult T-cell leukemia (ATL) in Hawaii, in a nisei. ATL is endemic in southern Japan.


Of the 158 residents, 81 were Japanese. Particular attention was placed on the Japanese residents' feelings toward traditional living arrangements, to determine if the large number of Japanese residents was due to the deterioration of filial piety.


Historical sketch with photograph, of Yokohama Species Bank, built in 1910 and described as Hawaii's first fire-proof building. The Yokohama Species Bank began operations in Hawaii in 1892, to handle banking needs of contract laborers.


Describes conditions experienced by Japanese on the plantations—wages, living conditions, treatment. Traces work stoppages, strikes of Japanese from 1868 to 1920 and their results.


Circumstances of an 1889 hanging of a Japanese storekeeper in Honokaa, Hawaii. Goto had been an interpreter and intermediary for Japanese plantation laborers in the area, and had angered planters and business competitors. At a trial in May 1889, 4 Caucasian men were convicted of murder, but later escaped to the mainland.

About her mother Eiko Yorita, who arrived in Hawaii in 1917 and has been involved in the culture of kimono in Hawaii for 40 years.


In Japanese with English summary. Advice to nisei to respect their families and work for the good of their families; to study Japanese and English in order to improve U.S.-Japan relations; to prepare themselves for farming and employment in electricity, mechanics, fishing.


Secondary school reader of sociological and historical readings on emigration, plantation life, leaving the plantation, racism, values, assimilation, changing social relationships, and communities. Those on Japanese in Hawaii listed separately in this bibliography.


Program of the dedication ceremony of the YBA’s gym-auditorium, containing a 1-page "History of the YBA," photographs of activities, and list of 1960 officers.


Annual report of membership, programs, finances, officers. Some include photographs.


Newsletter for membership, with notices of events and news about the group, which promotes "physical, intellectual, social, moral, cultural and spiritual development of the youth of Hawaii through the fellowship of Sangha..."


News of the Buddhist missions on all islands, conventions, elections, sports and oratory winners, marriages, group events.


News of conventions, essays, YBA news from all islands.


Description of young parenthood in Hawaii, analysis of need for services to teens and preteens, identification of trends. Abundant statistics and tables by ethnic group, age of females and males, location.


Booklet outlining the activities of the YWCA for the war effort. Short section on how the YWCA helped the leaders of Japanese, Filipino, and Korean groups to ease tensions arising from Japan’s actions in the Philippines and Korea, and how members helped the families of interned Buddhist priests. The YWCA also organized 22 Neighborhood Service groups, including those of Japanese neighborhoods, to do Red Cross work, and organized English language classes. Photographs.

Biography of Jack Hall and the ILWU in Hawaii. Many references to Japanese workers in Hawaii and to union leaders of Japanese ancestry. Interviews with people involved in the political, business, and labor history of Hawaii included.


Brief notes about temple and shrine architecture in Honolulu, history of the religion or sects in Hawaii, and description of a particular shrine or temple on a tour conducted by the author.
BIBLIOGRAPHY OF AUDIOVISUAL MEDIA


Interviews Kona residents, including Japanese. Topics covered include the process of coffee production, daily life with many Japanese elements, children’s recreation, and religion.


Written by Tremaine Tamayose. Skits based on oral histories of various ethnic groups.


In Japanese with English subtitles. Drama of an issei and his life in Hawaii.


Obon as celebrated by Hawaii Shingon Mission, Hawaii Shingon Mission, and Hawaii Jodo Mission. Includes historical information on these sects. For grades 9—college.


Personal experiences of women, including Japanese, in the pineapple industry.


Commemorates centennial of Japanese contract laborers and Japanese contributions to life in Hawaii.


Japanese immigration to Hawaii, plantation life, war and internment.


Onishi family on Oahu pounds New Year’s mochi.


The labor movement in sugar plantations. Plantation life, the strike of 1920; includes slides of Japanese and references to Japanese. With Waipio below.


Includes Japanese interviewees in this taro—growing community.

A scientific collection for and about the sugar industry, it also contains information about the Japanese in Hawaii in collections of:

Board of Immigration reports, Plantation Health, sugar plantation newspapers, and statistics on workers 1905-1915.

Plantation records of 9 plantations. At the present time there is a finding aid for the records of Oahu Sugar Company only. Correspondence, financial records, personnel and payroll, and miscellaneous records have been inventoried. Also annual reports of Ewa Plantation Company and household furnishings, fixtures and a lease book of Honolulu Plantation (subsidiary companies).

Unique items cataloged and listed in the library's card catalog are:


(>Library has vol. 1 no. 1, May 15, 1941.)

Text in English and Japanese.

*We Are Plantation Laborers.* p. 27, 1920?

At head of title: "Facts About the Strike, 1920".

As an industry library, it is generally not open to the public. Use of its material is screened.


The Bishop Museum Library contains a number of manuscript collections. These are arranged by groups, each group organized around the person or family central to it. The library has an inventory folder which lists contents of manuscript groups. Most manuscripts relating to Japanese in Hawaii are in the Japanese language. Among the English language manuscript groups relevant to research on Japanese in Hawaii are those listed below. Some restrictions may apply to the use of these materials.


Began as a home for working girls, the home taught girls skills and found them jobs. Occasional references to Japanese girls.


Hans Kashiwabara was the first Japanese in Hawaii to become a captain in the Honolulu Police Department. He and his brothers were also involved in sumo in Hawaii and Japan.

There are a number of business archives in the process of being inventoried. The Davies Papers with its own register is the only one indexed, in "Register of the Theo. H. Davies and Company, Ltd., Honolulu, Hawai`i Records, 1861-1982".

Ms. Grp. 239.

Davies was a major merchandising and sugar factoring firm in Hawaii. This collection contains records of the family, corporate headquarters, subsidiary sugar mills and plantations. Of interest to researchers of Japanese and plantation history are its records of Hawaiian plantations, including correspondence, financial records, annual reports, plantation camp housing inventories, and payroll and time books. Time books and payrolls of plantations list employees, divided by ethnic group, sex, and occasionally age. For each individual there is a daily work attendance, monthly rate of pay, total wages, and plantation store account balance and deductions. In addition, the collection contains corporate officers' reference files which include files on small organizations such as Hawai`i Nihonjin Kyōsaikai, a Japanese benefit society.

Some manuscript documents which are not part of collections or manuscript groups are listed separately.
These are:


Relates experiences of the 1455 Japanese in Hawaii arrested (of which 702 were sent to mainland camps), analyzes values held by the internees, and assesses effects of the camp experience. Based on English and Japanese-language sources and interviews with former internees. Includes a list of camps and the number of persons from Hawaii departing for these camps.

Hawaii. Cemetery and Mortuary Board. "Cemeteries on Kauai, Hawaii, Maui, and O'ahu." Honolulu, nd. 17 leaves, photocopy. Ms doc 239

Lists of cemeteries, some with ownership, size, number of plots. Some lists are dated. Includes Japanese cemeteries.


The souvenir program includes photographs and brief recollections by members.

Takata Family papers. 1 folder. Ms doc 22

Hawaii birth certificate for Ryuichi Takata 1903, marriage certificate, bank loan papers, miscellaneous checks, receipt book for Ah Fu Poi Shop and Waihee Poi Shop.

Collections of documents such as labor contracts, marriage certificates, etc., mainly in Japanese, are organized by type of material.


A collection of 1/2 million photographs, many about Japanese in Hawaii. Photographs are located through a finding list by subject, such as:

- Agriculture - Sugar, Workers
- Ethnic Culture, Japanese - Art
- Ethnic Culture, Japanese - Dance & Music. Geisha
- Ethnic Culture, Japanese - Death
- Ethnic Culture, Japanese - Domestic life. Courtship & Marriage
- Ethnic Culture, Japanese - People

There is a separate list of names, such as Iwasaki, Koga [a photographer], Tamashiro. Photographic prints are reproduced for a fee.


The Society is dedicated to preserving historical materials relating to Hawaii and to publishing scholarly research on Hawaiian history. The Library is housed with the Hawaiian Mission Children's Society Library. It maintains its own catalog and collection of books, pamphlets, articles, photographs, and manuscripts. Unique items in its collection are:

A pamphlet assuring readers that Americanization and Christianization of the Japanese in Hawaii could overcome problems of Buddhism, Japanese language schools, and potential political domination of Hawaii.


In Japanese with English summary—history, cost, and contributors of the hospital. Photographs.

Japanese YMCA. *Olympus; Published in the interest of the English-speaking Japanese Youth in Hawaii*. Bi-monthly. [Only vol. 1 no. 1, April-May 1916 available]

Brief articles on Japanese youth groups in Hawaii; address by Japanese Consul-General Moroi to young Japanese men and women at the Japanese YMCA in which he urged them to be loyal American citizens who respect Japan; and news about individuals.


Written by a college student, describing Japanese youth and their responsibility to Americanize themselves and serve their country.


Extensive notes from Hawaii State Archives material—Board of Immigration letter files, Executive Council and Advisory Council of State meetings, Executive Council letter book 1896-1898, Board of Immigration minutes to 1870 on matters of immigration, Japanese suffrage, Japanese paupers, etc.

Stokes, John Francis Gray. “Japanese and the Hawaiian Islands: (In his Papers)”. 1 folder.

Folder of former Bishop Museum curator’s papers on Japanese in Hawaii, including abstracts of newspaper articles; copies of his articles on Japanese in Hawaii; correspondence; Japanese language editorial comment on his articles. Also “A Survey of Public Opinion Among the Japanese in the Territory of Hawaii”, written by Korean groups in Hawaii, 1932-1933, pointing out the danger to Hawaii by Japanese. In addition, Stokes’ correspondence on Japanese language schools, various newspaper letters on the use of the word ‘nisei’, and newspaper articles and correspondence about the Japanese phoenix fountain in Kapiolani Park.


Protested proposed regulation of language schools as discriminatory to Japanese.


Established by descendents of American Protestant missionaries, the Library contains a number of collections with information about Japanese in Hawaii. Publications are listed in a card catalog. Unpublished manuscript collections of letters, journals, and other writings to and of the missionaries in Hawaii are accessed through manuscript index files. Manuscript collections of interest to researchers of the history of Japanese in Hawaii are:

C.M. Cooke Papers, 1860-1909.


Castle & Cooke Papers 1850-1915.

Castle Foundation Papers, 1890-1935.

Items are listed in the manuscript index file. Broad areas of interest are 'Churches', 'Hospitals', 'Schools', and 'Societies & Institutions'. Some items mentioning Japanese are:

Churches--Hawaii Island, corres., with Kohala Union Church, Church of the Holy Apostles, Haili Church, Hilo Portuguese Church, Hilo Chinese Christian Church, Olaa Japanese Church, regarding funding, mostly 1930's.

Churches--Oahu, corres., mostly re funding, Kalihi Union Church,...Nuuanu Japanese, Makiki Japanese..., 1900-1935.

Schools--Japanese Language Schools in Hawaii. Corres., re funding for Japanese Language Education Assoc., with headquarters in the Mission Memorial Building on King St., 1929-1934.

Societies & institutions--Hawaii; corres. & reports, mostly re funding, for various organizations, religious, educational, scientific, cultural & charitable 1900-1935.

Societies & institutions--Japanese Children's Home 1905-1928.

Societies & institutions--Okumura Boys Home, Honolulu.

HEA (Hawaii Evangelical Association) Archives, 1853-1947.

Church business correspondence and pastors' reports to and by the HEA, later the United Church of Christ, Hawaii Conference. Includes all the Congregational Churches in Hawaii. An inventory file lists all names and subjects. Examples of names and subjects are listed below. There are many more names and subjects not listed here.

- Aoki, Mitsuo
- Buddhist Temple
- Cemeteries
- Churches

Churches--Hawaii--Hilo--Holy Cross Church (Japanese). Correspondence & reports, 1889-1946

Churches--Hawaii--Holualoa Japanese Church

Higuchi, Hiro

Japanese Department, reports & corres., 1886-1946. Includes folders for:
- Bible-Selling Campaigns. Rev. U.G. Murphy 1926-29
- General Correspondence 1885-1946. To and from the Board, includes a 1944 list of Japanese ministers on Oahu, Hawaii, Maui, and Kauai; various memos, including "Political Activities of First Generation Japanese in Hawaii", "In Re Subsidy of Buddhist Organization. By HSPA"; lists of Japanese churches 1931-35 and membership.
- Gulick, Rev. O.H. Correspondence 1892-1900, 1910-12 re Japanese Evangelists covering periods 1891-99
- Japanese Language Schools 1927-41
- Japanese Ministers (Detainees). War Internees. [letters]
- Okabe, J 1893-95 [corres]
- Okumura Home 1899-1944

Japanese in the Hawaiian Islands

Kakaako Settlement

Miho, Paul Katsuso

Ministry--Students on mainland. Corres. with & about students from Hawaii attending colleges & universities on mainland 1908-1946. Mostly in World War II.
Okabe, Jiro
Schools
Wailuku Japanese Girls Home. 1 folder. Records and reports of the Home. In 1916 46 girls were cared for at a cost of $5.50 each per month. They received lessons in cooking and waiting on tables. Expenditure lists, committee meeting minutes, financial reports.

World War, II–1939-1945

Smith Papers, Koloa, Kauai, 1865-1900.
For example, file “Koloa Sugar Co. (including some A.H. Smith & Co. Plantation Operations. 1876-1901)”, with subject headings ‘Sugar plantations’, ‘Land’, ‘Labor’, includes many reports and letters, some with references to Japanese, such as a letter 3/3/1891 from Castle & Cooke to Smith requesting information on Japanese policemen inciting Japanese laborers to desert.

In addition, the card catalog of the Hawaiian Mission Children’s Society Library lists published materials that are not part of archival groups. Reports, books, chapters in books, and articles in periodicals are listed. Useful subject headings are:

Citizenship
Immigration & Emigration
Japanese in the Hawaiian Islands
Japanese Language Schools
Japanese Missions and Churches
Labor & Laboring Classes

Cataloged items not found in the other libraries surveyed are:

Narrative of interesting incidents, and financial report.


Scudder, Frank S. Thirty Years of Mission Work For the Japanese of Hawaii and The Call of the Next Decade, p. 12, Honolulu, 1917.
Outline of accomplishments 1887-1917 by the Hawaiian Board in its Japanese work (Scudder was in charge with Gulick 1907-1912 and in charge 1912-1917); lists of property acquired and purposes of property; and plans for ‘Americanization’ of missionary work among Japanese.

The Tomo. Published by the Japanese Ministers’ Association and owned by the Board of Hawaiian Evangelical Association. Monthly. [Only vol. 20 no. 5, May 10, 1918]

History of the home, about the Christian home life, education, and training. Photographs of buildings.
Honolulu, Hawaii. Honpa Hongwanji of Hawaii Betsuin (Headquarters).
The Betsuin (headquarters office) maintains a file of members from 1901, with name, date and place of birth, date and place of death, and names of direct relatives. It also maintains a file of weddings held at the Honpa Hongwanji.
The Library contains books pertaining to the history of Buddhism and Japanese in Hawaii, most of which are available at the University of Hawaii Library Hawaiian Collection. Books not found at the University Library are:


Messages, brief essays, a history of the Betsuin with photographs, information about activities of related groups.

There is also a collection of photographs of temples and Buddhist activities throughout Hawaii, arranged by island and subject.

Honolulu, Hawaii. University of Hawaii Archives.
The University of Hawaii Archives contains records of the University of Hawaii. There are several collections in the Archives relevant to research on the Japanese in Hawaii:


In connection with the University of Hawaii 50-year celebration the ASUH sent a questionnaire to various student organizations to survey the groups’ purposes, history, and activities. Japanese-related organizations which responded are the Oriental Literature Society, Wakaba Kai Society, and Rainbow Young Buddhist Association.

- Shunzo Sakamaki Collection. 1940-1941.

A former University of Hawaii history professor and dean of summer session, he was a member of the Hawaiian-Japanese Civic Association. During 1940-1941 this organization sponsored a move to end the dual citizenship of Hawaii-born Japanese. A box of meeting minutes, copies of a petition sent to the U.S. Secretary of State requesting help in ending Japanese citizenship, lists of participants, news clippings, etc.

Organized around the theme of ethnic studies, but also containing materials on zoning, politics, tourism, etc. in Hawaii. Books; file of course readers; ethnic newspapers of Hawaii, U.S. mainland, and Canada; article and clipping file (including student papers) arranged by subject; and media (tapes, slides, and photographs).

During World War II an appeal was made for documents, photographs, and information to preserve historical materials relating to Hawaii’s part in the war. The Hawaii War Records Depository is the result, a collection of published books and articles; government documents; and other materials such as correspondence, interviews, reports, diaries, student papers, plantation records, and radio broadcasts. Access to materials is mainly through Gwenfred Allen’s *Hawaii’s War Years 1941-1945*, p. 431, University of Hawaii Press, Honolulu, 1950, and its supplement *Hawaii’s War Years, 1941-1945. Notes and References*, revised and edited by Aldyth V. Morris, University of Hawaii Press, Honolulu, 1952, 1 unpaged vol.
There are also index card files which provide access to:

- Photographs, arranged by subject.
- Inventory of materials on microfilm—published material, letters, interviews, and reports, arranged by reels.
- Alphabetical subject, title, author index to material in vertical files. Some subjects useful for locating information on Japanese in Hawaii are:
AJA's
Alien Japanese
American-Japanese Combat Unit
442nd Infantry Regiment
Internees
Interpreters
Japanese Committee of Civilian Defense
Personal Narratives, Diaries and Letters
Varsity Victory Volunteers
Veterans

Items about Japanese in Hawaii are found throughout the collection. For example file 15 'Martial Law' contains numerous folders relating to Japanese, such as Dual Citizenship, Evacuation, Foreign Funds Control, Insurance, Public Morale, and Kauai Morale Committee.

Microfilm copies of records of 4 companies are available. These contain correspondence, ledgers, and financial records. Of particular note are time books which provide information by ethnic group about wages, working time, etc. For each of the following there is a printed inventory in the Hawaiian Collection of the Library.

Hawaiian Agricultural Company Records. 1903-1937. Microfilm (negative); 18 reels, 16mm.
Hutchinson Sugar Plantation Records. 1870-1943. Microfilm (negative); 15 reels; 16mm.
Kohala Sugar Company Records. June 1888-August 1946. Microfilm (negative); 13 reels; 16mm.
Laupahoehoe Sugar Company Records. July 1877-December 1907. Microfilm (negative); 19 reels; 16mm and 35mm.

Contains 3 groups of documents. For each document is provided a detailed abstract, with originator, to whom written, content summary, date, and number of pages. The first group is from the U.S. National Archives:
Records of the U.S. Secretary of War, organized by topic, such as government responses to citizens' inquiries on camps, exclusion, internment, return to Hawaii.
Judicial, Fiscal, & Social Branch, including War Relocation Authority material.
Office of Strategic Services.
Records of the Army Commands.
Office of the Provost Marshall, organized by topic, such as censorship, induction to armed forces, etc.
Records of the Adjutant General’s Office.
The second section contains materials from miscellaneous sources other than the National Archives:
Red Cross.
Photographs from the Pentagon.
Command histories.
Franklin D. Roosevelt Library.
Japan's Diplomatic Record Office.
Translations of Japanese language books, articles from the *Hawaii Hochi*.
George Hoshida diary and autobiography.
*Heart Mt. Sentinel* issues.
Sam Nishimura family letters.
Oral history transcripts and tapes.

The third section is an abstract of files in the Hawaii War Records Depository. In addition there is an index to the University of Hawaii Library’s Government Documents collection of War Relocation Authority materials.

**Lihue, Kauai. Grove Farm Homestead. Grove Farm Plantation Records and Papers of George N. Wilcox, Samuel W. Wilcox, Emma L. Wilcox, Elsie H. Wilcox and Mabel I. Wilcox.**

A major collection of plantation records and personal papers of the Wilcox family, it is organized and indexed by a register (*Register of the Grove Farm Plantation Records and Papers of George N. Wilcox, Samuel W. Wilcox, Emma L. Wilcox, Elsie H. Wilcox and Mabel I. Wilcox*), by Margaret R. O’Leary, p. 117, Grove Farm Homestead, Lihue, Kauai, 1982. In addition there is a more detailed card index of subjects and individuals.

Of special interest among the plantation records are the plantation time books for 1888-1917, which give detailed information about workers, by ethnic group, for days worked, pay received, and other information such as if female whose husband, who deserted, who worked at extra chores for extra pay, when an individual’s contract was fulfilled, etc. Grove Farm plantation correspondence includes information about Japanese labor recruitment and contracts, and references to banking arrangements for Japanese workers.

The papers of Mabel Wilcox and Elsie Wilcox are important because of their interest in education and public health on all islands. These papers present information about many of the Wilcox family’s charitable projects to Japanese churches, schools, and other institutions such as Okumura Boys’ and Girls’ Home, and to individuals.

Items in the card index relevant to research on Japanese in Hawaii are:
- Charities. Education. Kauai. Lawai. Lawai Japanese School
- Charities. Religious, Hawaii, Hilo. Hilo Japanese Church
- Education. Oahu, Honolulu
- Labor. Recruitment and Immigration. Japan Emigration Company
- Labor. Strikes
- Labor. Unrest
- Organized Societies. Oahu, Honolulu. Conference of New Americans
- Other. Japan Consul. Correspondence regarding 15% tax on laborers’ wages

In addition, there are some photographs of Japanese people in an album compiled for the Grove Farm centennial and a photo album in the home of Kikuni Moriwaki, an employee of the family for many years. Her home is maintained at the museum as a typical plantation home.

**Lihue, Kauai. Kauai Museum.**

Oral history tapes and transcripts collection includes those of Japanese on Kauai, such as Kamada family; Okano family; and W.J. Senda, a Japanese photographer.
Photograph Collection, with historical emphasis on the people and places of Kauai is arranged by subject. E.g.: 'Ethnic Culture - Japanese', 'Ethnic Culture - Japanese Wedding Photographs'. Folders of photographs and a 'Family Albums' file include Japanese on Kauai. Photographic prints are available.

Waipahu, Hawaii. Waipahu Cultural Garden Park.
Devoted to educating the public about the plantation lifestyle, it provides objects of daily life and work on a plantation, and information in photographs, oral history tapes, documents, and publications. Some of these are:

- Photographs, arranged by subject, such as:
  - Children's activities
  - Class pictures
  - Food
  - People
  - Plantation camps
  - Religion, some briefly identified as 'Shinto', etc.
  - Special events, miscellaneous
  - Workers, field

There is also a photo collection of N. Murakoshi, a Japanese photographer.

Oral history tapes cover mid-wifery, old Waipahu, making mochi, Japanese medicine man. There are also tapes of Mr. Arakawa, Nishi Catering, George Ariyoshi, and Major Okada. These tapes are also available at the Leeward Community College Learning Resource Center.

Pamphlet files include are arranged by ethnic groups, and include 'Japanese' and 'Okinawans' as subjects.

- Brief history with photographs.
- Officers of these groups, and a directory of "Hawaii Residents of Okinawan Ancestry", with name, address, and telephone.
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