



ETHNIC STUDIES

ORAL HISTORY PROJECT

ANNUAL PROJECT EVALUATION REPORT

Fiscal Year 1979-80

University of Hawaii at Manoa

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For the period covered by this report the Project was supported by the State Foundation on Culture and the Arts under an appropriation by the Hawaii State Legislature.

INTRODUCTION

Two major projects were undertaken during the 1979-80 fiscal year: Stores and Storekeepers of Paia and Puunene, Maui and Uchinanchu: A History of Okinawans in Hawaii.



George Guerrero with Mrs. Guerrero, 1979.
(Retired plantation store employee, Puunene; grocery store owner, Wailuku.)

The Stores and Storekeepers project, by interviewer/researcher Warren Nishimoto, focused on 33 interviewees directly involved with stores serving Paia and Puunene. Interviewees included peddlers, order-takers, bookkeepers, and store owners.

Stores played important roles in Hawaii's plantation communities by providing plantation residents with their basic consumer needs, serving as social gathering places, and performing special services such as extended credit and free delivery. Because there is scant information available on stores in Hawaii, the interviews fill in some gaps in the history of this vital segment of the business community.

A successful innovation which will be used in future projects was to use an expert evaluator to critique and help improve the quality of interviews.

The Uchinanchu: A History of Okinawans in Hawaii project, spearheaded by editor and compiler Michiko Kodama, was unique because the final product will be a book, rather than photocopied transcripts, and encompasses articles as well as life histories of Issei Okinawans. As a cooperative effort, ESOHP staff and United Okinawan Association of Hawaii (UOA) History Committee members spent many hours working together, discussing goals and objectives, and planning work strategies. The close working relationship which resulted and the book itself is an example of how a private community group and a public agency can use their skills and abilities for mutual benefit. The \$20,000 state appropriation to the ESOHP was used to prepare the manuscript and \$30,000 in pre-sales were raised by the UOA for printing costs.

ESOHP also sponsored various activities in the community. In cooperation with the American Federation of State, County, and Municipal Employees (AFSCME), ESOHP conducted a workshop entitled "Search For Your Roots" which provided participants with basic information on how to conduct family history research.

ESOHP staff members Warren Nishimoto and Michiko Kodama taught two adult education courses, in Honolulu and Waipahu, focusing on oral history techniques. The courses were well received by the out-of-school adults who participated and resulted in some excellent family oral histories by the students.

The annual mochi-pounding demonstration and oral history materials display, an ESOHP "tradition" which started in 1976, was moved to a more popular location--Ala Moana Shopping Center--where it attracted approximately 7,000 people and received extensive media coverage. Portable photo displays and introductory brochures developed for the demonstration have since been used in conferences, workshops, classrooms and community meetings statewide.

Community groups sponsoring special events included ESOHP's resources and expertise as part of their activities. ESOHP participated in diverse events such as the Kamehameha Schools' annual Ho'olaulea, Chaminade University's summer workshop on literature of the Pacific, Kaneohe Marine Corp's "Asian Pacific Heritage Week."

The ESOHP has continued to serve as a resource center providing references, training and assistance to many people and groups interested in oral history interviews of family, community and organization members. The public is encouraged to use the oral history transcripts, available at regional public libraries and community college libraries throughout the state. Although the past year saw more use of the materials in a magazine article on Kakaako, radio talk shows, and in poetry and literature, the potential uses of the interviews in curriculum, drama, written history and literature remain unfulfilled.

The Project thanks the many individuals, community and labor organizations, businesses, government agencies, the University of Hawaii faculty and administration and the State Foundation on Culture and the Arts for their assistance and cooperation during this past fiscal year.

The major project for the 1980-81 fiscal year is A Social History of Kona, supported by the State Foundation on Culture and the Arts under a special appropriation by the Hawaii State Legislature, and in part by a grant from the Hawaii Committee for the Humanities.

Interested persons and groups are welcome to visit our office at Manoa Elementary School, Room 40.

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I. THE ETHNIC STUDIES ORAL HISTORY PROJECT
(July 1, 1979 - June 30, 1980, includes extension period through
December 31, 1980)

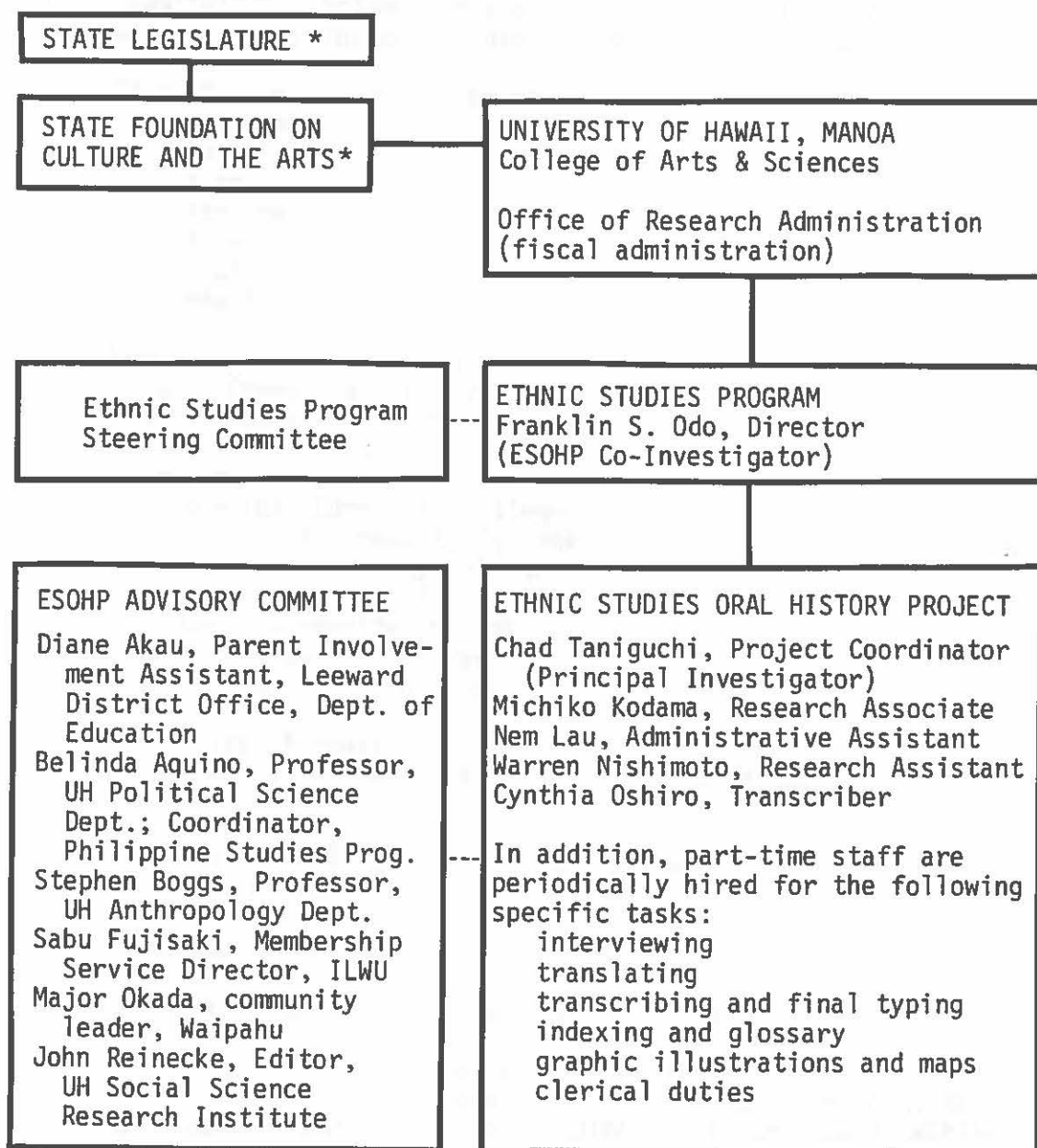
A. Goals & Objectives

1. To coordinate the gathering of research data about the various ethnic groups in Hawaii, especially the experiences of the common working men and women of those groups and their contributions to the development of Hawaii's society, using the oral history method of tape recording and transcribing.
2. To develop and encourage the development of such products as transcripts, pamphlets, journals, readers, books, displays and slide shows.
3. To disseminate the oral history transcripts and by-products to teachers, students, and the general community for the purposes of popularizing the contributions of the working men and women of all ethnic groups in the building of Hawaii, and developing within people a positive ethnic identity of their own as well as an appreciation of the proud heritage of all of Hawaii's people.
4. To serve as an oral history resource center providing library and reference materials; offering assistance in training researchers/interviewers.

B. Legislative Appropriation

Funds for the 1979-81 biennium were provided through the State Legislature's 1979-81 budget appropriation.

"Section 54. Provided, that the general fund appropriation to the Performing and Visual Arts Events Program (BUF 881), \$100,000 in fiscal year 1979-80 and \$90,000 in fiscal year 1980-81 shall be allotted to provide for continuation and expansion of the Ethnic Studies Oral History Project; provided further, that of the appropriation for fiscal year 1979-80, \$20,000 shall be used for the production of a documented historical record of the Okinawans in Hawaii; provided further, that annual progress reports on the projects shall be submitted to the Legislature."

C. Organizational Structure

*funding source

The ESOHP Advisory Committee continued to be an important part of the Project by contributing invaluable guidance and direction to staff members. They unselfishly gave of their time, energy, knowledge and contacts to support the staff in conducting the oral history projects. Meetings were held monthly or as necessary to report on progress of research, administrative concerns, discussion of future plans, and to receive suggestions and feedback for project improvement.

- b. Enlarged photographs of plantation and community life from 1900 to the present.
- c. Slide shows/videotapes of Waialua and Haleiwa: The Working People's Story, Kakaako: Images of Yesterday and Today, and Waipi'o.

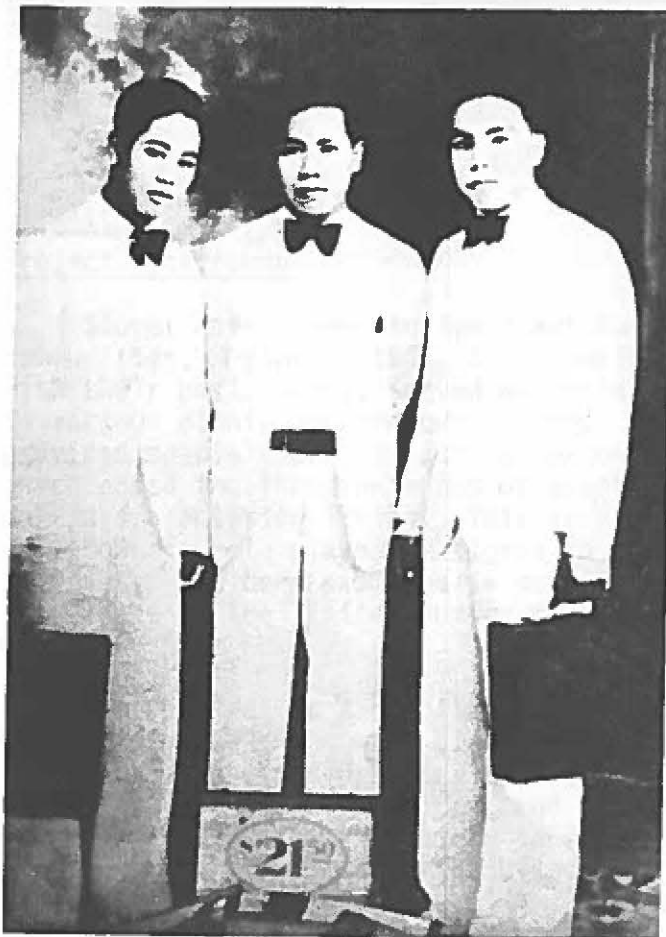
3. REFERENCES. ESOHP has a small but comprehensive library on oral history materials and methods which are available in loan as resources to the public. The library also contains Hawaiian history references.

E. Resource Persons

In addition to the Advisory Committee, the Ethnic Studies Oral History Project was fortunate to have the following persons participate in a resource capacity. These people served by providing specialized knowledge, community contacts, and overall support for the Project.

Kay Adaniya, volunteer with the Okinawan Club of the Hawaii State Senior Citizens' Center
 Amy Agbayani, director, Operation Manong, University of Hawaii at Manoa
 Sotero Bailado, manager, Sunset Farmers Co-op, Kona, Hawaii
 Paige Barber, statewide coordinator, Alu Like, Inc.
 Agnes Conrad, state archivist, Hawaii State Archives
 Beverly Creamer, editor, People Section, Honolulu Advertiser
 Brenda Lei Foster, executive director, Pacific and Asian Affairs Council
 Royal Freuhling, associate professor, Educational Foundations, University of Hawaii at Manoa
 Guy Fujimura, local representative, ILWU
 Lynette Furuhashi, assistant to Pacific curator, Hamilton Library, Special Collections, University of Hawaii at Manoa
 Dorothy Hazama, associate professor, Field Services, College of Education, University of Hawaii at Manoa
 Renee Heyum, Pacific curator, Hamilton Library, Special Collections, University of Hawaii at Manoa
 Kiyoshi Ikeda, professor, Sociology, University of Hawaii at Manoa
 Sidney Kanno, director, Senior Citizens' Center, Captain Cook, Hawaii
 Roslyn Kayatani, teacher, Department of Education
 Kay Kimura, business manager, University Press of Hawaii
 Larry Kimura, instructor, Indo-Pacific Language, University of Hawaii at Manoa
 Jane Kinoshita, social studies specialist, Department of Education
 David Kittelson, Hawaiian curator, Hamilton Library, Special Collections, University of Hawaii at Manoa
 Faye Komagata, Daifukuji Soto Mission, Kona, Hawaii
 Reverend Shugen Komagata, Daifukuji Soto Mission, Kona, Hawaii

Andrew Lind, senior professor emeritus, Sociology, University
 of Hawaii at Manoa
 Don Mair, director, University of Hawaii Foundation
 Ah Quon McElrath, social worker, ILWU
 Gail Miyasaki, Public Relations, Hawaii Public Television
 Joyce Najita, director, Industrial Relations Center, University
 of Hawaii at Manoa
 Kazuo Nakamine, editor, Hawaii Pacific Press
 George Nakasato, assistant director, County Extension Service,
 University of Hawaii at Manoa
 Susie Nakashima, Emergency School Aide Act (ESAA), Honolulu
 District, Department of Education
 Y. Noguchi, manager, Pacific Co-op, Kona, Hawaii
 Irene Omori, president, Hawaii State Council for the Social
 Studies
 Max Roffman, producer, "Rice and Roses," Hawaii Public Television
 Jikyo Tachikawa, principal, Tachikawa Japanese School
 Susan Yim, writer, Today Section, Honolulu Star-Bulletin



Filipino clothing
 salesmen, A.B. Sevilla
 on right. Ca. 1935
 (STORES AND STOREKEEPERS
 OF PAIA AND PUUNENE,
 MAUI project)

COURTESY A.B. SEVILLA

II. "STORES AND STOREKEEPERS OF PAIA AND PUUNENE, MAUI"



Mr. & Mrs.
Gilbert Zane
in Zane Store,
Lower Paia.
Ca. 1940.

COURTESY GILBERT ZANE

A. Project Background

Stores have played an important role in Hawaii's plantation communities. Prior to 1945, they provided plantation residents with their basic needs, served as social gathering places, catered to various ethnic preferences in food, clothing, and medicine, and provided special services such as extended credit and free delivery, which eased the inconveniences of scant, once-a-month paydays and car-less plantation living. This very important, day-to-day, social and economic role played by stores in the islands' plantation communities has not been examined in detail. The scarcity of information is evident in the limited number of studies focusing on stores in Hawaii.

This project is a compilation of the recollections of thirty-three individuals who were directly involved with stores serving Paia and Puunene and provides the reader with first-person accounts of the beginnings, maintenance, and decline of that role on the island of Maui. These accounts supplement the existing literature on plantation life, add to the history of Maui as well as Hawaii in general, and contribute to the growing body of knowledge on entrepreneurship.

B. Project Objectives

One objective of this project was to identify the different stores which supplied the basic necessities of food, clothing and medicine to the plantation residents of Paia and Puunene and to examine, through oral history, their methods of operation between 1910 and 1980. This examination sought to compare stores before and after 1945. After 1945, self-service, cash-and-carry stores emerged on Maui, changing the appearance of stores and their methods of operation. This examination also sought to compare methods of operation used by plantation-owned stores and private stores.

The second objective was to view and study stores within the context of historical developments affecting Paia and Puunene. To what extent were the origins, survival, growth and demise of stores affected by: the improvement of transportation such as the railroad and automobile, the arrival of new immigrants on the plantations, World Wars I and II, the appearance of cash-and-carry supermarkets, natural disasters, the union and strikes, and the closing of plantation camps and the subsequent migration of residents to subdivisions?

The two objectives described above formed the basis of the original project proposal. However, after preliminary discussions with interviewees and consultation with the project's evaluator, Dr. David Wu of the East-West Culture Learning Institute, a third objective was outlined: to focus on the storekeeper as the founder and operator of a business and as an entrepreneur. Two noted authors on entrepreneurship, Fredrik Barth and Cyril Belshaw, define an entrepreneur as someone who, in the pursuit of profit, takes the initiative in administering people and resources and continually seeks ways to expand through: a) the management of a business, b) profit taking, c) innovation, and d) risk bearing.

This project, through oral history, sought to examine storekeepers of Paia and Puunene in the role of entrepreneurs, using the four traits listed above as guidelines. An attempt was also made to gather information on the storekeeper's families, work background, and motivations for starting their stores. Given these objectives, an attempt was made to answer the following questions: What enabled an individual to rise above plantation work and become an independent storekeeper? In what ways did the storekeeper seek to expand the store? How did the storekeeper deal with social and economic changes in Paia and Puunene? In what ways did the storekeeper effect social and economic change?

Since an attempt was made to gather as much information as possible on the different stores which served Paia and Puunene residents, not all interviewees were necessarily storekeepers. An attempt was made to gather biographical information and first-person accounts of store employees as well as storekeepers in order to more fully document immigration, plantation life and work, and ethnic relations.

C. Methodology

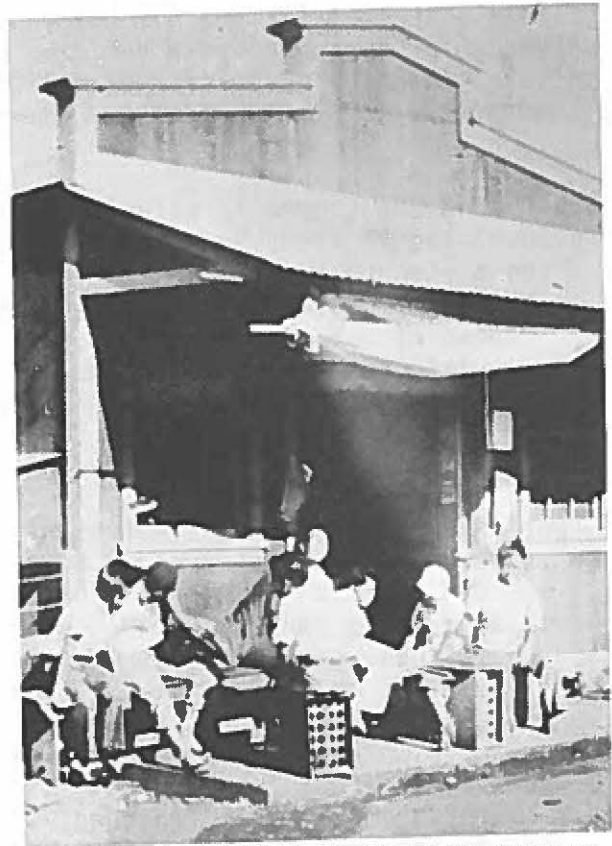
Prior to interviewing, research on stores in Hawaii and elsewhere was completed, with emphasis on the Paia and Puunene areas. The bibliography in the appendix of the transcript volumes lists sources related to business and entrepreneurship which helped the researcher/interviewer acquire a better understanding of the subject. A chronology of events related to stores and to the Paia and Puunene areas was compiled and also appears in the appendix.

The researcher also consulted individuals knowledgeable in the field of business and entrepreneurship. Professor Robert Buchele of the College of Business Administration, University of Hawaii at Manoa, a specialist on small business management, was consulted on matters concerning the internal operation of small businesses. Dr. David Wu of the East-West Culture Learning Institute offered his expertise in the field of ethnic entrepreneurship.

Information on the Paia and Puunene areas was obtained through local newspapers and Hawaiian Commercial & Sugar Company publications. Much of the preliminary information on the areas was obtained during a survey trip in August, 1979. At that time, ESOHP researcher/interviewer Warren Nishimoto met with plantation officials, union officials, community leaders, past and present storekeepers, and senior citizen groups. These sources helped identify potential interviewees. City directories of 1930 and 1940 were also consulted for names and possible interviewees.

D. Interviewing and Processing

The ESOHP researcher/interviewer traveled to Maui between August, 1979 and April, 1980 to locate potential interviewees, gather biographical information through preliminary interviews, and conduct recorded interviews. In all, 33 interviewees--25 men and 8 women--were selected. They were interviewed in 49 sessions for a total of 79 recorded hours. Four of the interviews were unrecorded



COURTESY RICHARD ARAKAWA
Arakawa Store, Kaheka. Ca. 1935.

at the requests of the interviewees and are summarized in the transcript volumes. Fifteen of the sessions were conducted in Japanese and have been translated into English for inclusion in the transcript volumes. A list of the interviewees and their store-related occupation(s) can be found in section II-E.

In addition to criteria such as clarity of memory and articulateness, interviewees were selected because of their direct involvement in the operation of stores serving the Paia and Puunene areas. These included plantation store employees, private store owners, peddlers, order-takers, delivery men, and bookkeepers. In cases where the first-generation store owner was deceased, the next-generation owner was interviewed. The store experiences of the interviewees span seven decades, 1910 to 1980. For some, 1980 means another year in the business.

An attempt was also made to interview individuals representing the various ethnic groups of the area. City directories, however, revealed that a large majority of storekeepers in Paia and Puunene in the 1930s and 1940s were Japanese. Prior to that time, most of the businesses in the Paia area were owned by Chinese, who later migrated to Honolulu and elsewhere. The final list of 33 interviewees consists of 23 Japanese, seven Filipinos, two Chinese, and one Portuguese. (See list of interviewees.) Eight were interviewed in Japanese. John Perreira, the lone Portuguese interviewee, passed away during the course of the project. The final list of interviewees is not intended to be a representative sampling but a grouping of individuals who possessed shared, yet unique, experiences within the collective setting of Paia-Puunene between 1910 and 1980.

Interviewees were asked questions concerning their family and work backgrounds as well as detailed questions concerning the functions of their stores. Specifically, the questions concerned:

- origins of store
- operation of store
- goods and services provided
- clientele
- prices and profits
- competition
- growth, improvement, or demise of store
- social function of store

The complete questionnaire can be found in the appendix of the transcript volumes.

E. List of Interviewees

<u>NAME</u>	<u>OCCUPATION</u>	<u>AGE</u>	<u>SEX</u>
Ancheta, Lope	retired shoe store owner, Kahului	72	M
Arakawa, Richard	former camp store worker, Kaheka	65	M
Araki, Yoshiko	retired camp store owner, Paia	70	F
Cabanayan, Jose Callo	retired plantation store employee, Puunene	67	M
Gouveia, Alice	retired grocery store owner, Lower Paia	62	F
Guerrero, George	retired plantation store employee, Puunene, and grocery store owner, Wailuku	70	M
Hamai, Yasunari	retired plantation store employee, Paia	72	M
Hayashida, Minoru	retired fish market owner, Lower Paia	89	M
Ikeda, Satoki	clothing store and factory owner, Lower Paia	84	M
Itakura, Kenichi	retired plantation store employee and camp store worker, Spreckelsville	68	M
Itamura, Mae	retired liquor store owner, Lower Paia	74	F
Kobayashi, Larry	retired camp store owner, Puunene	62	M
Kochi, Chosoku	retired store order taker, Kahului	82	M
Machida, Yutaka "Buck"	retired pharmacist and drugstore owner, Lower Paia	71	M
Nakamura, Maki	retired movie theater concession owner, Lower Paia	83	F

<u>NAME</u>	<u>OCCUPATION</u>	<u>AGE</u>	<u>SEX</u>
Nashiwa, Richard	retired camp bakery manager, Paia	72	M
Noda, Yaichi	former peddler and current supermarket owner, Kahului	78	M
Palafox, Modesto	retired plantation store employee, Spreckelsville	73	M
Perreira, John*	former plantation store manager, Paia	72	M
Polo, Leodegario	retired store bookkeeper, Kahului and Puunene	81	M
Reyes, Mariano	retired plantation store employee, Paia	77	M
Sakumoto, Hatsue	retired camp fish store owner, Puunene	81	F
Sato, Sam	camp store and restaurant owner, Puunene	66	M
Sevilla, Asisclo B.	former peddler, Puunene, and cur- rent store and travel agency owner, Wailuku	70	M
Shimoda, Masakazu	retired store manager, Wailuku	68	M
Sueda, Alan	former store bookkeeper and manager, Kahului	59	M
Tamasaka, Tadayoshi	former general store employee, Lower Paia, and current grocery store owner, Kauai	68	M
Teruya, Makato	retired <u>tofu</u> maker and peddler, Puunene	89	F
Tsuji, Hiromu	retired plantation store book- keeper, Paia	69	M
Ujiie, Kukuji	retired medicine peddler	83	M
Yamasaki, Harue	retired camp store owner, Hamakua Poko	77	F

*Deceased

F. Resource Persons

The following individuals on Maui and Oahu were most generous in lending their support by providing specialized knowledge, community contacts, and overall assistance:

Gail Bartholomew, Maui Public Library
 Robert Buchele, College of Business Administration, University of Hawaii at Manoa
 Spencer Cagasan, former Paia resident
 Mr. & Mrs. Satoshi Endo, former Paia residents
 Tadaichi Fukunaga, Wailuku businessman
 Larry Ikeda, Hawaiian Commercial & Sugar Company
 Ralph Ikeda, Ikeda's
 Satoru Ito, Hawaiian Commercial & Sugar Company
 Helen Kagehiro, Maui County Committee on Aging
 Bert Kikuchi, Maui Community College
 Bonnie Len, Hawaii Chinese History Center
 Robert Matsuoka, Paia businessman
 Myrna Miyahira, Paia resident
 Mildred Murai, Puunene resident
 Shizuo Murai, Puunene resident
 Doris Nakamoto, Paia resident
 Roy Okada, Kahului photographer
 Sylvia Sakaki, Maui County Committee on Aging
 Curtis Shinsato, Maui Mall
 Yukihiisa Suzuki, Graduate School of Library Studies, University of Hawaii at Manoa
 Toribio Tuzon, Puunene resident
 Robert Ueoka, Paia accountant
 Jay van Zwalenburg, Maui Public Library
 Virginia Wirtz, Maui Historical Society
 David Wu, East-West Culture Learning Institute
 Reverend Haruo Yamamoto, Maui Issei Congregational Church

III. "UCHINANCHU: A HISTORY OF OKINAWANS IN HAWAII"

A. Project Background

The Uchinanchu: A History of Okinawans in Hawaii project has been a cooperative effort between ESOHP and United Okinawan Association of Hawaii (UOA).

The UOA conceived the idea of a history written by volunteers and community members to commemorate its 30th anniversary celebration in 1981. The original purposes of the book were 1) to make English-language materials available so third and fourth generation Okinawans could better understand their heritage; 2) to compile histories of Okinawan organizations; 3) to preserve and portray experiences of the issei (first generation); and 4) to promote better understanding among the various ethnic groups in Hawaii.

To support research and publication of the book, the UOA first held several fundraisers and, in 1979, asked the state legislature for assistance. Legislators approved funds to assist in preparation and publication of the book.

State funding (\$20,000) was appropriated to the State Foundation on Culture and the Arts for the ESOHP. ESOHP Research Associate Michiko Kodama was hired to compile and edit materials, coordinate volunteer efforts, and help meet the summer 1980 deadline for completion of the manuscript. When it became clear that volunteer efforts would not be sufficient, a number of writers were commissioned to produce portions of the work. The relative lack of source materials documenting early immigrant experiences made it desirable to devote a major section of the book to life history narratives of Okinawan issei. The ESOHP's oral history experience was utilized in this regard.

Uchinanchu does not purport to be a definitive or comprehensive history of Okinawans in Hawaii. It is a collection of articles, a blending of skills, knowledge and energies from various segments of Hawaii's society. The book is an example of cooperation between a private community group and a public agency, where the skills and abilities of both are brought into full play. It is a joint product of Okinawan, Naichi (non-Okinawan Japanese) and others' efforts and illustrates the progress that has taken place in relations among these groups.

B. Project Objectives

There is a lack of documented materials in English about the Okinawan experience in Hawaii. Aside from several articles by Kimura, Ikeda, Toyama, and others, information is skimpy, written in the Japanese language, or not recorded at all.

The project strived to assemble relevant historical materials

from a variety of sources and to publish selected items in book form. Materials collected fall into the following general categories: Chapter I -- Okinawa, the Homeland; Chapter II -- Immigrants Settle in Hawaii; Chapter III -- Okinawan-Naichi Relationship; Chapter IV -- Community and Contributions; Chapter V -- Okinawan Organizations; Chapter VI -- Issei Life Histories; and Appendixes -- Aids to Further Research.

C. Methodology

As a cooperative effort, one of the first orders of business was to organize a committee, consisting of ESOHP staff and UOA History Sub-committee members, to help guide the project. The committee met regularly to discuss and focus on the various tasks necessary for project completion.

Resource persons from both the general and academic communities were tapped for their expertise and special knowledge of the subject matter.

The first several months were spent doing documents research at the UH Hamilton Library's Hawaiian-Pacific collection, Asia collection, and microfilm collection. The Hawaii State Archives was also a source of valuable information. The research 1) was incorporated into a chronology and bibliography; 2) served as an aid to oral history interview preparation; and 3) provided researchers with a better understanding of the topic.

Once the background research was completed and project focus determined, Kodama coordinated research and writing to ensure fulfillment of the project. Under her direction, both voluntary and paid workers were given the tasks of translating and editing Japanese-language articles to be included in the book; writing articles on the Okinawan participation in various fields such as government, agriculture, business; contacting Okinawan clubs and organizations for information; locating historical photographs; and conducting a survey of Okinawan households. Kodama selected and interviewed issei Okinawans throughout the state. These interviews were translated and edited under her direction.



COURTESY KIMIE KAGEYAMA

Okinawan immigrants to Kauai. Ca. 1910.

D. List of Interviewees *

<u>NAME</u>	<u>OCCUPATION</u>	<u>AGE</u>	<u>SEX</u>
Jensei Arakwaa	sugar worker, plantation ditchman, oldest male Okinawan on Maui	94	M
Shigeo Chinen	Molokai pineapple plantation worker, Maui store employee	79	M
Chokame Higa	sugar and pineapple worker, pine luna	82	M
Toden Higa	sugar plantation worker, gardener, nursery man, also served as inter- preter between Naichi and Okinawan immigrants, also <u>Nihongo</u> (standard Japanese dialect) and <u>hogen</u> (Oki- nawan dialect) teacher	93	M
Hashiji Kakazu	plantation worker, coffee and avocado farmer, political activist, author	90	M
Kame Kameya	housewife, raised 9 children single- handed since 1945	87	F
Kama Kaneshiro	raincoat and <u>tabi</u> maker, hog farmer	91	F
Kame Kaneshiro	sugar worker, taxi driver, coffee farmer, fisherman	96	M
Matsu Kina	plantation worker, Kukai-sen camp resident, chicken farmer, community leader	81	M
Chosoku Kochi	descendant of Okinawan royalty, order- taker for store, storekeeper	82	M
Seichin Nagayama	sugar plantation worker, yardman, doctor's assistant, salesclerk, Primo Brewery employee	91	M
Seichi Nakama	life-long sugar plantation laborer	92*	M
Tokushin Nakamoto	sugar plantation worker, vegetable/ goat/hog seller, sweet potato grower	98	M
Naeko Nakasone	sugar and pineapple plantation worker, cook/laundress, vegetable seller, <u>koto</u> teacher	92	F
Tokusuke Oshiro	plantation worker, sampan bus driver, poultry farmer, <u>tofu</u> -maker	79	M

*Not all interviewees' narratives will appear in book.

<u>NAME</u>	<u>OCCUPATION</u>	<u>AGE</u>	<u>SEX</u>
Chugen Shiroma	plantation worker, independent sugar grower, chicken farmer	91	M
Kama Shiroma	housewife	84	F
Baishiro Tamashiro	sugar plantation mill worker, hog farmer, Okinawan pineapple co-op member, store owner	92	M
Kosuke Teruya	sugar and pineapple field worker, pine luna	83	M
Sadako Toyama	Japanese language school teacher, assistant to husband (editor of <u>Jitsugyo no Hawaii</u>)	91	F
Tsuru Yamauchi	sugar worker, cook/maid, house cleaner, <u>tofu</u> company owner	90	F



Senior citizens participating in exercise program at Lanikila Senior Citizen Center.

COURTESY HUI O LAULIMA

E. Resource Persons

The following individuals and groups were most generous in lending their support by providing specialized knowledge, community contacts, and overall assistance:

Masanobu Adaniya, State Senior Center, Honolulu
 Shizuko Akamine, Hui O Okinawa, Big Island
 Thomas Arakaki, Molokai

Minoru Furugen, Kauai member, Okinawan 80th Anniversary
Celebration Commission
Al Hamai, American Federation of State, County, and Municipal
Employees

Hui O Laulima

Elaine Tomihama

Irene Itokazu Pritchard

Mamoru Kaneshiro and family, Kauai member, Okinawan 80th
Anniversary Celebration Commission

SMS Research

Gwen Oshiro

Gary Sakihara

JoAnn Sakihara

Richard Tamashiro, Lanai Okinawan businessman

United Okinawan Association, History Committee

David Arakaki

June Arakawa

Reverend Kenneth Ashitomi

Choki Kanetake, co-chairman

Kenko Kina

Tsuruko Ohye

Mitsugu Sakihara, co-chairman

Jane Sakima

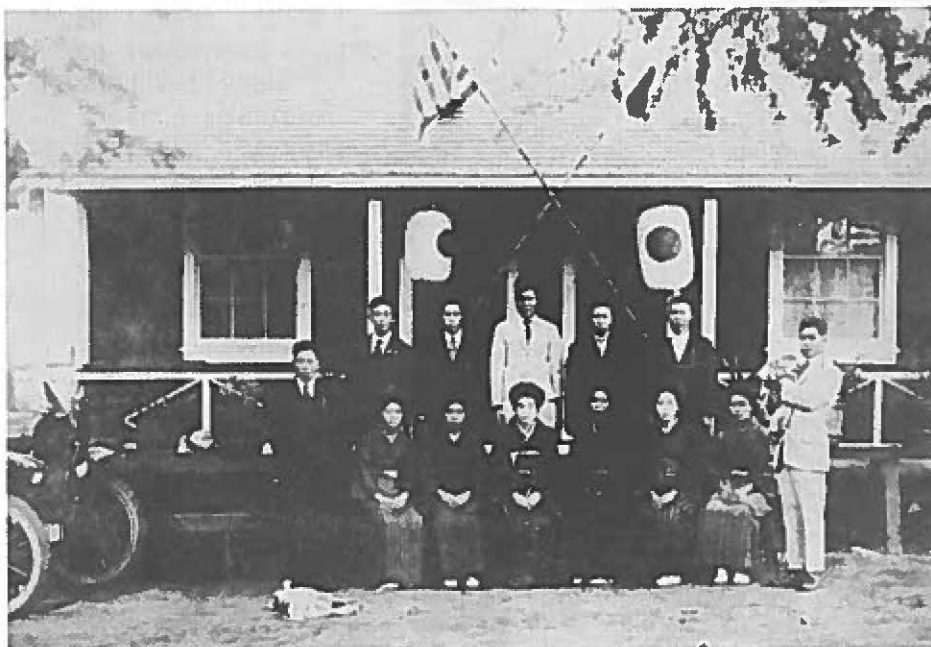
Stanley Takamine

Yukio Toguchi

Dexter Uyehara

Harry Uyehara, Graduate School of Library Studies, University of
Hawaii at Manoa

Roy Yonahara, Maui Okinawa kenjinkai



Osato-son group
celebrating Tenchō-
setsu (the Japanese
emperor's birthday),
October 31, 1921,
Waipahu. The Ameri-
can and Japanese
flags reflect the
dual national loyal-
ties felt by the
group. The cele-
bration of Tenchōsetsu
by Okinawans reflected
their identification
as Japanese.
(UCHINANCHU: A HISTORY
OF OKINAWANS IN HAWAII)

COURTESY OSHIGE TAIRA

IV. COMMUNITY ACTIVITIES

A. Community and Teachers' Workshop

In November 1979, a workshop was co-sponsored with the Hawaii State Council for the Social Studies (a state-wide organization of social studies teachers). The purpose of the workshop was to familiarize teachers and the general public with the Ethnic Studies Oral History Project and the resources available to them; to provide an overview of oral history; and to teach the participants how to utilize existing oral history materials in the classrooms or for personal use.

Approximately 70 persons attended the five-hour workshop. Topics presented included "What is oral history," "How to use existing oral history materials," "How to collect oral histories," and a question and answer session.

The Waialua/Haleiwa and Waipi'o slide shows were also shown as possible ideas for final products after basic research is completed.

Evaluation forms were completed and many positive comments were received. Sign-up sheets for borrowing the slide shows, oral history project displays, and future oral history workshops were also filled out by interested persons.

B. "Search For Your Roots" Workshop

ESOHP, with the American Federation of State, County, and Municipal Employees (AFSME), co-sponsored a workshop entitled "Search For Your Roots." The workshop, held on April 5, 1980, attracted 138 persons at the Manoa Elementary School Cafeteria.

The purpose of the workshop was to expose the general public to the process of doing family histories.

The first portion of the workshop covered the written sources available in the homes and documented sources available both in public and private institutions. Agnes Conrad from the State Archives and Michiko Kodama from ESOHP discussed those subjects.



The second portion of the workshop covered oral history interviewing techniques. ESOHP staff Warren Nishimoto made the presentation.

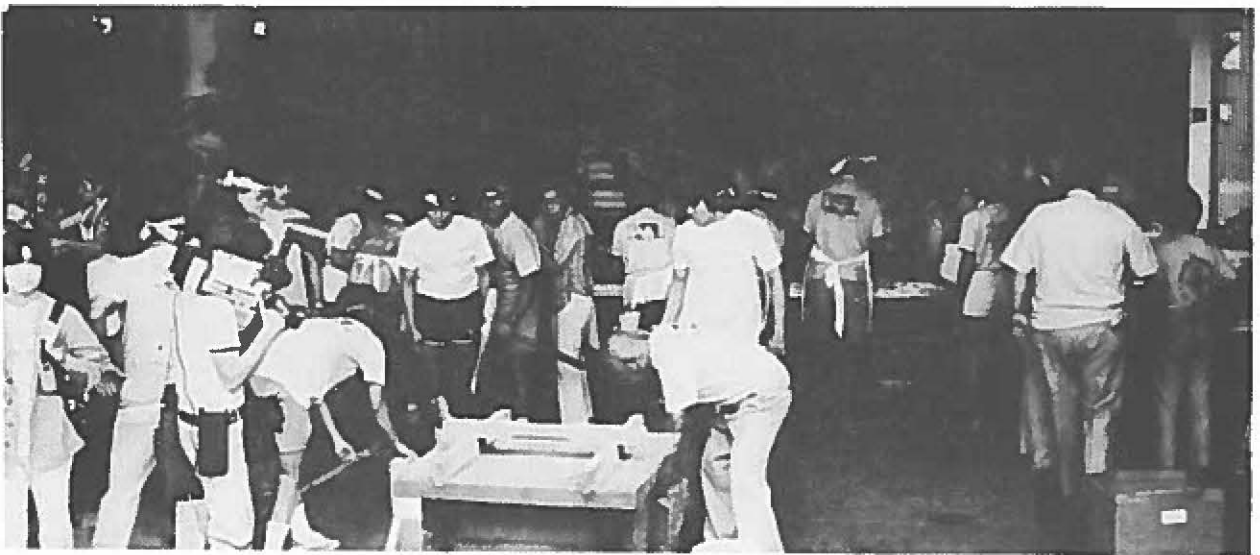
Workshop participants received a "Family History Packet," a collection of pertinent information regarding family history, and some sample forms which ESOHP uses.

C. Adult Education Courses

Two 8-week (40-hour) courses on "how to do oral history" taught by Michiko Kodama and Warren Nishimoto attracted enrollments of 37 at the McKinley Community School for Adults, and 15 at the Waipahu Community School for Adults.

Class members learned the basics of oral history in a step-by-step manner by conducting oral history projects of their family, their organizations, and communities. They received assistance in selecting topics, research, interview preparation and practice, equipment usage, transcribing, and interview evaluation.

D. Mochi-pounding Demonstration and Materials Display



The annual, public mochi-pounding demonstration, an ESOHP "tradition" which started in 1976, was moved to a more popular location -- Ala Moana Shopping Center Exhibition Area.

The first (1979) mochi-pounding demonstration held at the Center attracted approximately 7,000 people. The Yamada Dance Group performed traditional Japanese peasant folk dances and comedian Frank De Lima and his troupe entertained on stage.

The mochi-pounding demonstration gave many people a glimpse of a major New Year's festivity in the Japanese culture. Many people watched the steaming, mashing, pounding, and shaping of the mochi cakes and tasted samples.

Besides the major attraction, oral history displays, slide shows, and photographs from current and past projects were on view throughout the day.

V. OTHER ACTIVITIES

A. National Oral History Workshop and Colloquium

ESOHP Coordinator Chad Taniguchi and Researcher Warren Nishimoto attended the 14th Annual Oral History Association National Workshop and Colloquium held on October 25-28, 1979 at Michigan State University, East Lansing, Michigan. Taniguchi and Nishimoto had the opportunity to meet oral historians, librarians, archivists, and members of state and local historical societies.

The workshop featured equipment seminars and clinics; interviewing techniques; tape and transcript processing; managing oral history programs; and the teaching of oral history in schools. The equipment clinics provided ideas on the use of new types of equipment, such as an electret condensor microphone and a variable speed compressor which improve the quality and speed of oral history work.

The session on the teaching of oral history provided potential ways to improve the oral history adult education course taught by ESOHP researchers.

The colloquium featured visual presentations illustrating the uses of oral history; speakers who used oral history in researching labor and community history; a presentation of an evaluation guideline suggested for use by oral history programs.

B. 1980-81 Project: "A Social History of Kona"

In preparation for the 1980-81 fiscal year, researcher Michiko Kodama began exploring, in the second quarter, the feasibility of a project centering on Kona, Hawaii. Documentary research was done at the UH Hamilton Library and discussions were held with George Nakasato, assistant director of County Extension Services (UHM), and Ted Lewis, manager of Superior Coffee and Tea. Two survey trips to Kona were made by Kodama.

During the course of the surveys, more than 55 contacts were made -- including agricultural experts, community leaders, merchants presently or formerly involved with the coffee industry, coffee millers, managers of the coffee co-ops, active and inactive long-time coffee farmers, and itinerant coffee laborers. In meetings with these individuals, the researcher discussed possible interview topics; learned more about the history of Kona and coffee farming; conducted several preliminary interviews; collected documentary material heretofore not available at the UH libraries; and compiled a list of other potential contacts -- resource persons and interviewees. The researcher also investigated the logistics of undertaking such a project (language needs, transportation needs, time requirements, lodging, etc.), explored community sentiments toward such a project, and introduced ESOHP to the people contacted. A short time was also spent picking coffee and watching actual mill

operations.

The finding of the surveys, combined with a review of the existing literature on Kona and more discussions with knowledgeable sources, resulted in a successful grant proposal to the Hawaii Committee for the Humanities (HCH). The grant provides the ESOHP additional resources to carry out a full Kona community oral history project including four community meetings where Kona residents' input will be solicited.



Matsu Kina playing the Okinawan samisen (UCHINANCHU: A HISTORY OF OKINAWANS IN HAWAII).



Maki Nakamura, 1979 (retired movie theater concession owner, Lower Paia -- STORES AND STOREKEEPERS OF PAIA AND PUUNENE, MAUI).

VI. FINANCIAL REPORT

UNIVERSITY OF HAWAII
 Ethnic Studies Oral History Project
 1979-80 Fiscal Year
 July 1, 1979 to December 31, 1980

Award Amount: \$100,000.00

Expenditures

Salaries and Wages	\$ 59,543.62
Fringe Benefits	8,570.74
Services--Fee Basis	8,349.47
Materials and Supplies	6,577.21
Communications	1,527.36
Travel	5,414.63
Printing and Publications	4,741.84
Rentals	3,212.65
Maintenance & Repairs	441.47
Equipment	1,129.74
Others	<u>491.27</u>
	<u><u>\$100,000.00</u></u>

HAWAII'S MULTI-ETHNIC PEOPLE HAVE A RICH HERITAGE
OF STRUGGLE AND ACCOMPLISHMENT THAT IS A SOURCE
OF INSPIRATION FOR FUTURE GENERATIONS WHO WILL
CARRY ON THE STRUGGLE FOR A BETTER QUALITY OF LIFE.