

Ipee Nifee Debiru Cheryl. She volunteered to carry the OGSB flag at the Honolulu Festival Parade.



*This was my 2nd year marching for OGSB in the Honolulu Festival Parade. At first, I thought of it as just getting my exercise of the week. ( I used to be a 10K runner before). When I got to the staging area, and*



*we got our flags and outfits, I realized this was more than just the exercise, it's representing one of HUOA's numerous clubs along with other groups like the sanshin players and the Paranku drummers to show our Uchinanchu Spirit! It would be fun if more of our club can just march in the parade. See you next year! Cheryl*

[youtube.com/watch?v=1ZdsvOAuvWI](https://youtube.com/watch?v=1ZdsvOAuvWI)



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Message from Jackie Toma and Ken Kamiya  
*Interim Presidents*



### Intro for March OGSB Meeting

The Spring season is here – a time for new beginnings and transformation. The OGSB Board has heard from members during and after last month's meeting regarding the OGSB website and the lewchew.warubozo website. We have tabled the motions about the purpose and scope of OGSB and the amended motion to add back the website to the OGSB website. We are doing the following:

1. Provide background information about the different Okinawan databases. A table and timeline was sent to active members on March 12<sup>th</sup>.
2. Consult with OPL and HUOA on issues of privacy and security.
3. Provide a forum for discussion of the issues and concerns with adequate notice to members.
4. Vote on the original and amended motions. Provide adequate notice to members and outline voting procedures. Only active members who paid their 2024 membership dues are eligible to vote.
5. Implement whatever is approved.

### Announcements:

- Shout out to Cheryl Sasaki who volunteered to carry the OGSB banner as part of HUOA at last week's Honolulu Festival parade.
- The Board welcomes Kaaren Takara who has agreed to be the Assistant Treasurer.
- Records translated by OPL from the Oyadamori book about Okinawans living in Hawaii in 1940 have been uploaded to the lewchew.warubozo website.
- Fabric pieces from Hiraoki Hara given to OGSB at the February meeting include one that has the inscription on the Shuri Castle bell known as "Bridge of Nations":

*The Kingdom of Ryūkyū is a splendid place in the South Seas, with close intimate relations with the Three Nations of China, Korea, and Japan, between which it is located, and which express much admiration for these islands. Journeying to various countries by ship, the Kingdom forms a bridge between all the nations, filling its land with the precious goods and products of foreign lands; in addition, the hearts of its people emulate the virtuous civilization of Japan and China.*

February 17, 2024  
OGSH Meeting

Treasurer's Report  
Expense-OGSH UOY fee, 2 tables at the UOY, postage stamps,  
Income-Donations, UOY tickets, Dues  
Speaker: Hiroaki Hara  
Okinawa Prefectural Library  
Camera: David Shinsato  
Photos: Clyde Uchima and members  
Transcript: David R



**March 16, 2024**

**AGENDA**

- I Introduce new members and guests
- I. Treasurer's Report
- II. Research Team will present report on their activities from the past five years
- III. Guest Speaker: Steven Oshiro, a genealogy newbie, will share his experience creating his maternal and paternal family trees
- IV. Discussion on different Okinawan immigrant research databases

The Zoom portion of the meeting will end. After the break, members present will divide into the Bonenkai and Okinawan Festival Committees.

**2024**

**March**

- 16 OGS Meeting 9 a.m.
- 17 St. Patrick's Day
- 22,23, 24 Ukwanshin Kabudan  
10<sup>th</sup> Annual Loochoo Identity Summit  
Windward Community College

**April**

- 20 OGS Meeting 9 a.m.

**May**

- 3 HUOA Senior Health and Fitness Fair  
9am, Hawaii Okinawa Center
- 18 OGS Meeting 9 a.m.

**June**

- 15 OGS Meeting 9 a.m.

**July**

- 20 OGS Meeting 9 a.m.

**August**

- 17 OGS Meeting 9a.m.
- August 31, September 1, 2024**  
Okinawan Festival  
Hawaii Convention Center

**September**

- 21 OGS Meeting 9a.m.

**October**

- 19 OGS Meeting 9a.m.

**November**

- 16 Bonenkai



Amy and Mildred

A hui hou. Until we meet again. Once Amy Shinsato and Mildred Miyasato Lee worked together at Queen's Hospital. One left her employment at Queen's to pursue another career. At the OGS's 2023 Bonenkai they were attendees and recognized each other. They had not seen each other for 60 years.



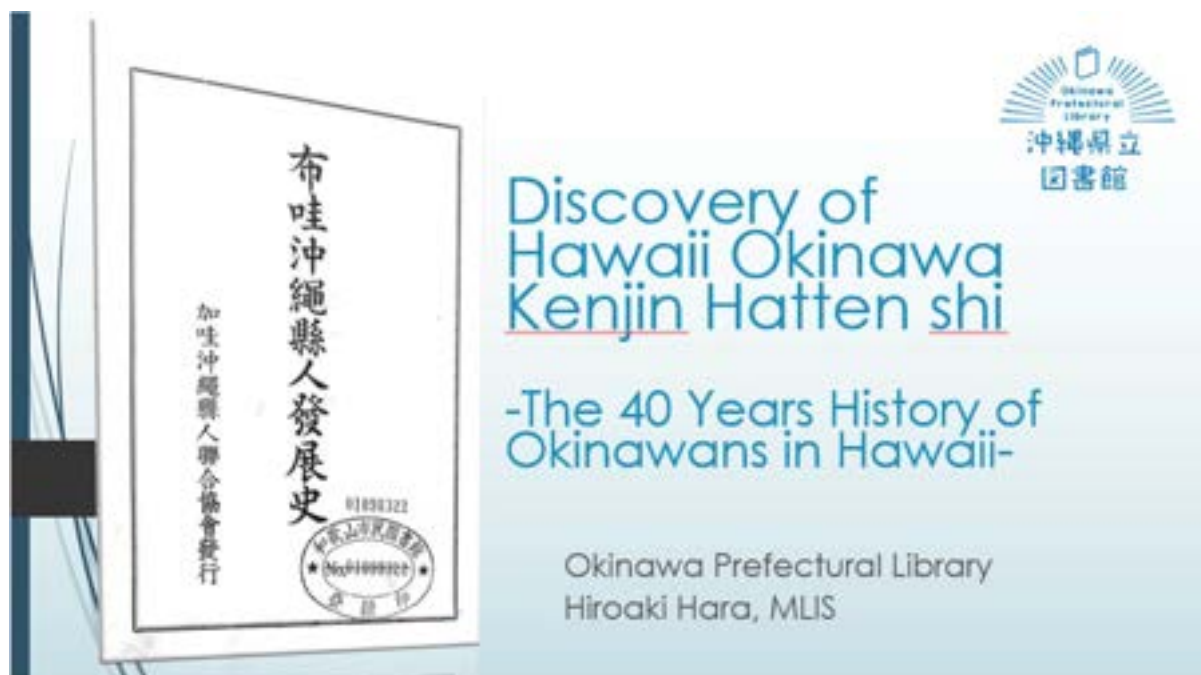
OGSH Meeting February 17, 2024

Speaker: Hiroaki Hara – Okinawa Prefectural Library



Hara:

Hasai. Good morning, everyone. I am really happy to come back here. It's been four years. My name is Hiro Hara from Okinawa Prefectural Library. I was here as an Obuchi Scholar at the the East-West Center between August 2018 and April 2020, when Covid-19 started. I had to return with family back and I am very sorry I could not say good-bye. I cannot find the English word for the appreciation for the years of the really kind people.



はいさい、Good morning

I'm very happy to come back here again.

My name is Hiroaki Hara from Okinawa Prefectural Library.

I stayed Hawaii as an Obuchi scholar at the EWC between Aug 2018 and April 2020 when Covid-19 started.

I had to return my family back to Okinawa because of Covid, I am very sorry I couldn't say good bye in person. Thanks to your warm supports, my family and I have survived here.

I cannot find English words to express our appreciations. For the 4 years, some very kind people passed away. We really miss them and pray for their peace and happiness in heaven.



1

Hara:

Today, I would like to talk about my discovery of Hawaii Okinawa Kenjin Hatten Shi, the developing history of Okinawans in Hawaii. This book was unknown to public and professional researchers because it has never been mentioned in academic papers, both in Japanese and English. First, I will talk about how I encountered the book and what was written in the book and then talk about the author, publisher, and persons who were involved in the book. The questions are why the book is important, why it was not distributed and why it remained unknown.



## CONTENTS of My Presentation

- ▶ 1. Discovery and Contents of the publication
- ▶ 2. Author, Publisher and Supporters

## QUESTIONS

- ▶ 1. Why the book is important?
- ▶ 2. Why the book was not distributed and unknown?

Today, I'd like to talk about my discovery of the Hawaii Okinawa Kenjin Hattenshi, the developing history of Okinawans in Hawaii.

This book was unknown to public and professional researchers because it has never been mentioned in academic papers both in Japanese and English.

First, I talk about how I encountered the book and what is written in the book, and then talk about the author, publisher and persons who were involved in the book to answer my questions: Why



2



続きまして、マウイ島の沖縄県系人の話に移りたいと思います。

Google Translate:

Tsudzukimashite, Maui-jima no Okinawa-ken-kei hito no hanashi ni utsuritai to omoimasu.

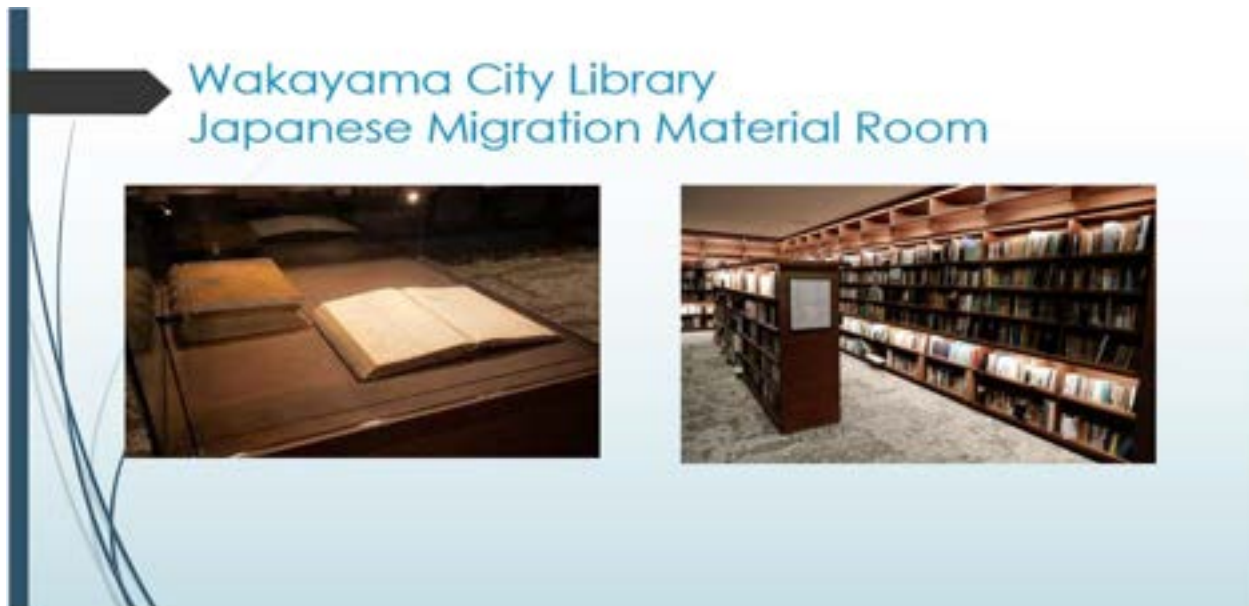
Next, I would like to talk about the Okinawans of Maui.



Hara:

In 2021, because of Covid, my travels were limited while looking for publications about Okinawan migration. I had to limit my destinations to domestic institutions in Okinawa. But in March, I was able to go to mainland Japan. I visited Wakayama City Library. It is the only library with a Japanese Migration Material Room. Also, Wakayama is famous for its oranges and Japanese sake, to bring back as omiyage for my co-workers in Okinawa.

When I checked the Hawaii shelf corner of the Migration Material Room, I found the book. I remember I could not stop shaking with surprise and excitement having found the book. I even had a hard time breathing. Why? Because in Hawaii, I could not find a book written by an Issei Okinawan in HOC/OGSH Library, UHMH, JCCH, Hamilton Library and even searched a few HUOA president's homes thanks to kindly cooperation by their families. The first Okinawan book was published in 1920 and then there was a gap to 1980. I believe Uchinanchu ancestors helped me to find the book. I asked the Wakayama librarian where they got the book from and responded that they bought the book at a second-hand book shop in Tokyo.



和歌山

市民図書館は、1984年に移民資料室を設置し、和歌山関係のみならず日本移民に関する資料を積極的に収集し提供している唯一の市町村立図書館である。本書の入手時期は不明だが古書店から購入したということであった。

Google Translate:

Wakayamashimintoshokan wa, 1984-nen ni imin shiryō-shitsu o setchi shi, Wakayama kankei nomi narazu Nihon imin ni kansuru shiryō o sekkyokutekini shūshū shi teikyō shite iru yuiitsu no shichōson-ritsu toshokandearu. Honsho no nyūshu jiki wa fumeidaga kosho-ten kara kōnyū shita to iu kotodeatta

The Wakayama Citizen Library established an immigration resource room in 1984, and is the only municipal library that actively collects and provides materials not only related to Wakayama but also Japanese immigration. It is unknown when the book was acquired, but it was purchased from a used bookstore.



Hara:

We believe the book is real because it is beautifully bound in cloth and the pages were oxidized. We carefully digitized it for OPL. The library will make digital copy available in April.



We believe the book is real because it is beautifully bound by cloth and the pages were oxidized. We carefully digitized it for OPL. The Wakayama library will make digital copy available in April

布張りで堅固に製本されており、経年劣化により少々変色があるものの、紙及び製本の状態は良好であったため、現地で撮影を行った。現在は、複製資料を県立図書館で閲覧可能であるほか、和歌山市民図書館のデジタルアーカイブで2024年3月以降、公開されると伺っている。

Google Translate:

Nuno-bari de kengo ni seihon sa rete ori, keinen rekka ni yori shōshō henshoku ga aru momo no,-shi oyobi seihon no jōtai wa ryōkōdeatta tame, genchi de satsuei o okonatta. Genzai wa, fukuseishiryō o kenritsu toshokan de etsuran kanōdearu hoka, wakayamashimintoshokan no dejitaruākaibu de 2024-nen 3 tsuki ikō, kōkai sa reru to ukagatte iru.

The book was tightly bound with cloth covering, and although there was some discoloration due to deterioration over time, the paper and binding were in good condition, so we took photos on site. Copies of the materials are currently available for viewing at the prefectural library, and I have heard that they will be made available to the public at the Wakayama Citizen Library's digital archive from March 2024 onwards.

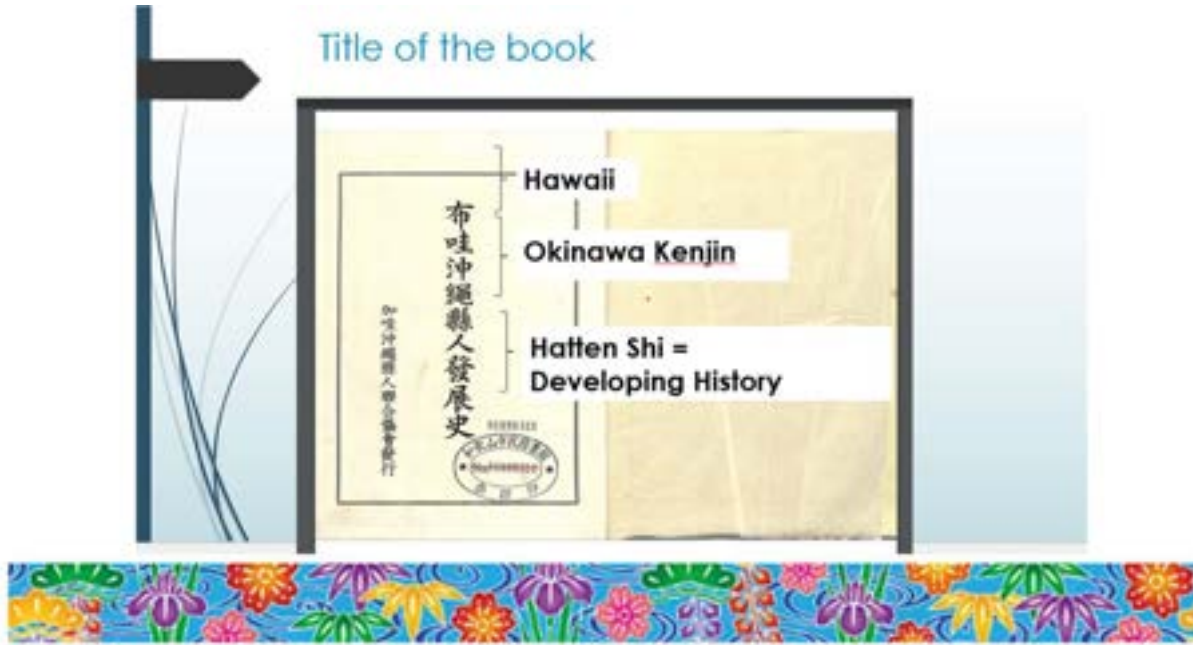


5

Hara:

The title of the book in English is Hawaii Okinwan Kenjin Hatten Shi (Developing History). In Japanese, the title is written in Old Kanji.

Title of the book



6

Hara:

The publisher is Kauai Okinawa Kenjin Rengo Kyokai (United Association).




7

Hara:

The publication data are: Authored by: Kauai Okinawa Kenjin Rengo Kai representative Giryo Oyadomari. Published by: Kauai Okinawa Kenjin Rengo Kai representative Giryo Oyadomari. Printed by: Matsujiro Akira, 2-11 Misaki-cho, Kanda, Tokyo. Printed and published in 1941. The title of the book in English is Hawaii Okinwan Kenjin Hatten Shi (Developing History). In Japanese, the title is written in Old Kanji. The publisher is Kauai Okinawa Kenjin Rengo Kyokai (United Association ). The publication data are: Authored by: Kauai Okinawa Kenjin Rengo Kai representative Giryo Oyadomari.

Published by: Kauai Okinawa Kenjin Rengo Kai representative Giryō Oyadomari. Printed by: Matsujiro Akira, 2-11 Misaki-cho, Kanda, Tokyo. Printed and published in 1941.



### Publication Data

- [Author]  
Kauai Okinawa Kenjin Rengo Kai  
Representative Giryō Oyadomari
- [Published by]  
Kauai Okinawa Kenjin Rengo Kai  
Representative Giryō Oyadomari
- [Printed by]  
Matsujiro Akira  
2-11 Misaki-cho, Kanda, Tokyo
- Printed and Published in 1941



Hara:

The total number of pages in the book is 611. A breakdown of the number of pages in the book are: 1) Introduction consisting of 17 pages which includes Chapter Titles, Preface by Keikan Higa (Methodist Minister), Celebration Remarks by Houn Tamayose (Buddhist Priest), Explanatory Notes by Giryō Oyadomari, and Images. 2) Main Contents consisting of 132 pages, covering “The 40 Years History of Okinawans”. 3). Short Biographies consisting of 287 pages of 596 Okinawans. 4). Okinawan Directory by Shi Cho Son consisting of 113 pages of 3,542 Okinawans in all Hawaiian Islands. 5). Ads consisting of 62 pages.

### Volume of the book Total 611 Pages

- [Introduction 17p]  
Chapter, Preface, Celebration Remark, Explanatory Note, Images
- [Main Contents 132p]  
The 40 Years History of Okinawans
- [Short Biographies 287p]  
596 Issei Okinawans
- [Okinawans Directory by original Shi Cho Son 113p]  
3,542 Okinawans in all Hawaii Islands
- [Ads 62p]



Preface by Seikan Higa, Methodist Priest  
Celebration Remark by Houn Tamayose, Buddhism Priest  
Explanatory Note by Giryo Oyadomari



9

Hara:

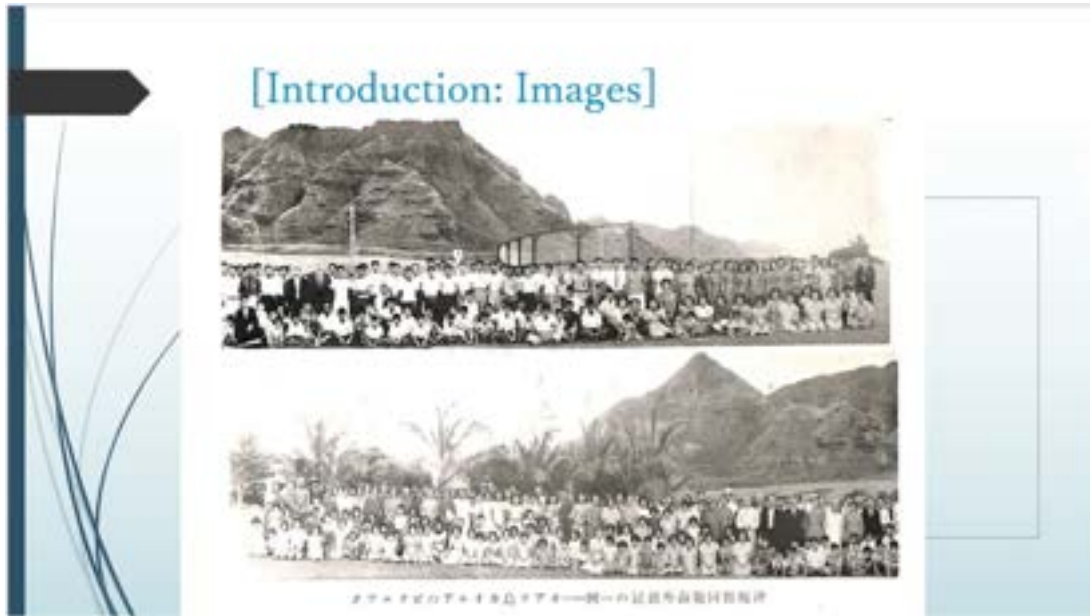
Here is an image from the book showing Tohachi Nakama from Kin and Chinzen Kanashiro from Naha still living in Hawaii at that time while others returned to Okinawa, moved to the mainland or have already died.



Two of 26 the first group immigrants from Okinawa arriving in 1900  
Tohachi Nakama from Kin and Chinzen Kanashiro from Naha were still living in Hawaii at that time  
The others returned to Okinawa, moved to the mainland or have already died.



10



an example of Okinawan gathered at Kailua park.



11


Hara:

This is author's notes written on January 15, 1941 by Giryo Oyadomari. The book is published for the 20th Anniversary of Kauai Okinawan United Association. It deals only with Okinawan's history and not Japanese or Hawaiian history. The short biographies are factual without flattery. Two of the main supporters for the publication are Eishun Asato, a hotel business owner from Honolulu and So Miyagi, an editor from Tokyo. Appreciation for support by Kenjinkai groups from the neighbor islands and Sonjinkai groups from Oahu.

**[Introduction: Author's Note]**

- The book is published as the 20<sup>th</sup> Anniversary of Kauai Okinawa United Association. It deals with only Okinawan's history
- Short Biography is factual without flattery.
- Two of main supporters for the publication are Eishun Asato, a hotel business owner, and So Miyagi, an editor.
- Appreciation for supports by Kenjinkai groups in neighbour islands and Sonjinkai groups in Oahu
- Written on Jan. 15, 1941 by Giryo Oyadomari

This is only the message by the author, Oyadomari, in over 600 pages.



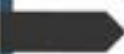
## Contents of the book Total 611 Pages

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3,542 Okinawans in all Hawaii Islands
- [Ads 62p]



Hara:

The main content of the book is “The 40 Years History of Okinawans”. I divided it into 2 categories: 1) General History and Others and 2) Business Achievement. Under General History and Others, you have the 1st Okinawan Group, Kyuzo Toyama, Okinawa Kenjinkai History, Kenjinkai in Hawaii Islands, Maui Okinawans, Distribution of Okinawan population, Okinawan’s family names. Under Business Achievement you have Public School Teachers, Hotels, Sugar Cane, Restaurants, Coffee, Vegetables, Livestock, Bakeries, Japanese Language School Teachers, Newspapers, Medical Doctors, Veterinarians, Pineapples, Insurance, Sport Players, etc.



## Main Contents :The 40 Years History of Okinawans

- [General History and Others]  
The 1<sup>st</sup> Okinawan Group, Kyuzo Toyama, Okinawa Kenjinkai History, Kenjinkai in Hawaii Islands, Maui Okinawans, Distribution of Okinawan population, Okinawan’s family Names
- [Business Achievement]  
Public school teachers, Hotels, Sugarcane, Restaurants, Coffee, Vegetables, Livestocks, Barkeries, Japanese Language School Teachers, Newspapers, Medical Doctor, Vetarinarian, Pineapples, Insurance, Sport Players etc.

I divided two categories by the contents  
We can take a look at Business history and success first.



14

Hara:

This is written all in Japanese, Okinawan indigenous people... Hawaii pineapple history.



15

Hara:

A historical explanation about the pineapple producing business. The farmers were listed with their name, location, and size of field.



Historical explanation about the pineapple produce business with one and half page  
Then the farmers were listed with name, place, size of field



16

Hara:  
Next chapter explains why the pineapple producing business shank



13



Hara:

The main content of the book is “The 40 Years History of Okinawans”. I divided it into 2 categories: 1) General History and Others and 2) Business Achievement. Under General History and Others, you have the 1st Okinawan Group, Kyuzo Toyama, Okinawa Kenjinkai History, Kenjinkai in Hawaii Islands, Maui Okinawans, Distribution of Okinawan population, Okinawan’s family names. Under Business Achievement you have Public School Teachers, Hotels, Sugar Cane, Restaurants, Coffee, Vegetables, Livestock, Bakeries, Japanese Language School Teachers, Newspapers, Medical Doctors, Veterinarians, Pineapples, Insurance, Sport Players, etc.



I divided two categories by the contents

We can take a look at Business history and success first.



Hara:

1M is Issei male, 1 is Issei female; 2M is Nisei male, 2F is Nisei female; 3M is sansei male, 3F is sansei female.

This slide shows the distribution of the Okinawan population via a chart created by Shi-cho-son clubs and neighbor island Kenjinkai. The chart shows a breakdown of where the Okinawans are living and a further breakdown by sex and birth order (issei, nisei, sansei). The areas covered are Honolulu, Oahu, Kauai, Molokai, Lanai, Maui, Hawaii Island.

## [Main Contents: General Okinawan's history]



### Oyadamari's Research of Okinawan Population in Hawaii

	1M	1F	2M	2F	3M	3F	TOTAL	
Honolulu	1,015	828	3,192	2,577	322	298	8,232	32.8%
Oahu	598	368	1,511	1,319	112	103	4,011	16.0%
Kauai	307	279	877	841	66	54	2,424	9.7%
Monokai	61	26	79	70	21	20	277	1.1%
Lanai	42	37	101	83	16	5	284	1.1%
Maui	666	549	1,717	1,591	146	128	4,797	19.1%
Hawaii	715	528	1,692	1,611	272	248	5,066	20.2%
TOTAL	3,404	2,615	9,169	8,092	955	856	25,091	100.0%
	13.6%	10.4%	36.5%	32.3%	3.8%	3.4%	100.0%	

This number was totaled by the Okinawan directory which was created by Shi-cho-son clubs and neighbor island kenjinkai.

本編の中で、特に注目に値する内容は、「ハワイの沖縄県人の人口」である。これは、後半部分に記載されている「在留県人名簿-出身市郡町村別」を集計した数字だと考えられる。他府県人移民ではこの時期にこのような調査は見られない。また、アメリカの国勢調査Censusでは10年毎の全世帯調査で民族別統計なども公表されているが、沖縄県人と日本人の区別はされていない。しかし、後述の『布哇之沖縄県人』と比較することで、ハワイにおける県人の動態を知ることができる。

Google Translate:

Honpen no naka de, tokuni chūmoku ni ataisuru naiyō wa, `Hawai no Okinawa kenjin no jinkō'dearu. Kore wa, kōhan bubun ni kisai sa rete iru `zairyū kenjin meibo - shusshin-shi-gun chōson betsu' o shūkei shita sūjida to kangae rareru. Tafuken hito iminde wa kono jiki ni ko no yōna chōsa wa mi rarenai. Mata, Amerika no kokuseichōsa Censusde wa 10-nen-goto no zen setai chōsa de minzoku betsu tōkei nado mo kōhyō sa rete iruga, Okinawa kenjin to nihonjin no kubetsu wa sa rete inai. Shikashi, kōjutsu no "Hawai no Okinawa kenjin" to hikaku suru koto de, Hawai ni okeru kenjin no dōtai o shiru koto ga dekiru.

The content that deserves particular attention in this volume is the "Okinawa population in Hawaii." This figure is thought to be a compilation of the "List of Prefectural Residents - By City, County, Town, and Village of Birth" listed in the second half. Similar surveys were not conducted during this period for immigrants from other prefectures. Additionally, the U.S. Census publishes statistics by ethnicity in all household surveys every 10 years, but it does not distinguish between Okinawans and Japanese. However, by comparing it with "Fukui no Okinawa Prefectural People," which will be discussed later, we can learn about the dynamics of the Okinawan people in Hawaii.



19

Hara:

Oyadamari's research shows there were 25,000 Okinawans in Hawaii of which 25% were Issei, 70% were Nisei, and 5% were Sansei. About 49% of the Okinawans lived on Oahu in 1940. Next slide is a comparison of Okinawans in 1918 and in 1940. The number of Okinawans in 1940 was two and a half times greater than in 1918.

[Main Contents: General Okinawan's history]



Oyadomari's Research of Okinawan Population in Hawaii

- 25,000 Okinawans in 1940
- Issei 25%, Nisei 70%, Sansei 5%
- Oahu 49%



20

ハワイ諸島における沖縄県系人の人口推移  
All Uchinanchu Population in Hawaii islands

Islands	Okinawan in 1918		Okinawan in 1940	
	Total	Ratio	Total	Ratio
Oahu	2,897	27.1%	12,243	48.8%
(Only Honolulu)	506	4.7%	8,232	32.8%
Hawaii	3,870	36.2%	5,066	20.2%
Maui	2,547	23.8%	4,797	19.1%
Kauai	1,379	12.9%	2,424	9.7%
Molokai			561	2.2%
Total	10,693	100.0%	25,091	100.0%

出典：山里勇善編.(1919).『布哇之沖縄縣人』実業之布哇社.  
加味沖繩県人聯合会.(1941).『布哇沖繩県人發展史』.

This statistic makes it possible that how Okinawan people have developed in the 20 years to compare the stat in 1918. Okinawan population became 2.5 times to one in 1918.



沖縄移民をテーマとした資料は、1919年に発行された『布哇之沖縄縣人』（山里勇善 編、1919年）のみであり、1900年に最初の県系移民がハワイに到着して以降、約20年に渡る県人の歴史を紹介している。約5千人に及ぶ県人の島別・耕地別世帯主名簿になっている。

1918年の全沖縄県人の人口は、約10,000人で、20年後には、2.5倍に増えていることがわかる。この時期の日本人全体の増加は1.5倍であり、沖縄県人の人口が飛躍的に増加している。増加の要因は、二世の出生と島別の人口では、ハワイ島(36%)、オアフ島(27%)、マウイ島(24%)、カウアイ島(13%)に分散し、それぞれの耕地で居住している様子がわかる。

Google Translate:

Okinawa imin o tēma to shita shiryō wa, 1919-nen ni hakkō sa reta "Hawai no Okinawa Agata hito" (Yamazato Isamu Yoshi-hen, 1919-nen) nomideari, 1900-nen ni saisho no ken-kei imin ga hawaini tōchaku shite ikō, yaku 20-nen ni wataru kenjin no rekishi o shōkai shite iru. Yaku 5 sen-ri ni oyobu kenjin no shima betsu kōchi betsu setai shu meibo natte iru. 1918-Nen no zen Okinawa kenjin no jinkō wa, yaku 10, 000-ri de, 20-nen-go ni wa, 2.5-Bai ni fuete iru koto ga wakarū. Kono jiki no nihonjin zentai no zōka wa 1.5-Baideari, Okinawa kenjin no jinkō ga hiyaku-teki ni zōka shite iru. Zōka no yōin wa, nisei no shusse to shima-betsu no jinkōde wa, hawaishima (36%), Oafu-jima (27%), Maui-jima (24%), Kauai-jima (13-pāsento) ni bunsan shi, sorezore no kōchi de kyojū shite iru yōsu ga wakarū.

The only material on the subject of Okinawan immigration is "Fukou no Okinawa Prefecture" (edited by Yuzen Yamasato, 1919), which was published in 1919. Since then, we have been introducing the history of the prefectural people over the past 20 years. It contains a list of household heads for approximately 5,000 prefectural residents by island and cultivated land.

The total population of Okinawans in 1918 was approximately 10,000, and it is estimated that the population would have increased 2.5 times 20 years later. During this period, the total number of Japanese people increased by 1.5 times, and the population of Okinawans increased dramatically. The reason for the increase is the birth of second generations. By island, the population is distributed among Hawaii Island (36%), Oahu (27%), Maui (24%), and Kauai (13%), and it can be seen that they live on cultivated land in each island.



21

Hara:

This shows a comparison between Japanese and Okinawan populations in the Hawaiian Islands. Many of the Japanese left the neighbor islands for Oahu in 1900 and the Okinawans entered after that. An interesting aspect of the comparison of Japanese and Okinawan populations on Oahu are that the 1900 and 1930 Japanese and the 1920 and 1940 Okinawan population ratios are almost similar. Next 2 slides: Another important chapter is how Okinawans in Hawaii changed their family names.

## ハワイ諸島における沖縄県系人の人口推移 All Okinawans Population in Hawaii islands

Islands	Okinawan in 1918		Okinawan in 1940	
	Total	Ratio	Total	Ratio
Oahu	2,897	27.1%	12,243	48.8%
(Only Honolulu)	506	4.7%	8,232	32.8%
Hawaii	3,870	36.2%	5,066	20.2%
Maui	2,547	23.8%	4,797	19.1%
Kauai	1,379	12.9%	2,424	9.7%
Molokai			561	2.2%
Total	10,693	100.0%	25,091	100.0%

島別の人口を見ると、1918年にはハワイ島がもっと多く3割以上の沖縄県系人が居住していました。一方で、都市部であるホノルルに在住している県系人はあまりいなかったことがわかります。1940年の統計と比較すると、ハワイ島、マウイ島、カウアイ島の人口は多少増えていますが、各島の全体を占める割合は減少しています。

Google Translate:

Shima-betsu no jinkō o miru to, 1918-nen ni wa hawaishima ga motto ōku 3-wari ijō no Okinawa-ken-kei hito ga kyojū shite imashita. Ippō de, toshi-budearu Honoruru ni zaijū shite iru ken-kei hito wa amari inakatta koto ga wakarimasu. 1940-Nen no tōkei to hikaku suru to, hawaishima, Maui-jima, Kauai-jima no jinkō wa tashō fuate imasuga, kaku shima no zentai o shimeru wariai wa genshō shite imasu.

Looking at the population by island, in 1918 Hawaii Island had the largest population, with over 30% of Okinawans living there. On the other hand, it can be seen that there were not many people of prefectural descent living in the urban area of Honolulu.

Compared to statistics from 1940, the populations of Hawaii Island, Maui, and Kauai have increased somewhat, but the proportion of each island's total population has decreased.



ハワイ諸島における沖縄県系人の人口推移  
All Uchinanchu Population in Hawaii Islands

Islands	Okinawan in 1918		Okinawan in 1940	
	Total	Ratio	Total	Ratio
Oahu	2,897	27.1%	12,243	48.8%
(Only Honolulu)	506	4.7%	8,232	32.8%
Hawaii	3,870	36.2%	5,066	20.2%
Maui	2,547	23.8%	4,797	19.1%
Kauai	1,379	12.9%	2,424	9.7%
Molokai			561	2.2%
Total	10,693	100.0%	25,091	100.0%

一方で、オアフ島、ホノルルは、人口の増加分をそのまま吸収し、大きく伸びています。人口移動の主な要因は、オアフ島における軍需の拡張による好景気です。2世が教育や仕事のため、ハワイ島、マウイ島などからホノルルへ移っていったこと。それに伴い、1世の親もオアフ島の耕地などで農業を営むケースが多かったそうです。オアフ島では食肉の需要が高まり、豚の飼育になれているウチナンチュは養豚業に従事し、ウチナンチュ社会全体の経済的な上昇へつながっていきます。また、サトウキビ産業のゆるやかな衰退により、労働力の主体がフィリピン人へ移行して行く時期でもありました。

Google Translate:

Ippō de, Oafu-jima, Honoruru wa, jinkō no zōka-bun o sonomama kyūshū shi, ōkiku nobite imasu. ● Jinkō idō no omona yōin wa, Oafu-jima ni okeru gunju no kakuchō ni yoru kōkeikidesu. 2-Sei ga kyōiku ya shigoto no tame, hawaishima, Maui-jima nado kara Honoruru e utsutte itta koto. ● Sore ni tomonai, 1-sei no oya mo Oafu-jima no kōchi nado de nōgyō o itonamu kēsu o ōkatta sōdesu. ● Oafu-jima dewa shokuniku no juyō ga takamari, buta no shiiku ni narete iru uchinānchu wa yōton-gyō ni jūji shi, uchinānchu shakai zentai no keizai-tekina jōshō e tsunagatte ikimasu. ● Mata, satōkibi sangyō no yuruyakana suitai ni yori, rōdō-ryoku no shutai ga Firipin hito e ikō shite iku jiki demo arimashita. On the other hand, Oahu and Honolulu are absorbing the increase in population and are experiencing significant growth.

- The main reason for the population movement is the economic boom caused by the expansion of military demand on Oahu. The second generation moved to Honolulu from Hawaii, Maui, etc. for education and work.
- As a result, there were many cases in which first-generation parents also engaged in farming on arable land on Oahu.
- Demand for meat increased on Oahu, and the Uchinanchu, who were accustomed to raising pigs, engaged in the pig farming industry, which led to the economic rise of the Uchinanchu society as a whole.
- It was also a time when the labor force shifted to Filipinos due to the gradual decline of the sugarcane industry.



ハワイ諸島における全日本人の人口推移  
All Japanese Population in Hawaii Islands

Islands	1900		1910		1920		1930	
	Total	Ratio	Total	Ratio	Total	Ratio	Total	Ratio
Oahu	13,418	25.2%	27,128	34.1%	44,407	40.7%	69,583	47.8%
Only Honolulu	6,179	10.1%	12,093	15.2%	24,822	22.8%	47,468	34.0%
Molokai	23,381	36.3%	27,237	34.2%	32,881	30.1%	35,740	24.2%
Mauī	11,476	18.8%	12,743	16.0%	17,344	15.8%	22,393	15.0%
Kauai	10,830	17.7%	12,541	15.7%	14,582	13.4%	13,905	10.0%
Total	61,108	100.0%	79,649	100.0%	109,214	100.0%	139,631	100.0%

ハワイ諸島における沖縄県系人の人口推移  
All Okinawans Population in Hawaii Islands

Islands	Okinawan 1920		Okinawan 1940	
	Total	Ratio	Total	Ratio
Oahu	2,897	27.1%	12,242	48.8%
(Only Honolulu)	508	4.7%	8,232	32.8%
Molokai	3,870	34.2%	2,046	20.2%
Mauī	2,547	23.8%	4,727	19.1%
Kauai	1,379	12.9%	2,424	9.7%
Napooko			561	2.2%
Total	10,893	100.0%	25,061	100.0%

左側は、1900年から1930年までに日本人の島別の分布です。1900年日本人の分布と先ほどまで見てきた沖縄人の分布は似通っており、1930年と沖縄の1940年も似ていることがわかります。他府県人より20年遅れて入ってきた沖縄人は、日本人の抜けていった耕地労働を担い、次第にオアフ島へ転住しながら、徐々に20年の差を詰めつつあえるのではないかと思います。さらに、軍需拡大によりホノルルの景気があがり、特に食肉需要に対応するため、ウチナーンチュの豚農家が経済的に安定していく。

Google Translate:

Hidarigawa wa, 1900-nen kara 1930-nen made ni nihonjin no shima-betsu no bunpudesu. 1900-Nen nihonjin no bunpu to saki hodo made mitekita uchinānchu no bunpu wa nikayotte ori, 1930-nen to Okinawa no 1940-nen mo nite iru koto ga wakarimasu. Tafuken hito yori 20-nen okurete haitte kita uchinānchu wa, nihonjin no nukete itta kōchi rōdō o ninai, shidaini Oafu-jima e tenjū shinagara, jojoni 20-nen no sa o tsumetsutsu aeru node wanai ka to omoimasu. Sarani, gunju kakudai ni yori Honoruru no keiki ga agari, tokuni shokuniku juyō ni taiō suru tame, uchinānchu no buta nōka ga keizai-teki ni anteī shite iku.

The left side shows the distribution of Japanese people by island from 1900 to 1930. The distribution of Japanese people in 1900 and the distribution of Okinawan people we looked at earlier are similar, and you can see that 1930 and 1940 in Okinawa are also similar. I think Okinawans, who arrived 20 years later than people from other prefectures, will be able to gradually close the 20-year gap by taking on the farmland work that the Japanese have left out, and gradually relocating to Oahu. . Furthermore, Honolulu's economy improved due to the expansion of military demand, and Uchinanchu pig farmers became financially stable, especially in order to meet the demand for meat.



Hara:

Around 1940, the Okinawan people changed their names. An example from the book is how Hanagusuku became Hanashiro.



Another important chapter is how Okinawans in Hawaii changed their family names.

沖繩初等教育会の依頼で氏姓呼称統一審査会を開き決定した Feb 1937

Google Translate:

Okinawa shotō kyōiku-kai no irai de shisei koshō tōitsu shinsa-kai o hiraki kettei shita febu 1937

At the request of the Okinawa Elementary Education Association, a committee was held to unify names and names, and a decision was made in February 1937.



25

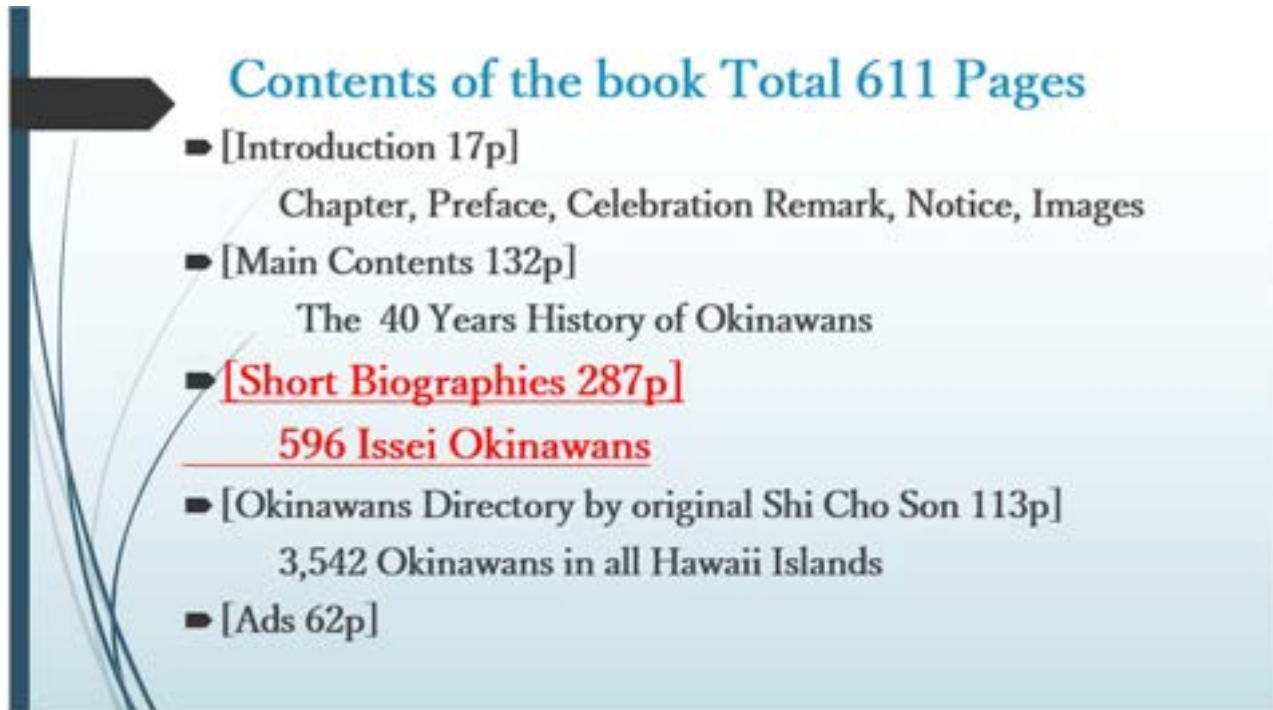
[城] : Gusuku, Shiro, Jo, Gi

- 花城 Hanashiro、大城 Oshiro、山城 Yamashiro、城間 Shiroma etc
- 金城 Kinjo → Kanashiro
- 宮城 Miyagi → Miyashiro
- 湖城 Kojo
- 池宮城 Ikemiyagi



Hara:

Next content is Short Biographies of 596 Issei Okinawans. Covered in the biography are name, address, date of birth, hometown, migration year, work experience, Kenjinkai activities, children.



本書の約半分にあたる287頁が割かれている「個人紹介」である。カウアイ島をはじめ、ホノルル、オアフ島、マウイ島、ハワイ島、ラナイ島に居住する県人一世596人の略歴をアルファベット順indexで紹介している。未亡人の女性12名以外はすべて男性であり、基本的に独立した2世も1世とともに紹介されている。

Google Translate:

Honsho no yaku hanbun ni ataru 287-pēji ga saka rete iru `kōjin shōkai'dearu. Kauai-jima o hajime, Honoruru, Oafu-jima, Maui-jima, hawaishima, ranai shima ni kyojū suru kenjin issei 596-ri no ryakureki o arufabetto-jun index de shōkai shite iru. Mibōjin no josei 12-mei igai wa subete danseideari, kihontekini dokuritsu shita 2-sei mo 1-sei to tomoni shōkai sa rete iru.

287 pages, about half of the book, are devoted to "personal introductions." The biographies of 596 first-generation residents of Kauai, Honolulu, Oahu, Maui, Hawaii, and Lanai are listed in alphabetical order. All but the 12 widowed women are men, and the second generation, who are basically independent, are also introduced along with the first generation.



Hara:

An example of a biography is on the slide following:

## [Short Biographies]



- Name, Address,
- DoB, Hometown, Migration Year,
- Work experience,
- Kenjinkai Activities,
- Children...

個人紹介の内容は、氏名、居住地（島・地域名）ののち、生年月日、出身地、渡航年月、到着後から現在までの職業・移動歴、社会活動、家族の氏名・年齢・続柄・身分等詳細であり、家族写真を載せているケースもある。

Kiei Oyakawa, an educator, was born in Ewa camp, Oahu on 11/05/ 1910 where his father, Kiroku Oyakawa, worked. Kiroku moved to North Mill Camp in Lahaina. When Kiei was three years old, Kiroku sent Kiei to his ancestral place, Kawakami, Haneji, Okinawa and went to the Haneji elementary, and middle school and then graduated from an agricultural high school in Kadena, started to work for a prefecture. However, in 1929 his father, Kiroku, summoned him to return to Hawaii.

He went to Iolani High School and Hawaii Mission School from 1930 to 1932 and then went to Kamehameha III School in Lahaina for a year. He also studied at Lahainaluna High School. Since he got sick, he took 2 years to get better. In June 1936, he started to work for Puukolii Japanese language school and was assigned to work for the Lahaina Japanese language school in 1939. Kiei's wife is Masako who is the first daughter of Yasutoshi Nagamine. Kiyei and Masako have their first son, Takashi, who is 2 years old.

Google Translate:

Kojin shōkai no naiyō wa, shimei, oyaji (shima chiiki-mei) no nochi, seinengappi, shusshin-chi, tokō nengetsu, tōchakugo kara genzai made no shokugyō idō-reki, shakai katsudō, kazoku no shimei nenrei tsudzukigara mibun-tō shōsaideari, kazoku shashin o nosete iru kēsu mo aru.

The contents of the personal introduction include name, place of residence (island/region name), date of birth, place of birth, date of travel, occupation/movement history since arrival, social activities, names and ages of family members. • Details such as relationships and status, and in some cases, family photos are included.



28

Hara:

The content is the Okinawan's Directory by Shi Cho Son of 3,542 Okinawans in all Hawaii Islands, that are sorted by Honolulu, Oahu, Maui, Kauai, and Hawaii Island. Covered in the directory is Full Name, Occupation, Number of Hawaii Born Children by sex and the total number in the family, and Home address

### Contents of the book Total 611 Pages

- [Introduction 17p]  
Chapter, Preface, Celebration Remark, Notice, Images
- [Main Contents 132p]  
The 40 Years History of Okinawans
- [Short Biographies 287p]  
596 Issei Okinawans
- [Okinawans Directory by original Shi Cho Son 113p]  
3,542 Okinawans in all Hawaii Islands
- [Ads 62p]

「在留県人名簿-出身市郡町村別」には113頁にわたり3,542人の人名録が掲載されている。

Sorted by Original Shi-cho-so

Sorted by Honolulu,Oahu,Maui,Hawaii and Kauai

Google Translate:

Zairyū kenjin meibo - shusshin-shi-gun chōson betsu' ni wa 113-pēji ni watari 3, 542-ri no jinmei-roku ga keisai sa rete iru

Resident list of prefectures - by city, county, town and village of birth" contains a list of 3,542 people over 113 pages.



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title

- Full Name,
- Occupation
- Number of Hawaii Born Children by sex and the total number of the family
- Home address



出身市町村別に、それぞれホノルル市・オアフ島・マウイ島（ラナイ島、モロカイ島含む）・ハワイ島・カウアイ島の部に分かれ、氏名、職業、ハワイ生まれ男子数、ハワイ生まれ女子数、家族人数、住所が記されている。『布哇之沖繩県人』の人名録は、島別・耕地別世帯主名、職業、家族数であり、出身市町村は不明であった。しかしこの時期には大規模なオアフ島へ人口流入等により、それまでの居住地毎の県人会組織から、オアフ島内での出身市町村毎の県人組織へ移行したことが、人名録の作成を可能にしたと推察される。

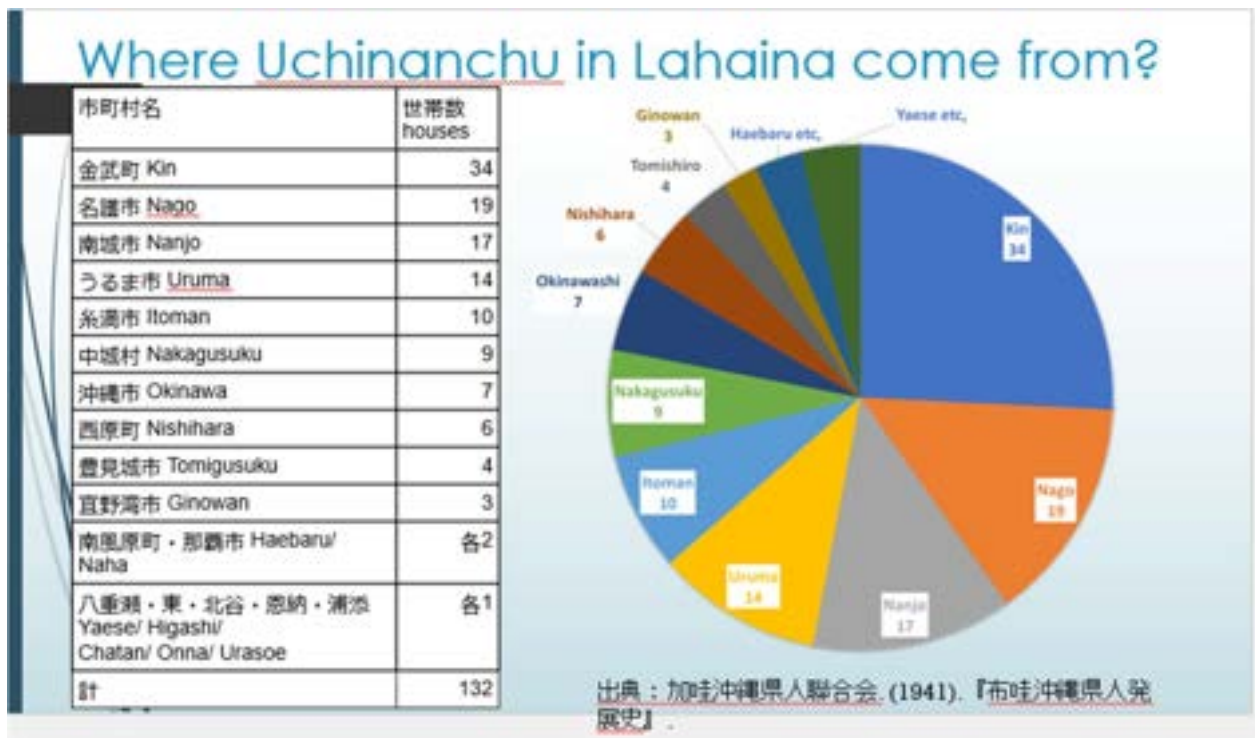
Google Translate:

Shusshin shichōson-betsu ni, sorezore Honoruru-shi Oafu-jima Maui-jima (ranai shima, Morokai-jima fukumu) hawaishima Kauai-jima no bu ni wakare, shimei, shokugyō, Hawaii umare danshi-sū, Hawaii umare joshi-sū, kazoku ninzū, jūsho ga shirusa rete iru. "Hawaii no Okinawa kenjin" no jinmei-roku wa, -jima betsu kōchi betsu setai-nushi-mei, shokugyō, kazoku-sūdeari, shusshin shichōson wa fumeideatta. Shikashi kono jiki ni wa ōkibona Oafu-jima e jinkō ryūnyū-tō ni yori, sore made no oyaji-goto no genjinkai soshiki kara, Oafu tōnai de no shusshin shichōson-goto no kenjin soshiki e ikō shita koto ga, jinmei-roku no sakusei o kanō ni shita to suisatsu sa reru.

The information is divided into Honolulu, Oahu, Maui (including Lanai and Molokai), Hawaii Island, and Kauai by municipality of birth, including name, occupation, number of boys born in Hawaii, number of girls born in Hawaii, number of family members, and address. is written. The name list of "Fukui no Okinawa Prefecture" includes the name of the head of the household, occupation, and number of family members by island and cultivated area, but the city, town, or village of birth was unknown. However, during this period, due to the large-scale influx of people to Oahu, the organization of the Kenjinkai based on each place of residence was changed to an organization based on the municipality of birth on Oahu, which led to the creation of a directory of people. It is assumed that this made it possible.



30



それでは、1940年にラハイナに居住していたラハイナの沖縄県系人が、どこの市町村出身か見てみたいと思います。金武が最も多く、名護（旧・羽地村）、南城市（旧・玉城村）、うるま市（旧・具志川市）が多くなっています。1918年の世帯数は275でしたので、20年前と比較し世帯数は減少しています。

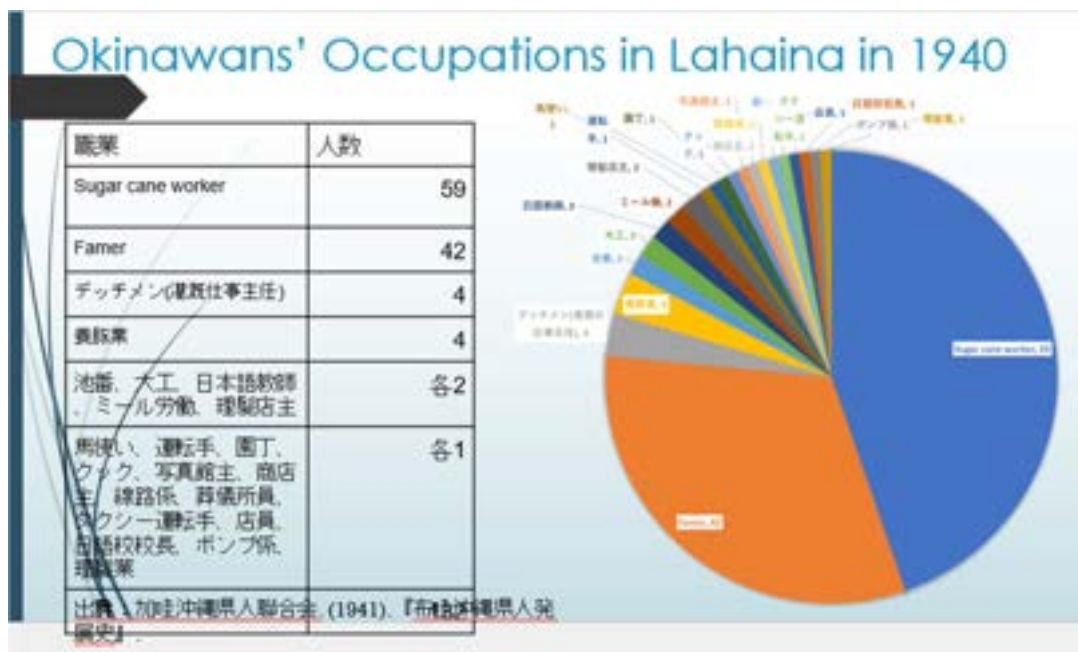
Google Translate:

Soredewa, 1940-nen ni rahaina ni kyojū shite ita rahaina no Okinawa-ken-kei hito ga, doko no shichōson shusshin ka mite mitai to omoimasu. Kin ga mottomo ōku, Nago (kyū hanejison), minamishiroichi (kyū tamagusukumura), urumashi (kyū Gushikawa-shi) ga ōku natte imasu. 1918-Nen no setai-sū wa 275deshitanode, 20-nen mae to hikaku shi setai-sū wa genshō shite imasu

Now, let's take a look at which municipalities the Okinawans of Lahaina who lived in Lahaina in 1940 were from. Kin has the largest number, followed by Nago (formerly Haneji Village), Nanjo City (formerly Tamaki Village), and Uruma City (formerly Gushikawa City). The number of households in 1918 was 275, so the number of households has decreased compared to 20 years ago.



31



つぎにそのラハイナ在住者の職業についてです。

サトウキビ労働者と農家に分かれています。居住地からすると実質上は、農家の中にサトウキビ労働者が多く含まれていると考えられます。

全体としては、75%以上は農業を営んでいることがわかります。

Google Translate:

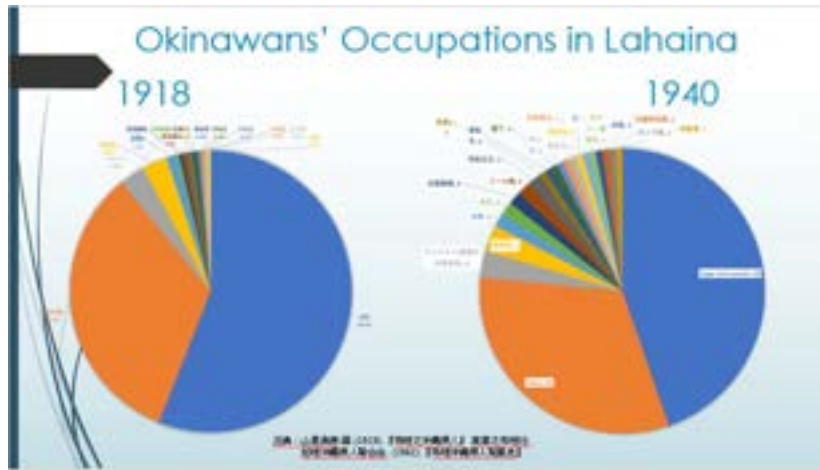
Tsugi ni sono rahaina zaijū-sha no shokugyō ni tsuitedesu. ● Satōkibi rōdō-sha to nōka ga wakarete imasuga, oyaji kara suruto jissuitsu-jō wa, nōka no naka ni satōkibi rōdō-sha ga ōku fukuma rete iru to kangae raremasu. ● Zentai to shite wa, 75-pāsento ijō wa nōgyō o itonande iru koto ga wakarimasu

Next, let's talk about the occupation of the Lahaina resident.

- Sugarcane workers and farmers are separated, but considering their place of residence, it is thought that there are actually many sugarcane workers among farmers.
- Overall, it can be seen that more than 75% are engaged in agriculture.



32



左側は1918年の統計、右は1940年の統計です。1918年に比べると農業者の比率は減少しています。また、農業以外の職業のバリエーションも増えていることがわかります。

Google Translate:

Hidarigawa wa 1918-nen no tōkei, migi wa 1940-nen no tōkeidesu. 1918-Nen ni kuraberu to nōgyō-sha no hiritsu wa genshō shite imasu. Mata, nōgyō igai no shokugyō no bariēshon mo fueite iru koto ga wakarimasu.

The left side is the statistics for 1918, and the right side is the statistics for 1940. Compared to 1918, the proportion of farmers has decreased. It can also be seen that the variety of occupations other than agriculture is increasing.



33



続きまして、マウイ島の沖縄県系人の話に移りたいと思います。

Google Translate:

Tsudzukimashite, Maui-jima no Okinawa-ken-kei hito no hanashi ni utsuritai to omoimasu

Next, I would like to talk about the Okinawans of Maui.



34

Hara:

This is the Author, Giryō Oyadomari, pictured here with his family in the book. He was born in 1897 in Yonagusuku. When he was 14 years old, his father Gentoku, summoned him to come to Hawaii in 1913. According to the 1918 Okinawan directory he was working for a newspaper in Honolulu. According to the 1954 Census, in 1924 he summoned his wife to be Kamato Nakama from his hometown. They got married and had 5 sons and 2 kids. He started to work at Yoen Jiho Newspaper in Koloa, Kauai in 1923. Until 1939, he had worked for 14 years in Kauai. The Yoen Jiho Newspaper was started as a labor union newspaper in 1921 by the Japanese owner. In 1926, Methodist pastor Seikan Higa and Okinawan people on Kauai bought the newspaper company. Chinyei Kinjo was the president of the company. In 1941, the company moved to Hanapepe and in December 1941, all Japanese newspapers were stopped from publishing. In 1948, Chinyei Kinjo restarted publishing his newspaper in Honolulu until 1970.



著者 親泊義良は、1897年5月9日（1948年4月20日没）に沖縄県島尻郡東風平村世名城に生まれる。14歳8カ月の時に渡航許可を得て、父・元徳の再渡航に同行し1913年にハワイへ渡った。1919年に出版された『布哇之沖縄縣人』によると、ホノルルに居住し新聞社員として働いていた。1924年にナカマカマト（のちに「ヨシエ」に改名）を郷里より呼び寄せし、結婚、のちに5男3女をもうけた。親泊は1923年5月にカウアイ島コロアで発行されていた新聞「洋園時報」社の記者となり、1937年末まで14年以上勤めていた。

Google Translate:

Chosha Oyadomari Yoshinaga wa, 1897-nen 5 tsuki 9-nichi (1948-nen 4 tsuki 20 nichibotsu) ni Okinawa-ken Shimajiri-gun Kochinda-mura Yonagusuku ni umareru. 14-Sai 8-kagetsu no toki ni tokō kyōka o ete, chichi moto toku no sai tokō ni dōkō shi 1913-nen ni Hawaii e watatta. 1919-Nen ni shuppan sa reta "Hawaii no oki 繩縣 Hito" ni yoru to, Honoruru ni kyōjū shi shinbun shain to shite hataraita ita • 1924-nen ni nakamakamoto (nochi ni `Yoshie' ni kaimei) o kyōri yori yobiyoseshi, kekkon, nochi ni 5 otoko 3 on'na o mōketa. Oyadomari wa 1923-nen 5 tsuki ni Kauai-jima koroa de hakkō sa rete ita shinbun `yō-en jihō'-sha no kisha to nari, 1937 nenmatsu made 14-nen ijō tsutomete ita.

Author Yoshiyoshi Oyadomari was born on May 9, 1897 (died April 20, 1948) in Senajo, Higashifudaira Village, Shimajiri District, Okinawa Prefecture. At the age of 14 years and 8 months, he received permission to travel to Hawaii and accompanied his father, Motonori, on his second trip to Hawaii in 1913. According to the 1919 book "Fukui no Okinawa Prefecture", he lived in Honolulu and worked as a newspaper employee.

• In 1924, he brought Nakamakamoto (later changed his name to Yoshie) from his hometown, married him, and later had five sons and three daughters. In May 1923, Oyadomari became a reporter for the newspaper "Yoen Jiho" published in Koloa, Kauai, and worked there for over 14 years until the end of 1937.



Hara:

In addition to Koloa Kenjinkai where he served as vice-president in 1927 and president in 1935, Giryo Oyadomari was also actively working for Kauai Okinawa United Association. Being a newspaper writer, he was able to travel to all the cities on Kauai and played an important role in uniting each Okinawan Kenjinkai. In 1939, he resigned Yoen Jiho newspaper.



「洋園時報」は、カウアイ島における労働運動の機関紙として1921年2月14日に創刊され、1926年5月に県人牧師・比嘉静観が沖縄県人共同で買収し、金城珍栄が支配人となり、記者も親泊、新城北山など県人主体の新聞となった。カウアイ島の日本語新聞という役割に加え、県人のコミュニティ新聞という側面も加わった。1941年4月にカウアイ島ハナペペへ移転したが、12月に日米開戦により発行停止となった。1948年に金城珍栄がホノルルで再刊をはじめ、1970年に廃刊となった。

Google Translate:

“Yō-en jihō” wa, Kauai-jima ni okeru rōdō undō no kikan-shi shite 1921-nen 2 tsuki 14-nichi ni sōkan sa re, 1926-nen 5 tsuki ni kenjin bokushi Higa seikan ga Okinawa kenjin kyōdō de baishū shi, Kinjō chin Sakae ga shihainin to nari, kisha mo Oyadomari, shin Jōhoku-san nado kenjin shutai no shinbun to natta. Kauai-jima no nihongo shinbun to iu yakuwari ni kuwae, kenjin no komyuniti shinbun to iu sokumen mo kuwawatta. 1941-Nen 4 tsuki ni Kauai-jima hanapepe e iten shitaga, 12 tsuki ni nichibeikaisen ni yori hakkō teishi to natta. 1948-Nen ni Kinjō chin Sakae ga Honoruru de saikan o hajime, 1970-nen ni haikan to natta.

“Yoen Jiho” was first published on February 14, 1921 as the organ of the labor movement on Kauai Island, and in May 1926, it was purchased by Okinawan pastor Seikan Higa in collaboration with Okinawan people, and Chinei Kinjo became the manager, and the newspaper's reporters were mainly from the prefecture, including Oyadomari and Shinjo Kitayama. In addition to its role as Kauai's Japanese newspaper, it has also taken on the role of a community newspaper for Kauai residents. It was moved to Hanapepe, Kauai in April 1941, but publication was suspended in December due to the outbreak of war between the United States and Japan. It was republished in Honolulu by Chin'ei Kinjo in 1948, and discontinued in 1970.





The oldest newspaper we can access is May 19, 1936. It says the main editor is Oyadomari.

現存が確認できる最古の紙面1936年5月19日では親泊が主筆となっている。

Google Translate:

Genson ga kakunin dekiru saiko no shimen 1936-nen 5 tsuki 19-nichide wa Oyadomari ga shuhitsu to natte iru.

The oldest paper in existence, dated May 19, 1936, is written by Oyadomari.



37

Hara:

Giryō started to publish the years 1900 to 1914. He stated that the first 30 years was a plantation work struggle period. The last 10 years was that Okinawans began to flourish in almost all business fields. Their education approaches the level of others.



親泊の県人団体に関わる活動として確認できるものは、1927年コロア沖縄海外協会副理事長、1935年にはコロア沖縄県人会会長を務めている。

In addition to Koloa Kenjinkai, he was active to work for Kauai Okinawa United Association.

He was a newspaper writer so that he travel all the cities in Kauai and did play important role to unite each Okinawa Kenjinkai.

On Dec 1937 he resigned the newspaper company.

「洋園時報」を退社した親泊は、1939年初頭から加哇沖縄県人連合協会の記念誌として、ハワイの沖縄県人の歴史を取りまとめるという事業を取り組んでいく。当時カウアイ島には、ハワイ全体の県系人の10%にも満たない県系人（2,224名）しかいなかったが、強い結束力でこの事業を進めていったと推察される。

Google Translate:

Oyadomari no kenjin dantai ni kakawaru katsudō to shite kakunin dekiru mono wa, 1927-nen koroa Okinawa kaigai kyōkai fuku riji-chō, 1935-nen ni wa koroa Okinawa genjinkai kaichō o tsutomete iru.

Confirmed activities related to Okinawan groups include serving as vice president of the Koloa Okinawa Overseas Association in 1927, and chairman of the Koloa Okinawa Prefectural Association in 1935.

Yō-en jihō' o taisha shita Oyadomari wa, 1939-nen shotō kara Ka 哇 Okinawa kenjin Rengō kyōkai no kinen-shi to shite, Hawaii no Okinawa kenjin no rekishi o torimatomeru to iu jigyō o torikunde iku. Tōji Kauai-jima ni wa, Hawaii zentai no ken-kei hito no 10-pāsento ni mo mitanai ken-kei hito (2, 224-me) shika inakattaga, tsuyoi kessoku-ryoku de kono jigyō o susumete itta to suisatsu sa reru.

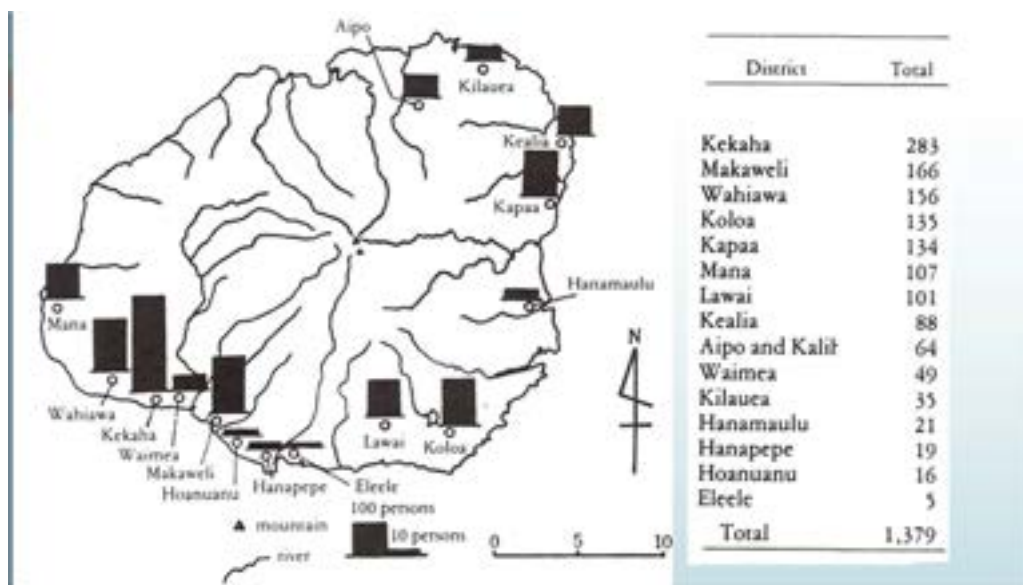
After leaving Yoen Jiho, Oyadomari began working on a project to compile the history of Okinawans in Hawaii from the beginning of 1939 as a commemorative magazine for the Kagai Okinawan Association. At the time, there were only 2,224 people of Kauai descent on Kauai, less than 10% of Hawaii's entire population, but it is thought that this project was carried out with a strong sense of unity.



38

Hara:

At this time, only 10% of the Hawaii's Okinawan population lived on Kauai, with the majority living on Oahu. This slide shows the demographic of where Okinawans lived on Kauai in 1918.



加哇沖繩県人大正会として組織された。その後、この団体は1926年の「布哇沖繩海外協会」の発足にあたり、「布哇沖繩海外協会加哇支部」と改称した。しかし、支部としての負担が大きかったことにより、3年後に脱退し、名称も加哇沖繩県人連合協会となった。マウイ島などの島全域の県人団体が組織されないなか、加哇沖繩県人連合協会は、カウアイ島内の11の地方県人会をまとめ、島全域の沖繩県人の指導機関として、最も活動的な団体であった。親泊は、新聞記者としてカウアイ島全体を往来し、加哇沖繩県人連合会の運営にも尽力していたと推察できる。

Google Translate:

Ka 哇 Okinawa kenjin Taishō-kai to shite soshiki sa reta. Sonogo, kono dantai wa 1926-nen no `Hawai Okinawa kaigai kyōkai' no hossoku ni atari, `Hawai Okinawa kaigai kyōkai Ka 哇支-Bu' to kaishō shita. Shikashi, shibu to shite no futan ga ōkikatta koto ni yori, 3-nen-go ni dattai shi, meishō mo Ka 哇 Okinawa kenjin Rengō kyōkai to natta. Maui-jima nado no shima zen'iki no kenjin dantai ga soshiki sa renai naka, Ka 哇 Okinawa kenjin Rengō kyōkai wa, Kauai tōnai no 11 no chihō genjinkai o matome, shima zen'iki no Okinawa kenjin no shidō kikan to shite, mottomo katsudō-tekina dantaideatta. Oyadomari wa, shinbun kisha to shite Kauai-jima zentai o ōrai shi, Ka 哇 Okinawa kenjin rengō-kai no un'ei ni mo jinryoku shite ita to suisatsu dekiru.

It was organized as the Kaga Okinawa Kenjin Taishokai. Later, in 1926, when the ``Fukai Okinawa Overseas Association'' was established, this organization was renamed ``Fukai Okinawa Overseas Association Kagai Branch''. However, due to the heavy burden of being a branch, the group withdrew after three years and changed its name to the Kagai Okinawan Federation Association. While there is no organization of prefectural associations for the entire island such as Maui, the Kagai Okinawan Prefectural Union Association brings together the 11 local prefectural associations on Kauai and serves as the most active and leading organization for Okinawan prefectures throughout the island. It was a great group. It can be inferred that Oyadomari traveled all over Kauai as a newspaper reporter and also worked hard to run the Kagai Okinawan Federation.



39



40



Hara:

Giryō started to publish the years 1900 to 1914. He stated that the first 30 years was a plantation work struggle period. The last 10 years was that Okinawans began to flourish in almost all business fields. Their education approaches the level of others.



**Nippon Jiji**  
**(Hawaii Times)**  
**May 15, 1940**

- **The first 30 years** was a plantation work struggle period.
- **The last 10 years** was that Okinawans began to flourish in almost all **business** fields.
- Their **education** approaches the level of others [Japanese children over 20 years gap]



41

Hara:

The purpose of publishing the book was to show the appreciation of the Issei struggle because there were no books to learn about the Issei pioneer's struggle and to recognize our responsibility to record the 40 years history and hand it over to the next generations.

Purpose of  
publishing the book



42



**Nippu Jiji  
(Hawaii Times)  
May 15, 1940**

**Appreciation of the Issei struggle**

No books to learn the Issei pioneer's struggle and the current situation such as our population

**Recognize our responsibility**

To record the 40 years history and hand over it to next generations




43

**▶ Timetable to write and publish the book**

- Dec 1937 Oyadomari resigned the newspaper
- ★Kauai Okinawa Kenjin Kai determined to publish the book
- Jul 1938 Research in Kauai
- Aug 31, 1938 Requesting participation from all islands
- Dec 1938 Research in Maui
- Feb 1939 Reseach in Hawaii and Molokai
- May 1939 Research in Oahu (to Nov)



44



本書發行協力者  
安里永秀氏

### 安里永秀 Asato, Eishu


- Born and raised in Kishaba, Nakagusuku
- Summoned by his father in 1918 after working as a school teacher in Okinawa
- Working for Paia plantation, and establishing Upper Paia Okinawa Kenjin kai to improve their working conditions
- Establishing Paia Japanese Labor Association and attending Sugar Strike in Oahu in 1920 as a representative of Maui
- Fired by the sugar company and starting pineapple production
- In 1922, invited to work as a president of Hawaiiya Ryokan Hotel in Honolulu and then became an owner of Honolulu Ryokan Hotel

There are some Common points between Asato and Oyadomari  
 Yoen Jiho newspaper which Oyadomari worked for 14 years was published for Japanese plantation workers in Kauai  
 Asato in Maui and Oyadomari in Kauai would be acquaintant as a leader of plantation workers and both have the same  
 passion for Uchinanchu workers to improve their lives.  
 Asato must have huge network with Maui and Oahu Uchinanchu people



Hiro:

Giryō Oyadomari was a modest man. He was Issei, but he did not talk about himself. He did not mention himself or his family in the biography of the book. He did not want his name in the newspaper business part. These made it difficult to research him. He dedicated himself to the Okinawan people and community. He lived in Koloa but he travelled the island. He was passionate about his project and had to accomplish it. In January 15, 1940, Oyadomari finished writing the book and sent his draft to an Okinawan editor, Sou Miyagi, in Tokyo. From February to July 1940, Miyagi edited and prepared it for printing. On July 25, 1940, printed at Akira Printing Company in Kanda, Tokyo and published in Tokyo on August 1, 1941. Also in August 1941, the US Government prohibited Japanese commercial ship from entering the United States, including Hawaii, after August 2.



### Oyadomari, Giryō Personality

- Modest
- Dedicated to Okinawan people and community
- Passionate to accomplish this hard project

安里永秀氏家族

Modest: Brief  
 Explanatory Note, no mention about  
 him and his family in biographies part  
 and newspaper business part which  
 made it difficult for me to research him  
 Dedicated to community



## Timetable to write and publish the book

• Jan 15, 1940

Oyadomari finished writing and sent his draft to an Okinawan editor, Sou Miyagi, in Tokyo

• Feb to July, 1940

Miyagi in Tokyo edited and prepared for print.

しかしながら、出版物がハワイに届けられることはなかった。宮城によると、日本の商船は1941年8月2日までにアメリカの港に入ったものでなければ抑留されることになり、8月7日に横浜を出港する予定の日本郵船太平洋航路新田丸は出帆停止となったと述べている。そして、10月の交換引揚船を最後にハワイとの音信は完全に断たれ、1941年12月8日の真珠湾攻撃により日米開戦を迎えた。

仲程, 昌徳. (2014). 宮城 聡. ポーダーインク.

宮城 聡. (1942). ハワイ. 改造社.

本書p.9.

脚注24と同じ

Google Translate:

Shikashinagara, shuppan-mono ga Hawaii ni todoke rareru koto wa nakatta. Miyagi ni yoru to, Nihon no shōsen wa 1941-nen 8 tsuki 2-nichi made ni Amerika no minato ni haitta monodenakereba yokuryū sa reru koto ni nari, 8 tsuki 7-nichi ni Yokohama o shukkō suru yotei no Nippon'yūsen Taiheiyō kōro nittamaru wa shuppan teishi to natta to nobete iru. Soshite, 10 tsuki no kōkan hikiagesen o saigo ni Hawaii to no onshin wa kanzen ni tata re, 1941-nen 12 tsuki 8-nichi no shinjuwankōgeki ni yori nichibeikaisen o mukaeta. ● Nakahodo, Masanori. (2014). Miyagi Satoshi. Bōdāinku. ● Miyagi Satoshi. (1942). Hawaii. Kaizō-sha. ● Honsho p. 9. ● Kyakuchū 24 to onaji

However, the publications were never delivered to Hawaii. According to Miyagi, Japanese merchant ships must enter an American port by August 2, 1941 or be interned, and the Nippon Yusen Pacific Route Nitta Maru, scheduled to leave Yokohama on August 7 states that sailing has been suspended. After the exchange of salvage ships in October, communication with Hawaii was completely cut off, and the attack on Pearl Harbor on December 8, 1941 led to the outbreak of war between Japan and the United States.

● Nakajo, Masanori. (2014). Satoshi Miyagi. Border Inc.

● Miyagi Satoshi. (1942). Hawaii. Kaishosha.

● This book p.9.

● Same as footnote 24

(World Clock – Attack on Pearl Harbor - 2:48 a.m. Japan Time on December 8, 1941; 7:48 a.m. Hawaii Time on December 7, 1941)



Hiro:

Miyagi mentioned in afterwords of his 1942 work, he devoted himself to edit a publication about Uchinanchu in Hawaii for 5 months in 1941. He did not have time to write his own book. It was hard work to edit and print such a book containing over 600 pages because there were many unusual Kanji letters. So, the book was published but did not make it to Hawaii because of the war. Only 3 copies of the book survived because the books that were waiting to be shipped from Yokohama were destroyed.



. 宮城は、1942年に出版した『ハワイ』の後記において、「去年はハワイの同胞に関する出版物の編集を委嘱されて、年初から秋まで、それに没頭した」（抜粋）と述べている。また、本書の冒頭「編集にあたって」の中でも宮城は「はからずも本書編集製作の委嘱を受け、まる5月の間、文筆を忘れ勤務も殆ど休んで本書と終始した」（抜粋）と述べている。さらに「印刷に就いて云へば、本書の六百頁の紙数は、量そのものも膨大なものだが、印刷技術に容易ならぬ問題が含まれている。同字、特殊字の数の多いこと、何万の活字を補強しても足りなかった。たとへ原稿が出来てもこの点でなかなか手間取り、普通ではいかなかった。」と記している。

Google Translate:

Miyagi wa, 1942-nen ni shuppan shita "Hawaii" no kōki ni oite, `kyonen wa Hawaii no dōhō ni kansuru shuppan-mono no henshū o ishoku sa rete, nensho kara aki made, soreni bottō shita'(bassui) to nobete iru. Mata, honsho no bōtō `henshū ni atatte' no naka demo Miyagi wa `hakarazumo honsho henshū seisaku no ishoku o uke, maru 5 tsuki no ma, bunpitsu o wasure kinmu mo hotondo yasunde honsho to shūshi shita'(bassui) to nobete iru. Sarani `insatsu ni tsuite un eba, honsho no roku hyaku-pēji no kami-sū wa, ryō sonomono mo bōdaina monodaga, insatsu gijutsu ni yōi naranu mondai ga fukuma rete iru. Dō ji, tokushu ji no kazu no ōi koto, nan man no katsuji o hokyō shite mo tarinakatta.Ta to he genkō ga dekite mo kono ten de nakanaka temadori, futsūde wa ikanakatta.' To ki shite iru.

In the afterword to Hawaii, published in 1942, Miyagi writes, "Last year I was commissioned to edit a publication about my Hawaiian compatriots, and I devoted myself to it from the beginning of the year until autumn" (excerpt).

Furthermore, in the "Editing" section at the beginning of this book, Miyagi says, "I unexpectedly received the commission to edit and produce this book, and for the entire month of May, I forgot about writing and took most of my day off from work to work on this book from beginning to end." (Excerpt) Furthermore, "Speaking of printing, the 600 pages of this book are huge in size, but they also include difficult problems in printing technology. There are many same characters and special characters. In fact, even with tens of thousands of printed words, it wasn't enough. Even when the manuscript was completed, it took a lot of time, and it wasn't anything like the original."



Chronological Order to publish the book

- July 25, 1940  
Printed at Akira Printing Co. in Kanda, Tokyo
- Aug 1, 1941  
Published in Tokyo

しかしながら、出版物がハワイに届けられることはなかった。宮城によると、日本の商船は1941年8月2日までにアメリカの港に入ったものでなければ抑留されることになり、8月7日に横浜を出港する予定の日本郵船太平洋航路新田丸は出帆停止となったと述べている。そして、10月の交換引揚船を最後にハワイとの音信は完全に断たれ、1941年12月8日の真珠湾攻撃により日米開戦を迎えた。

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However, the publication was never delivered to Hawaii. According to Miyagi, Japanese merchant ships must enter an American port by August 2, 1941 or be interned, and the Nippon Yusen Pacific Route Nitta Maru, scheduled to leave Yokohama on August 7. states that sailing has been suspended. After the exchange of salvage ships in October, communication with Hawaii was completely cut off, and the attack on Pearl Harbor on December 8, 1941 led to the outbreak of war between Japan and the United States.

Nakajo, Masanori. (2014). Satoshi Miyagi. Border Inc.

Miyagi, Satoshi. (1942). Hawaii. Kaizosha.

This book p.9.

Same as footnote 24



## Chronological Order to publish the book

- July 25, 1940  
Printed at Akira Printing Co. in Kanda, Tokyo
- Aug 1, 1941  
Published in Tokyo
- Aug 1941  
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Google Translate:

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However, the publications were never delivered to Hawaii. According to Miyagi, Japanese merchant ships must enter an American port by August 2, 1941 or be interned, and the Nippon Yusen Pacific Route Nitta Maru, scheduled to leave Yokohama on August 7, states that sailing has been suspended. After the exchange of salvage ships in October, communication with Hawaii was completely cut off, and the attack on Pearl Harbor on December 8, 1941 led to the outbreak of war between Japan and the United States.



50





**The Book's Whereabouts**



比嘉太郎 / Taro Higa's essay

沖縄救済衣料運動委員会のメンバー

出典：比嘉太郎 (1982) 『ある二世の戦争』 日経出版

Regarding the book's whereabouts, Taro Higa who was one of the most crucial persons to start post-war relief effort for Okinawa, wrote down in his essay, titled Aru Nisei No Wadachi.

He was interacted with Giryo Oyadomari and helped Oyadomari's research in Oahu.

The essay mentioned

"Summer 1941, the book was totally printed and three of them mailed to Hawaii by postal. The left printed books were in storages in Yokohama Harbor for shipping to Hawaii. However, without no more ships these publications were burned out after the war started.

After the war, Higa visited a person who owned one of the three mailed in Kauai but there was a rain leak in the roof and all his collection were completely damaged and could not be readable.

Another reason the book was unknown to public is Oyadomari suddenly passed away in 1948 by heart attack.

また、戦後の沖縄救援活動の中心人物の一人であった前述の比嘉トーマス太郎は、親泊とも親交があり、本書の行方についてエッセイを残している。

「1941年夏、日本で印刷もできて製本も済み、見本として郵便で三冊がハワイに届いた。けれども他は梱包して横浜埠頭の倉庫で積み出しを待っていたが、日米間の波荒く、船便なきまま、横浜の倉庫内で、やがて開戦となり、せっかく元成した本は爆撃に会い全焼したとあとで聞かされた。」

また比嘉は、ハワイへ送られた三冊のうち一冊を所持しているという人物をカウアイ島に尋ねたが、家屋の雨漏りがひどく、多数の蔵書があったが全て朽ちていたと述べている。残りの2冊が親泊のもとに届いていたかは定かではないが、このような経緯で本書は流布されることがなかった。

脚注20と同じ

Google Translate:

Mata, sengo no Okinawa kyūen katsudō no chūshin jinbutsu no hitorideatta zenjutsu no Higa tōmasu Tarō wa, Oyadomari tomo shinkō ga ari, honsho no yukue ni tsuite essei o nokoshite iru. ● `1941-Nen natsu, Nihon de insatsu mo dekite seihon mo sumi, mihon to shite yūbin de san-satsu ga Hawai ni todoita. Keredomo hoka wa konpō shite yokohamafutō no sōko de tsumidashi o matteita ga, nichibeikan no nami araku, funabin naki mama, Yokohama no sōko-nai de, yagate kaisen to nari, sekkaku Motonari shita hon wa bakugeki ni ai zenshō shita to ato de kikasa reta.' ● Mata Higa wa, Hawai e okura reta san-satsu no uchi itsusatsu o shoji shite iru to iu jinbutsu o Kauai-jima ni tazunetaga, kaoku no amamori ga hidoku, tasū no zōsho ga attaga subete kuchite ita to nobete iru. Nokori no 2-satsu ga Oyadomari no moto ni todoite ita ka wa sadakade wa naiga, kono yōna ikisatsu de honsho wa rufu sa reru koto ga nakatta.



In addition, the aforementioned Taro Higa, who was one of the central figures in the post-war Okinawa relief efforts, had a close friendship with Oyadomari and wrote an essay about the future of this book.

- “In the summer of 1941, the printing and binding was completed in Japan, and three sample volumes were delivered to Hawaii by mail. However, the others were packed and waiting to be shipped at a warehouse at Yokohama Wharf. I was left in a warehouse in Yokohama in rough seas and without shipping, until the war broke out, and I was later told that the book I had worked so hard to complete was bombed and burned down.
- Higa also asked the person on Kauai who was in possession of one of the three books sent to Hawaii, but he said that the house was leaking badly and that although there were many books, they were all rotten. There is. It is not certain whether the remaining two books reached Oyadomari, but for this reason, the book was never disseminated.



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Hiro:

In conclusion, the book was published as the 20 Years Celebration of Kauai Okinawa Kenjinkai in 1941. It was the 40 years history of all Okinawans in Hawaii, describing 30 years of Issei's struggle and the beginning of many successful business fields in the later 10 years. The intention of the publication is to respect the Issei's hard work to create the foundation and to further the success of future generations. This tremendous project was made possible by Oyadomari's passion to record the Issei's history and his dedication to Okinawan community without profiting from it. Also, Kauai Okinawa Kenjinkai were strongly united, unlike the other united associations at that time, provided huge support to him. However, in spite of a huge amount of effort, time, and money spent by Oyadomari, Kauai Kenjinkai, and many supporters, the publication was not distributed and unknown because of World War II.

This is what I have researched about the publication. I hope you will find information about our ancestors and the makes you feel close to them and Okinawa. Thank you for listening for a long time and for your help.



カウアイ沖繩縣人連合会創立20周年を記念して1941年に出版された『布哇沖繩縣人發展史』は、30年に渡る1世の苦闘とその後の10年に徐々に多方面で活躍をはじめた県人の現状をまとめたハワイ沖繩縣人全体の40年史である。出版の目的には、1世への敬意、次世代へのさらなる成功への期待が込められていた。そしてその背景には、当時稀有な県系知識人であった親泊の1世の歴史を残そうとする使命感や自分の利益を顧み

ずに県人活動に邁進する人物像が浮かび上がる。また、カウアイ島沖縄県人連合会の団結力により、この大事業を支えることができたと考えられる。

しかしながら、著者、カウアイ沖縄県人連合会および多くの協力者が、多大な時間、資金、労力を費やしたこの出版物は、日米関係の悪化と開戦により、流布されることはなく、結果として今までに知られることがなかった。

本書が確認されたことで、沖縄県ハワイ移民の初期40年間の歴史が明らかになり、今後の沖縄ハワイ移民研究の発展が期待される。さらに、ハワイ県系人が自身の移民一世の足跡を辿ることにより沖縄アイデンティティーの確認などに役立ただけだと考えている。また、沖縄県民がハワイ移民の歴史を再考する機会を提供し、沖縄とハワイのネットワーク強化につながることを期待する。

Kauai Okinawa kenjin rengō-kai sōritsu 20-shūnen o kinen shite 1941-nen ni shuppan sa reta "Hawai Okinawa kenjin hatten-shi" wa, 30-nen ni wataru 1-sei no kutō to sonogo no 10-nen ni jojoni tahōmen de katsuyaku o shi hajimeta kenjin no genjō o matometa Hawai Okinawa kenjin zentai no 40-nen-shidearu. Shuppan no mokuteki ni wa, 1-sei e no keii, jisedai e no saranaru seikō e no kitai ga kome rarete ita. Soshite sono haikai ni wa, tōji keuna ken-kei chishiki hitodeatta Oyadomari no 1-sei no rekishi o nokosou to suru shimei-kan ya jibun no rieki o kaerimizu ni kenjin katsudō ni maishin suru jinbutsu-zō ga ukabiagaru. Mata, Kauai-jima Okinawa kenjin rengō-kai no danketsu-ryoku ni yori, kono dai jigyō o sasaeru koto ga dekita to kangae rareru. ● Shikashinagara, chosha, Kauai Okinawa kenjin rengō-kaioyobi ōku no kyōryoku-sha ga, tadaina jikan, shikin, rōryoku o tsuiyashi tako no shuppan-mono wa, nichibeikankei no akka to kaisen ni yori, rufu sa reru koto wa naku, kekka to shite ima made ni shira reru koto ga nakatta. Honsho ga kakunin sa reta koto de, Okinawa-ken Hawai imin no shoki 40-nenkan no rekishi ga akiraka ni nari, kongo no Okinawa Hawai imin kenkyū no hatten ga kitai sa reru. Sarani, Hawai-ken-kei hito ga jishin no imin issei no ashiato o tadoru koto ni yori Okinawa aidentitī no kakunin nado ni yakudate itadakeru to kangaeite iru. Mata, Okinawa kenmin ga Hawai imin no rekishi o saikō suru kikai o teikyō shi, Okinawa to Hawai no nettowāku kyōka ni tsunagaru koto o kitai suru.

"History of the Development of the Okinawan People of Fukui," published in 1941 to commemorate the 20th anniversary of the founding of the Kauai Okinawan Federation, describes the struggle of the first generation over 30 years and the gradual development of various fields in the following 10 years. This is a 40-year history of Hawaiian Okinawans as a whole, summarizing the current situation of Okinawans who have begun to play an active role. The purpose of publication was to pay homage to the first generation and to hope for further success for the next generation. Behind this, a sense of mission to preserve the history of the first generation of Oyadomari, a rare intellectual from the prefecture at the time, emerges, as well as the image of a person who pushed forward with prefectural activities without regard for his own interests. It is also believed that the united strength of the Kauai Island Okinawan Federation was able to support this major project.

However, this publication, in which the author, the Kauai Okinawan Federation, and many collaborators invested a great deal of time, money, and effort, was never disseminated due to the deterioration of Japan-US relations and the outbreak of war. has never been known as such.

With the confirmation of this book, the history of the first 40 years of immigration to Hawaii in Okinawa Prefecture has been clarified, and it is hoped that future research on immigration to Hawaii will develop. Furthermore, we believe that tracing the footsteps of first-generation immigrants will be useful for people of Hawaiian descent to confirm their Okinawan identity. We also hope that it will provide an opportunity for Okinawans to reconsider the history of Hawaiian immigration, and lead to strengthening the network between Okinawa and Hawaii.



