

AMERICANIZATION OF JAPANESE AMERICANS IN HAWAII  
[OHP\_38]



Center for Oral and Public History  
California State University, Fullerton

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## Descriptive Summary

### Title

Americanization of Japanese Americans in Hawaii [OHP 38]

### Date

Interviews are in two parts. Part I has two interviews that take place in 1987. Part II interviews take place in 1989.

### Creator

Alan R. Shoho

### Extent

Sixty-five (65) oral histories. Seventy-five (75) narrators.

### Collateral:

Alan R. Shoho's Dissertation, *Americanization Through Public Education of Japanese Americans in Hawaii: 1930-1941* (1990)

### Repository

Center for Oral and Public History  
California State University, Fullerton

### Project Abstract

The Americanization of Japanese Americans in Hawaii is one component of the Japanese American collection available in the Center for Oral and Public History at California State University Fullerton. The collection consists of the original recorded interviews, transcripts (in verbatim and edited form), and related material (signed release forms and ephemera) depicting 65 interviews with 75 individuals.

The study recorded personal experiences regarding the education of Japanese Americans in Hawaii prior to WWII done in partial fulfillment of Alan R. Shoho's dissertation at Arizona State University. Researchers should note that Shoho assigned most narrators a fictitious name for the dissertation, but real names are used for every other purpose in this project. Interviews were recorded on cassette tapes which have all been digitized for the purpose of preservation. Two of the interviews have not been transcribed (#'s 3446 and 3447). Ten of the interviews are missing the original recordings (#'s 3420, 3421, 3442, 3443, 3444, 3445, 3448, and 3450).

Topics covered include recollections of life in the 1930's; reflections on the Depression and Franklin Roosevelt; opinions on various ethnic groups in Hawaii such as the Portuguese, Chinese, etc.; discussions of family dynamics and childhood experiences; opinions regarding the Americanization process in school, and whether this was facilitated or hindered by Japanese language school; opinions on the overall quality of education; and finally, descriptions of family life. Researchers should note that two interviews (#'s 3446 and 3447) do not cover such topics, and instead focus on WWII internment, specifically at Gila River Relocation Center in Sacaton, Arizona.

**Narrators:**

Kiyoshi Yoshimura  
Hugh Yamashiro  
Jane Yamanaka  
Aiko Yamamoto  
Osame Yamamoto  
Ted Tsukiyama  
Kenichi Watanabe  
Ralph Toyota  
Herbert Nobuyoshi Toyama  
Donald Toyama  
Robert Amano  
Wallace Amioka  
Shoji Fujishima  
Satsue Fujishima  
Robert Fukuda  
Ralph Inouye  
Don Hakoda  
Katsumi Hosokawa  
Hatsuko Hamamoto  
Doris Koga  
Tetso Ishiguro  
Albert Hamamoto  
Barbara Hamamoto  
Richard Kosaki  
Stephen Kanda  
Florence Tamaye  
Harold Tamaye  
Harry Higa  
Nancy Nishimura  
Claude Takekawa  
Walter Higa  
Richard Masumoto  
Fusae Masumoto  
Kikumi "Florence" Okada  
Irene Kanetake  
George Ishida  
Ayako "Patsy" Matsumoto  
Grace Miji  
Sachiko Kanai

Kenji Kotaka  
Kaoru Miwa  
Akiko Tanoue  
Anne Iwashita  
Mae Maeda  
Edith Maeda  
Ethel Fukunaga  
Toshie Tahara  
Amy Miyahara  
Zenichi Miyahara  
Dorothy Moritz  
Allen Nakasone  
Barbara Kawakami  
Noboru Matsushima  
Howard Fukuda  
Ellen Fukuda  
Nellie Kane  
Wallace Isobe  
Musaichi Hasebe  
Takemi Kajikawa  
Teruo Ihara  
George Fusuma  
Margaret Fusuma  
Alice Toguchi  
Gladys Baumann  
Harry Hirohata  
Yoshinori Kanehiro  
Henry Kawasaki  
Katsumi Morita  
Norman Kikuta  
Sachiko Noda  
Charles Sakuda  
Stella Sakuda  
Don Shiraki  
Norma Shiraki  
Wendy Tamashiro  
George Tahara

**OH # 3367**

**Narrator:** KIYOSHI YOSHIMURA  
**Interviewer:** Alan R. Shoho  
**Date:** August 19, 1989  
**Location:** Honolulu, Hawaii  
**Language:** English  
**Project:** Americanization of Japanese Americans in Hawaii  
**Audio Format(s):** Cassette; Digital  
**Length:** 01:02:35  
**Transcript:** Digitized. Verbatim; 11 pp  
**Ephemera:** None

**Abstract:**

An oral history with Kiyoshi Yoshimura, a Japanese American man from Hawaii. The interview was conducted by Alan R. Shoho in partial fulfillment of his doctoral dissertation at Arizona State University. The purpose of this interview was to gather personal experiences regarding the education of Japanese-Americans in Hawaii prior to WWII. Specifically, this interview details Yoshimura's experiences growing up and attending school in Hawaii; recounts life during The Depression, and how Hawaii wasn't as affected by it; discusses good impressions of Franklin Roosevelt, and only disliking the Japanese internment order; recounts island life and walking to school; recalls visiting Japan with father at twelve years old; discusses past impressions of the mainland, and how it was essentially foreign; poses impressions of having lived in a society with many different ethnic groups, and having felt a sense of inferiority to Caucasian individuals; recounts being alienated by others at work following WWII; recounts relations with individuals with other ethnic backgrounds; characterizes Okinawan, Chinese, Filipino, Hawaiian, Portuguese, Korean, Puerto Ricans, and Caucasian individuals; compares city kids to country kids; recounts family dynamics; discusses relations with parents and decision not to attend college following high school; recounts not participating in activities outside of school; discusses not realizing undergoing Americanization; recounts impressions of private school kids; explains how girls were discriminated against through a ranking system in classes; lists classes taken in high school, and how history was emphasized; discusses quality of facilities and education; recounts not being discriminated against in school; recalls relationships with friends; discusses Japanese school and relations with faculty and classmates; mentions home life and how parents stressed education; and finally, recalls listening to American radio.

**OH # 3368**

**Narrator:** HUGH YAMASHIRO  
**Interviewer:** Alan R. Shoho  
**Date:** August 31, 1989  
**Location:** Honolulu, Hawaii  
**Language:** English  
**Project:** Americanization of Japanese Americans in Hawaii History Project  
**Audio Format(s):** Cassette; Digital  
**Length:** 00:57:08  
**Transcript:** Digitized. Verbatim; 17 pp  
**Ephemera:** None

**Abstract:**

An oral history with Hugh Yamashiro, a Japanese American man from Hawaii. The interview was conducted by Alan R. Shoho in partial fulfillment of his doctoral dissertation at Arizona State University. The purpose of this interview was to gather personal experiences regarding the educations of Japanese American students in Hawaii prior to WWII. Specifically, this interview details Yamashiro's experiences growing up and attending school in Hawaii; recounts lack of impact from the Depression, and impressions of Franklin Roosevelt; discusses impressions of the mainland and island life; recounts inheriting family business growing up; discusses relationships with individuals of other ethnicities, and impressions of them; explains not having witnessed or experienced discrimination in childhood, as everyone was very kind; recounts relationship with parents and family dynamics; recounts having observed American tradition and holidays; discusses the impact on focus towards success in life, and regretting not spending as much time with friends; discusses attending Roosevelt high school, and work performed in attaining eligibility to attend an English-speaking school, as family lived in Japan during intermediate school years; recounts positive relationships with English and calculus teachers; poses opinion on having been Americanized, such that it was necessary due to being born and living in the United States; compares public education to private education, and having been told that private education was better by family; discusses how society was very male-oriented at the time, and that girls were directed into different areas of study back then; recounts having not felt discriminated against by peers and faculty during the typical school day; explains discrimination by which *haole* (non-Hawaiian native, usually Caucasian) students were preferred, and Japanese students were not selected for the student board, and were only asked to help out; recounts the typical school day and class period at Roosevelt High School; discusses disciplinary actions carried out by the school; recounts having been tutored in Japanese by mother following the typical school day; discusses free time spent with friends and father; recounts family's focus on education; recalls listening solely to American programs on the radio as a form of entertainment; discusses gratitude for having attended Roosevelt High School, and the positive impact of the campus being English-spoken; and finally, recounts student and faculty preference towards *haole* students during school events.

**OH # 3369**

**Narrator:** JANE YAMANAKA  
**Interviewer:** Alan R. Shoho  
**Date:** August 15, 1989  
**Location:** Honolulu, Hawaii  
**Language:** English  
**Project:** Americanization of Japanese Americans in Hawaii  
**Audio Format(s):** Cassette; Digital  
**Length:** 00:43:22  
**Transcript:** Digitized. Verbatim; 10 pp  
**Ephemera:** None

**Abstract:**

An oral history with Jane Yamanaka, a Japanese American woman from Hawaii. The interview was conducted by Alan R. Shoho in partial fulfillment of his doctoral dissertation at Arizona State University. The purpose of this interview was to gather personal experiences regarding the education of Japanese Americans in Hawaii prior to WWII. Specifically, this interview details Yamanaka's experiences growing up and attending school in Hawaii; recounts life and struggles during the Depression with family, and how father was the only one able to make money; briefly recounts admiring Franklin Roosevelt; discusses past impressions of the mainland, and how there little knowledge about it; discusses how ethnic relations were good in the past; characterizes Okinawan, Chinese, Filipino, Portuguese, Korean, Puerto Rican, and Caucasian individuals; recounts family dynamics and discussions about education and social life with parents; recounts attending public high school and prominence of Miles Carrey, who stressed a student democracy; recounts courses offered in high school; discusses how family stressed education primarily for brothers; discusses extracurricular activities offered at school; recounts attending Japanese school following daily classes, and impressions of faculty; discusses life at home following school, and any activities done on free days; and finally, recounts different forms of American media consumed, such as radio entertainment and newspapers.



**OH # 3370**

**Narrators:** AIKO YAMAMOTO, OSAME YAMAMOTO  
**Interviewer:** Alan R. Shoho  
**Date:** August 13, 1989  
**Location:** Honolulu, Hawaii  
**Language:** English  
**Project:** Americanization of Japanese Americans in Hawaii  
**Audio Format(s):** Cassette; Digital  
**Length:** 01:47:28  
**Transcript:** Digitized. Verbatim; 15 pp  
**Ephemera:** None

**Abstract:**

An oral history with Aiko and Osame Yamamoto, a Japanese American couple from Hawaii. The interview was conducted by Alan R. Shoho in partial fulfillment of his doctoral dissertation at Arizona State University. The purpose of this interview was to gather personal experiences regarding the educations of Japanese American students in Hawaii prior to WWII. Specifically, this interview details Aiko and Osame's experiences growing up in the 1930's and attending school in Hawaii; recalls Osame's life during the Depression, specifically work in the cane fields, and Yamamoto's impressions of Franklin Roosevelt; reflects on Osame's army induction after the attack on Pearl Harbor and Aiko's awareness of discrimination; discusses parents' views towards Japan and their desire to return; poses impressions on the mainland United States from Osame's perspective in the military; recounts life in an immigrant society, and the benefits of learning to "accept people different from us;" recalls *haole* (non-Hawaiian native, usually Caucasian) dominance and superiority until the war; discusses Osame's childhood in "boon docks" of Hilo and Aiko's experiences in a boardinghouse; characterizes relationships with Okinawan, Chinese, Filipino, Hawaiian, Portuguese, Korean, Puerto Rican, and Caucasian individuals; analyzes family dynamics, and parental attitudes towards future endeavors and social life; mentions speaking pidgin at home; discusses Japanese churches, Buddhist sects of Shinshu and Jodo Shu, and American holidays; recalls home life and social activities; reflects on regrets, such as Osame's of not attending college and Aiko's lack of money; discusses high school, describing the daily schedule, commute, and relationship with teachers and principals; poses opinion on Americanization, such that both accepted American culture without question; lists courses taken and the necessity of English proficiency; characterizes school environment, equipment, lunches, and rules; reflects on not experiencing stereotyping until after the war; discusses reasons for limited extracurricular participation; describes Japanese school as beneficial but not enjoyable, and Aiko mentions it hindered education because of grammar discrepancies; characterizes sensei as "very, very strict;" recounts commute home and the after school routine; recalls reading Japanese magazines and comics for fun; discusses not having relaxation time or family outings; recalls limited role family played in education; and finally, discusses reading the English section of *Hawaii Hochi* and *Tribune Herald* newspapers and listening to Japanese radio programs.

**OH # 3371**

**Narrator:** TED TSUKIYAMA  
**Interviewer:** Alan R. Shoho  
**Date:** August 14, 1989  
**Location:** Honolulu, Hawaii  
**Language:** English  
**Project:** Americanization of Japanese Americans in Hawaii  
**Audio Format(s):** Cassette; Digital  
**Length:** 01:35:22  
**Transcript:** Digitized. Verbatim; 12 pp  
**Ephemera:** None

**Abstract:**

An oral history with Ted Tsukiyama, a Japanese American man from Hawaii. The interview was conducted by Alan R. Shoho in partial fulfillment of his doctoral dissertation at Arizona State University. The purpose of this interview was to gather personal experiences regarding the education of Japanese Americans in Hawaii prior to WWII. Specifically, this interview details Tsukiyama's experiences growing up and attending school in Hawaii; examines a childhood in the mixed neighborhood of Kaimuki and attending English standard elementary school; discusses positive family dynamics and sheltered life with educated, English speaking parents; recounts celebrating American holidays, eating American food; discusses impressions of multi-ethnic society; compares city and country kids; reflects disliking Japanese school with "bastard" sensei; explains limited participation in extra-curricula's was a result of the time constraints of Japanese school; discusses excelling in *haole* (non-Hawaiian native, usually Caucasian) school, making Honor Society, and speaking at graduation; reflects not realizing Americanization process until rejection of Japanese in WWII; remembers viewing American flag as sacred; recounts receiving no discrimination or stereotyping at Roosevelt High School despite being a minority; compares impressions and experience of private school kids from Punahou; discusses quality of facilities and education in high school, mentioning benefit of liberal arts education; recalls minimal advisement or homework help from school or parents; lists routine after school including listening to American radio and reading American magazines; discusses home life and sibling experiences of racism in professional fields; recounts parents supporting and encouraging education without adding pressure; discusses not realizing that the farther removed from Japan, the more parents strove to preserve cultural ties; and finally, explains the benefits of having literate parents and an English standard education in preparation for University of Hawaii Law School.

**OH # 3372**

**Narrator:** KENICHI WATANABE  
**Interviewer:** Alan R. Shoho  
**Date:** July 26, 1989  
**Location:** Aiea, Hawaii  
**Language:** English  
**Project:** Americanization of Japanese Americans in Hawaii  
**Audio Format(s):** Cassette; Digital  
**Length:** 01:04:42  
**Transcript:** Digitized. Verbatim; 12 pp  
**Ephemera:** None

**Abstract:**

An oral history with Kenichi Watanabe, a Japanese American man from Hawaii. The interview was conducted by Alan R. Shoho in partial fulfillment of his doctoral dissertation at Arizona State University. The purpose of this interview was to gather personal experiences regarding the education of Japanese Americans in Hawaii prior to WWII. Specifically, this interview details Watanabe's experiences growing up in the 1930's and attending school in Hawaii; briefly recounts life during the Depression; discusses growing up on a Waipahu sugar plantation with a predominantly Japanese community; discusses living in multiethnic society with *haole* (non-Hawaiian native, usually Caucasian) dominance; characterizes relationships with Okinawan, Chinese, Filipino, Hawaiian, Portuguese, Puerto Rican, and Caucasian individuals; compares city and country kids; discusses family dynamics and close relationship with parents; recounts parental attitudes toward social life, being raised Buddhist, and observing more Japanese than American holidays; regrets not continuing college because of WWII; describes social activities in a Buddhist temple and plantation social clubs; recounts attending Farrington high school, discussing daily schedule, positive teacher relations, and the commute; describes aspirations of becoming an engineer; affirms realizing being Americanized and not questioning American customs; mentions effect of McCarthyism on attitudes toward democracy; discusses feeling uncomfortable by individualism; analyzes inferiority of public to private education; lists classes offered with emphasis on how homeroom civics "Americanized the students;" repeatedly mentions "competitive" school atmosphere; reflects on not experiencing stereotyping; mentions relationships with friends; explains how high school, Japanese school, and walking home left no time for extracurricular clubs; examines "dichotomy" of growing up with both a Japanese and American education, and characterizes Japanese school as enjoyable despite having strict sensei; reflects feeling pressure to achieve which was compounded with a sense of inferiority to city kids; recalls having "typical" Japanese parents who left education to the "so-called authorities," and finally, recalls reading American and Japanese newspapers and listening to the radio for entertainment.

**OH # 3373**

**Narrator:** RALPH TOYOTA  
**Interviewer:** Alan R. Shoho  
**Date:** August 17, 1989  
**Location:** Honolulu, Hawaii  
**Language:** English  
**Project:** Americanization of Japanese Americans in Hawaii  
**Audio Format(s):** Cassette; Digital  
**Length:** 01:01:49  
**Transcript:** Digitized. Verbatim; 12 pp  
**Ephemera:** None

**Abstract:**

An oral history with Ralph Toyota, a Japanese American man from Hawaii. The interview was conducted by Alan R. Shoho in partial fulfillment of his doctoral dissertation at Arizona State University. The purpose of this interview was to gather personal experiences regarding the education of Japanese Americans in Hawaii prior to WWII. Specifically, this interview details Toyota's experiences growing up and attending school in Hawaii; discusses financial situations during youth, and emphasizes the struggle of a ten-dollar high school enrollment fee; recounts impressions of Franklin Roosevelt; describes family dynamics and parents' discussions about Japan; poses lack of impressions of the mainland United States, and impression of living on an island; discusses societal views and treatment towards the Japanese in Hawaii; recounts relations with other ethnic groups, and the utilization of nicknames without the intent of racial slur; discusses focus on education and lack of focus regarding standards of living; recounts daily schedule at McKinley High School; remembers high school principal Miles Carey, who stressed the concept of democracy to students; compares public school education to private school education; discusses how girls and boys were directed into different areas of study; describes the classes provided in high school, the assignments given, and students' hesitance in speaking; describes friend group of different ethnicities; recounts attending Japanese school apart from high school, and the use of American examples in Japanese lessons; discusses activities outside of school, predominantly activities done with the Hi-Y club at McKinley; discusses the importance of own education, and family's role in academic life; and finally, explains the personal impact of the Depression.

**OH # 3374**

**Narrator:** HERBERT NOBUYOSHI TOYAMA  
**Interviewer:** Alan R. Shoho  
**Date:** April 26, 1989  
**Location:** Not Specified  
**Language:** English  
**Project:** Americanization of Japanese Americans in Hawaii  
**Audio Format(s):** None  
**Transcript:** Digitized. Verbatim; 13 pp  
**Ephemera:** None

**Abstract:**

An oral history with Herbert Nobuyoshi Toyama, a Japanese American man from Hawaii. The interview was conducted by Alan R. Shoho in partial fulfillment of his doctoral dissertation at Arizona State University. The purpose of this interview was to gather personal experiences regarding the education of Japanese Americans in Hawaii prior to WWII. Specifically, this interview details Toyama's experiences growing up and attending school in Hawaii; discusses poverty during the Depression; recalls having respect for Franklin Roosevelt, except for his internment of Japanese Americans; characterizes mom as a "nationalistic Japanese" and recalls family views towards Japan; poses opinion that education in Hawaii was inferior to that in Japan; discusses feeling impressed by the mainland United States, but liking island life; poses opinion that Hawaiian statehood was a positive change; recalls having prejudice against the *haole* (non-Hawaiian native, usually Caucasian) because of their money; recalls how Japanese individuals did not accept Okinawans as Japanese; poses opinions about kids from numerous social and ethnic backgrounds; describes family dynamics and growing up in a primarily Japanese farming community; recalls influence brother had on political views, but eventually deciding to vote for "the best man regardless of his political party;" characterizes teachers at McKinley High School and describes the positive and negative aspects of education; recalls personal goals to finish high school and an inability to attend college because of finances and the draft; compares McKinley to Roosevelt High School, such that Roosevelt was an English standard school for richer children; compares public and private education; discusses not realizing being Americanized, and that Japanese language school hindered Americanization because of its nationalistic emphasis; recalls disliking Japanese school, characterizes sensei as harsh, and mentions the severity of corporal punishment; lists classes taken, including co-studies, and the different educational tracks available; recalls McKinley having the nickname "Little Tokyo," because it was primarily Japanese; describes school environment, school equipment, and a typical class period; describes friendships and participating in sports; recalls commute to and from school, and working after school on the farm; mentions that family played no role in education and therefore feeling no pressure to achieve; and finally, recalls reading comics, listening to the radio, and reading the American *Star Bulletin* newspaper.

**OH # 3375**

**Narrator:** DON TOYAMA  
**Interviewer:** Alan R. Shoho  
**Date:** April 28, 1989  
**Location:** Not Specified  
**Language:** English  
**Project:** Americanization of Japanese Americans in Hawaii  
**Audio Format(s):** Cassette; Digital  
**Length:** 1:03:21  
**Transcript:** Digitized. Verbatim; 9 pp  
**Ephemera:** None

**Abstract:**

An oral history with Don Toyama, a Japanese American man from Hawaii. The interview was conducted by Alan R. Shoho in partial fulfillment of his doctoral dissertation at Arizona State University. The purpose of this interview was to gather personal experiences regarding the education of Japanese Americans in Hawaii prior to WWII. Specifically, this interview details Toyama's experiences growing up and attending school in Hawaii; recounts hardships endured during the Depression; discusses social conflicts with the Kibei (Japanese individuals born in America who attended school in Japan, and then returned to America following education); compares impressions of the mainland United States to island life; describes friendly relationships with individuals of other ethnicities, and conflicts only with Caucasian people; discusses relationship with family, and being the oldest of nine; describes the community that they grew up in; recounts attending McKinley High, and the significance of principal Miles Carey; views high school experiences as having a positive on own life; recounts attending Japanese language school outside of general education, and its incorporations of American examples; describes courses provided in high school, and typical assignments given; discusses the school environment, friend group, and extracurricular activities; describes the typical day after classes; discusses lack of pressure to achieve, as father had passed away early on, and mother was very busy; recounts reading the American newspaper, and awareness of WWII; and finally, recounts being called in by the army, but ended up being classified as 4F following physical.

**OH # 3401**

**Narrator:** ROBERT AMANO  
**Interviewer:** Alan R. Shoho  
**Date:** June 9, 1989  
**Location:** Phoenix, Arizona  
**Language:** English  
**Project:** Americanization of Japanese Americans in Hawaii  
**Audio Format(s):** Cassette; Digital  
**Length:** 01:28:02  
**Transcript:** Digitized. Verbatim; 13 pp  
**Ephemera:** None

**Abstract:**

An oral history with Robert Amano, a Japanese American man from Hawaii. The interview was conducted by Alan Shoho in partial fulfillment of his doctoral dissertation at Arizona State University. The purpose of this interview was to gather personal experiences regarding the educations of Japanese American students in Hawaii prior to WWII. Specifically, this interview details Amano's experiences growing up and attending school in Hawaii; recalls experiences during Depression, and impressions of Franklin Roosevelt; discusses Japanese culture, such such as the emphasis on morality; poses impressions of the mainland United States and the downsides of living on Hawaii, as it was a new state; recounts childhood neighborhood and impressions of ethnic groups; explains views toward *haole* (non-Hawaiian native, usually Caucasian) dominance; discusses family dynamics, and the value placed on education; recounts teachers at McKinley High, specifically the Principal Miles Carrey who implemented a system of student democracy; recounts not having realized that the school implemented a system of Americanization; poses views on Americanization process, such that it was important; discusses how Japanese language school was impactful because it stressed self-discipline; explains a lack of impression towards private school, and considers private and public education to be on par; briefly discusses how girls were steered into different areas of study for future occupations; recounts courses offered and taken in high school, and the typical curriculum; recounts the classroom environment, and penalties given; briefly recounts instance of almost being suspended; recounts extracurricular activities, responsibilities at home, and spending free time reading comics in the paper; discusses the similarity of morals between teachers and family; and finally, recounts the beginning of WWII, and family's reaction, such that it was important to understand they were not to be ashamed for being Japanese, due to having been raised in America.

**OH # 3402**

**Narrator:** WALLACE AMIOKA  
**Interviewer:** Alan R. Shoho  
**Date:** August 25, 1989  
**Location:** Honolulu, Hawaii  
**Language:** English  
**Project:** Americanization of Japanese Americans in Hawaii  
**Audio Format(s):** Cassette; Digital  
**Length:** 01:11:22  
**Transcript:** Digitized. Verbatim; 10 pp  
**Ephemera:** None

**Abstract:**

An oral history with Wallace Amioka, a Japanese American man from Hawaii. The interview was conducted by Alan R. Shoho in partial fulfillment of his doctoral dissertation at Arizona State University. The purpose of this interview was to gather personal experiences regarding the educations of Japanese American students in Hawaii prior to WWII. Specifically, this interview details Amioka's experiences growing up and attending school in Hawaii; recounts attending Japanese school following the typical school day; discusses how American concepts were stressed in classes both at McKinley High, and Japanese school; recounts the general school schedule, extracurricular activities, and participating in the student debate club; discusses the emphasis on speaking English when attending school; explains the workings of the student government at McKinley High, such that democracy was stressed; discusses lack of knowledge regarding private education; discusses not having felt discriminated against while growing up; explains the classroom system, and how it was business-like, such that students and teachers spoke in a somewhat professional manner; describes having good relations with individuals of other ethnicities; explains stance on how Japanese school was necessary, and recounts the Japanese school experience; briefly recounts social relationships with students and faculty at Japanese school; discusses the island life, and getting to know the surrounding community; recounts family's stress value of education, and overall family dynamics; compares city and country kids; briefly discusses family's observation of American holidays; recounts not having struggled much during the depression, due to having worked; and finally, discusses impressions of Franklin Roosevelt, and briefly serving in the army in 1944.



**OH # 3403**

**Narrators:** SATSUE FUJISHIMA, SHOJI FUJISHIMA  
**Interviewer:** Alan Shoho  
**Date:** August 14, 1989  
**Location:** Honolulu, Hawaii  
**Language:** English  
**Project:** Americanization of Japanese-Americans in Hawaii  
**Audio Format(s):** Cassette; Digital  
**Length:** 01:53:40  
**Transcript:** Digitized. Verbatim; 17 pp  
**Ephemera:** None

**Abstract:**

An oral history with Satsue and Shoji Fujishima, a Japanese American couple from Hawaii. The interview was conducted by Alan R. Shoho in partial fulfillment of his doctoral dissertation at Arizona State University. The purpose of this interview was to gather personal experiences regarding the educations of Japanese American students in Hawaii prior to WWII. Specifically, this interview details the Fujishima's experiences growing up and attending school in Hawaii; recalls difficulties during the Depression and impressions of Franklin Roosevelt; discusses life in the 1930's, with Shoji's experience of living "month by month" on a plantation and Satsue's move to a cottage with electricity; reflects on parents' portrayal of Japan; discusses impressions of the mainland United States and satisfaction with island life; analyzes Hawaii before statehood, such that it was a stratified class society with *haole* (non-Hawaiian native, usually Caucasian) superiority; discusses accepting *haole* dominance and viewing them as "next to God;" recounts life in a multi-ethnic society and relationships with Okinawan, Chinese, Filipino, Hawaiian, Portuguese, Korean, Puerto Rican, and Caucasian individuals; briefly compares city to country kids; analyzes family dynamics; recalls growing up Buddhist, speaking Japanese, and celebrating Japanese and American holidays; recounts influential people from childhood; mentions Shoji's regrets of not attending college and Satsue's of being a girl, because girls had little; describes social life; reflects Satsue's belief that 1930 Hilo politics were solely Republican; discusses daily commute to school, high school goals, and future aspirations; characterizes public school teachers and principals; recounts not having realized being Americanized, and why both "just accepted it;" details courses taken and a typical class day; recalls school's inability to communicate with parents and the difficulties of transportation; reflects on discrimination experienced in high school; discusses lunches, friendships, and sport clubs; discusses Japanese language school and sensei, characterizing experience as "beneficial" because of the emphasis on discipline and morality; recounts after school routine, and the limited role family played in education; and finally, reflects on the separation between boys and girls in school because of a belief that boys were superior.

**OH # 3404**

**Narrator:** ROBERT FUKUDA  
**Interviewer:** Alan R. Shoho  
**Date:** August 23, 1989  
**Location:** Honolulu, Hawaii  
**Language:** English  
**Project:** Americanization of Japanese Americans in Hawaii  
**Audio Format(s):** Cassette; Digital  
**Length:** 01:27:18  
**Transcript:** Digitized. Verbatim; 17 pp  
**Ephemera:** None

**Abstract:**

An oral history with Robert Fukuda, a Japanese American man from Hawaii. The interview was conducted by Alan R. Shoho in partial fulfillment of his doctoral dissertation at Arizona State University. The purpose of this interview was to gather personal experiences regarding the education of Japanese Americans in Hawaii prior to WWII. Specifically, this interview details Fukuda's experiences growing up and attending school in Hawaii; recounts limited financial difficulty during the Depression and briefly recalls Franklin Roosevelt's presidency; discusses impact of the Depression on Hawaii versus the mainland United States; recounts father being a Nisei (person born in the United States whose parents immigrated from Japan), and both parents having little ties to Japan; discusses maternal grandparents' visits to Japan, as well as paternal grandfather opening the first Japanese language school in Hawaii; discusses significance of a multiethnic society, and how little tension existed within the state; poses views towards Okinawan, Chinese, Filipino, Hawaiian, Portuguese, Korean, Puerto Rican, and Caucasian individuals in Hawaii; recounts high school placement examinations, and the typical school day at Roosevelt High School; discusses quality of education and personally excelling in English; reflects on not realizing being Americanized in school; compares Roosevelt to McKinley to share Roosevelt did not have as much Americanization because the student population was more mixed, and McKinley was predominantly Japanese; describes public education as equal to private education; discusses remedial oral English courses in university, and how English speaking was necessary for graduation; explains high school's emphasis on good grades and disciplinary actions; discusses attending Japanese language school, and how it prevented students from taking part in after-school sports and other activities; poses opinion that Japanese school did not hinder the Americanization process; recounts studying after school and having few fun activities on weekends; discusses parents' views of education; and finally, explains how his experience was different from others, as both parents were Americanized as well.

**OH # 3405**

**Narrator:** RALPH INOUYE  
**Interviewer:** Alan R. Shoho  
**Date:** August 30, 1989  
**Location:** Honolulu, Hawaii  
**Language:** English  
**Project:** Americanization of Japanese Americans in Hawaii  
**Audio Format(s):** Cassette; Digital  
**Length:** 01:14:33  
**Transcript:** Digitized. Verbatim; 13 pp  
**Ephemera:** None

**Abstract:**

An oral history with Ralph Inouye, a Japanese American man from Hawaii. The interview was conducted by Alan R. Shoho in partial fulfillment of his doctoral dissertation at Arizona State University. The purpose of this interview was to gather personal experiences regarding the educations of Japanese American students in Hawaii prior to WWII. Specifically, this interview details Inouye's experiences growing up and attending school in Hawaii; discusses transportation from plantations to go to school; recounts not having realized undergoing Americanization in school; poses impressions of private school kids, and envying them; discusses classes offered and taken during high school, and how boys and girls were directed into different areas of study; discusses the typical class schedule; recounts having friends of other ethnic backgrounds; recounts attending Japanese school, and discusses how it felt as if it were conflicting with public school education; explains Japanese school's stress on discipline, morals, and respecting elders; recounts chores at home, and living on a plantation; discusses impressions of the mainland, and how it was admired; lists impressions of other ethnic groups in Hawaii; recounts family dynamics and discussions; explains how parents and Japanese school faculty shaped ethics, values, and morals; and finally recounts playing baseball with other children as a form of social activity on the plantation.

**OH # 3406**

**Narrator:** DON HAKODA  
**Interviewer:** Alan R. Shoho  
**Date:** August 19, 1989  
**Location:** Honolulu, Hawaii  
**Language:** English  
**Project:** Americanization of Japanese Americans in Hawaii  
**Audio Format(s):** Cassette; Digital  
**Length:** 01:34:46  
**Transcript:** Digitized. Verbatim; 18 pp  
**Ephemera:** None

**Abstract:**

An oral history with Don Hakoda, a Japanese American man from Hawaii. The interview was conducted by Alan R. Shoho in partial fulfillment of his doctoral dissertation at Arizona State University. The purpose of this interview was to gather personal experiences regarding the educations of Japanese American students in Hawaii prior to WWII. Specifically, this interview details Hakoda's experiences growing up and attending school in Hawaii; gives detailed descriptions of the Depression, specifically of father's experience as both a merchant and coffee farmer in Kona; emphasizes how father's determination to pay debts influenced Hakoda's decision to save money by not attending college; recalls Franklin Roosevelt's government sponsored jobs; shares that parent's portrayed Japan as a culture of respect; compares impressions of the mainland United States to island life; poses opinion that Hawaii statehood was good; discusses lack of *haole* (non-Hawaiian native, usually Caucasian) dominance in Kona, except for a bus accident with a *haole* bank manager; characterizes relationships with Okinawan, Chinese, Filipino, Hawaiian, Portuguese, Korean, Puerto Rican, and Caucasian individuals; compares city and country kids; discusses family dynamics; recalls speaking Japanese and Pidgin English at home, attending Buddhist and Christian church services, and celebrating holidays; shares regrets of not going to the mainland to become a lawyer; recalls participating in YMCA (Young Men's Christian Association) as a club leader; discusses attending Konawaena High School and driving the school bus to receive free transportation for siblings; poses opinion that high school education was not sufficient; describes teachers and principals, specifically Principal DeSilva; recalls not being bothered by Americanization process and viewing American customs as normal; recalls no discrimination or stereotyping in school, but mentions experiencing gang fighting outside of class; lists classes taken and describes typical school day; recalls trying to stop a fight in elementary school and being punished by the school court system; discusses serving on high school student senate and participating in sports; recalls receiving free school lunches; discusses being a "rascal" in Japanese school, and characterizes Japanese school as beneficial; recalls raising animals after school and having little free time; explains that parents' viewed education as "very important," because Japanese parents "pushed their kids to prepare themselves for the future;" reflects feeling no pressure in school; and finally, recalls reading *Hilo Tribune*, the *Hochi*, and the *Times* newspapers, and listening to short wave radio programs.

**OH # 3407**

**Narrator:** KATSUMI HOSOKAWA  
**Interviewer:** Alan R. Shoho  
**Date:** August 21, 1989  
**Location:** Waialua, Hawaii  
**Language:** English  
**Project:** Americanization of Japanese Americans in Hawaii  
**Audio Format:** Cassette; Digital  
**Length:** 01:00:26  
**Transcript:** Digitized. Verbatim; 12 pp  
**Ephemera:** None

**Abstract:**

An oral history with Katsumi Hosokawa, a Japanese American man from Hawaii. The interview was conducted by Alan R. Shoho in partial fulfillment of his doctoral dissertation at Arizona State University. The purpose of this interview was to gather personal experiences regarding the education of Japanese Americans in Hawaii prior to WWII. Specifically, this interview details Hosokawa's experiences growing up and attending school in Hawaii; recounts life during the Depression, and impressions of Franklin Roosevelt; discusses growing up on a sugar plantation with a predominately Japanese population; compares impressions of the mainland United States to island life; discusses the "terrific difference" after Hawaii achieved statehood, such that attitudes towards Japanese Americans changed; reflects on benefits of growing up in a heterogeneous society; discusses *haole* (non-Hawaiian native, typically Caucasian) bosses on plantation; recalls "impossible" dreams of improving life; characterizes Okinawan, Chinese, Filipino, Hawaiian, Portuguese, Korean, Puerto Rican, and Caucasian individuals; briefly compares city to country kids, identifying as a country boy; discusses family dynamics, speaking in Pidgin English, growing up Buddhist, and celebrating Japanese and American holidays; recalls influence of public school teachers; discusses learning about politics through local politicians and the *American Observer*; recounts attending schools in Waipahu from elementary to high school; explains inadequate curriculum resulted from being the first graduating class of Waipahu High School; compares *haole* and Japanese public school teachers; claims awareness of Americanization process, and accepting American ideals as "normal"; describes principals; poses opinion on public versus private education; recalls tendency of school to treat girls as inferior; lists classes taken, emphasizing core studies; describes typical school day, atmosphere, and equipment; recalls teacher bias was based on "personal taste," not racism; briefly discusses friendships; explains school lunches which were the first exposure to American food; describes participating in YMCA (Young Men's Christian Association) sports club; poses opinion that Japanese school facilitated Americanization, such that it "made you think" about being an American; characterizes Japanese school as unenjoyable but beneficial; briefly characterizes Japanese sensei; describes after school routine, and the necessity of self-entertainment; discusses limited parental role in education; and finally, recalls subscription to *Nippu Jiji* newspaper.

**OH # 3408**

**Narrator:** HATSUKO HAMAMOTO  
**Interviewer:** Alan R. Shoho  
**Date:** August 8, 1989  
**Location:** Honolulu, Hawaii  
**Language:** English  
**Project:** Americanization of Japanese Americans in Hawaii  
**Audio Format(s):** Cassette; Digital  
**Length:** 00:23:10  
**Transcript:** Digitized. Verbatim; 5 pp  
**Ephemera:** None

**Abstract:**

An oral history with Hatsuko Hamamoto, a Japanese American woman from Hawaii. The interview was conducted by Alan R. Shoho in partial fulfillment of his doctoral dissertation at Arizona State University. The purpose of this interview was to gather personal experiences regarding the educations of Japanese American students in Hawaii prior to WWII. Specifically, this interview details Hamamoto's experiences growing up and attending school in Hawaii; discusses classes taken in school, and how core classes, such as English, were emphasized; discusses the typical class period and assignments given; discusses quality of education and facilities, class arrangements, and punishments given by faculty; compares problems among students back then compared to today; discusses how some teachers felt cautious around Japanese students, but essentially did not feel discriminated against from most faculty; discusses schedule after Japanese language school and studying while living in a dorm; recounts friendships with students of other ethnic backgrounds; recounts extracurricular activities taken part in; recounts attending Japanese school and impressions of faculty; discusses family's emphasis of education; recalls the significance of independence while attending a boarding school; recounts listening to American radio; poses impressions of school teachers; discusses impressions of private versus public school kids; recounts not having really struggled during The Depression; recalls impressions of Franklin Roosevelt; explains how island life was easy, due to having attended boarding school and not being assigned chores; and finally, discusses how most social activities taken part in were traditional Japanese celebrations.

**OH # 3409**

**Narrator:** DORIS KOGA  
**Interviewer:** Alan R. Shoho  
**Date:** August 10, 1989  
**Location:** Honolulu, Hawaii  
**Language:** English  
**Project:** Americanization of Japanese Americans in Hawaii  
**Audio Format(s):** Cassette; Digital  
**Length:** 00:48:51  
**Transcript:** Digitized. Verbatim; 9 pp  
**Ephemera:** None

**Abstract:**

An oral history with Doris Koga, a Japanese American woman from Hawaii. The interview was conducted by Alan R. Shoho in partial fulfillment of his doctoral dissertation at Arizona State University. The purpose of this interview was to gather personal experiences regarding the education of Japanese Americans in Hawaii prior to WWII. Specifically, this interview details Koga's experiences growing up and attending school in Hawaii; recounts life and work during The Depression; discusses impressions of Franklin Roosevelt, and identifying as a democrat because of him; recounts family never discussed returning to Japan; discusses island life and impressions of living in a society with individuals of many different ethnic backgrounds; characterizes Okinawan, Chinese, Filipino, Hawaiian, Portuguese, Korean, Puerto Rican, and Caucasian individuals; discusses family dynamics, and parent's views about education, language, and relationships; discusses perceptions of politics prior to WWII; recounts attending school and wanting to be an actress; explains having a desire to be Americanized; discusses positive impressions of principal Miles Carrey at McKinley High School; poses impressions of private school students; discusses classes offered in high school, and recounts the typical class period; recounts faculty in high school; discusses not having felt discriminated against by faculty; recounts friendships in high school, and how a majority of friends were Japanese; discusses extracurricular activities; describes Japanese language school and impressions of sensei; recounts days off with family and attending Sunday school; discusses consuming American media; and finally, examines father's expectations.

**OH # 3410**

**Narrator:** YOSHIO UCHIDA  
**Interviewer:** Alan R. Shoho  
**Date:** August 10, 1989  
**Location:** Honolulu, Hawaii  
**Language:** English  
**Project:** Americanization of Japanese Americans in Hawaii  
**Audio Format(s):** Cassette; Digital  
**Length:** 00:57:08  
**Transcript:** Digitized. Verbatim; 11 pp  
**Ephemera:** None

**Abstract:**

An oral history with Yoshio Uchida, a Japanese American man from Hawaii. The interview was conducted by Alan R. Shoho in partial fulfillment of his doctoral dissertation at Arizona State University. The purpose of this interview was to gather personal experiences regarding the education of Japanese Americans in Hawaii prior to WWII. Specifically, this interview details Uchida's experiences growing up and attending school in Hawaii; recounts early life in Hawaii and impressions of Franklin Roosevelt; poses impressions of the mainland, and discusses living on an island; recounts childhood neighborhood and the lack of tensions within a heterogeneous population; characterizes Okinawan, Chinese, Filipino, Hawaiian, Portuguese, Korean, Puerto Rican, and Caucasian individuals; discusses family dynamics; recounts education and influential faculty; discusses not noticing the process of undergoing Americanization, and feeling that such a thing was natural; discusses classes taken in high school; explains the typical class period, and assignments given; discusses attitudes of teachers, and how Caucasian teachers were more liberal, while Japanese teachers showed favoritism towards Caucasian students; briefly recounts early friendships; discusses extracurricular activities taken part in; briefly recounts attending Japanese language school; recounts hobbies and chores at home, and how there was very little opportunity for an off day; discusses always reading the newspaper and listening to the radio; and finally, poses opinion on belief that schooling was inadequate and did not prepare students for life.



**OH# 3411**

**Narrators:** ALBERT HAMAMOTO, BARBARA HAMAMOTO  
**Interviewer:** Alan R. Shoho  
**Date:** April 26, 1989  
**Location:** Not specified  
**Language:** English  
**Project:** Americanization of Japanese Americans in Hawaii  
**Audio Format(s):** Digital  
**Length:** 01:19:33  
**Transcript:** Digitized. Verbatim; 11 pp  
**Ephemera:** None

**Abstract:**

An oral history with Albert and Barbara Hamamoto, a Japanese American couple from Hawaii. The interview was conducted by Alan R. Shoho in partial fulfillment of his doctoral dissertation at Arizona State University. The purpose of this interview was to gather personal experiences regarding the educations of Japanese American students in Hawaii prior to WWII. Specifically, this interview details the Hamamoto's experiences growing up and attending school in Hawaii; briefly recounts impressions of Franklin Roosevelt; discusses parents' portrayal of Japan; poses impressions of the mainland United States in contrast with the poverty of island life; explains how *haole* (non-Hawaiian native, usually Caucasian) dominance was imbedded in plantation life; reflects Albert's belief that social mobility would have been impossible if not for WWII; describes multi-ethnic relationships, Albert mentions class segregation and Barbara recalls only playing with Japanese-Americans; examines attitudes towards children of various ethnicities and backgrounds; discusses family dynamics, Albert recalls how "the male was the dominant one" in Japanese families; briefly discusses childhood social life, both mention the impact of war black-outs, and Barbara recalls activities in Japanese school and Buddhist church; discusses impressions of public school principals and teachers; poses opinion that Albert's education at Kauai High School prepared him for college, but Barbara's "very poor" education did not; reflects high school goals, such that Albert wanted to be an engineer and both wanted to attend college; recalls education quality for different ethnic groups, and characterizes Japanese teachers in public school; describes not realizing being Americanized in school and "just accepting" it; characterizes Japanese sensei as "strict;" discusses differences in private and public schools, and the available education tracts for boys and girls; lists courses taken and examines typical class days and environment; discusses Albert's high school court system; recounts friendships, school lunches, and extracurricular activities; discusses commute from school and after school routine; lists entertainment activities including Japanese and American radio stations; mentions parents' impact on education, including their sacrifices and financial help; and finally, explains never challenging American democracy, and Barbara recalls wanting nothing to do with Japan.

**OH # 3412**

**Narrator:** RICHARD KOSAKI  
**Interviewer:** Alan R. Shoho  
**Date:** April 27, 1989  
**Location:** Not specified  
**Language:** English  
**Project:** Americanization of Japanese Americans in Hawaii  
**Audio Format(s):** Cassette; Digital  
**Length:** 00:55:26  
**Transcript:** Digitized. Edited; 13 pp  
**Ephemera:** None

**Abstract:**

An oral history with Richard Kosaki, a Japanese American man from Hawaii. The interview was conducted by Alan Shoho in partial fulfillment of his doctoral dissertation at Arizona State University. The purpose of this interview was to gather personal experiences regarding the educations of Japanese American students in Hawaii prior to WWII. Specifically, this interview details Kosaki's experiences growing up and attending school in Hawaii; recalls impressions of the Depression and Franklin Roosevelt, specifically the National Recovery Act (NRA); discusses growing up in multi-ethnic town in Waikiki; recounts impressions of Japan as "quaint and backward," and how neither parent regretted coming to Hawaii; poses impressions of Kibei (person of Japanese descent, born in the United States but educated in Japan); compares island life to life on the mainland United States; discusses participation in statehood movement during college, and traveling to Puerto Rico to study the Commonwealth; poses opinion that living in a multiethnic population was beneficial; reflects on *haole* (non-Hawaiian native, usually Caucasian) dominance; recalls believing in social mobility; compares kids from various backgrounds, personally identifying as a city kid; analyzes family dynamics, and recalls close relationship with neighbors; discusses childhood social activities and attending political rallies; characterizes school teachers and credits them for good education; discusses involvement in student government at McKinley High School and goals of becoming a lawyer; reflects viewing Americanization as "being educated in a civilized way;" discusses McKinley's emphasis on democracy and self-discipline; recalls patriotism becoming more prominent when WWI began; discusses Hongwanji Japanese school, which provided a formal education; recalls Japanese sensei had a language barrier; discusses how women in Japanese culture were not expected to have a formal education; poses opinion that English standard schools received better facilities; lists courses taken, benefits of vocational courses, and how academic tracking segregated students; discusses typical school day and environment, such that it was conducive to learning; reflects on friendships and school lunches; recalls commute from school and home life; mentions reading American papers, listening to an old phonograph, and listening to radio stations; and finally, explains feeling pressure to achieve in school.

**OH # 3413**

**Narrator:** STEPHEN KANDA  
**Interviewer:** Alan R. Shoho  
**Date:** May 16, 1989  
**Location:** Not specified  
**Language:** English  
**Project:** Americanization of Japanese Americans in Hawaii  
**Audio Format(s):** Cassette; Digital  
**Length:** 00:57:02  
**Transcript:** Digitized. Verbatim; 9 pp  
**Ephemera:** None

**Abstract:**

An oral history with Stephen Kanda, a Japanese American man from Hawaii. The interview was conducted by Alan R. Shoho in partial fulfillment of his doctoral dissertation at Arizona State University. The purpose of this interview was to gather personal experiences regarding the education of Japanese Americans in Hawaii prior to WWII. Specifically, this interview details Kanda's experiences growing up and attending school in Hawaii; recounts frugality during the Depression, and shares impressions of Franklin Roosevelt; recalls parents' desire to visit Japan, and their various jobs including contract work on a Hakalau plantation and opening a grocery and tin smith store; recalls having no chance to leave plantation until opportunity to attend school in Honolulu at McKinley; discusses ethnic relations, specifically how Caucasians were the superior "upper class;" recalls family relationships, and mentions father's participation in picture bride business; compares city and country kids; discusses parental influence on money consciousness; recalls relationship with plantation neighbors; discusses social activities at Japanese language school and church; characterizes school principals and recalls having a "very good education;" discusses high school goals of becoming an engineer and then a teacher; reflects on not realizing being Americanized, but feeling very American; recalls witnessing no discrimination towards girls in school and not receiving an inferior education to *haole* (non-Hawaiian native, usually Caucasian) kids; describes experience of failing an English class junior year until realizing that everyone was cheating, and then passing the class when the system changed; discusses courses taken, a typical class experience, teaching methods, and school rules; describes McKinley as an environment "very conducive" to learning, especially because the athlete ran McKinley Citizenship Club (MCC) fostered morale; recalls teachers worked as unpaid coaches until senator gave the school sports coaches; briefly recalls friendships and school lunches; explains reasons for not participating in extracurricular activities; discusses commute from school, and life in the all-male Okamura Home dormitory; recalls prioritizing homework, having no time for pleasure, and only seeing parents during vacations; explains parents made sacrifices so he could receive an education; and finally, recalls listening to American radio and reading American newspapers.

**OH # 3414**

**Narrators:** FLORENCE TAMAYE, HAROLD TAMAYE  
**Interviewer:** Alan R. Shoho  
**Date:** May 3, 1989  
**Location:** Not specified  
**Language:** English  
**Project:** Americanization of Japanese Americans in Hawaii  
**Audio Format(s):** Cassette; Digital  
**Length:** 00:38:12  
**Transcript:** None  
**Ephemera:** None

**Abstract:**

An oral history with Florence and Harold Tamaye, a Japanese American couple from Hawaii. The interview was conducted by Alan R. Shoho in partial fulfillment of his doctoral dissertation at Arizona State University. The purpose of this interview was to gather personal experiences regarding the education of Japanese Americans in Hawaii prior to WWII. Specifically, this interview details the Tamaye's experiences growing up and attending school in Hawaii; recalls Franklin Roosevelt's skills in public speaking; recounts parents' portrayed Japan favorably as the "mother country," because they were dual citizens; includes a brief discussion of Kibei (person of Japanese descent, born in America but educated in Japan); poses impressions of the mainland United States as distant, and recalls not feeling inhibited by island life; recalls feeling like second class citizens when Hawaii became a state; discusses living in a heterogeneous society, and reacts to *haole* (non-Hawaiian native, usually Caucasian) dominance; mentions effect of WWII on ethnic relations; poses impressions regarding city kids; recounts family relationships, such as the difficulties in conversing with those who spoke mainly Japanese; recalls relations with neighbors; discusses social activities in youth that revolved around Japanese language school; characterizes principals and teachers; poses opinion that education was beneficial; recalls Florence's goals of becoming a dressmaker; poses opinions on Americanization process and how both "accepted it;" briefly discusses Japanese language school and characterizes sensei; compares the difference educational experience of girls and boys; lists course taken in school; recalls the emphasis of oral hygiene in school, and not having accommodations for limited English proficiency; describes typical class day, equipment, and class rules; briefly recounts friendships; and finally, discusses home life and activities done in free time.

**OH # 3415**

**Narrator:** HARRY HIGA  
**Interviewer:** Alan R. Shoho  
**Date:** July 26, 1989  
**Location:** Aiea, Hawaii  
**Language:** English  
**Project:** Americanization of Japanese Americans in Hawaii  
**Audio Format(s):** Cassette; Digital  
**Length:** 00:56:04  
**Transcript:** Digitized. Verbatim; 7 pp  
**Ephemera:** None

**Abstract:**

An oral history with Harry Higa, a Japanese American man from Hawaii. The interview was conducted by Alan R. Shoho in partial fulfillment of his doctoral dissertation at Arizona State University. The purpose of this interview was to gather personal experiences regarding the education of Japanese Americans in Hawaii prior to WWII. Specifically, this interview details Higa's experiences growing up in the 1930's and attending school in Hawaii; briefly reflects impressions of the mainland United States; recalls *haole* (non-Hawaiian native, usually Caucasian) dominance and feeling minimal pride as an Okinawan; characterizes Filipino, Korean, Hawaiian, and Caucasian individuals; recounts childhood experience living in the plantation town of Hilo; recounts family dynamics, relationship with parents, and the influence of father being a Christian minister; discusses high school experience, and not realizing being Americanized; recounts participating in high school boxing and beginning journalism at the University of Hawaii; reflects "just accepting" most aspects of American democracy and culture; lists classes taken in high school and being in the top "speed" division; recalls never experiencing stereotyping as a Japanese American; recounts attending twelve years of Japanese language school which helped communication skills; mentions home life after school; and finally, recalls father was "always pushing education" while not creating pressure.

**OH # 3416**

**Narrator:** NANCY NISHIMURA  
**Interviewer:** Alan R. Shoho  
**Date:** August 8, 1989  
**Location:** Honolulu, Hawaii  
**Language:** English  
**Project:** Americanization of Japanese Americans in Hawaii  
**Audio Format(s):** Cassette; Digital  
**Length:** 00:57:08  
**Transcript:** Digitized. Verbatim; 11 pp  
**Ephemera:** None

An oral history with Nancy Nishimura, a Japanese American woman from Hawaii. The interview was conducted by Alan R. Shoho in partial fulfillment of his doctoral dissertation at Arizona State University. The purpose of this interview was to gather personal experiences regarding the educations of Japanese American students in Hawaii prior to WWII. Specifically, this interview details Nishimura's experiences growing up in the 1930's and attending school in Hawaii; discusses the Depression, and impressions of Franklin Roosevelt's New Deal; recalls growing up in a "strictly Japanese" community and sensing discrimination without recognizing it; mentions parents' attempt to instill Japanese values; reflects impressions of the mainland United States and how island life created disadvantages in higher education; discusses growing up in "*shin machi*," (New Town), area of Hilo; examines living in multiethnic society with *haole* (non-Hawaiian native, usually Caucasian) control; characterizes Okinawan, Chinese, Filipino, Hawaiian, Portuguese, Puerto Rican, and Caucasian individuals; discusses family dynamics and relationship with parents; mentions "behavior pattern of Japanese girls" in dating and father's emphasis on reputation; recalls social life centering around *kenjinkai* picnics put on by Japanese Chamber of Commerce, which father worked for; discusses attending high school and aspirations to attend university, needing to "take the bull by the horn" to achieve this; discusses public school teachers, specifically one who made her choose American name, Nancy; remembers *haole* teachers going out of their way to be kind; reflects not recognizing being Americanized, and participating in American customs out of patriotism; briefly compares public to private education; discusses intermediate school x, y, z class levels, and personally being in y1 because of language limitations; recalls classroom environment and equipment as "adequate"; fondly recalls school lunches which provided new, American foods; mentions relationships with friends; discusses hating Japanese language school and quitting in seventh grade because of conflicts between Japanese and American values; characterizes sensei as conservative; reflects on family's financial role in education, and having internal desire to achieve with no external pressure; and finally, recalls reading English section of Japanese newspapers.

**OH # 3417**

**Narrator:** CLAUDE TAKEKAWA  
**Interviewer:** Alan R. Shoho  
**Date:** August 16, 1989  
**Location:** Kailua, Hawaii  
**Language:** English  
**Project:** Americanization of Japanese Americans in Hawaii  
**Audio Format(s):** Cassette; Digital  
**Length:** 00:51:40  
**Transcript:** Digitized. Verbatim; 12 pp  
**Ephemera:** None

**Abstract:**

An oral history with Claude Takekawa, a Japanese American man from Hawaii. The interview was conducted by Alan R. Shoho in partial fulfillment of his doctoral dissertation at Arizona State University. The purpose of this interview was to gather personal experiences regarding the education of Japanese Americans in Hawaii prior to WWII. Specifically, this interview details Takekawa's experiences growing up in the 1930's and attending school in Hawaii; recounts struggling during the Depression, and brief impressions of Franklin Roosevelt; discusses parents' views about Japan, such that they were dual citizens yet open-minded about staying in America; explains ethnic relations created no tension in Hawaii; characterizes Okinawan, Chinese, Filipino, Hawaiian, Portuguese, Korean, Puerto Rican, and Caucasian individuals; examines family dynamics and discussions with parents about education; recalls a school teacher who thought Takekawa's Japanese name was too difficult to pronounce, and so he changed his name to Claude; briefly recounts impressions of private school kids; recalls attending public school and characterizes prominent faculty; discusses courses taken at school, relations between students and faculty, and the quality of facilities; discusses not feeling discriminated against; recounts close friendships in high school; recalls attending Japanese language school following daily classes, and characterizes relationship with faculty; recounts life at home following the typical school day, and activities done on off-days; and finally, discusses consuming American media such as the radio and newspaper.

**OH # 3418**

**Narrator:** WALTER HIGA  
**Interviewer:** Alan R. Shoho  
**Date:** August 16, 1989  
**Location:** Kaneohe, Hawaii  
**Language:** English  
**Project:** Americanization of Japanese Americans in Hawaii  
**Audio Format(s):** Cassette; Digital  
**Length:** 01:16:53  
**Transcript:** Digitized. Verbatim; 12 pp  
**Ephemera:** None

**Abstract:**

An oral history with Walter Higa, a Japanese American man from Hawaii. The interview was conducted by Alan R. Shoho in partial fulfillment of his doctoral dissertation at Arizona State University. The purpose of this interview was to gather personal experiences regarding the education of Japanese Americans in Hawaii prior to WWII. Specifically, this interview details Higa's experiences growing up in the 1930's and attending school in Hawaii; recounts working at Kodak Hawaii and receiving pay cuts during the Depression; shares impressions of Franklin Roosevelt's presidency; discusses the hardships of native Hawaiians after having land taken from them; recalls how parents advocated for Japanese school but Higa personally viewed Japan as an "alien" country; recounts island life, and differentiates Hawaii as a territory and a state; discusses *haole* (non-Hawaiian native, usually Caucasian) dominance, and personally identifies as Hawaiian first, then American, then Japanese; recounts growing up in multiethnic neighborhoods in Hilo and Maui, and getting along with other kids; characterizes Okinawan, Chinese, Hawaiian, Portuguese, Korean, Puerto Rican, and Caucasian individuals; briefly compares city and country kids; recounts family dynamics, and how disliking Japanese culture created tension with mother; recalls growing up Methodist and celebrating mostly Japanese holidays; mentions regrets of not finishing high school after running away following junior high, believing he would have gone into the field of education; recounts commuting to Papaikou School by train and working as an assistant librarian; characterizes public school teachers; discusses not realizing the process of Americanization, but feeling American regardless; poses opinions on public versus private education; recounts that teaching was seen as an enlightened profession by Japanese residents, and many students were directed towards that path; lists classes offered, and describes the typical class period and daily assignments; recounts general school atmosphere, rules of conduct, and facilities; recounts friendships and extracurricular activities; briefly discusses attending Japanese language school, feeling like the bad side of Japan was not sufficiently portrayed; recounts after school schedule and general chores; discusses family's stress on education; and finally, reflects feeling more westernized than other Japanese individuals prior to WWII.



**OH # 3419**

**Narrators:** FUSAE MASUMOTO, RICHARD MASUMOTO  
**Interviewer:** Alan R. Shoho  
**Date:** August 17, 1989  
**Location:** Kaneohe, Hawaii  
**Language:** English  
**Project:** Americanization of Japanese Americans in Hawaii  
**Audio Format(s):** Cassette; Digital  
**Length:** 1:01:04  
**Transcript:** Digitized. Verbatim; 11 pp  
**Ephemera:** None

**Abstract:**

An oral history with Fusae and Richard Masumoto, a Japanese American couple from Hawaii. The interview was conducted by Alan R. Shoho in partial fulfillment of his doctoral dissertation at Arizona State University. The purpose of this interview was to gather personal experiences regarding the education of Japanese Americans in Hawaii prior to WWII. Specifically, this interview details the Masumoto's experiences growing up and attending school in Hawaii; recalls life during the Depression, and characterizes Franklin Roosevelt as anti-Japanese because of the internment of Japanese-Americans during WWII; discusses the simplicity of island life in the 1930's, and Richard recalls playing football at the University of Hawaii; shares how Fusae's parents saved money to return to Japan; discusses living in an immigrant society, and relations with neighbors; reacts to *haole* (non-Hawaiian native, usually Caucasian) dominance and equates *haole* with the Big Five (sugarcane processing corporations) who oppressed the Japanese; characterizes Okinawan, Chinese, Filipino, Hawaiian, Portuguese, Korean, Puerto Rican, and Caucasian individuals; briefly compares city and country kids; recounts family dynamics and relations with each parent; recalls speaking Japanese and Pidgin English at home, growing up Buddhist, and celebrating American holidays; shares Fusae's regrets of not participating in sports because of time constraints; recalls commute to high school, and Fusae's goals of becoming a secretary; briefly characterizes public school teachers and principals; recalls learning American customs in school; lists courses taken, and how classes were divided by ability into x, y, and z, levels; describes a typical class period, homework, and school equipment; briefly reflects on school rules, friendships, and lunches; briefly recalls club activities and how they were more available for boys; recounts no conflict between Japanese and American school, then describes Japanese language school and sensei; briefly recounts after school routine and limited time for relaxation; discusses family's role in education, and how Richard worked in a cannery to earn tuition money; recalls reading *Hawaii Hochi* newspaper and listening to secondhand radio; and finally, recalls the deaths of Fusae's siblings.

**OH # 3420**

**Narrator:** KIKUMI OKADA  
**Interviewer:** Alan R. Shoho  
**Date:** August 10, 1989  
**Location:** Honolulu, Hawaii  
**Language:** English  
**Project:** Americanization of Japanese Americans in Hawaii  
**Audio Format(s):** Cassette; Digitized  
**Length:** 00:45:05  
**Transcript:** Digitized. Verbatim; 8 pp  
**Ephemera:** None

**Abstract:**

An oral history with Kikumi Okada, a Japanese American woman from Hawaii. The interview was conducted by Alan R. Shoho in partial fulfillment of his doctoral dissertation at Arizona State University. The purpose of this interview was to gather personal experiences regarding the education of Japanese Americans in Hawaii prior to WWII. Specifically, this interview details Okada's experiences growing up and attending school in Hawaii; recounts struggles during the Depression, and impressions of Franklin Roosevelt; discusses childhood community; characterizes Okinawan, Chinese, Filipino, Hawaiian, Portuguese, Korean, Puerto Rican, and Caucasian individuals, and discusses positive relations with others; recounts family dynamics; discusses not having felt discriminated against, and not realizing undergoing Americanization; recounts attending public schools, and lists classes taken and impressions of faculty, such that they were very inclusive of their students; discusses extracurricular activities and school policies; briefly discusses the areas of study which differed among boy and girl students; recounts attending Japanese language school following daily school classes, and how it was somewhat helpful in improving study habits; discusses studying at home following all classes; and finally, recounts activities done during off days, and consuming western media such as newspaper or radio.

**OH # 3421**

**Narrator:** IRENE KANETAKI  
**Interviewer:** Alan R. Shoho  
**Date:** August 10, 1989  
**Location:** Honolulu, Hawaii  
**Language:** English  
**Project:** Americanization of Japanese Americans in Hawaii  
**Audio Format(s):** Cassette; Digital  
**Length:** 00:53:21  
**Transcript:** Digitized. Verbatim; 12 pp  
**Ephemera:** None

**Abstract:**

An oral history with Irene Kanetaki, a Japanese American woman from Hawaii. The interview was conducted by Alan R. Shoho in partial fulfillment of his doctoral dissertation at Arizona State University. The purpose of this interview was to gather personal experiences regarding the education of Japanese Americans in Hawaii prior to WWII. Specifically, this interview details Kanetaki's experiences growing up and attending school in Hawaii; recounts minimal hardship during the Depression because parents worked and lived in a Waimea hotel; shares impressions of Franklin Roosevelt as the "one that saved the nation;" discusses moving to Okinawa during elementary school, and then returning to Hawaii; poses impressions of living in a multiethnic society, and feeling discriminated against as the minority in Waimea; discusses *haole* (non-Hawaiian native, usually Caucasian) bosses; recalls dreams of becoming a dress designer; characterizes Okinawan, Chinese, Filipino, and Hawaiian individuals; briefly compares city and country kids, and identifies as a country girl; recounts family dynamics, and parents' strict attitude towards dating; recalls mainly speaking Japanese, attending Episcopal church, and not celebrating holidays; shares regrets of marrying too young; recounts commute to McKinley High School, and poses opinion that public school education was disappointing in comparison to experience at Honoka'a school; describes public school teachers and principals, specifically Miles Carey; discusses not realizing being Americanized; compares public to private education; lists courses offered and how girls were directed into different areas of study; explains the typical class period and assignments offered; poses impressions on the overall school atmosphere; reflects feeling stereotyped as a Japanese-American; briefly describes friendships and school lunches; characterizes Japanese language school as enjoyable and beneficial, mentioning excellent sensei; discusses schedule, chores, and hobbies at home following classes; recalls parents' view towards education; recounts subscription to *Nippu Jiji* newspaper and listening to a Victrola; and finally, reflects on the lasting impressions of Japanese language school.

**OH # 3422**

**Narrator:** GEORGE ISHIDA  
**Interviewer:** Alan R. Shoho  
**Date:** August 11, 1989  
**Location:** Honolulu, Hawaii  
**Language:** English  
**Project:** Americanization of Japanese Americans in Hawaii  
**Audio Format(s):** Cassette; Digital  
**Length:** 01:37:04  
**Transcript:** Digitized. Verbatim; 16 pp  
**Ephemera:** None

**Abstract:**

An oral history with George Ishida, a Japanese American man from Hawaii. The interview was conducted by Alan Shoho in partial fulfillment of his doctoral dissertation at Arizona State University. The purpose of this interview was to gather personal experiences regarding the education of Japanese Americans in Hawaii prior to WWII. Specifically, this interview details Ishida's experiences growing up and attending school in Hawaii; recounts living comfortably during the Depression due to parents' jobs, and impressions of Franklin Roosevelt's presidency before and after the internment of Japanese Americans; describes Japan as a disciplined and moral country; describes a happy childhood, and impressions of the mainland United States compared to island life; discusses living in Japan for eleven years due to military service; mentions admiration for the first-class *haole* (non-Hawaiian native, usually Caucasian) population, and how *haole* was a term of "affection and respect;" reflects on winning a scholarship to attend Michigan Tech; characterizes relationships with different ethnic groups; briefly compares city and country kids; recounts family dynamics, and the difficulties brother faced due to prejudice about Japanese ancestry; recalls having a "hodgepodge of religion," as parents were Buddhist and he was Episcopalian; shares dreams of becoming a doctor, but no regrets for military career; discusses social activities and local political campaigns at Lanakila Park; describes commute to school, and impression that education at Farrington High School was enjoyable; recalls Japanese teachers appeared to care more; recounts taking American rights for granted, and not realizing being Americanized; briefly discusses principals; compares public to private education, mentioning failed attempts to test into Roosevelt (an English Standard School); recalls how everyone knew Japanese-Americans were "the better students;" lists class taken, and how specific areas of study were segregated by gender; describes a typical class period and school atmosphere; explains why Japanese language school was effective preparation for military life at Fort Shafter; describes friendships, school lunches, and participation in sports; poses opinions that Japanese language school facilitated Americanization because it stressed rules and morality; characterizes sensei as considerate and disciplined; recalls after school routine and reading for fun; discusses parents' role in education, such that they attended events despite their broken English; and finally, recalls subscription to newspapers like the *Hawaii Hochi*, and listening to the radio.

**OH # 3423**

**Narrator:** AYAKO MATSUMOTO  
**Interviewer:** Alan R. Shoho  
**Date:** August 11, 1989  
**Location:** Honolulu, Hawaii  
**Language:** English  
**Project:** Americanization of Japanese Americans in Hawaii  
**Audio Format(s):** Cassette; Digital  
**Length:** 00:42:35  
**Transcript:** Digitized. Verbatim; 10 pp  
**Ephemera:** None

**Abstract:**

An oral history with Ayako Matsumoto, a Japanese American woman from Hawaii. The interview was conducted by Alan R. Shoho in partial fulfillment of his doctoral dissertation at Arizona State University. The purpose of this interview was to gather personal experiences regarding the education of Japanese Americans in Hawaii prior to WWII. Specifically, this interview details Matsumoto's experiences growing up and attending school in Hawaii; recounts working in a beauty shop during the Depression, and impressions of Franklin Roosevelt; recalls mother's defense of Japan's invasion of Manchuria; describes close knit community of island life, and liking Hawaii better as a territory than a state; poses opinion that *haole* (non-Hawaiian native, usually Caucasian) individuals were "richer;" reflects on not believing life could be improved, and describes growing up in "the slums" of Palama, an entirely Japanese neighborhood; describes ethnic relations as "really good," then characterizes relationships with Okinawan, Chinese, Filipino, Hawaiian, Portuguese, Korean, and Puerto Rican individuals; recounts family dynamics and childhood experiences, including a close relationship with mother and step father; recalls how many girls stopped school at third grade, and regrets of not continuing education after grammar school; recalls commute to grammar school, and not liking teachers who were mainly *haole* and Hawaiian; reflects on not realizing being Americanized; shares minimal recollections of education, and denies experiencing stereotyping; briefly describes Japanese language school as having "no impact" other than providing time with friends; discusses after school routine and activities done for fun, specifically reading; recalls mother dying when Ayako was twenty-five; recalls subscription to *Nippu Jiji* newspaper; and finally, poses opinion that Japanese language school brought the Japanese-American community together.

**OH # 3424**

**Narrator:** GRACE MIJI  
**Interviewer:** Alan R. Shoho  
**Date:** August 11, 1989  
**Location:** Honolulu, Hawaii  
**Language:** English  
**Project:** Americanization of Japanese Americans in Hawaii  
**Audio Format(s):** Cassette; Digital  
**Length:** 01:10:38  
**Transcript:** Digitized. Verbatim; 13 pp  
**Ephemera:** None

**Abstract:**

An oral history with Grace Miji, a Japanese American woman from Hawaii. The interview was conducted by Alan R. Shoho in partial fulfillment of his doctoral dissertation at Arizona State University. The purpose of this interview was to gather personal experiences regarding the education of Japanese-Americans in Hawaii prior to WWII. Specifically, this interview details Miji's experiences growing up and attending school in Hawaii; recounts food shortages during the Depression and impressions of Franklin Roosevelt, specifically his National Youth Administration (NYA) that funded public education; describes a difficult life in the 1930's, such as living in houses with exposed electrical wiring; recalls parents' admiration of Japan and their desire to send children back for school; poses impression on the mainland United States as an unreachable, foreign country; recalls the superiority of *haole* (non-Hawaiian native, usually Caucasian) individuals; recalls desire to have a better life than parents, which would be achieved through education; characterizes relations with Chinese, Filipino, Hawaiian, Portuguese, Korean, Puerto Rican, and Caucasian individuals; compares city to country kids; recounts family dynamics, and parents' attitudes towards high school, marriage, and club activities; discusses no desire to attend cooking or sewing school despite parents' wishes; recalls speaking Japanese at home, and feeling like "a servant" at meal times; remembers attending political rallies; recalls goals of attending nursing school, but having to work after father passed away during senior year; characterizes public school teachers and principals; poses opinions on Americanization, and affirms realizing it occurred; explains why a public school education at Farrington was inferior to a private school education at Roosevelt; recalls similar curriculum for girls and boys, and lists class taken; describes a typical class period and school atmosphere; describes friendships and school lunches; recalls participating in Farrington's civic club as secretary and forming the "Ready, Willing, and Able" service club; poses opinion that Japanese language school facilitated Americanization process; characterizes sensei as mean, and recalls instances of violence; shares after school routine which had no free time; discusses why parents did not view education as important; and finally, recalls father wanting to send her to Japan "to Japanese" her into a "submissive" wife and mother.

**OH # 3425**

**Narrator:** SACHIKO KANAI  
**Interviewer:** Alan R. Shoho  
**Date:** August 12, 1989  
**Location:** Honolulu, Hawaii  
**Language:** English  
**Project:** Americanization of Japanese Americans in Hawaii  
**Audio Format(s):** Cassette; Digital  
**Length:** 00:56:55  
**Transcript:** Digitized. Verbatim; 11 pp  
**Ephemera:** None

An oral history with Sachiko Kanai, a Japanese American woman from Hawaii. The interview was conducted by Alan R. Shoho in partial fulfillment of his doctoral dissertation at Arizona State University. The purpose of this interview was to gather personal experiences regarding the educations of Japanese-American students in Hawaii prior to WWII. Specifically, this interview details Kanai's experiences growing up and attending school in Hawaii; discusses life during the Depression, and negative impressions of Franklin Roosevelt; recalls returning to Hawaii at twenty-one because of the war, and working as a secretary for Gilligan & Co.; examines Japan from different perspectives, and poses opinions about WWII; shares desires of traveling to the mainland United States, and impressions of island life; mentions feeling like a "secondary citizen" after Hawaii achieved statehood; associates *haole* (non-Hawaiian native, usually Caucasian) dominance with the Republican period of oppression; recalls growing up in a cottage in Kalihi surrounded by mango trees; characterizes Okinawan, Chinese, Filipino, Hawaiian, Portuguese, Puerto Rican, and Caucasian individuals; briefly compares city and country kids; discusses family dynamics and father's "forced" adjustment to Hawaii; shares strict attitude parents had toward dating, and a lack of familial conflict; poses regrets of not attending university after high school because of financial difficulties; discusses attending McKinley High and characterizes public school teachers; poses opinions on Americanization process and recalls feeling very patriotic; declares public education was inferior to private education, such that English grammar was not adequately taught; recalls girls and boys were separated into different areas of study; lists classes taken, which were mainly preparatory courses for the University of Hawaii; describes a typical class period, school atmosphere, and penalties for violations; denies experiencing stereotyping as a Japanese American; briefly discusses friendships; recalls participating in the McKinley Citizenship Club (MCC) and the Young Women's Christian Association (YWCA), but never joining a team club because of being "undernourished;" poses opinion that Japanese language school neither facilitated nor hindered Americanization; characterizes sensei as strict and "regimented;" discusses after school routine and reading books for entertainment; reflects on parents' view of education; and finally, discusses reading the *Star-Bulletin*, a Japanese newspaper, and listening to radio programs during WWII blackouts.

**OH # 3426**

**Narrator:** KENJI KOTAKA  
**Interviewer:** Alan R. Shoho  
**Date:** August 12, 1989  
**Location:** Honolulu, Hawaii  
**Language:** English  
**Project:** Americanization of Japanese Americans in Hawaii  
**Audio Format(s):** Cassette; Digital  
**Length:** 00:38:59  
**Transcript:** Digitized. Verbatim; 8 pp  
**Ephemera:** None

An oral history with Kenji Kotaka, a Japanese American man from Hawaii. The interview was conducted by Alan R. Shoho in partial fulfillment of his doctoral dissertation at Arizona State University. The purpose of this interview was to gather personal experiences regarding the educations of Japanese-American students in Hawaii prior to WWII. Specifically, this interview details Kotaka's experiences growing up in the 1930's and attending school in Hawaii; briefly recalls the Depression and impressions of Franklin Roosevelt; discusses parents' emphasis on respecting elders; compares impressions of the mainland United States to island life; describes *haoles* (non-Hawaiian natives, usually Caucasian) as superior; recalls growing up in camps, and characterizes relationships with Okinawan, Chinese, Filipino, Hawaiian, Portuguese, Korean, and Puerto Rican individuals; briefly compares city and country kids; discusses family dynamics, and the impact of growing up with divorced parents; recalls speaking Pidgin English and attending Buddhist Sunday school; explains social life centered around Palama Gakuen, the Japanese language school; recalls attending McKinley High only out of requirement; reflects not recognizing being Americanized, mainly because of immaturity; briefly discusses principals, specifically Miles Carey who was "a terrific guy" with "no prejudice;" poses opinion that there was no difference between public and private educations; lists classes taken and the emphasis placed on core studies, explaining all students were proficient in English; discusses class experience, school atmosphere, and school equipment; recalls no discrimination or stereotyping; briefly discusses friendships and school lunches; recalls learning discipline in Japanese language school, an overall beneficial experience despite being forced to go; characterizes sensei as strict; discusses after school routine, and reading western stories for fun; poses opinion that, in hindsight, education "never did any good," since a career in carpentry did not require a degree; recalls parents constantly fighting and never getting involved with Kotaka's education; and finally, discusses reading the English section of *Nippu Jiji*, a Japanese newspaper.



**OH # 3427**

**Narrator:** KAORU MIWA  
**Interviewer:** Alan R. Shoho  
**Date:** August 12, 1989  
**Location:** Honolulu, Hawaii  
**Language:** English  
**Project:** Americanization of Japanese Americans in Hawaii  
**Audio Format(s):** Cassette; Digital  
**Length:** 00:48:41  
**Transcript:** Digitized. Verbatim; 10 pp  
**Ephemera:** None

An oral history with Kaoru Miwa, a Japanese American man from Hawaii. The interview was conducted by Alan R. Shoho in partial fulfillment of his doctoral dissertation at Arizona State University. The purpose of this interview was to gather personal experiences regarding the educations of Japanese American students in Hawaii prior to WWII. Specifically, this interview details Miwa's experiences growing up and attending school in Hawaii; discusses receiving low wages in a plumbing store during the Depression, and impressions of Franklin Roosevelt's National Recovery Act (NRA); recalls the slow paced 1930's, and the dependence Hawaii had on transportation after shipping strikes; compares Hawaii as a territory and state, such that political representation was better after statehood; discusses working for Lewis and Cooke, a Big Five company that was *haole* (non-Hawaiian native, usually Caucasian) dominated; discusses the segregation of different ethnic groups, and relationships with Okinawan, Chinese, Filipino, Hawaiian, Portuguese, and Caucasian individuals; recounts family dynamics, such that mother was the "backbone" of the family; recalls various aspects of childhood; shares regrets of not going to the mainland United States to study; briefly describes politics during the 1930's; discusses commute to McKinley High, and poses opinion that business courses were good preparation for keeping books at plumbing shop; reflects not realizing being Americanized, and being forced to attend Japanese language school to learn about the Emperor; discusses principals, including Miles Carey; describes a typical class period, and how the Depression affected the quality of school equipment; recalls feeling stereotyped as a Japanese American in the work force and receiving menial jobs; poses opinion that Japanese language school hindered Americanization because it conflicted with what was taught at McKinley; claims that Japanese school was only beneficial until WWII, after which people stopped speaking Japanese; recalls after school routine and reading books for fun; explains father wanted kids to attend high school, but they were on their own because "first generation Japanese" parents didn't check up on school progress; recalls subscription to *Nippu Jiji*, the Japanese newspaper, and listening to the radio; and finally, discusses being more Americanized than siblings and denouncing Japanese citizenship in 1940.

**OH # 3428**

**Narrator:** AKIKO TANOUE  
**Interviewer:** Alan R. Shoho  
**Date:** August 12, 1989  
**Location:** Honolulu, Hawaii  
**Language:** English  
**Project:** Americanization of Japanese Americans in Hawaii  
**Audio Format(s):** Cassette; Digital  
**Length:** 00:46:14  
**Transcript:** Digitized. Verbatim; 9 pp  
**Ephemera:** None

An oral history with Akiko Tanoue, a Japanese American woman from Hawaii. The interview was conducted by Alan R. Shoho in partial fulfillment of his doctoral dissertation at Arizona State University. The purpose of this interview was to gather personal experiences regarding the educations of Japanese American students in Hawaii prior to WWII. Specifically, this interview details Tanoue's experiences growing up and attending school in Hawaii; recalls a simple life during the Depression, and impressions of Franklin Roosevelt; discusses living in a Japanese neighborhood on a sugarcane plantation, and recounts parents' attitudes towards Japan; explains personal poverty became apparent after observing wealthy tourists from the mainland United States; characterizes Okinawan, Chinese, Filipino, Hawaiian, Portuguese, Puerto Rican, and Caucasian individuals; describes close relationship with both parents; recalls how poverty affected quality of food, and diet consisted solely of vegetables and fish; mentions growing up Buddhist and parents only speaking Japanese; discusses attending Hilo High School, and taking American customs "for granted;" describes public school principals; recalls boys and girls were directed into separate areas of study, such that boys took shop class and girls took sewing; lists classes taken and describes a typical class experience; characterizes school environment and equipment, such as a lack of sanitary napkins; recalls feeling inferior to Caucasians; briefly describes school lunches as her first exposure to American food; poses opinion that Japanese language school helped Americanization process by fostering the ability to speak with people from multiple countries; characterizes Japanese language school as not enjoyable, and sensei as strict; discusses after school routine, reading comics for fun, and spending time at the beach; and finally, explains taking responsibility for everything to do with education because of parents limited involvement.

**OH # 3429**

**Narrator:** ANNE IWASHITA  
**Interviewer:** Alan R. Shoho  
**Date:** August 14, 1989  
**Location:** Honolulu, Hawaii  
**Language:** English  
**Project:** Americanization of Japanese Americans in Hawaii  
**Audio Format(s):** Cassette; Digital  
**Length:** 00:38:50  
**Transcript:** Digitized. Verbatim; 10 pp  
**Ephemera:** None

**Abstract:**

An oral history with, Anne Iwashita, a Japanese American woman from Hawaii. The interview was conducted by Alan R. Shoho in partial fulfillment of his doctoral dissertation at Arizona State University. The purpose of this interview was to gather personal experiences regarding the education of Japanese-Americans in Hawaii prior to WWII. Specifically, this interview details Iwashita's experiences growing up and attending school in Hawaii; recalls poverty during the Depression, and impressions of Franklin Roosevelt; discusses liking Japan but not wanting to be called Japanese, preferring the title "American of Japanese ancestry;" reflects on island life and impressions of the mainland United States; recalls growing up in a village with store keepers and believing her standard of living could be improved; recounts no issues with *haoles* (non-Hawaiian natives, usually Caucasian) despite being told they were bad; poses views about Okinawan, Chinese, Filipino, Hawaiian, Portuguese, Korean, Puerto Ricans, and Caucasian individuals; describes family dynamics, and parents' opinions on sports, education, and clothing; remembers speaking Japanese, growing up Buddhist, and celebrating Japanese holidays; discusses influential people during childhood; briefly mentions lack of male friends; recalls bus ride to high school; describes teachers and principals; discusses not realizing being Americanized and feeling Japanese; briefly compares private to public school education; lists classes taken with emphasis placed on English and social studies; discusses goals of becoming a wife and secretary; recalls Japanese Americans composed "the quite side" of the student body; poses impressions of school lunches; explains reasons for not joining sports or clubs; describes Japanese language school as enjoyable and beneficial, and how it did not hinder Americanization; characterizes sensei as "dedicated;" recalls reading books for fun, but not having time for relaxation because of needing to work; discusses parents' view of education as important; briefly recalls listening to Japanese radio programs; and finally, explains society was more accepting of boys.

**OH # 3430**

**Narrator:** EDITH MAEDA, MAE MAEDA  
**Interviewer:** Alan R. Shoho  
**Date:** August 14, 1989  
**Location:** Honolulu, Hawaii  
**Language:** English  
**Project:** Americanization of Japanese Americans in Hawaii  
**Audio Format(s):** Cassette; Digital  
**Length:** 00:47:17  
**Transcript:** Digitized. Verbatim; 11 pp  
**Ephemera:** None

**Abstract:**

An oral history with Edith and Mae Maeda, Japanese American sisters from Hawaii. The interview was conducted by Alan R. Shoho in partial fulfillment of his doctoral dissertation at Arizona State University. The purpose of this interview was to gather personal experiences regarding the educations of Japanese American students in Hawaii prior to WWII. Specifically, this interview details the Maeda sisters' experiences growing up and attending school in Hawaii; recalls life during the Depression, and impressions of Franklin Roosevelt; discusses childhood in Nuuanu, Hawaii in a predominately Portuguese neighborhood; recalls parents' positive portrayal of Japan despite their westernization; compares impressions of the mainland United States to island life; recalls *haole* (non-Hawaiian native, usually Caucasian) dominance, and feeling "second class;" characterizes relationships with Okinawan, Chinese, Filipino, Hawaiian, Portuguese, Korean, Puerto Rican, and Caucasian individuals; briefly compares city and country kids; discusses positive family dynamics, and parents' encouragement of getting an education; mentions growing up in the Jodo Shinshu branch of Buddhism, observing American and Japanese holidays, and speaking English; recounts attending high school and relationships with public school teachers; poses opinions about Americanization process, such that American traditions felt natural; characterizes high school principal Miles Carey as progressive, because he encouraged both college and a career; recalls girls were advised to pursue different fields of study than boys; recalls experiencing discrimination after WWII; lists courses taken in high school, and describes typical a class day, school equipment, and classroom rules; discusses friendships and extracurricular activities; poses opinion that Japanese language school facilitated Americanization process as it taught respect for elders and instilled important values; characterizes sensei as "strict disciplinarians" but "compassionate;" recalls reading comics for pleasure and family outings to Waikiki; emphasizes parents' belief that education was "top priority;" and finally, recalls listening to Japanese radio programs.

**OH # 3431**

**Narrator:** ETHEL FUKUNADA  
**Interviewer:** Alan R. Shoho  
**Date:** August 15, 1989  
**Location:** Honolulu, Hawaii  
**Language:** English  
**Project:** Americanization of Japanese Americans in Hawaii  
**Audio Format(s):** Cassette; Digital  
**Length:** 00:42:14  
**Transcript:** Digitized. Verbatim; 10 pp  
**Ephemera:** None

**Abstract:**

An oral history with Ethel Fukunada, a Japanese American woman from Hawaii. The interview was conducted by Alan R. Shoho in partial fulfillment of his doctoral dissertation at Arizona State University. The purpose of this interview was to gather personal experiences regarding the education of Japanese Americans in Hawaii prior to WWII. Specifically, this interview details Fukunada's experiences growing up and attending school in Hawaii; recounts memories from Great Depression and Franklin Roosevelt's National Recovery Act (NRA); poses impressions of the mainland United States; reflects on the population increase after Hawaii became a state; recalls living among immigrant groups and the "upper level" *haole* (non-Hawaiian native, usually Caucasian) population; characterizes Okinawan, Filipino, Hawaiian, Portuguese, Korean, and Caucasian individuals; compares city and country individuals; recounts family dynamics and home life; discusses life in Manoa during 1930's and memories of growing up on a Maui plantation camp; explains not participating in extracurricular activities because of work; describes determination to attend high school; recounts not realizing undergoing Americanization process; discusses McKinley High School, emphasizing home making and "the core class" of American Observer; describes the encouraging environment created at McKinley by facilities, classes, teachers, and peers; continuously recalls having parents' trust, and describes their "Japanese way" of not commenting on personal life as long as she behaved and gave them pay checks; describes Hongwanji, the Japanese language school, as beneficial and enjoyable; recounts daily life of walking from Manoa to McKinley to Hongwanji, then spending evenings at home; recalls listening to radio and speaking on KGU station; and finally recalls growing up as a Nisei (second generation Japanese-American) surrounded by prejudice on a plantation, which fostered a desire for education.

**OH # 3432**

**Narrator:** TOSHIE TAHARA  
**Interviewer:** Alan R. Shoho  
**Date:** August 15, 1989  
**Location:** Pearl City, Hawaii  
**Language:** English  
**Project:** Americanization of Japanese Americans in Hawaii  
**Audio Format(s):** Cassette; Digitized  
**Length:** 00:31:29  
**Transcript:** Digitized. Verbatim; 8 pp  
**Ephemera:** None

**Abstract:**

An oral history with Toshie Tamara, a Japanese American woman from Hawaii. The interview was conducted by Alan R. Shoho in partial fulfillment of his doctoral dissertation at Arizona State University. The purpose of this interview was to gather personal experiences regarding the education of Japanese Americans in Hawaii prior to WWII. Specifically, this interview details Tahara's experiences growing up and attending school in Hawaii; recounts life on the plantation during the Depression, and positive impressions of Franklin and Eleanor Roosevelt; recalls attending high school in Japan for a few years; discusses how family wanted to stay in Hawaii; describes island life as nice but small; recounts how ethnic relations had no tension, and characterizes Okinawan, Chinese, Filipino, Hawaiian, Portuguese, Korean, Puerto Rican, and Caucasian individuals; describes family dynamics, and shares discussions with parents about education and social life; discusses knowledge of local community politics; recounts attending elementary school in Hawaii, and poses impressions of teachers and classes; discusses feeling more American after practicing the Pledge of Allegiance and learning anthems; lists courses offered in school, and the schedule of a typical class period; recounts friendships and social relations with peers; discusses attending and enjoying Japanese language school as it was beneficial for studying; and finally, recalls assisting in chores and studying at home.

**OH # 3433**

**Narrators:** AMY MIYAHARA, ZENICHI MIYAHARA  
**Interviewer:** Alan R. Shoho  
**Date:** August 19, 1989  
**Location:** Honolulu, Hawaii  
**Language:** English  
**Project:** Americanization of Japanese Americans in Hawaii  
**Audio Format(s):** Cassette; Digital  
**Length:** 00:49:59  
**Transcript:** Digitized. Verbatim; 9 pp  
**Ephemera:** None

**Abstract:**

An oral history with Amy and Zenichi Miyahara, a Japanese American couple from Hawaii. The interview was conducted by Alan R. Shoho in partial fulfillment of his doctoral dissertation at Arizona State University. The purpose of this interview was to gather personal experiences regarding the education of Japanese Americans in Hawaii prior to WWII. Specifically, this interview details the Miyahara's experiences growing up and attending school in Hawaii; recounts experiences and various jobs during the Depression; poses positive impressions of Franklin Roosevelt except for his internment of Japanese Americans, after which Zenichi joined the army "just to show them what type of people we are;" describes the 1930's as rough; discusses parents' portrayal of Japan, and how Zenichi's mother "backed Japan" in the war; shares impressions of the mainland United States compared to life on Maui; recalls Kenichi's view of *haoles* (non-Hawaiian natives, usually Caucasian) who saw Japanese Americans as "animals," and Amy's impression of *haoles* as "mean;" characterizes Okinawan, Chinese, Filipino, Hawaiian, Portuguese, and Caucasian individuals; briefly compares city and country kids; discusses family dynamics; reflects on Zenichi's determination to attend school and regrets of not completing Lahaina Luna High School; explains abusive behavior of the *haole* principal who viewed Zenichi as a "goddam Jap;" briefly recalls starting the International Longshore and Labor Union (ILWU) on a plantation; discusses school and daily commute; affirms realizing undergoing Americanization; shares impressions of public school teachers and principals, and briefly compares public to private education; lists classes taken, and Zenichi specifies agriculture; describes school equipment at Lahaina Luna as sub-standard; briefly discusses school lunches; recalls Amy's limited participation in clubs because of work; poses opinion that Japanese language school hindered Americanization because it was "not that easy to be good in both;" characterizes Japanese sensei as strict; discusses after school routine, reading for fun, and family outings; describes Zenichi's parents as uneducated; mentions Zenichi's family subscription to the *Star Bulletin* newspaper; and finally, discusses Zenichi's inability to finish high school despite desire to do so.

**OH # 3434**

**Narrator:** DOROTHY MORITZ  
**Interviewer:** Alan R. Shoho  
**Date:** August 13, 1989  
**Location:** Honolulu, Hawaii  
**Language:** English  
**Project:** Americanization of Japanese Americans in Hawaii  
**Audio Format(s):** Cassette; Digital  
**Length:** 00:32:06  
**Transcript:** Digitized. Verbatim; 9 pp  
**Ephemera:** None

An oral history with Dorothy Moritz, a Japanese American woman from Hawaii. The interview was conducted by Alan R. Shoho in partial fulfillment of his doctoral dissertation at Arizona State University. The purpose of this interview was to gather personal experiences regarding the educations of Japanese American students in Hawaii prior to WWII. Specifically, this interview details Moritz's experiences growing up and attending school in Hawaii; compares life in the 1930's to modern times; recalls revering Japan because parents did; poses opinion that living in a heterogeneous population was natural, and that *haoles* (non-Hawaiian natives, usually Caucasian) were "very kind;" recalls growing up in an all Japanese neighborhood with a large property; characterizes Okinawan, Hawaiian, and Caucasian individuals; briefly compares country and city girls; recounts family dynamics, such as a rule forbidding dating outside her nationality, which she ignored; recalls speaking both Japanese and English at home, and observing many holidays; shares regrets of not going further in school; briefly mentions attending political rallies for entertainment; discusses McKinley High School and characterizes teachers as nice; explains feeling like an American since birth, and that learning American customs in school was "automatic;" denies feeling discriminated against in school, and even declares herself "the discriminator;" lists classes taken and the lack of accommodations available for students with limited English; describes a typical class day and school environment, such that it was conducive to learning; briefly recalls friendships and participation in multiple sports; lists benefits of Japanese language school, and describes it as beneficial and enjoyable; characterizes Japanese sensei as very strict; recalls after school chores and having no time for fun; claims that education was very important to parents; mentions listening to the radio and phonograph; discusses wanting to attend college and being prevented by financial difficulties; and finally, discusses marrying a *haole* man which resulted in snide remarks from the Japanese community, such as being call "kamikuzu" after the kamikaze Japanese pilots.



**OH # 3435**

**Narrator:** ALLEN NAKASONE  
**Interviewer:** Alan R. Shoho  
**Date:** August 13, 1989  
**Location:** Honolulu, Hawaii  
**Language:** English  
**Project:** Americanization of Japanese Americans in Hawaii  
**Audio Format(s):** Cassette; Digital  
**Length:** 01:09:10  
**Transcript:** Digitized. Verbatim; 12 pp  
**Ephemera:** None

**Abstract:**

An oral history with Allen Nakasone, a Japanese American man from Hawaii. The interview was conducted by Alan R. Shoho in partial fulfillment of his doctoral dissertation at Arizona State University. The purpose of this interview was to gather personal experiences regarding the education of Japanese Americans in Hawaii prior to WWII. Specifically, this interview details Nakasone's experiences growing up and attending school in Hawaii; discusses the prevalence of bootleggers and job handouts during the Depression, and impressions of Franklin Roosevelt; recalls prices during the 1930's and cost of attending the University of Hawaii; shares father's pro-Japanese stance, which caused conflict during WWII since his brother fought in the 442<sup>nd</sup> Infantry Regiment for the U.S. Army; compares impressions of the mainland U.S. to life in Lahaina; recalls benefits of growing up in a heterogeneous society, such that it created "empathy for others' adversities;" poses impressions on *haole* (non-Hawaiian native, usually Caucasian) dominance, but recalls never feeling inferior to them even though they were the *lunas* (bosses); mentions growing up in an all-Japanese segregated plantation camp; characterizes Okinawan, Chinese, Filipino, Hawaiian, Korean, and Caucasian individuals; compares city and country kids; recounts family dynamics and role as the oldest sibling, mentioning father's belief in education; recalls aspects of childhood, including membership to the Japanese Methodist Church; discusses attending high school and feeling well prepared for university; characterizes public school teachers and principals; recalls no awareness of being Americanized in school, and just taking it as "part of life;" poses opinion that public schools were better than private schools; lists classes taken and describes a typical class day; explains that school environment was conducive to learning, and recalls school rules; discusses liking *haole* teachers and not feeling stereotyped; recounts friendships, mentioning father's advice to avoid "hoodlums;" briefly mentions participating in sports; poses opinion that the discipline of Japanese language school facilitated Americanization, and characterizes it as enjoyable; recounts schedule after school, including playing sports and reading history novels; recalls limited time for fun except the plantation's harvest celebration; discusses never feeling pressure from parents in school and still receiving good grades; and finally, mentions reading the English section of *Nippu Jiji* newspaper.

**OH # 3436**

**Narrator:** BARBARA KAWAKAMI  
**Interviewer:** Alan R. Shoho  
**Date:** August 14, 1989  
**Location:** Mililani, Hawaii  
**Language:** English  
**Project:** Americanization of Japanese Americans in Hawaii  
**Audio Format(s):** Cassette; Digital  
**Length:** 01:10:08  
**Transcript:** Digitized. Verbatim; 14 pp  
**Ephemera:** None

**Abstract:**

An oral history with Barbara Kawakami, a Japanese American woman from Hawaii. The interview was conducted by Alan R. Shoho in partial fulfillment of his doctoral dissertation at Arizona State University. The purpose of this interview was to gather personal experiences regarding the education of Japanese Americans in Hawaii prior to WWII. Specifically, this interview details Kawakami's experiences growing up in the 1930's and attending school in Hawaii; recounts poverty during the Depression, and how mother earned a living doing laundry after father's death; recalls feeling in awe of Franklin Roosevelt; discusses growing up on a Waipahu plantation, detailing a life that was "poor but happy;" recalls interest in Japan and father's eventual return to Hawaii for educational purposes; analyzes the difference in Hawaii after Pearl Harbor, specifically the impact of martial law and a "strict American government"; discusses living in multiethnic society with *haole* (non-Hawaiian native, usually Caucasian) dominance, and discrimination received as a minority; characterizes relationships with Portuguese, Okinawan, Chinese, Filipino, Hawaiian, Korean, Puerto Rican, and Caucasian individuals; discusses speaking Japanese as child, specifically the Fukushima dialect; recounts family dynamics and relationship with an "overly strict" mother; discusses being Buddhist and observing Japanese holidays; recounts son's support in returning to school at Leeward after career in dressmaking; regrets not attending high school in youth, but explains being glad for experiencing hardship; discusses desire to excel in school, and describes public school teachers recalls not realizing being Americanized, but having patriotic feelings toward America; lists classes taken, emphasizing the importance of English; briefly compares public to private education; describes the severity of punishment in school; recalls specific instances of discrimination and stereotyping; briefly mentions friendships and participation in sports; describes Japanese school as beneficial, such that it facilitated Americanization; recalls reading for fun but rarely having free time; discusses mother's limited role in education and how very few students on the plantation continued beyond eighth grade; and finally, discusses magazine subscriptions and radio programs.

**OH # 3437**

**Narrator:** NOBORU MATSUSHIMA  
**Interviewer:** Alan R. Shoho  
**Date:** April 26, 1989  
**Location:** Not Specified  
**Language:** English  
**Project:** Americanization of Japanese Americans in Hawaii  
**Audio Format(s):** Cassette; Digital  
**Length:** 00:50:10  
**Transcript:** Digitized. Verbatim; 9 pp  
**Ephemera:** None

**Abstract:**

An oral history with Noboru Matsushima a Japanese American man from Hawaii. This interview was conducted by Alan R. Shoho in partial fulfillment of his doctoral dissertation at Arizona State University. The purpose of this interview was to gather personal experiences regarding the education of Japanese Americans in Hawaii prior to WWII. Specifically, this interview details Matsushima's experiences growing up and attending school in Hawaii; shares limited memories of the Depression, and impressions of Franklin Roosevelt; discusses parents' view of Japan; compares impressions of the mainland United States to life on a plantation where everyone took care of one another; briefly discusses Kibei (people of Japanese descent, born in America but educated in Japan); recalls how *haole* (non-Hawaiian native, usually Caucasian) had the top jobs, and recalls holding grudges against them; discusses being the eldest son meant having a responsibility to work and stay on the plantation, which prevented a college education; poses opinions on social mobility; compares kids from different social and ethnic backgrounds; recounts family dynamics; characterizes public school teachers and principals at Farrington High School, and compares public to private education; poses opinions on the Americanization process; discusses Japanese language school, such that students were not taught that Japan was better than the United States; characterizes sensei as "very strict," and mentions the prevalence of corporal punishment; lists classes taken and describes school environment; recalls never feeling stereotyped and having friends of all nationalities; explains taking the bus to school prevented participation in sports; recounts after school routine, including playing in the park, reading comics, and listening to the radio; and finally, discusses working for army engineers during WWII, and the extreme discrimination Japanese Americans experienced during the war.

**OH # 3438**

**Narrators:** ELLEN FUKUDA, HOWARD FUKUDA  
**Interviewer:** Alan R. Shoho  
**Date:** April 26, 1989  
**Location:** Not specified  
**Language:** English  
**Project:** Americanization of Japanese Americans in Hawaii  
**Audio Format(s):** Cassette; Digital  
**Length:** 01:43:16  
**Transcript:** Digitized. Verbatim; 14 pp  
**Ephemera:** None

**Abstract:**

An oral history with Ellen and Howard Fukuda, a Japanese American couple from Hawaii. The interview was conducted by Alan R. Shoho in partial fulfillment of his doctoral dissertation at Arizona State University. The purpose of this interview was to gather personal experiences regarding the education of Japanese Americans in Hawaii prior to WWII. Specifically, this interview details the Fukuda's experiences growing up in the 1930's and attending school in Hawaii; recalls difficult times during the Depression; shares impressions of Franklin Roosevelt, contrasting the benefits of his work programs to his treatment of Japanese Americans during WWII; discusses parents' portrayal of Japan and how Howard's were loyal to the United States over Japan; Howard identifies as a Nisei (second-generation Japanese-American), and poses views on Kibei (person of Japanese descent, born in America but educated in Japan); compares impressions of the mainland United States, specifically the prevalence of racial discrimination, to life on Hawaii; discusses the benefits of cultural mixing, and Ellen mentions prejudice between ethnic groups; discusses *haole* (non-Hawaiian native, usually Caucasian) dominance, such that Ellen learned *haole* were a "better breed," but Howard felt no inferiority; poses opinions on social mobility, such that education was a way to advance; compares kids from various social and ethnic backgrounds, and both envy *haole* kids who attended the private school Punahou; recounts family dynamics; discusses how Howard grew up in the "rough" neighborhood of Kalihi, and Ellen lived in a multiethnic neighborhood; briefly mentions the Big Five corporations that controlled politics; characterizes school principals and teachers; describes educational experiences as beneficial but not geared toward college; both claim awareness of being Americanized, and explain Japanese language school impacted this process; recounts attending Japanese language school for eight years, Ellen characterizes it as a "chore;" compares sensei to regular school teachers; lists courses taken in high school, explaining that girls were directed into different courses than boys; describes a typical class day, teaching styles, and school rules; poses opinion that Japanese Americans were segregated in high school; recalls participating in extra-curricular activities; recounts after school routine and activities done for fun; discusses parents' opinions about education and the limited help they provided; and finally, mentions listening to Japanese radio stations and reading Japanese newspapers.

**OH # 3439**

**Narrator:** NELLIE KANE  
**Interviewer:** Alan R. Shoho  
**Date:** May 1, 1989  
**Location:** Not specified  
**Language:** English  
**Project:** Americanization of Japanese Americans in Hawaii  
**Audio Format(s):** Cassette; Digital  
**Length:** 00:18:45  
**Transcript:** Digitized. Verbatim; 3 pp  
**Ephemera:** None

**Abstract:**

An oral history with Nellie Kane, a Japanese American woman from Hawaii. The interview was conducted by Alan R. Shoho in partial fulfillment of his doctoral dissertation at Arizona State University. The purpose of this interview was to gather personal experiences regarding the education of Japanese Americans in Hawaii prior to WWII. Specifically, this interview details Kane's experiences growing up in the 1930's and attending school in Hawaii; recalls quitting school and working at the Waimea Hotel as a cleaning girl during the Depression; poses brief impressions about Franklin Roosevelt; describes ethnic relations in Hawaii as "fine;" briefly recounts relationship with parents, mentioning father's affair; discusses the impact friends had on morals and values; characterizes school teachers; poses opinion that education was not sufficient, and later explains there was only one class with one teacher; recalls goals of attending nursing school which her father did not allow; discusses Japanese language school and attending it until fourth grade; recalls having friends of all nationalities; recounts commute from school, evening chores, and having no time for fun; and finally, discusses instance when father told the family to bury all of their valuables right before officials came to take him to a concentration camp.

**OH # 3440**

**Narrator:** WALLACE ISOBE  
**Interviewer:** Alan R. Shoho  
**Date:** August 17, 1989  
**Location:** Honolulu, Hawaii  
**Language:** English  
**Project:** Americanization of Japanese Americans in Hawaii  
**Audio Format(s):** Cassette; Digital  
**Length:** 00:42:58  
**Transcript:** Digitized. Verbatim; 10 pp  
**Ephemera:** None

**Abstract:**

An oral history with Wallace Isobe, a Japanese American man from Hawaii. The interview was conducted by Alan R. Shoho in partial fulfillment of his doctoral dissertation at Arizona State University. The purpose of this interview was to gather personal experiences regarding the educations of Japanese American students in Hawaii prior to WWII. Specifically, this interview details Isobe's experiences growing up and attending school in Hawaii; recounts life during the Depression, and positive impressions of Franklin Roosevelt; discusses family's view of Japan; poses impressions about the mainland United States, and recalls visiting in later years; explains how Nisei (second generation Japanese-Americans) experienced prejudice after Pearl Harbor attack, and describes personal involvement in the war effort; examines how John F. Kennedy influenced Isobe's work ethic; recalls living in a multi-ethnic society, and characterizes Okinawan, Chinese, Filipino, Hawaiian, Portuguese, Korean, Puerto Rican, and Caucasian individuals; compares country and city kids; recounts family dynamics and describes childhood, such as languages spoken, religion practiced, and holidays observed; compares public to private education, and poses opinions about private schools; examines courses taken in high school and the quality of education; mentions history courses were emphasized in school; describes a typical class period, recalling that girls were directed into separate areas of study; discusses peer relations and participation in extracurricular activities; recalls attending Japanese language school, and the extensive focus on morality; and finally, describes chores, hobbies, and activities at home.

**OH # 3441**

**Narrator:** MUSAICHI HASEBE  
**Interviewer:** Alan R. Shoho  
**Date:** August 17, 1989  
**Location:** Pearl City, Hawaii  
**Language:** English  
**Project:** Americanization of Japanese Americans in Hawaii  
**Audio Format(s):** Cassette; Digital  
**Length:** 00:27:15  
**Transcript:** Digitized. Verbatim; 8 pp  
**Ephemera:** None

**Abstract:**

An oral history with Musaichi Hasebe, a Japanese American man from Hawaii. The interview was conducted by Alan R. Shoho in partial fulfillment of his doctoral dissertation at Arizona State University. The purpose of this interview was to gather personal experiences regarding the education of Japanese Americans in Hawaii prior to WWII. Specifically, this interview details Hasebe's experiences growing up in the 1930's and attending school in Hawaii; briefly recalls impressions of Franklin Roosevelt; mentions having pro-Japanese parents, but personally enjoying Hawaiian life; poses opinion that living in an immigrant society felt normal and easy; explains that *haoles* (non-Hawaiian natives, usually Caucasian) were at the top of society; recalls education allowed for social advancement; discusses living in a segregated neighborhood with different ethnic camps; characterizes Okinawan, Chinese, Filipino, Hawaiian, Portuguese, Korean, Puerto Rican, and Caucasian individuals; compares country and city individuals, identifying as a country kid; recalls parents' jobs on the plantation, such that mother was a hospital worker and father was a laborer; discusses family dynamics, such as speaking Japanese at home and growing up Christian with Buddhist parents; recalls walking commute to Ewa School, and characterizes several teachers; reflects on not realizing being Americanized until high school; poses opinion that public education was inferior to private education; recalls not feeling discriminated against and overall enjoying her school experience; describes a typical class period, such that students were groomed each day; briefly discusses friendships and school lunches; poses opinion that Japanese language school was beneficial and enjoyable; recalls after school routine and evening chores; recounts receiving limited help from family with education, but still feeling pressure to do well because of sibling comparison; and finally, discusses being called by a nickname, Forty, because her family always lived at a house with that number.

**OH # 3442**

**Narrator:** TAKEMI KAJIKAWA  
**Interviewer:** Alan R. Shoho  
**Date:** August 8, 1989  
**Location:** Honolulu, Hawaii  
**Language:** English  
**Project:** Americanization of Japanese Americans in Hawaii  
**Audio Format(s):** None  
**Transcript:** Digitized. Verbatim; 7 pp  
**Ephemera:** None

**Abstract:**

An oral history with Takemi Kajikawa, a Japanese American man from Hawaii. The interview was conducted by Alan R. Shoho in partial fulfillment of his doctoral dissertation at Arizona State University. The purpose of this interview was to gather personal experiences regarding the education of Japanese Americans in Hawaii prior to WWII. Specifically, this interview details Kajikawa's experiences growing up and attending school in Hawaii; poses impressions of Franklin Roosevelt, and recalls financial struggles in childhood; discusses negative impressions of the mainland United States that stemmed from witnessing segregation; recounts ethnic relationships in Hawaii did not have tension, and lists perceptions of Okinawan, Chinese, Filipino, Hawaiian, Portuguese, Korean, Puerto Rican, and Caucasian individuals; briefly recounts relations with parents; discusses dropping out of school after eighth grade to work, and then entering the military service five years later; recalls never having teachers of Japanese ancestry in school; discusses vaguely realizing being Americanized in grade school; lists courses offered and a typical class period; describes the quality of school facilities, friendships, and food; recounts participation in extracurricular activities and attending Japanese language school; discusses lessons from Japanese school and characterizes the faculty; discusses family's desire for Kajikawa to continue school, but inability due to expenses; and finally, discusses life at home and study habits.



**OH # 3443**

**Narrator:** TERUO IHARA  
**Interviewer:** Alan R. Shoho  
**Date:** August 9, 1989  
**Location:** Honolulu, Hawaii  
**Language:** English  
**Project:** Americanization of Japanese Americans in Hawaii  
**Audio Format(s):** None  
**Transcript:** Digitized. Verbatim; 11 pp  
**Ephemera:** None

**Abstract:**

An oral history with Teruo Ihara, a Japanese American man from Hawaii. This interview was conducted by Alan R. Shoho in partial fulfillment of his doctoral dissertation at Arizona State University. The purpose of this interview was to gather personal experiences regarding the education of Japanese Americans in Hawaii prior to WWII. Specifically, this interview details Ihara's experiences growing up and attending school in Hawaii; discusses father's work as a businessman which helped the family avoid problems during the Depression; shares impressions of Franklin Roosevelt as the man who "saved us" from the Depression; recalls working in a plant nursery and then attending the University of Hawaii, recalling how the National Youth Administration (NYA) provided money for college; recounts how father cut ties with Japan by ending the family's dual citizenship when WWII began; explains *haoles* (non-Hawaiian natives, usually Caucasian) had the white collar jobs; recalls taking agriculture classes in high school; characterizes Okinawan, Chinese, Filipino, Hawaiian, Portuguese, Korean, Puerto Rican, and Caucasian individuals; briefly compares city and country kids; discusses family dynamics with eight other siblings, and how mother was "the boss;" describes aspects of childhood, including speaking mostly Japanese and attending Buddhist Sunday school; shares regrets of not taking college prep courses and having no access to counseling services; recalls high school goal of becoming a farmer and raising chickens, which never happened; characterizes public school teachers and principals; reflects on not realizing being Americanized in school, and feeling like American customs were "normal;" poses opinion that coming from a Japanese family created no problems in being Americanized; compares private versus public education, and claims girls were not segregated into different areas of study; lists classes taken in high school, discussing how they were divided by ability; describes a typical class period and school atmosphere; recalls being president of a small club that helped Japanese American citizens understand English and American customs; does not recall being stereotyped or discriminated against; discusses friends and school lunches; characterizes Japanese language school as enjoyable and beneficial, and recalls sensei were "strict disciplinarians;" discusses after school routine, and reading comics and encyclopedias for fun; explains family viewed education as very important and provided monetary support; and finally, mentions listening to the KGU short wave radio station.

**OH # 3444**

**Narrators:** GEORGE FUSUMA, MARGARET FUSUMA  
**Interviewer:** Alan R. Shoho  
**Date:** August 9, 1989  
**Location:** Honolulu, Hawaii  
**Language:** English  
**Project:** Americanization of Japanese Americans in Hawaii  
**Audio Format(s):** None  
**Transcript:** Digitized. Verbatim; 3 pp  
**Ephemera:** None

**Abstract:**

An oral history with George and Margaret Fusuma, a Japanese American couple from Hawaii. This interview was conducted by Alan R. Shoho in partial fulfillment of his doctoral dissertation at Arizona State University. The purpose of this interview was to gather personal experiences regarding the education of Japanese Americans in Hawaii prior to WWII. Specifically, this interview details the Fusuma's experiences growing up and attending school in Hawaii; recalls experiences during the Depression, and impressions of Franklin Roosevelt; discusses enjoying life in Hawaii during the 1930's; recalls parents' portrayal of Japan as "the greatest country in the world;" compares impressions of the mainland United States to island life; poses opinions about living in a multiethnic population, such that it was beneficial; recalls feeling inferior to *haoles* (non-Hawaiian natives, usually Caucasian), because of their superior education and linguistic abilities; poses opinions on improving standards of living; recalls Margaret lived in a mixed neighborhood while George grew up in a predominantly Japanese one; and finally, discusses ethnic relations, and characterizes Okinawan, Chinese, Filipino, and Hawaiian individuals.

**OH # 3445**

**Narrator:** ALICE TOGUCHI  
**Interviewer:** Alan R. Shoho  
**Date:** April 21, 1989  
**Location:** Not specified  
**Language:** English  
**Project:** Americanization of Japanese Americans in Hawaii  
**Audio Format(s):** None  
**Transcript:** Digitized. Verbatim; 8 pp  
**Ephemera:** None

**Abstract:**

An oral history with Alice Toguchi, a Japanese American woman from Hawaii. The interview was conducted by Alan R. Shoho in partial fulfillment of his doctoral dissertation at Arizona State University. The purpose of this interview was to gather personal experiences regarding the education of Japanese Americans in Hawaii prior to WWII. Specifically, this interview details Toguchi's experiences growing up and attending school in Hawaii; recalls Franklin Roosevelt's Civilian Conservation Corp (CCC); discusses parents' view of Japan, such that father was pro-Japanese; shares impressions of the mainland United States; recalls conflicts between the Naichi and Okinawan Japanese; poses opinions about kids from different social and ethnic backgrounds; discusses family dynamics, and recalls limited social activities from childhood; characterizes school teachers and principals; explains education was a positive experience, and then reflects on not realizing being Americanized in school; lists benefits of Japanese language school, such as learning humility and study skills; briefly mentions private schools provided a better education than public schools; lists courses offered in high school, discussing which subjects were emphasized and recalling the limited election options due to attending a rural school; describes homework, school environment, and school equipment; recounts associating with "conservative" peers; mentions the punishments for breaking rules in school; recalls the personal consequences of having no advisement in academics from parents or school counselors; discusses sports were mainly for boys, and recalls participating in the girl reserves; describes walking commute home from school and daily chores; mentions attending Japanese language school for an hour each day; explains how parents believed in education and sacrificed a lot for their children to attend; and finally, claims parents provided emotional and monetary support for her education.

**OH # 3446**

**Narrator:** GLADYS BAUMANN  
**Interviewer:** Alan R. Shoho  
**Date:** October 12, 1987  
**Location:** Not specified  
**Language:** English  
**Project:** Americanization of Japanese Americans in Hawaii  
**Audio Format(s):** Cassette; Digital  
**Length:** 00:51:11  
**Transcript:** None  
**Ephemera:** None

**Abstract:**

An oral history with Gladys Baumann. This interview was conducted by Alan R. Shoho in partial fulfillment of his doctoral dissertation at Arizona State University. The purpose of this interview was to gather personal experiences regarding the education of Japanese Americans during WWII. Specifically, this interview details Gladys's recollections of Dr. Baumann's life, culminating with his teaching job at Gila River Relocation Center in Sacaton, Arizona; recounts her husband's work as an instrumental music teacher at Gila River; discusses Dr. Bauman's upbringing in Chicago, a child of divorce; talks about Dr. Baumann's education and challenging relationship with father; discusses Dr. Baumann's hard work at Grinnell College to become independent; reflects on husband's difficulty finding jobs as a music teacher in Iowa, resulting in a decision to enlist in the navy in 1934; discusses meeting Dr. Baumann and falling in love when he accepted a last minute offer as a music teacher in Cumberland; details the Baumann's courtship and early years of marriage; recalls internal struggle of balancing motherhood and teaching; discusses return to Iowa in 1940, at which point Dr. Baumann received his Masters and developed inner ear infections; recalls traveling across the country with a baby, and stopping at tourist homes (homes with extra room that were rented out to travelers); recalls day to day experiences of travel; discusses husband's doctoral work during the summers at the University of Southern California (USC) until 1958, at which point he received his EdD (doctorate in education); recalls Dr. Baumann's decline in hearing which led to a switch in academic fields to social studies; recounts how husband began teaching at Arizona State University (ASU) and also teaching music at Gila River, the war relocation camp in Sacaton; reflects Japanese American families were crammed into barracks with very thin walls; mentions having a close friendship with two interned men, Sam and John, who were musicians that visited the Baumann family; recalls instance when a neighborhood highway patrol man saw the Baumann's with Japanese friends, and circulating a petition to evict the family from town; reflects the injustice of how Japanese American men gave their lives for the United States while their families were incarcerated; poses opinion that Dr. Baumann's experiences in Sacaton helped him teach about social injustice; and finally, discusses the debate in congress regarding reparations to compensate Japanese Americans who were interned during WWII.

**OH # 3447**

**Narrator:** HARRY HIROHATA  
**Interviewer:** Alan R. Shoho  
**Date:** October 23, 1987  
**Location:** Not specified  
**Language:** English  
**Project:** Americanization of Japanese Americans in Hawaii  
**Audio Format(s):** Cassette; Digital  
**Length:** 01:02:53  
**Transcript:** None  
**Ephemera:** None

**Abstract:**

An oral history with Harry Hirohata, a Japanese American man from Sacramento. This interview was conducted by Alan R. Shoho in partial fulfillment of his doctoral dissertation at Arizona State University. The purpose of this interview was to gather personal experiences regarding the education of Japanese Americans during WWII. Specifically, this interview details Hirohata's experiences in relocation camps during WWII; discusses internment at age eleven to Fresno Assembly Center after Executive Order (E.O.) 9066; recalls fairgrounds and racetracks housed families because camps were not ready; discusses relocation to Coney fairgrounds in May, 1942, and examines family dynamics; recounts move to a more permanent center in Jerome, Arkansas from October 1942 to 1943; discusses the living conditions and layout of each camp, such as the complete lack of privacy; recalls segregation in school prior to WWII, and attending Japanese school five times a week; discusses education in relocation centers, specifically Gila River, such that camps had regular teachers who were mainly outsiders and Caucasian; recalls teachers did not display prejudice, but some had questionable qualifications; explains education was mandatory until high school; recalls Gila River did not provide formal Japanese language school or cultural studies; recalls parents' camp jobs as a fireman and waitress; recounts parent's financial struggle sending children to school prior to WWII, and how internment exacerbated financial difficulties; recounts creation of organized sports teams and having access to magazines and newspapers; recalls only taking what they could carry; discusses corresponding with the outside world and friends in other camps; reflects on the injustice of forcing Japanese Americans to enlist in the army while family members were interned; recalls return to Sacramento in 1946 and continuing high school; recounts negative effects of relocation, specifically financial and property losses; discusses the Redress Movement, such that the U.S. government's apology to Japanese Americans was too late; recalls how Caucasian families forced Japanese American's to give their homes away after E.O. 9066; discusses dissenting factions within the Japanese American community about a formal apology and monetary reparations, personally believing 20,000 dollars per person did not compensate losses; poses opinion that internment was disgraceful but fostered sympathy for other minority groups; claims Japanese Americans are first and foremost American citizens; and finally, differentiates between islanders and mainland Japanese Americans in internment camps.

**OH # 3448**

**Narrator:** YOSHINORI KANEHIRO  
**Interviewer:** Alan R. Shoho  
**Date:** August 8, 1989  
**Location:** Honolulu, Hawaii  
**Language:** English  
**Project:** Americanization of Japanese Americans in Hawaii  
**Audio Format(s):** None  
**Transcript:** Digitized. Verbatim; 13 pp  
**Ephemera:** None

**Abstract:**

An oral history with Yoshinori Kanehiro, a Japanese American man from Hawaii. The interview was conducted by Alan R. Shoho in partial fulfillment of his doctoral dissertation at Arizona State University. The purpose of this interview was to gather personal experiences regarding the education of Japanese Americans in Hawaii prior to WWII. Specifically, this interview details Kanehiro's experiences growing up and attending school in Hawaii; recounts life during the Depression and impressions of Franklin Roosevelt; recalls living on a farm in the Hawaiian countryside; discusses impressions of the mainland United States and how it felt to live in a territory; discusses relations with different ethnic groups, and characterizes Okinawan, Chinese, Filipino, Hawaiian, Portuguese, Korean, Puerto Rican, and Caucasian individuals; recounts family dynamics and life at home; discusses a typical school schedule, and explains not really noticing Americanization process at school; briefly recounts impressions of private school students; discusses classes taken and assignments given; recounts the general environment of campus and lists school rules; briefly discusses feeling stereotyped by locals; discusses extracurricular activities, and attending Japanese language school after high school classes; recounts life at home following the typical school day; recounts family's emphasis on education; and finally, recalls listening to the radio and reading the paper.

**OH # 3449**

**Narrator:** HENRY KAWASAKI  
**Interviewer:** Alan R. Shoho  
**Date:** August 27, 1989  
**Location:** Honolulu, Hawaii  
**Language:** English  
**Project:** Americanization of Japanese Americans in Hawaii  
**Audio Format(s):** Cassette; Digital  
**Length:** 00:49:25  
**Transcript:** Digitized. Verbatim; 11 pp  
**Ephemera:** None

**Abstract:**

An oral history with Henry Kawasaki, a Japanese American man from Hawaii. The interview was conducted by Alan R. Shoho in partial fulfillment of his doctoral dissertation at Arizona State University. The purpose of this interview was to gather personal experiences regarding the education of Japanese Americans in Hawaii prior to WWII. Specifically, this interview details Kawasaki's experiences growing up and attending school in Hawaii; recounts process of enrolling into an English school, and impressions of faculty; discusses classes offered at school, and significant classes taken; discusses the overall atmosphere at Roosevelt High School, and how it was socially segregated; recalls school policies and relations with other students; recounts attending Japanese language school following the typical public school schedule; describes participation in extracurricular activities; discusses life in a society composed primarily of minority groups; characterizes Okinawan, Chinese, Filipino, Hawaiian, Portuguese, Korean, Puerto Rican, and Caucasian individuals; briefly characterizes city kids versus country kids; recounts life during the Depression, and the island lifestyle; discusses family dynamics, and life at home with a single mother and siblings; and finally, describes activities done during free time.

**OH # 3451**

**Narrator:** NORMAN KIKUTA  
**Interviewer:** Alan R Shoho  
**Date:** August 23, 1989  
**Location:** Honolulu, Hawaii  
**Language:** English  
**Project:** Americanization of Japanese Americans in Hawaii  
**Audio Format(s):** Cassette; Digital  
**Length:** 01:14:29  
**Transcript:** Digitized. Verbatim; 13 pp  
**Ephemera:** None

**Abstract:**

An oral history with Norman Kikuta a Japanese American man from Hawaii. This interview was conducted by Alan R. Shoho in partial fulfillment of his doctoral dissertation at Arizona State University. The purpose of this interview was to gather personal experiences regarding the education of Japanese-Americans in Hawaii prior to WWII. Specifically, this interview details Kikuta's experiences growing up and attending school in Hawaii; discusses life on a Maui plantation during the Depression, and positive impressions of Franklin Roosevelt except for Executive Order 9066; recalls a slow paced, agricultural life; compares impressions of the mainland United States to island life; describes differences after Hawaii statehood, and the impact WWII had on Japanese Americans; recalls *haoles* (non-Hawaiian natives, usually Caucasian) as "top strata" in comparison to the "feudal" life of Japanese Americans; recalls limited social interaction between ethnic groups, and characterizes relationships with Okinawan, Chinese, Filipino, Hawaiian, Portuguese, Korean, and Caucasian individuals; compares city and country kids; discusses family dynamics, and poses no regrets from pre-adult life; reflects on the Big Five corporation's influence on politics, and the necessity of voting republican to avoid trouble; recalls *haole* instructors at the University of Hawaii struggled to pronounce his Japanese name, Noboru, so he legally changed it to Norman; describes commute to school and challenges of living far away; poses opinion that Lahainaluna High School provided a good education; recalls not realizing being Americanized in school, and argues there was no difference between being born American or converted; describes a bigoted high school principle; discusses how girls and boys were directed into separate studies; lists courses taken and the necessity of English proficiency; describes typical class periods, school facilities, and school rules; recalls no experience of discrimination, and briefly describes Japanese friends; poses opinion that Japanese language school did not interfere with Americanization, and fondly recalls sensei; regrets not trying harder in Japanese school; discusses after school chores, and reading history books for fun; explains education was the only way to get off the plantation, so parents expected success; recalls reading the *Hawaii Hochi* newspaper and listening to radio programs; and finally, discusses volunteering for the US army in 1943, and everyone's surprise about his English proficiency due to their stereotypes of Japanese Americans in Hawaii.



**OH # 3452**

**Narrator:** SACHIKO NODA  
**Interviewer:** Alan R. Shoho  
**Date:** September 5, 1989  
**Location:** Honolulu, Hawaii  
**Language:** English  
**Project:** Americanization of Japanese Americans in Hawaii  
**Audio Format(s):** Cassette; Digital  
**Length:** 00:56:22  
**Transcript:** Digitized. Verbatim; 16 pp  
**Ephemera:** None

**Abstract:**

An oral history with Sachiko Noda, a Japanese American woman from Hawaii. The interview was conducted by Alan R. Shoho in partial fulfillment of his doctoral dissertation at Arizona State University. The purpose of this interview was to gather personal experiences regarding the education of Japanese Americans in Hawaii prior to WWII. Specifically, this interview details Noda's experiences growing up and attending school in Hawaii; discusses island life and how mother often talked about Japan; recalls the benefits of living in a multiethnic society, such that there was no tension with other groups; characterizes Okinawan, Chinese, Filipino, Hawaiian, Portuguese, Korean, Puerto Rican, and Caucasian individuals; discusses family dynamics, and close relationship with mother; recalls observing American holidays; recounts attending Roosevelt High School; discusses undergoing the Americanization process, such that it was beneficial; lists courses taken, then describes a typical class period and assignments; discusses friendships and the overall positive impact of high school; briefly mentions extracurricular activities; recalls receiving Japanese language education from a tutor; recounts schedule at home following school, and how mother performed Japanese rituals; discusses activities with family on free days and mother's stress of education; and finally, mentions enjoying college.

**OH # 3453**

**Narrators:** CHARLES SAKUDA, STELLA SAKUDA  
**Interviewer:** Alan R. Shoho  
**Date:** May 3, 1989  
**Location:** Not specified  
**Language:** English  
**Project:** Americanization of Japanese Americans in Hawaii  
**Audio Format(s):** Cassette; Digital  
**Length:** 01:13:04  
**Transcript:** Digitized. Verbatim; 6 pp  
**Ephemera:** None

**Abstract:**

An oral history with Charles and Stella Sakuda, a Japanese American couple from Hawaii. This interview was conducted by Alan R. Shoho in partial fulfillment of his doctoral dissertation at Arizona State University. The purpose of this interview was to gather personal experiences regarding the education of Japanese Americans in Hawaii prior to WWII. Specifically, this interview details the Sakuda's experiences growing up and attending school in Hawaii; discusses limited recollections from the Depression since neither experienced hardships; recalls positive impressions of Franklin Roosevelt, such that he provided jobs for the poor with the National Recovery Administration (NRA); describes parents' portrayal of Japan, and Stella's love of Japanese culture; recalls discrimination Charles experienced while studying in Japan because Japanese viewed Charles as a *gaijin* (foreigner); discusses impressions of the mainland United States; recalls no discrimination between ethnic groups; recounts family dynamics, such as the emphasis parents placed on being good; recalls how Charles grew up in an all-Japanese camp in Palama; characterizes school teachers and principals; both reflect on the benefits of education despite learning little; discusses not recognizing being Americanized in school; briefly describes school equipment and rules; explains Japanese language school was only one hour so it did not interfere with Americanization; characterizes peers, and both recall only having Japanese friends who were all poor; recalls long commute to school and evening jobs, such that Stella worked as a house maid for a *haole* (non-Hawaiian native, usually Caucasian) family and Charles worked on a farm; mentions parents' did not expect college attendance; recalls listening to Japanese radio stations and reading newspapers; and finally, characterizes individuals from various socioeconomic and ethnic backgrounds.

**OH # 3454**

**Narrators:** DON SHIRAKI, NORMA SHIRAKI  
**Interviewer:** Alan R. Shoho  
**Date:** August 25, 1989  
**Location:** Honolulu, Hawaii  
**Language:** English  
**Project:** Americanization of Japanese Americans in Hawaii  
**Audio Format(s):** Cassette; Digital  
**Length:** 01:01:41  
**Transcript:** Digitized. Verbatim; 12 pp  
**Ephemera:** None

**Abstract:**

An oral history with Don and Norma Shiraki, a Japanese American couple from Hawaii. This interview was conducted by Alan R. Shoho in partial fulfillment of his doctoral dissertation at Arizona State University. The purpose of this interview was to gather personal experiences regarding the education of Japanese-Americans in Hawaii prior to WWII. Specifically, this interview details the Shiraki's experiences growing up and attending school in Hawaii; recalls life during the Depression, such as Don's work in construction and Norma's youth on the mainland United States; discusses impressions of Franklin Roosevelt; poses opinion that Hawaiian crime rate was lower in the 1930's; recalls Norma's father, an *Issei* (first generation Japanese-American), viewed Japanese life as difficult; compares the mainland U.S. to Hawaii; discusses how life in an immigrant society was beneficial with little tension; explains *haoles* (non-Hawaiian natives, usually Caucasian) were well-educated bosses; recounts childhood neighborhoods, such that Don's was multi-ethnic and Norma's was mainly Japanese; characterizes Okinawan, Chinese, Filipino, Hawaiian, Portuguese, Korean, Puerto Rican, and Caucasian individuals; contrasts city and country individuals; discusses family dynamics; recounts challenges that prevented participation in extracurricular activities, specifically the time constraints of Japanese language school and work; discusses languages spoken at home, religions practiced, and holidays observed; recalls adopting English names in the sixth and seventh grade because school teachers couldn't pronounce Japanese names; details Don's experience at McKinley High and Norma's at Waiialua High; poses opinion that public schools were not inferior to private schools; characterizes teachers and principals, such that teachers of Japanese ancestry were better; poses opinion that Don was not Americanized because he was already American; describes courses taken, a typical class period, and school atmosphere; briefly mentions high school friends, which were mainly Japanese; explains girls could not participate in sports; recalls Japanese language school facilitated the Americanization process; characterizes Japanese school as beneficial but not enjoyable, and Norma reflects sensei regarded girls as inferior; recounts commute from school and evening chores, reading for fun, and never having time to relax; recalls parents' view of education, such that Norma's parents placed pressure on her to achieve; discusses the impact of parents coming from different social classes; and finally, recalls family subscriptions to newspapers and radio stations.

**OH # 3455**

**Narrator:** WENDY TAMASHIRO  
**Interviewer:** Alan R. Shoho  
**Date:** August 23, 1989  
**Location:** Honolulu, Hawaii  
**Language:** English  
**Project:** Americanization of Japanese Americans in Hawaii  
**Audio Format(s):** Cassette; Digital  
**Length:** 1:08:19  
**Transcript:** Digitized. Verbatim; 11 pp  
**Ephemera:** None

**Abstract:**

An oral history with Wendy Tamashiro, a Japanese American woman from Hawaii. This interview was conducted by Alan R. Shoho in partial fulfillment of his doctoral dissertation at Arizona State University. The purpose of this interview was to gather personal experiences regarding the education of Japanese Americans in Hawaii prior to WWII. Specifically, this interview details Tamashiro's experiences growing up and attending school in Hawaii; recalls a sheltered, simple life during the Depression, and impressions of Franklin Roosevelt; explains parents were *Isseis* (first generation Japanese-Americans) who viewed Japan as the "mother country;" recounts parents moved to Japan then returned to Hawaii before the Okinawa bombing; shares impression that Japanese-Americans on the mainland United States were "clannish;" discusses the consequences of Hawaii becoming a state; poses opinion that a multiethnic society allowed exposure to other cultures; recalls interaction with *haoles* (non-Hawaiian natives, usually Caucasian), and accepting their superiority; recounts witnessing extreme poverty in Okinawa and wanting to build hospitals there; shares regrets of not continuing education after high school; characterizes Japanese, Chinese, Filipino, Portuguese, Hawaiian, Korean, Puerto Rican, and Caucasian individuals; compares city and country kids; recounts family dynamics and parent's attitudes toward activities and education; explains girls helped out at home while boys played sports; discusses legally changing name to Wendy after coworkers had difficulty pronouncing her Japanese name, Kazuko; recalls commute to McKinley High and dreams of becoming a writer; characterizes school teachers and principals; recalls Americanization process felt "natural;" claims private school students were privileged; explains girls and boys took different courses because girls "had to be trained in being girls;" describes a typical class period and recalls school atmosphere; explains the difficulty of transitioning from the country to the city; poses opinion that school at Waimea was more fun than McKinley; recalls no instances of discrimination, and briefly mentions having Japanese friends; poses opinion that Japanese language school complimented Americanization; recalls commute home, and working in the hotel restaurant in the evenings; recalls attending yearly Japanese *kenjinkai* picnics; recalls family did not view education as important and emphasized marriage more; and finally, recalls subscriptions to Japanese newspapers.

**OH # 3456**

**Narrator:** GEORGE TAHARA  
**Interviewer:** Alan R. Shoho  
**Date:** August 30, 1989  
**Location:** Honolulu, Hawaii  
**Language:** English  
**Project:** Americanization of Japanese Americans in Hawaii  
**Audio Format(s):** Cassette; Digital  
**Length:** 00:58:17  
**Transcript:** Digitized. Verbatim; 12 pp  
**Ephemera:** None

**Abstract:**

An oral history with George Tahara, a Japanese American man from Hawaii. This interview was conducted by Alan R. Shoho in partial fulfillment of his doctoral dissertation at Arizona State University. The purpose of this interview was to gather personal experiences regarding the education of Japanese-Americans in Hawaii prior to WWII. Specifically, this interview details Tahara's experiences growing up and attending school in Hawaii; recalls an affluent childhood due to parents' jobs in real estate and dentistry; discusses impressions of Franklin Roosevelt and the benefits of his National Recovery Administration (NRA); recalls traveling between islands due to film career, and frequent trips to Japan; shares impressions of the mainland United States and a love of Hawaiian culture; recalls the end of paternalism after Hawaii became a state; discusses benefits of living in a multiethnic society; compares city and country kids, such that country people were nicer; recounts positive family dynamics, and recalls speaking English and observing American holidays; describes family discussions which ranged from "politics to philosophy to religion;" reflects on influence Hawaii had on film career, and how a rich childhood allowed for abundant social opportunities; recalls commute to Roosevelt High School, occasionally being driven by family servants; recounts goals to work in Hollywood, which he achieved; discusses close relationship with school teachers and principals, all of which were *haole* (non-Hawaiian native, usually Caucasian); recalls not realizing being Americanized in high school; poses opinion that a public school education was not inferior to a private education, and recalls frequently skipping class; emphasizes never experiencing discrimination; describes courses taken, a typical class period, and extracurricular activities; recalls tutors from Japan that taught special Japanese customs and court language; mentions sailing, relaxing, and reading for fun, and not needing to work; recalls parents did not care about education because of their societal position; briefly recounts listening to radio stations and reading newspapers; shares that mother descended from the Fujiwara clan which traditionally sent daughters to marry the Emperor, but she left after clan started intermarrying; explains mother came to Hawaii thanks to the bee hive and imported honey business in California; mentions both parents came from privileged families, such that his father's family was nobility; and finally recalls the impact of the Meiji era on both parents, and details the story of how they met in Hawaii.