

国立国語研究所学術情報リポジトリ

University of Hawai 'i at West 'Oahu Collection (Collection of UHWO) Synopses

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Japan-related Documents and Artifacts Held Overseas
NIHU International Collaborative Research

Japan-related documents and artifacts in Hawai‘i:
historical and social survey interface

University of Hawai‘i at West ‘Oahu Collection
(Collection of UHWO)

Synopses

Editor

Yoshiyuki Asahi

Marcia Kemble

Author

Saki Miyazaki

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Introduction

Yoshiyuki Asahi

1. Purpose of this project

This project is a continuation of the "Japan-related Documents and Artifacts Held Overseas" project promoted in the 2nd and 3rd Medium-Term Objectives and Medium-Term Plans. The modern and contemporary historical materials covered by this project, especially those from the 20th century, are numerous, and many of them are held by individuals, local communities, or private institutions that have not yet established a system for their management and operation. Moreover, in the case of materials written in Japanese, the number of people who can understand the Japanese language is decreasing with each passing generation. In this project, we will further expand the database of audio materials that we began to develop in the third phase of the project, and conduct a social survey on the overview of the materials, the current status and future prospects of the management of the materials, the circumstances that led to the acquisition of the materials, and the relationship with the local community and related parties. Through these efforts, an inventory will be compiled to provide an overview of the materials while keeping abreast of "historical practices" at the private sector level in Hawaii.

2. About this Synopses

This report is a collection of audio materials (日系移民関係資料) from this project held in the Modern Japanese Political History Materials Room (Kensei-shiryôshitsu) of the National Diet Library, Japan, including a synopsis of the Japanese-language radio broadcast program "*Hawai Imin Shiryôkan Awā (The Hawaii Shima Immigrant Japanese Museum Hour)*," which was part of the materials collected in Hawaii. The Japanese-language version of this document is also available at the National Diet Library's Research Navi.

University of Hawai'i at West 'Oahu

Collection Synopsis Overview

This collection is a group of visual materials from the University of Hawai'i at West 'Oahu (UHWO). The materials are primarily in Japanese, but also include English, Pidgin, and Hawaiian language. In total, there are 52 video materials.

The first 48 are interviews conducted by Barbara Kawakami and others, primarily with *issei* (first-generation) Japanese immigrant women in Hawai'i. The last four interviews were conducted by Franklin Odo and Harry Urata.

The synopsis was prepared in Japanese and later translated into English by Saki Miyazaki and edited by Marcia Kemble. One synopsis per MP4 file was prepared for each entree, and each synopsis was approximately one A4 sheet.

The synopsis was prepared with the following information about the video materials:

1. File: The name of the MP4 file.
2. Title: Provide the title provided by UHWO.
3. Synopsis: Provide a summary of the content of the video material. Any additions by the synopsis creator, Saki Miyazaki, should be noted in parentheses. For example, Hawaiian and Pidgin nouns should be written as they appear in the interview as much as possible, and their Japanese/English meanings should be written in parentheses.
4. Time stamp: Provide the topic of the interview and the start time when the matter was first discussed. Any interruptions in the audio or video, or footages in material other than the interview, such as scenery footage, should be noted between **.
5. Subject tags: Keywords related to the topics mentioned in the video materials.

File : c25_40623_acc_1.mp4

Title: Tatsuno Ogawa

Synopsis: Tatsuno Ogawa was born in Kamimura, Jinseki-gun, Hiroshima on November 20, 1892. She was the first child of 12 children. On July 26, 1913, Tatsuno arrived in Hawaii after her husband called her over from Japan (*yobiyose*, referring to someone overseas calling someone over from Japan for work, marriage, etc.). On the day after her arrival, she started working at the pineapple plantation in Pupukeya on the island of Oahu. Her daily wage was 65 cents. In addition to the plantation work, she took care of bachelors in the neighborhood by cooking and doing their laundry. She usually started cooking *bento* (lunch boxes) starting at 3:00 in the morning. Then she worked 10 hours on the plantation, and after she returned from work around 5:00 pm, she did laundry work for her family and the neighbors. Years later, Tatsuno moved to the town of Wahiawa to live with her sister-in-law. One day, while Tatsuno was cooking and doing laundry for 18 bachelors in the neighborhood, her 20-month-old baby daughter accidentally drowned to death. Working while trying to take care of babies was never easy, she said. She took her firstborn out to the plantation to stay with her while she worked just 33 days after giving birth. Since there was no babysitter in the field back then, she made a tent out of denim cloth and put the baby in the shade, though her baby still got horrible sunburns a couple of times. And when her babies got older, they tended to crawl out of the shade and often fell asleep under the harsh sun.

Time stamp: (Total: 19:14)

00:12 Audio starts (chatter)

00:29 Movie starts

00:39 Her date of birth and her birthplace

01:53 The reason she migrated to Hawaii

06:22 Her impression of Hawaii before coming to Hawaii

08:08 The immigration boat

09:31 Work in Pupukeya

10:51 Domestic work

14:43 Losing her baby in Wahiawa

17:00 Carrying babies to the field

19:04 End of the interview

Subject: Picture Brides, Pineapple Plantation, Life on the Plantation, Issei

File : c25_40625_acc_1.mp4

Title: Ogawa

Synopsis: Tatsuno sold *tabi* shoes and mosquito nets in the evenings after she finished working all day on the pineapple plantation. She had never been hospitalized in the 73 years that she lived in Hawaii. She gave birth to her eight children without the help of a doctor or a midwife. She had close friends and a sister-in-law who would help her any time she needed it. She put \$50 toward a *tanomoshi* (informal financial co-op) every month, and finally her balance reached \$1,000 in 1921. With that money, she bought land and build a house in 1923. Meanwhile, in 1922, her husband, then a taxi driver, was attacked by a robber, so she had to cover his medical fees at the same time she was buying a house.

Time stamp: (Total: 14:01)

00:09 *Audio starts* (Chatter)
00:29 *Picture starts*
00:32 Rainy days in Pupukeya
01:15 Various work outside the field
02:46 Medicine (*okigusuri*)
03:55 Giving birth on the plantation
05:29 Buying a house with money from the *tanomoshi*
08:16 Breeding roosters
08:56 *cut change; talk story (from far)*
10:51 *talk story while seeing pictures (close shot)*
13:12 *Outside of the house*
13:50 End of the interview

Subjects: Pineapple Plantation, Medical Care, *Tanomoshi*, Life on the Plantation, Issei

File : c25_40627_acc_1.mp4

Title: Ushii Nakasone

Synopsis: Ushii was supposed to move to Hawaii and marry her husband Nakasone as a picture bride. However, in the middle of the picture-bride negotiations, Nakasone came back to Okinawa to see his father for the last time on his deathbed. For that reason, Ushii and Nakasone married in Okinawa instead of in Hawaii. Nakasone looked handsome in the picture. When she saw him in person, though, she immediately realized one of his feet was too small, and she did not like that. Even though Nakasone was 11 years older than Ushii and already a widower after his first wife died, Ushii married Nakasone anyway because she desperately wanted to move to Hawaii. After arriving in Hawaii, they spent couple of months in Mokuleia, on the North Shore of Oahu. The plantation in Mokuleia did not allow women to work, so the Nakasones moved to Waianae for a better life. The plantation in Waianae permitted women to work even while caring for babies. The work on the plantation was too hard to sing *holehole bushi* (songs sung by Japanese immigrants while they worked on the plantation).

Time stamp: (Total: 17:56)

00:13 *Audio starts*
00:44 *Movie starts
01:13 Picture-bride marriage
04:46 *Mouashibi*¹
06:41 Marriage
10:23 Life after arriving in Hawaii
12:50 Leaving Japan for Hawaii
13:36 Body checks on the immigration boat
15:01 Life on the Waianae plantation
15:46 Work on the plantation
14:53 End of the interview

Subject: Picture Brides, Life on the Plantation, Issei

¹ Outdoor get-together with music and dancing traditionally held at night after work in rural areas.

File : c25_40629_acc_1.mp4

Title: Shizu Kaigo

Synopsis: Shizu Kaigo was born in Yanai, Yanaishi, Yamaguchi. She started learning Japanese sewing when she was 14 years old and continued until she moved to Hawaii when she was 20 years old. There were about 10 girls in her sewing school, and Shizu went there primarily because the teacher taught *chanoyu*, Japanese tea ceremony, as well as *kado*, Japanese flower arranging. The person who arranged Shizu's marriage was her sewing teacher. When Shizu was 19 years old, her sewing teacher, who was a sister of Mr. Kaigo's mother, asked Shizu to marry her brother and move to Hawaii. Shizu's elementary school teacher was also a sister of Kaigo. Since Shizu had already known Kaigo's family well, she felt it was not a problem for her to marry Kaigo. She was rather happy since she always wished to learn something new abroad. Thus, Shizu did not feel any sadness when she left Japan. After a year of exchanging letters with Kaigo, Shizu finally left Japan for Hawaii on the boat *Perusia Maru*. Four days after leaving Yokohama, a Chinese man died on the boat. Because of that, everyone on the boat had to be inspected after arriving at the immigration office in Hawaii. Shizu remembered that when she arrived, she was surprised to see half-naked men jumping into the ocean to get pennies that the passengers threw from the boat, since it was winter when she left Japan.

Time stamp: (Total: 19:36)

00:06 *Audio starts*
00:33 *Picture starts*
00:51 Profile
02:00 Childhood
04:19 *cut change*
04:57 Sewing school
07:29 Arranging marriage
12:53 Leaving Japan
15:46 Immigration boat
16:53 After arriving at the immigration office in Hawaii
19:09 *The end of the video*

Subject: Picture Brides, *Perushia maru*, Issei

File : c25_40631_acc_1.mp4

Title: Kaigo 2

Synopsis: All the picture brides and their husbands married at the same time at the Immigration Office. Their names were called out from the lines of brides and grooms. That was the first time that she saw her husband in person. After the ceremony, Shizu and Kaigo stayed one night at Kobayashi Hotel in Honolulu. The next morning, the couple rushed to Lihue, Kauai to get back to Kaigo's work. Kaigo was a *luna* (foreman) at the sugar plantation, and it made their life a bit easier than other Japanese workers. After a month living in Lihue, the Kaigos moved to a new place. There was a job available for women at the sugar mill for 13 dollar a month. Shizu turned down the offer, though, because she wished to learn a new language, so instead she took a housekeeping job at the Stewart's house. The boss, Mr. Stewart, was a bookkeeper for the Wilcox family (a prominent landholding family on Kauai). Shizu worked there from 8 am to 4 pm. After returning home, she prepared the dinner for own family and sewed *yukata* to sell when had a chance.

Time stamp: (Total: 19:33)

00:00 *Audio starts*
00:23 *Picture starts*
00:43 Wedding ceremony at the Immigration Office
03:16 Kobayashi Hotel
04:43 Going to Lihue, Kauai
07:06 Life in Hawaii
08:26 Housekeeping at Stewart's
11:34 Disappointed in the reality of life in Hawaii
13:31 Language barrier
14:58 The neighbors in the plantation camp
15:49 Homesick
16:39 Work of a housekeeper
19:23 *End of the Video*

Subjects: Picture Brides, Kobayashi Hotel, Sugar Plantation, Housekeeper, Issei

File : c25_40633_acc_1.mp4

Title : Kaigo 3

Synopsis : Shizu and her husband threw a big wedding party after arriving in Lihue, Kauai from Oahu. A neighbor who worked for the Wilcox family as a cook came and cooked for their party. Shizu wore three layered kimono and all three layers were red. Since hairdressing was not a respected occupation, no hairdressers were available able to do Shizu's hair. Many local Japanese did not wear kimono back then, so their Japanese-style wedding was unique to the Japanese community at that time. Shizu had gone back to Japan 10 years after she moved to Hawaii, in 1926, and then again in 1930, to see her parents on their sickbed. In Japan, the *takashimada* hairstyle was very popular at that time. Shizu decided to learn Japanese hairdressing. Shizu's husband went back to Hawaii, and Shizu stayed in Japan for two years to learn Japanese hairdressing and also *mizuhiki* (rice-paper cord) making. She was already good at sewing and knitting, as she had learned them from Kaigo's cousin before marriage. She appreciated her life in Hawaii even though right after coming to Hawaii she cried every day due to the hardships.

Time stamp : (Total 19:44)

00:04 *Audio Starts*

00:33 *Picture Starts*

01:00 Wedding Party

09:54 Returning to Japan

11:30 *Sho Chiku Bai* (Pine, Bamboo, and Plum)

16:27 Knitting

18:00 Gratitude for her life in Hawaii

18:25 Husband

19:03 *End of the Video*

Subjects : Picture Brides, *Issei*

File : c25_40635_acc_1.mp4

Title: Kaigo 4

Synopsis: There was no *bon* dance and few other Japanese cultural expressions in the plantation camps when Shizu arrived in Hawaii. However, many men loved watching sumo tournaments. There were also Japanese movie screenings once a month. Shizu remembered that she watched the movies of Kurishima Sumiko and Satsuki Nobuko. For a couple of months, she could not afford to go to those entertainment activities because she had to save money to pay off her husband's debts that remained from his time as a bachelor. Almost all bachelors in their community were addicted to gambling and alcohol. She helped him pay all the debts off. Shizu visited Japan after having lived in Hawaii for 14 years. After learning Japanese hairstyling in Japan in just three months, she returned to Hawaii and helped brides to dress up for their weddings. She also worked as a marriage go-between for many couples. Shizu's husband was eight years older than she was, and they were happily married for 59 years. However, some of the other picture brides had received fake pictures from their husband-to-be, and sometimes the age gap between picture brides and grooms was 10 or 20 years, so she felt lucky in her own marriage.

Time stamp: (Total: 20:05)

- 00:07 *Audio starts*
- 00:36 *Picture starts*
- 01:15 Entertaining in the camps
- 03:12 Japanese movie screenings
- 04:21 Husband's debt
- 09:14 Working as a marriage go-between
- 13:44 Difference between today and those days
- 15:05 Sad story of other picture brides
- 17:50 Daughter
- 19:53 *End of the Video*

Subjects: Picture Brides, Movie, Marriage, Issei

File : c25_40637_acc_1.mp4

Title: Kaigo 5

Synopsis: Around the time that Shizu returned to Japan in 1926 and 1930, the wife of their next-door neighbor got ill. When the ill woman went back to Japan for treatment, Shizu and her husband took care of her daughter Leslie. In 1930, while Shizu was in Japan, she was hospitalized for infertility treatment, but she was still unable to have a child. Shizu immersed herself in hobbies after the treatment failed and she returned to Hawaii. A while later, Leslie's mother passed away. Shizu and her husband continued to take care of Leslie. Leslie's father asked them if they wanted to adopt Leslie. Shizu wanted to leave the option for Leslie to decide when she was older, so they waited for Leslie to make decision later. Shizu raised Leslie together with Leslie's father and grandparents. Shizu payed for Leslie's education. When Leslie was a senior at Mid-Pacific Institute on Oahu, she was finally legally adopted by the Kaigos because of tax laws. After graduating from college, Leslie became a teacher on Molokai. Eight years later, the Kaigos moved near to Leslie to help take care of their grandchild. Shizu helped to arrange marriages for hundreds of Japanese people in Hawaii. For her services, people used to pay her 25 yen. Wedding ceremonies were held every Saturday. And even the night before the Pearl Harbor attack was not an exception. On Sunday morning of December 7, 1941, Shizu learned about Japan's bombing of Pearl Harbor when she went to the market to get an octopus for a wedding party.

Time stamp: (Total: 20:26)

00:00 *Audio starts*
00:36 *Picture starts*
01:10 Looking after next-door neighbor's daughter
02:17 Infertility treatment in Hiroshima
05:08 Adopting Leslie
07:08 Leslie and Shizu
09:20 Moving to Molokai
10:23 Work as a marriage go-between
11:15 Preparation for weddings
15:34 Pearl Harbor attack
19:04 *End of the Video*

Subject: Picture Brides, Family, World War II, Pearl Harbor Attack, Marriage, Issei

File : c25_40639_acc_1.mp4

Title: Ayako Kikugawa 1

Synopsis: Ayako was born in Kumamoto Prefecture. Before moving to Hawaii, she worked as a sericulturist (growing silkworms to produce raw silk). Ayako was not a picture bride, but she came to Hawaii to help a family save face after their initial bride candidate ran away. However, she was not really intending to marry. After arriving at the Immigration Office, she put her *yanagi kori* (Japanese trunk) in front of her to help identify her so that her supposed husband-to-be would be able to find her. When Kikugawa found Ayako, he picked up her *yanagi kori* and they went to the Saikaya Hotel to eat dinner. The next morning, while they were heading to Haleiwa town on the North Shore of Oahu, it started raining. Ayako was surprised to learn that even in Hawaii it rains. Ayako was going to return to Japan as soon as possible, but she realized it was impossible to do so. Mr. Kikugawa had been working at Yoshida Store, but eventually became a fisherman. One stormy day, he lost his boat, though he managed to survive. Ever since, he never forgot to appreciate God.

Time stamp: (Total: 17:46)

00:35 *Picture/ Audio start*
00:43 Profile
01:23 Coming to Hawaii because of the family matter
03:05 *cut change*
03:06 *take 2* Coming to Hawaii because of the family matter
06:42 First time meeting her husband
07:07 Husband's personality
07:50 At the Immigration office, after the wedding ceremony
08:49 The Kikugawa couple's first conversation
10:10 The wedding party at the Yoshida Store
12:40 Marriage life
13:42 Husband becoming a fishermen
17:15 *End of the Video*

Subject: Picture Brides, Kumamoto, Fishermen, Issei, Yoshida Store

File : c25_40641_acc_1.mp4

Title: Kikugawa 2

Synopsis: Ayako was praying every day, while facing in the direction of Japan, that she would be able to leave Hawaii and return to Japan. One day her husband gave her a Buddha statue, saying it was weird to pray for nothing. Her wish never did come true. After four years in Hawaii, Ayako gave birth to her first child. She summoned a midwife from Ewa and learned how to take care of babies from her. Subsequently, whenever she gave birth, she did not summon a midwife, and took care everything by herself. Since she never went to a hospital to give birth and handled everything on her own, it cost nothing back then to have children. When Ayako was 40 years old, she gave a birth to a son. One day, he got ill after coming back from school, so they put him in the hospital. Ayako and her husband left him at the hospital so he would get good care, but he passed away that night. He was just 12 years old. The Kikugawas later lived on the island of Lanai, and she thought it was a beautiful place. Mr. Kikugawa had actually been a good husband. He went out gambling just once, but never again.

Time stamp: (Total: 20:00)

00:00 *Audio starts*
00:30 *Picture starts*
00:43 After coming to Hawaii
01:21 *cut*
01:30 *Take 2* After coming to Hawaii
06:10 Giving birth
10:50 Comparing childbearing then to today
12:07 Son's death
14:30 Moving to Lanai
18:11 About her husband
19:39 *End of the Video*

Subject: Picture Brides, Delivery, Life in Plantation, Issei, Raising a Child

File : c25_40643_acc_1.mp4

Title: Kikugawa 3 / Tei Saito 1

Synopses:

Ayako Kikugawa 3:

Ayako and Kikugawa threw a wedding party with help from an acquaintance who worked at the Yoshida Store. Ayako borrowed the friend's kimono and accessories for the wedding. Ayako sent a picture that she took on her wedding day to her father in Japan, and her father replied back with a letter. People often mistook their house for their neighbors' because the plantation houses in the camp back then all looked similar. Although Filipinos and Filipinas did not like taking a bath together, Japanese men and women did not mind taking a bath all together. It was the most relaxing time of the day, when workers were finally able to wash off all the dirt and sweat from their workday.

(The Kikugawa story ends here.)

Tei Saito 1:

Tei Saito graduated from a girls' school in Japan on March 23, 1913. After graduation, she started learning how to sew. Tei's marriage to Mr. Saito had been arranged by her mother before she knew about it. Though Tei was just 18 years old when they got married, Mr. Saito, who had already become successful in Hawaii, was 32 years old. They got married on July 4, while they were back in Japan. On September 4, Saito and Tei left Japan and arrived in Hawaii on September 11. Because Tei traveled in the first-class cabin, she received good service, unlike the other picture brides, who had to stay in the third-class cabins. She was not even stopped at Immigration Office like other picture brides were. The Saitos stayed one night at Onomichi Hotel and then left for the Honolulu neighborhood called Liliha, where their house was.

Time stamp: (Total: 19:32)

- 00:04 *Audio starts and ends*
- 00:39 *Picture starts*
- 01:23 A letter from father
- 03:24 Wedding party
- 04:05 Neighborhood in the camp
- 07:55 The end of the Kikugawa story

07:56 The start of the Saito story
08:51 Before the marriage
12:04 About her husband
16:43 Traveling to Hawaii in a first-class cabin
19:11 Pau

Subject: Picture Brides, Life on the Plantation, Marriage, *Sento* (Public Bath),
Onomichi Hotel, Issei

File : c25_40645_acc_1.mp4

Title: Saito 2

Synopsis: Since Tei was born and raised in a very wealthy family, she did not know anything about housework. She learned how to cook rice and how to do laundry from her neighbor Ono-san after she moved to Hawaii. The first house she lived in after moving to Hawaii was the one her husband had built. Later on, Mr. Saito employed carpenters to build a huge house between Leilehua [? audio unclear] and Kunia. He owned a very successful pineapple plantation until he eventually went bankrupt in 1927. As part of his plantation business, he owned lodgings. Tei helped to manage the lodgings while she raised seven children. In 1918, the Saitos bought a Hudson car, which was used to take the Saito children to school. Saito's plantation welcomed 90 children from the Ewa plantation during the great labor strike of 1920. The leader of the strike, Mr. Abe, was very bossy. He brought flu to the community. Tei got flu from him, and Abe's own child even died because of this flu he brought. Mr. Saito and people from Leilehua [?] helped with the burial. While the pineapple plantation was initially successful, Mr. Saito often went out to Honolulu with Mr. Kimura to drink and be entertained by geisha. After going bankrupt in 1927, the Saitos moved to Wahiawa and started a laundry business. Tei even had one more child in Wahiawa, and she recalled that that was the most difficult time in her life.

Time stamp: (Total: 19:51)

00:32 *Audio and Picture start*
01:46 Life in Hawaii
02:16 Marriage
03:49 Pineapple plantation
04:28 Giving birth and raising children
06:00 Car
06:53 *cut*
06:59 Going bankrupt
08:12 *cut*
08:38 The great strike of 1920
10:40 Going bankrupt
12:37 Men and women on the plantation
15:01 About her husband

16:52 Life in Hawai'i

19:14 *End of the Video*

Subject: Picture Brides, Life on the Plantation, Giving Birth, Labor Strike, Pineapple
Plantation

File : c25_40663_acc_1.mp4

Title: Pictures – Yahiro & Endo on porch

Synopsis: The majority part of this video is not an interview. The participants chatted about marriage and arranged marriages, Boys' Day, lives in Japan, etc. However, the audio quality is too poor to really hear what was discussed.

Time stamp: (Total: 19:43)

- 00:34 *A Picture*
- 01:14 *Closer look at the picture*
- 01:53 *Picture of couple*
- 05:00 *Talking about arranged marriage while same picture is on the screen*
- 05:13 *Passport picture taken in 1923, wearing *Oshima-tsumugi* (silk kimono)*
- 07:00 *Picture of a bride in *montsuki* (formal) kimono*
- 08:15 *Picture of a bride in *montsuki* kimono from back*
- 09:12 *Picture of Boys' Day in 1935*
- 09:57 *3Aunties*
- 10:55 *3Aunties with no audio*
- 12:13 *Audio starts*
- 14:28 *Talking about life in Japan*
- 18:36 *Talking about when she came to Hawaii*
- 19:15 *End of the video*

Subject: Picture Brides, Marriage, Issei

File : c25_40665_acc_1.mp4

Title: Kimiko Yahiro 1

Synopsis: Kimiko was born in Makaweli (currently known as Kaunakakai), on the southern shore of Kauai. She was brought up by her grandparents in Fukuoka after she returned to Japan when she was six years old. Until then, she went to both Japanese school and haole (English-speaking) school in Hawaii. She finished eighth grade in Japan. When Kimiko was 10 years old, her father, who stayed in Hawaii with her mother and brother, died from an intestinal disease. Kimiko finally returned to Hawaii when she was 19 years old. The ship she took to Hawaii was the last ship for *yobiyose* (term referring to someone overseas calling someone over from Japan for work, marriage, etc.) immigrants. Because of that, the boat was crowded with many picture brides. Kimiko remembered it took 14 days to get to Hawaii. After she arrived at the Immigration Office, she had to stay there for a week, and while there, she got bitten by a bedbug. After arriving at her house in Honolulu, she realized that she needed to learn English to get a job. She thought about going to English school, but she took a housekeeping work in a haole (Caucasian) teacher's household and learned English that way. Kimiko earned 8-10 dollars a week.

Time stamp: (Total: 18:38)

00:05 *Audio starts*
00:30 *Picture starts*
00:41 Life in Kauai
01:58 Life in Japan
04:31 The reason her mother moved to Hawaii
06:41 Returning to Hawaii as *yobiyose*
06:50 On the immigration boat
08:11 Life in Hawaii
09:18 *cut*
09:31 *cut*
09:39 Traveling to Hawaii from Fukuoka
13:36 Housekeeping job
16:21 Marriage
18:24 *End of the video*

Subject: Issei, Kibe, Housekeeper, *Yobiyose*, Marriage, Fukuoka

File : c25_40667_acc_1.mp4

Title: Yahiro 2 / Housing scenes

Synopses:

Kimiko Yahiro 2:

All the supplies for Kimiko's wedding ceremony were bought at the Iida Store, which sold all kinds of Japanese goods. As wedding gifts, Kimiko received sake, fish, and kimonos from the Yahiro family. The wedding ceremony was held at the Izumo Taisha shrine in downtown Honolulu. That wedding day was the first time Kimiko saw Mr. Yahiro, her husband, in person. The marriage was arranged by Mr. Kanemaru and Mr. Koga, Mr. Yahiro's eldest brother, who was also Mr. Yahiro's adoptive father. They were all from the same village back in Japan, and thus the marriage arrangement went smoothly.

(End of Kimiko Yahiro interview.)

Domestic life scenes:

Scenes of domestic life in Japanese communities are shown, including an introduction to old Japanese-style toilets and a demonstration of cooking rice with a *kama* (cast-iron cooking pot).

Time stamp: (Total: 18:54)

00:30 *Video starts*
00:46 Wedding ceremony
03:24 *3 Aunties chatting*
03:51 Arranging marriage
05:00 Kimiko Yahiro interview ends
05:21 *Introduction to old Japanese-style toilets*
06:14 *View of garden*
07:00 *Opening the door of the toilet*
10:45 *Demonstrating the use of *kamado* rice-cooking pot*
18:38 *End of the video*

Subject: Issei, Kibei, *Yobiyose*, Marriage, Fukuoka, Iida Store

File : c25_40669_acc_1.mp4

Title: Yahiro 3

Synopsis: The go-betweens for the Yahiro's wedding were Mr. Kanemaru and Mr. Koga. The arrangement went smoothly because they were all from same village in Japan. Other than the wedding gifts bought from the Iida Store, Kimiko got a very rare Swiss watch from her father-in-law, who was also her brother-in-law. The wedding was held on October 2, 1926 at the Izumo Taisha shrine in Honolulu. After receiving a blessing from the *kannushi* (Shinto priest), a Shinto prayer was recited and cheerful taiko drums and Japanese flutes were played. After the eight-day ceremony, Kimiko hired a taxi to move to Mr. Yahiro's place, where the interview was recorded. The first two years of her marriage, she lived with her in-laws, who are also brother- and sister-in-law. Kimiko had to wake up at 3:00 am to cook *bento* for her husband, who worked at the railroad company. After her in-laws returned to Japan, she was able to sleep in one more hour in the morning. Mr. Yahiro earned a good amount of money, so that Kimiko did not have to work. Instead of working, Kimiko went to Shigemura-san's place to learn sewing starting at 7:00 am every day. She sewed shirts and raincoats with the cloth she bought from the Arakawa's store.

Time stamp: (Total: 20:53)

00:40 *Video starts*
01:00 Arrangement of the marriage
01:21 *cut*
01:23 Arrangement of the marriage
04:37 Before the marriage
05:58 Impressions of marriage
07:28 Wedding ceremony at Izumo Taisha shrine
09:14 Newlywed life
09:34 Wedding party
11:38 About husband and marriage
14:55 Daily routine
18:40 Sewing raincoats
20:39 *End of the video*

Subject: Issei, Kibei, *Yobiyose*, Marriage, Fukuoka, Iida Store, Arakawa Store,
Sewing, Railroad, Izumo Taisha Shrine

File : c25_40672_acc_1.mp4

Title: Yahiro 4 / Photographs & demonstrations of life in the plantation era

Synopses:

Kimiko Yahiro 4:

Kimiko returned home from her sewing lesson around noon each day to prepare the bath. She used kiawe wood that she bought from Mizumoto-san as firewood. Once she lit the fire, Kimiko left the fire burning and returned to her sewing lesson. Then she returned home around 5 pm to cook dinner. She cooked *nimono* (simmered dish) often for dinner. A *bento* with bit of soup was the meal favored by people who worked in the field. Salty bento meals were not popular for the field workers. Kimiko had her first child after 10 years of the marriage, when she was 32 years old. She had three children altogether. Every time she had baby, she called Ishikawa-san, the midwife, over to her place. Ishikawa-san visited the Yahiros every day for three weeks after the child's birth to help take care of baby. Kimiko's close friends also helped her do house chores. Her second delivery was difficult, so Dr. Uesato came over to help her.

(End of Kimiko Yahiro interview.)

Photographs & demonstrations of life in the plantation era

Photographs and demonstrations of aspects of daily life include bath preparation, doing laundry, plantation clothing, how to wrap items in Japanese style.

(At 21:03 another interview starts.)

Time stamp: (Total: 22:30)

- 00:09 *Audio starts*
- 00:34 *Picture starts*
- 01:05 Afternoon daily routine
- 02:31 Cooking
- 04:46 Delivery and raising children
- 09:01 *End of Kimiko Yahiro 4 interview*
- 09:02 *Picture*
- 10:06 *Close-up shot of the first picture*
- 10:35 *Close-up shot of the second picture*
- 11:11 *Demonstration of preparing the bath*

18:42 *Demonstration of doing laundry*

21:03 *Furoshiki (wrapping cloth)*

22:23 *End of the video*

Subject: Issei, Kibei, *Yobiyose*, Fukuoka, Giving Birth, Foods

File : c25_40676_acc_1.mp4

Title: Yahiro cont. – demonstrations of plantation-era life, continued: Plantation clothing, housing

Synopsis: Kimiko shows *Furoshiki* and *Fukusa* (two types of wrapping cloths), while explaining weaving and dyeing techniques. She shows a raincoat she sewed and explains how to sew it.

Time stamp: (Total: 22:52)

00:06 *Video starts*

00:26 *Furoshiki*

01:04 *cut*

01:15 *Furoshiki* and *Fukusai* (wrapping cloths), and *Hakata Shibori* (a dyeing technique)

09:03 Taking care of old things

10:17 Raincoats

15:26 *Close-up shot of Barbara Kawakami*

16:16 *Demonstration of hanging the raincoats*

18:29 *Outside the house*

22:52 *End of the video*

Subject: Issei, Kibei, *Yobiyose*, Fukuoka, Sewing

File : c25_40678_acc_1.mp4

Title: Tsuyoshi Endo (L) & Yasu Sato (R) 1

Synopsis: Tsuyoshi was born in Aizu, Fukushima Prefecture. Her parents wove silk for a living. When Tsuyoshi was very little, her parents left three children, including Tsuyoshi, in Japan and moved to Hawaii. Tsuyoshi went to school until third grade carrying her baby sibling on her back. Her younger sister was adopted out when she was little, though she later came back to Tsuyoshi. When Tsuyoshi turned 20, her parents called her over to Hawaii. Her younger brother and sister followed her later. Her parents rented another room in a *nagaya* (long) house (a type of collective housing) for Tsuyoshi and her siblings.

Time stamp: (Total: 22:29)

00:31 *Audio and picture start*
00:50 Life before Hawaii
05:43 Childhood games
12:30 Coming to Hawaii
17:22 Location of the Sato residence
18:30 Work on the plantation
18:56 *End of the interview*
18:57 *Outside view of the house*
22:04 *End of the video*

Subject: Issei, *Yobiyose*, Fukushima

File : c25_40680_acc_1.mp4

Title: Tsuyoshi Endo (L) & Yasu Sato (R) 2

Synopsis: After arriving in Hawaii, Tsuyoshi started working on a sugar plantation. She wore *kasuri* (specially dyed woven textiles) patterned shirts and pants, and put a *papale* (woven lauhala hat) on her head. She did *pulapula* work on the plantation (cutting sugarcane seedlings). One day, when she was carrying some cane stalks, she slipped and a wooden stick got stuck in her thigh. Since it did not hurt badly, she just asked others to pull the stick out from her thigh. But everyone around her was scared after seeing the injury, and she was taken to the hospital, and finally the stick was taken out. Tsuyoshi was hospitalized for a month, but she still had not recovered. A doctor cut into Tsuyoshi's thigh for better look, and a leftover piece of wood was found in her leg. She went through an operation to get rid of all the wood pieces from her leg and was hospitalized for another two months. In those days, when the children reached three or four years old, everyone took their children with them while they worked on the plantation. Before then, the kids were taken care at a nursery called Baby Home. Tsuyoshi's husband worked at a railroad company.

Time stamp: (Total: 19:32)

00:22 *Audio and Picture start*
00:34 Work cloths
00:56 *cut*
01:07 Work cloths (Take 2)
02:43 *Pulapula* work
04:20 Injury
09:13 Hospitalization and operation
12:31 *cut*
12:38 Showing the scar
14:23 Taking children to work (Sato's story)
15:45 Baby Home
16:02 Marriage
18:22 Husband's work
19:25 *End of the Video*

Subject: Issei, *Yobiyose*, Fukushima, Sugar Plantation, Medical care

File : c25_40682_acc_1.mp4

Title: Tsuyoshi Endo (L) & Yasu Sato (R) 3

Synopsis: When Japanese workers on the sugar plantation held labor strikes, Tsuyoshi and Yasu also joined the rallies. They wore work clothing and carried banners. When Tsuyoshi was walking down the street during a rally near Arakawa's store in downtown Honolulu, she saw a haole (White) lady who was weeping. Yasu said that the haole lady probably felt sorry for the Japanese workers. Tsuyoshi and Yasu did not remember if there were any Filipino workers in the strike, but there were some Chinese workers. Tsuyoshi did every kind of work on the plantation like *kachiken* (cutting cane), *hoe-hana* (using a hoe to weed and/or prepare the cane-field soil for planting), and *holehole* (stripping the dried leaves off sugarcane stalks). There were strict *lunas* (plantation bosses), but also some generous *lunas*.

Yasu Sato came to Hawaii when she was about 18 years old. After 12 days of sailing, her ship, *Shinnyo Maru*, arrived in Hawaii on December 24. The seas in winter were very rough, and it made her very sick. None of her family members knew that the ship had arrived, so nobody brought any food for Yasu to the Immigration Office. People around her felt sorry for her and shared their food with her. Yasu was a fifth child of six siblings. She never went to school but worked all day every day. The wife of her eldest brother cooked *bento* and dinner for the family and managed the house well. Yasu's only break from working was on the Sunday, but she still had to do the laundry for the family on that day.

Time stamp: (Total: 22:30)

- 00:30 *Picture starts*
- 02:38 *Seeing picture album*
- 03:13 About labor strikes
- 05:38 People who joined the strikes
- 07:04 Plantation work
- 10:31 Coming to Hawaii (Sato's story)
- 11:42 On the ship
- 12:43 At the Immigration Office
- 14:42 Education in Japan
- 15:15 *cut in the middle*
- 16:53 The wife of the eldest brother

19:08 *cut in the middle*

19:09 *View of outside*

22:25 *End of the Video*

Subject: Issei, *Yobiyose*, Sugar Plantation, Strike

File : c25_40684_acc_1.mp4

Title: Tsuyoshi Endo (L) & Yasu Sato (R) 4

Synopsis: Every Monday, workers on the plantation brought beans for lunch because the Japanese word for beans (*mame*) also means “serious” or “earnest.” The plantation workers were very poor in those days, so the food in the *bento* was of very poor quality. The lunch break was 30 minutes, starting at 11 am. They enjoyed “talking story” during the lunch break. When Yasu was 23 years old, she married Mr. Sato, who was 27 years old. Kimura-san was their marriage go-between. Mr. Sato was her *aikane* (“friend” in Hawaiian) before their marriage. Yasu remembers Kimiko Yahiro’s wedding very well because it was a huge luxurious wedding. Yahiro brought everything, including things like a laundry board and shoe boxes, when she got married. In those days, no one had huge wedding parties like Yahiro did, so everyone from the neighborhood went to see the party. Yasu quit her job on the plantation when her second son was little because he felt insecure when Yasu was away at work. Yasu started doing laundry for Japanese and Filipino bachelors. She received two or three dollars a month from each customer. She spent the whole week doing laundry work. In those hard-working days, going out for community gatherings, especially movie night, was the only entertainment she had. Yasu had four children, and when she gave birth to each of them, Yasu was helped by the midwife, Ishikawa. Ishikawa was originally from Niigata Prefecture and had a car.

Time stamp: (Total: 20:02)

00:32 *Audio and Picture tart*
00:47 *Bento*
04:35 Marriage
08:05 Yahiro’s wedding party
10:32 Starting a laundry business
14:06 Work
06:08 Entertainment
18:15 Having babies
19:36 *End of the Video*

Subject: Issei, *Yobiyose*, Sugar Plantation, Giving Birth, Foods, Marriage, Laundry Business, Movie, *Benshi*

File : c25_40693_acc_1.mp4

Title: Discussion with Tsuyoshi Endo, Yasu Sato, & Kimiko Yahiro; Sato on plantation clothing

Synopsis: Three interviewees, Endo, Sato, and Yahiro, are talking with interviewer Barbara Kawakami and other crew members. The conversations are inaudible or not clear. Kimiko Yahiro shows her Swiss watch, which she received as a wedding gift from her in-laws, and Tsuyoshi Endo shows her kimonos.

Time stamp: (Total: 22:17)

00:28 *Audio and picture starts*
06:20 *Yahiro's Swiss watch*
06:34 *Noise*
06:36 *Cut*
07:49 *Other scene starts*
21:24 *End of the Video*

Subject: Issei, *Yobiyose*, Sugar Plantation, Clothing

File : c25_40695_acc_1.mp4

Title: Nobuichi Higaki 1

Synopsis: Nobuichi's mother left Japan for Hawaii when Nobuichi was three, his older brother was seven, and his younger brother was six months old. They were raised in Japan for about seven years by their grandfather on their mother's side. When Nobuichi turned 10, his mother ran away with another man, and she stopped sending money to Japan. Nobuichi and his brothers were then taken to their grandfather on their father's side and spent five years there. When he turned 15 years old, Nobuichi's father in Hawaii called him over to Hawaii. Nobuichi spent one night at the Immigration Office in Honolulu. His father brought him a straw hat to welcome him. It took 45 minutes to get to Waipahu by train. After Nobuichi's mother ran away, his father married another woman. This stepmother had tuberculosis. She worried about what would happen to her only daughter after she died, so she begged Nobuichi to marry her daughter, which he did. Nobuichi and his bride went to the court to get a marriage certificate and threw a small party at their home. Soon after their wedding, his stepmother passed away. They didn't have their formal wedding ceremony until 10 years after the marriage. Nobuichi started working as a carpenter soon after he arrived Hawaii. After two years of working as a carpenter, he worked on a sugar plantation for three years, but ended up working as a carpenter again. He earned 20 dollars a month, at a time when fish cost 10 cents and a banana was 5 cents. When he ate bananas for the first time, he ate a lot because they were very delicious, but then he threw up. He caught a cold soon after his arrival. In those days, people went to see a plantation doctor for minor illnesses and injuries. When they had serious diseases, it was very difficult. An injection cost 40 dollars, which was twice his monthly salary.

Time stamp: (Total: 21:45)

- 00:37 *Audio and Picture start*
- 01:25 Life in Japan and coming to Hawaii
- 08:01 Marriage
- 08:58 Work as a carpenter
- 10:05 Arriving in Hawaii
- 14:08 Transportation
- 15:09 Medical Care

18:48 Building a house

21:16 *End of the Video*

Subject: Issei, *Yobiyose*, Sugar Plantation, Marriage, Carpenter, Foods, Medical Care

File : c25_40697_acc_1.mp4

Title: Nobuichi Higaki 2

Synopsis: When Nobuichi was working as a carpenter building houses in Waipahu, five carpenters worked together to build one house in four days. He earned \$3 a day doing that work. In earlier days, the laborers did not need to pay rent, but after the labor strike (in 1946?), people had to pay \$18 a month in rent and \$1 for water and sewage. That had not changed until the time of the interview, so Nobuichi was still paying \$19 a month for rent and water/sewage (not including electricity). On the plantation, Portuguese, Filipinos, *Pake* (Hawaiian word for Chinese), and Japanese all lived together in the neighborhood. The Portuguese were the only people who were trusted to work around engines. While Japanese ate cold *bentos* while at work in the field, *Pakes* cooked out in the field and had a warm meal. On December 7, 1941, Nobuichi heard the news about Japan bombing Pearl Harbor at Lualualei. He returned to his home around 3 pm and received confirmation that the war had officially started. He heard some news about a boy from the Kimura family who was killed in front of Hongwanji Temple. The whole family got together at Nobuichi's father's place. The Higaki family went to Kimura's son's service at night, and the path to the service was very dark because of the wartime blackout.

Time stamp: (Total: 21:43)

00:32 *Audio and Video start*
00:44 Building houses
01:51 Rent
03:03 Strikes
04:16 Cars
06:15 The way to carry sugar cane
08:15 Pays and residences of other ethnic groups
12:47 December 7th, 1941
16:50 Wartime blackout
17:25 *cut*
17:35 Difference between today and those days
21:40 Pau

Subject: Issei, *Yobiyose*, Sugar Plantation, Marriage, Carpenter, WWII, Pearl Harbor Attack

File : c25_40699_acc_1.mp4

Title: (L-R) Kiku Yoshida, Tsuyoshi Endo, Haru Ueno, & Yasu Sato 1

Synopsis: This roundtable interview starts with the group looking at a photo of the interviewees (Kiku, Tsuyoshi, Haru and Yasu) that was taken when they were in their late teens. They were all working on a sugar plantation back then. They took the train to work at 5:30 am and started working at 6 am. There were three Japanese *lunas* (plantation bosses). Among them, Mr. Uchigaki was a very cruel and strict *luna*. In the great labor strike of 1920, they all marched down to the train station and took a train to Honolulu, where they marched down the street. They do not remember how much their pay was because in many cases, women's *bango* (metal ID tags) were under their husband's or father's control (workers could not be paid unless they presented their *bango*). During the labor strike, sympathetic people from other islands sent them money to support them during the strike. Each worker who joined the strike stayed with their relatives or friends during the strike.

Time stamp: (Total: 18:15)

00:13 *Picture starts*

00:18 *Holding and looking at their photo *

04:05 Japanese *lunas* and plantation work

07:14 *cut*

07:22 *Looking at the picture of people leaving Waipahu for the labor strike*

09:33 The reason for the strike

12:09 Places the worker stayed during the strike

14:08 Food during the strike

15:54 Strike organizers

17:57 *End of the Video*

Subject: Issei, *Yobiyose*, Sugar Plantation, Labor Strike

File : c25_40701_acc_1.mp4

Title: (L-R) Kiku Yoshida, Tsuyoshi Endo, Haru Ueno, & Yasu Sato 2

Synopsis: Haru Ueno arrived in Hawaii when she was 17 years old. Kiku Yoshida, who was three years younger than Haru, came to Hawaii in 1916. All four of them lived in the same camp. The work each of them was assigned was often different than the others, so some days they could have lunch together but some days they could not. Their mothers cooked *bentos* for them to take to work.

Time stamp: (Total: 19:07)

00:05 *Video starts*
00:07 *Ueno joined the interview*
00:56 *cut*
01:25 *cut*
01:36 *seeing picture*
03:29 *cut*
04:21 Work on the plantation
07:01 *cut*
07:03 *Bento*
11:26 Yoshida' s arrival
13:06 Endo' s arrival
16:23 Ueno' s arrival
16:50 Bringing children to the plantation while working
18:23 *End of the Video*

Subject: Issei, *Yobiyose*, Sugar Plantation, Food

File : c25_40703_acc_1.mp4

Title: (L-R) Kiku Yoshida, Tsuyoshi Endo, Haru Ueno, & Yasu Sato 3

Synopsis: The kids in Waipahu played in the stream since the beach was too far away. When community gatherings were held on Saturdays, all the kids brought *goza* (thin mats made of rushes) to put down to save their seats. Adults joined their kids after work and dinner. They often had *benshi* (live narrative performers, especially for silent films) like Kawai Taiyou. When it rained, people put newspapers over their heads to cover themselves. They did not use umbrellas because it would block the view of the people behind them. The actors Ishikawa and Higaki performed too. Almost all the men in the community had problems with alcohol and gambling. Haru Ueno's father spent almost all his wages from his plantation work on gambling and alcohol. The plantation workers bought groceries at the plantation store and the payment was automatically withdrawn from their wages. There was often nothing left after their father's spending on alcohol and gambling and paying for the daily groceries.

Time stamp: (Total: 18:35)

00:05 *Audio starts*

00:29 *Picture starts*

00:50 Kids playing in the stream

02:30 Community get-togethers

04:23 *Benshi*

05:49 Plays by actors

10:03 Other entertainment

10:27 *Tanomoshi* (financial co-ops often used by plantation workers)

11:09 Gambling

15:24 *Tanomoshi*

16:59 Kids on the plantation

18:20 *End of the Video*

Subject: Issei, *Yobiyose*, Sugar Plantation, Community get-togethers, Movies, *Benshi*, Theater Plays, Gambling, *Tanomoshi*

File : c25_40705_acc_1.mp4

Title: (L-R) Kiku Yoshida, Tsuyoshi Endo, Haru Ueno, & Yasu Sato 4

Synopsis: There were three midwives in the community—Ishikawa, Nitta, and Tanji. Haru Ueno had four children and all were taken care of by Ishikawa-san. Ishikawa came to help Haru with her babies for a week when it was time to give birth and helped with everything from dealing with labor pain to giving babies a bath. It was common to pay \$10 and one bolt of cloth to a midwife those days. Haru and her husband were 12–13 years apart in age. Even though her husband was older than she was, Haru married him anyway, to run away from her alcoholic father.

Kiku Yoshida was born in Yamaguchi Prefecture in Japan. Her father, who was a famer, left Japan on his own when Kiku was two years old. When she was nine, her father returned to Japan. Then he took Kiku's mother and elder sister to Hawaii, but Kiku stayed with relatives in Japan. In 1916, when she was 15 years old, Kiku traveled to Hawaii on the ship *Saiberiya Maru*. In the port of Yokohama, she was examined before the ship departed. She was seasick for a couple of days, but she gradually found friends and felt better on the ship journey. There were many kinds of people on the ship, she remembers.

Time stamp: (Total: 18:35)

00:09 *Audio starts*

00:39 *Picture starts*

02:15 Delivering children

07:46 Mr. and Mrs. Ueno

08:08 Ueno's marriage

10:04 Endo's marriage

11:30 *cut*

11:31 *Yoshida interview starts*

13:30 Life in Japan

17:24 Coming to Hawaii

18:15 Yokohama and on the ship

19:14 Picture brides on the ship

20:06 *End of the Video*

Subject: Issei, *Yobiyose*, Giving Birth, Gambling, Marriage, *Saiberiya Maru*

File : c25_40707_acc_1.mp4

Title: Kiku Yoshida 2

Synopsis: After her arrival in Hawaii, Kiku did not go directly to the Immigration Office, but first spent a week at the barracks on Sand Island, which were called *sennin goya* (“housing for a thousand people”), and which were connected to the port by a long and narrow bridge. After a week on Sand Island, she was examined at the Immigration Office. Her father came to take her to the Komiya Hotel, where her mother waited for them. They took train to Waipahu and then took a taxi from the station. Their house in was a long building (*nagaya*, or “longhouse”) divided into ten compartments—one for each family—that were separated by walls that did not reach all the way up to the ceiling. There was no bath in their house, but their neighbor Yasui-san had a community bath business. They had shared toilets that were used by all the men and women of the long building. She did not like it because it was very dirty. A couple of days after her arrival, she started working on the plantation. Everyone took the 5:30 train and started working at 6 am. There were two whistles, at 4:45 am and 5:30 am, to let people know the time so they would catch the train on time.

Time stamp: (Total: 19:38)

00:00 *Audio starts*
00:30 *Video starts*
00:41 At the Immigration Office
01:02 Things Kiku brought from Japan
01:41 People on the ship
02:11 *Sennin goya*
05:36 In the camp
07:26 Food in the camp
10:00 Reuniting with her parents
11:22 Bathing and toilets in the camp
13:14 Work on the plantation
15:21 *Bento*
16:39 The whistles in the morning
17:50 Work with other ethnic groups
19:33 *End of the Video*

Subject: Issei, *Yobiyose*, Komiya Hotel, Life on the Plantation, Sugar Plantation

File : c25_40709_acc_1.mp4

Title: Kiku Yoshida 3

Synopsis: After working in Waipahu for a while, Kiku moved to Honolulu after she got married. She lived with her husband, who was a tailor, for three years, but ended up getting divorced, since he never worked at all. On the plantation, everything, including housing, was provided by the plantation. In town, on the other hand, she had to pay rent and for expenses such as the telephone, etc. She could not afford to live with her children in town, so returned to Waipahu and stayed at her friend's place. Her husband did not even show up at the court, so the divorce proceeded with no trouble. Later, Haru Ueno arranged Kiku's second marriage, this time with Mr. Yoshida. All her children graduated from high school. Her two sons were drafted into the US Army. One of them, Shuichi, went to the Military Intelligence Service Language School and then served as an interpreter in Japan. Two years later, just about one month before the end of his assignment in Japan, Shuichi was killed in a car accident.

Time stamp: (Total: 20:39)

00:02 *Audio starts*
00:26 *Video starts*
00:37 *Lunas* on the plantation
01:35 Her sister working as a housekeeper
03:56 Marriage and divorce in Honolulu
07:20 Baby Home
08:07 Divorce case in the court
09:56 Ueno's father
11:37 Children's growth
13:40 Children's play
16:27 Children's education
16:49 Two sons getting drafted into the military
20:06 *End of the Video*

Subject: Issei, *Yobiyose*, Life on the Plantation, Sugar Plantation, Nisei, MIS, Occupation Forces, Divorce

File : c25_40711_acc_1.mp4

Title: Kiku Yoshida 4

Synopsis: During the labor strike, men did the cooking. People ate miso soup, rice, and pickles. While others were carrying banners, Kiku marched down the street without carrying anything. Kiku saw people from other plantations watching the rally. She could tell the difference between the workers from her plantation and other plantations because of the women's clothing; women from each camp had their own way of putting on clothing. Kiku did not know if the wages were raised after the strike. That is because she had never touched or even seen her paycheck. Her father had the *bango* (metal ID tag) of every one of the family members. (Workers were only paid when they presented their *bango*.) There was a group called the *konpan* ("company" in Japanese; Pidgin term for a group of workers who formed a partnership to work a designated area of land under the direction of a group leader). The *konpan* leader went to collect everyone's pay at the same time. People gathered at the leader's place later and divided the wages up. After Kiku left her job on the plantation, she worked doing laundry for Filipino neighbors and her own family. There were a considerable number of Filipinos living in the Japanese camp. They often played banjo and did knitting.

Kiku sings a *hoe-hana* (Hawaiian Pidgin term for sugar plantation work using a hoe in the fields) song at 13:00 in this interview. She learned this song from Mr. Imai, who was a *luna* (plantation boss). At the time of the interview, Kiku said that she may have been the only person who still remembered this song, because the others who knew it were all deceased. This song expresses the hard work of the laborers—*even if you are tired, you have to work hard to get a bonus. If you take a day off, there will be no more bonus.*

Time stamp: (Total: 19:14)

- 00:04 *Audio starts*
- 00:28 *Video starts*
- 00:50 Foods during the labor strike
- 02:54 Places people stayed during the strike
- 05:10 People from other plantations
- 06:15 Monthly wages
- 07:35 Laundry work

08:51 Filipino workers

12:00 Story about the *hoe-hana* (Hawaiian Pidgin term for sugar plantation work using a hoe in the fields) song

13:00 Sings *hoe-hana* song

14:26 Explanation of the song in Pidgin

17:50 Works on the plantation

18:36 The hardest work on the plantation

19:03 *End of the Video*

Subject: Issei, Life on the Plantation, Sugar Plantation, Labor Strike, *Houhana* Song, Pidgin

File : c25_40713_acc_1.mp4

Title: Umeyo Shimaoka (L) & Teru Okita (R) 1

Synopsis: Teru was born in 1900 in Japan. She came to Kawaiiloa, Hawaii in 1912, when she was 12 years old. Two days after her arrival, her younger sister was born. For some months, Teru was busy babysitting her baby sister and managing the household. After the great labor strike of 1920, the family moved to Waipahu, where her brother owned a big house. Later, Teru moved to Kapa 'a, Kauai, but after that her uncle took her to Honolulu. In Honolulu, Teru worked as a housekeeper at a haole schoolteacher's house for five or six years, until she got married. She earned \$1 a day there. Her husband, Mr. Okita, was going to marry a picture bride from Japan. However, when the bride arrived in Hawaii, he found out that she was already pregnant. The marriage was called off, and someone took a marriage offer from Mr. Okita to Teru. After the marriage, her former employer offered Teru a job as a housekeeper at the residence of John Wilson, the mayor of Honolulu, in Kaimuki. Later, she moved to peninsula [? meaning unclear]. She and her husband both started working at the residence of the second-to-top person at Oahu Railway and Land Company; she worked as a live-in housekeeper and he worked as a yardman.

Time stamp: (Total: 19:12)

00:10 *Audio starts (sound clacks)*
00:48 *Picture starts*
00:56 *Shimaoka and Okita's interview starts*
01:16 Life before Hawaii
02:29 Moving to Waipahu and afterward
04:02 Work as a housekeeper
06:10 Before marriage
08:28 Housekeeper at the mayor's residence
12:00 Crab-catching and fishing
15:04 Cooking at the haole's residence
18:51 *End of the Interview*

Subject: Issei, Life on the Plantation, Sugar Plantation, Picture Brides, Housekeeper

File : c25_40715_acc_1.mp4

Title: Umeyo Shimaoka (L) & Teru Okita (R) 2

Synopsis: At one point Teru worked at the residence of Mr. Austin (who might be the owner of Onomea Sugar Company, later Maunakea Sugar Company) as a housekeeper because Inokuchi-san and Miyagi-san brought an offer to her. Her husband, Mr. Okita, was working at the plantation as a mason. He often went out to gamble just like other men on the plantation did.

Umeyo also worked as a housekeeper at a haole family's residence. The family she worked for preferred to eat formal French dinners, and they asked Umeyo to wear kimono to serve them. She earned \$50 a month and was treated very well by her employer's family. Umeyo was the eldest of the three sisters. Because there was no boy child to continue their family name, Umeyo had her husband adopt her own family name. It was common for women to marry into a man's family and take his family name, but in Umeyo's case, it was the opposite.

The first half of the interview is with Teru Okita, who spoke in Japanese. Last half is the Umeyo Shimaoka interview, who spoke in English. Her voice is so soft that it is sometimes hard to understand.

Time stamp: (Total: 15:49)

- 00:03 *Audio starts*
- 00:37 *Picture starts*
- 01:01 Work at the Austin's residence
- 04:25 Husband's gambling habit
- 07:21 Shimaoka and Okita's friendship (Shimaoka's narrative starts)
- 07:57 Cooking for the haole family
- 10:20 Things to do on holidays
- 10:41 Treatment at the haole family's residence
- 13:23 Marriage
- 15:06 *End of the Video*

Subject: Issei, Nisei, Life on the Plantation, Sugar Plantation, Housekeeper

File : c25_40717_acc_1.mp4

Title: Umeyo Shimaoka (L) & Teru Okita (R) 3

Synopsis: Umeyo worked for a while at the residence of Hans L' Orange, the owner of Oahu Sugar Co., as a housekeeper. She earned \$150 a month. They treated her very well. The L' Orange family often had friends from the Navy over to their residence and had many dinner parties.

Teru saw the bombing of the Pearl Harbor from the second floor of her house. At first she thought it was a huge fireworks display. Just after the war started, she started working at a hospital. There was a massive explosion in Ewa (1944, the West Loch Disaster) and many people were killed and injured. Injured people were laying everywhere around the hospital because the hospital did not have room for them all. At the hospital, Teru worked as a cook for both patients and workers. Thanks to her strong labor union, she earned \$400 a month.

Time stamp: (Total: 15:49)

00:03 *Audio starts*
00:31 *Picture starts*
00:40 Work as a housekeeper
02:25 *cut*
02:30 Wages
03:25 Dinner parties
04:55 Commuting
05:50 Cooking (Shimaoka's narrative ends here)
08:20 Shimaoka and Okita in their younger days
09:09 Working at the hospital (Okita narrative in Japanese starts)
09:28 On December 7th
10:25 Work at the hospital
13:25 Wages at the hospital
14:15 West Loch Disaster of 1944
19:07 *End of the Video*

Subject: Issei, Nisei, Life on the Plantation, Housekeeper, WW II, Pearl Harbor Attack, Medical Care, West Loch Disaster of 1944

File : c25_40719_acc_1.mp4

Title: Umeyo Shimaoka (L) & Teru Okita (R) 4

Synopsis: Umeyo said that haole cooking is much easier than Japanese cooking. From 02:00, it is hard to understand what they were talking about; they are talking while looking at various pictures in their photo album, but without being able to see those photos, it makes it difficult to follow the audio conversation.

Time stamp: (Total: 10:54)

00:03 *Audio starts*
00:32 *Picture starts*
00:44 Difference between Japanese cooking and haole cooking
02:00 Talking while looking at a photo album *audio not clear*
02:35 *Inaudible/cannot see what photo they are seeing*
06:18 Talking while looking at a photo of the Hans L' Orange family
07:24 *Closer look at the photo of the Hans L' Orange family*
08:06 *Sound skips*
08:52 *Closer look at a photo of Mr. and Mrs. L' Orange*
09:35 *A photo of the L' Orange family's dining room*
10:27 *End of the Video*

Subject: Issei, Nisei, Housekeeper

File : c25_40849_acc_1.mp4

Title: Tei Saito in kimono; Ayako Kikugawa' s family

Synopsis: Audio is not clear (volume is too low). This is not really an interview; the two women are just talking while showing old household objects in their houses.

Time stamp: (Total: 10:54)

00:34 *Picture starts*

03:27 About obi (kimono sash)

07:43 Saito' s graduation certificate

09:04 Painting of a flower

09:52 Japanese needlework

10:26 Painting of a *hagoromo* (feathered kimono said to be worn by

Buddhist spiritual beings)

11:08 *Saito on the sofa*

12:00 Japanese flower arrangement

13:35 License for Japanese flower arrangement

14:24 Kikugawa family' s Buddhist altar

15:58 *Members of the Kikugawa family on the sofa*

21:27 *End of the Video*

Subject: Issei.

File: c25_40851_acc_1.mp4

Title: Wedding songs

Synopsis: Audio is not clear (volume is too low). It is not an interview clip.

Time stamp: (Total: 11:33)

00:32 *Picture starts*
01:02 *First song starts*
04:06 *Cut*
04:36 *Second song starts*
07:54 *Showing the singer from the back*
08:11 *Third song starts*
08:46 *Cut* (Song title: *Takasago?*)
10:58 *End of the Video*

Subject: Issei, Music, Marriage

File : c25_40957_acc_1.mp4

Title: Shizu Kaigo – Kimono, family crests 1

Synopsis: Audio is not clear (volume is too low). Shizu Kaigo is explaining the meanings of family crests (*mon*) while showing a kimono with a crest embroidered on it.

Time stamp: (Total: 19:24)

00:06 *Audio starts*

00:35 *Picture starts*

01:00 *Talking about family crests*

19:05 *End of the Video*

Subject: Issei, Clothing

File : c25_40959_acc_1.mp4

Title: Shizu Kaigo – Kimono, family crests 2

Synopsis: Audio is not clear (volume is too low). Shizu explains the meaning of Japanese family crests (*mon*) and discusses different crest patterns while trying on a kimono with a crest embroidered on it.

Time stamp: (Total: 18:59)

00:06 *Audio starts*
00:35 *Picture starts*
00:36 Explaining family crests
02:40 Barbara [interviewer] tries on a kimono
08:04 *Closer look of the patterns on the bottom of the kimono*
10:54 Shizu tries on a kimono
13:01 Explaining meanings of the family crest patterns
18:48 *End of the Video*

Subject: Issei, Clothing

File : c25_40961_acc_1.mp4

Title: Shizu Kaigo — Kimono, red, other 3

Synopsis: Audio is not clear (volume is too low). Shizu explains how to fold kimono and discusses obi sashes and babies' kimono worn for celebrations.

Time stamp: (Total: 20:32)

00:38 *Video starts* Kaigo explaining how to fold kimono

00:49 *Audio starts*

02:35 Explanation obi sashes

07:57 Explanation of babies' kimono for celebrations

15:37 *Closer look at an obi sash*

20:23 *End of the video*

Subject: Issei, Clothing

File : c25_40963_acc_1.mp4

Title: Shizu Kaigo – Kimono, *bonseki* (sp) 4

Synopsis: [Note: This video is not an interview; Shizu is just looking over old photos and explaining them.] Shizu shows a photo of Mr. and Mrs. Kaigo and the marriage photos that had been used for their arranged marriage, and introduces *bonseki* (a traditional Japanese art form of creating miniature landscapes on black trays using sand and pebbles).

Time stamp: (Total: 16:20)

00:06 *Audio starts*
00:33 *Video starts*
01:44 Patterns on kimono
02:48 Mr. Kaigo's arranged-marriage photo
03:54 Mrs. Kaigo's arranged-marriage photo (when she was 19 years old)
04:38 Photo of Mr. and Mrs. Kuba's wedding
06:13 Photo of bride dressing on her wedding day
06:46 *Noise*
06:49 Mr. Kaigo's arranged-marriage photo (same one)
07:38 Photo of Mrs. Kaigo
08:42 Photo of Mr. and Mrs. Kaigo in 1959 or 1960.
10:34 Photo of Mrs. Kaigo doing *bonseki*
11:44 Explaining *bonseki*
15:55 *End of the Video*

Subject: Issei, Clothing, Picture Brides, Marriage

File : c25_40967_acc_1.mp4

Title: Kimono dressing 1

Synopsis: Demonstration of dressing a bride in a wedding kimono. Multiple women including Shizu Kaigo are helping to dress one woman in a wedding kimono to show how it is done.

Time stamp: (Total: 20:51)

00:06 *Audio starts*

00:35 *Video starts*

05:32 The most important thing in kimono dressing

06:32 Conversation between dressers and brides during dressing

20:41 *End of the Video*

Subject: Issei, Clothing, Marriage

File : c25_40969_acc_1.mp4

Title: Kimono dressing 2

Synopsis: Demonstration of dressing a bride in a wedding kimono. Multiple women including Shizu Kaigo are helping to dress one woman in a wedding kimono to show how it is done.

Time stamp: (Total: 14:42)

00:00 *Video starts* (continued scene from #1)

01:27 *Putting *hakoseko* (small purse accessory for a kimono) in the collar*

08:08 *Finish dressing*

08:26 *Close-up shot of kimono dressing*

10:30 *No conversation*

14:37 *End of the Video*

Subject: Issei, Clothing, Marriage

File : c25_40971_acc_1.mp4

Title: Masae Tamura 1 (Shizu Kaigo' s friend)

Synopsis: Masae was born in Hamakua, on the northeast coast of the Big Island, in 1902. Her parents married in Japan and moved to Hawaii while her mother was pregnant with her. Her parents worked hard on the plantation. When Masae was seven years old, her parents had saved enough money to go back to Japan. Before going back to Japan, her father wanted to see his friend who had come from the same village in Japan and who was now living on Maui. He visited his friend on Maui but, while there, in just one night he gambled away all the money saved for the return trip to Japan. After that, the family moved to Lahaina and her parents worked on a plantation there. Masae went to school until third grade. When she was 12 years old, after she got home from school one day she had a fever and all her hair fell out. After that, she was not able to go to school any more because of the illness. When people worked on the plantation, everyone sang *holehole bushi* (work songs sung by plantation workers) to cheer themselves up. At the ceremony for 100th anniversary of the arrival of the first Japanese immigrants to Hawaii, Masae sang *holehole bushi* for the new consul general of the Japanese Consulate in Honolulu, who had just been transferred from Japan. Back in the days when she lived on the plantation, there were many people who endured great difficulties, such as running away from home, becoming a widow or widower at an early age, etc., and some even committed suicide. Masae, though, was happily married to her husband, who did not bring any trouble to her.

Time stamp: (Total: 19:26)

00:02 *Audio starts*

00:32 *Video starts*

01:29 Childhood days

05:07 Work on the plantation

06:49 *Holehole bushi*

07:17 Sings *holehole bushi*: “Ikoka Meriken” (“Should I go to America?”)

08:52 Difficult times on the plantation

13:10 *cut*

13:30 Person who committed suicide

16:44 Masae' s marriage

19:19 *End of the Video*

Subject: Nisei, Marriage, Sugar Plantation, Holehole bushi, Pidgin

File : c25_40974_acc_1.mp4

Title: Masae Tamura 2 (Shizu Kaigo' s friend)

Synopsis: Several neighbors attended Masae' s wedding ceremony. Masae' s mother had become ill before the Masae' s wedding, and she returned to Japan, taking Masae' s younger brother and sister with her. Her mother died in Japan, and then her younger brother and sister returned to Hawaii. Her younger brother worked as sushi chef in Honolulu. Later, he served during the war with Military Intelligence Service (MIS). When he was 28 years old, he was transferred to Japan as an interpreter. After returning from the battlefield, his face looked distinctively different. Masae guesses that he probably endured unbelievable stress in the war. Masae thinks that the life today is very expensive. There is no work for people. In olden times, there were many Hawaiians on Molokai. Now, she noted, the number of Hawaiians had declined, but the number of Filipinos had increased. There are not many Japanese on Molokai, she said, so Masae mostly speaks English in her daily life.

Time stamp: (Total: 21:09)

00:05 *Audio starts*
00:36 *Video starts*
01:01 Wedding ceremony
03:05 Sick mother and younger brother and sister
06:37 Moving to Molokai
09:12 Differences between today and olden times
11:21 Molokai today
12:40 English proficiency of Molokai Japanese
14:59 Buying a house
15:01 *Street view*
20:59 *End of the Video*

Subject: Nisei, Marriage, MIS, Pidgin

File : c25_40977_acc_1.mp4

Title: Shizu Kaigo with photos 1

Synopsis: Shizu talks about wedding ceremonies in olden times while looking at photos of brides whom Shizu Kaigo helped dress in wedding kimono from 1932 to 1941. Shizu explains that if the bride had been brought up by a formal mother, she inherited from her mother a kimono with the family crest (*mon*) embroidered on it and got married in it. In those days, most of the men did not own tuxedos, and they married in normal dark-shaded suits. The most intense day Shizu had was the day that she had to help dress three brides in one day. In some cases, brides were already pregnant on their wedding day.

Time stamp: (Total: 21:56)

00:05 *Audio starts*
01:00 *Video starts*
01:33 Talking about wedding days while looking at photos
03:26 Helping to dress three brides in one day
05:01 Brides who were already pregnant on the wedding day
06:58 Wedding gifts
10:24 Learning kimono dressing in Japan
19:42 *Interview Ends*
19:43 *Street view*
21:50 *End of the Video*

Subject: Issei, Marriage, Clothing

File: c25_40979_acc_1.mp4

Title: Shizu Kaigo with photos 2; the “Treasure Ship” (the *Takarabune*, which in Japanese folklore is said to carry the seven gods of good fortune into ports on New Year’s Eve to distribute treasure.)

Synopsis: Shizu Kaigo received a medal (from Japan?) on April 29, 1975.

Time stamp: (Total: 18:55)

00:04 *Audio starts*

00:31 *Pictures starts*

01:44 Receiving a medal

04:26 Difference between today and olden times

06:50 *Closer look at the medal*

08:32 Explanation of *mizuhiki* (Japanese decorative cords)

18:27 *End of the Video*

Subject: Issei, Marriage

File : c25_41247_acc_1.mp4

Title: Katsue Asakura 1

Synopsis: Katsue came to Wainaku (a town near Hilo on the Big Island of Hawaii) from Kumamoto as a picture bride when she was 17 years old. Her family in Kumamoto had a grocery store. When she was working at the grocery store, there was a woman who would periodically come and check on her. One day the woman brought her a marriage offer from Mr. Asakura in Hawaii, along with a photo of him. The woman was Mr. Asakura's sister. Katsue felt anxious about the language barrier before she moved to Hawaii. However, she was relieved when she realized that there were already many Japanese living in Hawaii. After leaving the Immigration Office after arriving in Hawaii, Katsue was taken to the plantation camp for the first time. She and her husband stopped in front of the manager's house. Katsue thought at first that that would be their house, but their actual housing was much worse than that.

Time stamp: (Total: 20:54)

00:33 *Video starts.* (View of the house from the outside)

05:46 *Noise*

05:53 *Video starts* (Shots of random views)

06:06 *Interview starts*

06:44 Wedding ceremony

07:11 Coming to the plantation camp

08:00 Mistaking the manager's house for her own house

11:14 Marriage between people who had come from the same village back

in Japan

15:39 Nicknames for the camps

20:38 *End of the Interview*

Subject: Issei, Marriage, Picture Brides, Sugar Plantation, Kumamoto Prefecture

File : c25_41249_acc_1.mp4

Title: Katsue Asakura 2

Synopsis: A couple of days after her arrival in Hawaii, Katsue was stung by a yellow jacket. It stung her near her rib and got very swollen. On the plantation, people worked from early in the morning until dark. There was a one-hour lunch break and a short smoking break. The men and women were assigned separate work, but they often got together and “talked story” after the *luna* (plantation boss) was gone. Someone was designated to be a watcher and alerted the others with a loud fake cough when the *luna* came back. People enjoyed singing *holehole bushi* (Japanese songs sung by plantation workers) while working. During their lunch break, people enjoyed playing drums, using cane stalks as beaters. People enjoyed singing *holehole bushi* even though some of the *holehole bushi* songs contained swear words or dirty words.

Time stamp: (Total: 20:01)

00:07 *Audio starts*
00:30 *Video starts*
00:45 Being stung by a yellow jacket
03:33 Work on the plantation
04:44 *Singing *holehole bushi**
07:05 Explanation about the song in English by Professor Franklin Odo
07:41 *Holehole bushi* and cane-stalk drum beaters
11:33 Explanation in English by Professor Odo
12:36 Strikes and wages; contents of the *holehole bushi*
19:02 *End of the Video*

Subject: Issei, Sugar Plantation, Labor Strikes, *Holehole Bushi*

File : c25_41251_acc_1.mp4

Title: Katsue Asakura 3

Synopsis: Workers on the plantation drank alcohol even during the Prohibition Era. In the very early plantation years, people used cane leaves as roofing material on the plantation houses. The seeds of Japanese pumpkin plants growing in the garden sometimes got blown up and caught on the roofs, so sometimes pumpkins grew on the roofs. Because this was very funny, people called a person who had strong Japanese characteristics a *bobura* (Japanese pumpkin) to make fun of him/her. There were not many types of entertainment on the plantations in those days, but there was always someone who played shamisen and sang. While plantation workers were at work, children were often left at a nursery school called *yochien* (“kindergarten” in Japanese).

Time stamp: (Total: 18:45)

00:03 *Audio starts*
00:37 *Video starts*
00:48 Alcohol
01:48 *Take 2*
01:58 *Take 3*
02:09 Alcohol during the Prohibition Era
03:34 Origins of the nickname *bobura*
05:24 Explanation in English by Prof. Franklin Odo
06:37 Entertainment
07:43 *Sings a Japanese song: “Kumamoto Dokkoisho”*
08:23 Secret travel to Hilo
09:51 Explanation in English by Prof. Franklin Odo
11:30 Nursery school
14:20 *Holehole bushi* (plantation work songs)
16:28 *Sings *holehole bushi**
17:34 Hawaiian language in *holehole bushi*
18:26 *End of the Video*

Subject: Issei, Sugar Plantation, *Holehole Bushi*

File : c25_41253_acc_1.mp4

Title: Katsue Asakura 4

Synopsis: Katsue sings *holehole bushi* (plantation work songs) and Harry Urata explains the meaning of the songs. The last half of the video clip just shows photographs.

Time stamp: (Total: 18:29)

00:02 *Audio starts*
00:31 *Video starts*
00:49 *Take 2*
01:51 *Sings *holehole bushi* "Ikoka Meriken" (Should I go to America?)*
02:35 *Take 2*
03:08 *Sings *holehole bushi* "Ashita wa sande" (Tomorrow is Sunday)*
03:36 Explanation by Harry Urata
04:16 Explanation by Prof. Franklin Odo
05:46 *Sings *holehole bushi* "Ame wa furu furu" (It rains and rains)*
06:19 Explanation by Harry Urata
07:51 *Interview ends*
07:55 *Urata and Odo (no audio)*
09:58 *Photographs*
18:26 *End of the Video*

Subject: Issei, Sugar Plantation, *Holehole Bushi*

Japan-related Documents and Artifacts Held Overseas

NIHU International Collaborative Research

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University of Hawai'i at West 'Oahu Collection (Collection of UHWO)

Synopses

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Editor : Yoshiyuki Asahi, Marcia Kemble

Author : Saki Miyazaki

Inter-University Research Institute Corporation, National Institutes for the
Humanities, National Institute for Japanese Language and Linguistics

10-2 Midori-cho, Tachikawa City, Tokyo 190-8561

Tel. +81-42-540-4300