Register of the Japanese Hawaiian newspaper collection

Finding aid prepared by Hoover Institution Archives staff
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Online items available
Title: Japanese Hawaiian newspaper collection
Date (inclusive): 1892-1941
Collection Number: 2018C77
Contributing Institution: Hoover Institution Archives
Language of Material: In Japanese, English, and Ilocano.
Physical Description: 4 manuscript boxes, 12 oversize boxes (14.0 linear feet)
Access
Publication Rights
For copyright status, please contact the Hoover Institution Archives.
Preferred Citation
[Identification of item], Japanese Hawaiian Newspaper Collection, [Box no., Folder no. or title], Hoover Institution Archives
Acquisition Information
Materials were acquired by the Hoover Institution Archives in 2018.
Accruals
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Alternate Forms Available
Digital copies are available at https://https://hojishinbun.hoover.org/.
Scope and Content Note
The Japanese Hawaiian newspaper collection consists of Japanese language newspapers published in Hawaii. It is part of the Hoji Shinbun Digital Collection, which is currently the world’s largest online archive of open-access, full-image Japanese American and other overseas Japanese newspapers. Most publications present a mix of content in Japanese and English, with formats and the proportionality of Japanese/English often changing as a reflection of shifting business and social circumstances. The collection focuses on Japan’s modern diaspora, with particular attention to both Japanese Americans and other overseas Japanese communities, especially during the rise and fall of the Empire of Japan.
Subjects and Indexing Terms
Japanese newspapers--Hawaii

Reading room workstation
布哇文苑 (The Hawaii Bunen) 1941
Language of Material: Japanese
Scope and Contents note
The Hawai Bun’en is a monthly Japanese magazine published by Hitoshi Hanamoto, president and editor, in Honolulu in 1939 that ceased publishing in 1941. Despite the paper’s title Bun’en, suggesting a focus on literature, the surviving issues are an assortment of political opinions, moral teachings, and haiku poems. Original materials located in Box 12.
1941 October 29
1941 November 28

Reading room workstation
布哇日日新聞 (The Hawaiian-Japanese Daily Chronicle) 1906 October 7
Scope and Contents note
The Hawai Nichi Nichi Shinbun is the successor to the Honoruru Shinbun. Although many issues have not survived, the 1906 Sunday edition includes an English section. Hanzō Tsurushima was president and Yoshigorō Kimura, chief editor. The paper supported the wage increase requested in the first plantation strike in Oahu in 1909 but later opposed it. The strike created a rift among the Japanese newspapers in Hawaii. Original materials located in Box 4.
<table>
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<tr>
<th>Reading room workstation</th>
<th>布哇毎日（The Hawaii Mainichi）1934, 1941</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Scope and Contents note</td>
<td>The Hawai Mainichi was a daily initially published on the island of Hawaii by Jiro Hayakawa in 1912 as a continuation of the Hawai Shokumin Shinbun. Hayakawa was an idealist without much practical experience. In 1920 the paper was sold to Shinji Tokushiro, who hired Gen'ichi Okubo as editor. It was the only Japanese daily paper on the island of Hawaii in the 1920s. The paper aimed to maintain its neutral position by not siding with any segment of the Japanese community in Hawaii. The Hawai Mainichi, however, increasingly became supportive of the Japanese military and Tokushiro was engaged in raising &quot;patriotic&quot; funds for Japanese army and navy in the 1930s. Immediately after the attack on Pearl Harbor, the paper was shut down; Tokushiro was interned during World War II. Original issues housed in Box 1 (1934 and January-July 1941) and Box 2 (August-December 1941).</td>
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1934 July 23  
1941 February 28  
1941 March 4-May 31  
1941 June 2-December 8

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<tr>
<th>Reading room workstation</th>
<th>布哇サンディ・ニュース（The Hawaii Sunday News）1941 August 17-October 26</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Scope and Contents note</td>
<td>The Hawai Sandi Nyūsu, published by Gen'ichi Ōkubo, was initially a magazine put out, by the Hawai Shōgyōsha in 1936 and later changed into a newspaper. The first issue appeared on August 17, 1941, fewer than four months before the attack on Pearl Harbor. Ōkubo, a supporter of Japanese militarism in the 1930s, also served as the editor of the Hawai Mainichi, the Hawaii Plantation Chronicle, Hawai Nihonjin hatten meikan (1940), and Hawai Nikkeijin nenkan: 1956-57 (1955). Original issues housed in Box 4.</td>
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<tr>
<th>Reading room workstation</th>
<th>ハワイスター（The Hawaii Star）1947-1952</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Scope and Contents note</td>
<td>Hawaii Sutā, founded in post-World War II Hawaii in 1947, was a pro-labor weekly newspaper targeted at the Japanese and Japanese American community in Hawaii. The paper consisted of both Japanese and English sections in 1947, but the English section was discontinued in 1948. The paper's goal was to support Japanese laborers in Hawaii and oppose discrimination and social injustice, particularly after many experienced the Japanese militarism and discrimination against the Okinawan people. Den'ichi &quot;Jack&quot; Kimoto was the first editor of the paper in 1947-48, followed by Ginjirō Arashiro in 1948-49, and Shutei Mayeshiro from 1949 on. Kimoto was later investigated for his role as a member of the Communist Party by the US House Un-American Activities Committee. Research in the 1990s supported his role as a Soviet-trained member of the Communist Party. Original materials located in Box 9 (1947 March-1948 April) and Box 11 (1948 May-1952 November).</td>
</tr>
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</table>

1947 March 6-December 18  
1948 January 1-February 12  
1948 February 26-March 18  
1948 April 1-29  
1948 May 20-December 30  
1949 January 1-December 19  
1950 January 1-December 18  
1951 January 1-December 10  
1952 January 1-May 12  
1952 May 26-June 16  
1952 June 30-July 14  
1952 July 28  
1952 August 11-September 22  
1952 October 13-20  
1952 November 3  
1952 November 16
Scope and Contents note

The Hilo Shinpō was the first Japanese-language newspaper to be published in Hilo, on the island of Hawaii, by Nobuji Yoneshima, Tomezō Watanabe, and M. Koga. The first issue was mimeographed in 1898, with the typeset paper being introduced later. The management and editors changed multiple times. The paper advocated higher wages for Japanese laborers in Hawaii, although that move was not supported by many other Japanese papers in Hawaii. That four-page triweekly evening paper was short lived; it stopped publishing in 1912. Original issues are housed in Box 4.

1909 September 20
1909 September 23
1909 September 25

Scope and Contents note

The Honolulu Shinbun was published triweekly by Honoruru Shinbunsha, led by Yoshigorō Kimura. It served as community paper to provide practical information to the Japanese community in Hawaii. It was succeeded by Hawai Nichi Nichi Shinbun (The Hawaiian-Japanese Daily Chronicle) in 1903 after Hanzō Tsurushina assumed the president's position. Kimura remained with the renamed newspaper as chief editor. Original materials located in Box 4.

Reading room workstation

1902 July 31

Scope and Contents note

The Jitsugyō no Hawai, a monthly industrial magazine, was first published by Tōyama Sadako and edited by her husband Tetsuo Tōyama in 1911. The quality was respected and the magazine was popular, receiving articles contributed by many prominent Japanese leaders in Hawaii. The magazine featured specific practical articles related to farming and conducting business in Hawaii and its industrial conditions. The Jitsugyō no Hawai also featured articles on political, economic, and social issues at that time and published a special issue welcoming the Japanese navy to Hawaii in 1929. Tetsuo Tōyama was interned during World War II. Original materials located in Box 10 (1937 June 1, 1938 May 8–December 16, 1939 January 6–December 21, 1940 January 5–December 27, 1941 January 3–December 5), Box 13 (1913-1917 February), Box 14 (1917 March-1919 November), Box 15 (1932-1937 May), Box 16 (1937 July-1941 January).

1913 August
1914 January, April, August, November
1915 February, March, August, November
1916 August-September
1917 January-February
1917 March-April, June, September, October, December
1918 January-March, July, September-October
1919 January, March, November
1932 July, September
1934 October
1935 June-December
1937 January-May
1937 June 1
1937 July-December
1938 January-April
1938 May 8–December 16
1939 January 6–December 21
1940 January 5–December 27
1941 January-December 5
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<tr>
<th>Newspaper Name</th>
<th>Scope and Contents Note</th>
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<tr>
<td>加哇新報 ( The Kauai Shinpo) 1938-1941</td>
<td>The Kawai Shinpō, initially published by Torajirō Fukunaga in 1904, was a weekly newspaper in Kauai. The paper consisted of two pages each of Japanese and English sections. Fukunaga was later affiliated with the newspaper the Hawai Shinpō in Honolulu; Uichi Fujita was the publisher. Similar to the Hawai Shinpō, the Kawai Shinpō opposed the first major plantation strikes and was considered pro-management and, thus inviting criticism from its rival Japanese papers. It continued to publish, however, until 1942. Original materials located in Box 5 (1938-1939) and Box 6 (1940-1941).</td>
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<tr>
<td>马哇レコード ( Maui Record) 1938-1941</td>
<td>The Maui Rekōdo, begun by Nagao Ōtsuka in Maui in 1916, advocated permanent settlement of the Japanese in Hawaii, assimilation of the second generation into the United States, and a peaceful US-Japan relationship. The paper opposed the 1920 strike and supported the government policy in the Japanese-language school dispute. An English section was added in 1928. Similar to its rival paper Maui Shinbun, a large section of the paper was allocated to advertisements. The rest of the paper consisted of editorials, local news, articles, and other stories. Original materials located in Box 3 (1938 January-1940 April) and Box 4 (1941 May 3-December 9).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>马哇新聞 ( Maui Shinbun) 1938-1941</td>
<td>The Maui Shinbun, founded by Kinjirō Yokogawa, in Wailuku, Maui, in 1906, was a semiweekly newspaper. The paper expanded significantly after being taken over by Satosuke Yasui. The English section was added in 1928; the paper ceased publishing in 1941. Taking a conservative editorial policy, the paper remained neutral in the issues of the 1920 plantation strike and the Japanese-language schools. Both the Maui Shinbun and its rival the Maui Rekōdo relied heavily on advertisements to fund the papers. Original materials located in Box 7 (1938) and Box 8 (1939-1941).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>日本週報 ( Japanese Weekly News) 1893 February 6</td>
<td>The Nihon Shūhō, first published in 1892 by Nihon Shūhōsha in Honolulu, was arguably the oldest Japanese newspaper in Hawaii. Bun’ichirō Onome, superintendent of the Immigration Bureau in Hawaii, was manager and editor and criticized the Immigration Bureau for exploiting Japanese government contract laborers. It was mimeographed and published weekly. After a few editions, it was succeeded by Hawai Shūhō ( Hawaii Weekly). Original materials housed in Box 16.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>週刊布哇新報 ( The Weekly Hawaii) 1941</td>
<td>The Shūkan Hawai Shinpō (the Weekly Hawaii) continued the Hawai Shinpō in 1941. The English titles vary depending on the issues. The editor was Masao Sogawa. Original materials located in Box 9.</td>
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Voice of Labor 1935–1939

Scope and Contents note

The Voice of Labor was a weekly newspaper published during 1935–39 to serve the working class in Hawaii. The title of the Japanese section was the Rōdōsha no koe. The editors were C. Paxton (1935–Jan. 1938) and J. Hall (Apr. 1938–39). Original materials located in Box 12 and Box 7 (1936 August–December; 1939 January–July).

1935 December 2
1936 January 6
1936 May 16
1936 July 27
1936 August–December
1938 November 3–December 30
1939 January 5–19
1939 February 2–24
1939 March 17–31
1939 April 7
1939 April 28
1939 May 12
1939 May 26
1939 June 8–22
1939 July 6

The Aloha News is a special edition of the Hawai Shinpō, initially issued in magazine format in 1894, was published by a group of Japanese men, including Chūzaburō Shiozawa and Editor Bunnosuke Shimizu, who is credited for making the newspaper a daily typeset paper after he acquired ownership. It was temporarily renamed to the Kazan (Volcano) in 1895. The newspaper changed hands twice before it was reacquired in 1900 by Shiozawa, one of the founders and a well-established journalist in Hawaii. The Hawai Shinpō was the only Japanese daily paper at that time. Later Sometarō Shiba (Sheba) became the editor and opposed the first major plantation strike in 1909, thus inviting bullying by rival papers. The Hawai Shinpō, however, was purchased by strike leaders to promote the 1920 great plantation strike, after which it began facing financial difficulties. In 1926, it stopped publishing daily and was then continued by Shūkan Hawai Shinpō (The Weekly Hawaii). Original materials located in Box 12.

1939 June 25
1940 February 15

The Kōjō, meaning progress, was published by the Kona Buddhist Advancement Club at the Daifukuji Mission in Kona on the island of Hawaii. The Daifukuji Mission, now named the Daifukuji Soto Mission, is a Sōtōshū Zen Buddhist temple. The paper primarily consisted of articles related to Zen Buddhist teachings and temple activities. The temple still operates. Original materials in Box 12.

1939 June 25
1940 February 15
The Nippu Jiji was one of the two major Japanese newspapers in Hawaii (the other is Hawaii Hochi) with a wide readership among Japanese migrant workers. The Nippu Jiji played a pivotal role in social movements in Hawaii’s Japanese community. It was initially published as the Yamato (1895-96), later as Yamato Shinbun (1896-1906) before being renamed the Nippu Jiji (1906-42) under the leadership of Yasutarō Sōga; it later became Hawaii Times (1942-85). An English section was begun in 1919. Original materials located in Box 7.

The Hawaii Mikkyō was published quarterly by Shingonshū Hawai Kyōku Honbu, with editor Fuji Tanaka at Shingonshū Betsuin-nai hakkōjo. The paper featured teachings of Kūkai (Kōbō Daishi), the founder of one of the major Japanese Buddhism schools known as Shingonshū. Original materials located in Box 12.

The Kyōdan Jihō was a monthly newsletter published by the umbrella organization of the Jōdo Shinshū Buddhist temples in Hawaii, the Honpa Honganji Mission of Hawaii. The paper primarily consists of Buddhist teachings and temple activities; the English section is titled the Buddhist Child. The temples were shut down on December 8, 1941, after the attack on Pearl Harbor. Honpa Honganji currently publishes the e-newsletters Headquarters Update Newsletters. Original materials are located in Box 12.

The Fuchū Taimusu, a high school newspaper published by Hawai chū-Jo Gakkō Kōyūkai Bungeibu, featured school activities, alumni news, and moral teachings. The school was established by the Honpa Honganji (Jōdo Shinshū Buddhism temples in Hawaii). The paper was printed at Nippu Jijisha. Original materials located in Box 12.

The Gakuen was a school newspaper published by Waipafu Gakuen Kōyūkai Bungeibu on the island of Hawaii that primarily featured school activities and articles by its students. Original materials located in Box 12.

The Hawai Purantēshon Kuronikuru (Hawaii Plantation Chronicle) was a monthly English and Japanese bilingual plantation newspaper, encouraging Japanese and Japanese Americans in Hawaii to return to soil and engage in agriculture. The editor was Gen’ichi Ōkubo of Hawai Shōgyōsha. The paper was short-lived and lasted from May 1941 until the outbreak of WWII. Okubo also published the Hawai Sandi Nyūsu (Hawaii Sunday News). Original materials located in Box 4.
The Labor Review of Hawaii was a weekly newspaper published by the Honolulu Central Labor Council. The multilingual paper, primarily in English, also included articles in Hawaiian, Japanese, and Tagalog (a language of the Philippines); it was first issued by the newly formed central body of trade unions in Hawaii in 1921. Original materials located in Box 7.

- no. 1-3, 1921 April-May
- no. 5-19, 1921 May-August
- no. 21-26, 1921 August-October

The Maco Breeze, first issued in August 1940, was a monthly plantation newspaper in English and Ilocano (a language of the Philippines) put out by the management of the Maui Agricultural Company. The editor was M. Shishido. Original materials located in Box 12.

- 1941 April-September
- 1941 November
- 1942 February-March
- 1942 June
- 1942 August
- 1942 October
- 1942 December