

## FOREWORD

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"If we could see ourselves and the events of our day in the perspective of future generations, as we review the past, we might be able now to determine what is important and what is not."<sup>1</sup>

With the above thought in mind, SOCIAL PROCESS is endeavoring to present an understandable account of research materials concerning the social processes of Hawaii, with the hope that the account may be of value to both present and future students of Hawaiiana.

We know that in Hawaii, as in all parts of the world, war wrought many changes—in some ways accelerating progress, and in other ways, retarding advancement. From the complex conditions and strong emotions of a war economy, Hawaii is just now beginning to slowly disentangle herself and to emerge into the post-war era. It is with this transition that the present volume of SOCIAL PROCESS is concerned.

Dr. Jesse F. Steiner, visiting professor from the University of Washington, develops for us a picture of present conditions in the entire Pacific area in his paper, "Recent Social Trends in the Pacific." The population of Hawaii is made up of people from most of the lands bordering the Pacific—many of our Island residents continue to draw upon the customs and attitudes of their former homes. By its scope, this study will enable the reader to better understand the "Melting Pot" that is Hawaii.

There are diverse opinions concerning the effect of the war upon race relations in Hawaii. The evidence supporting these varied opinions is often of a conflicting nature. In order to discover some of the basic trends behind these varied attitudes, periodical anonymous questionnaires have been presented to comparatively large samplings of the students attending the University. Dr. Andrew W. Lind has

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<sup>1</sup>"Our Times Seen in Perspective," *The Argonaut*, CXXVI—No. 3617, (1947), March 7, pp. 3-4.

analyzed the findings from these questionnaires in his article, "Post-War Attitudes Regarding Race Relations in Hawaii."

It is often difficult to isolate certain economic and social events upon which we are able to base reasons for changes in race relations. However, in his paper, "Race Relations in Hawaii, 1946," Dr. John A. Rademaker has summarized under nine topics the highlights of race relations—as the resumption of activities by most Buddhist temples and missions; the significance of the sugar strike in the summer and autumn, and of the Territorial elections—describing those activities which characterize the transition of Hawaii to a peace-time economy.

In order to present the personal attitudes of a cross-section of the Island population, we are including the article, "War-time Passage," written by Dr. John F. Embree. This chronicle of a voyage from San Francisco to Hawaii was written by Dr. Embree just prior to the termination of the war. His contacts with Island residents of varied social and economic backgrounds are presented as a running commentary, rather than as a purely statistical observation.

Miss Christina Lam, Head of the Informational Section of the Department of Public Welfare presents us with a picture of the predicament in which many wartime defense workers found themselves following the war. The motivation which had brought the largest part of these men and women from the Mainland to the Territory of Hawaii to aid in accomplishing victory in the war was replaced by a desire on the part of many to return to the Mainland immediately, or to find occupations which they felt would offer more security and permanence of income. Miss Lam's paper, "Problems of Defense Workers in Post-War Hawaii," indicates the manner in which many of these people have been aided by the Department of Public Welfare in solving their difficulties.

In his article, "A Summary of the Activities of the Territory of Hawaii Employment Service," the Territorial Director, Mr. E. Leigh Stevens gives us an insight into the part the Employment Service is playing in the post-war labor situation.

The questions as to the value of the English standard school system, and as to the place of the so-called "pidgin" English in Island speech are discussed in Mr. Bernhard Hornmann's paper, "Speech, Prejudice, and the School in Hawaii." Although the 1947 legislature passed a bill abolishing the English standard schools, much controversy remains on the subject.

Mr. Millard Purdy, Governmental Reporter for the HONOLULU STAR-BULLETIN, summarizes for us the activities taking place in connection with the 1946 Territorial elections. The advent of the Political Action Committee into the local election situation resulted in much political commotion. Mr. Purdy further elucidates on this in his paper, "A Note on the 1946 Elections in the Territory of Hawaii."

Miss Yukiko Kimura, formerly a member of the staff of the International Institute of the Honolulu YWCA, and now doing graduate work at the University of Hawaii, has allowed us to include the chapter "Rumor Among the Japanese" from her thesis, *Social Adjustment of the Alien Japanese Since the War*. Miss Kimura gives us a brief account of the various rumors which were rife among the Japanese alien population following the war, and at the same time, indicates the basic reasons for the apparent contagion of these rumors.

Immediately following the war, tension was high between civilians and service men in the Islands. Exaggerated reports of violence were heard both in the Territory and on the Mainland. Dr. Andrew W. Lind takes the sensational out of these reports and presents the facts in their true light, in his article, "Service-Civilian Tensions in Honolulu."

In her article, "Post-War Trends in the Island Attitude Toward the Negro," Mrs. Phyllis Kon Cooke describes for us the change in attitude toward the Negro. There were very few Negro people here preceding the war—and those who were here had found a place for themselves in Island Living. However, there was a great influx of Negroes during the war, — defense workers, military personnel — more or less temporary residents. An attitude, foreign to the native population, came into existence—fear and hostility were felt to-

ward the Negro. Mrs. Cooke describes the process in which prejudice toward the Negro was built up, and also the manner in which the Negroes who have elected to remain in the Territory of Hawaii have faced this problem of prejudice.

In this post-war year 1947, we feel the above topics to be of particular importance to the residents of the Territory of Hawaii. However, it is recognized that there are many problems remaining untouched in this volume of SOCIAL PROCESS. It is the desire of our staff to cover more of these topics in our future issues.

We wish to express our gratitude to Miss Peggy Kainuma, Mr. Edmond Dennery, and numerous others for their generous assistance.

Also, we wish to acknowledge the kindness of those in charge of the University of Hawaii Fortieth Anniversary Publications in permitting us the use of Dr. Jesse F. Steiner's paper, "Recent Social Trends in the Pacific."

In this, as in previous issues of SOCIAL PROCESS IN HAWAII, we wish to state that we are not responsible for the points of view or the positions held by the writers of the articles.