

PREFACE

The year 1957 marks the 50th Anniversary of the University of Hawaii and also the coming of age of Social Process in Hawaii, with the 21st annual appearance of this joint student-faculty publication. Since 1907 the University has become one of the key institutions of higher education within the Pacific area and it has made research on the Pacific its special concern. We, the staff of Social Process, are proud to be a part of this institution, and we trust that the present issue may prove to be a worthy contribution to the University's significant research program in the field of human relations.

The theme of race relations has been emphasized in earlier issues of Social Process, as it has also in the research program of the University. In many respects Hawaii affords an ideal laboratory for the study of race relations, and it is only natural that his theme should figure prominently in the writing and thinking of students at this university. Volume 18 of this series, already out of print, was devoted entirely to the subject of Race Relations in Hawaii, and it seemed appropriate that Volume 21 should also be focused upon some variant of this theme.

Hawaii has welcomed immigrants from all parts of the world, and together they have contributed to a new way of life--the Hawaiian variant of the American way of life. Each immigrant group, although thoroughly steeped in the cultural values and traditions of the homeland, has, following its arrival in Hawaii, gradually become emancipated from part of its culture in the process of becoming adjusted to the new social environment. Thus, the problem encountered by all of the many ethnic stocks in Hawaii has been that of retaining enough of their own heritage of values and traditions to give order and continuity to their lives, while at the same time fitting in with the expectations of the new American community of which they are becoming a part. It is to this dual problem of the Hawaiian community--of the slow yielding of the traditional values and the gradual adjustment to the new, of "Acculturation and Race Relations"--that this issue of Social Process is devoted.

We believe that the articles of this issue afford a broad and representative cross-section of the problems involved in this dual process. They reflect the varied experience of sociology students from four of the major ethnic groups in Hawaii, as well as the more technical and scholarly analyses of the social processes by members of the faculty.

The initial article is by Professor Bernhard Hormann and was prepared for the Atlanta, Georgia meeting of the Southern Sociological Society, where it was presented on April 13, 1957 as one of a panel dealing with "A Comparative View of Racial Segregation and Desegregation in the Schools." In this paper, Professor Hormann seeks to account for the fact that today neither Hawaii's public nor private schools, with possibly one exception, are racially segregative.

Andrew W. Lind, senior professor of sociology, takes up the familiar theme of racial bloc voting in Hawaii. Also concerned with the area of bloc voting is the presentation of a study by John M. Digman of the Psychology Department, giving an analysis of the role that ethnic factors played in Oahu's 1954 general election.

Rubellite Kawena Kinney, graduate student in English, shows through specific incidents, the acculturation of the Hawaiian people, taking into account primarily the changes in the field of Hawaiian folklore.

The article by the Rev. and Mrs. Himeno, first and second generation of Japanese ancestry respectively, affords a penetrating analysis of certain conflicting and complementary values encountered by persons of Japanese ancestry in Hawaii. Professor George K. Yamamoto's report on marriage selection among the Naichi and Okinawan Japanese on Oahu sheds valuable light upon the continued operation of traditional distinctions within the same community.

Two of our student articles present comparative pictures of the past and present. Caridad Martin makes a comparison of the old-time Filipino wedding with the present. An interesting aspect of the changing sociological scene in Hawaii, involving a one-time exclusively Japanese hospital in Honolulu, is presented by Nancy M. Horikawa.

The other two student articles deal specifically with the race relations process at work. Evie K. Booth relates her experiences and impressions of Hawaii from the viewpoint of a military dependent. Chris Kimura tells of his military training on the Mainland and of his reactions, as an Islander, to the pattern of race relations he encountered there.

Bernhard L. Hormann, professor of sociology, makes a survey of recent books and reports of sociological interest dealing with Hawaii.

The staff of Social Process in Hawaii are deeply appreciative of the many kindnesses and services they have received from Mrs. Mary Kanno, secretary of the Romanzo Adams Social Research Laboratory, and to her this issue is dedicated.

The Editor