

# The Koreans in Hawaii

## AN ANNOTATED BIBLIOGRAPHY

by ARTHUR L. GARDNER



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T H E   K O R E A N S   I N   H A W A I I  
An Annotated Bibliography

by   A r t h u r   L .   G a r d n e r

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## PUBLISHER'S FOREWORD

This volume represents the second of a series implemented to compensate for the lacunae of bibliographic source materials on Hawaii's people of Asian ancestry. It is particularly appropriate that a volume on Hawaiians of Korean ancestry should appear at this time, for in recent years the university has grown to a position of leadership in Korean studies, and planning is underway for the establishment of a Korean Center. Moreover, during the long period of colonial status, Hawaii served as a rallying point for a major segment of the Korean liberation movement. The first generation of Korean immigrants who sustained that movement here are now passing on, and Mr. Gardner's efforts have come at a moment when their experience and efforts can still be appraised on a firsthand basis. It is hoped that the materials presented here will serve as the foundation for a social history of the Koreans in Hawaii.

Support for this research was provided by grant funds from the Ford Foundation, and a gift from an anonymous member of the local Korean community contributed toward the publication costs of this volume. These are gratefully acknowledged.

William P. Lebra, Director  
Social Science Research Institute

## ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

Many persons in the Korean community have helped me in this project. They gave generously of their interest, knowledge, and valuable time. It is impossible to acknowledge them individually, but to each I am extremely grateful. Records of the interviews granted me have been preserved for future study. Particular thanks, however, should be expressed to those who have assisted me repeatedly in a variety of ways, or who have contributed or obtained the use of special materials for me. Among these are Mrs. Clifford (Esther Kwon) Arinaga, Mrs. Henry C. (Edith) Kim, Mrs. Edward E.W. (Inez Kong) Pai, Mr. Doo Ok Chung, Dr. Bernhard L. Hormann, Dr. Donald D. Johnson, Dr. Hugh H.W. Kang, Mr. Shin Pyo Kang, Mr. Young Kee Kim, the Reverend Samuel Lee, Dr. G. Raymond Nunn, Mr. Shiro Saito, Dr. Robert K. Sakai, and Mr. Key P. Yang.

Except for the Hawaiian Sugar Planters' Association Library, a private collection that was unfortunately not open for perusal, I was given the utmost cooperation and treated with great consideration wherever I went in search of materials. I am especially indebted to the staffs of the various libraries and collections who unstintingly gave their time, their expert advice, and many helpful suggestions. These were the Hawaiian and Pacific Collections, the Government Documents Collection, the East Asian Collection of the East-West Center Library, the Hamilton Library, the Archives, all at the University of Hawaii; the Archives of Hawaii; the Hawaii State Library's Hawaiian and Pacific Collection; the ILWU Library; and the Bishop Museum Library. Also of great assistance were the Korean Consuls General Chong Kyu Kim and Se Won Kim and their staffs; the ministers of the various Christian churches that serve Korean congregations: The Reverend Dae Hee Park of the Christ United Methodist Church, the Reverend Richard Kimm of the Korean Christian Church, Fathers Colbert and Kim of Saint Luke's Episcopal Church; Wallace W.S. Kim and other officers of the Kook Min Hur, Donald Kim and other officers of the Dong Ji Hoi; officers of the various other Korean cultural and social organizations; and the staff of the Industrial Relations Department at the Ewa Sugar Company.

My thanks are also extended to my fellow workers at the Social Science Research Institute who took an interest in the project and offered encouragement and many helpful suggestions; to the institute's editorial and typing staff who assisted in the final preparation of the volume; and to the director, Dr. William P. Lebra, who originally conceived the idea of this projected series of bibliographies on the various ethnic communities in Hawaii. I am aware that there may be errors of omission and, perhaps, of commission in the finished work, and I hasten to accept full responsibility for them.

Arthur L. Gardner

Honolulu, Hawaii

## INTRODUCTION

The proportion of Koreans within the total population of Hawaii has never been large. The number of residents of Korean ancestry in 1970, slightly less than one percent of the state's approximately 800,000 people, is not appreciably greater than the total number of Koreans who arrived in the Hawaiian Islands in the one relatively brief period of concentrated immigration from 1903 to 1905. The distinctiveness of these Korean Americans is therefore being overlooked by some observers simply because of their small numbers.

The earliest Korean arrivals in Hawaii were included along with the Chinese for statistical and recording convenience, and a recent trend has been to include the Koreans in the "all others" category in most comparative ethnic studies. The small number of Koreans in the islands has resulted through the years in a relatively high rate of intermarriage with other ethnic groups. Yet, the Korean community has, to a remarkable extent, resisted erosion of its separate identity. Its members have built and maintained a unique position among other ethnic groups in the wider Hawaiian community. Koreans were never enemy aliens, never suspect because of their numbers. They were people with a dramatic "cause," products of a resilient culture who had highly individualistic personalities. The result has been that Koreans in Hawaii have become established as a greater influence in the community than their small numbers might otherwise have warranted.

Although a few small groups of Korean merchants were admitted to the Hawaiian Islands as early as 1899, the first shipload of immigrants who came specifically to work on the sugar plantations arrived in Honolulu on January 13, 1903. Before the flow of organized emigration was cut off in the early summer of 1905, almost seven thousand Koreans were admitted to the territory. The emigration ceased, not because the demand for laborers slackened, but because of official Korean concern over rumored distresses suffered by a large band of Koreans who had emigrated to Mexico in the spring of 1905. The rumors threw a cloud of suspicion over all labor emigration. Also, there was the increased influence in Korea of the Japanese government, in whose interest it was to block the continued exodus of Korean manpower.

With Chinese excluded from the United States and its territories and a growing suspicion on the part of sugar plantation owners that future troubles would arise because of the preponderance of Japanese within their labor force, Korea, along with Portugal and the Azores, emerged as a most attractive source of potential labor in the early 1900s. At the very time Hawaii's plantation owners began to show an interest in Korea, a severe drought in several of the country's provinces induced the Korean emperor to relax the tight restrictions that had previously been placed on any kind of emigration. In November 1902 an American named Deshler was given authority by the Korean emperor to implement emigration to Hawaii. He immediately set up a number of offices in strategic locations throughout Korea and began to actively recruit labor on behalf of the Hawaiian Sugar Planters' Association.

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Some ingenuity was required to organize the emigrants by the shipload and yet have them disembarked and admitted at Honolulu as individual settlers. United States law forbade the introduction of previously contracted labor to its territory, and each Korean immigrant had to be carefully drilled to explain that his migration was individually motivated, and he had to be supplied with enough money to convince authorities that he was a bona fide settler in the new land. The absence of contract restrictions enabled the Koreans to move freely around the islands and go to work wherever they felt conditions were most favorable. Many took advantage of this freedom of mobility. Of the first group of 101 that arrived in Honolulu, 93 were granted admission to the territory and were immediately located at the Waialua Plantation. Subsequent shiploads were met at the docks at Honolulu and dispatched to plantations on every island. A very high proportion of the almost seven thousand who were admitted before the summer of 1905 were unmarried men and, with some exceptions, were not of a particularly educated or socially prominent class. To the great majority, however, the work demanded by their new employers was extremely difficult, and the financial return was barely sufficient for livelihood. There was a steady migration of Koreans to the United States mainland. On one occasion, agents of a mainland railway company, which was extending its lines, set up a temporary office at a Korean-owned inn in Honolulu, the Koreans proving a most fertile source of labor. However, a 1907 presidential executive order banned the movement of Koreans and Japanese from Hawaii to the mainland.

Almost immediately upon arrival at the various plantations, the Koreans began to organize themselves. Their organizations were usually for one or more of three purposes: to perpetuate the traditional social organization of their Korean homeland; to foster nationalism, which invariably meant anti-Japanese activities; or to offer opportunity for education and religious fellowship. A large proportion of the first shipload of Korean immigrants were Christians. Christian missionaries in Korea had encouraged their members to join the emigration to Hawaii, and experienced Christian workers traveled with the very first shiploads. These workers soon assumed the role of pastors and lay leaders for the Korean Christians in Hawaii. Sunday worship became an almost universal feature of plantation life for the Koreans, and it was encouraged by plantation managers and owners alike. The drift of the non-Christian immigrants to these well-organized activities was so constant that through the years virtually all Koreans came to be identified with the Christian faith. One or two attempts to organize other viable religious groups failed. The resulting overall Christian identity of the Korean community became a considerable force in shaping Korean society in Hawaii and was a definite factor in hastening the process of Westernization among the Koreans.

By agreement with the Hawaiian Mission Board in 1905, the newly organized Mission of the Methodist Episcopal Church assumed responsibility for the religious and accompanying educational and social needs of the immigrant Koreans, although their work with these people had been informally instituted some time before. While most Koreans readily assumed identification with the Methodist denomination, a small group responded to spiritual and educational work started among them as early as 1903 by members of the Episcopal church.

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A Korean Episcopal congregation grew out of this work and survives to this day. The separation of a large number of Hawaii's Koreans to form their own Korean Christian Church in late 1918 was not basically owing to a disaffection over doctrine or belief, but one more manifestation of the intense nationalistic and independent spirit of the Koreans who favored firm control among themselves of their own religious organization.

From the number of separate regional organizations initially set up by the Koreans soon after their arrival and separation to the various plantations, there gradually emerged one organization, the Hanin Hapsŏng Hyŏphoe, or the United Korean Society, organized on October 17, 1907, which represented almost the entire community of Koreans in Hawaii. On February 1, 1909, this association joined with the United States mainland organizations to form the Kook Min Hur (Kungmin Hoe), with general headquarters in San Francisco. For several years in Hawaii, the Kook Min Hur, or Korean National Association, was almost a government within a government. In the early part of each year, delegates were sent from every plantation or settlement of Korean residents to the general meeting in Honolulu. At its height in 1915, the Hawaii Kook Min Hur could count no less than 78 locally operating branches. The delegates would discuss and legislate on matters having to do with their own communities in the territory and vote on a budget, raised through individual dues, to provide for the special educational needs of their children, for welfare work among their number, for nationalistic activities in Hawaii and abroad, and for their own organizational and publishing activities. Apparently, there was also a tacit agreement with most local authorities that the Koreans would handle disciplinary problems within their own number, except for the more serious types of civil offenses. This homogeneity and relative independence of the Korean community was disrupted in 1915 when, as a result of factional struggles, appeal was made to the civil courts to arbitrate problems within the Kook Min Hur.

The cohesive force among the Koreans from the very outset of their life in Hawaii was the goal of liberating their country from Japanese control. As free representatives of a captive people, Hawaii's Koreans had a cause which commanded allegiance even beyond that of their relatives who lived in Korea. The Koreans in Hawaii generated a nationalist sentiment out of all proportion to their numbers in their new land. Apart from immediate economic needs, Korean independence was the one critical and dominant issue for the whole community and, through the years, Korean energies were invested into this cause, unfortunately to the detriment of some other aspects of Korean cultural life. The people's energies were not only sapped by their involvement in the nationalist activities themselves, but by the continual factional struggles that developed within the community from the attempts of various groups to control the direction of the nationalist movement.

The first ideological struggle that emerged was between the groups who supported Syngman Rhee (Yi Sŭng-man) and Pak Yong-man, both ardent and capable nationalist leaders. Rhee stressed educational and diplomatic means as the surest avenue to eventual Korean independence while Pak insisted that military

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action was the fastest means to the same goal. When Rhee won control over the Kook Min Hur in 1915, and proceeded to lay the groundwork for an independent school and church on the Honolulu side of Oahu, Pak organized a military training school among Korean laborers in the pineapple fields on the windward side of the island. Then in 1918, Pak formed a party which, a year later, became the Tongnip Tan, or Independence League. For the next several years, this league was the chief obstacle to Rhee's complete control over the Korean community.

When Rhee's grip of the Kook Min Hur began to weaken in the early 1920s, a group of his loyal supporters from within the Kook Min Hur formed a new society called the Dong Ji Hoi (Tongji Hoe). While the influence of the Tongnip Tan diminished after Pak Yong-man's death in Peking on October 16, 1928, the other two associations have continued up to the present time, although they are not nearly as influential in the Korean community as they once were, and they are perennially unable to establish any common ground for a united representation of the Korean community. The end of World War II and the departure of many of the alien nationalists for their newly liberated country robbed the local nationalist movements of much of their basic motivation. The ensuing years have found these associations increasingly unsure of their purpose and of their future, yet still vitally interested in preserving the cultural identity of the Koreans as a people within the polyethnic society of Hawaii.

While there is a stimulating diversity in the present-day Koreans' social and occupational patterns, some fairly definite stages of social development are discernible in an overview of the past years. World War I and the accompanying establishment of a variety of military bases in Hawaii, especially on the island of Oahu, hastened the drift of Koreans from the plantations to the towns. Opportunities opened for them to work as carpenters, tailors, laundrers, and in other positions as skilled laborers on and around the bases. Then, opportunity for work at high bonus wages during the strike of 1920 gave a further economic boost to the Korean community. From 1921 to 1925, the major period for "picture brides," about eight hundred young women, predominantly from Korea's southern provinces, came to Hawaii. Most of them sought life elsewhere than on the plantations, and a majority of Koreans were soon living in the urban areas, particularly in Honolulu. With the accumulation of a little capital, the Koreans generally bought farms, established small, family-operated businesses or chose to acquire real estate; later many of them bought rooming houses or even apartment buildings. Today a considerable number of the older generation draws its income from rental properties.

While building financial equity in this way, the Koreans did not neglect to spur their children on to receive educations that would ensure social advancement. High achievers on the whole, the young people of the second and third generations moved quickly into the professional ranks. Current statistics show that Koreans rank proportionately high in representation in the businesses and professions in Hawaii. This is a noteworthy achievement for those immigrant families of relatively modest social background who made their way to a new and strange country less than seventy years ago.

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There is considerable potential for further serious study of the Korean community. This bibliography attempts to include all the materials presently available in Hawaii in either the English or the Korean language that would be helpful to anyone attempting such research. Most of the materials listed relate to aspects of the life of the original immigrants and their descendants. Some, however, are works prepared or published by Koreans in Hawaii which, although not directly informative about the life of the Koreans here, do shed some light on the nature or the goals of the Korean community. No attempt has been made to include works by Hawaiians of Korean ancestry which, as in the case of some literary works or scientific papers, shed no direct light on the community itself. Another type of publication felt to be beyond the scope of this work are the many highly nationalistic, primarily anti-Japanese books and pamphlets which were circulated widely among the Korean community and, without a doubt, influenced the people tremendously. Examples of these would include Syngman Rhee's *Japan Inside Out* (New York, 1941); Henry Chung's *The Case of Korea* (New York, 1921); and Frederick A. McKenzie's *Korea's Fight for Freedom* (New York, 1920). Dr. Rhee, in particular, was a prolific writer and whatever he wrote had a considerable impact on Korean readers.

I have made no attempt to classify materials according to their degree of relevance to the Koreans in Hawaii. However, I hope that the annotations will indicate this information. I have felt it better, in light of the paucity of useable materials, to include items which refer to the Koreans in only a minor way, especially if the title might suggest a broader or fuller treatment. This may help the investigator to be selective about which materials to seek out first. While newspaper articles supply much information of use to a researcher, I have made no attempt to list separately the many articles that have concerned the Koreans in Hawaii. Some of the local newspapers of particular value in this respect have been included in the main title list.

The list of materials that follows is by no means exhaustive. There are other known or probable sources of material about Hawaii's Koreans. For instance, the local Hawaii Japanese-language newspapers cannot have avoided reference to the Koreans through the years of association between the two communities. Since Japan claimed sovereignty over Korea and all its citizens from 1910 to 1945, Japanese diplomatic documents such as *Dai Nihon Gaikō Monjo* 大日本外交文書 may well include references to Hawaii's Koreans that appeared in diplomatic correspondence between Japan and the United States. Some works by local Japanese authors (for instance, Kenpū Kawazoe, *Ishokuju no hana hiraku--Hawaii Nihonjin shijitsu ochibakago* 移植樹の花開 --- ハワイ日本人史実落ち葉籠 [Transplanted Trees are in Blossom: A Collection of Historical Facts about the Japanese in Hawaii], Honolulu, 1960, pp. 327-329) have specific and interesting accounts of Koreans in the islands from the point of view of local Japanese residents. I felt the inclusion of Japanese-language works to be beyond my ability. However, while researching materials for Hawaii Series No. 1, *The Japanese in Hawaii*, Mitsugu Matsuda found few Japanese-language titles that contained significant information about the Korean community.

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Although under censorship restrictions during the period of Japanese annexation, Korean newspapers such as *Tonga Ilbo* 東亞日報 and *Chosŏn Ilbo* 朝鮮日報 are likely to contain periodic news and information about the Koreans in Hawaii. A search of Korean library holdings might uncover some useful materials sent there from Hawaii. The first volume of a proposed three-volume work by Hyun Kyoo Whan (Hyŏn Kyu-hwan) under the collective title *Han'guk yu imin sa* 韓國流移民史 (A History of Korean Wanderers and Emigrants) was published in Seoul in 1967. Its foreword indicates that the third volume will deal with those Koreans who emigrated to areas outside the Far East.

Because of the frequent legal battles engaged in by the different factions within the Korean community in connection with their organizational activities, State Circuit Court records yield a wealth of information about events and personalities of the past. While transcriptions of the actual cases are not preserved, the written records are, and many interesting documents were introduced as exhibits. These documents throw much light on the nature of the organizations and on the participators in the factional struggles.

I have attempted to collect as many original works about Hawaii's Koreans as possible, and these titles have been included in the bibliography. They include autobiographical writings, some biographies of important community leaders, some original poems, diaries, and random notes. There are probably more such documents in existence waiting to be discovered. The nonliterary background and difficult working conditions of the early immigrant laborers have, it is true, made such writings a relative rarity. One other great source of information is the still considerable number of men and women living in Hawaii who came from Korea as young people, or as children of laboring families. Most Korean residents are very cooperative in discussing the history of their families when a researcher shows genuine interest. This rich source of information will not be available for an indefinite period. At the end of the bibliographic entries, there is appended a list of all currently active associations or societies that cater to the community needs of the Korean residents of Hawaii. Although such information becomes quickly outdated, the name of a contact for each group may be of assistance to the reader.

Entries are arranged alphabetically throughout (by author, otherwise by issuing authority or by title), regardless of the language in which the material is written. The Korean language has been romanized according to the McCune-Reischauer system unless an individual English transliteration has been supplied by the author for his own name or for the title of his work, or if such a preference is known (for instance, Kook Min Hur, Dong Ji Hoi). For these exceptions, the romanization according to the McCune-Reischauer system will follow in parentheses immediately after the first transliteration. Korean-language material can be positively identified by the Korean-language equivalent of the author's name and the work's title, which is supplied. A translation of all entry titles is provided, in parentheses if the translation is given by the author, in brackets if my own. The names of Korean authors of Korean language titles are listed in the oriental style--given names following family names in unbroken sequence. The names of Korean authors of English works who

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ordinarily reside in an English-speaking country are listed in the same manner as other Western authors' names. If a Korean has adopted a Westernized name, it is also supplied. The use of characters in relation to Korean personal names, organization titles, and unpublished materials raises some difficulties. While consistency is a worthy goal for the bibliographer, it is one which persistently eludes him. There has been a strong tendency among Korean nationalists in Hawaii to use their own native script wherever possible and to avoid reliance on Chinese characters. This was only a tendency, however, and some organizations have alternately used one or the other form of expressing their name. Within organizations individuals have followed their own inclinations in the form chosen to write the association's name. As a general rule in this work, since romanization is invariably given and the Korean reading can be ascertained from that, Chinese characters have been supplied where they can be given with any degree of certainty except in titles of published works. Otherwise, the transliteration will be supplied in the Korean script.

The holdings of the various Korean social and religious groups, which were so kindly and helpfully opened to my inspection, presented another type of problem. Since they are, for the most part, uncatalogued and not arranged systematically or even labeled with any consistency, I found it neither possible nor really practical to enter each item individually. I have introduced these holdings under the name of the organization or church as General Records and have listed the materials included on a descriptive basis rather than by titles. Where a specific heading is given to a report or to a ledger and it seems practical to include it, I have done so in parentheses at an appropriate point.

Most of the items listed can be found in the libraries at the University of Hawaii where most material about Hawaii and the Pacific is housed in the Hawaiian and Pacific Collections in the Sinclair Library; Korean-language material is in the East Asian Collection of the East-West Center Library, also presently housed in the Sinclair Library building; federal government documents are in the Government Document Collection in the Sinclair Library; and general materials are in the Hamilton Library. Unless a location accompanies the bibliographical listing, or specific information about location is included in the annotation, the item can be presumed to be in the relevant collection at the University of Hawaii. Locations other than the university's libraries are listed under the last line of the entry, at the extreme right. If materials are available at the university, additional locations will not be indicated, although it should be realized that many of the works listed are available in libraries in Hawaii other than at the university. Items shown located at the Social Science Research Institute will ultimately be transferred to the Hawaiian Collection of the university library. Most of these are copies of unpublished manuscripts and, as such, are being examined carefully.

ANNOTATED BIBLIOGRAPHY

1. Adams, Romanzo C. "Functions of the Language Schools in Hawaii." *The Friend* XCV, No. 8 (August 1925):178-179; No. 9 (September 1925): 197-198.

An interpretation of the rationale for language schools that deals primarily with the Japanese and Chinese languages. It also refers to Korean institutions.

2. \_\_\_\_\_ . "Immigration and Enterprise." *Korean Students' Annual*, 1936-37. p. 6.

Typical immigrant patterns and how Koreans conform to and differ from them are the concerns of this brief but interesting statement. There is reference to special Korean achievements in the field of education.

3. \_\_\_\_\_ . *Interracial Marriage in Hawaii: A Study of the Mutually Conditioned Processes of Acculturation and Amalgamation*. New York, 1937. 353 pp.

Includes Koreans in all of its many statistical tables. One small section evaluates the Korean position regarding marriage (pp. 187-188).

4. \_\_\_\_\_ . *The Peoples of Hawaii: A Statistical Study*. Honolulu, 1933. 58 pp.

An updated version of Entry 6.

5. \_\_\_\_\_ . "Studies in the Trends of the Population in Hawaii." United States. Congress. Committee on Territories and Insular Affairs. In *Administration in Hawaii*, pp. 99-110. Washington, 1933.

Koreans are sometimes treated as a separate ethnic group and, at other times, are included in an "all others" category, in this very general report to Congress on Hawaiian population trends.

6. Adams, Romanzo C., T.M. Livesay, and E.H. Van Winkle. *The Peoples of Hawaii: A Statistical Study*. Honolulu, 1925. 42 pp.

Territorial Board of Health and U.S. census reports are the basis for this brief survey which gives tables on population, citizenship, voter registration, marriage, etc. Some tables, such as the one

illustrating the degree of retardation in the public schools by students of various ethnic groups, seem to be unique to this work.

7. *All About Hawaii (Thrum's Hawaiian Almanac)*. 1875 to date. Honolulu.

An annual publication known at various times as *Hawaiian Annual*, *Thrum's Hawaiian Annual*, and *Hawaiian Almanac*; this popular reference book of information and statistics provides reliable data on Hawaii's population, ethnic groups, labor force, school population, literacy rates, etc., which are all largely dependent on census reports.

8. An Chun-ün 안준은, ed. and trans. *Chungsŏn piyu yoji* 등선  
비유 요지 [Selected Parables]. Honolulu, 1910.  
Korean Kook Min Hur Headquarters

A selection of parables intended to convey the essence of Christian teachings to the Korean-speaking people in Hawaii. Originally an American missionary had translated a selection of parables into the Chinese language and this was in turn translated into Korean, in a style which made use of a large number of Chinese characters. Since material in this form was unintelligible to a large number of the Koreans who had emigrated to Hawaii, the editor took the book, added and deleted where appropriate, and rewrote it using only the native Korean alphabet. The office of the Methodist Church's Korean-language newspaper was the place of publication.

9. *The Anglican Church Chronicle*. Honolulu, 1882-1908. [The last issue was XXVI, No. 9 (August 1908).]

This former official organ of the Episcopal Church in Hawaii contains periodic reference to Koreans in its congregations from September 1905 onward.

10. Appenzeller, Alice R. "A Generation of Koreans in Hawaii." *Paradise of the Pacific* LVIII, No. 12 (December 1944):81-83.

Written by a sympathetic member of a pioneer missionary family in Korea and touching on attitudes of Koreans toward the United States, Japan, and their homeland. There is a pronounced wartime focus and outlook.

11. Archives of Hawaii. Governors' Files. Carter-U.S. Depts. President. November 1905-July 1907.

Archives of Hawaii

A copy of the executive order issued by President Theodore Roosevelt on March 14, 1907, which specifically restricted Japanese and Korean laborers who had been given entrance visas to Hawaii from entering the U.S. mainland, can be found here.

12. Archives of Hawaii. Governors' Files. Carter-U.S. Depts. State. October 1905-June 1907.

Archives of Hawaii

Includes correspondence between Secretary of State Elihu Root and Hawaii Governor Carter concerning the bill passed by Congress restricting the entry to the U.S. mainland of Japanese and Korean laborers who were previously issued visas to enter Hawaii.

13. Archives of Hawaii. Governors' Files. Pinkham-U.S. Depts. Interior Dept. July-September 1915.

Archives of Hawaii

Correspondence includes letters exchanged between Hawaii Governor Pinkham and the Secretary of the Interior concerning official Japanese representations to the Department of State about Korean nationalist activities in Hawaii, which the Japanese interpreted as anti-Japanese, and the governor's apparent approval of them. In the correspondence are included solicited statements from Methodist ministers Wadman and Fry, which outline in detail their program of activity within the Korean community. (See also Entry 205.)

14. Archives of Hawaii. "Newspaper Clippings on Immigration, 1905-07." Scrapbook. 216 pp.

Archives of Hawaii

Clippings, mostly from Honolulu newspapers, including several references to the early Korean immigrants.

15. Archives of Hawaii. U.S. Customs Records. Chinese Arrivals. From January 1, 1900 to December 28, 1903.

Archives of Hawaii

At the beginning of the ledger record are two lists of Korean arrivals in the year 1900 that are included with the Chinese arrivals; they are, however, under the separate heading "Coreans."

16. Barrett, Charles B. "The Mathematical Achievement of Eighth Grade Pupils from the Standpoint of Racial Ancestry." Master's thesis (Education), University of Hawaii, 1939. 83 pp.

Koreans were one of the ethnic groups tested, but their number (twenty) was not very large. Those who were tested were found to be high achievers. Many tables are provided in this study.

17. Beaglehole, Ernest. *Some Modern Hawaiians*. University of Hawaii Research Publication No. 19. Honolulu, 1939. 175 pp.

The basic study contains scattered references to Koreans, especially in the section dealing with the attitudes of Hawaiians towards the other ethnic groups (pp. 124-141). In Appendix B, "Culture and Psychosis in Hawaii," there are several statistical tables showing the incidence of mental health problems and their causes among the various ethnic groups (pp. 156-171). Koreans are included as one category in most tables.

18. Bimson, Rev. Richard H., and Mrs. Richard H. Bimson, comp. *Hawaii Mission of the Methodist Church 1855-1955*. Honolulu, 1955. 48 pp.  
Methodist Church District Headquarters

Printed for the church's centenary celebration, this booklet contains passing references to the Koreans and their relations with the Methodist Church, especially in the early years. References diminish sharply after 1920.

19. Blackey, Eileen. "Cultural Aspects of Case Work in Hawaii." *Social Process in Hawaii* V (1939):30-45.

Passing references to Koreans and one specific section about the Koreans' attitude toward social workers and their ethnic backgrounds.

20. *Bohk Dohng: The Magazine of Hawaii's Koreans*. Honolulu, March 14 to June 25, 1956.

Only seven issues of this fortnightly magazine were published by the Korean Information and Educational Service of Hawaii. It was bilingual (the Korean-language material was primarily for language study) and had as its main purpose the introduction of local Koreans to the basic concepts of American life. It relied heavily on short articles by University of Hawaii faculty and staff members and included some interesting personal vignettes of local Koreans. The magazine was revived at a later time as *Korean Bulletin of Hawaii*. (See Entry 107.)

21. Booty, Marie. "Korean Contributions." In *A History of Recreation in Hawaii*, Recreation Commission of the City and County of Honolulu, comp., pp. 133-134. Honolulu, 1936.

A very brief comment on the contribution of the Korean community to the recreational scene in Hawaii.

22. Chae-Mi Hanjok yŏnhap wiwŏn hoe 在美韓族聯合委員會 (The United Korean Committee in America), ed. *Haebang Chosŏn* 朝鮮獨立 [Liberated Korea]. Los Angeles, 1948. 226 pp.

Basically the collected and edited reports of the members of an official party sent by the committee to inspect conditions in Korea a short time after its liberation in 1945. The reports survey the events which led up to the liberation as well as conditions in the months immediately afterwards. A rather large section is devoted to the background and history of the United Korean Committee in America (see Entry 196) which was organized in 1941 to coordinate the nationalist efforts of the various Korean organizations in North America and Hawaii. Despite severe problems, the committee survived to see Korea liberated. Some parts of the book are quite critical of the part played by Syngman Rhee in the events described.

23. Chae-Mi Hanjok yŏnhap wiwŏn hoe isa pu 在美韓族聯合委員會理事部 (The Board of Directors of the United Korean Committee in America). *Tongnip kum konggo sŏ* 獨立金公告書 [Independence Fund Report], No. 1 (May 18-September 30, 1941). Honolulu, 1941.

Korean Kook Min Hur Headquarters

Issued by committee chairman Won Soon Lee, the report has its own English title "Financial Report of the United Korean Committee Board of Directors, Honolulu, Hawaii." It covers the first few months of the committee's existence (see Entry 196).

24. *Chasin po* 自新報 . September 30, 1907-January 1908. Makaweli, Kauai. No copy extant

On June 4, 1906, the Koreans on the island of Kauai organized the Chagang Hoe 自強會 . The monthly *Chasin po*, which first appeared more than a year later, was the official organ of this association. The manuscript of the paper was sent to Korea for printing and the finished copies sent back to Kauai for distribution. This explains the appearance of issues of the journal even after the Chagang Hoe had decided to amalgamate with the new united association Hanin Hapsŏng Hyŏphoe (see Entry 46) when it was formed on October 17, 1907.

25. Cheng, Ch'eng-k'un, and Douglas S. Yamamura. "Interracial Marriage and Divorce in Hawaii." *Social Forces* XXXVI, No. 1 (October 1957):77-84.

An interpretative report that includes Koreans as one ethnic group under study. Data are based mainly on U.S. census reports.

26. *Ch'inmok hoebo* 親睦會報 . From May 8, 1906. Ewa, Oahu.  
No copy extant

Ch'inmok Hoe was organized by a group of workers on the Ewa Sugar Plantation on May 3, 1905. It is unclear whether they were connected with or received their inspiration from the San Francisco Ch'inmok Hoe which had been organized on September 23, 1903 under the leadership of An Ch'ang-ho 安昌浩 and was the first organization of mainland Koreans. This group changed its name to Kongnip Hyophoe in April 1905. The Ewa Ch'inmok Hoe published this paper monthly for approximately one year with the general purpose of stimulating unification of all the Korean organizations that had sprung up.

27. Ch'oe Song-yo 崔聖女 , ed. *Ch'odŭng sohak* 初等小學 [Elementary School Studies], Book One. Honolulu, n.d. 26 pp.  
Korean Kook Min Hur Headquarters

Apparently prepared for use in the many small Korean-language schools which existed on the various plantations to provide an opportunity for the children of the immigrant laborers to study the Korean culture. The small book introduces the basic Korean alphabet and a selection of Chinese-style characters sufficient for students to learn the names of the principal towns in Korea.

28. Chŏnhŭng Hyŏphoe 電興協會 . Minutes of meetings.  
Korean Kook Min Hur Headquarters

This society was organized on September 3, 1907 to work for the revival of the Korean Empire and to provide educational opportunities for its members. The majority of its members were affiliated with the Episcopal church and records of that church indicate that some organization was in effect, perhaps more informally, as early as 1903. The group decided not to join with other Korean associations to form the Hanin Hapsong Hyophoe (see Entry 46) in October 1907 but did eventually merge with the Taehanin Kook Min Hur (see Entry 114) in April 1910. Beginning with an issue dated May 23, 1908 the group published a monthly organ *Chŏnhŭng hyŏphoe po* of which no copies are extant. Two minute books have been preserved. The first records meetings held at Waimanalo between February 5 and May 15, 1908. The second records meetings of the Waimanalo Branch of the

society from April 29, 1910 to May 6, 1911. This latter date indicates possible division within the society in respect to the merger with Taehanin Kook Min Hur referred to above.

29. *Chŏnhŭng hyŏphoe po* 電興協會報 . May 23, 1908-March 1909. Honolulu.  
No copy extant

A monthly paper issued by the Chŏnhŭng Hyŏphoe (see Entry 28).

30. Christ United Methodist Church. General Records. Honolulu.  
Christ United Methodist Church

By agreement with the Hawaiian Mission Board early in 1905, the Methodist Episcopal Church undertook the responsibility for meeting the religious needs of Korean Christians in Hawaii. April 1, 1905 was the date of the official organization of the First Korean Methodist Church in Honolulu, although informal work among Korean immigrants had been conducted from as early as November 1903. The congregation moved into rented premises on Nuuanu Avenue in July 1905. The following year a boarding school for Korean boys (Hanin Kisuk Hakkyo 韓人寄宿學校) was opened on Punchbowl Street and continued to provide educational services until 1922. In that year the church erected a new building on Fort Street and decided to conduct there any educational program still necessary. From 1905 the number of small local Methodist churches increased rapidly until twenty-two of them had been built, principally adjacent to, or actually on the plantations where the Koreans were employed. The local churches were spread over four of the Hawaiian islands. During the thirties, however, many of these closed when their members moved away from the plantations. The Honolulu church benefited from this trend. In October 1949 a new building was commenced on Keeaumoku Street, the present location of the church, and the building was dedicated the following year.

From the beginning the name First Korean Methodist Episcopal Church of Honolulu was generally used but after an intradenominational reorganization in 1939, the word Episcopal was dropped. In 1965, in order to accommodate to a broader approach to community ministry, the church adopted the name Christ Methodist Church. In 1968, as a result of a merger involving the parent denomination, the present name, Christ United Methodist Church, came into use.

Minutes, proceedings, diaries:

- a. Minutes of quarterly conferences, 1921-1931. To be found under the heading "Kyesak hoe chŏng illok" 季朔會正日錄

- in the back portion of a record titled "Kyohoe saengmyōng nok" 教會生命錄 [Record of Church Membership].
- b. Minutes of quarterly conferences, 1933-1946. The journal has the cover title "Kyesak hoe hoerok" 季朔會會錄. Some of the minutes for the period 1934-1937 are in English but otherwise the Korean language is used.
  - c. Minutes of the quarterly meetings of the Ewa church (Ewa kyohoe kyesak hoerok 外教會季朔會錄), 1904-1924. The Ewa church, dedicated April 30, 1905, was the first Methodist church building erected by Koreans in Hawaii. These minutes coincide with the entire period in which it functioned as a congregation.

Membership information:

- a. Record of church membership (Kyohoe saengmyōng nok 教會生命錄), 1905-1925. Although individual entries are not dated, this is apparently a record of membership from the very commencement of Methodist church activities among Honolulu Koreans. Provision is made for a member's name, date and place of baptism, and the name of the officiating minister, but not all entries are complete.
- b. Ewa church register of names (Ewa kyohoe yōlmyōng nok 外教會列名錄), 1905-1924. Members' name, birthdate, parents' names, baptismal date, baptismal place, officiating minister's name are entered.
- c. "The Official Membership and Church Record: A Permanent Record of Membership and other Historical Data of the First Korean Methodist Church, 1639 Keeaumoku Street, Honolulu, Hawaii Mission District, Southern California-Arizona Conference." Although this record has not been kept up to date, it does contain information for baptisms conducted between 1930 and 1943, marriages from 1952 to date, deaths from 1944 to 1962.
- d. Membership register of the First Korean Methodist Church, Honolulu, T.H., 1952 to date.
- e. Record of children's baptism, 1930 to date. At some point the words "also adults" were inserted into the cover title. The record was started by the Rev. Doo Wha Lim and gives for each person baptized his name, birthdate, parents' names, baptismal date, and the name of the officiating minister.

Financial records:

- a. Annual treasurer's reports, 1939-1946; monthly treasurer's reports, June 1946-December 1948; and annual budgets, 1940-1948 are included in one ledger.
- b. Christmas fund contributions, 1936-1946.

## Miscellaneous:

- a. "A Brief Sketch of the History of Our Church," prepared for the fiftieth anniversary of the church in 1955, together with a list of gifts received by the church at that time and subsequently, is included in The Official Membership and Church Record.
- b. One file cabinet drawer contains a variety of materials including reports to conferences, programs of conferences, minutes of various committee meetings, questionnaires to members, treasurer's reports, various church news sheets and Sunday bulletins, membership directories, letters to and from servicemen during World War II.

31. Chung Doo Ok (Chǒng Tu-ok) 鄭斗玉 . "Chae-Mi Hanjok tongnip undong silgi" 在美韓族獨立運動實記 [A Record of the Independence Activities of the Koreans in the United States]. Ms. 1969. 218 pp. Social Science Research Institute

A personalized account of the development of the Korean community in Hawaii by a man who emigrated from Korea as a teen-ager in 1903. The author was always interested and active in Korean nationalist organizations and presents a firsthand review of events and personalities over approximately a fifty-year period. The account is quite critical of the policies and programs of Syngman Rhee.

32. Cochran, Betty Ann. "An Analysis of the Meaning of the Term 'pidgin' as Used by College Freshmen and an Examination of their Attitude toward 'pidgin'." Master's thesis (Speech), University of Hawaii, 1953. 143 pp.

Although Koreans were one ethnic group tested for reactions to "pidgin," their number seems to be too small for meaningful conclusions.

33. Coulter, John W., and Bernice B.H. Kim. "The Koreans in Hawaii." In *Proceedings of the Hawaiian Academy of Science*, Bernice P. Bishop Museum Special Publication No. 21, pp. 9-10. Honolulu, 1933.

A brief abstract of a paper read to the academy on May 3, 1933 (see Entry 93). The abstract contains some factual inaccuracies.

34. Crawford, Will C. "Characteristics of the Public and Alien Language Schools of Hawaii." United States. Congress. Committee on Territories and Insular Affairs. In *Administration in Hawaii*, pp. 112-120. Washington, 1933.

Introduced into congressional hearings concerning the Territory of Hawaii, this report uses the Japanese-language schools as the basic example of language schools in general. It includes a table showing the number and size of Korean schools existing at that time.

35. Dong Ji Hoi.

See Korean Dong Ji Hoi, Entry 112.

36. Dunn, J. Kyuang. "Progress of Koreans in Hawaii." *Paradise of the Pacific* LVIII, No. 12 (December 1946):90-91.

A brief overview of the Korean community's progress and development in the light of the war years and the new independence of Korea. Dunn had been a representative in Washington of the United Korean Committee.

37. *The Episcopal Church in Hawaii: Ninety Years of Service, 1862-1952.* Honolulu, 1952. 40 pp.

This commemorative booklet has several references to Hawaii's Koreans and some historical detail about the early work of the Episcopal church among them.

38. Eubank, Lauriel E. "The Effects of the First Six Months of World War II on the Attitudes of Koreans and Filipinos toward the Japanese in Hawaii." Master's thesis (Sociology), University of Hawaii, 1943. 190 pp.

A description of the effect of the war in the Pacific on the inter-racial attitudes of the Koreans and Filipinos in Hawaii towards the resident Japanese. Research was limited to Oahu and depended heavily on personal interviews, ethnic newspapers, and--for the Korean attitudes--private files located in the Romanzo Adams Social Research Laboratory (see Entry 209).

39. Evans, Elizabeth H.C. "Se Won Kim." *Paradise of the Pacific* LXXIV, No. 11 (December 1962):17-19.

A poorly titled article in the series "First Ladies of the Pacific in Honolulu," since it is actually about the wife of Korean Consul General Se Won Kim. The article simply outlines Mrs. Kim's personal background and her duties in Honolulu. Brief reference is

made to the relationship of the Consulate General to the local Korean community and the special events they celebrate together.

40. Ewa Sugar Company. "Arrivals of Asiatics" (September 20, 1909 to March 3, 1920).  
Ewa Sugar Company, Industrial Relations Department

A ledger containing a section listing the names and dates of arrival at the Ewa Plantation of all Korean workers. After December 31, 1910, their previous locations are also given. Each worker was assigned a number for which there is a personnel card on file.

41. \_\_\_\_\_ . "Record of Arrivals" (March 3, 1920 to May 10, 1924).  
Ewa Sugar Company, Industrial Relations Department

Continuation of Entry 40. After May 10, 1924, new arrivals were not listed separately in the ledgers according to national origin; instead, an alphabetically-filed personnel card system was used, and more details were recorded.

42. *Garden Island*. July 1902 to date. Lihue, Kauai.  
Kauai County Library

This general-circulation newspaper has periodic references to the considerable Korean community that has existed on Kauai since early 1903. The University of Hawaii library has microfilmed the issues from May 2, 1911 to date.

43. Gulick, Sidney L. *Mixing the Races in Hawaii: A Study of the Growing Neo-Hawaiian American Race*. Honolulu, 1937. 220 pp.

Written in praise of the "biological fusing" of the various races in Hawaii, this book uses many tables, most of which include the Koreans as a separate ethnic group.

44. *Halla Huhm Presents Tenth Anniversary Recital Korean Dances and Dances of the Orient*. Concert program. Honolulu, 1960. 36 pp.  
Korean Kook Min Hur Headquarters

An occasion of such significance to the Korean community warranted a rather elaborate program which contains information about Miss Huhm and many photographs of the young women and young men studying at her school.

45. Handley, Katherine N. *Four Case Studies in Hawaii: Intercultural Problems and the Practice of Social Work*. Honolulu, 1957. 65 pp.

The fourth case study reported involves a marriage between a Korean man raised in Hawaii and his native Korean wife. The author describes the value conflicts present in this early postwar marriage.

46. Hanin Hapsong Hyophoe 韓人合成協會 (United Korean Society).  
General Records.

Korean Kook Min Hur Headquarters

Founded on October 17, 1907, this was the first united association of Koreans in Hawaii. On February 1, 1909 it merged with mainland groups to form the Taehanin Kook Min Hur (see Entry 114).

Membership information:

Membership lists, 1907-1908.

Financial records:

- a. Record of monthly dues paid, 1907-1909.
- b. Record of transfers of funds from local branches to the central headquarters in Honolulu, 1909.
- c. Financial reports presented to general meetings of the headquarters organization, 1908.

47. *Hanin hapsong sinbo* 韓人合成新報 (The United Korean News).  
October 22, 1907-January 25, 1909. Honolulu.

No copy extant

Publication of this weekly newspaper began following the merger of most Korean organizations in Hawaii into the Hanin Hapsong Hyophoe on October 17, 1907. When this organization was superceded by the Kook Min Hur, which united Koreans in Hawaii with those in North America, Manchuria, and Siberia, publication of *Hanin hapsong sinbo* was suspended in favor of the new Kook Min Hur official organ *Sin Han'guk po* (see Entry 178).

48. *Hanin kidokkyo po* 韓人基督教報 . Honolulu.

No copy extant

A Korean-language paper published irregularly by the Korean Christian Church, perhaps three or four times a year, until approximately the beginning of World War II.

49. *Hanin kyohoe po* 韓人教會報 . April 1914-October 1940. Honolulu.  
No copy extant

As early as April 1904 a Methodist minister named Pearson was mimeographing a regular newspaper for Korean residents in Honolulu. While details are not clear this was probably the *P'owa Hanin kyobo* 布哇韓人教報, known in English as the *Hawaii Korean Advocate*, which was appearing monthly by November 1905 and which included bible studies and Sunday school lessons along with general news. The 1906 conference of the Methodist Mission recognized this paper as an official organ of the Mission and announced the importation of type from Korea to improve the paper's appearance. In April 1914 the name of the paper was changed to *Hanin kyohoe po* and publication continued until 1940.

50. *Hanin sisa* 韓人時事 . June 10, 1905-September 1906. Honolulu.  
No copy extant

This semimonthly publication was supported by members of the Methodist church and emphasized adult education along with general community news.

51. *Han-Mi po* 韓美報 (Korean-American News). May 12, 1920-September 14, 1921. Honolulu.  
No copy extant

A weekly paper published as a commercial venture by a former editor of the *Kook Min Bo*. In *Chae-Mi Hanin osimnyŏn sa* (see Entry 100) Kim Wŏn-yong states that the publisher had left his position with the *Kook Min Bo* because of differences with Syngman Rhee and that Rhee finally bought out this newspaper and suspended publication.

52. Haus, Laurence H. "Immigration and Nationality in the Hawaiian Islands." United States. Justice Department. Immigration and Naturalization Service. *Monthly Review* IV, No. 2 (August 1946):21-24.

A general statement about the legal angles of immigration and nationality with specific reference to the peculiar status of Oriental laborers--mostly Korean and Japanese--who were restricted in movement from Hawaii to the mainland.

53. Hawaii. Board of Immigration. *Report of the Board of Immigration to the Governor of the Territory of Hawaii* (1905/07-1909/10). Honolulu, 1907-1911.

A series of three approximately biennial reports in which reference to Koreans is limited to the actual numbers arriving and departing. A further breakdown indicates those departing for the Orient and for the U.S. mainland. This series was followed by another issued by the Board of Immigration, Labor, and Statistics (see Entry 54).

54. Hawaii. Board of Immigration, Labor, and Statistics. *Report of the Board of Immigration, Labor and Statistics to the Governor of the Territory of Hawaii* (1911/12-1915/16). Honolulu, 1912-1916.

The precise number of Koreans arriving and departing from Hawaii for the years under study is given in this series of five annual reports (a continuation of Entry 53). As in Entry 53, there is a breakdown of figures showing arrivals and departures to and from both the Orient and the U.S. mainland.

55. Hawaii. Board of Pardons and Paroles. *Annual Report* (1946/47-1964/65). Honolulu, 1947-1965.

A limited ethnic breakdown of statistics for prisoners, parolees, nature of offenses, etc., is included. Report year ends June 30. (For related reports, see Entries 56 and 57.)

56. Hawaii. Board of Prison Directors. "Report of the Board of Prison Directors" (1931/32-1938/39). Mimeo. Honolulu, 1932-1939.

Similar information to that in Entry 55.

57. Hawaii. Department of Attorney General. Bureau of Crime Statistics and Identification. *Report of the Bureau of Crime Statistics and Identification* (1948/49-1953/54). Honolulu, 1949-1954.

From the 1950 report on, statistics relating the various ethnic groups to crime are provided. Report year ends June 30. (See also Entries 55 and 56.)

58. Hawaii. Department of Health. *Annual Report* (1866/68; 1872/74-1963/64, with slight irregularities). Honolulu, 1868-1964. (Supplementary Statistical Reports covering calendar years were issued for the years 1948, 1949, and 1952 to 1967.)

The most comprehensive listings of vital statistics for the state; many tables provide an ethnic breakdown. All aspects of the health patterns of Hawaiian residents are covered in detail.

59. Hawaii. Department of Health. Bureau of Health Statistics. "Hawaii's Children of Tomorrow." Mimeo. Honolulu, 1952. 7 pp.

A report by the Chief of the Bureau of Health Statistics and the Chief of the Section of Records and Registration concerning the future racial composition of Hawaiian residents that recommends a reasoned racial classification for future records. Figures are based primarily on marriage records. Koreans are included in both the overall picture and the specific tables (same as Entry 191).

60. Hawaii. Department of Public Instruction. *Annual Report of the Superintendent of Public Instruction to the Governor of the Territory of Hawaii* (1937/38-1962/63). Honolulu, 1938-1963.

Only the 1946/47 report has statistical data on the ethnic background of the students of the territory. This series was preceded by a biennial report series (see Entry 62).

61. \_\_\_\_\_ . "Biennial Report of the Supervisor of Foreign Language Schools, 1923-25." Mimeo. Honolulu, 1925. 33 pp.

Includes information and statistics about Korean-language schools and a brief statement about arrangements for textbooks for them.

62. \_\_\_\_\_ . *Report of the Superintendent of Public Instruction to the Governor of the Territory of Hawaii*. Biennial (1900/02-1935/36). Honolulu, 1903-1937.

Statistics for the ethnic backgrounds of public school children are included up to and including the 1931/32 report. Figures for Korean children start with the 1905/06 report. Statistics for Oriental-language schools, their locations and enrollments are included in reports from 1927/28 to 1935/36. Reports to the Governor were made annually from the 1937/38 report (see Entry 60).

63. Hawaii. Governor. *Report of the Governor of the Territory of Hawaii to the Secretary of the Interior* (1898/1900-1958/59). Washington, 1900-1959. (Title varies slightly.)

A continuing source of statistical and other information about the Koreans in Hawaii. The smallness of the Korean community limits direct references other than those within tables.

64. Hawaii. Governor's Advisory Committee on Education. "Report." Mimeo. Bound in three parts. Honolulu, 1931.

Contains many references to the Koreans within the education system; emphasis is on the decade before 1930. Among the usual data are some concerning delinquency in relation to educational level by ethnic group, racial or ethnic distribution of University of Hawaii students and high school graduates, percentages of high school graduates of each ethnic group going on to normal school, and ethnic classification of all teachers as well as students.

65. Hawaii Korean Golden Jubilee Committee. *Fifty Years of Progress: Hawaii Korean Golden Jubilee Celebration*. Honolulu, 1953. 40 pp.

The official commemorative program for the 1953 celebrations. It contains many valuable photographs of historical interest concerning the early immigrants and some material about Koreans reprinted from early Honolulu newspapers.

66. Hawaii. Office of Library Services. *Index to the Honolulu Advertiser and Star-Bulletin 1929-1967*. 5 vols. Honolulu, 1968.

While listings under the heading "Koreans in the Hawaiian Islands" are the most numerous, other material is to be found under the names of individuals, organizations, etc.

67. *Hawaiian Church Chronicle*. September 1908 to date. Honolulu.

This official organ of the Episcopal Church in Hawaii contains occasional references to Korean congregations.

68. Hawaiian Sugar Planters' Association. *Census of Hawaiian Sugar Plantations (1930/31-1956/57)*. Honolulu, 1931-1957.

Precise statistics concerning the employees of the sugar companies and their families as of June 30 each year. Statistics are given for the entire state and separately for each island. Koreans are one of the ethnic groups represented in the tables.

69. \_\_\_\_\_, comp. "Citizenship, Naturalization, Immigration: Hawaii." Scrapbook. 1 vol.

Clippings from the *Honolulu Advertiser* and the *Honolulu Star-Bulletin* for the years between 1938 and 1961. Numerous references to Hawaii's Koreans.

70. "Hawaii's People: The Koreans' Role in the Islands' Growth."  
*Paradise of the Pacific* LXVIII, No. 11 (November 1956):12-13.

A display of photographs with little accompanying text.

71. *Hohang Hanin kidok kyohoe yebaedang kŏnch'uk chaejŏng pogo sŏ* 호항 한인 기독교회 예배당 건축 재정 보고서 [Financial Report of the Honolulu Korean Christian Church Building Fund]. Honolulu, 1940. 27 pp.  
Korean Dong Ji Hoi Headquarters

Complete details of the financing of the present church building issued about one year after its consecration.

72. *Hohang Hanin kidok kyohoe yebaedang ponghŏnsik kinyŏm* 호항 한인 기독교회 예배당 봉헌식 기념 [Souvenir Program of the Dedication of the Honolulu Korean Christian Church]. Honolulu, 1938. 28 pp.  
Korean Dong Ji Hoi Headquarters

Along with the actual dedication program, this booklet contains a brief history of the entire church building project, photographs of people associated with the church and its social and educational program.

73. *Honolulu Advertiser*. July 2, 1856; April 1, 1921 to date. Honolulu.

The oldest newspaper in Hawaii, this daily of general circulation was called the *Pacific Commerical Advertiser* until March 1921. The newspaper has carried periodic news items and information about the Korean community since its first arrivals reached Honolulu in 1903. Since July 1, 1962, the Sunday edition has been a combined *Advertiser--Star-Bulletin* issue. An index for the years 1929-1967 has been published (see Entry 66).

74. *Honolulu Star-Bulletin*. July 1, 1912 to date. Honolulu.

A daily (except Sunday until October 31, 1959) newspaper of general circulation, that began with the merger of the *Evening Bulletin* and the *Hawaiian Star*. Its long-time editor (1912-1960), Riley Allen, was a firm supporter of the movement for Korean independence and a friend of the Korean nationalists in Hawaii. Since July 1, 1962, the Sunday edition has been a combined *Advertiser--Star-Bulletin* issue. An index for the years 1929-1967 has been published (see Entry 66).

75. Hormann, Bernhard L. "Bibliography Report." Romanzo Adams Social Research Laboratory Report No. 23. Mimeo. Honolulu, 1955. 11 pp.

Lists all articles in *Social Process in Hawaii*, all previous reports in this series (known up to Report No. 22 as *What People in Hawaii are Saying and Doing*), all Master's theses approved in the University of Hawaii Sociology Department, and articles about Hawaii in certain professional journals of sociology. A useful reference work for comparative studies superseded by Entry 78.

76. \_\_\_\_\_, "Racial Complexion of Hawaii's Future Population." War Research Laboratory, University of Hawaii, Report No. 13. Mimeo. Honolulu, 1948. 6 pp.

A short study based on the ethnic groups' outmarriage rates from 1913 to 1947. Koreans are included in all statistical tables, and there are specific references to them as well.

77. \_\_\_\_\_, "Racial Complexion of Hawaii's Future Population." *Social Forces* XXVII (October 1948):68-72.

The same report as Entry 76.

78. \_\_\_\_\_, "Selected Bibliography on Social Research in Hawaii by Sources." Romanzo Adams Social Research Laboratory Report No. 37. Mimeo. Honolulu, 1963. 41 pp.

Updates and enlarges Entry 75. It lists a wide variety of articles and books published in Hawaii and elsewhere, selected theses and dissertations from all departments at the University of Hawaii and some mainland institutions, reports published at the University of Hawaii, etc. Useful for surveying material available for comparative studies.

79. \_\_\_\_\_, "A Study of Civilian Morale, 1944." *Social Process in Hawaii* IX-X (July 1945):17-24.

A survey of the attitudes of some 780 high school students (including 26 Koreans) concerning their views on a wide range of social issues. (Also appears in the *What People in Hawaii are Saying and Doing* series.)

80. Howe, Rev. C. Fletcher. *The First Fifty Years of Saint Elizabeth's Church, Honolulu, Hawaii 1902-1952*. Honolulu, n.d.  
Saint Elizabeth's Church Office

Helpful information about the earliest Episcopal church work with Korean immigrants is provided in this commemorative booklet. Pages 18-22 are especially interesting in this respect.

81. Hulbert, Homer B. "The Koreans in Hawaii." *Korea Review* V, No. 11 (November 1905):411-413.

This report is based on Hulbert's brief stopover in Hawaii in late 1905 while en route to Washington, D.C., to deliver a message from the Korean emperor. Information about the living conditions of the Korean community in the early 1900s and about the work of the Methodist church in the Korean community is included.

82. Hyun, Peter. "Korean Kim Chee." *New Pacific* I, No. 1 (November 1943):9.

A local Korean writes briefly about his analysis of the Korean personality and its similarity to the qualities of the famed Korean pickled dish.

83. Hyun, Soon (Hyon Sun). "My Autobiography." Typescript. 104 pp.  
Social Science Research Institute

Chapters 12 and 13 describe Hyun's experiences in Hawaii where he worked first as an interpreter and then as a Methodist pastor between 1904 and 1907. Chapter 20 tells of his return to Hawaii in 1923, his life as a Methodist pastor on Kauai, and later as a businessman in Honolulu.

84. Inamine, Otome, et al. "The Effect of War on Inter-racial Marriage in Hawaii." *Social Process in Hawaii* IX-X (July 1945):103-109.

Includes a few minor references to the Koreans and their participation in interracial marriages.

85. Jhung, Walter. "Korean Independence Activities of Overseas Koreans." *Korean Survey* I, No. 4 (December 1952):7-10.

A brief survey that deals almost exclusively with activities of the Koreans in Hawaii and amounts to a defense of Syngman Rhee's activities and policies.

86. Jones, George H. "Koreans Abroad." *Korea Review* VI, No. 12 (December 1906):446-451.

Written by a missionary who, while stationed in Inchon in 1902, assisted and encouraged the very first emigrants from Korea to Hawaii. He refers to the changes in the mental and social attitudes of the Koreans following their emigration and praises their unity, thrift, and high character. Illustrations are given to show how Koreans came to Hawaii from almost every area of their homeland.

87. \_\_\_\_\_ . "The Koreans in Hawaii." *Korea Review* VI, No. 11 (November 1906):401-406.

The author spent about ten days in Hawaii visiting the Korean settlements. He describes the immigrants' living conditions, their aptitude as laborers, and their religious and social lives.

88. Kalish, Richard A. "Suicide: An Ethnic Comparison in Hawaii." *Bulletin of Suicidology*, December 1968, pp. 37-43. (The *Bulletin of Suicidology* is published by the National Clearinghouse for Mental Health Information in Washington, D.C.)

Because of limitations within the 1960 U.S. census reports, Koreans are only partly included as a separate ethnic group in the author's data tables. There are, however, some useful references to Korean patterns in relation to suicide.

89. Kaneshiro, Kiyoshi. "Assimilation in a Slum Area of Honolulu." *Social Process in Hawaii* IV (May 1938):16-27.

This report is not particularly authoritative, but it does include one interesting reference to the attitudes of Korean landlords in slum areas. Some data on real estate ownership are provided in footnotes.

90. Kang, Donald. "The Koreans in Hawaii." *New Pacific* II, No. 11 (November 1944):4-5.

A short, personal impression of trends within the Korean community in Hawaii. Particular attention is given to the dominant influence of a few educated men of the scholarly class over the majority of less educated laborers and the differences in values of the three generations of Koreans in Hawaii at the time of writing.

91. Keith, Elizabeth, and Elspet K.R. Scott. *Old Korea: The Land of Morning Calm*. London, New York, 1946. 72 pp.

This work about Korea itself includes, incongruously, the short article "A Generation of Koreans in Hawaii" by Alice R. Appenzeller (see Entry 10) with only slight modifications of the text.

92. Kim, Bernice B.H. "The Koreans in Hawaii." Master's thesis (Sociology), University of Hawaii, 1937. 209 pp.

Based on fieldwork undertaken between 1932 and 1936, this thesis is still the only serious study in English of Hawaii's Korean community. At that time the author personally interviewed a large and representative cross section of the Korean population. The main purpose of the study was to examine the adjustment of the Korean immigrants to the American social and economic environments and the effects of the adjustment on individuals and the group. Although the author was working in the field of sociology, necessity dictated that she provide her own historical background for the social developments she examined.

93. \_\_\_\_\_ . "The Koreans in Hawaii." *Social Science* IX, No. 4 (October 1934):409-413.

A paper read to the Hawaiian Academy of Science on May 3, 1933, based on some preliminary study the author had done on the Korean community in Hawaii. The study culminated in a thesis. (Entry 92.)

94. Kim, Changsoon, ed. *The Culture of Korea*. Honolulu, 1946. 334 pp.

A wide-ranging survey of Korea's cultural heritage published under the sponsorship of the Korean American Cultural Association, Inc., of which Kim was president. One section provides the background and objectives of the association. There is a subtitle, "Racial background, Sketch of Geography, History of Korea, Religion, Literature, Art, Science, Music, Economic background, and History of the Revolutionary Movement," which indicates just how wide the range was. The publication is evidently an attempt to dispel the impression of inferiority shared by many Koreans at that time in regard to their cultural background. The collection of short articles, many of which are reprints, includes a great deal of material of doubtful value.

95. Kim Hyon-gu 金鉉九 (Henry C. Kim). "Kim Hyon-gu chasojon" 金鉉九自叙傳 [Autobiography of Kim Hyon-gu]. Ms. 450 pp.  
Social Science Research Institute

Henry C. Kim was a long-time editor of the *Kook Min Bo* and a leading figure in Korean nationalist circles in Honolulu for many years. Invited to Hawaii in 1929 to assist Syngman Rhee in his work, Kim subsequently differed with Rhee's methods and policies and became a firm political opponent. The first half of this autobiography deals with Kim's Korean family and his early life in Korea, but the second half goes into detail concerning his life in Hawaii and the events in which he was an active participant. The manuscript was completed in 1966 after several years of preparation.

96. Kim Hyŏn-gu 金鉉九 (Henry C. Kim). "Unam yakchŏn" 雲南略傳  
[A Short Biography of Unam]. Ms. 261 pp.  
Social Science Research Institute

This biography of Syngman Rhee (Unam) by one of his political opponents gives a fairly detailed account of Rhee's nationalist activities in Hawaii and a clear account of the author's views on the issues and conflicts that involved the Dong Ji Hoi and the Kook Min Hur during and after 1931. It was written between 1963 and 1966.

97. \_\_\_\_\_ . "Usŏng yujon" 又 醒遺傳 [The Biography of Usŏng].  
Ms. 111 pp.  
Social Science Research Institute

Pak Yong-man (Usŏng) was originally a close friend of Syngman Rhee who came to differ markedly with him on the methods most likely to bring about Korean independence. Pak founded the Tongnip Tan in Honolulu, which for many years contended with the faction led by Rhee for influence in the Korean community in Hawaii. The author knew Pak personally when they both were students in Nebraska early in the century. He has written a sympathetic study of Pak's life before and during his residence in Hawaii and later when he was active in the nationalist movement in North China. The author's own attitudes and ideas emerge clearly in this account which was completed in 1966.

98. Kim Pyŏng-sik 金丙植 , trans. *Han'guk t'ongsa* 韓國痛史 [The History of a Korean Tragedy]. Honolulu, 1917. 407 pp.

The original of this translated work was written in Chinese by Korean nationalist Pak Ūn-sik 朴殷植 and published under the same title, 韓國痛史, in China in 1915. It was translated into Korean and published as a private venture by Koreans in Hawaii who were interested in making a readable account of recent Korean history available to their fellow emigrants. *Kook Min Bo* facilities were used for printing.

99. Kim Tong-hwan 金東煥 . "Dong Ji Hoi" 同志會 . In *P'yŏnghwa wa chayu* 平和與自由 [Peace and Freedom], Kim Tong-hwan, ed., pp. 149-154. Seoul, 1932.

A Korean author writes a full description of the Dong Ji Hoi and its activities and purpose as of the year 1931.

100. Kim Wŏn-yong 金元容 (Warren Y. Kim). *Chae-Mi Hanin osimnyŏn sa* 在美韓人五十年史 [A Fifty Year History of the Koreans in the United States]. Reedley, Calif., 1959. 514 pp.

This is the most comprehensive work about the Koreans in Hawaii and on the U.S. mainland yet published. While a great deal of factual material is presented, the author has not indicated his sources. He was a resident of Honolulu from 1929 until after World War II and, as an active worker in the nationalist cause, was personally involved in many of the events described. The work has a pronounced anti-Syngman Rhee bias.

101. *Kook Min Bo* (Kungmin po) 國民報 (The Korean National Herald). August 1, 1913-December 25, 1968. Honolulu.

Each issue of this important Korean-language weekly newspaper carried the heading "Established October 17, 1907." On that date most Korean organizations in Hawaii united as the Hanin Hapsŏng Hyŏphoe (see Entry 46), which immediately began to publish the *Hanin hapsŏng sinbo* (see Entry 47) as its official organ. Then, on February 1, 1909, Koreans in Hawaii joined with those on the U.S. mainland to form the Kook Min Hur (see Entry 114). On February 15, 1909, *Sin Han'guk po* (see Entry 178) made its first appearance as the official organ of the new organization's Hawaii division, replacing *Hanin hapsŏng sinbo*. After some changes of format, the paper was issued on August 1, 1913 with a new name, *Kook Min Bo*. Weekly publication continued thereafter until suspended along with other foreign language newspapers on December 10, 1941. From January 21, 1942 to February 2, 1944, Kook Min Hur and Dong Ji Hoi jointly published the *Korean National Herald-Pacific Weekly* (see Entry 116). After Kook Min Hur resumed publication of a separate *Kook Min Bo* on February 9, 1944, an English-language section, a feature introduced in the *Korean National Herald-Pacific Weekly*, was continued until January 31, 1945.

Because of the diminishing number of readers willing to support a Korean-language newspaper, publication was finally suspended in December 1968 and was replaced by a bilingual news bulletin distributed to Kook Min Hur members (see Entry 104).

Kook Min Hur headquarters in Honolulu has a complete file of *Kook Min Bo* and *Korean National Herald-Pacific Weekly* for the period

January 1942 to December 1968, as well as odd issues for the years from 1936 to 1938. The University of Hawaii library has most copies from 1959 to 1968 and some issues for the years 1946, 1949, and 1958.

102. *Kook Min Bo--T'aep'yongyang chubo.*

See *Korean National Herald--Pacific Weekly*, Entry 116.

103. *Kook Min Hur.*

See *Korean Kook Min Hur*, Entry 114.

104. *Kook Min Hur News.* Mimeo. January 1969 to date.

Korean Kook Min Hur Headquarters

Printed and distributed irregularly since early 1969, this news sheet is intended as a substitute for the *Kook Min Bo*, publication of which was suspended in December 1968. Its purpose is to circulate news and information to Kook Min Hur members. Both English and Korean sections are included. During part of 1969 the name *Kook Min Hur Bulletin* (Kook Min Hur hoebo 국민회회보) was used.

105. "Korea in Hawaii." *Paradise of the Pacific* LX, No. 1 (January 1948): 14-15.

Primarily about Korean native customs and how some of them are observed in Hawaii.

106. *Korean American News.* Wahiawa, Hawaii.

No copy extant

Published by the Wahiawa Young Peoples' Society for the Korean youth in Hawaii with the stated purpose of "Americanization, Social Betterment, and Education." Specific publication dates are unclear but issues appeared regularly in the mid-thirties.

107. *Korean Bulletin of Hawaii.* September 1, 1956-February 1963 (irregularly). Publication was suspended entirely from June 1957 to May 1960. Honolulu.

A nonpolitical publication of the Korean Information and Educational Service of Hawaii. One of its purposes was to promote a better understanding of the Korean language and culture by Americans of Korean ancestry. Formerly titled *Bohk Dohng* (see Entry 20).

108. Korean Christian Church. Department of History and Publications.  
*Korean Christian Church: 1962 Directory.* Honolulu, 1962. 24 pp.  
 Honolulu Korean Christian Church

Officers and members of the Korean Christian Church, as of December 1, 1962 are listed. A chart of the church organization and a brief history of the church are also included.

109. Korean Christian Church. General Records. Honolulu.  
 Honolulu Korean Christian Church

An independent Protestant church founded in 1918 by a group under the leadership of Dr. Syngman Rhee. After meeting for some years in rented quarters, the Honolulu congregation built a chapel on School Street in 1922. Six years later they sold that building and met in the classrooms of the Sinhung Kugō Hakkyo on Liliha Street until able to erect their present structure on the same street in 1938. In the twenties a number of small local churches were established but, with the movement of Koreans away from the plantations, membership became concentrated in Honolulu, Hilo, and Wahiawa. Today there are congregations of the church in these three places and in Los Angeles, California. All are coordinated under the Korean (Christian) Missions Board. In addition to regular meetings in each church, there is an annual conference of delegates from all congregations held in the Honolulu church. The church maintains the Korean Old Men's Home in Honolulu.

The records that have been preserved at the Honolulu church are not complete and are not systematized. For the period up to 1952 most records were handwritten into ledgers but since that time they have appeared as typewritten reports under various headings, but filed according to the year in which they were prepared.

Minutes, proceedings, diaries:

- a. Minutes of an affiliated women's association called Hohang Hanin Kidok Kyohoe Puin Pojo Hoe 湖港韓人基督教會婦人補助會 from its first meeting on November 19, 1922 through December 2, 1944.
- b. Minutes of an affiliated women's organization called Puin Hyōptong Hoe 婦人協同會, 1945-1956.
- c. Record of the proceedings of the meetings of the Board of Directors, February 5, 1956-February 14, 1960.
- d. Minutes of the Executive Council, 1962 to date. In 1962 an Executive Council replaced the former Senior Board of Directors; and Boards of Management, Ministry, and Christian Education operate under the Executive Council.
- e. Minutes of the Board of Ministry meetings, 1962 to date. These include reports of the pastor to the board.

## Documents:

Documents concerning property, contractual agreements are kept either at the church or in a bank safety deposit box. Copies of the original and a recently revised constitution are among them.

## Membership information:

- a. Baptismal records, 1941 to date.
- b. Marriage and burial records, 1952 to date.
- c. Card file on current membership, information incomplete.

## Financial Records:

- a. Records of general funds were handwritten into ledgers up to 1962 and are only partially complete. From 1962, reports are reasonably complete and are filed together on an annual basis.
- b. Financial records of the women's group of the church for the period from 1922 to 1956 are included with the minutes listed above.
- c. Printed report of the Building Fund prepared for the dedication of the present church building in 1938.

## Miscellaneous:

- a. Church bulletins. Issued weekly on Sunday and including an order of service, assorted announcements and information. A complete file has been kept since 1956 but for the years prior to that only selected copies remain.
- b. Reports of the Annual Conferences of the Korean Christian Churches. 1922 (Fourth Annual Conference) to date. File not complete.
- c. Occasional issues of the *Korean Christian Church Newsletter*.
- d. Various committee and departmental reports for the years 1962 to date.
- e. Program of the dedication of the present church, April 24, 1938.
- f. Eventful programs, correspondence, invitations, etc., 1941-1946.
- g. Various membership lists.
- h. Scrapbook of news items concerning the church that appeared in local newspapers, 1943-1948.

110. *Korean Christian Church Newsletter*. Mimeo. Honolulu.  
Honolulu Korean Christian Church

Published occasionally to share information and news with church members.

111. Korean Civic Association. Legislative Committee. *We Who Fight the Common Enemy*. Honolulu, 1945. 37 pp.

A collection of propaganda materials to assist in lobbying for the enactment by Congress of House Bill 4940, which would permit the granting of citizenship rights to worthy Koreans in the United States. It covers the Korean community's World War II effort and stresses the long-time Korean animosity towards Japan. Includes the Alice R. Appenzeller article "A Generation of Koreans in Hawaii" (see Entry 10).

112. Korean Dong Ji Hoi. General Records.

Korean Dong Ji Hoi Headquarters

The establishment of the Dong Ji Hoi (Tongji Hoe) 同花會 was announced on July 21, 1921. Syngman Rhee was one of the founders. The association's purpose was to work for Korean independence, particularly through giving direct support to the Korean Provisional Government in Shanghai. After Rhee's impeachment by the Provisional Government in 1925, however, the organization generally followed Rhee's lead in ideological positions and in political activities. Various branches were established in Hawaii and on the U.S. mainland, and some cooperative business ventures were attempted in the twenties. Efforts to coordinate the group with other Korean organizations in Hawaii in 1930 met with failure and the association continued an independent existence until 1941 when it joined with other Korean groups to form the United Korean Committee in America. After some difficulties within this alliance, Dong Ji Hoi withdrew in 1943 and resumed an independent course.

After renting premises for its operations for many years, in 1949 Dong Ji Hoi erected its own building on North King Street, Honolulu and used this building as its headquarters until early in 1970 when the building was sold and the association moved once again into rented premises.

Dong Ji Hoi is the name under which the association is officially recorded. No English-language equivalent has come into general use. In English-language media the name Korean Dong Ji Hoi is usually given but, in other situations, names by which the society has been identified include: Taehanin Dong Ji Hoi 大韓人同志會 ; Hohang Dong Ji Chibang Hoi 湖港同志地方會 ; Mip'o Dong Ji Hoi 美胞同志會 .

Dong Ji Hoi published *T'aep'yōngyang chapchi* for some months in 1930 (see Entry 187), then from December 13, 1930 to February 6, 1970 *T'aep'yōngyang chubo* (Korean Pacific Weekly) was issued as the association's official organ (see Entry 188).

- a. Minutes of the Central Branch of the Korean Dong Ji Hoi (Taehanin Dong Ji Hoi chungang pu hoerok 大韓人同志會 中央部會錄 ). Three books. January 12, 1930-January 25, 1947; February 1, 1949-December 11, 1957; February 15, 1955-December 9, 1962.
- b. Minutes of the annual meetings of Dong Ji Hoi representatives (Mip'o Dong Ji Hoi yŏllye taep'yo hoe hoerok 美胞同志會 年例代表會會錄 ). Two books. July 24, 1948-December 26, 1950; 1957(?) - January 22, 1965.
- c. Minutes of the burial society (hosang pu 護喪部 ). Four meetings held between January and September, 1955 are recorded.
- d. Other minutes will be found in issues of *T'aep'yŏngyang chubo*.

## Documents:

Charter and bylaws of the Korean Women Relief Society. A copy of the original which was issued by the Treasurer's Office of the Territory of Hawaii on August 25, 1931.

## Membership information:

- a. Membership record. Volumes I and II. The record covers the period 1930-1938 (approximately). The first volume lists members on Oahu, the second lists members elsewhere in Hawaii. One page is allocated to each member and name (in both Korean and English), sex, birthdate, birthplace, clan, spouse, children, religion, address, and occupation are given. Few records are complete in every detail. Origins in Korea seem to be carefully recorded.
- b. Lists of officials by branches, 1936-1940. Not complete.
- c. Register of names of deceased members (samangin myŏngbu nok 死亡人名簿錄 ), 1938-1953. Lists members on Oahu in alphabetical order and those elsewhere in Hawaii by location.

## Financial Records:

- a. General funds, including records of income and expense, donations, membership dues, real estate transactions, funds used for publishing and broadcasting. Approximately forty ledgers, many not completely filled.
- b. Affiliated womens' association funds 1925-1951. Three ledgers.
- c. Burial society funds and funds related to burials of members. Fifteen ledgers, some containing lists of deceased members.
- d. Record of donations to the Korean Christian Institute (Hanin Kidok Hagwon 韓人基督學院 ) for 1938.
- e. Financial report of the Korean Christian Institute, July 1935-June 1936. In Korean and English.
- f. Financial records of the Sinhung (新興 ) Korean-Language School, 1929-1930. Two ledgers. One of them, *Sinhung Kugŏ*

- Hakkyo kōnch'uk yōngsujūng 新興國語學校建築領收證 , lists donations of funds to build the school on Liliha Street, Honolulu.
- g. Korean Independence Fund (Tongnip Kum 獨立金 ) records, 1938-1945. Lists of contributors, donation amounts, receipts for monthly remittances to the Korean Commission in Washington, D.C. signed by both Syngman Rhee and his wife and accompanied by some correspondence from them both. Two ledgers.
- h. Record of income and expense for the Dong Ji Hoi-Korean Christian Church countersuit, special fund (Dong Ji Hoi Kidok kyohoe chaep'an taesong t'ūgyōn suip chich'ul chil 同志會基督教會裁判對訟特捐收入支出誌 ), January 1931. This suit was one of several engaged in during the 1930-1931 period, principally between supporters of the Kyomin Tan (later Kook Min Hur) and the Dong Ji Hoi.

## Miscellaneous:

- a. Subscription list and mailing record for the *T'aep'yōngyang chubo*, 1965. A second list of subscribers is undated.
- b. Correspondence. One box. Unsorted.

113. "The Korean Emigrant Protection Law." *Korea Review* VI, No. 7 (July 1906):256-258.

An unsigned editorial published during the time Homer Hulbert was the *Korea Review* editor. It describes how the Japanese "protected" Koreans by creating obstacles to their emigrating to Hawaii.

114. Korean Kook Min Hur. General Records.

Korean Kook Min Hur Headquarters

When the Kook Min Hur (Kungmin Hoe 國民會 ) was organized on February 1, 1909, it represented a merger of practically every Korean association in Hawaii and on the North American continent. Headquarters were in San Francisco, and--in the ensuing organization--Hawaii became one autonomous regional division along with North America, Manchuria, and Siberia. After a further merger with the California-based Taedong Poguk Hoe 大同報國會 in 1910, the name of the association officially became Taehanin Kook Min Hur 大韓人國民會 . In Hawaii, local branches were quickly established on all of the main islands where Koreans were settled. Every January delegates from these local branches assembled for a week of conference at the Hawaii Division Headquarters in Honolulu. Here policy would be determined and funds budgeted to meet community needs such as political lobbying and the education of Korean children. The

association cooperated with the authorities and gained considerable rights to internal control over the Koreans in the Territory of Hawaii.

For many years the English-language equivalent of the association's name was uniformly given as The Korean National Association. This name was generally kept even after the delegates, in the wake of factional struggles, dissolved the body and regrouped as Taehanin Kyomin Tan 大韓人僑民團 (sometimes referred to as the Korean Residents' Association) in 1921. While internally the association retained virtually the same structure as the former Taehanin Kook Min Hur, there were some external changes in the association's relationship to the Korean Provisional Government whose president at that time was Syngman Rhee. In 1932 the name of the association reverted to Kook Min Hur. After the 1922 dissolution of the original Hawaii division of the Taehanin Kook Min Hur, the Hawaiian group severed direct relationship with mainland groups and never reestablished it.

In December 1914 the Kook Min Hur opened a headquarters building, built with contributions from the Korean community, on Miller Street, Honolulu. This remained the center of activities until new property was purchased on Rooke Avenue in 1947--the present location of the association's headquarters. As of 1970, local branches remained active in Waikiki, Kaimuki, and Punchbowl (all sections of Honolulu).

In recent years the name Korean Kook Min Hur, or simply Kook Min Hur, has generally been used in English-language media, but where a complete English equivalent is necessary, Korean Community Association has, in recent years, become preferred to the formerly used Korean National Association. The Hawaii Kook Min Hur published *Sin Han'guk po* from February 15, 1909 (see Entry 178) but this was superceded on July 13, 1913 by *Kook Min Bo* (see Entry 101).

Minutes, proceedings, diaries:

- a. Minutes of the annual conferences. Meetings held during the week commencing January 26, 1916 (Kook Min Hur t'ongsa hoe hoegi nok 國民會通事會會記錄 ). Meetings held December 20, 1947-January 11, 1949 and 1950(?) - January 23, 1961 (Taehanin Hawaii Kook Min Hur tae'ui hoerok 大韓人 하와이 國民會代議會錄 ).
- b. Minutes of a meeting held January 27, 1921.
- c. Minutes of a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Hawaii Kyomin Tan, May 7, 1921.
- d. Minutes of meetings of the Board of Directors of the Kook Min Hur, 1954-1959 (Taehanin Kook Min Hur ch'ong imm'won hoerok 大韓人國民會總任員會錄 ).
- e. Minutes of meetings of the Board of Directors of the Kook Min Hur, 1962 to date (Taehanin Kook Min Hur ch'onghoe isa hoe

- hoegi nok 大韓人國民會總會理事會會記錄 ).  
 Contains minutes of both the monthly meetings of the Board of Directors and of the annual general meetings.
- f. Record of daily activities at the association headquarters (Ch'onghoe ilgi 總會日記 ), April 2, 1912-June 22, 1912 and January 1, 1947-March(?) 1947.
  - g. Minutes of Ch'önhung Hy'ophoe (see Entry 28).
  - h. Minutes of Hanin Haps'ong Hy'ophoe (see Entry 46).
  - i. Minutes of the United Korean Committee in America (see Entry 196).

## Documents:

Property titles and related documents.

## Membership information:

- a. Lists of members of the Boards of Directors of local branches (kak chibang hoe imwon nok 各地方會任員錄 ), 1914, 1921, 1951-1957. Names and addresses given.
- b. List of members of the Korean Ladies Relief Society, 1920.

## Financial Records:

- a. General funds. Approximately thirty of the more than one hundred assorted ledgers and journals keeping financial accounts deal with the general funds of the association. The only sizeable gap in continuous bookkeeping appears to be from 1942 to 1949. No continuing bookkeeping method was used down through the years and the records that have been preserved have never been systematically arranged. Many of the individual records kept give little or no indication of the nature of finances involved nor even, in some cases, precise dates for entries. In the early years of Kook Min Hur operations there appears to have been a system of bulk purchase of household items and clothing with subsequent sales to individual Koreans. Approximately ten ledgers contain such itemized records covering the period 1911-1915.
- b. Membership dues paid, 1923-1926. Four ledgers.
- c. Publishing operations. Eleven ledgers relate to the business affairs of the association newspaper *Kook Min Bo*.
- d. Burial fund (hosang pu 護喪部 ) records are contained in twenty-two ledgers which cover the period 1938 to date.
- e. Transfer of funds from local branches to the association headquarters. Seven ledgers.
- f. Financial report of the Hawaii Kook Min Hur (Hawaii Taehanin Kook Min Ch'onghoe chaej'ong pogo s'ohwa'i 大韓人國民總會財政報告書 ), 1935-1937, 1939.
- g. Social welfare department activities, 1912, 1938-1939.
- h. Bond purchases and refunds, 1921.

- i. Real estate data, rentals, 1942.
- j. Military training corps funds, 1917.
- k. Records of a type of credit union, 1945-1949.
- l. Auditor's reports, 1951-1953.
- m. Capital fund accounts, 1913-1915.
- n. Independence Fund (Tongnip Kŭm 獨立金), 1921, 1930-1935.
- o. Hyŏlsŏng Kŭm 血誠金, a fund through which donations to the Korean Provisional Government were apparently made.
- p. Special fund for purchase of printing equipment, 1941-1947.
- q. Records of the Korean School for Girls (Hanin Yŏja Hagwŏn 韓人女子學院), 1914.
- r. Income record for the Paeyŏng Hakhoe 培英學會, 1911-1913.

## Miscellaneous:

Scrapbook of clippings from local and mainland newspapers relating to Korean nationalist activities in the United States and the Territory of Hawaii during the years of World War II.

115. *Korean National Herald*.

See *Kook Min Bo*, Entry 101.

116. *Korean National Herald--Pacific Weekly*. January 21, 1942 to February 2, 1944. Honolulu.

Korean Kook Min Hur Headquarters

Each issue also carried the Korean title *Kook Min Bo--T'aep'yŏngyang chubo* 國民報-太平洋週報. On December 10, 1941, Hawaii's military governor issued a ban on all newspapers published by aliens. On January 21, 1942, with military government authorization, Kook Min Hur and Dong Ji Hoi jointly published the first issue of the *Korean National Herald--Pacific Weekly*, which replaced each association's newspaper. The venture's purpose was both to solidify the Korean community and to practice wartime economy. Editors from each organization prepared individual portions of the joint publication, and an English section was added under separate editorship. The December 29, 1943 issue announced that Dong Ji Hoi had decided to withdraw from the United Korean Committee and also to resume separate publication of its newspaper. The last combined issue was dated February 2, 1944. The English-language section makes this a valuable source of information for researchers who are not conversant with the Korean language. The Kook Min Hur headquarters keeps a complete file.

117. "Korean Nationalist Activities in Hawaii and the United States, 1900-1945." Scrapbook. Honolulu, 1951. 60 pp.

A scrapbook of documents and newspaper and magazine articles pertaining to Korean nationalist activities that has been micro-filmed by the Sinclair Library. The original was in the possession of Mr. Kingsley Lyu. Materials are in English or Korean, and some materials not available elsewhere are included.

118. "Korean Nationalist Movement Documents, Clippings, Letters, Photographs, etc., from the Files of Mr. Doo Ok Chung." Folio of Xerox prints. Honolulu, 1969. 59 pp.

Social Science Research Institute

This collection contains old *Kook Min Bo* clippings, personal correspondence, and other assorted documents that are extremely informative about certain aspects of the Korean nationalist movement in Hawaii and elsewhere.

119. *Korean Pacific Weekly*.

See *T'aep'Yongyang chubo*, Entry 188.

120. Korean Students' Alliance of Hawaii. *Korean Students' Annual*. Honolulu, 1932-1940.

The annual, its title varied slightly, was published under the general auspices of the Korean Student Christian Movement of Hawaii. Emphasis is on students and their activities. There are lists, pictures, and reports of activities of the Korean students attending each high school in the territory.

121. "Korean Youth of Hawaii." *Pan-Pacific Youth* II, No. 3 (August 1929):2. [Supplement to *Mid-Pacific Magazine* XXXVIII, No. 2 (August 1929).]

A brief glimpse of the Koreans' involvement in the business and professional fields with some indication of the sources of capital within the Korean community.

122. "Koreans in the Hawaiian Islands." Pamphlet File. University of Hawaii library, Hawaiian and Pacific Collections.

A comprehensive selection of articles about Koreans that appeared in the Honolulu newspapers between March 1933 and May 1960.

123. Kuksa p'yŏnch'an wiwŏn hoe 國史編纂委員會 [The Committee for the Compilation of a National History]. *Han'guk tongnip undong sa* 韓國獨立運動史 [The History of the Korean Independence Movement]. Seoul, 1965-1967. 3 vols.

While dealing primarily with the domestic independence movement, each of the three volumes contains a section about corresponding activities in the United States and Hawaii. Included in the source materials appended to the third volume (source material appears in each volume) are reports by the Japanese Government-General of Korea about the Hawaiian movement.

124. Lee, Chong-sik. *The Politics of Korean Nationalism*. Berkeley and Los Angeles, 1963. 342 pp.

In this broad survey of the development of Korean nationalism from the late Yi Dynasty period to the end of World War II, there are many passing references to the Koreans in Hawaii and some specific and unique accounts of the activities there.

125. Lee Chung Kun (Yi Chŏng-gun) 李正根 . "Insaeng p'alsip e ch'ŏnbyŏn manhwa" 人生八十の十夜萬化 [Great Changes in the Eighty Years of My Life]. Ms. 17 pp.

Social Science Research Institute

Lee's autobiographical sketch covers the period from 1904 to 1945. During that time he lived on the island of Kauai, and most of the time he did plantation work. The sketch is accompanied by a book of rules issued in 1933 by the Tanhap Hoe 檀香會, a Korean nationalist organization operating on Kauai; a hand-written copy of the Korean declaration of independence that was proclaimed in Seoul on March 1, 1919; and two certificates for donations made to the Korean independence movement in the year 1919.

126. Lee, Lloyd L., ed. *In Freedom's Cause*. Honolulu, 1949. 176 pp.

A brief civilian and service biography of every man from Hawaii killed in World War II is included in this book. Several Koreans are among them. The last pages contain a table of all war dead in relation to their ancestry and places of birth.

127. Lee, Samuel Sang-ok, ed. *Fifty Years of St. Luke's Church, Honolulu, Hawaii*. Honolulu, 1957. 32 pp.

A program commemorating the consecration of the present Saint Luke's chapel by Bishop Harry S. Kennedy of Honolulu on October 27, 1957. Included are membership lists, a brief history of the church, and many pictures of current and historical interest.

128. Lee, Tai Sung. "The Story of Korean Immigration." *The Mid-Pacific Magazine* XLIV (August 1932):136-140.

A popular presentation that gives reasons for the original immigration and information concerning the employment and educational situation for Koreans at the time of writing.

129. Leeson, Margaret M.L. "A Bibliography on Culture Change in the Hawaiian Islands." Typescript. Vancouver, 1959. 363 pp.

Prepared in partial fulfillment of the requirements for a bachelor's degree in the Department of Anthropology, Criminology, and Sociology at the University of British Columbia, this bibliography is useful if approached with caution. It is not selective, in that any reference that even cites the word "Korean" is listed as involving the Korean ethnic group in Hawaii. The scope of the work was restricted to materials that existed in the University of Hawaii library at the time of writing.

130. Liebes, Richard A. "Labor Organization in Hawaii: A Study of the Efforts of Labor to Obtain Security through Organization." Master's thesis (History), University of Hawaii, 1938. 132 pp.

Of particular value in this work is a very complete table indicating the ethnic origins of the plantation workmen for every year from 1905 to 1937 (p. 111).

131. Lind, Andrew W. "Attitudes toward Interracial Marriage in Kona, Hawaii." *Social Process in Hawaii* IV (May 1938):79-83.

Included in this report are tables that show the results of a test in which young people from the Kona area were asked to specify their preferences for a marriage partner on the basis of ethnic origin. Attitudes of the local Koreans are included.

132. \_\_\_\_\_ . "Changing Race Relations in Hawaii." *Social Process in Hawaii* XVIII (1954):1-9.

A survey article written in preparation for the Conference on Race Relations in World Perspective. The author includes several tables that provide information about Hawaii's Koreans.

133. Lind, Andrew W. "Divorce Trends in Hawaii, 1940-1950." *What People in Hawaii are Saying and Doing*, No. 18 (May 1, 1951):1-5.

Complete divorce figures were available to the researcher for only three of these ten years (1943, 1945, 1947). He uses them as a basis for his projection of trends. The Koreans are included in the report in a minor way.

134. \_\_\_\_\_ . "Economic Succession and Racial Invasion in Hawaii." Doctoral dissertation (Sociology), University of Chicago, 1931. 434 pp.

References to the Koreans are scattered and cursory. The kinds of small business that the Korean people were likely to venture into are briefly discussed on pages 351-355.

135. \_\_\_\_\_ . "The Ghetto and the Slum." *Social Forces* IX, No. 2 (December 1930):206-215.

A report relating the degree of geographic concentration of the ethnic groups to delinquency rates among them. There is one brief but pointed reference to the high rate of delinquency and public dependency among Koreans at that time.

136. \_\_\_\_\_ . "Hawaii's Koreans--Some Basic Considerations." *Bohk Dohng* I, No. 4 (April 29, 1956):3-4.

The material used for this article is from the author's *Hawaii's People* (see Entry 137). It traces the Korean pattern of movement from plantations into business and professional fields.

137. \_\_\_\_\_ . *Hawaii's People*. Honolulu, 1955. 116 pp. 2d ed., 1957, 1961; 3d ed., 1967.

Parallels and updates Romanzo C. Adams's *The Peoples of Hawaii: A Statistical Study* (see Entry 4).

138. \_\_\_\_\_ . *An Island Community: Ecological Succession in Hawaii*. Chicago, 1938. 337 pp.

Based on the author's doctoral dissertation (see Entry 134), this study includes only occasional references to Koreans. They are represented as a separate ethnic group in most of the tables, which are predominantly based on U.S. census reports. Extensive background of the labor conditions prevalent at the time of the Korean immigration is given as well as some background for the movement of the Koreans from the rural to the urban areas.

139. Lind, Andrew W. "Mounting the Occupational Ladder in Hawaii." Romanzo Adams Social Research Laboratory Report No. 24. Mimeo. Honolulu, 1957. 14 pp.

This extremely useful report gives a detailed breakdown of the ethnic patterns in occupations in Hawaii based on unpublished figures from the 1950 U.S. census. Comparisons are made with figures from previous censuses. Occupational figures for ethnic groups were not published by the Bureau of the Census after the 1940 and 1950 censuses.

140. \_\_\_\_\_ . "Occupational Attitudes of Orientals in Hawaii." *Sociology and Social Research* XIII, No. 3 (January/February 1929):245-255.

There are several references to the Koreans, one of the Oriental groups considered in this study.

141. \_\_\_\_\_ . "Occupational Trends among Immigrant Groups in Hawaii." *Social Forces* VII (December 1928):290-298.

A preliminary study of the occupational patterns of various immigrant peoples in Hawaii, including the Koreans. Statistics are from the 1920 U.S. census reports.

142. \_\_\_\_\_ . "Population Trends in Hawaii." *Social Process in Hawaii* II (May 1936):51-55.

General population statistics for the period 1930 to 1935 are given in this brief report.

143. \_\_\_\_\_ . "Post-war Attitudes Regarding Race Relations in Hawaii." *Social Process in Hawaii* XI (May 1947):18-28.

The result of a questionnaire concerning interracial attitudes. No specific reference is made to the Koreans, who were represented by 11 persons of the 351 interviewed. The Korean responses are included in the "all others" category.

144. Lind, Andrew W. "Some Ecological Patterns of Community Disorganization in Honolulu." *American Journal of Sociology* XXXVI (September 1930): 206-220.

Includes a reference to the high rate of delinquency and suicide among Hawaii's Korean community at the time of writing and attempts to relate this occurrence to the small proportion of Koreans scattered throughout the general community.

145. \_\_\_\_\_ . "Some Measurable Factors in Juvenile Delinquency in Hawaii." Hawaii. Governor's Advisory Committee on Crime. In *Report of the Governor's Advisory Committee on Crime*, pp. 183-192. Honolulu, 1931.

In discussing juvenile delinquency, the author examines delinquents on the basis of area of residence, ethnic background, and the type of offense that is most common to the individual. Koreans are included in the statistical tables for the years 1926 to 1929. Statistics are followed by a personal assessment of the situation.

146. \_\_\_\_\_ . "Some Problems of Veteran Adjustment in Hawaii." *Social Process in Hawaii* XII (August 1948):58-73.

The only pertinent reference in this short study indicates the number of Korean military veterans in Hawaii in the immediate postwar period.

147. \_\_\_\_\_ . "Some Types of Social Movements in Hawaii." *Social Process in Hawaii* VII (November 1941):5-14.

The author includes a very brief statement about the social attitudes of the Korean community, stressing the critical issue of nationalism and the disastrous results of community factionalism.

148. Lind, Andrew W., and G. R. Weaver, comp. *Data Bearing on Delinquency and Crime in Hawaii*. Honolulu, 1929. 37 pp.

In a report prepared for the Ninth Territorial Conference on Social Work held in 1929, the compilers include basic statistical data useful to conference delegates. There are tables showing convictions and types of offenses in relation to ethnic origins with a brief comment on the implications of the Korean figures. These tables cover the period from 1916 to 1924.

149. Livesay, Thayne M. *A Study of Public Education in Hawaii with Special Reference to the Pupil Population*. University of Hawaii Research Publication No. 7. Honolulu, 1932. 120 pp.

A comprehensive study based on statistics for the school year 1929-1930. Chapters 5 and 6 analyze the school population by ethnic origin and give a clear picture of the Korean student population for that period.

150. Lord, Virginia, and Alice W. Lee. "The Taxi Dance Hall in Honolulu." *Social Process in Hawaii* II (May 1936):46-50.

There are a few references to Koreans in this brief report and a table showing the number of Korean or part-Korean women who pursued taxi-dancing as an occupation.

151. Lucas, (2d Lt.) Jim G. "Even the Marines were Impressed." *Forth CX*, No. 5 (May 1945):18-19, 30.

An article concerning the part played by Honolulu Episcopal Korean congregation pastor Noah K. Cho in the Saipan operation during World War II. (A copy of the article can be found in the University Archives, Hawaii War Records Depository, filed under "Koreans.")

152. Lydecker, Robert C. "Memorandum on the Introduction of Foreign Laborers into the Hawaiian Islands." Typescript. Honolulu, 1910. 33 pp.

Archives of Hawaii

Appended to the memorandum is a one-page report compiled by archivist Maud Jones titled "Koreans in Hawaii," dated January 1943. The report is based on Bureau of Immigration records, governors' reports and correspondence, and material from local newspapers. Some of the information, such as the number of Korean laborers who arrived in the territory between 1905 and 1909, is questionable.

153. Masuoka, Jitsuichi. "Race Attitudes of the Japanese People in Hawaii: A Study in Social Distance." Master's thesis (Sociology), University of Hawaii, 1931. 234 pp.

A study of the race preferences of the Japanese in Hawaii in relation to eleven other ethnic categories; several references are made to the Japanese attitudes towards Koreans. Both first and second generation attitudes were studied, and tables based on the author's personal research are provided.

154. Masuoka, Jitsuichi. "Race Preference in Hawaii." *American Journal of Sociology* XLI, No. 5 (March 1936):635-641.

An abstract of the author's thesis (see Entry 153).

155. Methodist Episcopal Church (United States). Hawaii Mission. *Journal of the (Annual) Session*. Honolulu, 1906 to date.  
Methodist Church District Headquarters

Throughout the whole series there are references to Koreans and their part in the church, but references are especially frequent in journals of the early years when virtually all Koreans in Hawaii were affiliated with the Methodist church. Several of the reports have pictures of the Korean members and churches. The Methodist District Headquarters file is not complete, but it is much more extensive than the file at the University of Hawaii library.

156. Midkiff, Frank E. "The Economic Determinants of Education in Hawaii." Doctoral dissertation, Yale University, 1935. 429 pp.

The author's purposes were to review the economic and social statuses of Hawaii's people and the effect of economic factors upon social relationships and to structure an educational program accordingly. Some references are made to Koreans in the labor statistics. There are many tables--mostly based on 1930 U.S. census reports and reports by Romanzo Adams--showing the ethnic structure in terms of individuals and their education, language, and literacy. One table, on page 183, shows the number of Korean men who were receiving welfare in 1933.

157. Moore, S.F. "One Night with the Koreans in Hawaii." *Korea Review* III, No. 12 (December 1903):529-532.

The author was a Presbyterian missionary in Korea. Passing through Honolulu on his return journey to Korea after furlough in the United States, he visited the Kahuku plantation overnight as the guest of a Mr. Cook, a plantation treasurer. He wanted to inspect the poor living conditions of the Koreans that had been reported, but found the actual situation to be quite satisfactory. The report gives his eyewitness account of the Korean laborers' life at that time.

158. Nemethy, Emery. "Dancing Diplomat Halla Huhm." *Paradise of the Pacific* LXVIII, No. 2 (February 1956):27.

A profile of the dancer Halla Huhm, who came to Hawaii in 1950 and set up a school of Korean dance that has become a prime contribution to Korean cultural life in Hawaii. The popular article emphasizes the dancer's life in Japan previous to her coming to Hawaii and her interpretation of the Korean dance style.

159. No Chae-yon. 盧載淵 . *Chae-Mi Hanin saryak* 在美韓人史略  
[A Short History of Koreans in America]. Los Angeles, 1951. 180 pp.  
Social Science Research Institute

The first and only volume published in a projected series. It is a chronological account of the events in the lives of Koreans in Hawaii and the U.S. mainland from 1902 to 1924. Although sources are not cited, the facts appear to be reliable.

160. Pak Yong-man 朴容萬 , ed. and trans. *America hyōngmyōng sa* 아메리카  
혁명사 (A History of the American Revolution). Honolulu, 1914.  
Korean Kook Min Hur Headquarters

Pak was editor of the *Kook Min Bo* (see Entry 101) when he translated this work from English into Korean. By means of a straightforward account of the way in which the American people had achieved national independence, the author hoped to inspire the Korean people, particularly those in Hawaii, to take more positive steps toward independence for their own homeland. The work was published at the *Kook Min Bo* office.

- 161. Pang, Morris. "A Korean Immigrant." *Social Process in Hawaii* XIII  
(1949):19-24.

A straightforward narrative of a Korean man from Hamgyōng Province who first emigrated to Russia, worked there for a time, and then came to Hawaii. Working conditions and wages on Hawaii's plantations are described. Later, the man went into the laundry business. The article was written by the immigrant's son, based on discussions with his father.

162. Protestant Episcopal Church in the U.S.A. Honolulu Missionary District.  
*Journal of the Annual Convocation of the Missionary District of Honolulu.*  
Honolulu, 1903 to date.

There are a few references to Koreans in the Episcopal church, especially in the earlier journals.

163. Reinecke, John E. "The Big Lie of 1920: How Planters and Press used the Big Lie of 'Japanese Conspiracy' in Breaking the Oahu Sugar Strike." Typescript. Honolulu, 1958.

Although this typescript is primarily a work about the Japanese and Filipino strikers, it does refer to the Koreans who acted as strikebreakers and relates strikebreaking to problems within the Korean National Association (Kook Min Hur).

164. \_\_\_\_\_ . "Language and Dialect in Hawaii." Master's thesis (Sociology), University of Hawaii, 1935. 371 pp.

This study contains one brief and inaccurate statement about the origins of Korean immigration to Hawaii. There is also some reference to settlement patterns and some comment on the Korean language and language schools.

165. \_\_\_\_\_ . *Language and Dialect in Hawaii: a Sociolinguistic History to 1935*. Stanley M. Tsuzaki, ed. Honolulu, 1969. 254 pp.

A revised version of master's thesis (see Entry 164).

166. \_\_\_\_\_ , comp. *Labor Disturbances in Hawaii, 1890-1925: A Summary*. Honolulu, 1966. 19 pp.

A few instances of early strikes by Koreans and a brief reference to the use of Koreans as strikebreakers in Japanese-led strikes can be found here.

167. Restarick, Rt. Rev. Henry B. *Hawaii 1778-1920 from the Viewpoint of a Bishop*. Honolulu, 1924. 413 pp.

An autobiographical work containing a few references to Koreans whom the author knew and to the work his church was attempting in the Korean community.

168. Rhee, Syngman (Yi Sŭng-man) 李承晩 . *Tongnip chŏngsin 독립 정신* (The Spirit of Independence). Los Angeles, 1910. 2d ed. Honolulu, 1917. 238 pp.

While this book does not deal in any direct way with the Koreans in Hawaii, it was widely circulated among them and is attributed with providing them with a tremendously effective stimulus toward a better understanding of the concepts of "liberty" and "independence"

as known in the West at that time. Rhee prepared the manuscript while a political prisoner in Korea in 1904 and brought the manuscript to the United States the following year. It went through several printings, first in Los Angeles, later in Honolulu, and later still in Seoul, Korea after the end of World War II. Contains an explanation of the development of nationalism and independence in the West, and gives a detailed account of the events which led to the annexation of Korea by the Japanese.

169. Saint Elizabeth's Episcopal Church, Honolulu. Marriage Register, September 1913 to date, and Church Register, May 1905 to date.  
Saint Elizabeth's Episcopal Church

There are many listings in both registers for Koreans, especially for the years before 1914, when Saint Luke's was organized separately.

170. Saint Luke's Episcopal Church. General Records. Honolulu.  
Saint Luke's Episcopal Church

Shortly after arriving in Hawaii early in 1903, a group of Korean laborers organized themselves into an informal fellowship circle. They rented a room in which to meet, made contact with some members of the Episcopal Church in Honolulu, and arranged to receive lessons in the English language. This paved the way for many of the group to attend Episcopal services regularly at Saint Elizabeth's (see Entry 169) by 1904. Organizations of that period in which these Episcopal church followers participated included Chŏnhŭng Hyŏphoe (see Entry 28) and Sinmin Hoe (see Entry 182).

From 1907 a Korean congregation functioned separately but shared the facilities of Saint Elizabeth's with its largely Chinese membership. A Korean-language school was started in 1908 and continued right through to December 7, 1941. During the years 1923 and 1924 the Korean Congregation, by now known as Saint Luke's Mission, erected a separate structure behind Saint Elizabeth's which could serve their social and educational as well as their religious needs. The present building on Judd Street was completed in 1952.

Minutes, proceedings, diaries:

- a. Minutes of annual meetings, 1956 to date.
- b. Record of services, 1920 to date. Data regarding every service held by the congregation since 1920.

Membership information:

Records of births, deaths, marriages, confirmations, and baptisms of members and the names of the clergy who have

served the congregation. Baptisms are recorded from April 18, 1912; confirmations from June 7, 1914; burials from November 20, 1914; marriages from May 27, 1914. Earlier records are kept at Saint Elizabeth's.

Miscellaneous:

- a. Weekly bulletins, January 1955 to date. These are distributed at Sunday services and contain news of the parish as well as the day's order of service. A few handwritten outlines for the year 1954 are included along with the above.
- b. *The News of Saint Luke's*, October 1967 to date. A bimonthly newsletter containing news and information of interest to the congregation. It is bound along with the weekly bulletins.
- c. Parochial reports from Saint Luke's to the National Church Headquarters in New York. Annual. 1921 to date. The best continuing source for information concerning church property, personnel, necrology, financial statistics, membership statistics, and the general program of the congregation.

171. Samuels, Fred. "The Effects of Social Mobility on Social Distance: Some Changes in the Race Attitudes of Honolulu's Japanese." Master's thesis (Sociology), University of Hawaii, 1963. 168 pp.

An analysis of the changes in social attitudes of the Japanese in the three decades since Jitsuichi Masuoka made his study in 1931 (Entry 153). Masuoka's study is used for comparative statistics. Attitudes towards Koreans are frequently cited in tables and in the text.

172. Schmitt, Robert C. "Age Differences in Marriage in Hawaii." *Journal of Marriage and the Family* XXVIII, No. 1 (February 1966):57-61.

One table, "Age Difference by Ethnic Group of Groom and Bride," includes figures on Koreans.

173. \_\_\_\_\_. *Age, Race, and Marital Failure in Hawaii*. Romanzo Adams Social Research Laboratory Report No. 34. Honolulu, 1962. 9 pp.

The author includes Koreans in his ethnically based statistical tables and offers a partial analysis of some of the figures concerning Koreans.

174. \_\_\_\_\_. *Demographic Correlates of Interracial Marriage in Hawaii*. Honolulu, 1964. 17 pp.

Includes an ethnic breakdown of mixed-marriage correlates for the years 1961 and 1962 with some interpretation based on the figures. There are minor references to Koreans.

175. Schmitt, Robert C. *Demographic Statistics of Hawaii: 1778-1965*. Honolulu, 1968. 271 pp.

An important source book of statistics based on Hawaiian and U.S. censuses. Statistics from many sources are conveniently gathered into one volume.

176. \_\_\_\_\_ . "Hawaii's Koreans, 1960: A Preview of Census Statistics." *Korean Bulletin of Hawaii*, pp. 20-21. Autumn 1960.

A concise, very readable assessment of Hawaii's Korean community based on preliminary figures of the 1960 U.S. census.

177. Shular, Helen. "Halmunee with a Korean Accent." *Paradise of the Pacific* LXIX, No. 3 (March 1957):22-24.

An account of the life of one Korean woman who in many ways represented a typical pattern in the community. Factual accuracy was probably not the prime consideration in the writing of the article.

178. *Sin Han'guk po* 新韓國報 (The United Korean Weekly). February 15, 1909-July 31, 1913. Honolulu.

No copy extant

The first official organ of the Hawaii Division of the Kook Min Hur (see Entry 114) which was established February 1, 1909. After some changes in format, the weekly paper continued to appear from August 1, 1913 under the new title *Kook Min Bo* (see Entry 101).

179. Sin Hung-u 申興雨 . "Miju ūi p'al ch'ŏn tongp'o kŭnhwang" 米洲的八个同胞近况 [The Present Situation of Our Eight Thousand Countrymen in the United States]. In *P'yŏnghwa wa chayū* 平和と自由 [Peace and Freedom], Kim Tong-hwan 金東煥 , ed., pp. 287-290. Seoul, 1932.

Dated February 1931, this brief essay by a Korean writer is based on his observations of Korean communities in many parts of the U.S. mainland and in Hawaii.

180. Sin Kam-nae 신감래 . *Ch'aeyong ki sŏlmyŏng sŏ* 새 용기 설명서 [An Explanation of a New Flag]. Hawaii, 1937. 35 pp.  
Korean Kook Min Hur Headquarters

An appeal to the Korean community to adopt a new flag of the author's design with an assurance that correct utilization of the flag and an awareness of its symbolism would speed the Korean people toward national independence.

181. *Sinhan minbo* 신한 민보 (The New Korea). February 10, 1909 to date. Los Angeles.

When Kook Min Hur was organized on February 1, 1909 to unite most Korean organizations in Hawaii and North America, it established its headquarters in San Francisco. Two Korean-language newspapers which had been published there up to that time, *Kongnip sinbo* 共立新報 (The Korean News) and *Taedong kongbo* 大同公報 (The New Korean World), amalgamated, and the resulting *Sinhan minbo* was published as the official organ of the Kook Min Hur Headquarters. Publication has continued uninterrupted to the present although the place of publication has changed from San Francisco to Los Angeles. From March 4, 1937, English-language material has been included on page 4 of the paper.

Current issues carry the statement "Established November 22, 1905" on the masthead. This is actually the date of the first issue of *Kongnip sinbo*, the older of the two newspapers taken over in 1909. The newspaper is published by the Korean National Association in Los Angeles, and the English-language section has a subtitle "The Newspaper for the Korean Community in the United States."

Although this newspaper is not published in Hawaii, its continued publication for over sixty years indicates the inclusion of many columns of material concerning the activities and organizations of the Koreans living there.

182. *Sinjo sinmun* 신조 신문 . March 27, 1904-April 1905. Honolulu.  
No copy extant

This semimonthly publication appears to be the first issued by Koreans in Hawaii on a regular basis. Although not included among his list of Korean publications in Hawaii, Kim Wŏn-yong offers some interesting information about it in his book *Chae-Mi Hanin osimnyŏn sa* (see Entry 100). Soon after the organization of Sinmin Hoe , the very first politically-oriented association of Koreans in Hawaii, a group of members which included some affiliates of the Episcopal church and some Buddhists separated from the organization in

resentment against its dominantly Methodist leadership. They published this paper to advance their point of view; and, Kim indicates, their reporting to the Korean government that "traitors" among their countrymen in Hawaii sought to overthrow the home government resulted in Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs Yun Ch'i-ho 尹致昊 being sent to Hawaii to investigate the situation.

183. Smith, Madorah E. "A Comparison of the Neurotic Tendencies of Students of Different Racial Ancestry in Hawaii." *Journal of Social Psychology* IX, No. 4 (November 1938):395-417.

In tests administered to University of Hawaii students over a period of years, those of Korean ancestry showed a high incidence of neuroticism. The findings must be treated with caution owing to the very small sample of Koreans tested. The author used the Thurstone Neurotic Inventory in testing.

184. Smith, William C. "Minority Groups in Hawaii." *The Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Sciences* CCXXIII (September 1942):36-44.

Scattered references to Koreans based mostly on secondary sources.

185. Stratford, Jane. "Cross-Section of a High School Student's Life." Master's thesis, University of Hawaii, 1930. 135 pp.

A detailed study of students at Maui High School presenting a wide variety of data. Although only 13 Koreans are listed among the 463 members of the student body, there are many references to them.

186. Taehan min'guk kukhoe tosogwan 大韓民國國會圖書館 (National Assembly Library Republic of Korea). *Han'guk sinmun chapchi ch'ong mongnok: 1883-1945* 韓國新聞雜誌總目錄 1883-1945 (Catalogue of Korean Periodicals, 1883-1945). Seoul, 1966. 230 pp.

Details of many of the early Korean publications in Hawaii are included; in many cases, however, no copies of the periodicals listed have survived.

187. *T'aep'yōngyang chapchi* 太平洋雜誌 (The Korean Pacific Magazine). September 20, 1913-December 13, 1930. Honolulu. Korean Dong Ji Hoi Headquarters

Syngman Rhee began to publish the monthly *T'aep'yōngyang chapchi* as a private venture. During its seventeen years' existence there were several periods when publication was suspended. On December 13, 1930, the magazine was replaced by the weekly newspaper *T'aep'yōngyang chubo* (see Entry 188). At some time early in 1930, publication of *T'aep'yōngyang chapchi* appears to have become the responsibility of Dong Ji Hoi (see Entry 112). The only two surviving copies known to the author are for July and September 1930, and part of the September issue is missing. The July 1930 issue is identified additionally as Series II, Vol. 1, No. 5; and while the contents are entirely in Korean, there is a table of contents in English. The title page indicates that the magazine is issued monthly and published by the Dong Ji Hoi, but the publication address is, interestingly, given as the Kook Min Hur headquarters.

188. *T'aep'yōngyang chubo* 太平洋週報 (Korean Pacific Weekly). December 13, 1930-February 6, 1970. Honolulu.

This Korean-language weekly replaced the *T'aep'yōngyang chapchi* (see Entry 187) as the official publication of the Dong Ji Hoi (see Entry 112) in Hawaii. It was printed as a magazine until 1946 and then as a newspaper until January 1959. From that time until August 28, 1964, it alternately appeared as a printed newspaper and as a mimeographed bulletin. Since the latter date, it was issued in mimeographed form only. Publication was suspended December 10, 1941, as a result of a general ban on foreign language newspapers in Hawaii; and from January 21, 1942 to February 2, 1944, it was published in conjunction with the *Kook Min Bo* (see Entry 101) as the *Korean National Herald--Pacific Weekly* (see Entry 116). Separate publication resumed after February 2, 1944 and continued until the final issue appeared on February 6, 1970.

Holdings are not complete at any one location. Dong Ji Hoi Headquarters has bound volumes of issues covering 1938 through 1941, a few issues for the early months of 1946, and a generally complete file from December 1949 on. The University of Hawaii library has some issues for 1945 and 1946 and a complete file for October 1948 through October 1949, as well as most issues from January 1950. The Library of Congress has some issues published in the period September through November 1944 and a few for July 1945.

189. *T'aep'yōngyang sisa* 太平洋時事 (The Korean Pacific Times). November 28, 1918-March 15, 1926. Honolulu.

No copy extant

After serious divisions within the Kook Min Hur in 1915, Pak Yong-man, who had been editor of the *Kook Min Bo* from December 1912 up to that

time, withdrew from active participation in affairs at Kook Min Hur Headquarters. He then concentrated on training a para-military organization of Korean nationalists (Tae Chosŏn Kungmin Kundan 大朝鮮國民軍團) who worked together on a pineapple plantation at Kahaluu on the windward shore of Oahu. In March 1918, during a period of intense controversy with Syngman Rhee (under whose control the Kook Min Hur had passed) Pak organized the Yŏnhap Hoe 聯合會 as a temporary organization which would continue until the Kook Min Hur had reordered itself. The Korean community went on to become even more sharply divided than before into supporters of Pak and Rhee and, reconciliation seemingly impossible, immediately after the major uprisings in Korea on March 1, 1919, Pak organized the Tae Chosŏn Tongnip Tan 大朝鮮獨立團 (The Korean National Independence League).

On November 28, 1918 the first issue of *T'aep'yŏngyang sisa* appeared under the sponsorship of the Yŏnhap Hoe and after the organization of Tae Chosŏn Tongnip Tan, the weekly paper became the official organ of that group. Publication continued uninterrupted until March 15, 1926. Tae Chosŏn Tongnip Tan advocated support for direct military action against the Japanese in Korea in order to attain Korean independence and, after March 1919, Pak spent much of his time in the Far East supporting Korean military groups active there. He was shot to death in Peking in October 1928. The Tae Chosŏn Tongnip Tan gradually lost influence without his on-the-spot leadership and dwindled even further after his death. A group of its members met in November 1935 and voted to dissolve the organization and amalgamate with the Kook Min Hur. Property was transferred to the Kook Min Hur, but a 1936 court action resulted in the return of the property to the person who had held it in trust for the Tongnip Tan before the transfer.

190. Taeuber, Irene B. "Hawaii." *Population Index* XXVIII, No. 2 (April 1962):97-125.

A overall study of Hawaii's past and present population with only occasional inclusion of Koreans as a group in statistical tables. For the most part, Koreans are included with the "all others" group in ethnic breakdowns. Statistical material is drawn mostly from the Hawaii Department of Health annual statistical reports, 1956-1960.

191. Taff, M.A., Jr., and Fred M. Colland. "Hawaii's Children of Tomorrow." Mimeo. Honolulu, 1952. 7 pp.

A report to the Hawaii Department of Health from officials of its Bureau of Health Statistics concerning the future racial composition of Hawaiian residents recommending a reasoned racial classification for future records. Figures are based primarily on marriage records.

Koreans are included in both the overall picture and the specific tables (same as Entry 59).

192. Tanji, Betty M. "A Study of the Cultural Problems Presented by the Applicants at the Intake Interviews at the Bureau of Mental Hygiene, Honolulu, Oahu, from January through December 1953." Master's thesis (Social Work), University of Hawaii, 1955. 81 pp.

Although the author lists Koreans as a separate group in all statistical tables, there is no significant basis for evaluation or comparison, as there were only 5 Korean referrals out of a total of 283. The comparative study is really restricted to the Caucasian, Japanese, and part-Hawaiian groups.

193. *Tansan sibo* 檀山時報 . May 12, 1925-March 1926. Honolulu.  
No copy extant

A biweekly publication variously described as having "neutralism" and "Communism" as its purpose. "Tansan" was a sinicized equivalent for Honolulu.

194. Thomas R. Murray. "Honolulu Plans for a New Korea." *New Pacific* IV, No. 6 (June 1946):8, 9, 15.

Covers the role of local Koreans in stabilizing newly independent Korea and gives an overview of attitudes of local Koreans to Japanese property holdings in Korea, to the retention of Japanese technicians, to educational systems, and to the Northern sector.

195. *Tongnip sinmun* 獨立新聞 . July 1, 1911 (date of final issue unknown). Honolulu.

No copy extant

Published as a commercial venture, this weekly newspaper was beset by financial difficulties and publication was sustained for only a short while.

196. United Korean Committee in America. Minutes of meetings.  
Korean Kook Min Hur Headquarters.

Organized in April 1941 following a conference of Korean associations from Hawaii and North America which was held in Honolulu earlier that same month, this committee attempted to coordinate the various independent Korean organizations in their support for the United States

defense effort, for the Korean Provisional Government in Chungking, and for the Korean Commission in Washington, D.C. In Korean it was known as Chae-Mi Hanjok Yŏnhap Wiwŏn Hoe 在美韓族聯合委員會. One specific function of the committee was to collect for an Independence Fund (Tongnip Kŭm 獨立金) and forward the money to the relevant Korean authorities. Although the committee survived until long after the end of World War II, the Hawaii Dong Ji Hoi withdrew in September 1943 over the issue of the control of funds. The Sino-Korean People's League had withdrawn even earlier. Immediately after the liberation of Korea, remaining committee funds were used to assist an official party from the committee to travel to Korea and inspect conditions there. Their reports appear as the volume *Haebang Chosŏn* (see Entry 22).

One book of minutes of the meetings of the board of directors for the committee has been preserved. It records meetings held between January 1, 1943 and November 16, 1943; and also contains copies of telegrams sent to Kim Ku 金九 and the Korean Provisional Government in Chungking, to Syngman Rhee and the Korean Commission in Washington, D.C., and to other individuals. This book of minutes appears to have been used to help reconstruct the rather comprehensive history of the committee which appears as part of *Haebang Chosŏn* referred to above.

197. United Korean Committee in America. Planning and Research Board. *Condensed Reference: Korea and the Pacific War*. Los Angeles, 1943. 76 pp.

A pamphlet prepared by the United Korean Committee in America, the World War II period liaison group for all American-Korean nationalist groups, to urge American help in getting Koreans to rise up against their Japanese masters and also to outline postwar Korean potential. Included are a short account called "Koreans in the U.S. Mainland and Hawaii" which discusses the Koreans as a social group and a section that tells of the attempts by the community to unite for political purposes.

198. United States. Department of Commerce. Bureau of the Census. *Census of the United States*. Thirteenth-Eighteenth, 1910-1960.

A basic source for comparative racial and ethnic statistics. From the 1940 census, Koreans are generally included only in the "all others" category in ethnic breakdowns. The following individual reports pertain to Hawaii:

1. Thirteenth Census (1910): *Statistics for Hawaii, Containing Statistics of Population, Agriculture, and Manufactures for the Territory, Counties, and Cities*. Washington, 1913. 57 pp.
  2. Fourteenth Census (1920): *Statistics for Hawaii*. Washington, 1921. 69 pp.
  3. Fifteenth Census (1930): *Statistics for Outlying Territories and Possessions*. Washington, 1932. 338 pp.
  4. Sixteenth Census (1940): *Population--Hawaii--Number of Inhabitants*. Washington, 1942. 6 pp.
  5. Sixteenth Census (1940): *Population--Hawaii--Characteristics of the Population*. Washington, 1943. 35 pp.
  6. Seventeenth Census of Population (1950): Reports on Hawaii:
    - a) *Number of Inhabitants*. Washington, 1952. 8 pp.
    - b) *General Characteristics*. Washington, 1952. 31 pp.
    - c) *Census Tracts, Honolulu*. Washington, 1952. 41 pp.
    - d) *Detailed Characteristics*. Washington, 1952. 154 pp.
  7. Eighteenth Census of Population (1960): Reports on Hawaii:
    - a) *Number of Inhabitants*. Washington, 1961. 11 pp.
    - b) *General Population and Characteristics*. Washington, 1961. 43 pp.
    - c) *General Social and Economic Characteristics*. Washington, 1962. 106 pp.
    - d) *Detailed Characteristics*. Washington, 1962. 272 pp.
199. United States. Department of Commerce and Labor. Bureau of Labor. *Fourth Report of the Commissioner of Labor on Hawaii, 1910*. 61st Cong., 3d sess., Senate Doc. 866. Washington, 1911. 465 pp.
- A comprehensive report of general labor conditions with some statistics on immigration, emigration, school population, plantation population, details of wages and costs. There is a complete breakdown of the ethnic origin of every person in every industry. There is also one reference to Koreans as strikebreakers in 1909.
200. \_\_\_\_\_ . *Third Report of the Commissioner of Labor on Hawaii, 1905*. 59th Cong., 1st sess., House Doc. 580. Washington, 1906. 333 pp.

Includes a complete overview of labor conditions, detailed statistics on Korean labor for the relevant years (1900 to 1905), and reports on living patterns and the cost of living for the Koreans. There

is one reference to the plantation owners' motives in introducing Korean labor to Hawaii.

201. United States. Department of Labor. Bureau of Immigration and Naturalization. *Industrial Conditions in the Hawaiian Islands*. 63d Cong., 1st sess., House Doc. 53. Washington, 1913. 46 pp.

This report makes minor references to Koreans and to their working conditions, wages, living costs, etc. It includes a breakdown of the various ethnic groups working on each plantation.

202. United States. Department of Labor. Bureau of Labor Statistics. *Labor Conditions in Hawaii: Fifth Report on Labor Conditions in Hawaii, 1915*. 64th Cong., 1st sess., Senate Doc. 432. Washington, 1916. 192 pp.

There are passing references to the Koreans as part of the general labor force and inclusion of them as a group in all ethnic statistical tables. One reference is made to the large proportion of Koreans working on contract.

203.                     . *Labor Conditions in the Territory of Hawaii, 1929-30*. Bureau of Labor Statistics Bulletin No. 534. Washington, 1931. 129 pp.

Included are minor references to the role of the Koreans in the total labor situation of the territory. There is an ethnic breakdown of the labor force for major industries like pineapple and sugar.

204.                     . *Labor in the Territory of Hawaii, 1939*. 76th Cong., 3d sess., House Doc. 848. Washington, 1939. 244 pp.

This report was based on an extensive study of the labor situation by James Shoemaker and contains scattered references to Koreans and their occupations, working conditions, wages, and working areas.

205. United States. Department of State. *Records of the Department of State Relating to Internal Affairs of Korea (Chosen), 1910-29*. The National Archives of the United States, 1934.

Under the heading "Political Affairs" (Documents 895) are a series of correspondence relating to Korean nationalist activities in Hawaii (the issue involved is described in Entry 13) and the complete proceedings of the First Korean Congress held in Philadelphia in July 1919. Hawaiian delegates attended the congress in Philadelphia.

206. United States. Department of State. United States Embassy. Korea. *Despatches from United States Ministers to Korea, 1883-1905*. The National Archives of the United States, 1949-1951.

Despatch No. 552 concerns the imminent departure of Korean emigrants for Hawaii. United States Minister Horace Allen writes to both Hawaii Governor Sanford Dole and the Secretary of State about these emigrants and encloses copies of the recent Korean edict setting up a Department of Emigration.

207. United States. Department of the Interior. Bureau of Education. *A Survey of Education in Hawaii*. Bureau of Education Bulletin No. 16. Washington, 1920. 408 pp.

A comprehensive study made under the direction of the Commissioner for Education. Little information about Koreans as an individual ethnic group, although some tables show them separately.

208. University of Hawaii. Sociology Department. Romanzo Adams Social Research Laboratory. Confidential Research Files.  
Sociology Department, University of Hawaii

A partially indexed collection of undergraduate and graduate papers collected and systematically filed by Professors Lind and Hormann. Under the file headings "Manuscripts" and "Student Term Papers" there are several first-person accounts of family life among the various ethnic groups in Hawaii, and as such they have considerable value. The following are about Koreans:

"The Way Migrations Have Played a Role in My Family"; "Changing Attitudes of Koreans in Hawaii toward Old Age Dependency"; "Factors Contributing Towards High Amalgamation of Koreans in Hawaii"; "Migrations in My Family"; "The Changes in Manners, Customs, Habits, etc. . . . of Koreans (Three Generations) in Their New Environment"; "The Korean Methodist Episcopal Church"; "The Class Structure and Mobility among the Koreans"; "Korean Immigration"; "A Brief Description of Certain Korean Institutions Active in Honolulu in January, 1945"; "Some Foods and Food Customs of Koreans in Hawaii"; "Cultural Practices of the Koreans in Hawaii"; "Meet My Family"; "The Family"; "The Kinship Relations of Koreans in Hawaii-The Family and Marriage"; "Customs and Morals of the Koreans"; "Religion of the Koreans in Hawaii"; "Politics of the Koreans in Hawaii"; "Korean Political Parties in Hawaii"; "The Korean Church and Religion in Hawaii."

209. \_\_\_\_\_ . Confidential Research Files. World War II File.  
"Koreans."

Sociology Department, University of Hawaii

An important collection of official and personal documents, letters, clippings, and reports concerning various aspects of life in the Korean community during the war years 1942-1945. This file evidently provided Eubank (Entry 38) with much of the information about Koreans used in her thesis.

210. University of Hawaii. Sociology Department. Romanzo Adams Social Research Laboratory. Newspaper Clippings File (Nos. C-60, C-66.2, C-69.2).

Sociology Department, University of Hawaii

Clippings from Honolulu newspapers about the Korean community from 1955 to 1966. The file includes a large number of obituaries and some biographical material on various Korean personalities.

211. University of Hawaii. Sociology Department. War Research Laboratory. *What People in Hawaii are Saying and Doing*. War Research Laboratory Report No. 5. Mimeo. Honolulu, 1944. 6 pp.

Presents findings from a questionnaire distributed to 780 high school and university students in all parts of the territory in April and May 1944. Replies of twenty-six Koreans in the group are used to represent Korean student reaction to questions about the war, morale, the labor situation, their future plans, and interracial contacts, among other things.

212. University of Hawaii Archives. Romanzo Adams Social Research Laboratory Files.

Index cards carry references to newspaper items about Koreans in Hawaii from 1942 to 1946. Actual clippings have been preserved for the years after 1946 without indexing and are filed under the heading "Koreans."

213. Vinacke, W. Edgar. "Stereotyping among National-Racial Groups in Hawaii: A Study of Ethnocentrism." *Journal of Social Psychology* XXX (1949):265-291.

Koreans are among the racial groups asked to provide spontaneous characterizations of eight ethnic groups, as well as one of the ethnic groups studied. Worthy of note is the unfavorable self-characterization among Koreans.

214. Wadman, Rev. John W. "Educational Work among the Koreans." Hawaii. Department of Public Instruction. In *Report of the Supervisor of Public Instruction to the Governor of the Territory of Hawaii, December 31, 1910 to December 31, 1912*: pp. 146-150. Honolulu, 1913.

The Superintendent of Methodist Missions in Hawaii outlines the educational work being done among Koreans by the Methodist church. He refers to the establishment of the boarding school for Korean boys, the Susannah Wesley Home for Girls, and the day and night schools for the study of English set up on various plantations.

215. Wedge, Bryant, and Shizu Abe. "Racial Incidence of Mental Disease in Hawaii." *Hawaii Medical Journal* XIII, No. 5 (May/June 1949):337-338.

A comparison of the racial incidence of mental disease in Hawaii carried out in the Psychiatric Division of the Queen's Hospital. Statistical bases are admissions to the Psychiatric Division for the year 1947 and general population statistics issued by the Bureau of Vital Statistics of the Territorial Board of Health. The authors caution against the reliability of figures in respect to groups like the Koreans who represent so small a proportion of the population.

216. Wissler, Clark. "Growth of Children in Hawaii: Based on Observations by Louis R. Sullivan." *Memoirs of the Bernice P. Bishop Museum* XI, No. 2 (1930):1-257.

Dr. Sullivan collected vast amounts of data on the physical characteristics of island children around 1920 and 1921. This report, based on ethnic comparison, presents his statistics together with Wissler's interpretation of them. There are many references to Koreans in terms of body measurements, physical characteristics, etc.

217. Yamamoto, George K. "Political Participation among Orientals in Hawaii." *Sociology and Social Research* XLIII, No. 5 (May/June 1959):359-364.

A report based on the number of Orientals in elective or appointive positions in the territorial or county governments with one brief reference to the first Korean elected to territorial office in 1954.

218. Yi Hong-gi 李鴻起 . "Autobiographical Sketch." Ms. 69 pp.  
Social Science Research Institute

Yi has written a review of his life from the time he left Korea in 1905 to approximately the period of the Korean War. He has interwoven, with his observations on the Korean community in Hawaii and its important leaders, a selection of original poems. Yi spent most of his life working on a Kauai plantation.

219. Yi Hong-gi 李鴻起 . "Folio of Diaries, Personal Notes, and Letters from the Files of Mr. Yi Hong-gi." Folio of Xerox Prints.  
Social Science Research Institute

The diaries and notes were kept intermittently between 1905 and the early 1960s. Unfortunately, there is no regular pattern or order in the notes. The letters are from Yi's father, Yi Man-sin, written to his son in the years after the son left Korea for Hawaii. The diary material and the poems in the notebooks were drawn upon by the author in writing his autobiographical sketch (Entry 218).

220. Yi Sŏn-gŭn 李瑄根 . *Han'guk tongnip undong sa* 韓國獨立運動史 [The History of the Korean Independence Movement]. Seoul, 1956. 572 pp.

Only one brief section (pp. 400-410) gives any serious reference to nationalistic activities in the United States. The role of the Koreans in Hawaii is scarcely mentioned.

221. Yi Wŏn-sun 李元淳 . *In'gan Yi Sŭng-man* 人間李承晚 [Yi Sŭng-man the Man]. Seoul, 1965. 411 pp.

A sympathetic biography of Syngman Rhee by a close friend. Emphasis is on the man rather than on the societies in which he moved. Chapter 6 is an interesting account of Rhee's early days in Hawaii.

222. Young, Wes. "Organized Crime in Hawaii: A Special Report by the *Star-Bulletin*." *Honolulu Star-Bulletin* April 29, 30; May 1, 2, 3, 4, 1968.

In this six-part study of crime in Hawaii, parts 3, 4, and 5 have references to the participation of Koreans in organized crime.

223. YMCA Associations. Honolulu. Nuuanu Branch. *Nuuanu YMCA Fiftieth Anniversary, 1917-1967*. Honolulu, 1967. 12 pp.

This small commemorative pamphlet explains the Korean element in the establishment of the original multiracial YMCA in Honolulu and includes relevant photographs.

APPENDIX

ORGANIZATIONS ORIENTED TOWARD THE KOREAN COMMUNITY IN HAWAII  
(INFORMATION ACCURATE AS OF APRIL 1, 1970)

AEGUK PUIN HOE (Korean Women's Patriotic Society)

Originating as the women's division of the Tongnip Tan, a Korean nationalist organization in Hawaii, the society presently numbers some fifty members and conducts a program with both social and service aspects.

President: Mrs. Nam Soo Lee  
1731 Puowaina Drive  
Honolulu 96813

CHINMOK HOE

A twenty-five-year-old social club for women with approximately twenty members.

President: Mrs. Hannah Liu  
4136 Kaimuki Avenue  
Honolulu 96816

CH'ONGJANGNYON HOE

A club for young adults associated with the Christ United Methodist Church (Korean congregation). The group publishes a monthly news bulletin.

President: Mr. Hong-sung Park  
2756 Rooke Avenue  
Honolulu 96817

CHURCHES WITH KOREAN COMMUNITY-ORIENTED ACTIVITIES

Christ United Methodist Church  
1639 Keeaumoku Street  
Honolulu 96822

Korean Christian Church  
213 Ululani Street  
Hilo 96720

APPENDIX

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Korean Christian Church  
1832 Liliha Street  
Honolulu 96817

Korean Christian Church  
246 Lehua Street  
Wahiawa 96786

Saint Luke's Episcopal Church  
45 North Judd Street  
Honolulu 96817

DONG JI HOI

A Korean nationalist organization with a history of over forty years' activity, which is increasingly emphasizing the mutual welfare aspects of its program. The organization continues to issue a weekly publication in the Korean language. Headquarters: 931A North King Street, Honolulu 96817.

Secretary-Treasurer: Mr. Chang Soo Kim  
853 Kanoa Street  
Honolulu 96817

HALLA HUHM KOREAN DANCE AND CULTURE CLUB

An organization working to preserve aspects of Korean culture within the Hawaiian community.

Representative: Mrs. Nora Chung  
404 Elena Street  
Honolulu 96817

KOOK MIN HUR (The Korean National Association)

The oldest existing Korean nationalist organization in Hawaii. Its present interests are to provide social contacts for the Korean community, to promote the continuance of a Korean cultural identity, and to engage in service projects to the Korean community. Headquarters: 2756 Rooke Avenue, Honolulu 96817.

President: Mr. Wallace W.S. Kim  
1371 Manu Aloha Street  
Kailua 96734

APPENDIX

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KOREAN AMERICAN CLUB

A social and community service club centered in Wahiawa.

President: Mr. George S.W. Hong  
3844 Pokapahu Place  
Honolulu 96815

KOREAN CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

A group of about seventy-five men who endeavor to represent the Korean business element in the community and encourage the continuance of Korean culture in Hawaii.

President: Mr. Wesley Park  
1951 East-West Road  
Honolulu 96822

KOREAN COMMUNITY COUNCIL

The council comprises representatives of all Korean-oriented organizations on Oahu.

President: Mr. Andrew S.O. Lee  
928 17th Avenue  
Honolulu 96816

KOREAN DELTA FRATERNITY SOCIETY

A social organization open to anyone of Korean ancestry. Membership limited to forty.

President: Mr. W.Y. Paek  
626 Onaha Street  
Honolulu 96816

KOREAN GOLF CLUB

A social and recreational organization.

President: Mr. C.S. Rho  
45-636 Uhilehua Street  
Kaneohe 96744

APPENDIX

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KOREAN STUDENTS' ASSOCIATION

Organized in 1960, this organization now has about 150 members, predominantly students from Korea who are studying in Hawaii. The group welcomes local students of Korean ancestry.

President: Mr. Yong-suk Choi  
1213 Matlock Avenue, No. 2  
Honolulu 96814

KOREAN UNIVERSITY CLUB

A social organization which provides annual scholarships at the University of Hawaii for students of Korean ancestry.

President: Mr. Tai S. Hong  
1616 Lehia Street  
Honolulu 96819

KOREAN YOUNG WOMEN'S CLUB

A social organization comprised of young women of Korean ancestry.

President: Mrs. W.T. Masunaga  
3567 Manoa Road  
Honolulu 96822

PUIIN KOOK MIN HUR

A women's organization associated with the Kook Min Hur (Korean National Association).

President: Mrs. Chung Song Kim  
1309 Wilder Avenue, No. 901  
Honolulu 96822

PUIIN KUJE HOE [Korean Women's Relief Society]

A women's organization associated with the Korean Christian Church.

President: Mrs. S.H. Cha  
1456 Thurston Avenue, No. 1203  
Honolulu 96822

APPENDIX

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TAEGUK CLUB

A forty-year-old club comprised mainly of persons of Korean ancestry but open to all interested in Korean culture. The club has both social and service activities.

President: Mr. Jules Vetter  
3657 Tantalus Drive  
Honolulu 96822

TANSAN ACADEMIC ASSOCIATION

An association of Korean students majoring in the social sciences at the University of Hawaii who meet for interdisciplinary seminars.

President: Mr. Kwang-woong Kim  
Box 1704  
East-West Center  
University of Hawaii  
Honolulu 96822

YONGNAM PUIN HOE

A social and service organization of about one hundred members, mainly of women from Kyongsang Province in Korea, who came to Hawaii in the 1920s.

President: Mrs. Chung Soon Kim  
1226 Young Street  
Honolulu 96814

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