

GUIDE TO

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NEWSPAPERS

OF

HAWAII

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1834-2000

HELEN G. CHAPIN



Hawaiian Historical Society  
Honolulu

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## Introduction

The newspapers of Hawai'i form a unique role in the history of Hawaii and of American journalism. In a period of 165 years, from 1834, when American Protestant missionaries introduced the Hawaiian language *Lama Hawaii* (Hawaiian Luminary), to the present, newspapers have spanned the history of Hawai'i from its status as an independent nation, a republic, and a U.S. territory, to its position as a state.

By newspapers, I mean publications that have titles and mastheads, and appear serially, generally on newsprint, unbound, and without covers. Size and style have varied dramatically over two centuries from single sheets to 100 pages plus. Some papers were issued once or twice; others from their first appearance are still in print today. Some were conceived as newsletters or magazines, and then became newspapers. By reverse, others started as newspapers and changed their format. But all are recognizable by format and topical subject matter.

Between 1834 and 2000, approximately 1,250 separately titled papers have appeared in print. This is an estimate because, for example, in the case of no holdings having been found for some papers, including Japanese language papers destroyed during World War II, I have had to rely upon secondary sources. The estimate includes a limited number of newsletters, those with historic or editorial significance selected from among the almost 5,000 on record. The peak year was 1983 with 154 titles. These remarkable numbers likely reflect the most papers per capita to be published in this period in any region in the world.

Hawai'i likely also represents the most diverse press in the world. The languages in which newspapers have been printed include the indigenous Hawaiian, plus English, Chinese, Filipino (in several dialects), Indonesian, Japanese, Korean, Micronesian, Portuguese, Samoan, Tongan, and Vietnamese. There have also been papers in English produced by specific ethnic or cultural groups: Hispanic, Jewish, and African American. Many publications have been multilingual: for example, bilingual in Hawaiian and English; and trilingual in English, Filipino, and Japanese.

### Classification of Newspapers

There are several ways to classify newspapers. In *Shaping History: The Role of Newspapers in Hawai'i* (University of Hawai'i Press, 1996), I placed newspapers

within four major categories: establishment, opposition (or alternative), official, and independent. Establishment papers represent the mainstream or dominant power. Alternative or opposition publications voice anti-establishment or countervailing views. Official papers, the third type, are sponsored by government agencies. Independent journals, the rarest form, are unallied to any special interest.

The present work calls for a different organization. There are three main sections. **Section I** organizes the newspapers alphabetically by the title's first noun: for example, *Aha Elele, Ka* (The Convention), or *Facho, O* (The Torch), or *Honolulu Advertiser, The*. There are two exceptions. One is those Hawaiian language papers commonly referred to by the article preceding the noun, as in *Ka Leo O Ka Labui* (The Voice of the Nation), or *Na Pahu Kane* (Sounding Drums). The other, for the same reason, is the Filipino language papers, as in *Ti Silaw* (The Light) and *Ang Bantay* (The Guardian). Titles with numbers as their first word are entered as they would be spelled out: for example, under *F, 50th [Fiftieth] State Bowler*. To aid readers, a number of titles in **Section I** and **Section II** are cross-listed.

On the second line is the main category into which the paper fits, a slash (/) mark, and the language or languages in which it is printed. There are 29 categories: African American, Alternative, Chinese, Church, Cultural, Establishment, Filipino, Government, Hawaiian, Hispanic, Independent, Indonesian, Japanese, Jewish, Korean, Labor, Micronesian, Military, Plantation, Portuguese, Prison, Samoan, Schools, Sports, Tongan, Tourist, Underground, Vietnamese, and Unclassified. As to languages, there are 11: Chinese, English, Filipino, Hawaiian, Japanese, Korean, Portuguese, Samoan, Spanish (Hispanic), Tongan, and Vietnamese.

The third and following lines give data on the place of publication, frequency and dates, publishers and editors, and abbreviations of sources that list the paper and locations where the paper may be seen in hard copy or on microfilm (mf). An "nhf" means no holdings have been found, "hina" indicates holding information is not available, and a question mark (?) signifies incomplete information. Lines in italics may follow the above with additional information, such as the paper's size, editorial content, readership, and circulation figures.

## INTRODUCTION

Abbreviations of sources stand for the the following:

- Alcantaro = Reuben R. Alcantaro and Nancy S. Alconel, *The Filipinos in Hawaii: An Annotated Bibliography* (1977).
- Ayer = Ayer, N. W. & Sons, *Directories of Newspapers and Periodicals* (1931–1984).
- Chapin 1 = Helen Geracimos Chapin, “Newspapers of Hawai‘i 1834 to 1903: From He Liona to the Pacific Cable,” in *The Hawaiian Journal of History* (1984).
- Chapin 2 = Helen Geracimos Chapin, “From Makaweli to Kohala: The Plantation Newspapers of Hawai‘i,” in *The Hawaiian Journal of History* (1989).
- Chapin 3 = Helen Geracimos Chapin, *Shaping History: The Role of Newspapers in Hawai‘i* (1996).
- Char = Tin Yuk Char, “Communications,” in *Encyclopedia of Hawaii*, AH mf (1980).
- Dionisio = Juan C. Dionisio, “Communications,” in *Encyclopedia of Hawaii*, AH mf (1980).
- Glick = Clarence E. Glick, *Sojourners and Settlers: Chinese Migrants in Hawaii* (1980).
- Hunter = Dr. Charles Hunter, *Newspapers Published in Hawaii*, unpub. index, UHM HP (1953).
- Knowlton = Edgar Knowlton, “The Portuguese Language Press of Hawaii,” in *Social Process in Hawaii* (1960).
- Lai = H. N. Lai, “The Chinese Community Press in Hawaii,” in Sally Miller, ed., *The Ethnic Press in the United States: An Analysis and Handbook* (1987).
- Macmillan = Michael Macmillan, *The Korean Press*, unpub. (n.d.).
- Mookini = Esther Mookini, *The Hawaiian Newspapers* (1974).
- Murabayashi = Duk Hee Lee Murabayashi, *The Korean Press in Hawai‘i: 1904–1970*. Paper presented at the conference, Korean Immigration to North America, Yonsei University (2002).
- Peacock = Karen Peacock, “In Feminist Newsletters and Publications,” in *The Changing Lives of Hawai‘i’s Women*, ed. Ruth Lieban (1984).
- Richstad and McMillan = Jim A. Richstad and Michael McMillan (Macmillan), comps, *Mass Communication and Journalism in the Pacific Islands* (1978).
- Sakamaki = Shunzo Sakamaki, *A History of the Japanese Press in Hawaii*, M.A. thesis (1928).
- Union List = Sophie McMillen, Cataloger, and Nancy Morris, Project Manager, *Hawaii Newspapers: A Union List* (1987).

Abbreviations of locations where papers are held include:

- |    |                              |
|----|------------------------------|
| AH | Hawai‘i State Archives       |
| BM | Bernice Pauahi Bishop Museum |

- |           |   |
|-----------|---|
| BYU-H     | Brigham Young University<br>Campus–Hawai‘i            |
| CKS       | Center for Korean Studies, UHM                        |
| HARC      | Hawai‘i Agriculture Research<br>Center collection     |
| HHS       | Hawaiian Historical Society                           |
| HMCS      | Hawaiian Mission Children’s<br>Society                |
| HPU       | Hawaii Pacific University                             |
| HSL       | Hawai‘i State Library, Main Branch                    |
| HSL H&P   | Hawaiian and Pacific collection                       |
| HSL mf    | microfilm   |
| Kaua‘i CC | Kaua‘i Community College                              |
| KCC       | Kapi‘olani Community College                          |
| KHS       | Kaua‘i Historical Society                             |
| KRL       | Kaua‘i Regional Library                               |
| MCC       | Maui Community College                                |
| MHS       | Maui Historical Society                               |
| O -       | Other (followed by the location)                      |
| UHH       | University of Hawai‘i at Hilo                         |
| UHM       | University of Hawai‘i at Mānoa,<br>Hamilton Library   |
| UHM HP    | Hawai‘i Pacific collection                            |
| UHM HWRD  | Hawai‘i War Records Depository<br>collection          |
| UHM mf    | Microfilm collection                                  |
| UHM PACC  | Pacific collection                                    |
| WWW       | World Wide Web (selected<br>Hawaiian language papers) |

Here is an example of a typical entry:

### Lahaina Sun, The

Alternative / English  
Lahaina, Maui twice monthly, weekly, 11 Nov 1970–29 Aug 1973. Pub: Yellow Submarine Press. Pub/Ed: Don Graydon.  
Becomes The Maui Sun  
Union List  
MCC, UHM HP  
8–16 pp tabloid. *Counterculture paper*, “*The Independent Voice of West Maui*,” produced by young, iconoclastic, recently arrived Maui residents. *Offbeat profiles, consumer interests, film and restaurant reviews, investigative reporting, Native Hawaiian issues, events calendar, special April Fool editions.*

**Section II** organizes the newspapers alphabetically within each of the categories listed in Section I. There are also cross-listings. Papers may be entered in two categories: for example, *Ang Sandata* (Sword) is listed under both “Filipino” and “Labor.” Double titles, indicated by a slash /, also may be cross-listed: for example, *Hsin Chung-Kuo Jih Pao/New China Daily Press*; and *New China Daily Press/Hsin Chung-Kuo Jih Pao*.

In addition, in **Section II**, when a paper has content

in other languages besides its main language, this is indicated in brackets: for example, the Hawaiian *Kia'i* (Guardian) [E]. These languages include: C = Chinese, E = English, F = Filipino, H = Hawaiian, J = Japanese, K = Korean, and Sp = Spanish (Hispanic).

**Section III** organizes the papers chronologically by years of publication.

A word should be said on spelling. Hawaiian orthography is followed for place names (Hawai'i, O'ahu, etc.); however, titles and direct quotations in all languages are reproduced as originally spelled. The one exception is the Japanese language "Hawai," which is spelled "Hawaii." Commentary in italics may include simplifications and abbreviations.

As to the locations of major repositories where newspapers may be read, these are:

Bernice Pauahi Bishop Museum Library  
1525 Bernice Street  
Honolulu, HI 96817

Hawai'i State Library  
478 South King Street  
Honolulu, HI 96813

Hawai'i State Archives  
'Iolani Palace Grounds  
South King Street  
Honolulu, HI 96813

Hawaiian Historical Society  
560 Kawaiaha'ō Street  
Honolulu, HI 96813

Mission Houses Museum Library  
553 South King Street  
Honolulu, HI 96813

University of Hawai'i at Mānoa Library  
2550 The Mall  
Honolulu, HI 96822

I want to express my great appreciation to the dedicated librarians and historians who have assisted in the search for Hawai'i's newspapers. They are: Gail Ainsworth, Maui Community College Library; Agnes

Conrad, former State of Hawai'i archivist; Barbara Dunn, administrative director, and Karen Sinn, assistant director, Hawaiian Historical Society; Rex L. Frandsen, Brigham Young Campus-Hawai'i Library; Ann Marsteller, Hawaiian Sugar Planters' Association librarian; Nancy Morris, University of Hawai'i archivist; Duk Hee Murabayashi, vice general chairperson, Korean Centennial 1903-2003; Karen Nishida and Pat Okamura, librarians, Edwin H. Mookini Library, University of Hawai'i at Hilo; Karen Peacock and Chieko Tachihata, librarians, Hawaiian and Pacific Collections, Hamilton Library, University of Hawai'i at Manoa; Marilyn Reppun, Hawaiian Mission Children's Society librarian; Stephen Simpson, Hawai'i Pacific University librarian; Robert Stauffer, Hawaiian Legacy Language Program manager; Jolyn Tamura, former State of Hawai'i archivist; and David Forbes, Lela Goodell, Robert Schmitt, and Charles M. Wills, researchers par excellence.

I also want to thank those who through their great generosity have made it possible to publish this study: Michael J. Fisch, publisher, *The Honolulu Advertiser*; Alfred L. Castle, Executive Director and Treasurer, The Samuel N. and Mary Castle Foundation; Chatt G. Wright, president, Hawaii Pacific University; and Tom Dye, president, and the trustees of the Hawaiian Historical Society.

This is the second printing of the *Guide to Newspapers of Hawai'i 1834-2000*. It includes updated information and, in several instances, the inclusion of newspapers formerly lost to history but recently found by excellent researchers and writers. These holdings are identified by a cross mark (+)

The trustees of the Hawaiian Historical Society under the leadership of President Hardy Spoehr deserve great credit for their devotion to the history of Hawai'i, Polynesia, and the Pacific area. This *Guide* may therefore continue to serve as a useful resource for the study of a unique and compelling Hawaiian history and American journalism history.

HELEN G. CHAPIN



