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 研究課題名 (和文) The Memories of the Japanese Nisei in the Kona Coffee Belt: Shinto Shrines Left
Destroyed and National Identities Eternally Hidden

 研究課題名 (英文) The Memories of the Japanese Nisei in the Kona Coffee Belt: Shinto Shrines Left
Destroyed and National Identities Eternally Hidden

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研究成果の概要 (和文) : 本研究では、(1)ハワイ島コナ在住日系2世の生活経験を中心に現地調査とその分析。日本の神道信仰がアイデンティティ形成と相関があると提示。(2)調査分析後、「Rural Isolation and Dual Cultural Existence: The Japanese American Kona Coffee Community」を単著で出版。(3)「The Destruction of a Religion: Japanese Shintoism after the Attack on Pearl Harbor」の小論文を海外の学会誌へ投稿。以上を研究成果として順調に行うことができた。

研究成果の概要 (英文) : During the three years of this research, I completed three task: (1) interviews, in Kona, Oregon, Seattle, and the Los Angeles area. After I submitted the application for the “Kiban-C” in April 2015, I continued examining the life experiences of the Japanese Nisei in Kona, Hawaii, based on interviews. This research suggested that the relationship between Japanese national identity and Japanese national symbols utilized by the Japanese Shrines, such as Jinja and Inari were far more profound than assumed by the existing literature. (2) These findings were utilized in my monograph, the book is titled, Rural Isolation and Dual Cultural Existence: The Japanese American Kona Coffee Community. (3) In addition Abe, D., & Imamura, M. (2018) Forthcoming. The Destruction of a Religion: Japanese Shintoism after the Attack on Pearl Harbor, Has been submitted. Since the commencement of this project, the research has advance to the next level. On the whole, the project was extremely successful.

研究分野：Anthropology

キーワード：National Identity Japanese American Kona Coffee Shinto Shrines

1 . 研究開始当初の背景

This research project examines the spiritual practices of the Japanese Nisei (second-generation immigrants) in Hawaii after the Pearl Harbor attack. It will also focus on the destruction of the Shinto Shrines of the Kona coffee farmers, which the conventional works could not fully investigate due to political sensitivities. In fact, the stigma has been enormously strong over the past 50 years that few have been able to address the issue. However, given that these Nisei immigrants are currently dying, it is vital to recover the unspoken voices and share these heartfelt experiences with other existing Japanese communities in the anthropological field. To fully recognize the importance of these Shinto Shrines among these actors, a better understanding of factors that influence national identity is essential. Shinto Shrine's past association with the Japanese imperial army discourage Japanese American scholars to present any literal text. This project presented a different perspective between the Shinto Shrines and the Japanese American community, one that underlines racial and economic issues and reveals the true nature of Japanese Shintoism in a rural Japanese community in Hawaii.

2 . 研究の目的

This research aims to understand the historical content of Japanese Shinto Shrines, and to what extent it influenced the development of Japanese national identity. It will examine closely the Nisei rituals that pertain to their spiritual belief. The research will analyze the historical content between 1890 to the destruction of the Shrines in 1941, and investigate the period after the war to

determine the conditions influence the failure to rebuild the Shrines. For many years, the Nisei community has been silent to avoid further racial discrimination. The existence of these Shinto Shrines has been surely lost to everyone except the Nisei. This project will raise awareness in other communities that experienced similar political stigma. This research will also add to the history of Japanese cultural heritage among the upcoming generations, and also hopes that these stories will never be forgotten and will be utilized for educational purposes to eliminate wrongful atrocities in American history.

3 . 研究の方法

Multi-sited and multi-linguistic ethnographic investigation, plus multi-archival research was utilized. This project engaged in two tasks: (1) archival research in Hawaii and Los Angeles. The Hamilton Library, in the University of Hawaii: in this library, back issues of The Kona Echo (1919-1937), which was the only newspaper circulated in the Kona district, have been stored. It also holds old diaries, accounting records, and pictures. The Kona Historical Society Archives: this private facility possesses a number of official documents, old diaries, personal letters, and pictures. The Hawaiian Historical Society Archival Collection: this archive also has similar document. In Los Angeles, the Japanese American National Museum (in Los Angeles): this museum holds a large collection of the documents of the Nisei coffee farmers who relocated themselves from Hawaii to the West Coast. (2) multi-linguistic interviews in both Japanese and English, in the Kona district in Hawaii. The backbone of this research was narrative interviews in both Japanese and in Hawaiian Creole (English). It

was imperative that in-depth interviews be conducted in their own languages. The key individuals have been contacted and authorized to conduct research. Given that the generation is dying, documenting their memories has its own social significance in addition to academic value. To completely comprehend the true emotional feeling of the Nisei participants' a multi-linguistic structure was used. For the most part, the Kona Japanese community was a conservative close community. Utilizing multi-linguistic interviews enabled the researcher to collect richer memories and stories. Japanese Nisei living in the areas surrounding the following three ruins: Keopu Shinto Shrine, Keauhou Inari Shrine, and Kealakekua Inari Shrine was interviewed. Multi-sited and multi-linguistic ethnographic investigation, plus multi-archival research was utilized. This project engaged in two tasks: (1) archival research in Hawaii and Los Angeles. The Hamilton Library, in the University of Hawaii: in this library, back issues of The Kona Echo (1919-1937), which was the only newspaper circulated in the Kona district, have been stored. It also holds old diaries, accounting records, and pictures. The Kona Historical Society Archives: this private facility possesses a number of official documents, old diaries, personal letters, and pictures. The Hawaiian Historical Society Archival Collection: this archive also has similar document. In Los Angeles, the Japanese American National Museum (in Los Angeles): this museum holds a large collection of the documents of the Nisei coffee farmers who relocated themselves from Hawaii to the West Coast. (2) multi-linguistic interviews in both Japanese and English, in the Kona district in Hawaii. The backbone of this research was narrative interviews in both Japanese and in Hawaiian Creole (English). It

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4 . 研究成果

On the whole, it revealed an anguished evolution of national identities that were far more inclusive and less state-centered than had previously thought. Further investigation of indigenous and Japanese sources substantiated that Japanese Shrines played a pivotal role in the preservation of the Japanese-ness, which accompanied the evolution of pluralistic national identities of the Japanese immigrants in Hawaii. It also revealed indigenous and Japanese sources substantiated another previous finding that the assimilation process in the Kona community transpired in later generations. The research reveals the experience of the first and second generations was based less on assimilation to a white American norm and more on maintaining a sense of Japanese-ness. The project was extremely successful, these findings were utilized in an

international peer review monograph, titled, Rural Isolation and Dual Cultural Existence: The Japanese American Kona Coffee, Palgrave Macmillan. This project further contributed to the research fields of ethnographies of anthropological studies by drawing attention to a multi-layered inclusiveness in a national identity framework. This project expands the scope of ethnographic investigation in Japanese cultural heritage by preservation, reconstruction, as well as healing for many Nisei.

5 . 主な発表論文等

(研究代表者、研究分担者及び連携研究者には下線)

[図書] (計 1 件)

David K. Abe, *Rural Isolation and the Dual Cultural Existence of the Japanese American Kona Coffee Community*, Palgrave Macmillan, 2017, p295

6 . 研究組織

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