

Bridges across the Pacific

Three stories of Hawai'i and Gakushuin

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Summary

This essay is about three stories connecting Hawai'i and Gakushuin. In chronological order, the first story is about two boys from the kingdom of Hawai'i who had studied at Gakushuin for two years in 1882. Their mission was to learn Japanese language and culture for the government's immigration plan, *Kan-yaku Imin*, or government-contracted Japanese immigrants to Hawai'i for labor. The second story is the Gakushuin Hawai'i Summer Seminar, which started in 1974. About 500 Gakushuin students in total visited Hawai'i for study for two or three weeks in summer for fourteen years. The third story is SGLI at Punahou School in Hawai'i. Since the participation of SGLI from Gakushuin Girls' Senior High School in 2011 and from Gakushuin Boys' Senior High School in 2012, Gakushuin has established a friendly relationship with Punahou School. The first story and the third story are connected thanks to the family of Nainoa Thompson, a Hawai'ian navigator reaching Yokohama Bay from Honolulu through Micronesia after a five months long journey of Hokule'a Voyage in 2007. He is one of the most notable graduates of Punahou School and a great-grandson of Isaac Harbottle, one of the two boys who came to Gakushuin to study for two years more than 130 years ago.

1. March 26 in 2018

It was a pleasant spring day full of beautiful cherry blossoms in Gakushuin on March 26, 2018. Most of the clubs in Gakushuin Boys' Senior High School were on their spring camps inside and outside the Mejiro campus. 74 students from Punahou School, Honolulu, came to Gakushuin, Tokyo, with their parents and chaperons for friendship (109 in total). They arrived at Gakushuin in Mejiro at 13:10 and entered the Gakushuin Centennial Memorial Hall with a hearty welcome of about 100 staff members and participants on the Japanese side. Gakushuin Chancellor Naito guided the Punahou School President Dr. James Scott, followed by the chaperons, the strings orchestra, the hula members, the choirs, and the volleyball team.

The purpose of the exchange program was to promote goodwill between SGLI¹ schools. The

¹ Students Global Leadership Institute. It has been hosted by Punahou School since 2010.

program was comprised of the two main activities: volleyball friendship games and a music concert over half a day. The chaperons and the parents also enjoyed a Japanese tea ceremony by Enshu Tea School in the centennial hall.

The SGLI members of Keio Shiki High School and the teachers involved in SGLI came to Mejiro to cooperate fully with the whole program from the early morning on that day. The SGLI students of ICU High School and Gakushuin Girls' Senior High School also gathered with their SGLI teachers at the Centennial Hall to welcome the Punahou friends and teachers together.

Gakushuin Oyukai, or the Gakushuin Alumni Association, provided all-out cooperation with this exchange program. Oyukai President Mr. Higashizono understood the full situation of such a large project consisting of about 200 people. The president had other plans on that day, but gave full endorsement to this exchange program. The vice presidents, Ms. Narahara and Mr. Suzuki, and the overseas department staff, Ms. Maeda and Mr. Miyachi, participated in the program fully.

Gakushuin Oyukai President for High Schools, Mr. Ichijo attended all parts of the program including a party after the successful completion of the project in the evening. He kindly received a visit of Mr. Chai Reddy from Punahou School to Kasumikaikan on the next day. Kasumikaikan Executive Director Maeda also came to the music concert.



Photo 1: Punahou School arriving at Gakushuin



Photo 2: Dr. James Scott guided by Chancellor Naito



Photo 3: The Punahou orchestra members



Photo 4: The Punahou Volleyball team

From the Headquarters of Gakushuin, Chief Executive Director Akaru and Executive Director Hirano attended the ceremonies and the concerts in the company of Chancellor Naito.

In the welcoming ceremony, Chancellor Naito, High School Principal Takeichi, and President Scott delivered their opening addresses for the participants of the exchange program there. From Gakushuin Elementary School, Deputy Principal Osawa attended the welcoming ceremony.



Photo 5: Greeting at the foyer of the hall 1



Photo 6: Greeting at the foyer of the hall 2



Photo 7: Greeting at the foyer of the hall 3



Photo 8: Greeting at the foyer of the hall 4



Photo 9: Greeting at the foyer of the hall 5



Photo 10: Greeting at the foyer of the hall 6

Ms. Kobori and her daughter Yuko, family of the grand tea master of the Enshu School of Tea, served tea to the VIP guests from Punahou School with Gakushuin top staff. The grand master, Mr. Kobori is also President of Gakushuin Parents' Association. Dr. Hayashi, former principal of Gakushuin Boys' Junior & Senior High School, guided the guests to the world of the Enshu School and Mr. Toshimitsu, graduate of Gakushuin Boys' Junior & Senior High School and SGLI member, served as interpreter for the tea ceremony.



Photo 11: Tea ceremony by Enshu Tea School 1



Photo 12: Tea ceremony by Enshu Tea School 2



Photo 13: Tea ceremony by Enshu Tea School 3



Photo 14: Tea ceremony by Enshu Tea School 4



Photo 15: Tea ceremony by Enshu Tea School 5



Photo 16: Tea ceremony by Enshu Tea School 6



Photo 17: Tea ceremony by Enshu Tea School 7

The volleyball friendship games were held at the 1st Gym of the high school. The Keio Shiki High School volleyball team joined in this friendship game with Punahou, too. The friendship games were run by the members of the three teams, especially Gakushuin members, under the lead of Mr. Ishida, who is in charge of Gakushuin Boys' Senior High School Volleyball Team, and Principal Takeichi, another coach of the team. The coaches of the Punahou Volleyball team, Mr. Rick Tune, Brandon Kikuchi, Gordon Horiuchi, and Lyman Lacro were very cooperative and the games went well as they planned.

The Punahou Volleyball team had had some practice matches with the Toa Gakuen Volleyball Team and the Sundai Gakuen Volleyball Team on previous days. Both teams are national level top contenders in Japan. The Punahou Volleyball team came to Gakushuin on March 24th for practice to prepare for the matches with those two teams. They also had had practice matches with a high school in Osaka prior to Gakushuin.

Here is the time table of the exchange program on March 26th:

13:10	Arrival of the music groups at Gakushuin
	Greeting at the foyer of the hall
13:40	Tea ceremony
13:40	Volleyball clinic
14:00	Friendship games
14:50	Photo Time
15:00	Concert
	Hawai'ian Chant at the foyer

15:30 Curtain time

- (1) Sibelius - Finlandia op. 26 (Gakushuin Brass Band)
- (2) Mozart Serenade for Strings No. 6 K.239 (Gakushuin strings)
- (3) Tchaikovsky: Serenade for Strings op.48-I (Punahou Strings)
- (4) Selections (Punahou Chorale)
- (5) Sarasate: Zigeunerweisen op.20 (Punahou Strings)
- (6) Hawai'ian Segment (Punahou Strings, Chorale, & Dance)

17:00 Closing

17:10 Networking time with snacks & drinks, and music

17:50 Photo time

18:00 Closing

The program did not go as planned, but was largely successful thanks to cooperation of all the participants. The SGLI students of ICU, Keio Shiki, Gakushuin Girls' and Gakushuin Boys' and the students of the Gakushuin Boys' worked behind the scenes in a committed manner along with Gakushuin Oyukai members and the teachers in charge of each volleyball team and music group.



Photo 18: Volleyball friendship game 1



Photo 19: Volleyball friendship game 2



Photo 20: Volleyball friendship game 3



Photo 21: Volleyball friendship game 4



Photo 22: Volleyball friendship game 5



Photo 23: Volleyball friendship game 6



Photo 24: Volleyball friendship game 7

The Punahou Volleyball team was so strong that Gakushuin and Keio felt it difficult to score points. Some of the Gakushuin players said they had practiced hard since last summer, when they learned they would have a game with Punahou next spring and they were sorry that they could not beat them, but they had a precious time and had reluctant admiration of the Punahou Volleyball team.

The music concert started with the performance of Gakushuin Brass Band conducted by Mr. Chikamatsu, playing Sibelius' *Finlandia*. The next performance was Mozart's *Serenade for Strings* by Gakushuin Strings. Both groups are composed of junior and senior high school students. In the intermission, three Gakushuin senior high school students had a talk show. Mr. Yahata, Mr. Suzuki, and Mr. Ueda introduced Gakushuin, Punahou School, and SGLI to the audience in the hall.

In the second half of the concert, Punahou School showed their high quality of music, songs, and dances with harmonious teamwork. The Hawai'ian hula dance was performed in the Hawai'ian Segment, which attracted the audience for the first time since the Kamehameha High School Hula Dance Team performed at the centennial hall on June 5th in 1989.



Photo 25: Gakushuin Brass Band Orchestra



Photo 26: Gakushuin String Orchestra



Photo 27: Talk show



Photo 28: Punahou String Orchestra 1



Photo 29: Punahou Chorale



Photo 30: Punahou String Orchestra 2



Photo 31: Punahou String Orchestra 3



Photo 32: Punahou Strings & Dance 1



Photo 33: Punahou Strings & Dance 2



Photo 34: Punahou Strings, Chorale, & Dance



Photo 35: Punahou audience



Photo 36: Strings by Punahou students and Gakushuin graduates

The networking time began with a flash mob for background music performed by Punahou students and Gakushuin graduates. Some of them rushed to join the performance at the foyer from the mail hall just after the music concert. In the networking time, the participants were more relaxed and relieved, celebrating the success of the program.



Photo 37: Networking time 1



Photo 38: Networking time 2



Photo 39: Networking time 3



Photo 40: Networking time 4



Photo 41: Networking time 5



Photo 42: Networking time 6

2. Gannenmono

In 2018, the state of Hawai'i and Japan celebrated the 150th commemoration of the “Gannenmono” coming to Hawai'i in 1868. The KIZUNA GROUP (kizuna means “bond”), twenty organizations in the State of Hawai'i fostering friendship and connecting people between Hawai'i and Japan, celebrated the first arrival of immigrants from Japan 150 years ago. The gannenmono celebration in the Bishop museum's exhibit, “*Gannenmono: A Legacy of Eight Generations in Hawaii,*” was visited by Prince Akishino and his wife, Princess Kiko.

“Gannenmono” is literally First-Year-Men in Japanese. They were the first arrival immigrants to Hawaii from Japan. About 150 emigrants left Yokohama as laborers on a British ship called *the Sciot* on May 20 and arrived at Honolulu on June 20 in 1868. They came to Hawai'i in the last year of the Edo Period and the first year of the Meiji Period. They received no visas due to the social and political turmoil of the change from the Edo Period into the Meiji Period. The Meiji government did not permit any overseas travel that the former government in the Edo Period confirmed.

According to the website of GANNENMONO, the idea of immigration came from a friendship treaty between Japan and the Kingdom of Hawaii in 1860. King Kamehameha IV proposed the treaty after two groups of delegates visited Honolulu; one with the chief and deputy delegates on the Powhatan in March and another with John Manjiro and Yukichi Fukuzawa on the Kanrin-Marū in May in 1860.

The Gannenmono were technically illegal travelers, but they got along well with the local community in Hawaii. About 50 eventually returned to Japan due to their grinding work and the Japanese government guidance and 7 passed away before their contract ended. Among those who didn't return to Japan, nearly half of them moved to the mainland and the rest chose to settle in Hawaii.

In 1882, the government of King David Kalākaua negotiated with the Japanese government to bring Japanese to Hawaii as contract laborers on Hawaii sugar plantations. In the same year of the government's negotiation, King David Kalākaua sent two Hawai'ian boys to Gakushuin to study Japanese language and culture so that they could be of help to support the acceptance of contract labors or *Kan-yaku Imin*, in Hawai'i. They are James Haku'ole and Isaac Harbottle. They came to Gakushuin for study for two years.

3. Gakushuin Hawai'i Summer Seminar

In 1974, Gakushuin Boys' Senior High School launched an oversea program called Hawai'i Seminar². The purposes of the four-week program were to improve the students' practical English,

²The program was supported by JTB.

to develop their global thinking, and to nurture their autonomous attitude. The seminar was held at Hawai'i Loa College³, a liberal arts college located on the windward side of O'ahu, The students stayed at its beautiful dorm.

The English lessons were conducted by ELS, or English Language Services. They sent out three instructors to the seminar. The students had four lessons in the morning and they were off in the afternoon from Monday to Friday. Saturday and Sunday were off. They enjoyed swimming and sightseeing in O'ahu. The class size was small; about 12 students per class. About 40 students on average joined in the seminar every year.

Mr. Shoda Yoshiaki, the former teacher of English, was in charge of the program and some of his colleagues went to Hawai'i together to support the program. The articles of the program were written in the Gakushuin Boys' Senior High School Newsletter called the *Gakushuin Kotoka Dayori*. The seminar lasted until 1987. My colleague, Mr. Kato Masao, teacher of World History, had a chance to visit Punahou School with the other Gakushuin students and a Punahou teacher gave them a guided tour around the Punahou campus in the afternoon during the seminar 1986.

4. Gakushuin and Punahou School

Since 2011, Gakushuin schools have been connected with SGLI and Punahou School (Yamamoto, 2014, Yamamoto, 2017). The year 2017 was epoch-making for the relationship between Punahou School and Gakushuin. In February Ms. Lorelei Saito, teacher of Social Studies at Punahou Middle School became the first teacher visiting Gakushuin, teaching multicultural issues. In July, ten students with Ms. Alison Onishi and Mr. Kyle Sombrero from Punahou School came to Gakushuin Boys' Senior High School and experienced a homestay in ten homes of the students in Gakushuin Boys' Junior and Senior High School. In August, Dr. James Scott, President of Punahou School, visited Gakushuin Boys' Senior High School one day after he joined PAAJP⁴ and PAA⁵ Asia Buff 'n Blue Reception in Harajuku on August 24, 2017. President Scott met Principal Takeichi Noriyuki and talked about the two schools and the relationship for the past five years in the principal's room. He walked around the Gakushuin campus along with the SGLI students from Gakushuin in 2017.

At the end of 2017, a new fact about a tie between Punahou School and Gakushuin was found. The books following show that two boys, James Haku'ole and Isaac Harbottle⁶, were sent from the

³ The college was merged into Hawai'i Pacific University in 1992.

⁴ the Punahou Alumni Association Japan

⁵ the Punahou Alumni Association

⁶ They were brothers and of ali'i stock. Their mother Naha was the granddaughter of John Harbottle and his ali'i wife, Papapa'upu (also called Hanepu). The boys' father was Haku'ole of Maui. Isaac's grandfather, Isaac Harbottle, had legally adopted young Isaac (a common practice among Hawaiians), and, therefore, the boys had different last names (Quigg, 1988).

kingdom of Hawai'i to Gakushuin in 1882: Gakushuin 50th History (1928), Quigg (1988), Matsuda (2012).

Quigg (1988) says:

Chinese immigrants had worked as contract laborers on Hawai'i's sugar plantations since 1852. In 1882, Kalakaua's government negotiated to bring Japanese to the Islands for the same work. The government planned that the Hawaiian youths would be trained in the Asian languages and culture and then use their knowledge to aid in the government's immigration plans.

James and Isaac, 10 and 11 years old respectively, were taken by John Makini Kapena, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the Hawai'i Kingdom by order of King David Kalākaua⁷. They traveled to Tokyo where they were immersed in the Japanese culture. (Quigg, 1988). Their mission was to learn Japanese language and culture for the government's immigration plan, *Kan-yaku Imin*, or government-contracted Japanese immigrants to Hawai'i for labor. Hawai'i's Consul in Japan, R.W. Lewis was the boys' guardian in Japan. Lewis reported on the brothers' progress several times:

I have rented a small Japanese house for the youths Isaac and James Harbottle, have dressed them in Japanese costume, and they now eat Japanese food. They are rapidly learning to read and write Japanese. When they can talk sufficiently I will place them in a public school. They are very intelligent and in three years they will be good Japanese scholars. They are very happy and contented. I have done everything I could to render them so. (Letter to Walter Murray Gibson, 21 December, 1882, FOA)

These young gentlemen are now at the Nobles School (Kuwazoku Gakko) and are becoming very proficient in their knowledge of the Japanese language and customs. Should we succeed in obtaining Japanese emigrants, these young men will be very valuable. They live entirely at the school, associate only with Japanese young gentlemen with whom they talk, play and fight. They dress in uniform and are very clean and orderly. They were both ill during the summer but are now well and strong. ... They speak Japanese with great fluency. I recommend that they should remain here at least three years longer. They are contented and happy. (Letter to Walter Murray Gibson, 1883, FOA)

The Hawaiian boys ... now speak Japanese perfectly. They can read and write tolerably well.

⁷ https://apps.ksbe.edu/kaiwakiloumoku/makalii/feature-stories/hawaiian_studies_abroad (2017/10/12)

They have improved so rapidly that their pronunciation is *perfect*. Indeed they always speak to each other now in Japanese, very rarely using their native tongue. Their progress is most satisfactory. (Letter to Walter Murray Gibson, 13 September, 1884, FOA)

They are very young in their ways and manners but they have shown no vices up to this time. I trust their future careers will prove the wisdom of the government's course in sending them to be educated. (Letter to Walter Murray Gibson, 1 October, 1885, FOA)

The overall performance of Isaac and James in their lives in Japan was so excellent that Lewin wanted them to stay longer in Japan to place them in the Imperial Japanese Military University and the Imperial Japanese Naval College, but this plan seemed to be rejected by the government in those days for political reasons.

Isaac's great-grandson is Nainoa Thompson (Matsunaga, 2011). I emailed Mr. Chai Reddy, asking about it. With the help of Mrs. Hiromi Peterson, Japanese teacher at Punahou School, Mr. Reddy introduced me to Mrs. Keōmailani Miyamoto Fergerstrom, whose mother is sister of Nainoa's father. Keōmailani and Nainoa are first cousins. Mrs. Fergerstrom kindly told me the following story:

King Kalākaua personally asked Isaac and James' mother Naha, for permission to send these two young boys to study abroad. They attended Gakushin, a school for royal children. They had the opportunity to be with Yoshihito, also known as Emperor Taishō, son of Emperor Meiji. Isaac is Navigator Nainoa Thompson's great-grandfather. Isaac's oldest daughter, Luukia is Nainoa's grandmother. She is the mother of Myron Pinky Thompson. Myron Pinky is Nainoa's father. Keomailani's mother is Kamaolipua Thompson Miyamoto, Punahou '45. Myron, Kamaolipua, Nainoa, all his siblings and Nainoa's mother, Laura Lucas are all Punahou graduates.

Low (2018) writes that Nainoa Thompson was born on March 11th, 1953, in Queens Hospital in downtown Honolulu. He was brought home to the Niu Valley where his parents, Laura and Pinky, lived on land owned by Laura's father and mother, Charlie and Clorinda Lucas. They owned six hundred acres in Niu. Living nearby was a Japanese man named Yoshio Kawano. Yoshi was a Nisei. He lived with his wife Mioko in a simple twenty-four by twenty-foot house that the Lucas family had provided. Yoshi and Mioko were Nainoa's babysitters. Nainoa spent a lot of time with the couple in his childhood. He remembers the metal roof and vinyl floor, the tiny kitchen and bedroom and particularly the *furo*, or Japanese bath – a simple cement box into which Yoshi poured water warmed by wood burned in a fire-pit. He found everything Japanese – the pictures on the wall, the decorations, the low table on the floor where you sat to eat. Nainoa slept, ate, and bathed

in the Japanese way.

Yoshi spoke English and Japanese fluently. He had learned Hawaiian a little, which was understandable. He had an enormous love and respect for the Hawaiian land and people. He used to fish and make a point of taking Nainoa with him. He gave Nainoa his first fishing pole and taught him to catch fish with it. They gave much of the catch to neighbors though he was a poor man. Nainoa says:

Yoshi defined wealth by what he could give away. He took care of people. He lived with old values, both Japanese and Hawaiian. He taught me to love the sea. Yoshi may have been my most important ocean teacher of all. I didn't know it then, and he didn't either, but he was preparing me for my life.

Nainoa learned Japanese culture from Yoshi like Nainoa's great-grandfather Isaac did from Gaku-shuin.

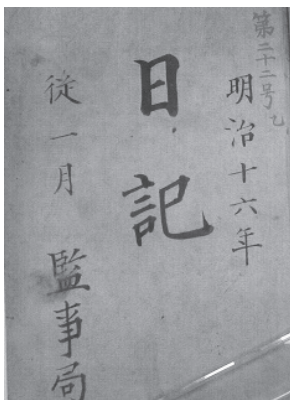


Photo 43: Cover of diary by day-on teacher

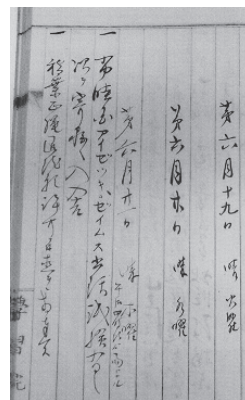


Photo 44: Isaac and James enrollment 1

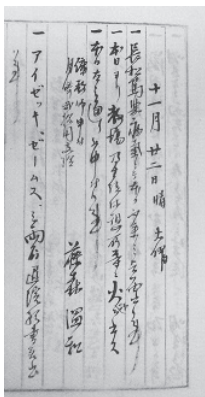


Photo 45: Isaac and James enrollment 2

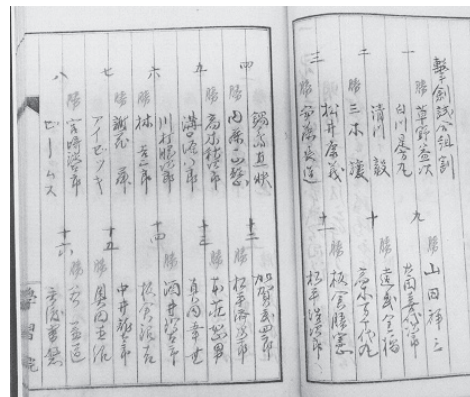


Photo 46: Isaac and James listed in Classical Kendo

Here are the photocopies of the day-on teachers’ diary at Gakushuin when Isaac and James were Gakushuin students. I went to Gakushuin Archive Office Room in the basement of No. 5 West Building and searched for the traces of Isaac and James in Gakushuin more than 130 years ago with a help of the Gakushuin Archive Office.

Quigg (1988) says that Isaac Harbottle returned to Hawaii after five years in Japan, entering the Kamehameha Schools, and graduated in 1893. After teaching school for two years in Kipahulu, Maui, the place of his birth, Isaac returned to Honolulu in 1895 to become a law clerk at one of the best attorneys of his day. He was employed as a Japanese interpreter at the Immigration Department under the Honolulu Customs Service. Isaac contributed to the government’s immigration plan, Japanese immigrants to Hawai’i for labor, which was the primary reason he was sent to Japan. On March 1, 1902, he became Clerk and Hawai’ian and Japanese Interpreter and Translator in the Honolulu Tax Office. Later, Isaac served as an official searcher of land titles and subsequently a Deputy Assessor and Collector for the Honolulu district.

Isaac’ brother James was appointed Japanese interpreter for the Circuit Court of Honolulu. He also reported for the Honolulu Star-Bulletin. He died in 1937.

Isaac Harbottle passed away in Honolulu in May of 1948 at the age of 77. It is also unfortunate that Isaac must have seen the Pearl Harbor attack on December 7th, 1941 and seen all the Japanese Americans spend a hard time during and after the Pacific War, when many Japanese residents were sent to the internment camps during the war.

His great grandson, Nainoa Thompson, was taken care of by the Nisei couple Yoshi and Mioko and stayed in their Japanese style house and ate Japanese food, learning Japanese culture. Nainoa found a lot in common between Hawaiian culture and Japanese culture. He mastered the ancient art of non-instrument navigation and had a key role in navigating the recent voyages of the Polynesian voyaging canoe Hōkūle‘a. He reached Yokomaha Port as the final spot of the journey in June,

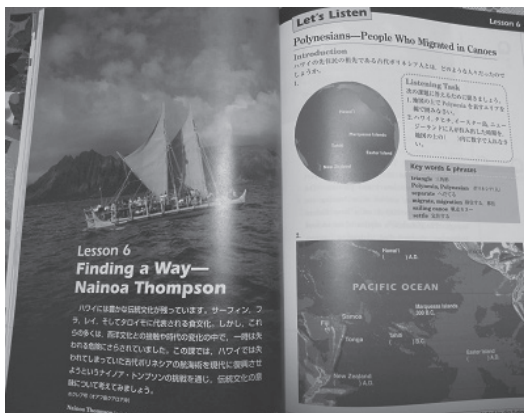


Photo 47: textbook that contains Nainoa’s story



Photo 48: Nainoa exhibition at Punahou School

2007. Nainoa's great journey was introduced as a lesson story in one of the high school textbooks for English reading called *Power On English Reading*, published by Tokyo Shoseki, authorized by the MEXT, or Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology in 2008. This story happened to be recommended by Professor Tanabe Chikage at Gakushuin University in the editorial committee of the textbook, which I was also involved in as a member, before I visited Punahou School and received the grant of the Shoyu Club for the full copy of *Kan-yaku Imin* sent to JCCH or Japanese Cultural Center of Hawai'i.

It is pure happenstance. It is another happenstance that I visited the corner of the exhibition of Nainoa Thompson at Punahou School in March, 2017, when I did not know that Nainoa's ancestor Isaac came to study at Gakushuin more than 130 years ago.

Gakushuin Boys' Senior High School welcome one student named Mr. Rylan Yamada from Honolulu, Hawaii by the agency of CIEE⁸ in September 2018. He has started a life in Japan for ten months to acquire Japanese language and culture with another 10-months-exchange student named Palm Clement from Belgium, supported by the Rotary Club, as Isaac and James did more than 130 years ago.

5. Epilogue

We have gained a quick overview of the relationship between Hawaii and Gakushuin by connecting the dots. The first dot is Isaac, a student from the Kingdom of Hawaii to Japan. Isaac came to study at Gakushuin with his brother James for two years. They lived in Japan three more years after that. They both worked for the immigrants from Japan to Hawaii later. The great-grandson of Isaac, Nainoa Thompson spent days in the Japanese couple Yoshi and Mioko and learned Japanese culture as Isaac had done at Gakushuin. Nainoa Thompson is a navigator for me to search for the diplomatic history of Gakushuin and to find a new bond between Punahou School and Gakushuin. I was surprised to know that Ms. Sharon Komatsubara in the Wo Center of Punahou School is a close friend of Ms. Narahara Shigeko. I believe we will find more dots connecting our schools. I hope all the students and teachers involved in the relationship between Punahou School and Gakushuin will become pathfinders like Nainoa Thompson.

Acknowledgements

Mrs. Keōmailani Miyamoto Fergerstrom kindly helped me write about her ancestors who were

⁸ CIEE is Council on International Educational Exchange, a non-profit, non-governmental organization, founded in 1947 and dedicated to helping people gain understanding, acquire knowledge, develop skills for living in a globally interdependent and culturally diverse world.

related to Gakushuin. Her email sent to me last year conclusively proved that Nainoa Thompson is a descendant of Isaac, who came to study at Gakuhsuin more than 130 years ago. As a result the Shoyu Club Grant for the full copy of the Kanyaku-imin lists in 2016 connected Punahou School to Gakushuin over the century. By grace of generous supports from all the participants joining the exchange program at Gakushuin on March 26, my colleagues in Gakushuin, and my family this project was made possible. Special thanks go to Dr. James Scott, Ms. Emily McCarren, Ms. Christine David, Ms. Erin Maretzki, Mr. Craig Young, Mr. Michael Lippert, Ms. Naomi Hirano-Omizo, Ms. Helen Chao-Casano, Ms. Stefanie Lawton, Mr. Jonas Carlson, and last but not the least, Mr. Chai Reddy in Punahou School. We have received great support from the SGLI partner schools Keio Shiki and ICU High School. I would like to express my appreciation to Ms. Omori Yukiko at ICU High School, Mr. Morioka Takashi and Mr. Okada Yoshio from Keio Shiki High School. This project could not be successful without the full support from Gakushuin Headquarters and Gakushuin Oyukai, or Gakushuin Alumni Association, a special note of thanks to Chancellor Naito Masatake, Mr. Akaru Eiichi, Mr. Ezaki Hirofumi, Dr. Hirano Hiroshi, Mr. Suzuki Tadashi, Ms. Tamaki Naomi, Ms. Narahara Shigeko, Mr. Nakada Akira, Mr. Ichijo Saneaki, Ms. Maeda Kazuyo, Mr. Miyachi Yuzuru, Mr. Tsuchida Kyoshiro, Mr. Sumiya Shigeru & Ms. Sumiya Masako, Ms. Kengaku Yumiko, Mr. Matsuo Tomoyuki, Mr. Tamura Makoto, Gakushuin Women's College President Kanda Norishiro, Gakushuin University Prof. Kato Kogi, and Mr. Ueno, a brilliant photographer who took most of the pictures placed in this paper. I would like to express my heartfelt appreciation to everyone above.

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For friendship
between Punahou School
and Gakushuin



Punahou Synphony & Punahou Chorale

学習院中・高等科吹奏楽部
*Gakushuin Boys' Junior and Senior High
School Brass band Club*
学習院中等科弦楽同好会
Gakushuin Boys' Junior High School Strings

Punahou Gakushuin Music & Volleyball 2018

Gakushuin Centennial Hall
Gakushuin High School 1st Gym
2018. 3.26. (Mon)



Time Table

13:00 Arrival of the music groups at Gakushuin

- ① Greeting at the foyer of the hall



13:20 Arrival of the volleyball team at Gakushuin

- ② Greeting at the gym
- 13:30 Volleyball clinic
- 14:00 practice games



14:50 Photo Time

15:00 Concert

Hawaiian Chant at the foyer

15:30 Curtain time

- (1) Sibelius - Finlandia op. 26 (Gakushuin Brass band)
 - (2) Mozart Serenade for Strings No. 6 K.239 (Gakushuin strings)
 - (3) Tchaikovsky: Serenade for Strings op.48 -I (Punahou Strings)
 - (4) Selections (Punahou Chorale)
 - (5) Sarasate: Zigeunerweisen op.20 (Punahou Strings)
 - (6) Hawaiian Segment (Punahou Strings, Chorale, & Dance)
- 17:00 Closing

17:10 Networking time with snacks & drinks, and music

17:50 Photo time

18:00 Closing



Mahalo!

Thank you!

ありがとう!

