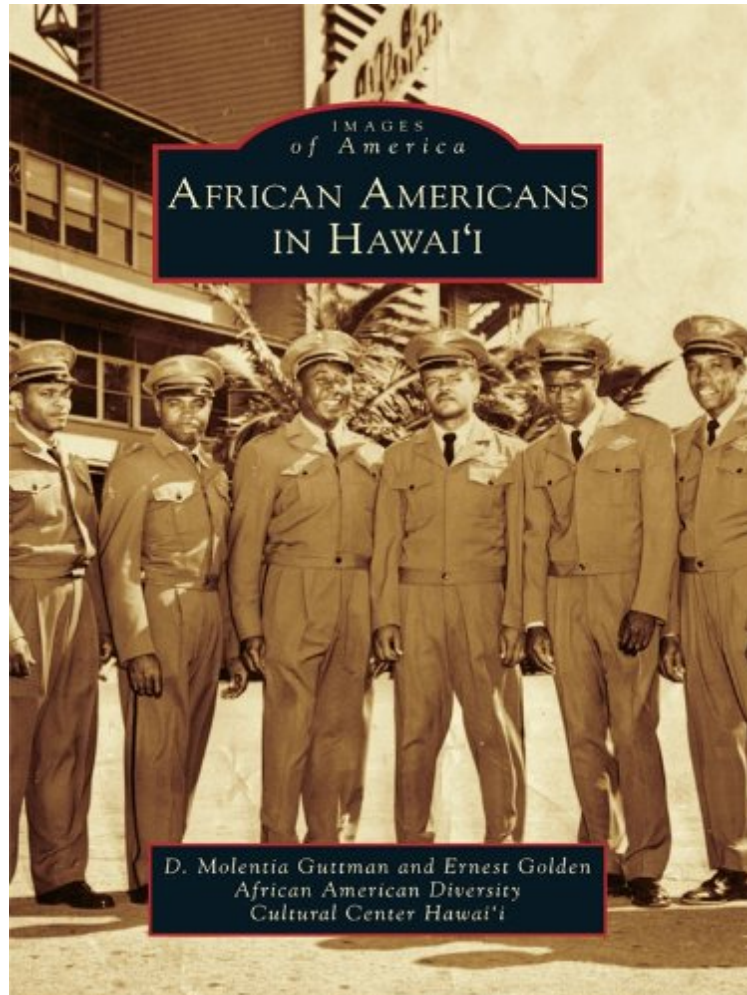


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African Americans in Hawai'i (Images of America)

D. Molentia Guttman, Ernest Golden

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D. Molentia Guttman, Ernest Golden : African Americans in Hawai'i (Images of America) before purchasing it in order to gage whether or not it would be worth my time, and all praised African Americans in Hawai'i (Images of America):

1 of 1 people found the following review helpful. A Volcanic Explosion of Amazing HistoryBy CustomerThis book is long overdue. So much much vital and fascinating history. I loved all of the personal histories of many African American Hawaiians. Wonderful recognition of yet one of hundreds of contributions by the Buffalo Soldiers are detailed in this book. I knew much of this being a descendant of a Buffalo Soldier of the Spanish - American War. Yet another road built by the Buffalo Soldiers and its at Volcanoes Nat. Park. Valuable information hidden, forgotten or purposely ignored no more. This is a must read. Barack Obama is standing on the shoulders of thousands of Black Hawaiians that made their mark on the islands hundreds of years ago. Black history is Hawaiian history, Hawaiian history is Black history!A very enjoyable read.1 of 1 people found the following review helpful. African Americans in

HawaiiBy durga durgaThe authors did a great as well as an intensive research on the history of African American blacks in Hawaii. Hope to read a continuum of the present experiences and accomplishments of African American blacks on the Hawaiian Islands.0 of 0 people found the following review helpful. good bookBy ajchap49enjoyed the pictures and history, of it's time I am going to pass this onto friends so they can enjoy the history as well.

During the early 1800s, about two dozen men of African descent lived in Hawaiisquo;i. The most noteworthy was Anthony D. Allen, a businessman who had traveled around the world before making Hawaiisquo;i his home and starting a family there in 1810. The 25th Black Infantry Regiment, also known as the Buffalo Soldiers, arrived in Honolulu at the Schofield Barracks in 1913. They built an 18-mile trail to the summit of Mauna Loa, the worldrsquo;s largest shield volcano, and constructed a cabin there for research scientists. After World War II, the black population of Hawaiisquo;i increased dramatically as military families moved permanently to the island. Hawaiisquo;i has a diverse population, and today about 35,000 residents, approximately three percent, claim African ancestry.

Title: Two New Books Author: KARIN GALLAGHER Publisher: HONOLULU MAGAZINE Date: 3/1/2011 The first in a series of books on race and ethnicity in Hawaii planned by the University of Hawaii Press, Judy Rohrer's *Haoles in Hawaii* engages in a scholarly, if not entirely objective, dissection of the uniquely Hawaiian concept of *haole*. Rohrer recounts two centuries' worth of the term's incarnations both as a noun (colonizers, missionaries, usurpers, capitalists, oligarchs, oppressors, conspirators), and an adjective (acting *haole*--or someone who's "haolified"--suggests "acting superior," "with hubris," or "a certain set of attitudes and behaviors that are distinctly not local"). Rohrer, a self-proclaimed "haole girl," raised and educated in Hawaii, emphasizes the need to recognize the history that accompanies the term. "To understand *haole*, you really have to understand the colonization of Hawaii, because *haole* was forged in that history," she explains. "[A] well-developed caution comes from 200 years of disease, dispossession, cultural appropriation, the banning of language and hula--all of that gets carried into the present. *Haole* is the name for that, which comes from the Hawaiian experience." A celebration of multiculturalism this book is not; any suggestion that Hawaii is a modern-day model of racial harmony is summarily rejected and quickly framed against the backdrop of divestiture and current inequities facing Native Hawaiians. "The legacies of colonization are much bigger than we tend to acknowledge," asserts Rohrer, who points to tourism, militarism and recent legal attacks on Native Hawaiian programs and entitlements as manifestations of this ongoing legacy. "We think of colonization as something in the past, but the reality is that it's very much a part of our lives today in Hawaii. I'm hoping this book will allow for a conversation about what we can do individually and collectively to try to build a more just Hawaii." *Images of America: African Americans in Hawaii* (Arcadia Publishing), by D. Molentia Guttman and Ernest Golden, takes a visual approach to documenting the presence of African Americans in Hawaii, through the use of photographs with lengthy captions. "Since the 1770s, the Islands have been home to people of African descent, who have made tremendous contributions to Hawaii for over two centuries," says Guttman, who, in 1997, founded the African American Diversity Cultural Center Hawaii (aadccch.org), a nonprofit museum archiving 200 years of African American history in Hawaii. Guttman and Golden identify the earliest African Americans in Hawaii as maritime laborers, arriving on merchant and whaling ships from the Cape Verde Islands, the Caribbean and the United States' Atlantic seaboard--many from the latter escaping slavery to build new lives in the Islands. Today, the authors estimate about 35,000, or approximately 3 percent, of Hawaii residents claim African ancestry. "We wanted to uncover this history," says Guttman. "It's there, it's just not talked about. My job is to make it available to the public, make it a more visible history." About the Author Author D. Molentia Guttman is married and has three children. She came to Hawaiisquo;i in 1973 to work at the University of Hawaiisquo;i as a grants administrator. Coauthor Ernest Golden came to Hawaii at age 19 in 1943 as a defense worker at Pearl Harbor Naval Shipyard. He is married and has four children, seven grandchildren, and eight great-grandchildren. The African American Diversity Cultural Center Hawaiisquo;i was founded in 1997 to preserve historical documentation about the black communityrsquo;s contributions and impact in Hawaiisquo;i's civic life, military, medicine, religion, and politics.