



似てる？ 違う？ 沖縄とハワイ

The Same? Different? Okinawa and Hawaii

～くらべてみたら見えてきた！～

沖縄県とハワイ州が姉妹提携を結んでから、今年でなんと40周年！多くの沖縄県出身者が住み、自然環境も似ている沖縄とハワイ。いろんなことをくらべてみたよ。

- Compare and See! -

This year marks the 40th anniversary of the sisterhood between Okinawa Prefecture and the State of Hawaii! Many people from Okinawa live in Hawaii, where the natural environment is similar to that of Okinawa Let's compare!

どこにあるの？どっちが暑い？

どちらも人気のトロピカルリゾート。温暖で豊かな自然が似てるね！

太平洋のほぼ中央に位置し、熱帯気候・亜熱帯気候に属するハワイ。アメリカ合衆国50番目の州です。雨が少なく、季節は夏(乾季)と冬(雨季)があり、気温は24～30℃で1年中安定。東から西へ吹き抜ける貿易風のおかげで快適です。亜熱帯気候で年間平均気温23.1℃と温暖な沖縄は“ハワイより涼しいの？”と思われがちだけど、実は30℃を超える日が年間100日以上も！しかも雨が多く、ジメジメと湿気が多いので、夏場は沖縄の方が暑く感じるかもしれないね。6つの主要島を含む多くの島々があるハワイも、多くの島々が周辺海域に広がる沖縄もどちらも「島しょ県」。青く美しいサンゴの海や白い砂浜など、豊かな自然もそっくり。

人口もほぼ同じ140万人超えだけど、ハワイの面積は沖縄の7倍以上もあるんだって。



▶ 明るい太陽の下では花々も鮮やか
Flowers are vivid under the bright sun



▶ 世界中から多くの観光客が集まるハワイ

Hawaii attracts many tourists from all over the world.

Where are they? Which is hotter?

Both are popular tropical resorts. The warm climates and abundance of nature are similar!

Hawaii is located almost in the center of the Pacific Ocean and has a tropical - subtropical climate. It is the 50th state of the United States. There is little rainfall, the seasons are summer (dry season) and winter (rainy season), and the temperature is stable all year round at between 24 and 30°C. It is comfortable thanks to the trade winds blowing from east to west. With an average annual temperature of 23.1° C, Okinawa's subtropical climate is often thought to be cooler than Hawaii, but in fact, there are more than 100 days a year when the temperature exceeds 30° C! What's more, in Okinawa it rains a lot and is very humid, so it may feel hotter in the summer. Both Hawaii, with its many islands, including six major islands, and Okinawa, with its many islands spread out in the surrounding waters, are “island prefectures.” The rich nature, such as the beautiful blue coral seas and white sandy beaches, is also very similar. Their populations are almost the same, at just over 1.4 million, but the area of Hawaii is more than seven times larger than that of Okinawa.

【出典・参考資料】 [Source: Reference materials]

● ハワイ州観光局公式日本語サイト「気候」 Hawaii Tourism Authority's official Japanese website "Climate"
<https://www.allhawaii.jp/travelinfo/climate/#table01>



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言葉、音楽や踊り。似ているところが多いね！

ハワイのフラと沖縄の伝統芸能の共通点

太鼓やウクレレの音色とともに踊られるハワイのフラは、元々は神々に捧げられた踊りで、ハワイの地に昔から根付いているものなんだ。神々や祖先への信仰が母体となっている沖縄の伝統芸能・琉球舞踊に似てるね。愛情や自然の美しさ、旅情や感謝などの物語が描かれている点も2つの共通点。フラには、四つ竹みたいに2個の石を鳴らすイリイリって楽器もあるんだって。おもしろいね。独立王国だった沖縄とハワイには、互いにウチナーグチとハワイ語という独自の言語があって親しみを感じるよね。ハワイ語の「アロハスピリット」には相手を受け入れる思いやりや調和の意味があり、助け合いの精神を表す沖縄の「ゆいまーる」とすごく似てる！どちらも優しさがいっぱいだね。

Language, music, and dance. There are so many similarities!

Commonalities between Hawaiian Hula and Okinawan Traditional Performing Arts

The Hawaiian hula, danced to the sounds of drums and ukuleles, was originally a dance dedicated to the gods and has been deeply rooted in Hawaiian culture since ancient times. It is similar to Ryukyuan dance, a traditional performing art of Okinawa based on the belief in gods and ancestors. Another thing the two have in common is that the dances depict stories of love, natural beauty, travel, and gratitude. There is also a stone instrument called 'ili 'ili, which is played by striking two smooth stones together, similar to the Okinawan yotsutake bamboo percussion instrument. Interesting, isn't it? Okinawa and Hawaii, both having been independent kingdoms, have their own languages, Uchinaguchi and Hawaiian, which makes them feel close to each other. The Hawaiian term "aloha spirit" means acceptance and harmony with others, and is very similar to the Okinawan word "yuimaru," which expresses the spirit of mutual aid! Both are full of kindness.



▲フラダンス
Hula dance



▲イリイリ
'ili 'ili



▲琉球舞踊
Ryukyuan dance



▲四つ竹
Yotsutake

【取材協力】 (Media cooperation)

- 沖縄ハワイ協会 Okinawa Hawaii Association

【出典・参考資料】 (Source/Reference materials)

- ハワイ州観光局公式ラーニングサイト「アロハが持つたくさんの意味」 Hawaii Tourism Authority's official learning site, "The Many Meanings of Aloha."
<https://www.aloha-program.com/curriculum/lecture/detail/482>



似てる？ 違う？ 沖縄とハワイ

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ハワイにもチャンプルーがあるの？

どちらもいろんな国の影響で国際色豊か

ロコモコやガーリックシュリンプ、マラサダドーナツなど、ハワイの人気グルメは日本でもおなじみ。ハワイアン伝統料理やアメリカン料理のほか、世界各国から集まった移民による食文化がチャンプルー（MIX）されているハワイは、海外からの移住者が多い沖縄と食文化も似てるね。

発祥には諸説あるけど、ハワイのソウルフード「スパムむすび」は、なんと与那原町出身の金城（かねしろ）ミツ子さんが発案者として知られているよ。沖縄でもポピュラーなポークたまごおにぎりと同じく、アメリカナイズされた食文化の影響を感じるよね。ハワイには沖縄出身者やその子孫たちが現地で築いた「沖縄コミュニティ」があって、島豆腐や沖縄そばの製麺、泡盛など沖縄の食文化が事業として根付いてるよ。チャンプルーや沖縄そばが大好きなのはハワイのウチナンチュも同じだね。

Do they have chanpuru stir fry in Hawaii?

Both are cosmopolitan with influences from many different countries.

Hawaii's popular gourmet foods such as loco moco, garlic shrimp, and malasada donuts are well known in Japan. Hawaii's food culture, in which traditional Hawaiian and American cuisine and food culture introduced by immigrants from all over the world are chanpuru (mixed), is similar to Okinawa, where there are many immigrants from overseas. There are many theories about its origin, but the Hawaiian soul food "Spam musubi" is known to have been invented by Mitsuko Kaneshiro, a native of Yonabaru Town in Japan. Like the pork and egg rice ball, which is also popular in Okinawa, you can feel the influence of Americanized food culture. In Hawaii, there is an Okinawan community built locally by Okinawan natives and their descendants, and Okinawan food culture, such as island tofu, Okinawan noodle making, and awamori, has taken root as a business. The same is true for the Uchinanchu (Okinawan natives) in Hawaii who love chanpuru and Okinawa soba noodles.

OKINAWA



▲ 沖縄そば
Okinawa soba



▲ ゴヤーチャンプルー
Goya chanpuru

HAWAII



▲ ロコモコ
Loco moco



▲ ガーリックシュリンプ
Garlic shrimp

【出典・参考資料】 [Source: Reference materials]

● ハワイ州観光局公式日本語サイト「ハワイ日系移民の歴史」「グルメ」 Hawaii Tourism Authority's official Japanese website, "History of Japanese Immigrants to Hawaii" and "Gourmet"
<https://www.allhawaii.jp/business/news/1183/> <https://www.allhawaii.jp/about/gourmet/#hawaiian>

● 琉球新報2024年9月28日掲載 Published in Ryukyu Shimpo, September 28, 2024
<https://ryukyushimpo.jp/news/international/entry-3502465.html>



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沖縄にもハワイにも王さまがいた!?

独立王国として栄えた歴史があるよ!

沖縄が昔、琉球と呼ばれた王国だったことは、ウチナーンチュなら常識だよ。1429年に「尚巴志」が琉球の北山・中山・南山の三山を統一し、琉球王国が成立しました。ご存じ首里城を王国の中心とし、中国や日本、アジアの国々との貿易を行って大いに繁栄。琉球王国は450年続いたよ。

そして実はハワイも昔、王国だったって知ってた？1810年にハワイ諸島全域を統一して、1つの王国にしたのが「カメハメハ大王」。琉球王国は450年続き、ハワイ王国は約100年の歴史を築いたんだ。どちらの王国も19世紀後半から20世紀初頭にかけて、沖縄は日本本土に、ハワイはアメリカ本土に併合された。この歴史もすごく似てるね。かつて琉球国王がいた首里城も、ハワイ国王がいたイオラニ宮殿も、今では多くの人を訪れる観光スポットになっているね。

There were kings in Okinawa and Hawaii!

They have histories of flourishing as independent kingdoms!

It is common knowledge to the native people that Okinawa was once a kingdom called Ryukyu. In 1429, "Sho Hashi" unified the three mountains of Ryukyu (Kitayama, Chusan, and Nanzan) and established the Kingdom of Ryukyu. With Shuri Castle, as is well-known, as the center of the kingdom, it prospered greatly through trade with China, Japan, and other Asian countries. The Ryukyu Kingdom lasted 450 years. And did you know that Hawaii used to be a kingdom? In 1810, "King Kamehameha the Great" unified the Hawaiian Islands into one kingdom. The Ryukyu Kingdom lasted 450 years, and the Kingdom of Hawaii built up a history of about 100 years. Both kingdoms were annexed in the late 19th and early 20th centuries, Okinawa to mainland Japan and Hawaii to the mainland United States. Their histories are very similar. Both Shuri Castle, where the King of Ryukyu resided, and Iolani Palace, where the King of Hawaii resided, are now popular tourist attractions.



▲首里城
Shuri Castle



▲イオラニ宮殿
Iolani Palace

【出典・参考資料】 (Source: Reference materials)

●ハワイ州観光局公式日本語サイト「ハワイの歴史」 Hawaii Tourism Authority's official Japanese website, "History of Hawaii"
<https://www.allhawaii.jp/about/history/>



知ろう! 学ぼう! 移民の歴史

Let's know! Let's learn! The History of Immigration

～すべてはハワイからはじまった!～

1900年に沖縄からハワイへのはじめての移民が移り住んでから、125年もの年月が経ちました。その歴史をふり返り、沖縄とハワイの絆について学んでみよう!

- It All Started in Hawaii! -

It has been 125 years since the first immigrants from Okinawa moved to Hawaii in 1900. Let's look back at the history and learn about the ties between Okinawa and Hawaii!

どうして沖縄からハワイへ移住したの?

貧しい沖縄から夢の新天地へ。厳しい苦勞を乗り越えて

沖縄から海外への移民の歴史は、1900年にハワイへ渡った26人のウチナンチュからスタートしたんだ。「貧しい沖縄をどうにかしたい」と移民の送り出しに尽力したのは、金武村(現在の金武町)出身で「沖縄移民の父」として知られる當山久三さん。その後も多くの県系人がハワイへ渡り、第二次世界大戦の1938年までに2万人以上が移住したというから、びっくりだね! ハワイに移住した当初は、みんな言葉の壁や文化の違いにとまどい、サトウキビ畑でのきつい労働で想像以上の苦勞をしたそうだよ。そんな中であっても、移民のみなさんは沖縄の親族へ送金をしたり、戦後はいち早く救援物資を送ったり、貧しさで困っている沖縄を助け続けたんだって。離れていても故郷を想う心に胸が熱くなるね。

Why did people migrate from Okinawa to Hawaii?

From poor Okinawa to a new place of dreams. Overcoming severe hardships

The history of Okinawan immigration to foreign countries started with 26 Uchinanchu who went to Hawaii in 1900. Kyuzo Toyama, known as the "Father of Okinawan Emigration," hailed from Kin Village (present-day Kin Town) and devoted himself to sending immigrants abroad, driven by his desire to "do something about impoverished Okinawa." After that, many more people from the region crossed over to Hawaii, and by 1938 during World War II, over 20,000 had emigrated. That's quite amazing! When they first moved to Hawaii, everyone struggled with the language barrier and cultural differences, and the grueling work in the sugarcane fields proved far more difficult than they had imagined. Even amidst such circumstances, immigrants continued to send funds to their relatives back in Okinawa and, after the war, were among the first to send relief supplies, persistently aiding Okinawa as it struggled with poverty. Even from far away, they longed for home.



▲ 當山久三像(金武町)
(金武町教育委員会提供)

Statue of Kyuzo Toyama (Kin Town)
(Courtesy of the Kin Town Board of Education)

【出典・参考資料】 (Source/Reference materials)

● 沖縄ハワイ協会「沖縄県人ハワイ移民 歴史」 Okinawa Hawaii Association, "Okinawan Immigrants to Hawaii: A History."

● 高山朝光著「ハワイと沖縄の架け橋～織りなす人々の熱い思い～」 発売元: 編集工房「東洋企画」 Asamitsu Takayama, author of "Bridging Hawaii and Okinawa: The Passionate Hearts of the People Who Weave Them Together"



知ろう! 学ぼう! 移民の歴史

Let's know! Let's learn! The History of Immigration

移民はハワイでどう暮らしてたの?

時代や国境を越えて、強く結ばれた絆

戦争中、ハワイへ移住したウチナーンチュのおかげで、県民が命拾いした話もあるよ。ハワイ県系2世の比嘉太郎さんは、1945年の沖縄戦の際にアメリカ軍で志願して通訳兵となって沖縄の戦場に入り、ガマ（自然壕）の中に隠れている県民にウチナーグチと日本語で投降を呼びかけた。勇気ある行動で多くの県民の命を救うことができたんだ。サトウキビ畑の仕事から、次第にパイナップルやコーヒー栽培、豆腐製造、小売業、レストラン経営など、活躍の場を移して成功した県系人も多くいたよ。そして太平洋戦争終了後、ハワイでは沖縄戦災救援運動が盛んになり、1945年には「ハワイ連合沖縄救済会」が結成。豚をはじめ、衣類や粉ミルク、ビタミン剤など、多くの救援物資が沖縄へと輸送された。ハワイのウチナーンチュが救ってくれた命は、いまキミにつながっているのかもしれないね。

How did immigrants live in Hawaii?

Strong bonds that transcend eras and borders

There are stories of Okinawans who saved the lives of Okinawan residents by emigrating to Hawaii during WWII. Taro Higa, a second-generation Okinawan American, volunteered for the U.S. military during the 1945 Battle of Okinawa and served as an interpreter on the battlefield. He called out to Okinawans hiding in caves (natural shelters), urging them to surrender in both the Uchinaguchi language and Japanese. It was a courageous act that saved the lives of so many local people. Many people gradually shifted their focus from sugarcane field work to pineapple and coffee cultivation, tofu production, retail businesses, restaurant management, and other fields, and achieved success. After the end of the Pacific War, the Okinawa War Relief Movement became active in Hawaii, and the "Hawaii United Okinawa Relief Association" was formed in 1945. Many relief supplies were shipped to Okinawa, including pigs, clothing, powdered milk, and vitamins. The lives saved by the Okinawan people in Hawaii might be connected to you now.



▲米軍の通訳兵比嘉トーマス太郎さん
(沖縄県公文書館所蔵)

Thomas Taro Higa, U.S. Army Interpreter
(Okinawa Prefectural Archives)

【出典・参考資料】 [Source/Reference materials]

- 沖縄ハワイ協会「沖縄県人ハワイ移民 歴史」 Okinawa Hawaii Association, "Okinawan Immigrants to Hawaii: A History."
- 高山朝光著「ハワイと沖縄の架け橋～織りなす人々の熱い思い～」 発売元：編集工房「東洋企画」
Asamitsu Takayama, author of "Bridging Hawaii and Okinawa: The Passionate Hearts of the People Who Weave Them Together"



知ってる? 海から豚がやってきた

Did you know? Pigs came from the sea.

～戦後の沖縄を救った感動の物語～

1948年、遠く離れた故郷沖縄のことを思い、困難を乗り越えて550頭の豚を届けたハワイのウチナンチュ7人がいました。これは戦後の沖縄で本当に起こった奇跡のストーリーです。

- The moving story of how Okinawa was saved after the war -

In 1948, seven Okinawan immigrants in Hawaii, thinking of their distant homeland, overcame great hardship to deliver 550 pigs. This is the true story of a miracle that happened in postwar Okinawa.

「沖縄に豚を送ろう！」

故郷のために立ち上がったハワイのウチナンチュ

第2次世界大戦の激しい地上戦により、重要な栄養源で沖縄の食文化に欠かせない家畜の豚も犠牲に。戦前は10万頭ほどいた豚が8千頭弱にまで激減しました。

ハワイには沖縄から最初の海外移民が1900年に渡り、厳しい労働や差別に負けず必死で働いて事業で成功した人が多くいたんだ。故郷・沖縄の豚の激減を聞いたハワイのウチナンチュは豚を送ることを決意! 団体を作って募金活動を開始したよ。その一つが「ハワイ沖縄連合救済会」で、“沖縄に豚を送ろう”と5万ドル以上の寄付金を集めました。当時の沖縄の公務員の月給が約25ドルというから、5万ドルがいかに大金かわかるね。

その後、県系人経営のカフェに集まるウチナンチュが中心となり、豚を550頭購入。壮大な計画がスタートしたんだ。



▲募金を集め、沖縄に豚を送ることを決めた救済会のメンバー
Members of the relief association who collected donations and sent pigs to Okinawa

“Let's send pigs to Okinawa!”

Hawaiian Okinawans who rose up for their homeland

The intense ground fighting of World War II also claimed the lives of domestic pigs, an important source of nutrition and an essential part of Okinawa's food culture. The prewar population of about 100,000 pigs was decimated and reduced to less than 8,000. The first overseas immigrants from Okinawa arrived in Hawaii in 1900. Many of them worked tirelessly, overcoming harsh labor conditions and discrimination, and achieved success in business. Upon hearing of the drastic decline in pigs in their homeland of Okinawa, the Okinawan community in Hawaii resolved to send them pigs! They formed an organization and started a fundraising campaign. One such organization was the Hawaii Okinawa United Relief Association, which raised more than \$50,000 in donations to send pigs to Okinawa. The monthly salary of a civil servant in Okinawa at that time was about \$25, so it's easy to see how \$50,000 was a lot of money. Later, 550 pigs were purchased, mainly by Okinawans who gathered at a café run by Okinawan-Hawaiians. The grand plan was off to a great start.



知ってる? 海から豚がやってきた

Did you know? Pigs came from the sea.

命がけの航海で沖縄に豚を運んだ7人の勇者たち

大切な豚を沖縄まで運んだのは、アメリカの軍船を豚の輸送に使えるよう軍部と交渉した
やましる よしお 獣医の山城義雄さん、日本語が上手なみやざと しょうへい 宮里昌平さん、農学博士のと な き げんび 渡名喜元美さん、豊富な養豚
なかま うしきち の経験がある仲間牛吉さん。また、船の上で豚たちの世話をする若手3人は、島袋眞栄さん、
あ げ な り よ う し ん カフェを経営する安慶名良信さん、最年少のう え ず や す お 上江洲易男さん。ハワイのウチナンチュ7人です。
 1948年8月31日、550頭の豚を乗せた船はポートランドを出港。3度にわたる嵐との遭遇で激
 しい雨風や高波に見舞われたり、ひどい船酔いに悩まされたり。戦争で残された海中の機雷
 がわずか数メートルと迫ることが何度もありました。まさに全員が死を覚悟しながらの航海でした。

Seven brave people risked their lives on a voyage to bring pigs to Okinawa.

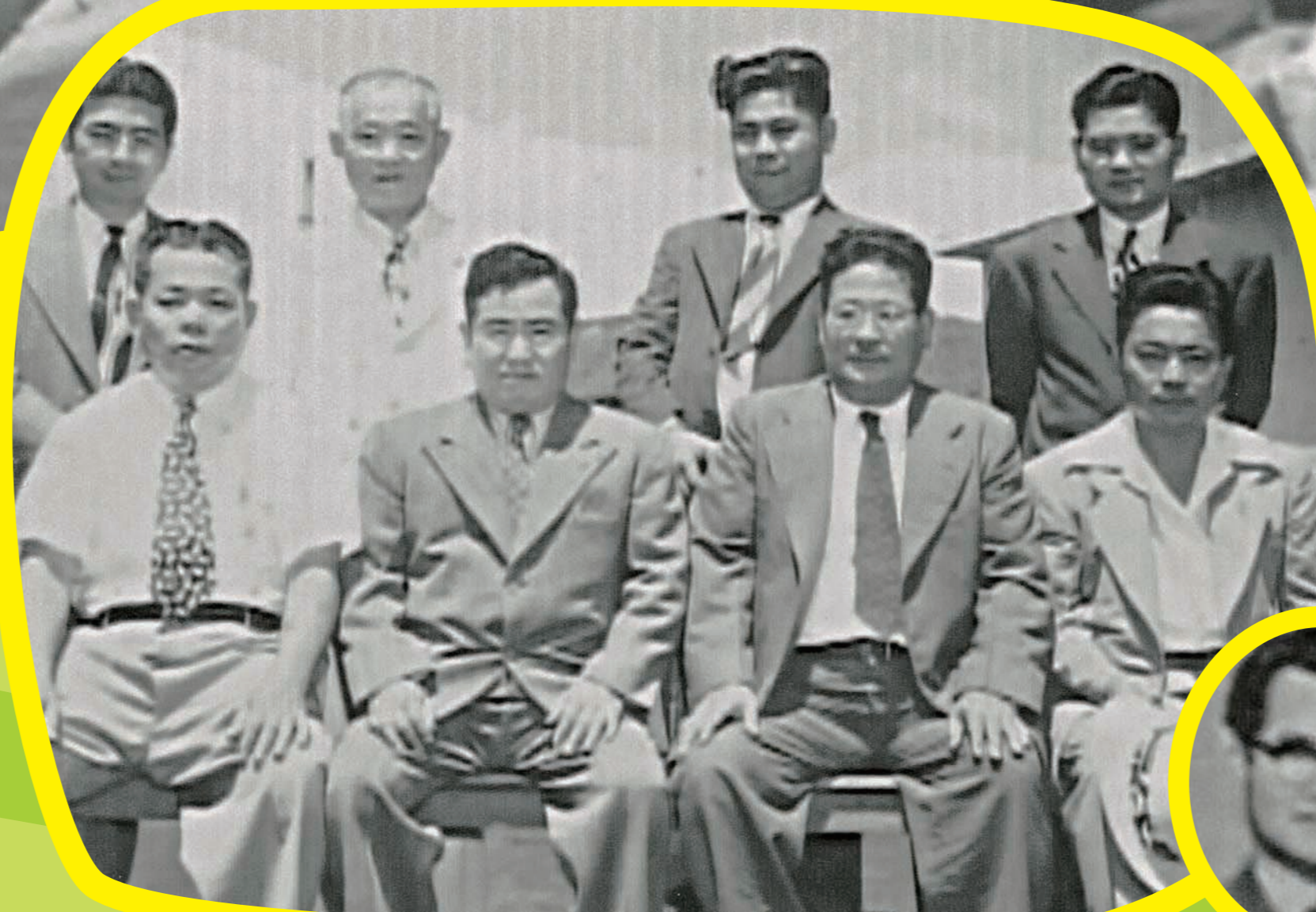
The individuals who transported the precious pigs to Okinawa were Yoshio Yamashiro, a veterinarian who negotiated with the military to use U.S. military ships for the pig transport; Shohei Miyazato, who spoke Japanese fluently; Genbi Tonaki, a doctor of Agricultural Sciences; and Ushikichi Nakama, who possessed extensive pig farming experience. The three young people taking care of the pigs on the boat were Shinei Shimabukuro, Ryoshin Angena, who ran a café, and the youngest, Yasuo Uezu. The seven Okinawans from Hawaii. On August 31, 1948, the ship carrying 550 pigs left Portland. En route, they encountered three storms and were battered with severe rain, wind, and high waves, and they suffered from severe seasickness. Many times they also had close encounters with mine fields in the sea left over from the war. It was truly a voyage in which everyone was prepared to die.



▲USSジョン・オーエン号
甲板の豚小屋
A small pigpen on the deck
of the USS John Owen



▲旅の途中で生まれた子豚
Piglets born on the journey



◀豚を運んだ7人と救済会役員の2人
The seven who transported the pigs and two
of the relief association officers.





知ってる? 海から豚がやってきた

Did you know? Pigs came from the sea.

戦後の沖縄に希望と力をくれた「豚の贈りもの」

機雷を避けながらの航海は予定より長引き、乗組員の飲料水や豚のエサが底を尽きかけました。そして出発から28日目の1948年9月27日、豚を乗せた船はようやく勝連半島の一角にあるホワイトビーチに到着。ハワイのウチナンチュ7勇士が決死の覚悟で送り届けた550頭の豚は、沖縄各地に公平に配分され、4年後にはなんと10万頭に！沖縄の養豚業の復活や食糧難の解消に役立ち、戦後復興の大きな力となりました。

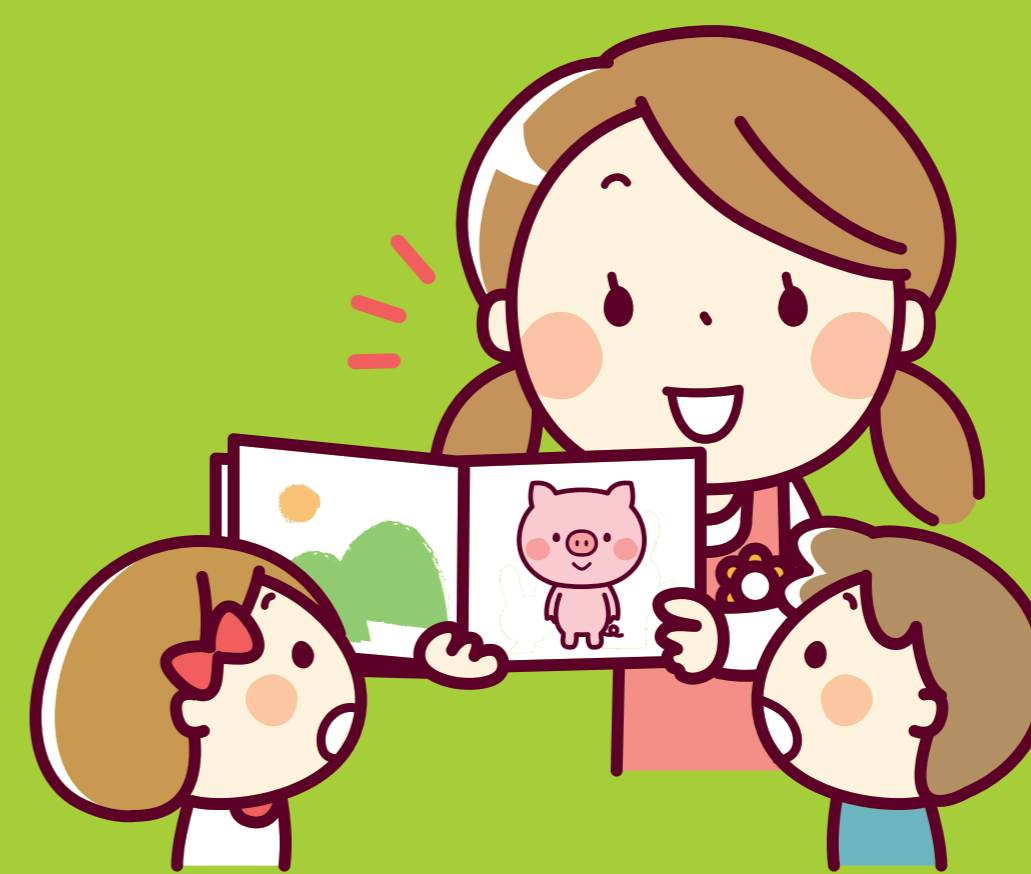
ハワイから沖縄に豚が贈られた感動の物語は、その後、書籍や絵本、ミュージカルになり、小学校などで子供たちによって上演され、現在も多くの人々に感動を与え続けています。

The “Gift of Pigs” that gave hope and strength to postwar Okinawa

The voyage took longer than planned while avoiding mines, and the crew nearly ran out of drinking water and pig feed. On September 27, 1948, 28 days after departure, the ship carrying the pigs finally arrived at White Beach, a corner of the Katsuren Peninsula. The 550 pigs sent by the seven Hawaiian-Okinawans were evenly distributed to all parts of Okinawa, and four years later, the number of pigs had grown to 100,000! The donation helped to revive the pig farming industry in Okinawa and alleviate food shortages, and was a major force in the postwar reconstruction effort. The moving story of the gift from Hawaii to Okinawa has since been turned into books, picture books, and musicals performed by children at elementary schools, and continues to inspire many people today.



▲勝連半島(現うるま市)のホワイトビーチに到着
Arriving at White Beach on the Katsuren Peninsula
(now part of Uruma City)



▶船からトラックへ移動する豚
Moving pigs from ship to truck



沖縄とハワイの交流の歩み

History of Exchange between Okinawa and Hawaii

～どんな交流をしているの?～

温暖な気候と美しい自然に恵まれ、人気のリゾート地として観光を基幹産業とするなど、共通点が多い沖縄とハワイ。沖縄県とハワイ州の姉妹提携も今年で40周年を迎えました。これまでの主な交流をご紹介します。

- What kind of interactions? -

Both blessed with warm climates and beautiful natural scenery, Okinawa and Hawaii share many similarities, such as being popular resort destinations where tourism serves as a key industry. This year marks the 40th anniversary of the sisterhood between Okinawa Prefecture and the State of Hawaii. Here are some of the major interactions to date.

これまでも、これからも。深く刻まれる交流の歴史

1951年

ハワイ沖縄連合会が設立

戦災後、沖縄への救済支援を中心にはじまった活動は、今では文化交流活動がメインになっているんだ。

Hawaii Okinawa Federation established
What started as relief efforts for Okinawa after the war have now become primarily cultural exchange activities.

1966年

沖縄ハワイ協会が設立

長年ハワイで生活し、沖縄に帰ってきた方々によって設立されました。ハワイ沖縄連合会と連携してさまざまな事業を行っているよ。

Okinawa Hawaii Association established
It was founded by people who lived in Hawaii for many years and returned to Okinawa. We collaborate with the Hawaii Okinawa Federation on various projects.

1985年6月14日

沖縄県・ハワイ州 姉妹提携を調印

沖縄からの移民をきっかけに、相互発展や親善と理解を深める目的で結ばれました。ハワイと沖縄で記念式典を行ったよ。

Okinawa Prefecture and the State of Hawaii sign sister-state agreement
It was formed with the purpose of promoting mutual development, goodwill, and understanding among the immigrants from Okinawa. Commemorative ceremonies were held in Hawaii and Okinawa.

1990年6月

ハワイ沖縄センターが落成

沖縄県人ハワイ移住90周年を記念して造られました。沖縄も支援金を贈り、記念式典は多くの出席者で盛大に開催されたよ。

Hawaii Okinawa Center inaugurated
It was built to commemorate the 90th anniversary of the immigration of Okinawans to Hawaii. Okinawa also gave a donation, and the commemorative ceremony was well attended.

【出典・参考資料】 (Source: Reference materials)

● 沖縄ハワイ協会「沖縄県人ハワイ移民 歴史」 Okinawa Hawaii Association, "Okinawan Immigrants to Hawaii: A History."

● 高山朝光著「ハワイと沖縄の架け橋～織りなす人々の熱い思い～」 発売元: 編集工房「東洋企画」 Asamitsu Takayama, author of "Bridging Hawaii and Okinawa: The Passionate Hearts of the People Who Weave Them Together"



沖縄とハワイの交流の歩み

History of Exchange between Okinawa and Hawaii

2015年7月

沖縄県・ハワイ州、姉妹都市30周年を祝う

ハワイの琉球芸能実演家らと県立芸大の教員・学生が琉球舞踊や組踊で共演するなど、記念行事でお祝いしました。

Okinawa and Hawaii celebrate 30th anniversary sister-state relationship

The commemorative event celebrated with performances featuring Hawaiian Ryukyuan performing artists alongside faculty and students from the Prefectural University of Arts, who collaborated in Ryukyuan dance and group dance.



2018年9月

ハワイ沖縄プラザが完成

ハワイの県系人への恩返しとして沖縄からも建設費の一部が贈られ、式典にはハワイ州知事、ホノルル市長、沖縄からも大勢が参加したよ。

Hawaii Okinawa Plaza completed.

As a gesture of gratitude to Hawaii's Okinawan descendants, Okinawa also contributed part of the construction costs. The ceremony was attended by the Governor of Hawaii, the Mayor of Honolulu, and many participants from Okinawa.



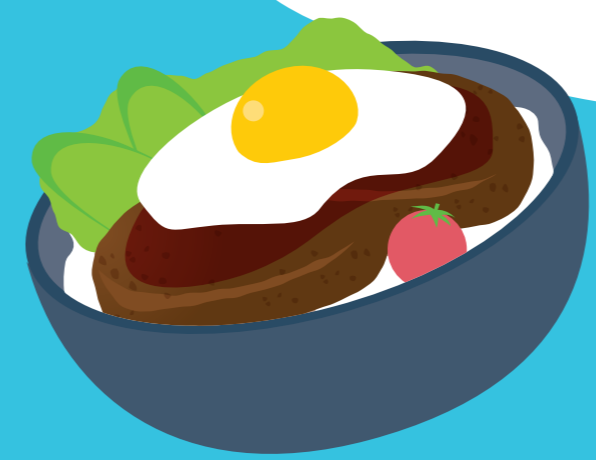
2022年8月

ハワイ沖縄連合会が首里城再建に寄付

ハワイにも大きな衝撃を与えた首里城焼失。ハワイ沖縄連合会元会長で県系人3世のジョン糸村さんがいち早く募金を呼びかけ、寄付を行ったよ。

Hawaii Okinawa Federation donates to the Shuri Castle rebuild

The burning of Shuri Castle had a great impact on Hawaii. John Itomura, former president of the Hawaii Okinawa Federation and a third generation Okinawan, was one of the first to call for and made donations.

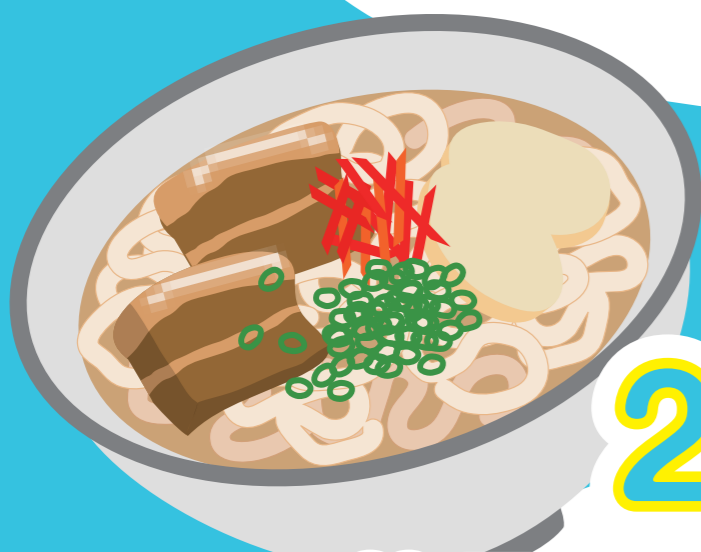


2022年
10月30日~11月3日

第7回 世界のウチナンチュ大会開催

新型コロナウイルスの影響で1年延期し、リアルとオンラインを組み合わせ開催されたよ。ハワイ沖縄連合会からは677人が参加しました。

7th World Uchinanchu Convention held
The event was postponed for a year due to the COVID-19 pandemic, and was held in a combination of real and online locations. Six hundred and seventy-seven people from the Hawaii Okinawa Federation participated in the event.

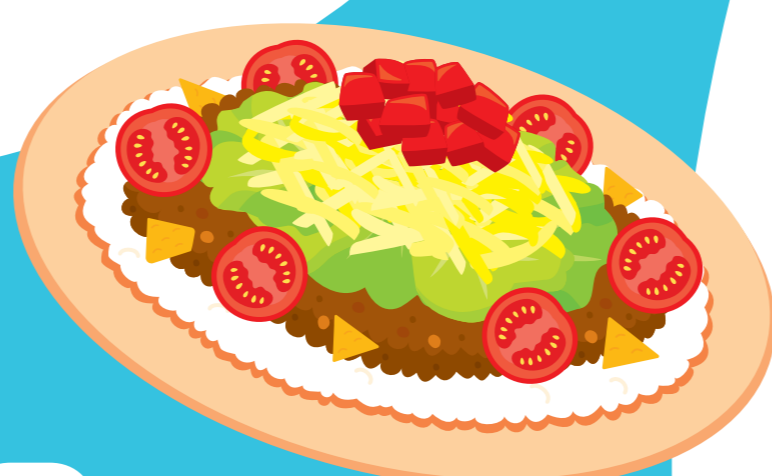


2024年5月29日

ハワイ・マウイ島への復興支援

山火事で大被害を受けたマウイ島の復興支援のため、沖縄ハワイ協会が「ちむぐるプロジェクト」を発足。寄付を募り、支援金を送ったよ。

Reconstruction Assistance to Hawaii - Maui
The Okinawa Hawaii Association launched the "Chimugukuru Project" to support the recovery of Maui, which was severely damaged by wildfires. This project collected donations and sent them to support the cause.



【出典・参考資料】 [Source: Reference materials]

- 沖縄ハワイ協会「沖縄県人ハワイ移民 歴史」
Okinawa Hawaii Association, "Okinawan Immigrants to Hawaii: A History."
- 高山朝光著「ハワイと沖縄の架け橋～織りなす人々の熱い思い～」発売元：編集工房「東洋企画」
Asamitsu Takayama, author of "Bridging Hawaii and Okinawa: The Passionate Hearts of the People Who Weave Them Together"
- 琉球新報2019年10月31日掲載 Published in Ryukyu Shimpo, October 31, 2019
<https://ryukyushimpo.jp/news/entry-1018053.html>
- 琉球新報2023年8月23日掲載 Published in Ryukyu Shimpo, August 23, 2023
<https://ryukyushimpo.jp/news/entry-1771168.html>





沖縄とハワイの交流の歩み

History of Exchange between Okinawa and Hawaii



ハワイ沖縄連合会会長

President, Hawaii United Okinawa Association

フランセス 久場 さん

Frances Kuba

かりゆし でーびる! 沖縄ハワイ姉妹提携40周年を記念して、「ゆいまーる」で築かれた遺産に敬意を表します。ハワイの沖縄日系二世兵士の勇気と戦後の救済活動から、ハワイ沖縄センター、沖縄プラザ、沖縄フェスティバルへの沖縄の寛大な支援まで、私たちが共有する歴史は、思いやり、困難から立ち上がる力、団結の歴史です。今年の連合会のテーマ「みれーやくがに(未来や黄金)」は、互いに高め合い、若者に力を与え、絆を深めることを鼓舞するものです。アロハと団結に根ざした未来を切り開くために、この遺産を受け継ぎ、コミュニティを支え、ゆいまーるで生きていきましょう。いっぺーにふえーでーびる マハロ・ヌイ・ロア!

Kariyushi Deebiru! As we celebrate the 40th anniversary of the Okinawa–Hawai‘i Sister State relationship, we honor a legacy forged in yuimaru—the spirit of helping one another. From the bravery of Hawai‘i’s Okinawan Nisei soldiers and post-war relief efforts to Okinawa’s generous backing of the Hawai‘i Okinawa Center, Okinawa Plaza, and the annual Okinawa Festival, our shared history is one of compassion, resilience, and unity. This year’s theme, “Miree ya Kugani—Our Golden Future,” inspires us to uplift each other, empower our youth, and deepen the bonds between our islands. Let us carry this legacy forward—supporting our communities and living yuimaru to shape a future rooted in aloha and unity. Ippee niffee deebiru. Mahalo nui loa!



沖縄ハワイ協会会長

President, Okinawa-Hawaii Association

嘉手苺 孝夫 さん

Takao Kadekaru

沖縄県とハワイ州の姉妹提携40周年を心より祝福します。歴史的・文化的なつながりを礎に築かれてきた両地域の絆に深く敬意を表するとともに、今後も人的交流や経済協力など幅広い分野で連携が一層進み、相互の発展につながることを心より願っております。

We sincerely congratulate Okinawa Prefecture and the State of Hawaii on the 40th anniversary of their sister-state relationship. We express our deep respect for the strong bonds built upon historical and cultural ties, and we sincerely hope that cooperation in various fields—including people-to-people exchanges and economic collaboration—will continue to flourish, contributing to the mutual development of both regions.