

December 2, 1948

TO ALL DEPARTMENT HEADS:

Present plans being made by the Major Disaster Council in Honolulu to prepare us for any eventuality, brought to mind a report we made up in September, 1942 in reply to a request of the HSPA that each plantation prepare a factual history relative to their participation in the war.

You may recall that each Department Head was asked to prepare a statement setting forth, as it affects his department, occurrences since December 7th that have upset or changed conditions such as labor shortages, damages, possible future crop losses or other losses, effect of the blackout and Military Orders on the efficiency of employees, occupation of areas by the military, shortages of materials, cane fires, recovery of unexploded shells etc., anything that might be of interest.

These reports which are now a part of history make interesting reading and we are presenting each of you with a copy of them.

(Signed) H. L'Orange

12/48

A F F I D A V I T

TERRITORY OF HAWAII                    )  
  ) SS:  
CITY AND COUNTY OF HONOLULU        )

HANS L'ORANGE, being first duly sworn on oath, deposes and says:

That he was born in Quincy, Florida, that he is a citizen of the United States of America and is of Norwegian ancestry; that in the year 1911 he entered the employ of Oahu Sugar Company, Limited, a corporation organized and existing under the laws of the Territory of Hawaii and engaged in the business of planting, cultivating and harvesting sugar cane on the Island of Oahu, said Territory, and milling and selling the sugar and by-products therefrom; that from 1911 to 1937 he served successively as overseer, division overseer, head overseer and assistant manager of said corporation; that in 1937 he was appointed manager of said corporation; that he has served as manager of said corporation from 1937 continuously to the date hereof; that as such manager it is his duty to be, and he has become, thoroughly familiar with all phases of the work of said corporation and of the lands, fields, buildings and equipment of said corporation;

That said corporation owns or leases approximately 14,000 acres of land of which approximately 12,000 acres are planted in sugar cane and the remainder is used for roads, ditches, buildings, athletic fields, waste and pasture lands, etc; that the lands of said corporation are located approximately 13 miles from the city of Honolulu, Oahu, Territory of Hawaii, and lie between and adjacent to Pearl Harbor on the Southeast and Schofield Barracks on the Northwest, as can be more fully noted from the map attached hereto and made a part hereof (said plantation lands being colored pink); that said corporation, on December 7, 1941, employed approximately 1,750 employees, of whom approximately 715 were Filipinos, 780 of Japanese ancestry, 155 Caucasian and 100 miscellaneous;

That prior to the outbreak of hostilities between the United States

of America and Japan, affiant was appointed Chairman of Rural District No. 7 of the Office of the Civilian Defense, in charge of the entire area embracing the lands of Oahu Sugar Company, Limited and other lands adjacent thereto; that among the lands so embraced is the town of Waipahu, having a population of approximately 11,000 inhabitants, of whom persons of Japanese ancestry are predominant; that as such chairman affiant had issued practice emergency calls from time to time to accustom the employees of said corporation and residents of Waipahu to their defense duties;

That at about 7:55 o'clock on the morning of December 7, 1941, affiant heard machinegun fire and great airplane activity and shortly thereafter realized that such activity was hostile and that enemy planes were bombing Oahu objectives; that he thereupon issued an emergency call and ordered all employees of said corporation to assume their pre-arranged defense duties, which work was promptly carried out in a most orderly manner with no confusion; that certain defense workers are required to obtain trucks of said corporation and report at certain emergency posts, the trucks to be used for fire-fighting, ambulance service, repairs to utility lines, demolition work, etc.; that some trucks were sent to Pearl Harbor and Hickam Field; that all trucks or rolling stock of said corporation were accounted for on the morning of December 7, 1941, and no trucks or rolling stock were used on that day except in line with civilian emergency defense; that various employees of Japanese ancestry were assigned to duty with said trucks and their work was done smoothly and efficiently and in no different fashion as the work performed by employees of other ancestry; that said trucks proceeded to their appointed posts and remained there throughout the day and night of December 7, 1941, being manned by employee defense crews at all times;

That in assisting the Army personnel and in overseeing the civilian defense system in that general area, on December 7, 1941 affiant travelled about and observed traffic conditions in that general area (of the corporation's

lands and environs); that various persons of Japanese ancestry were driving vehicles on the main highways which bisect said plantation lands; that all of said drivers of Japanese ancestry drove their vehicles in the normal and usual fashion and at the normal and usual rates of speed; that affiant did not see any drivers of Japanese ancestry driving vehicles in any unusual manner or at any unusually slow or unusually fast rate of speed or in a zig-zag fashion or on the wrong side of the road, nor did he see any of such drivers park vehicles across the roads or do any act which might lead to confusion or place others in danger;

That on the night of December 7, 1941, affiant observed gun flashes and tracer bullets being fired from the ground around Pearl Harbor into the air; that considering the points from which said flashes and bullets emanated affiant unquestionably believes said flashes and bullets came from military detachments; that aside from the foregoing affiant has observed no flares or signal lights or fires or "blinkers" of any sort to the date hereof, nor has the existence of any flares, signal lights or fires or "blinkers" been reported to him by anyone; that on the night of December 7, 1941, rumors of flashlights emanating from the roof of a building reached affiant; that affiant promptly conducted an investigation of same which revealed nothing;

That at about 8:30 o'clock on the morning of December 7, 1941, a cane fire started along the water's edge of Pearl Harbor and burned about eight acres of cane before it was extinguished; that affiant believes said fire was caused by the explosion of a bomb or anti-aircraft shell; that at about 10:30 o'clock of said morning another cane fire started along Kunia Road about three miles northwest of the mill of said corporation and burned about one acre of cane before it was extinguished; that said fire was doubtless caused by a power line which had been torn by an explosion or gun-fire; that both of said fires were extinguished as quickly as possible by fire-fighting crews of said corporation, said crews having members of Japanese ancestry who

Hawii War Records Deposition, 1948, courtesy Nick Kalis

worked as diligently and efficiently as those of other ancestry;

That during the day of December 7, 1941, Japanese planes fired upon camps and buildings of said Oahu Sugar Company, Limited, and upon buildings in the town of Waipahu; that the mill of said corporation was riddled by machine-gun bullets; that one Japanese youth age twenty years or thereabouts was killed, that 37 other residents were injured; that wounded from Pearl Harbor were brought to the hospital of said corporation at Waipahu; that despite these general conditions, the residents of the Waipahu District were as calm and free from confusion as affiant could have wished; that hundreds of evacuees from more dangerous regions near and at Pearl Harbor were cared for; that all members of affiant's Civilian Defense Corps, regardless of their ancestry, and all residents of that area, Japanese and otherwise, were very cooperative and filled their positions to affiant's satisfaction and were found to be willing and anxious to render assistance; that throughout the present emergency the Japanese Community in said area has been active in Red Cross work and generous in donations of time and money; that no violations to affiant's knowledge of any order of the military governor concerning blackouts or any other rule have been violated to the date hereof by residents of said area.

That at no time, prior to, subsequent to, or on, December 7, 1941, has affiant observed any signs of sabotage or subversive activities by persons of Japanese ancestry or have any signs of sabotage or subversive activities been reported to him by any employees of said corporation or anyone else;

That affiant, because of his many years of residence in the Territory of Hawaii and because of his various positions on this plantation in said Territory has become and has been required to become familiar with the different racial types of inhabitants of said Territory and to know them by name and by racial extraction; and that affiant experiences no difficulty in distinguishing persons of Japanese ancestry from those of other ancestry.

Further deponent sayeth not.

(Signed) Hans L'Orange

Subscribed and sworn to before me  
this 31st day of March, 1942.

(Signed) Erling M. Hansen  
Notary Public, First Judicial  
Circuit, Territory of Hawaii.

My Commission expires June 30, 1945.

HOW WARTIME CONDITIONS HAVE AFFECTED THE PLANTATION

Mr. H. L'Orange  
Waipahu

Dear Sir:

The following is an outline of the occurrences on the plantation on and since Dec. 7th, 1941.

The incessant explosions on the morning of December 7th at about 8:00 am made we wonder just what was going on and after a while my curiosity got the best of me and I went from my house to our Pump 3 ditch where I could get a better view of the general direction in which the explosions were occurring. Billows of smoke had already started to belch up in the direction of Pearl Harbor. The drone of large numbers of planes overhead made me comment to Mr. Wolters, who was also looking the situation over, that the maneuvers were very realistic. I returned home and had hardly entered the house before the telephone rang and it was Mr. L'Orange saying that there was an aerial attack and that we were to evacuate all labor from the Waipio Peninsula camps.

I went down to the village (Waipahu), contacted as many of the section men as possible, and instructed Mr. Lodge, who had charge of the Peninsula area, to get trucks and start evacuating the men. Mr. E. M. Faye was already down there. He, as water luna of the section, was making his Sunday morning rounds. While talking to Mr. Lodge in front of his house, three Japanese planes came from the general direction of Pearl Harbor heading toward Schofield at a very low elevation, over August Ahrens School and over Field 9A. Their machine guns were blazing full blast as was indicated by the kicking up of dust all across the plowed area of 9A and immediately in front of my car.

Mr. Lodge arranged for the trucks and proceeded to the Peninsula and I followed a few minutes later. The anti-aircraft fire and the roar of planes overhead was terrific. I located E. M. Faye at the reservoir in Field 34A and the three of us rounded up the irrigators, sent them to their camps to get their necessary

belongings and move up to Nos. 9 and 10 Camp at Waipahu.

We spent the most of the next hour at the "Scow Camp", right opposite Ford Island watching the activity around the harbour.

A couple of amusing incidents in connection with this evacuation of Island irrigators occur to me. After rounding up all possible irrigation men and checking with Mr. Faye and the ditchmen, we found no one had seen one particular irrigator. After all the others had gone, I found out from Mr. Faye where he was supposed to be and made one more effort to find him, but could not. In the late afternoon Mr. Faye told me that this man had returned to his Camp at pau hana and was astonished to find everybody gone. In spite of having had his hat knocked off by a chunk of flying shrapnel, he had continued irrigating until pau hana.

At Scow Camp, one of the men had some pigs. In the afternoon the owner returned to the camp to feed his pigs and as things were quiet decided to stay all night. He was the only one in the Camp. The following day he told Mr. Lodge that he was a little scared during the night attack, but was so scared during the firing at 4:30 a.m. on the 8th that he left the camp during it, and did not stop running until he reached Waipahu.

After the trucks and men had left the Island, I returned to Waipahu and on my way noticed two cane fires burning; one near Kunia road, the other near Waipio Sub-Station. They proved to be at Field 25 and at Field 7. Plantation men were rounded up and they were extinguished in a short time.

Before 1:00 p.m. I had made a trip around the outside camps and found, in general, the people to be calm. At Field Camps 39 and 46, there had been considerable excitement as at each of these places anti-aircraft shells had landed and exploded right in the camps without causing casualties.

The remainder of the day was spent rounding up trucks, caterpillars, men and other equipment that we had been called upon to supply to the Army.

Late in the afternoon evacuees started coming from the areas around Pearl Harbor, mostly from the Pearl City Peninsula. Mr. L'Orange first turned over the  
Hawii War Records Deposition, 1948, courtesy Nick Kalis



Haole Club House to these, but later so many arrived that some were housed in the Japanese Social Club building, the Hongwanji School building and the August Ahrens School buildings. At dark, evacuees were still coming in and great difficulty was encountered in feeding them and getting them comfortably placed for the night. Mr. H. C. Weight was put in charge of this work and soon got together a group of helpers who systematized things and had the places running smoothly.

Some evacuees spent several nights in the mauka Waiawa district but eventually came down to the various places provided for them.

During the week following December 7th, large amounts of plantation labor and equipment were sent out to defense jobs. Calls came continually for trucks, caterpillars, bags and tools of all kinds. Field supervisors spent considerable time checking up on damage that had occurred, ditches and flumes broken, homes that had been hit by shrapnel or bullets, positions of exploded and unexploded shells, etc. A tremendous number of shells must have exploded in our cane fields as irrigators have reported them in practically all fields. I would judge that the heaviest concentration of anti-aircraft shells was in the vicinity of Field 39 camp, as there were literally dozens of holes reported in fields 39, 40 and 42.

On December 10th an effort was made to start up harvesting as we had a considerable area burned in 9A, 29A and the two fires that were started during the attack. Harvesting proceeded very slowly as all men seemed to feel that they should be helping directly in defense work.

On the night of December 7th, each section luna appointed watchmen to patrol the field company camps in eight hour shifts. These men remained on for about one week.

The C.D's. who had taken the Civilian Defense course offered by the plantation during the summer of 1941 reported to the C.D. Headquarters at the Athletic Hall immediately after the initial attack.

All classes of labor discharged whatever duties were assigned to them admirably and to my knowledge there were no visible signs of friction between the Japanese

and other nationalities.

The effect of the war on the plantation from the field standpoint can best be outlined as follows:

1. The effect on the general plantation community
2. The effect on the plantation due to labor shortages
3. The effect due to loss of area
4. The general effect on growing crops

I. As with other communities, our plantation community activities have been affected by various wartime regulations. Its main affect has been the restriction and limiting of activities. Martial law and regulations which have gone with it, such as blackout regulations, closing of showhouses in the evenings, gas rationing, and strict alien movement regulations have made it necessary for people to spend more time in and around their homes. The limited use of radios for some groups, issuing of gas masks, compulsory vaccination and inoculations, and issuing of liquor permits . . . etc. have caused individual inconveniences and considerable loss of time during working hours. The plantation itself has been put to considerable expense in order to see that these regulations are carried out by providing transportation for men and their families and time off during working hours.

School schedules were upset and portions of both elementary schools were taken over by the Army, making it necessary for the plantation in cooperation with the school authorities to install schools in some of the plantation villages, the plantation providing the buildings and the education department the teachers.

There is no doubt that the community has adjusted itself remarkably well to the completely new set of conditions which have been imposed upon it, and one sees no evidence of people being disgruntled at having to "live by the Rule".

II. High wages and the type of work available on defense jobs have attracted many plantation men. We have lost approximately 300 since December. In addition to loosing these men permanently or at least for the duration, we have been sending anywhere from 100 to 200 men daily to defense projects. It has not only been a question of loosing men for our plantation work, but the psychological effect of

hearing about the higher wages paid outside has had a bad effect on both the quality and quantity of work produced. It is not at all uncommon to hear of men who have left the plantation returning to show their old fellow workers their week's pay check of \$100.00 or over. Some of our greatest difficulties have been with "long term contractors". We have had a hard time to keep them in their fields and what is worse, when their fields have been harvested it has been almost impossible to get new contractors. The following are approximate figures for the field, comparing last year with this. (Figures are for June 1941 because we were not harvesting in August)

	<u>1942</u>	<u>1941</u>
Field Company	280	450
Weeding	25	45
Ratooning	0	20
Fertilizing	6	12
Harvesting	144	306
Others including Sup. & Lunas	<u>95</u>	<u>68</u>
Total Field	550	901

To put it very plainly, to me the situation is this, - labor have forgotten the security of plantation work and think only of the higher daily earnings on outside jobs. Parents see their 14 year old boys and girls earning more than they are. Any boy over 14 years of age can get 60¢ per hour and girls can get 40¢ per hour. Consequently we find ourselves with just enough men to take care of mechanical harvesting. We have no outside gangs weeding, no regular cutting and piling gangs, and about 35 per cent less field company men. I might say also that the field contractors actually have much more work to perform as they are looking after their own ratooning and fertilizing. Men come continually to get transfers to other jobs usually wanting to get into pumps, milling or mechanical departments, and it takes the patience of Job and the wisdom of Solomon to keep them satisfied.

III. We have lost in cane area to date about 1,016 acres. This area is divided up into some 67 different parcels. Area has been lost for Army camps, gun emplacements, balloon barrage stations, search light stations, air fields, dredging pipe lines, roads, etc.

In many cases there has been little regard for plantation property and existing permanent fixtures such as ditches and pipe lines. These have of late been broken or filled in without our notification. Field supervisors on many occasions have gone around and found without their previous knowledge roads bulldozed through their fields or, as in one particular case, a gang of men cutting cane in preparation for clearing land for an airport. Many times plantation equipment has had to be moved back and forth to clear areas of cane, sometimes have had to return three or four times to the same area because after the equipment had moved out it had been decided to take in additional area.

It has been rather disheartening at times with the labor shortage to find that a field has been ratooned, irrigated and fixed up after harvest and all the heavy work completed, only to have the area taken over by the Military authorities. In Koalipea during the construction of the airport, our main irrigation supply ditches were sometimes closed for weeks at a time causing considerable loss of growth to the cane areas below.

IV. The war and its attributing factors are having a tremendous influence upon our growing crops and production.

We have lost over 1,000 acres of our best cane land and indications are that we may loose more. Prior to December 7th we were reasonably well equipped with men and machines to carry on work in an efficient manner, but with the loss of men, all our field operations have suffered greatly. Harvesting has been slow, mainly because we have not been able to bring to the mill cane free from dirt and trash. Hand weeding has almost dropped out of the picture, neither men, women or children have been available in large enough numbers to keep fields and ditches clean and free from weeds. Fertilizing has been slow and off schedule due to the labor shortage and change in shipments and kinds of available fertilizers have made it necessary to change our fertilizer applications. Irrigation has been slow and it has even been difficult to keep enough men in the field contracts to utilize

economically all available water,

It sums up to this, - the 1943 crop, because it was well along before the December 7th attack and the acute labor shortage, is in good shape and should be a very good crop, but 1944 crop due to improper care, weeding, ratooning, irrigating etc., through the acute labor shortage will be very poor and production losses will be heavy.

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(Signed) K. B. Tester

Waipahu, Oahu

Sept. 8, 1942

Mr. H. L'Orange, Manager

Oahu Sugar Co., Ltd.

Dear Sir:

The following report is in response to your request for an account of Office conditions since December 7th, 1941. The headings in Mr. Hall's letter of August 27th on which comment is invited are listed only where such subject headings pertain to office work.

GENERAL

The Office was prepared in advance to meet the loss of men commissioned in the Reserve forces of the Government who were expected to be called to active duty at the commencement of hostilities, but was not prepared for the exodus of half the staff for a period of several weeks of guard duty C. D. work, caring for evacuees, Red Cross work etc. Besides being hampered with the tremendous amount of additional work required of the department on account of the war, and replacement of skilled clerks by inexperienced girls, blackout regulations prevented night work to catch up. Within six months, however, the routine was brought back to normal and at the present time all work is up to date. Thanks are due to the American Factors and to the Department Heads on the Plantation for their cooperation in keeping requests for statistics to a minimum.

Individual experiences of members of the Office staff, which are requested under this heading were probably no different from the experiences common to all on December 7th and thereafter. Some members of the staff however, were placed in a favorable position to observe the reactions of employees in relation to the war, especially the Personnel clerks who were the recipients of much voluntary comment on the situation in general.

The definite, openly expressed hatred of the Japanese by the Filipinos

just after the fall of Corregidor was the cause of much concern by the military authorities and was a common subject of discussion at that time. This feeling seems to have subsided. This antagonism was at its height at the time of the call for volunteers for the protection of the Island in case of invasion. The Personnel department working with Draft Board officials undertook the registration of the volunteers who numbered between nine hundred and a thousand for this district. The unconcealed enmity by the Filipinos may have been the reason for the failure of the Japanese to respond but it is a matter of record that although the population of this locality is predominantly Japanese, only four percent of the total volunteers were of Japanese ancestry.

#### DRAFT BOARD

The records of the Draft Board since its inception show a total of 72 men inducted into the Armed Forces from the town of Waipahu.

#### BOND SALES

War Bonds sales to date through payroll collections amounts to approximately \$60,000.00 of maturity value of bonds. At the present time 679 employees are participating in the payroll deduction plan for the purchase of bonds. This amounts to about half of the employees of the Plantation. Since the inauguration of the plan, 55 individuals have instructed the Office to discontinue deductions. It is noted that 57% of those requesting discontinuance are of Japanese ancestry.

#### CURRENCY CONTROL

Control of alien funds and the withholding of funds and wages of aliens in excess of \$200 a month has caused some misunderstanding but compliance with the regulation has not been a serious problem.

#### GOVERNMENT ACCOUNTING

We have learned, as most other Plantations have learned by now, that invoices rendered to the Government must be accurate down to the last comma. A simple Hawaii War Records Deposition, 1948, courtesy Nick Kalis

the cause of rejection by the Auditing Department. Where commercial practice permits a variation of a small percentage in the calculation of board feet for the invoicing of lumber, a bill for several thousand feet of lumber was rejected because it failed to tally by half a foot. This is mentioned not as a criticism of the Auditing department of the Government, but simply as an illustration of the difficulty of dealing with the red tape. At the present time we have over three hundred thousand dollars of outstanding bills against the Corps of Engineers representing our outlay for the past eight months.

SUGAR BAGS

330,000 sugar bags delivered to the Army and Navy in December and January have been replaced.

PROPERTY DAMAGE TO PLANTATIONS

The gathering of data and preparation of statistics for use in condemnation claims and damage claims for areas taken by the military authorities consumed an extraordinary amount of time and effort on the part of the Office staff. Several types of claims involve areas condemned, areas temporarily occupied, areas leased for definite periods, and some for the indefinite period "for the duration"

(Signed) E. M. Hansen



DEPARTMENTAL REPORT

Sept. 9, 1942

(HOSPITAL)

Effects of December 7th and the War

The following is a summary of what occurred upon and following December 7 within or related to Oahu Sugar Company Hospital.

I. The following is a compilation of casualties:

12/7/41:

8:30 a.m. Hawaiian girl (name unknown) - 3 yrs of age -  
shrapnel wound left chest - died 10 minutes after admission

9:00 a.m. Agnes Kaneakalau - shrapnel wound rt arm -  
dischg. 12/10/41 (Pearl City)

9:00 a.m. Helen Badis - shrapnel wound rt. leg - dischg.  
12/15/41 (Waipahu)

9:00 a.m. Nobaru Shimono - shrapnel wound rt arm - dischg.  
12/31/41 (Waipahu)

a.m. Albert Yacas - scalp wound - dischg. 12/11/41 (Waipahu)

a.m. Tsutomu Kikuchi - shrapnel wound left arm -  
dischg. 12/7/41 (Waipahu)

a.m. Tomaso Kimura - shrapnel wound - penetrated brain -  
expired 4:50 p.m. 12/7/41 (Waipahu)

a.m. Ismile Espaniole - gunshot wound - rt foot -  
Dischg 12/8/41 (Kunia)

a.m. Harold Yoshiba - gunshot wound - rt. side abd - bullet  
extracted - dischg. 12/13/41 (Waipahu)

a.m. Kameji Yamashiro - shrapnel wound - rt arm and chest -  
Dischg 12/7/41 (Waipahu)

a.m. Matsusaburo Shimaoka - shrapnel wound left thigh -  
dischg 12/12/41 (Waipahu)

a.m. Tetsuno Ebata - shrapnel wound left foot - dischg  
12/7/41 (Waipahu)

12:00 p.m. Mrs. Warden - observation - dischg 12/16/41 (Pearl City)

12:00 p.m. E. S. Saunders - S. S. Arizona - multiple burns on body -  
trans. to Pearl Harbor 12/31/41

12:00 p.m. George W. Johnson - Fort Weaver - shrapnel wound left  
thigh - trans. to Navy Hosp. 12/12/41

12:00 p.m. Donald Riddle - Fort Weaver - shrapnel wounds rt and left  
thigh - trans. to Navy Hosp. 12/12/41

2:00 p.m. Mrs. Frederick Boutin - observation - dischg 12/9/41 (Pearl  
City)

2:00 p.m. S. R. Johnson - S.S. Oklahoma - contusion back - trans.  
to Navy Hospital 12/9/41

2:00 p.m. W. A. Fogelstrom - S. S. California - shrapnel wound fore-  
head, fracture left femur, burns upper portion of body.  
Trans. to Navy Hosp. 12/31/41

2:30 p.m. William Jacobs - S. S. California - 1st and 2nd degree  
burns to face and arms, contusion abdomen - trans to Navy  
Hosp 12/9/41

2:30 p.m. Mancagian - West Virginia - contusion back and legs - trans.  
to Navy Hospital 12/9/41

2:30 p.m. A. W. Irwin - S. S. California - multiple burns upper  
portion of body - trans. to Navy Hospital 12/31/41

2:30 p.m. Lt. Comdr. George Cooper - S. S. Medusa - scalp laceration -  
returned to duty 12/7/41

3:30 p.m. Ah You Mau - shrapnel wound left cheek - dischg. 12/8/41  
(Waipahu)

9:30 p.m. Lott Lewis - Schofield Bks - wound forehead - trans. to  
Schofield 12/7/41

12/9/41:

9:30 p.m. Private Paul Chesnoky - Fell from truck while on duty - Fr.  
rt wrist, fr left knee, contusion back - To Schofield 12/12/41

12/13/41

6:15 p.m. Private John Whitis - Schofield Bks. Fatigue - Returned to  
duty 12/14/41

Minor injuries were dressed in the dispensary.

Major injuries and burned cases went to surgery. This was set up at  
9:00 a.m. and kept going continuously until 7:30 p.m.

One doctor remained on duty in the hospital every night for about two  
weeks.

Two wards and surgery were blacked out. Preparations were begun at  
4:00 p.m. and completed by 6:00 p.m. Beds and supplies were adequate.

Staff

1. Doctors 2 - regular staff
2. Nurses 6 - regular staff
3. 5 Nurses (volunteer)
4. 1 anesthetist (volunteer) December 7th only
5. Many volunteer helpers (N.Y.A. students, local people)

The hospital was hit four times during the day by pieces of shrapnel.

Members of the staff on duty December 7th and days following.

Miss Rouse	)	Mrs. Ahrendt	)	
Miss Gee	)	Mrs. Chandler	)	
Mrs. Han	)	Mrs. Depp	)	Nurses (volunteer)
Mrs. Sasaki	)	Mrs. Hicks	)	
Miss O'Flaherty	)	Mrs. L. Marquez	)	
Mrs. Purcell	)			
		M. Indigpio	)	
Dr. L. E. Mermod	)	I. Bueno	)	
Dr. Donald Depp	)	V. Aucheta	)	
		C. Jimenez	)	Boys
Doris Takahashi	)	F. Bautista	)	
Jean Takushi	)	I. Nicolas	)	
T. Yoshida	)	J. Ramos	)	
C. Barcelona	)			
F. Maeda	)			

Beginning upon the week of December 7th an air raid shelter which will accommodate about 60 persons was constructed adjacent to the annex at a distance of about 80 yards from the main hospital building. Two additional large shelters are now planned and will be constructed by the O.C.D., one just Ewa of the hospital and the other just makai of the annex. These will be equipped for litter cases. Pending completion of these, bed patients will be taken to the hospital basement which is splinter proofed.

A group of ten first aid stations were set up throughout the town of Wai-pahu and equipped with material and supplies and a few drugs. Three of these have subsequently been abandoned for various reasons.

In December Red Cross First Aid classes were held and 17 persons obtained certificates and many completed sufficient of the course to be valuable in the event of future emergencies. Late in May an additional series of courses was begun but not upon the Red Cross plan, because it was felt that much of this material was superficial. A "down to earth" practical, simple course was followed and to date 10 persons have demonstrated by practical examinations that they are prepared for any emergency. Individuals graduating in first aid have been assigned to first aid stations as leaders and helpers. Further courses, both elementary and advanced, have been planned and constant practice in first aid continues.

During the few days following the 7th, blackout was set up, improved and altered; material and supplies were stored in many places both in the main hospital building and other locations to avoid a loss of single supply; fire precautions were instituted utilizing buckets of sand, shovels, extinguisher and hoses placed advantageously; surgical supplies were reorganized to better fit emergency needs; stocks of all supplies were increased and again stored in divided lots.

The hospital suffered no real damage or loss as a result of the attack on December 7, nor were there any damages or losses subsequent to the attack or

or succeeding events.

Because of the unavoidable confusion attendant to the first few days, a few materials were wasted, some lost and others damaged. Some effort and material likewise was lost in repeated efforts to determine proper methods of blackout, surgical supply preparations, fire protection, etc. These losses were slight and necessary.

Effects of Blackout:

a. Personnel efficiency.

The care of sick persons under the handicap of darkness is a real chore and the work of the personnel has thus become complicated and arduous due to war conditions. It is only fair to say that this care is less efficient than it would be without blackout, but the decrease in efficiency is due to darkness and not the effect of blackout on the personnel.

b. Patients

Some timid, fearful, and/or very ill patients suffer directly as a result of blackout largely due to its psychic effect, partly due to impaired service to them and somewhat on the basis of faulty ventilation and lack of comforts. This part of the problem is real but not severe.

Blackout and curfew have tended to bring less people to the hospital at night because of transportation difficulties, but those who do come are affected directly as stated above. Hospital employees on the night shift have the problem of going to and coming from work, but this is largely just inconvenience.

By the same token, the percentage of deliveries in the hospital has increased because expectant mothers are anxious to avoid the chance that they may not have proper care at home in a blackout, whether it be because midwives cannot venture out, or if something goes amiss that they would have more difficulty reaching a doctor. Incidentally this has increased the load upon

the hospital staff, but is excellent for improved Public Health. Further, with increased wage scales, more and more people have been able to afford better medical care.

Effects of curfew and other military regulations:

a. Personnel efficiency.

Curfew keeps individuals at home and allows both more rest and less recreation. How these will eventually balance can only be determined by time and experience.

Restrictions tend to have profound psychic influence on all individuals and this, plus lack of recreation, naturally cuts down on efficiency due to lag in enthusiasm, shortness of tempers, unnecessary misunderstandings, etc. Frustrations on the basis of inability to visualize the future are responsible for much of this emotional instability.

b. Patients

The general public is affected similarly, which brings us more psychoneurosis than in pre-war days and thus more has been demanded of the staff.

Conversely, curfew has definitely lessened the number of traffic and other accidents and injuries, particularly at night, and lightened the load in this respect.

The Waipahu road so closely borders the hospital that any activity on this road disturbs persons in the building. Civilian traffic, both vehicle and pedestrian has lessened, whereas military traffic is much increased. The result has been generally less noise at night and more in daylight hours, which is desirable.

Liquor restrictions have made for less drunkenness and thus fewer injuries and illnesses due to intoxication, but restrictions have also led to more consumption by more individuals, many of whom have long evenings on their hands and turn to alcohol, or, if they drank before, now tend to turn to it more frequently and steadily.

Military orders regarding immunization, and the program carried out, have certainly improved public health in two distinct ways. The individuals have been protected and the public has become conscious of preventative medicine as never before.

Effects of Material Shortages:

a. Buildings and Supplies

Progress in this department has suffered due to shortage of supplies and labor and priorities. None of these problems have become acute and at no time have indispensable supplies been lacking. Fortunately supplies of essential materials were on hand prior to December 7th and these for the most part needed only subsequent replacement and minor supplementation.

The greatest handicaps in regard to supplies have naturally dealt with those employing rubber, steel, zinc, tin, magnesium, aluminum and the like.

Adequate supplies of drugs and other materials have gradually been built up and then maintained as a reserve. This applies particularly to sulfonamide drugs, gauze, canned goods and local anaesthetics.

Employees throughout the plantation are greatly handicapped on night shifts and there is an expected increase in numbers of industrial accidents. Fortunately none have been of major severity, but the possibility is ever present in spite of additional care and all possible safeguards.

(Signed) T. Alan Casey

September 8, 1942

Memorandum by the Waiholo Water Co., Ltd. and the Engineering Department of the Oahu Sugar Co., Ltd. regarding occurrences since December 7, 1941.

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WATER SUPPLY:

Heavy demands for water from the mountain water system and the domestic water supply of the plantation was made by the military authorities and defense contractors after December 7th, when all defense work was speeded up. All these requests were readily complied with and the total amount of water loss up to June 30, 1942, was 63.47 million gallons, and the draft on the water supply is still heavy.

LAND AREAS TAKEN FOR DEFENSE:

Net cane areas taken from time to time by the military authorities for defense purposes is 67 parcels of land with a total area to date of 1002.36 acres. 400.00 acres in Kipapa and Waikakalaua not included.

In addition to this, the military authorities has occupied 17 parcels of land other than cane, such as play grounds, school grounds, camps, etc., with a total area of 28.16 acres.

The defense work is still in progress and it is expected that more areas will be taken from time to time.

CANE FIRES:

On December 7th, there were two cane fires covering an area of 8.75 acres, (probably caused by incendiary bombs.)

LABOR:

The employees of this department are all American citizens of Japanese ancestry or alien Japanese, except two. They all have a record of long and faithful service to the company. Due to the draft and also due to many citizen employees leaving the company for more lucrative employment



elsewhere on defense work, this department was short of trained men prior to December 7th.

The time following December 7th was a busy and difficult one for this department, most of the employees being alien Japanese.

This department was called on by the military authorities for all kinds of information and data on the water supply, utilities, maps, and engineering data of all kinds which was promptly complied with, but taxed the department employees to the limit.

The department head had the fullest cooperation of citizens and aliens alike, who worked loyally and efficiently to carry out the extra work.

Floating rumors, such as poisoning the domestic water supply, rumors about light signals in the Koolau mountains where the ditchmen live, were embarrassing and annoying, but the men carried on the work patiently and efficiently.

BLACKOUT:

Blackout regulations and all other military orders have been complied with faithfully and loyally by all citizens and aliens alike without complaint.

WAIHAOLE WATER CO., LTD.

BY (H. Olstad)  
Superintendent

WAIPAHU STORE

REPORT OF OCCURRENCES SINCE DECEMBER 7th

SHELLS:

There were two anti-aircraft shells found in the store yard, one was exploded, the other not, also a piece of shrapnel had found its way thru the store roof, making a small hole, but doing no damage.

The radio request that all merchandise personnel report for duty at their respective places of business was answered promptly by the members of Waipahu Store.

Immediately steps were taken to supply food, clothing etc. to evacuees from all nearby localities. This was promptly done with the help of the boy scout troops and plantation trucks with their respective drivers.

The following day the plantation store closed for the very necessary stock taking. The food committee of Waipahu carried out the same procedure to all food stores in district seven.

When this work was completed and the committees were satisfied that all tabulations were correct, the store owners were issued special permits, to operate on a limited scale to their regular accounts, insuring the widest possible distribution to everyone.

These inventories were then collected and sent in to the central committee in Honolulu, for further study and adjustments in food control.

We in the district of Waipahu were more than thankful for having the plantation store in our midst, as it was found that it carried more than seventy percent (70%) of all food in this district. Being a very decided factor in helping to keep the community normal, in those hectic days after December 7th.

Many amusing and some pathetic problems arose, when the food committee was supervising inventories throughout the district, reactions and fear, especially Hawaii War Records Deposition, 1948, courtesy Nick Kais being confiscated,

were they liable to internment and numerous other questions were asked. All of their fears were quickly put to rest, being assured that it was only in the interest of the community, that this inventory was being made.

After they were convinced that no harm would come to them, they were all very co-operative, doing everything to help the committee.

This summary of course is just a very small part of the work that was carried out. The other committees of Waipahu all co-operated to the fullest extent, to make this endeavour one of which to be very proud.

Directly following the opening of our store after taking the food inventory, the resulting reaction of which was a stampede on our food supplies, which lasted about ten days.

When the public was assured that we had ample supplies and could buy an unlimited amount, their needs subsided into normal buying channels again.

But the business of catering to a plantation community had changed overnight. With the accustomed other sources not being able to supply, coupled with the fact that gas and tires were now rationed, has made us a supply center for many additional buyers in this district.

This surplus of customers has meant increased buying activity, entailing the carrying of larger stocks. We have experienced no trouble in securing these extra supplies.

Mr. Timberlake