

NAVY DIRECTS EVACUATION OF 5 GROUPS HERE

Wounded, Tourists, Various Dependents Included in Order

An order evacuating from Oahu all wounded persons, tourists, U. S. navy personnel dependents, civil and defense employes' dependents was issued today by Capt. M. M. Frucht, USN, retired, maritime commissioner and navy evacuation officer.

The order is effective immediately. Additional information may be obtained from offices listed in the order which follows:

"The navy department has directed the evacuation from the island of Oahu to the mainland in the following priorities:

- "1. Wounded.
- "2. Tourists.
- "3. Dependents of navy personnel.
- "4. Civil employes' dependents.
- "5. Defense employes' dependents.

"Of the above categories the following will be placed on the deferred lists:

"1. Dependents employed by the government or on government projects.

"2. Dependents of employes who have permanent homes here.

"Persons coming in the second priority will register at the Honolulu Gas Co. with Cmdr. H. W. Boynton.

"Registration for the third, fourth and fifth priorities will be taken in the building of Castle & Cooke, Ltd.; in the navy housing projects by Lt. Cmdr. S. B. Wood, and in navy overseas transportation office, Pearl Harbor, by Cmdr. Barrett.

"The registration will consist of obtaining the names of the dependents, the local residence, household effects, if any, and whether they desire to leave as soon as convenient or wish to be placed on deferred lists for evacuation.

"Evacuees who will be placed on deferred lists are as follows:

"Dependents of navy employed by the government or defense contractors; defense employes having permanent homes whose dependents are employed by the government or defense contractors; civil service employes on government employment and defense contractors."

unidentified Honolulu newspaper
December 1941.

WWII Newspaper Clippings

Bishop Museum Library;

No reproduction without permission

Registration Of Oahu Residents Started Today

The routine of enumerating Oahu residents, which started today, and their subsequent fingerprinting, is outlined by civilian defense officials.

Working in pairs, 320 public school teachers will call at all homes on the island to enumerate all Oahu residents.

The enumerators will give to each Oahu household contacted a card summoning residents to appear at a specified registration center at a specified time for fingerprinting.

Civilian defense officials emphasize that all Oahu residents given such a card must appear to be fingerprinted, except the following:

* * *
Persons under six years old, army and navy personnel (this does not include their wives and chil-

dren, who must be fingerprinted) and defense workers (those employed by contractors engaged in government projects).

Employees of public utilities will be assigned by their superiors to appear at specified times at their registration centers for fingerprinting.

The summons for fingerprinting will be left by enumerators with a maid or older children at Oahu homes if the head of the household is out.

* * *

If no one is at home, the enumerators will call a second time and leave a note indicating when they will call again if necessary.

Oahu residents are obliged to make arrangements to be at home at the time stated in the enumerator's note, or leave the information sought (as advertised in newspapers) with neighbors or persons capable of presenting it to the enumerators.

All persons trained for fingerprinting work were to meet at McKinley high school at 3 p. m. today.

Honolulu Star-Bulletin. Wed. December 31, 1941.

WWII Newspaper Clippings.

Bishop Museum Library; No reproduction without permission

Cars for Night Use Need Lights Painted

Motorists are required to paint lights only of vehicles operated between 6 p. m. and 6 a. m., not of those off the streets during that time, Police Chief W. A. Gabrielson said today, clarifying a radio announcement which he said has been widely misinterpreted.

Headlights of night driven cars must be painted black except for a 2½ inch circle slightly below the center, which shall be painted moss blackout blue or its equivalent. The circle painting applies to tail lights and other lights. Lights may be painted by individuals or by any garage or paint shop.

Tonight and hereafter, police will arrest motorists not complying with paint regulations and those not authorized to drive at night.

Honolulu Star-Bulletin, December 1941

WWII newspaper clippings

Bishop Museum Library;

No reproduction without permission

WARNING!

Army authorities warned today that any person finding an unexploded bomb or shell should not touch it. Leave it alone and report its presence to the nearest fire warden or policeman, it was emphasized.

Disposition of unexploded bombs or shells should be left to people who are expert in handling them. If you attempt to handle them yourself, such action may result in serious and possibly fatal injury, the army authorities announced.

unidentified Honolulu newspaper

December 1941

WWII newspaper clippings

Bishop Museum Library;

No reproduction without permission

Japanese Pilot Killed On Niihau After Taking Isle

By CLARICE B. TAYLOR
Kauai Representative, The Star-Bulletin
(By Wireless)

LIHUE, Kauai, Dec. 16.—Benny Kanahela, a 6 foot Hawaiian, put an end to the life of a Japanese pilot by dashing him against a stonewall after the pilot had landed on Niihau and attempted to terrorize the island.

Niihau, 16 miles by 3 miles, is inhabited by 180 Hawaiians and two Japanese. It lies 50 miles to the northwest of Kauai.

On Sunday, December 7, the pilot landed his plane without gas on tiny Niihau. He was equipped with a machine gun, sidearms and a map of Oahu.

The Niihau ranchers and farmers, who do not have telephones or radios and so were unaware of the war, disarmed the pilot but allowed him his freedom.

On Friday, December 12, the pilot with the aid of the two Japanese residents of Niihau, Harada and Shintani, retook the arms from the Hawaiians, set up the machine gun in the village and held the populace captive. Each Japanese stood an eight hour guard duty.

Cowboys Rush by Gun

Friday night, six cowboys mounted their horses and rushed past the gun. Although they were fired on, the cowboys reached the beach in safety, took a whaleboat and rowed 15 miles in 10 hours to Waimea, Kauai, to report the landing of the Japanese.

Lt. Jack Mizuha of the 299th infantry with a squad of infantrymen returned to Niihau aboard the lighthouse tender Kukul on Saturday evening.

They found the pilot had set fire to the plane, then been killed by Kanahela, assisted by his wife.

Dashed Against Stones

Kanahela had rushed the pilot, receiving three shots in his body in the process. The powerful Hawaiian picked up the pilot, dashed him against a stonewall until he was dead.

The guardsmen found that Harada had committed suicide.

Lt. Mizuha and his force captured Shintani and also Harada's wife.

Benjamin Kanahela is confined to the Waimea hospital on Kauai with three bullet wounds suffered when he fought the Japanese flier, according to an account of the Niihau incident broadcast over KTOH, Kauai, on Monday evening.

The radio announcer described Kanahela, who because of his injuries was not present for the broadcast, as a tall powerfully built, true descendent of the old Hawaiian warrior.

According to Kanahela, the Japanese plane made a forced landing on Niihau, apparently after being damaged in the air attack on Oahu two Sundays ago. It was a single seater fighter craft.

"Did you people treat him as a prisoner?" Kanahela was asked.

Soon after it crashed Havilla Kaluwahane, also a Niihau resident, found the Japanese pilot dazed on the ground and took him to the Robinson home and made him comfortable there.

"No, we allowed him to roam around. We did not know there was a war."

Kanahela then told how the pilot made the acquaintance of a Japanese inhabitant of Niihau, named Harada.

The flier and Harada then persuaded Shintani, a Japanese alien resident of Niihau, to get the flier safely away from the island and get from Havilla "war papers" (apparently maps of Oahu which the pilot had brought with him).

Shintani was told to bribe Havilla with the 200 yen (Japanese money) the flier had in his possession, but Havilla refused.

Havilla, becoming suspicious, left on Friday night with five other cowboys in a boat for Waimea on nearby Kauai to report the matter and bring back help.

That same night, the pilot took

off the machine gun from his damaged plane and with Harada burned Havilla's home and the plane, then went into the village and began shooting to scare the people.

"They wanted the war papers," Kanahela said.

Kanahela and wife, as well as the whole village, fled to the woods that night.

The next morning Harada and the flier located Kanahela and his wife in a cave and asked them to help find Havilla.

"I knew Havilla had gone to Kauai but I helped them look for him," Kanahela said.

After calling for Havilla for some time, Harada and the Japanese pilot became suspicious and became "madder and madder," according to Kanahela, who then told of how the two Japanese planned to commit suicide, the pilot with his own pistol and Harada with a shotgun.

Harada passed some cartridges to the pilot, who then passed the shotgun to Harada. But Kanahela grabbed the shotgun. The flier took out his pistol and attempted to shoot Kanahela when the Hawaiian's wife intervened by clutching the pilot's hands.

The pilot yelled to Harada to get her away, which he did.

Then the flier shot at Kanahela three times hitting him in the ribs, hip and groin. But the Hawaiian was able to fight yet.

"I picked up the flier and threw him against the stone wall and knocked him cold," Kanahela explained.

Meanwhile, Harada was trying to shoot himself by "pointing the muzzle of the shotgun into his opu (stomach), but he was so clumsy he missed." However, he succeeded the second time.

Kanahela's wife, who "was plenty huhu (angry)," picked up a large rock and started "beating the flier's brains out. She did a pretty good job."

"By that time, I not feel so good with all those bullets inside me. But I'm all right.

"My wife she went back to the village to get help but before help come to me on horseback, I walk home."

Lt. Mizuha, who led the party of guardsmen to Niihau, is an American citizen of Japanese ancestry.

Lt. Mizuha served as a patrolman clerk with the Honolulu police force from 1934 to 1936, meanwhile studying at the University of Hawaii for his master's degree in education, which he received in 1936. That same year he was sent to Kauai as a teacher at the Waimea high school, in which post he remained until called into federal service with the national guard last year.

Honolulu Star-Bulletin
December 17(?), 1941
WWII newspaper
clippings

Bishop Museum Library;
No reproduction
without permission

Here Is Official Version of The Niihau 'Incident'

(Special Star-Bulletin Correspondence)

LIHUE, Kauai, Dec. 17.—This is the official version of the Niihau incident as related to an official interpreter on Niihau by the people there and released today by the authorities.

The Japanese plane landed between 1 and 2 p. m. December 7, near the house of Howard (Hawili) Kaleohano. It was flying low (about 75 feet), when apparently out of gas it zoomed down against a wire fence.

Kaleohano ran to the plane and testified that he noticed it was not an American plane. He saw the Japanese pilot and went to him at once. The pilot had his pistol in his hand and reached into his pocket. Kaleohano said he knocked the pistol out of the pilot's hand, dragged him out of the plane, searched his clothing and found his papers.

Having no radio on the island, the Hawaiians did not know about the war having started.

Kaleohano quartered the pilot in a Hawaiian home and placed a guard over him. For three days the Hawaiians tried to signal the mainland of Kauai and each day expected a boat from Kauai.

Lt. Col. Eugene FitzGerald, Kauai army district commander, said today that the Robinson family, owners of Niihau, had during those three days besieged him with requests to send a boat to Niihau, but that he was unable to allow a boat to leave since the navy had ordered all boats off the water.

The Hawaiians placed the pilot in the house of Yoshio Harada, an American citizen of Japanese ancestry, on Wednesday with a strong guard. The next day Harada asked to have Shinichi Shintani, the only other Japanese on the island and an alien, used as a guard. Shintani found an excuse to stay away but finally had lunch with the men.

Hawili Kaleohano said that he became aware of the fact that all was not well when on Friday afternoon Shintani came to him and asked for the pilot's papers, saying that he wanted to burn them.

Shintani also asked for the pilot's gun and offered Kaleohano a bribe for it and the papers. When Kaleohano refused to give up either, he said that Shintani in desperation said his life depended upon getting them. Shintani disappeared when he failed to get the papers and gun.

About an hour later, Kaleohano saw the pilot, Harada, and a Hawaiian boy coming to his house. He hid when he saw that Harada had a gun in the back of the boy. The men searched his house and Kaleohano believes that it was then that they recovered the pilot's pistol, but they did not find the papers.

After the three left, Kaleohano went out to give the alarm in the village. The majority of the people hid and six cowboys got their horses, rode to the beach at Kii, found the whaleboat and made their trip to Kauai.

Other Hawaiians testified that after the pilot and Harada had recovered the pilot's gun, the two went to another warehouse, broke in and got a shotgun.

Two armed men then rounded up several Hawaiians, made prisoners of them and went to the pilot's

plane, apparently intending to set up the plane's machine gun. The pilot attempted to get reports on his radio. The pilot ordered each Hawaiian to carry ammunition or parts of the machine gun to the village.

During the night, the two Japanese burned the plane and the home of Kaleohano. They went through the village shooting off their guns and taking prisoners of those Hawaiians they could find.

Early Saturday morning they captured Benjamin Kanahale and his wife and family. The pilot ordered Kanahale to look for Kaleohano. Kanahale thought that Kaleohano was one of those who had gone to Kauai, but he pretended to look for him.

Upon returning from his pretended hunt, Kanahale joined his wife, who assisted him in dispatching the pilot and watched Harada commit suicide.

Kanahale, who was shot three times while killing the pilot, is making an uneventful recovery in the Waimea hospital, attended by his wife.

Honolulu Star-Bulletin,
December 18(?), 1941
WWII Newspaper Clippings
Bishop Museum Library:
No reproduction
without permission

Blackout Orders Won't Be Relaxed

Many calls have been received by the territorial office of civilian defense regarding official hours of the blackout.

There seems to be an impression that the blackout is enforced from 6 p. m. to 6 a. m. This is erroneous, the blackouts being effective from dusk to daylight and will be so enforced.

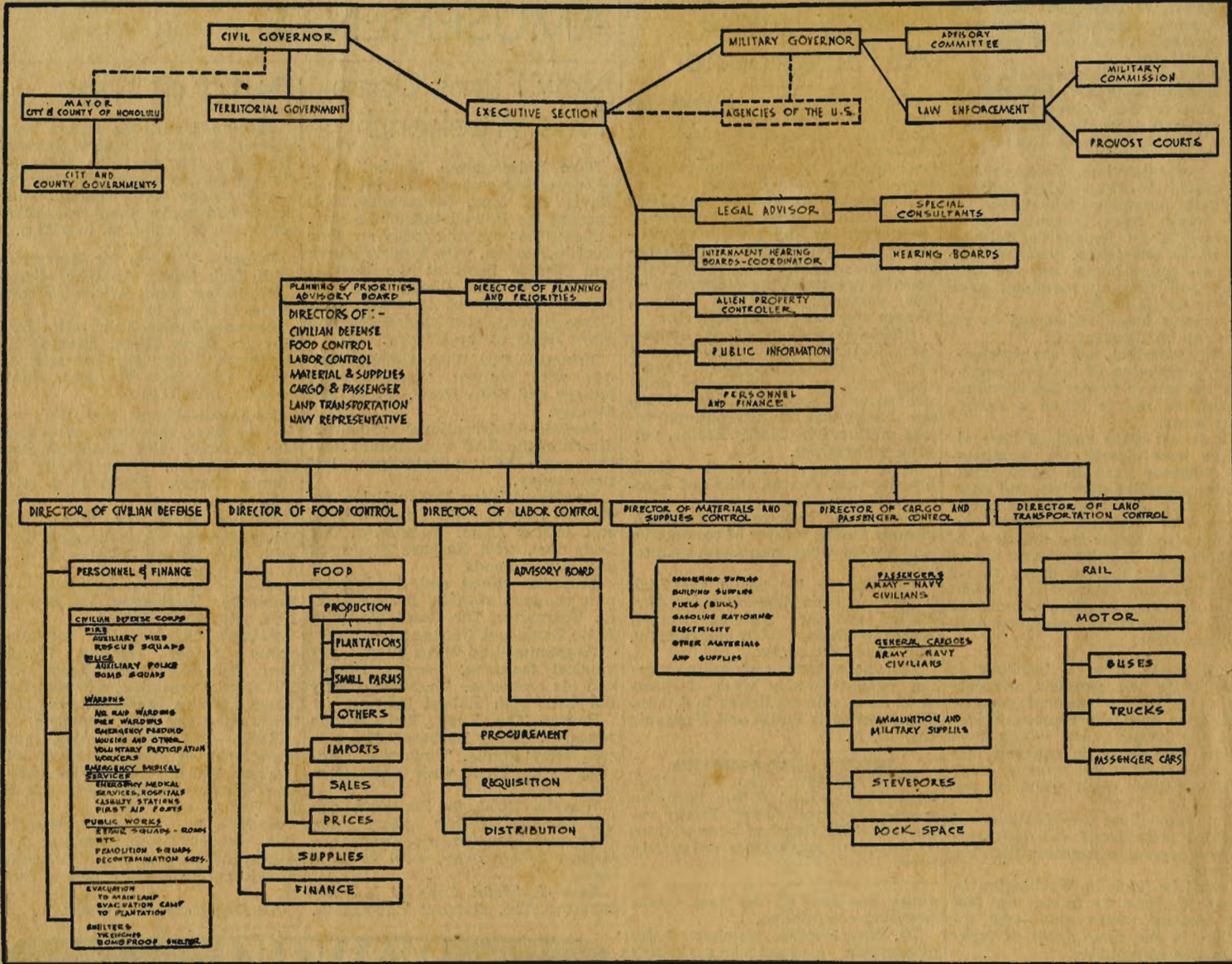
There is no prospect that blackout orders will be relaxed in the immediate future, it was announced.

unidentified Honolulu newspaper
Dec. 1941 - Jan. 1942.

WWII newspaper clippings

Bishop Museum Library;

No reproduction without permission



GOVERNMENT FUNCTIONS: The chart above issued by the office of the military governor illustrates the functions of the newly organized coordination governing program. The functions of the civilian governor and the military governor are centered in an executive section headed by Col. Thomas H. Green. Under Col. Green is a director of planning and priorities, Lt. Col. B. F. Hayford. Col. Hayford is advised by a board of the six directors of the control offices and a navy representa-

tive, Cmdr. E. H. Geiselman. The directors of the control offices as announced Tuesday are: Frank H. Locey, director of the civilian defense; Lt. Col. Casey Hayes, director of food control with James P. Winne as food administrator; J. D. Bond, director of labor control; Ernest C. Gray, director of cargo and passenger control; Alexander Budge, director of materials and supplies, and Addison E. Kirk, director of land transportation.

unknown Honolulu newspaper. January 1942.

WWII Newspaper Clippings.

Bishop Museum Library; No reproduction without permission

SUBMARINES ATTACK MAUI, KAUAI, HAWAII

No Casualties Result And Damage Done Is Of Slight Amount

The ports of Hilo, Hawaii; Nawiliwili, Kauai, and Kahului, Maui, were shelled by enemy raiders during last night, army authorities announced today.

An unidentified craft believed to be a submarine appeared off the coast of Kauai and fired a number of shells into the Nawiliwili area, doing no other damage than setting a cane field on fire.

Another enemy raider, also believed to be a submarine, shelled Hilo briefly, with very slight damage reported to a small shed.

A third raider, an unknown sea craft, shelled the port of Kahului, causing no damage.

Prompt counter action was taken by our forces, the army announcement said.

No casualties resulted from any attack.

unidentified Honolulu newspaper
WWII newspaper clippings.

1942

Bishop Museum Library;

No reproduction without permission

Kiawe Corps, Now Complete, Ready for Fray

The kiawe corps is ready!

Shortly before 10 a. m. today the number of men wanted was reached, and as they muster Sunday morning the slogan will be Woodman get that tree! instead of the usual cry of Woodman, spare that tree!

The group will be organized at 7 a. m. at Iolani palace, where the Royal Hawaiian band will be on hand to send them on their way. Members will cut down kiawe trees at a defense project.

The volunteer corps will be given free transportation to and from the scene of action and a mid-day meal. Gloves will be provided for those who do not have them.

The return trip will be made in time for the volunteers to get home before dark.

Persons who have not volunteered may accompany the corps, if they furnish their own transportation, lunches and supplies.

"The townspeople have responded quickly to the call and we thank the various business firms, organizations, territorial departments and individuals who have organized their employes and friends in this action," an official said.

unidentified Honolulu newspaper,
1942.

WWII newspaper clippings

Bishop Museum Library;

No reproduction without permission

Gas Mask Issue Starts Wednesday

Unidentified Honolulu Newspaper.
January 1942.

WWII Newspaper Clippings

Bishop Museum Library;

No reproduction without permission

Will Be Given To Registered Persons at Medical Stations

Distribution is Scheduled To Start at 9 A. M., Army Says

The army will start distribution at 9 a. m. Wednesday of hundreds of thousands of gas masks to the civilian population of Hawaii in a further step to protect civilians against possible enemy poison gas attack.

These are the sturdy training masks manufactured for the army and are far more rugged than any civilian mask made anywhere.

Civilians will be required to carry this equipment to and from work and to keep it always nearby.

Accomplished Rapidly

Distribution of masks on Oahu is expected to be accomplished rapidly, although some slight delay of issuance to outlying islands is expected.

Deliveries to the other islands, however, is to be made as soon as possible.

Issuance of masks will be under direction of Col. G. F. Unmacht, department chemical officer operating through the emergency medical service aid stations, of which there are 20 on Oahu at present.

Under the plan announced by Col. Unmacht, masks will be issued only to persons presenting their personal identification cards bearing their finger prints.

Each card will be stamped with the date of the issuance of the mask and there will be no duplications.

It is pointed out that the masks are government property valued at \$3.75 each, and that the cost of equipping the population of Hawaii will run well over \$1,500,000.

Special care in their use was directed and a number of rules have been issued by the army.

Educational talks also will be made and demonstrations in the use of the masks will be made at downtown points.

These may include the use of pest gas chambers and the use of sniff bottles containing samples containing samples of the gas that may be encountered.

Experts on chemical defense will be available to speak to groups desiring instruction.

Newspapers will carry full details and radio announcers may conduct classes on the air.

Demonstrations will be open to the public and the press.

The army masks were designed for soldiers and will fit no person smaller than an adolescent.

The problem of equipping small children with gas protective devices is being studied by Col. Unmacht and congress this month appropriated money for the manufacture of civilians and children's masks. This work will be rushed.

Children's masks used in the war areas of Europe are made in the guise of Mickey Mouse faces brightly colored to make the idea of their wearing more acceptable to children.

Respirators for infants have proven successful.

A large number of children's masks and respirators have been ordered by Col. Unmacht and now are in the process of manufacture on the mainland.

Work of gathering enough masks for the territory was expedited at the outbreak of the war and hundreds of thousands were collected in record time for shipment to Hawaii which is, perhaps, the only area in the U. S. with more than enough masks for the adult population.

Most of the masks are new and some were collected from troops.

All the used masks have been cleaned, disinfected and tested, army authorities announced.

In Honolulu the work of unpacking the new masks and disinfecting and testing the used equipment was swiftly carried out by troops and by more than 150 McKinley high school students.

They were spurred in their work by the realization that many of the devices they handled would be

Turn to Page 2, Column 2

Accumulated Mail Censoring Finished

Censoring the accumulation of Honolulu's outgoing mail has been completed, it was announced today by Capt. H. R. Shaw, director of the bureau of information control.

"We are no longer behind and are handling the mail as soon as it passes from the postoffice to us," Capt. Shaw said.

The information control branch opened here December 14 and since then about 500,000 letters, in addition to parcel post and printed matter, have been handled by the department.

"The censored material has been and will be sent out as facilities are provided," Capt. Shaw said.

In making the announcement Capt. Shaw pointed out that the information control office was in no way responsible for the apparent delay in receiving mail from the coast.

"I can say I am sure it is not being delayed by censorship here or on the coast, but by lack of shipping facilities," Capt. Shaw said.

"I wish to thank the public for its splendid cooperation and it might be said it has been more strict than the censors themselves. I know the people of the territory will continue this good work.

"We want people to write normally, but warn them to check to be sure that enclosures they mention in letters are there, because the people doing the work sometimes waste time in searching for enclosures that have not been sent."

Honolulu Star-Bulletin, January 10, 1942

WWII newspaper clippings

Bishop Museum Library;

No Reproduction without permission

Gas Mask Order Issued for Civilians in Hawaii

For protection against poison gas, every person in the territory is to be equipped with a mask, it was announced today by United States army authorities.

The announcement also said that a large stock of masks is already here and will be distributed soon.

A few already have been issued to key personnel. Persons residing on outside islands are included in the move to equip civilians against gas poisoning.

The announcement in full reads: United States army authorities announced plans today for protection of the civil population of Hawaii in the event of the use of poison gas in any enemy attack on the territory.

Under plans announced today every resident in the territory is to be issued a gas mask.

A large stock of the masks is already on hand and will be issued soon. A few already have been issued to key personnel.

Instructions Listed

Before masks may be issued, however, it is essential that their use and care be thoroughly understood, army authorities pointed out today in issuing a list of rules and instructions.

Populations of the outside islands are to be included in the move to equip civilians with gas protection.

The mask to be issued civilians is the standard United States army training mask. It is the type issued to United States troops in peacetime and is more rugged and substantial than the usual civilian type of equipment.

The training mask will protect against all standard chemical agents and is the best safeguard against chemical attack.

Not Around Fires

The mask is not to be used around fires, within buildings where exhaust motor gas or carbon monoxide is found, in enclosed spaces where the oxygen content of the air may be too low to support life, or where concentrations of toxics are too high.

Neither should it be used in fumigation work, as it is designed solely as protection against poisonous wartime gases.

Inquiries regarding any phase of the gas mask distribution program may be made by telephoning Ft. Shafter 215, it was announced by Col. George F. Unmacht, department chemical warfare officer.

Rules Issued

The army statement listed the following as rules to be remembered in defense against chemical attack:

Be sure your mask is so adjusted to the face that it fits perfectly, and that the only air inhaled passes through the canister, and the air exhaled through the outer valve above the chin. If you are not sure that your mask affords absolute protection, inquire of someone who knows.

Women especially, because of their coiffures, should see that the mask snugly fits the face.

Inspect your mask frequently

to see that it is in perfect condition.

Protect your mask. It is worthless in time of need unless it is absolutely perfect.

Do not carry anything in your gas mask carrier but the mask.

Do not neglect the gas mask or allow it to receive rough handling.

Do not throw away your gas mask. You may need it later and it will save your life in a gas attack.

Do not give a false gas alarm.

Do not breathe after the gas alarm is given until you are sure that your mask is well adjusted to your face and that the facepiece has been cleared of gas by blowing vigorously into the facepiece while holding the outlet valve.

Do not remove your gas mask until permission to remove it is given by someone who is certain that it is safe to do so.

Do not enter an unprotected dug-out immediately after a chemical attack.

Don't Talk Unnecessarily

Do not talk or move about unnecessarily during a gas attack.

Do not become panicky; keep calm and remember your protective equipment is effective if properly used.

Do not fail to realize that the enemy uses many different kinds of gases, sometimes alone, at other times mixed with other chemical agents, smoke, or high explosive.

Do not forget that clothing contaminated with mustard gas should be removed as soon as possible.

Do not remove another man's clothing or handle equipment that is contaminated with liquid mustard gas unless you are equipped with protective gloves.

Do not forget that mustard gas remains in an area for days.

Do not enter an area contaminated with mustard gas unless equipped with protective clothing and gas mask.

Do not remain for any length of time in an area contaminated with mustard gas, even if equipped with protective clothing and gas mask.

Do not drink water or eat food contaminated with chemical agents.

Rest and Fresh Air

Do not forget that all gas cases require, first, rest; second, warmth; third, fresh air.

Do not permit persons who are casualties from inhaling gas to walk, talk or move about.

Do not bandage the eyes of a

New Gas Coupons Issued Thursday

Continued from Page 1

Harold W. Boss, office of civilian defense, Iolani palace; Dr. Harry Arnold Sr. handling the doctors at Kaahumanu school, Piikoi and Beretania Sts.; Dr. Ernest I. Murai handling the dentists and dental clinics at the Palama settlement, and nurses, midwives and all others treating the sick being served at the offices of Mrs. E. D. Bolles, Mabel Smyth memorial building.

City-county and territorial employees will receive their coupons from the heads of their respective departments.

All hospitals and workers except nurses will see G. W. Olson at the Queen's hospital for their coupons.

Public utilities will provide for their employes through their own offices, as will all other large concerns.

Churches, charitable institutions and social welfare organizations are to apply to George F. Hamilton, United Welfare fund,

gas casualty.

Do not store away your gas mask when it is wet or damp. Let it dry out first. Do not hang your mask in the sun.

Cleanse and disinfect the mask when necessary by swabbing the inside of the facepiece with a rag soaked in a 3 per cent solution of formaldehyde, then dry carefully.

Do not lend your mask to others. It is your personal protection.

Honolulu Star-Bulletin,
January 14, 1942.
WWII newspaper
clippings
Bishop Museum
Library;
Noreproduction
without
permission

List 'Cans' and 'Can't's' Over Transpacific Phone

It's disconcerting not to be able to tell Aunt Gertie when you'll arrive home by plane or why you couldn't come by boat at a certain time but Honoluluans are rapidly learning how to "behave" on the telephone, particularly during interisland and mainland calls, under the direction of the army's censorship division.

This is the optimistic word from Maj. T. W. Swartz, whose job is to check every interisland and trans-Pacific telephone conversation to and from Honolulu.

For a people who never before knew restraint in such matters, it's not easy to talk to a prescribed pattern to friends and relatives, and occasional slipups are bound to occur.

But, warns Maj. Swartz, who hears, records and reviews hundreds of such calls daily, since all conversations can be tapped and "unscrambled" by the enemy, they must be carefully guarded.

"The conversation is not readily understandable by mere tapping," says the major, "but a simple instrument can be manufactured by which telephone calls may be unscrambled, making them intelligible. We have to assume, therefore, that anything the telephone user says is intelligible to the enemy."

* * *
There are a number of "cans" and "can't's" for the interisland caller, but the gravest danger lies in remarks connecting time, movements, utilization, location and disposition.

* * *
Any one of these factors, says Maj. Swartz, usually may be mentioned by itself, but the combination of any two is dangerous. For instance, there is nothing wrong in saying, "Come by plane," but the departure and arrival times of the plane must not be mentioned.

Most infractions, admits the censor whose office is in the telephone building, are due to anxiety or—just plain carelessness.

"Sometimes it slips out, no matter how often you warn them," he says. "It's human nature, and people need time to get used to the system."

"Put it on tomorrow's clipper," is definitely on the "out" list with the censors. The enemy knows that a clipper service is being maintained, but there's little patriotism in telling him the exact time he may shoot down a ship. Most people still think of planes in terms of personal convenience, says the army, and they continue to offend in this regard.

* * *
The censors assume that most errors are unintentional, and warn callers at least once, sometimes twice, before the connection is broken. In the latter case, Maj. Swartz personally calls the offender and patiently explains why his call had to be interrupted. Almost always the offender apologizes.

Some people just can't understand and follow rules, no matter how many instructions they receive. Example: A woman called from Kauai recently to tell her husband of her homecoming plans. "I can't come by boat—soldiers left by boat, you know," said she. "I come by plane tomorrow." She was cautioned, but obviously did not understand, for a moment later she said, "I come by plane in the morning." She was warned again, this time more sternly. The conversation was recorded and transcribed.

"We listen to every conversation," Maj. Swartz disclosed, "and record any we wish to refer to later."

Most people are cooperative. Business men are cautioned not to give detailed instructions by telephone because they almost invariably reveal location of projects or the time of their proposed completion. For involved business conversations, the best procedure is to write out the message before calling, or make notes beforehand on what is to be said.

* * *
Information on what can and can not be said is available at 59378. A few additional rules: Do not mention (1) arrival or departure of planes or ships; (2) blackouts, air raids or evacuation; (3) inventories disclosing quantities on hand; (4) shipments disclosing arrivals or departures; (5) any military or naval situation; (6) defense work or workers, giving information regarding projects or materials; (7) the weather. Ships, planes and mail may be discussed without mention of time or dates. All conversations MUST be in ENGLISH.

* * *
Few days in the life of a censor are without humor. This story is told of a man whose wife was a bit too inquisitive. The woman insisted that her husband, calling from another island, tell her when he would arrive home. "But, honey, you know I can't say that," was the cautious reply. "When will you be home?" came the firm insistence. There was a pause. "I'll tell you what," said the diplomatic husband, "I'll help you with washday!" There being a set date for washday in that family, the woman hung up happily.

But please remember, cautions the censor again: You may want to know when a friend's ship or plane is leaving, in the worst sort of way. That's natural. But—so would the enemy.

OFFICIAL PUBLICATION

Food Prices: Meat and Miscellaneous

OFFICIAL PUBLICATION OF MAXIMUM PRICES FOR OAHU ONLY

Iolani Palace, Honolulu, T. H., 22 February 1942

1. Under authority contained in General Order No. 75, 19 February, 1942, Office of the Military Governor, Territory of Hawaii, the following is the maximum price for sale to consumers on a cash and carry basis of the following food and/or feed commodities effective as of 23 February 1942 and until further notice:

Item	Maximum Price	
	Grade A Mainland Beef	Grade A Island Beef
BEEF:		
Round steak	52c per pound	45c per pound
Flank steak	39c " "	37c " "
Sirloin steak	60c " "	50c " "
Sirloin tip	58c " "	49c " "
Porterhouse steak	65c " "	55c " "
Standing prime rib roast (6-rib).....	45c " "	" "
Standing prime rib roast.....	38c " "	37c " "
Boneless cross rib roast.....	49c " "	40c " "
Rump roast	39c " "	37c " "
Boneless lean stew.....	42c " "	35c " "
Boneless chuck roast.....	46c " "	38c " "
Chuck roast (bone in).....	38c " "	30c " "
Hamburger	30c " "	27c " "
Plate, boiling or stew.....	27c " "	18c " "
Brisket cuts	30c " "	22c " "
Lean, meaty shortribs.....	30c " "	25c " "
Center shank soup bone.....	23c " "	18c " "
Beef kidneys	20c " "	20c " "

Note: Prices on Grade B island beef from island top cows are 5 cents per pound less than Grade A island beef prices. Exceptions to this are plate, boiling and stew cuts at 15 cents per pound and hamburger at 27 cents per pound.

MISCELLANEOUS:

Fresh island eggs, large	85c dozen
Fresh island eggs, medium	79c dozen
Fresh island eggs, small.....	61c dozen
Rice	9c pound
Onions	9c pound
Sugar	7½c pound
Potatoes	6c pound
Lemons, large (smaller sizes relatively lower).....	35c dozen
Fish, pond mullet	50c pound
Cheese (Oregon American cheddar).....	39c pound
Bananas—Apple and Chinese.....	5c pound
Bananas—Bluefield	7c pound
Papaias	4c pound
Pineapples, fresh	3c pound

2. No consumer should pay more than the above price(s).
3. Any person, persons or agency selling, purveying or disposing of any of the above listed items of food and/or feed at prices higher than those listed above shall be subject to the penalties as set forth in General Order No. 75, Office of the Military Governor, above cited.

4. Purchasers of items in violation of the above listed prices should, as a matter of public duty, get and retain an itemized sales slip, and should report such violation to the Complaint Department, Office of the Director of Food Control, Iolani Palace, Telephone 59911, Local 18, or should make the complaint in person.

By Order of the Military Governor:

(Signed) THOMAS H. GREEN,
Colonel, J.A.G.D., Executive.

Honolulu Star Bulletin, Wed. February 25, 1942.

WWII Newspaper Clippings.

Bishop Museum Library; No reproduction without permission