BIOGRAPHICAL SUMMARY: HAJIME "GANDHI" WARASHINA, retired athletic
director, Waialua Sugar Company and store worker

Hajime "Gandhi" Warashina was born in Mokuleia on September 12, 1915
to Japanese immigrant parents. His father worked for Oahu Railway and
Land Company. Gandhi attended Japanese language school, Waialua
Elementary, Cox Junior High, and Mid-Pacific Institute.

After high school, Gandhi worked in the cane fields for Waialua
Plantation doing hapai ko and hanawai. Later, he worked in the Irrigation
Department, the Surveying Department, and finally in the Recreation
Department as athletic director. During World War II, the gym was
taken over by the Army, so Gandhi was temporarily transferred to the
plantation store.

In 1951, Gandhi left the plantation Recreation Department to work
in the job he still holds at Fujioka's Store. He married in 1942 and
has three children.
Tape No. 1-68-1-76

ORAL HISTORY INTERVIEW

with

Hajime "Gandhi" Warashina (HW)

August 9, 1976

Waialua, Hawaii

BY: Dale Hayashi (DH)

DH: Could you please tell me when and where you were born?

HW: I was born in Kawaihapai, Waialua, and the date is September 12, 1915.

DH: That's by where?

HW: Near the old Dillingham Airport.

DH: That's Mokuleia, yeah?

HW: Yeah.

DH: Are there any houses over there yet?

HW: Now? Shee, that, I don't know.

DH: It's about where the highway runs through right now?

HW: Yeah, it's move toward the mountains. Used to be a swamp there.

DH: How many children were there in your family?

HW: Four. Three brothers and one sister.

DH: You had any relatives in Japan?

HW: I have.

DH: Why did your parents come to Hawaii?

HW: To work.

DH: You lived here all your life?

HW: Yes.

DH: What type of job did your father have?

HW: My father used to work for the old Oahu Railway and Land Company.
DH: What he used to do?
HW: He used to work on the track.
DH: That was his only job?
HW: Yeah.
DH: And what kind of things did he do?
HW: They fixed the rail, I mean, they had certain section to upkeep---
the railroad, eh. So....
DH: Your mother, what did she do?
HW: My mother stayed home.
DH: You had any idea about your father's income? Was it average?
HW: At that time, I think he used to make about sixty dollars a month.
DH: Was that good or....
HW: Yeah, in those days it was good.
DH: How much schooling have you had?
HW: I went to high school.
DH: Elementary school you went to....
HW: The old Waialua Elementary School. Now it's Haleiwa Elementary,
eh. That's the one. Then I went to Andrew E. Cox Junior High.
Those days they didn't have no high school. After that I went to
Mid-Pacific Institute.
DH: How did you travel between your home and elementary school?
HW: At first, we used to stay at the boarding school in Haleiwa. It
was known as Ikuekan.
DH: That's Japanese?
HW: Yeah.
DH: What was that?
HW: That's a boarding school run by Mr. Inuma. You know Inuma? He
was the principal there.
DH: That was a Japanese school?
HW: Yeah. We used to board there and go to Waialua Elementary.
DH: And then you would have to attend Japanese school...
HW: That's right. After the English school.

DH: How many years did you do this?

HW: Shee, I think it's about two or three years. After that the bus started to run, eh.

DH: This Ikuekan, where was it?

HW: It's near the old courthouse, Waialua Courthouse standing now.

DH: Next to the post office?

HW: That's right. Yeah. It's more inside.

DH: You used to walk to school, then, from there?

HW: Yeah, from there, every morning, yeah.

DH: Was there a road passing straight from the court from that...?

HW: No, you come out to the highway and then we go right by the tournatwo road now, we have. There used to be a train track. We used to walk down the track.

DH: And this was the early days of your school---when you first started?

HW: That's right. First grade, yeah.

DH: Can you describe for me a typical school day as a child, like, let's say when you were at Ikuekan. What you had to do and stuff.

HW: Oh, we wake up pretty early in the morning. Have breakfast at the boarding school. Then they give us lunch to take to elementary school. And we ate our lunch at Waialua Elementary School. We didn't eat at the cafeteria. Then we eat dinner at the boarding school again. And after dinner, take a bath and we study until about 9 o'clock. Then we go to bed.

DH: You used to study both English and Japanese?

HW: Yeah, mostly English, but.

DH: How many hours of Japanese school you had to attend?

HW: One hour.

DH: A day?

HW: Day.

DH: And English school was about how long?

HW: It started about 8 o'clock, huh? And ended about 2 o'clock.
DH: Just about like now then.

HW: Yeah, yeah. It's about now.

DH: What about when you started going with the bus? What did you do?

HW: Oh, those days, we catch the bus about 7 o'clock in the morning or maybe little earlier, yeah. Then we come with the bus to the Waialua Elementary School, and after school is over, we used to walk from there to the Waialua Hongwanji Japanese School. After Japanese school is over, we catch the same bus, go back.

DH: You know who own the bus?

HW: Tokuhei Kimura.

DH: Was that the only bus around?

HW: That's the only bus.

DH: Is that the same Kimura that was running taxi?

HW: No, that's not the one. He still living, though.

DH: The Japanese school, the Hongwanji, was that the only Japanese school that there was?

HW: No, well, they used to have Taishō Gakkō, the Taishō school, and this school. But for us it's convenient because we going back to Kawaihapai. So we used to attend here.

DH: What kind of clothes did you wear?

HW: Short pants.

DH: What kind material was that?

HW: Khaki.

DH: You wear shoes?

HW: No shoes. Barefoot.

DH: What kind shirt?

HW: Shirt is ordinary shirt.

DH: T-shirt kind or....

HW: No, the ordinary shirt what we use, but it's only short sleeve.

DH: Just like aloha shirt kind?

HW: No aloha shirts in those days. Plain shirt with the collar.
DH: Something like a golf shirt? Something like that?

HW: Well, it's not---sometimes white, sometimes they have colors---
ordinary shirt. That's the only kind.

DH: How well did you get along with children of other races like that?

HW: No trouble.

DH: Where you were living, was it a camp?

HW: Where we were living? No. It's far away, though (from each
other). The next house I think is about thousand yards away.
Some are farther.

DH: So you didn't play with your neighbors that much, then?

HW: Well, we used to play with the neighbors' kids, but it's far, see,
so the only time we play is after school, Saturday, and Sunday.
Other than that, we usually stays at home and do odd-jobs at home.

DH: When you were in elementary school, your friends were what kind of
---they were all nationalities?

HW: Yes. All nationality.

DH: You remember what kind of disciplines were administered at school?

HW: Oh, it was stricter than now. I can tell you that.

DH: What did they do when you did something wrong?

HW: Well, they used to keep you after school and do janitorial work
and something like that.

DH: They used to hit you folks, too?

HW: Only some teachers.

DH: What did you do during the summer?

HW: Well, when we were young, we used to play only. Do the housework
what we have to do, help my mother, and after that, work is done,
we go out and play with the neighbor's kids.

DH: As you got older and entered high school---oh, you went intermediate
school, yeah?

HW: That's right. Junior high school.

DH: How did you go to school then?

HW: With the bus. Same bus.
DH: Did any of your daily routines change---what you did?

HW: No, same thing.

DH: In intermediate school, you got along with the other children alright?

HW: Yeah.

DH: Other races.

HW: Uh huh, no trouble.

DH: When you were in intermediate school, what did you do after school?

HW: Same. We walked; intermediate school to the Japanese school. And after school, the bus picks us up.

DH: Then when you went to Mid-Pac, what did you used to do? Can you describe for me a typical school day, what you had to do?

HW: Yeah, well, Mid-Pacific, soon as you wake up, you do your morning work. That's for every student they had.

DH: What kind of work was?

HW: Oh, you cleaned certain part of the building. And after morning work, you take a shower. Then you have breakfast. Then after that you go to classes. Same like the schools everywhere. Only thing you have to work in the morning. That's for every student there. You're assigned to do certain work.

DH: Was there anyone that didn't do like that?

HW: No. Everybody have to. As long as you go to the school, you have to.

DH: Then, after school, what you did?

HW: Well, you see, we were there on a working scholarship. So after school, you go out and work in the fields, the school yard. And you get paid for it, and that will pay for the tuition. Not all, but. Of course, it's not as high as now, so maybe you work for $75 a year, eh. But our total tuition was only $225, so the rest you have to pay. That's cheap. Room, board, school, and with that amount.

DH: Then your brothers and sisters, they went to Mid-Pac, too?

HW: None of my brothers went. My third brother went to McKinley, work his way. See, my father got sick in 1941, so he went to McKinley, work his way. Graduated from there. My second brother, he didn't go to high school even. He went to work. And my sister went to Leilehua.

DH: So you the oldest then?
HW: That's right.

DH: About how many hours a day you used to work at school?

HW: We used to work how many hours. Two hours, I think, was. Every day, yeah, after school. That's for your tuition.

DH: Then after your work, what did you do?

HW: Then, oh, we didn't have much time left already, and we prepared for dinner. After dinner, you have little time to chat with your friends. After that, you have study period for maybe two hours. Then you go to bed.

DH: Everybody have to study?

HW: Yeah. Everybody. That's what you call study hour. Seven to nine or something like that. Anyway, I forgot already.

DH: Then, on weekends, what did you do?

HW: Weekends, you see, in those days, you cannot go home. You can go home once in one semester for the weekend. So all in all, I used to go home twice a year. That's all. The rest of the weekends you spend at school.

DH: So like Saturdays like that, what did you do?

HW: Saturdays, we stay in school, we play basketball or we play baseball or something like that. We have a swimming pool too, see, at that time. So we go swimming. That's about all.

DH: And Sunday...

HW: Sunday, you go to church. You have to. That's a must at that school.

DH: That was what kind of church?

HW: Christian church.

DH: Then after church, what?

HW: After church—you see, Sunday, you have a quiet hour where nobody make noise. You just stay in the dormitory.

DH: One hour?

HW: No, more than that; about two, three hours.

DH: That's right after church?

HW: After church, you come back, you have lunch, and then you have quiet hour.
DH: Then after that you can play?

HW: Yeah, but not strenuous exercise. Then during the night you have what they call "vesper" service, which we have to attend. So all in all Sunday was a quiet day.

DH: Saturday nights, what?

HW: Saturday nights, oh, if they have a dance, they go to a dance. But we used to have Saturday school, see, so Monday was the off day.

DH: So you go to school Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, Saturday?

HW: That's right.

DH: You used to do yard work Saturday, too, then, after school pau?

HW: That's right.

DH: So Monday is the play day?

HW: Yeah, Monday.

DH: And every night, you have to sleep the same time?

HW: Same time. They have lights-out period. 9 o'clock, I think, was 9 or 9:30.

DH: Then when you were going to Mid-Pac, what did you do during the summer?

HW: During the summer, I worked in the pineapple cannery in Honolulu. We used to board in a small hotel with some boys together, and we worked in the cannery.

DH: You did this how many years?

HW: Two years, I think.

DH: Then, with your money, you had to pay for your school?

HW: We couldn't earn much those days.

DH: You remember how much you got?

HW: I don't. Anyway, was cheap. Plantation was ten cents an hour, I think, at that time.

DH: Oh yeah, going back to Mid-Pac, were you folks allowed to leave the school grounds?

HW: Without permission, you cannot. Written permission.
DH: From what, a teacher?

HW: From principal. Anything time you leave the school, you have to have written permission saying that you have permission to leave. You have to have that paper, too. Because some teachers might see you outside, eh.

DH: And then it had to be good excuse, then, just like?

HW: Yes.

DH: You couldn't just go in town shopping?

HW: No, no, you cannot.

DH: What kind of disciplines were administered in Mid-Pac?

HW: Mid-Pac, they used to have a student body senate. Anything you do wrong, you have to face the court, and they gave you the decision if it's you guilty or not guilty. If you guilty, you have to work out or your leaving the school premises will be taken away.

DH: You mean the once a semester one?

HW: No, no, not that, but I mean, during the weekdays maybe you want to go out, eh. You cannot go out for maybe two or three weeks.

DH: Oh, during the weekdays you folks could go out like that?

HW: We can go out if we have good reasons. But in those days, you don't have no money, so, no sense of you going out. What you gonna do? (Laughs)

DH: Would they kick out anybody from school like that?

HW: Some, yeah.

DH: For what kind of thing?

HW: Oh, smoking or drinking.

DH: Fighting?

HW: Gee, they don't fight, so I don't know. Not at my time, I didn't see anybody fighting got fined.

DH: Your first job was cannery then, yeah?

HW: During the school days? Yeah.

DH: What kind of things did you do in the cannery?

HW: We were in the can department, so what we do is to feed the can to
the main factory.

DH: On a conveyor belt or something?

HW: Yeah, that's right. Take the can, put 'em on the conveyor belt.

DH: What were working conditions like? In the cannery.

HW: Oh, was hot. No air conditioning, in those days so you really sweat.

DH: How many hours a day?

HW: Depend on the supply of the pineapples. So some days you might work four hours; some days five hours; some days maybe eight hours. Seldom eight hours.

DH: You remember your first job after high school?

HW: After high school, I worked for the plantation. In the fields.

DH: You remember your wages that time?

HW: Yeah, but, I think was ten cents an hour.

DH: And how many hours you had to...

HW: Ten hours.

DH: How many days a week?

HW: Six days. Monday to Saturday. Sunday is the only day off.

DH: So you make only, what, six dollars a week?

HW: That's right. Six dollars a week. So if you get $24 a month, you lucky.

DH: What kind of things did you do, working in the fields?

HW: Oh, we used to go cut grass. All kind, those days.

DH: Oh, you didn't have specific job?

HW: Yeah, every day, job is different.

DH: You ever carried cane like that out of the field?

HW: Yeah, that's after I came to Waialua.

DH: Oh, you weren't working at Waialua at first?

HW: No, I was working way down the other end of Mokuleia. But that's Waialua Agricultural Company those days. And I used to report there.
Then I moved to Waialua, myself. That's when we used to go up and harvest cane. That's what you call hapai ko--carry cane to the cane car. That's a hard job. Really hard. Especially hot days, rainy days.

DH: When you first started and you were doing field work, where were you living?

HW: In Mill Camp 9 they used to call. That's the camp right past the mill, before the store. There's a camp, eh, on the left side. That used to be Mill 9. So the first two rows are Mill 9, and after that, from the third row down is Mill 8. That's how they used to name the camp.

DH: And then you used to report to work where?

HW: To the millyard. That's where you all gather in the morning, and they assign you the work, and you go on a truck, and they haul you to the working place.

DH: You used to live by yourself?

HW: Yeah, stay myself.

DH: You didn't stay with your parents, then?

HW: No, not after I came out here.

DH: After you did field work, then what did you do?

HW: Then I went to the Irrigation Department and I stayed there for about two or three years. Then I went to the Surveying Department. And after the Surveying Department, I went to the recreation center. The gym was built then. I got a job there.

DH: How many years did you do field work?

HW: Five years.

DH: This was what year, about?

HW: I worked in the field from 1933 to 1938. And after '38...

DH: Irrigation?

HW: Yeah, irrigation. That's right.

DH: Then how many years you were in irrigation?

HW: Irrigation, I stayed two years, I think.

DH: Till 1940, then.

HW: No, no. You see, I started the field from '33 to about '35, I think-- in the field. And from '35 I went to the Irrigation Department. I stayed two years. Then after '37, I went to the Surveying
Department. I think I stayed maybe one year because in 1938, I went to the Recreation Department. I stayed at the Recreation Department until 1941, when the War came. Then I transferred because the Army took the gym. Then I went to the Waialua Agricultural Store. The plantation used to have a store. I was transferred there. I stayed there till 1946, till end of the War. After the War, I was transferred back to the Recreation Department again. I went back to the gym. And I work there until 1951. After 1951, I went to my present job at the Fujioka store.

DH: When you doing irrigation, what kind of things did you do?

HW: Oh, those days we didn't have no automatic things, see. So you just worked with your hoe. You let the water go in. Then to shut it, you have to put that cane leaves. And then put the dirt on the cane leaves to stop the water. Then you open the next one again. Now they have all automatic, eh.

DH: The flume, you mean?

HW: They have the flume.

DH: Never had flumes that time?

HW: Well, in the place where I stayed didn't have no flumes.

DH: Just ditch, then.

HW: Just ditch. Yeah.

DH: How did they control the water flowing into the ditch?

HW: See, if you going to water this field, they let the water come down that field.

DH: From the reservoir?

HW: Yeah, well, it comes from a big ditch, eh, way up. Then every time when you change the field, they change the ditch to water that field. That's how they used to water.

DH: Then in that field, you would open every line and...

HW: No, not every line. Maybe three, four lines or five lines, maybe. If you have lots of water, then you open more. It depends on the flow of the water. Then you have to watch till where it goes. When it reaches the end, you open the next line.

DH: I see. Then you would close with the cane leaves...

HW: That's right. And then you would put the dirt on the cane leaves.

DH: Then, surveying, what kind of things did you do?
HW: Surveying? You go out and help them survey the field. Especially a plow field, eh. Oh, that's hard job. They used to survey the contour of the land, eh. How the water going to flow. So they used to mark the koa stick as the surveyor reads the contour of the land. So the water going to flow. That kind of job.

DH: So you have every time there was a plowed field?

HW: Yeah. Every time, when they plow a field, yeah? They go out and survey the land.

DH: That's so they know which way to make the rows like that?

HW: That's right. Then with the marker, the tractor knows how the line going to be formed so the water will flow.

DH: The hapai koa, you did that before irrigation?

HW: That's right. Before irrigation.

DH: Between 1933 and '37, when you were doing field work, your wages changed any?

HW: Well, when I went to the Irrigation Department from the field, it did change. It came to monthly payments.

DH: Monthly payments?

HW: Yeah. I don't know how much the first monthly payment I got, but it was better than a day's work.

DH: So you made better, then?

HW: Yeah, it was better.

DH: Then, when you went to surveying, did you get another raise?

HW: That's right.

DH: You remember about how much you was getting?

HW: Maybe sixty dollars, I think. Lucky when you get sixty dollars those days.

DH: Then when you went to the gym, you got another raise?

HW: That's right. When I went to the gym I got a title as Athletic Director, so...I got raise in pay, too.

DH: You remember how much about?

HW: Gee, the highest I went was $125, I think. No, that time was, no, not $125. Maybe it was one hundred dollars.
DH: Then, $125, that was when you...

HW: When I left the plantation, yeah, I was getting $125. Monthly pay. That's in 1951. Not a week, a month.

DH: As Athletic Director, what kind of things did you do?

HW: Well, I arranged for all the leagues. See, we used to have another gym in Kawaiola. So I take care two side. Well, we used to have a worker down there, too, but the main purpose is to form a league, to have local leagues made out of local people. Then after the local leagues are through, then we joined the Oahu Plantation Athletic Association. We picked the best and go into that league. That was biggest league--Oahu Plantation Athletic Association. Those days were really strong, and we had good players, too, those days.

DH: What kind of things did you do then? What kind of sports?

HW: Oh, we had everything. We had softball leagues, basketball leagues, baseball. We also had swimming at Kawaiola. And during the summer, we used to have summer program for the children. We take them camping, hiking. And, oh, most everything. Every day, you know, we used to take care the kids. Then night time, we have the leagues for the older people at the gym. Usually basketball, yeah. We used to have badminton. Tennis wasn't that strong those days yet.

DH: What about volleyball?

HW: Volleyball, yeah, volleyball league.

DH: The Oahu Plantation league was only baseball or had other sports, too?

HW: Yeah, other sports, too. Basketball...

DH: All the sports that you had...

HW: No, not later on it came on, but at first was basketball and baseball. Later on they had volleyball, track. They get track meet--OPA. Then football--120-pound league like that. Those were the things we used to run at the gym.

DH: The old gym is where the new gym...

HW: That's right. You didn't know, eh, the old one?

DH: Mm, I was kind of small.

HW: Yeah, it was built in 1938. I think it was in 1938. That's when I transferred there.

DH: Then the baseball games were played where? The same field?
HW: That's right. The field right there.

DH: I heard from somebody that, you know, on the plantation, if you were a good ballplayer, then you get good job. Is that true?

HW: That's right. Yeah, in the olden days, yeah. See, today the supervisors are all former ballplayers. I don't say all, but mostly. The supervisors today are the former ballplayers. Some are already retired. Like Cooper, like Charlie Takeda. They're all retired. Nobu Nakatsu, Mike Nagata, Shine Nakatsu, Duke Fujii. They're all retired. They were all supervisors.

DH: Did the plantation go out and recruit...

HW: No, they didn't, but you see, every time you take a championship, the manager sends you to the other island, and it was a treat for the boys, eh, to play hard. They look forward for that trip if you take the championship.

DH: Waialua used to win championship?

HW: Oh yeah. Waialua had lots of champions. We had lot of pictures in the gym, but I don't know where it disappeared to. You see any of those pictures, you laugh. (laughs)

END OF SIDE ONE
SIDE TWO

DH: Were there any other things that you did in sports? Or what about Christmas programs and stuff? You had to do things like that?

HW: No, Christmas program was handled by the plantation. They might use the gym, yes, but other than that, plantation handles that.

DH: So you were only athletics, then?

HW: That's right.

DH: You know the sugar company league, how did you travel to other places?

HW: We used to have a station wagon and some who owns a car takes their own car. That's all.

DH: Did you ever use the train to go?

HW: No. Not at all.

DH: Then you used to go all over the place?

HW: As far as Waianae, Waimanalo. Waimanalo used to have a plantation. We used to go Waimanalo, Waianae, Aiea, Ewa, Waipahu, Kahuku--all plantations. They all belonged to that athletic association.
When I was at the gym, yes, I represent Waialua at the meeting.

DH: Okay. When you started working in the field, were you aware that other nationalities were getting more than you?

HW: In pay, you mean? I don't know because we never confide, eh, in each other how much you get or what.

DH: All the time that you were working in the plantation you stayed at that same house?

HW: No, I moved to Mill 8 after that, which wasn't my home, but it was Cooper Tanaka's home. They had two houses, see. So I lived in one of the houses there. They had room.

DH: This was when?

HW: That was when the War came, in '41.

DH: You used to live by yourself then?

HW: Well, one of the Tanaka brothers used to sleep in the house, too.

DH: What kind of expenses did you have those days?

HW: Oh, expenses, only for food. And entertainment is moving picture, that's all. No other entertainment.

DH: Was there another theatre besides the one that burned down?

HW: In Waialua? Oh, that was long time ago. The small theatre, but they break it down because the millyard was getting small so they took over there. And then this was built.

DH: Was that the Casino Theatre?

HW: They used to call Casino Theatre. That's right.

DH: You remember how much it was?

HW: Think was ten cents. Something like that, anyway.

DH: About how much did food run you?

HW: Food wasn't expensive as now, so you can live cheaply those days. Not expensive.

DH: Aside from your plantation job, you did anything else to make extra money?

HW: Nothing. No jobs was available anyway, those days.

DH: Was the income adequate?
HW: Well, you have to be satisfied with it, eh? Even if not adequate.
DH: You didn't go hungry or anything?
HW: No, no, you don't.
DH: So your housing was completely paid for by the plantation?
HW: That's right.
DH: Medical?
HW: Medical, yes, if you a plantation employee, you get free medical those days.
DH: So then your only expenses were food and...
HW: Food and entertainment, yeah.
DH: You get anything free from the plantation aside from like your housing?
HW: No.
DH: You knew of any organizations that would exist to help people?
HW: Not that I know of.
DH: During high school, did you go on dates at all?
HW: Yeah, in my senior year. Senior year in high school.
DH: What were dates like?
HW: Go to the movies. Go hiking up Manoa valley, that's all. Nothing else.
DH: I heard from someone that those days you no hold hand or something.
HW: No.
DH: Where you used to go movie? Out here or in town?
HW: No, in town because I'm in town, eh, in high school days. Hawaii Theatre. We go down with the streetcar. No buses then, in those days. Streetcar. Go downtown. Then you go to Hawaii Theatre. And you don't have enough money, so you don't go to eat after the show. Just take her home, and you eat at the school. You don't have no extra money, so, so you cannot splurge. You got to stay in your means.
DH: Most of your dates were your fellow students?
HW: That's right.

DH: That was about the only theatre over there that time?

HW: They had Hawaii Theatre, Princess Theatre. But Hawaii Theatre was cheaper, see. (Laughs)

DH: When did you get married?

HW: I got married '42, then.

DH: '42?

HW: January. December 7 was the War, eh? Yeah, 1942, January. I remember the date, too; January 11.

DH: How did you meet your wife?

HW: Oh, they used to run a store. She was there, that's why.

DH: So you met her between 1941 and 1946?

HW: No, I knew her from about 1935.

DH: When you used to go to the store?

HW: Yeah.

DH: So...then, 1941 through 1946, when you were working at the plantation store?

HW: 1941 to 1946 at the store, yeah.

DH: She was there then?

HW: No, I was working for the Waialua Plantation store. She was working for her father at the other store. (Father was Fujioka.)

DH: They had already bought it from the plantation?

HW: Not yet. They bought the plantation store in 1951.

DH: So her father was managing the other store, but was under the plantation?

HW: Well, he already gave up, and the older brother was running already, when the War came, yeah.

DH: Who was managing the store that you were working in?

HW: Kelly Kim.

DH: Can you tell me little bit about your wedding?
HW: We had no wedding, I mean, elaborate wedding. We just went to the church---Waialua United Church. Where we got married? (Asks wife)

HW’s wife: Yeah.

DH: You have a honeymoon?

HW: No honeymoon because it was wartime.

DH: So only your immediate family was there?

HW: That's right.

DH: You know your first home, the one was at Mill Camp 9. How big was that?

HW: Two-bedroom house.

DH: So you used to stay with somebody else?

HW: Yeah. But that house was given to the Kameda family, see. So I got one bedroom, and the other was used by a relative of Kameda’s.

DH: About how big was the house?

HW: Oh, I say about six hundred square foot, I guess, eh. Two-bedroom but small.

DH: The yard, what?

HW: Oh, no yard work because the yard too small.

DH: What kind furnishings had?

HW: Nothing much. Because at that time I used to go eat to the place where they used to run a restaurant. Right near. They used to have Tomasa Restaurant.

DH: Where was that?

HW: That's where the union hall is standing now. You know the union hall? Where you turn, the corner?

DH: Right before the store now?

HW: That's right. Before the store, there's a---it was right on that corner, see.

DH: The union hall, is that where they used to teach judo before?

HW: No, this union hall was built after the restaurant was torn down.

DH: What kind of things had at the restaurant?
HW: Oh, not fancy stuff. Ordinary food which you eat at home.

DH: Was it like something like Jerry's kind or....

HW: No, this is Japanese restaurant, so they used to give you Japanese food, which you eat at home.

DH: You used to do your own laundry?

HW: No, my mother used to wash for me. I used to take 'em home.

DH: You had a car that time?

HW: No, no car, but if I have a way, I send 'em home.

DH: What about taking a bath like that?

HW: We used to go to the camp bath where all the people go.

DH: You remember where it was?

HW: That bath was at the Mill & camp. We used to walk over, take a bath there.

DH: And toilet, what?

HW: Toilet, you used to have the outhouse. Right in the yard.

DH: So every house had one outhouse?

HW: That's right. Now they don't, but. They all use their own bathroom in the house, eh.

DH: You remember how the clothes used to be washed, how your mother used to wash clothes?

HW: She used to wash by hand.

DH: Just cold water?

HW: I guess they used to boil the water.

DH: Washboard.

HW: That's right.

DH: Soap, what?

HW: They used to have that brown soap.

DH: The one big, eh?

HW: That's right, big square one.

DH: Your second home, was it any bigger?
HW: It must have been little bigger, yeah. Maybe hundred square feet bigger. Maybe eight hundred square feet or else seven-fifty square feet. I don't know.

DH: Was there a yard?

HW: No, not much. Small yard.

DH: All this time your rent was free?

HW: That's right.

DH: When did you leave your second home?

HW: When the War came, they gave me a house in Mill 13. You know where Mill 13? Past the church. It's bushes now.

DH: By United Church of Christ?

HW: No, no. The Waialua Hongwanji. Beyond that, yeah. They used to have a camp. Mill 13.

DH: Where Kazama like that used to live?

HW: That's right. They built some new houses down the left side of the road there. I got a house there.

DH: Right now there's no houses, right. All broke down, eh?

HW: The left side, yeah, houses were moved to Lua Camp, way down by Farrington Highway. Those houses was new, see, so they took it over there. Some houses are still standing on the right side of the road. And after that house I came to this house right near where the service station is standing there. They used to have those big houses there. Supervisor's home. And they used to have houses right in front of this shopping center. I moved there. They said they going to build the service station, so they move us out to here. This was leased by the plantation at first. Actually it's Gilman's land but it was leased by the plantation. So we moved here.

DH: Your third house at Mill 13. You were married then, yeah?

HW: I just got married, yeah.

DH: What was it? A two-bedroom?

HW: Yeah. Two-bedroom.

DH: Your third home, did you have to pay rent?

HW: No.
DH: That was free, too?

HW: Yeah. That was plantation house.

DH: Okay. Your fourth home, you paid rent?

HW: Yes, because the union came in, eh, in 1946. After that, we paid.

DH: And you had a supervisor's house you said, yeah.

HW: That's right.

DH: Was that because of your job?

HW: Job, that's right.

DH: This house, you had to pay?

HW: Oh yeah, this is owned by Gilman Estate.

DH: I see. It's no longer under the plantation?

HW: No.

DH: Do you remember how much rent was for the other home?

HW: $55 dollars (a month). Way bigger than this.

DH: Oh yeah? That was including utilities and everything?

HW: No, only the house rent. Big house that was. Four bedroom house.

DH: You pay a lot more for this house?

HW: Oh yeah, three times more.

DH: Was there a time that the plantation was leasing this house, and so you were paying the plantation?

HW: That's right. When we just moved from the other home, we were paying. But this house was smaller so it was cheaper than that. Thing was $45.

DH: Then after 1951, what happened? When you quit the plantation? They still let you live there?

HW: Yeah, they let me live in that house where we were there, eh. Then we moved to here. And in the meantime, they gave back this to the Gilman Estate, and we paid our rent to the Gilman Estate.

DH: So you were living in the other house even after you quit the plantation?

HW: That's right.
DH: And they didn't jack the rent up?

HW: No.

DH: Why was this?

HW: Well, I guess nobody would like to rent the house. Ordinary people. I mean you have to be a supervisor, see, down there. If they stay in the camp, they pay only about $25, $55. So they let me stay there.

DH: Was it also because you worked for quite a while on the plantation?

HW: Maybe so. Yeah.

DH: Then, when you first moved here, plantation was...

HW: Still here.

DH: Then later on they returned...

HW: That's right.

DH: So as soon as they returned the property, then your rent went up.

HW: Oh yeah. They doubled the rent the first month already. Then it came up again and came up again.

DH: When you were a child in your parents' home, who used to do the chores?

HW: Well, I was the oldest so...but not much chores, eh, only feed the chicken, feed the ducks, feed the pigs. That's all.

DH: Then, after you became married, what? Who did the chores?

HW: Of the yard like that? Well, I have to do it, eh.

DH: And in the house?

HW: The house my wife used to do.

DH: When you were a child, the laundry, where was it done? In the yard?

HW: No, every home used to have a wash house. That's where they made. It's not connected with the main house. We didn't have water, so my father dug a well. You know like the old time picture, you see the well? That's how they used to get their water. But drinking water, my father used to go fetch it from the next door neighbor, where they have the mountain water from the pipe. Maybe he go twice a week, maybe three times a week.
Drinking water. Later on, of course, we got a pipe so we didn't have to go get the water.

DH: After you got married, where was your laundry done?

HW: Oh, at my home.

DH: Was it a wash house, too?

HW: No, then you have a wash house connected to the house, ch. It was done like that. But then, already we had washing machine those days.

DH: When you were small, what kind of foods you used to eat?

HW: You see, my mother is from Japan. So naturally they feed us Japanese food. Seldom we eat American food.

DH: Can you remember what kind of things?

HW: She used to fry akule, aku, and Japanese style; cooking with shoyu and sugar. Vegetables and little meat inside, or chicken. And, well, we didn't have bread. That's far out in the country. So we eat rice from the morning like the Japanese do with miso soup. Nothing fancy, but was alright.

DH: What kind of things did you eat at the Japanese boarding school?

HW: Same like home. Only thing they cook in large quantities to feed all the guys. Same kind. Rice again from morning.

DH: What did they give you folks for the home lunch?

HW: Rice ball with ume inside. That's all.

DH: Then after the bus started and you started going from home, you used to eat in the cafeteria?

HW: No. We used to still bring lunch from home.

DH: What kind of things you used to bring?

HW: Rice ball, too. Those days school lunch was five cents, you know. But if you get two, three brothers and sisters going, you can't afford fifteen, twenty cents, eh. That was hard, was. For the parents, I mean.

DH: You remember what kind of stuff they used to serve in school?

HW: I don't because I never did go and eat. I know they used to have lots of pork and beans and maybe ground beef..
DH: Then, when you went to Mid-Pac...

HW: Then I started to eat American food, because they feed American food. That's where I learned how to eat lot of things which I didn't have at home. At first it was hard, but I got used to eat. When you get hungry, you eat anything, yeah.

So you started with the breakfast. They give you toast, chocolate, in the morning, and cereal, and maybe some fruits. And lunch they give you, not too heavy but, maybe spaghetti or something like that with milk. But I don't drink milk, so I didn't drink milk.

DH: Then dinner time?

HW: Dinner they give you heavier, solid foods. Of course we don't get steaks and da kine, but we had enough to eat.

DH: Are there any foods that you no longer eat today that you used to eat when you were small? Stuff that, well, maybe you don't make any more or you don't find in the store.

HW: Well, you see, the cooking has changed with the niseis. So, of course, like our home, well, we eat Japanese food mostly. But when my mother was cooking, we used to eat lot of Japanese food. Since my mother is not with me, the niseis cook different. More to American style.

DH: You can remember any kind of dishes that your mother used to make that you don't eat now?

HW: Yeah. What they made is lot of vegetables with little chicken or....well, my mother didn't eat meat, see. So she usually used chicken. You don't eat that often, now.

DH: You remember what it was called?

HW: Nigome.

DH: She didn't eat meats, then? Is that because her religion?

HW: No. She didn't just like meat and pork. She didn't eat pork either. So we seldom eat pork and meat because she didn't like. Well, once in a while we used to get meat, but not often.

DH: Fish, what?

HW: Fish she like, so we usually get more fish than other things.

DH: Can you remember the names of any other dishes that...

HW: That we don't eat? No, I think that's about the only thing we don't eat now.

DH: When you were young, where did your parents get most of the food?
HW: We used to have that truck salesman, you know. He used to come around.

DH: You remember who was?

HW: I don't because that's long time ago.

DH: Then what stuff she used to buy from the truck salesman?

HW: Well, fish, meat, pork, canned goods, and the Japanese foods which they had in the truck. Just like today, they have salesman going with the truck, eh.

DH: What about vegetables and stuff?

HW: Vegetables, yeah.

DH: Used to buy that, too?

HW: Buy that. Some we raised.

DH: Like what kind?


DH: You used to raise chickens?

HW: Yeah. Chickens, ducks, pigs.

DH: What did you do with the pig?

HW: They raised to sell, pigs. Because we don't kill....

DH: The ducks, they used to sell that, too?

HW: No, the duck eggs we used to sell.

DH: Sell it fresh?

HW: That's right. The only people used to eat duck those days were Chinese. Japanese don't eat duck those days. Chickens, yes, they eat.

DH: The chickens was for home use?

HW: And egg, sell the eggs.

DH: You folks had lot of chickens and ducks then?

HW: That's right.

DH: You remember how much some of the foods cost?
HW: Those days? Gee, I don't know because I don't buy, eh. My mother did all the buying, so.

DH: When you got married, where did most of your food come from?

HW: Store.

DH: You didn't raise any of...

HW: No. No time for raise.

DH: You remember then how much certain stuff used to cost?

HW: Oh, way cheaper than now. I can tell you that. Yeah, fish like that---akule like that, maybe you get five for half a dollar, eh. Really cheap.

DH: Big kind akule?

HW: That's right. And aku was maybe about ten cents a pound, eh.

DH: The whole aku?

HW: No, the---well, if you make it into fillet, I think the whole aku like that was about quarter, I think, or twenty cents. Now, whole aku like that cost you ten dollars.

DH: When you started working at the plantation store, you can remember how much some stuff used to cost?

HW: Some things. I was in the warehouse but I can remember some things.

DH: This is what, '40, '41, about?

HW: Yeah, '41. Dry shrimp was about ten cents a pound, I think. Bag of rice was maybe three dollars.

DH: Hundred-pound bag?

HW: Yeah. Well, you have to get it cheap because your pay was small. Otherwise you can't afford.

DH: As a child, what kind of things you used to do when you used to play?

HW: Oh, we had lots of games, eh, like Nika-baby. You know that? Nika-baby?

DH: That durham bag?

HW: Yeah, durham bag. And string ball, you know. You make your ball out of the string tied over and over. We used to play that. Instead of baseball, we played string ball. That's what they used to call, see.
DH: How you hold the string together?

HW: You just tie 'em up. No cover at all.

DH: No come apart?

HW: No. And in the end maybe you put the plaster, eh. That's the only kind you can afford. And that's what we make out of the real skin ball. See, you take the cover off, and then—see, the real skin ball is hard. So if you tie it up again, it won't be too hard. Even you get cigar, it won't hurt. Those were the popular ones, eh.

Pee wee. You hit the wood like that, and then you hit 'em with the---you hit so many times that the more you hit, when that thing was in the air, you get more points.

DH: How did that go?

HW: You see the stick. You put it like this. Then you hit it in the end. The thing flies up, eh. And the more you touch, the more points you get. And the farther you hit that thing, you get more points. That was popular. And playing marble. Well, those were the things we used to play when we were small. And we were living near the beach, so we used to go fishing a lot. Diving, fishing.

DH: Lot of fish those days?

HW: Oh yeah. Those days, lot of fish. But now they have aqualung. No fish around the shore now. Those days they had lot of fish near the shore.

DH: You heard one stuff called "senda"?

HW: "Senda"?

DH: You know the Pride of India? That tree, Pride of India.

HW: I don't know.

DH: Get the green...

HW: Oh yeah, the green fruit, just like, eh?

DH: Yeah, come one bunch. You guys used to play with that?

HW: We didn't play that. Yeah. Some of them used to play.

DH: Shoot 'em with slingshot.

HW: Yeah. Well, we didn't play with that because it's dangerous, eh.

DH: You ever used to get into da kine when you were small, da kine
gang fight like that?

HW: No such thing. We used to go a lot of camping, though. Down the beach during the summer. Had lot of fun.

DH: As you grew older, you used to do the same things?

HW: No. You see, I didn't have the time to do that. When I was working at the gym, yes, I used to take the kids camping. But after that, no time.

DH: High school days, what...you used to do?

HW: High school days, we didn't go camping.

DH: What you used to do intermediate, high school?

HW: Oh, those days, we used to go camping. Intermediate time.

DH: You used to play sports like that?

HW: Yeah, I learned how to play baseball and basketball in high school.

DH: Mid-Pac?

HW: Mid-Pac.

DH: Before then, no?

HW: No. Well, only string ball.

DH: Is that same as baseball, the rules?

HW: Yeah, the rules are same. Only thing it's shorter because we were small. Basketball, we can't play those days because we get no basket. (Laughs)

DH: The string ball is overhand pitch?

HW: That's right; all overhand. Get umpire like in baseball. The rules are same. Three strikes.

DH: When you were at Mid-Pac, the baseball that you played, that was for the school?

HW: I played for the school, yeah.

DH: Was it organized?

HW: Yeah, you play at interscholastic.

DH: What other schools you used to play?

HW: Oh, we used to play Leilehua, Roosevelt, Kam. I wonder if we
played McKinley, no. See, the bigger schools play with the bigger team. They have their own league.

DH: Oh, at that time had Roosevelt like that, too?

HW: Yeah. We played Roosevelt, Leilehua. We used to come out Leilehua to play.

DH: How did you folks travel to the other schools?

HW: They used to have a small bus. Take us with the bus.

DH: Then what were the big schools?

HW: Big schools played with the bigger schools. Like McKinley, Punahou. Punahou, well, they used to have two teams. So the second team we played, but not the first team.

DH: At that time, how many public schools had?

HW: Had McKinley, Roosevelt. Farrington wasn't there yet.

DH: Leilehua?

HW: Leilehua was, yeah. That was all, ch. Kamehameha is all private. Punahou, private; St. Louis, private.

DH: Had Iolani that time?

HW: Yeah. They had Iolani. Iolani is private, too.

DH: When you were married, what did you do in your spare time?

HW: Oh, I used to handle the Waialua baseball team.

DH: The high school?

HW: No, the senior league. I handled the team for

DH: One team or...

HW: One team. The senior team, the one plays in the rural Oahu Japanese league.

DH: There was only one team from Waialua?

HW: That's right. That was in the senior league. But they had junior league, too.

DH: Local...

HW: Yeah, yeah. Not only local, but they had junior league, Oahu junior league.
DH: How many teams had in the junior league?

HW: Waialua, Ewa, Waipahu, Aiea.

DH: But Waialua only had one team?

HW: Yeah, I think one team, we had.

DH: So was it the same way as the men's league, the one...

HW: That's right.

DH: So they play among (the other leagues)...

HW: Among (the other leagues)...

END OF INTERVIEW
Tape No. 1-67-2-76

ORAL HISTORY INTERVIEW

with

Hajime "Gandhi" Warashina (HW)

August 20, 1976

Waialua, Hawaii

BY: Dale Hayashi (DH)

DH: This is an interview with "Gandhi" Warashina on August 20, 1976 at 7:20 p.m. You know, when you were young at Kawaihapai, when anybody got sick what did you do?

HW: We have to call the doctor. From Haleiwa.

DH: Do you remember who it was?

HW: First was the Dr. Ichinoi. That's all I remember. Then after that, was somebody else, but I forgot the name, now. Then Dr. Miyasaki later. That's the only two doctors I remember.

DH: They were from Haleiwa?

HW: Yeah. The same place now.

DH: Where Dr. Miyasaki is?

HW: Yeah. She used to be an old building there. He rebuild, eh.

DH: So Dr. Miyasaki was the third doctor? From the time you were here?

HW: I think so. I don't know before that. I don't know who was there.

DH: How did he come? With car like that?

HW: Yeah. Doctors had car, eh, those days?

DH: (Chuckles) Did you go to any hospitals or clinics?

HW: My time, no. If we had to go to hospital, we had to go in town.

DH: Who paid for your medical expense?

HW: Your own.

DH: The Oahu Railway didn't pay for anything?

HW: For my father, yes. But not for the family.

DH: When you started working for the plantation....
HW: Yeah. That was 1933.

DH: Your medical was free, right?

HW: That's right.

DH: Were your children born at home or at hospital?

HW: Waialua Hospital. All three of them.

DH: You remember any kind of folk medicines that were used before? Not prescribed by doctor but just, say, maybe eat guava leaf for something when you get diarrhea and stuff like that. Any kind?

HW: Chee, boy. The only thing I remember is for kidney, we used to drink that medicine made out of lobster shell. You crack the shell. You boil that and you drink that.

DH: For the kidney?

HW: Yeah. You see, I had kidney trouble when I was seventh grade.

DH: Did that thing help?

HW: Well, it help to certain extent. But when it gets worse, you have to go to the doctor. Then, mine didn't work too well. So I went to Honolulu Kuakini Hospital for two months.

DH: You don't remember any other kind of stuff that they use to use?

HW: Medicine? No, not that I know of.

DH: You remember how much the hospital like that cost?

HW: I don't remember. My parents paid for it.

DH: Well, what did you have? Infection or something?

HW: You see, the poison from the kidney went all over the body. And I got swollen, see. That's what you get when you get kidney trouble. You come blind, too. I was blind for one week. See, the poison goes around the body. That's what they told me. Took me two months.

DH: You were blind for one week?

HW: Yeah. Couldn't see at all. In fact, I was in a coma for one week.

DH: Oh, was bad then.

HW: Yeah. Bad.

DH: And what did they do? They operated on you or something?

HW: No operation. You see, actually, they cannot operate because the sickness is from kidney, but it's not where you can operate and get
it fixed. The only thing is you got to rest and you got to drink lot of milk, water to help get the poison away.

DH: After that, you had any trouble with your kidney?

HW: No, I didn't. But in later years, see, it affected my eyes.

DH: You have hard time seeing like that?

HW: Yeah. You know, you get some kind of cloud before your eyes. Cannot see clearly. So I took medicine to clear that.

DH: When did you get you first car?

HW: Oh, must be about '43.

DH: You remember about how much cost?

HW: Those days? Little over thousand, I think.

DH: Where did you buy your car?

HW: Service Motor.

DH: That's the same place where they are now? Service Motors? Wahiawa?

HW: Yeah, that's right.

DH: That was a brand new car?

HW: Brand new Chevrolet.

DH: Was the Service Motors called Waialua Garage before?

HW: When they were located in Haleiwa, yeah. Waialua Garage. Then when they moved to Wahiawa, they change the name to Service Motor.

DH: Where were they at first?

HW: Near the Liliuokalani Church. Right in front. That was the garage.

DH: About where Matsumoto Store is now?

HW: That's right. Right around there, yeah.

DH: Was your car very useful?

HW: Oh, yeah.

DH: So after that, you did most of your traveling with your car?

HW: Yeah. I used the car most of the time.

DH: You stated in the other tape that you had relatives in Japan, eh? You used to communicate with them before?
HW: I didn't. My parents did.

DH: By mail?

HW: By mail.

DH: In those days, how did you find out about things happening? Like maybe, the United States?

HW: Newspaper. That's the only way.

DH: How many newspapers had that time?

HW: They had Star Bulletin and Advertiser, but since my parents were Japanese, they used to take Japanese paper. Hawaii Hochi and Hawaii Times.

DH: How did you find out about things happening in the community?

HW: Well, you hear from people. That's the only way. Or announcement in the movie theatre. What they going to have, yeah. That's all. (Laughs)

DH: Mostly by talking?

HW: Talking.

DH: Were there many crimes before?

HW: Our days?

DH: Yeah.

HW: Very few. Very few.

DH: What kind of crimes were there mostly?

HW: Chee, when I was young, what I see in the papers, that's the only crime I see happen in Honolulu. Robbery, like that. That's the only kind crime that you read. But in the country, you don't see it.

DH: So, around here was very few?

HW: Oh, hardly any had.

DH: You remember the Fukunaga murder case?

HW: Yeah, I do. That's through newspapers I....

DH: He was from out here, right, originally, the family?

HW: Yeah. Pineapple camp, eh. That was famous. They even made a song, eh. Made out of that....
DH: How did you feel about that?

HW: Chee, at that time I was young, so I don't know actually if he was guilty or not guilty.

DH: You were kind of young then. You know how some people in the community felt about this? Maybe your parents, how did they feel?

HW: Parents, I guess, pity the boy, eh. 'Cause he was sentenced to death. See, well, the parents' case, they think of his parents. How do they feel. So naturally, they feel sorry for the parents.

DH: In your school days or your dating like that, did your parents every disapprove of what you did?

HW: At high school? No.

DH: They approved of what you did?

HW: Yeah.

DH: What about your work? Plantation.

HW: Did they approve?

DH: Mmm.

HW: Well, in those days, no job except the plantation. So you had to work in the plantation.

DH: When you were young, what you wanted to be when you grew up?

HW: Chee, no idea.

DH: Oh, you didn't really think that you wanted to be something?

HW: No. With our parents' income, you cannot think of what you want to be 'cause they cannot afford. Those days, you lucky if you can go to high school. Now, high school is nothing, eh. Everybody go to university. Those days, even high school, they had hard time. Most of our classmates got through ninth grade, they went to work. Many of them. Few went to high school. Hard time those days.

DH: You had any kind conflict with your parents?

HW: No conflict.

DH: When you started on the plantation, you guys had lunas?

HW: They had.

DH: How was he?

HW: Those days, oh, those days, the lunas were mean.
DH: You remember who he was?

HW: Oh, we had so many, so I don't remember. Practically everyday you get different luna. See, everyday is not the same job you get. Today you might go handawai. Next day you might go cut grass. Following day you might go poison. So actually, you don't stay with one luna.

DH: How did he treat the workers like that?

HW: Oh, in those days, the lunas get the upper hand, eh. No union. Well, you have to work, that's all.

DH: Did they have any case where the luna would hit somebody?

HW: I didn't see any, though.

DH: What about when you went to the irrigation? How was the luna there?

HW: Oh, my boss was....nice.

DH: Who was that?

HW: Mr. Shaw.

DH: S-H-A-W?

HW: Yeah.

DH: And he treated you good?

HW: Oh yeah. He was a well educated man.

DH: Do you think that it was a good idea to have racially segregated camps? You know, like before time used to be Japanese camp like that. Filipino camp. Spanish camp over there.

HW: It was like that when I came to Waialua?

DH: You think that was a good idea?

HW: Well, you have to take it, that's all. Because the plantation did it.

DH: You think that had any bad sides to that?

HW: Well, in those days, even you live in a certain camp, there's no such thing as you fight with another camp. Because they work together, see. So the harmony was there. You play sports together, eh. Play with all nationality. You don't get no trouble. Even they live like that, but when they come to sports, they all in one.

DH: Oh, you mean, all the baseball stuff like that was all....
HW: Yeah.

DH: Just plantation teams?

HW: Yeah. Of course, we use to have racial teams. Basketball, like that. But in order to pick the best team, they have to have a local league. That's why you call local league. They pick the best of the league teams to make one plantation team. So they play together. Regardless of how hard they play against each other during the local league, when they come to one team, for the plantation, they all play for the plantation. So even they live separately like that, I don't think that have any effect. They had good will for each other.

DH: The other tape, I asked you about pay like that; if you knew that somebody was getting more than you. You said you didn't talk about that kind stuff. Was that typical of all the other workers?

HW: I guess so.

DH: Or is it yourself?

HW: Well, I didn't care how much the other guy got. Like now, you know how much, because by the grades. But those days, there's no such thing as grade. You get paid for what you do. Doesn't go by grade. These days, they all go by grade regardless. You know what kind of work you do.

DH: Would you say that most people that you knew, they didn't ask people how much they made?

HW: No. They didn't care, I guess.

DH: Did you have anybody that you used to think was outstanding?

HW: Yeah. Mr. Tasaki.

DH: Tasaki? Is he still alive, too?

HW: No. He's gone.

DH: What was he?

HW: Well, he was mostly interested in sports, sec. So he usually head the sport. Japanese baseball. His son still lives here. He's retired now.

DH: Oh yeah. Remember, you were saying about your summer fun program that you used to run? Can you give me an idea of what it was like? You two guys used to go everyday someplace, you would take them (children)?

HW: Yeah, we take 'em Waimea Falls. We take 'em way up pick mountain apples. That's part of summer program. And camp.
DH: How long did the program run?

HW: All through summer.

DH: The whole three months? Was the enrollment strictly from plantation kids or from...

HW: All members of the Association regardless of where you work. Because we had members...you see, they belong to the WAA. Waialua Athletic Association. And you can belong to that association even you don't work for the plantation. So their children all can come to the gym. So it wasn't only strictly for plantation people.

DH: If you work on the plantation, you automatically part of the W...

HW: No. Some of them do not belong to the WAA, because you have to pay dues.

DH: Oh. Then you cannot come (i.e. participate in the summer program)?

HW: Yeah, that's right. But most of them are belong to the Association. The dues were cheap, eh, those days. Shee, how much? I forgot already.

DH: What else kind stuff you used to do? Where you used to take the kids like that?

HW: Oh, when we don't go out on field trips, we play games at the gym or outside on the athletic field.

DH: And how would you transport all the kids to the different...

HW: Oh, the plantation used to lend us trucks.

DH: The kids that came to the summer fun, did they have to pay any kind of due?

HW: No. As long as they belong to the Association. The parents belong to the Association, was free. But they bring their own lunch. That's all.

DH: You graduated what year was?

HW: Mid-Pacific? 1933.

DH: So when you started working, that was just before the Depression?

HW: Oh, that's Depression already, eh. Oh, you can hardly find work those days. You can get a job, you were lucky.

DH: You recall any strikes about the Depression time?

HW: During the Depression, no more strike. No strike.

DH: How were you affected by the Depression?

HW: Can't get a job, so we have to work for the plantation.
DH: Was your family affected?

HW: Well, my father had a job right through, so actually, didn't affect us as much as the others. We live in the country; you no need fancy stuff.

DH: Was that partly 'cause you folks used to raise a lot of your own food like that?

HW: That's right.

DH: Do you think that the Depression affected the community as a whole pretty much?

HW: I don't think so.

DH: I heard from someone that he thought the Waialua-Haleiwa community as a whole wasn't affected too much by the Depression. Not like Mainland.

HW: Oh yeah. Mainland was affected by the Depression. But in the country, you can hardly tell if it's a depression or not.

DH: Was the plantation affected? Did they haveto lay off some people like that?

HW: No. Anybody wanted to work for the plantation those days, can get a job. Right now, you cannot, eh, unless they hire you. Those days, as long as you apply and pass your physical, you get a job because they needed the man in the field. Not mechanize as it is today. All was manual labor.

DH: Did you hear anything about dumping of molasses in the ocean by the plantation (during) Depression time?

HW: I don't know. Because I didn't work in the field.

(Siren in background)

DH: You worked five years in the field, eh?

HW: Yeah.

DH: During those five years, did the plantation start using mechanical things? Planters. Maybe loaders. Tractors.

HW: Oh, those, they had. Planters, like that, they had.

DH: You know of anyone that was put out of work because of a machine?

HW: No.

DH: What would happen like if, say, crop loading machines. The loading machines, like that, and cane cutters came about 1937, eh. Around there.
DI-I: Ye'lll.

HW: Not that early. '37, they were still using cane knife.

DH: Over here? When, let's say a machine came and took over your job, what would the plantation do to the workers that didn't have jobs?

HW: Oh, they put them in another department. They didn't lay off anybody because of the mechanization. As of today, as long as they have mechanization, the worker retired, they don't hire anybody. So they don't have to lay off anybody. That's how they control their laborers now.

DH: Did the plantation train the workers to operate the machines? Like if you were working harvesting cane, say, and then you got a cane loader or something. Would the plantation train you to operate that or did they train somebody else?

HW: Oh, my time, they didn't have that loader like that. But, I guess, they do now, though. They train. If you not familiar with the job, they train you. Otherwise, you can't do the job.

DH: Where were you when the Japanese attacked Pearl Harbor?

HW: I was working in the gym.

DH: Was there any damage to your family?

HW: No.

DH: Can you recall the conditions that existed immediately after the bombing?

HW: Blackout. That's the only thing I know.

DH: What about like curfews? Had curfews like that?

HW: Sure. Cannot leave the house after dark.

DH: You know of anybody who got caught for leaving the house like that?

HW: No.

DH: Was pretty strict, but?

HW: Yeah. Military took over.

DH: Anything else besides blackouts and curfews?

HW: No recreation. Night time,
DH: What about during the day?

HW: During the day, the routine didn't change. You just go to work. That's all.

DH: You had any friends that were interned or relocated?

HW: Sam Nishimura. He was interned.

DH: How long did the conditions last, the blackout?

HW: '42, '43. The blackout lasted about two or three years.

DH: So all during that time, no night life at all then?

HW: No.

DH: How did the community as a whole react to the bombing, like, of Pearl Harbor?

HW: Well, I guess they figure it couldn't be helped.

DH: How did your family feel? Your parents?

HW: They feel the same, I guess. Couldn't be helped. Just happened. They didn't know anything about it until it happened.

DH: Did people of other races treat you differently because of the bombing and because you were Japanese?

HW: In town, maybe they did. I don't know.

DH: Did the bombing and the War affect your personal life in any way?

HW: Well, it took our recreation away.

DH: Did they also slow down on your recreation during the day, too? The leagues that...

HW: That's right. That was all suspended. And they have no interplantation. In fact, it was stopped.

DH: That's when you were transferred, right, from the gym?

HW: Yeah, I came to the store. (Plantation store run by Fujioka and Sons.)

DH: Did the military take over the gym?

HW: That's right.

DH: Oh, they did. What did they do with it?
HW: They use that for their own recreation.

DH: Did the large number of military people affect you folks in any way?

HW: No. We had so many troops stationed here. It helped the business, though.

DH: Did it help, like, the store you were working? That was the plantation store, eh?

HW: That's right. It did. Because they have lot of soldiers around, so they sold many things, eh.

DH: How did you feel about all the soldiers in there?

HW: I thought was good. They protected you, eh.

DH: How about the community?

HW: Yeah, they felt the same way, too.

DH: You participated any kind of volunteer work like that?

HW: Yeah. After work, we train as soldiers. We go in the park, march. That was required, eh. All the young guys.

DH: You were married that time?

HW: Yeah, I was. I got married in '42. Right after the bombing. One month about.

DH: You know the army draft, if you were married, they didn't take you as a whole?

HW: They took some, though, when you volunteer. But most, they took the singles.

DH: There was gas rationing like that, yeah?

HW: Yeah. Food wasn't rationed, but gas was.

DH: Did that affect you in any way?

HW: Oh, you cannot travel. You get coupons for gas, and that's all you going to get for the month.

DH: How did they go about giving the coupons?

HW: You apply for the coupons. Depend on what kind of work you do. If you have to use your car for work, they give more gas. But only for pleasure, they give you certain amount a month.

DH: Did the martial law affect the plantation in any way?
HW: I guess not.

DH: Did it affect you?

HW: No.

DH: Going back to the interns, you can recall what happened when the people were interned? Like Sam Nishimura, you said. What did the government do?

HW: Now, we know. But at that time, we didn't know why they were picked up.

DH: You know, were you picked up for anything at this time?

HW: No, no.

DH: You had any friends that were picked up for any kind of stuff?

HW: No.

DH: When did you first hear about labor union?

HW: Let's see. '45.

DH: What was your first reaction?

HW: I joined the union.

DH: When did you join it?

HW: When they first came around to the plantation. That was about 1945, I think.

DH: You remember who the guys were?

HW: Oh, some came from Waipahu. Some came from Kahuku.

DH: You remember any of them?

HW: Yeah. Harry Shigemitsu.

DH: He was from?

HW: Kahuku.

DH: This is all plantation people?

HW: Major Okada.

DH: This is from?

HW: Waipahu.

DH: So they signed you up then? Did you help organize the union over here? Who else help organize?
HW: Justo Dela Cruz, Mike Nagata, Slim Robello, Tony Rania. They're the one that organize the union there.

DH: Can you tell me little bit about what you folks used to do?

HW: We use to go meetings a lot in town when I was secretary, and Mike Nagata was the president.

DH: Was this the first union?

HW: Yeah, that's the union. That's when we use to go practically every Sunday to meetings in town.

DH: When you folks were trying to organize it, how did you folks go about signing people up like that?

HW: We call a meeting of all the laborers who are eligible to sign 'em up.

DH: Were you ever afraid of joining?

HW: No. That's the best thing happen to the laborers. Unions.

END OF SIDE ONE

SIDE TWO.

DH: You said you called meeting of all the eligible laborers. And then what would you do?

HW: Sign 'em up.

DH: You talk to them like that? How did the other people react to this? Did they all want to sign up or were there some that didn't want to?

HW: Well, some, first, they didn't want. But when they got the benefits, they all signed up.

DH: Mike Nagata was president when you were secretary. Then after that, he dropped out, eh, of the union?

HW: No. He was inside for quite a while. Then he got offered supervisor's job. Whenever you come supervisor, you cannot join the union.

DH: Did you still participate in any way?

HW: No. Went entirely out.

DH: Why do you think that Waialua Plantation was the last to sign up with the ILWU?

HW: Well, Waialua had better pay than other plantations. Hourly wages were higher than other plantation.

DH: The first part (i.e. in its early days), was Waialua union real
strong?
HW: Oh, was strong!
DH: Frank Midkiff was the manager, plantation?
HW: When the union came?
DH: Yeah.
HW: No.
DH: John Midkiff.
HW: Yeah, John Midkiff was the manager when the union came. Soon after that, John Anderson became manager.
DH: Midkiff, as a manager, how was he?
HW: Very likeable man.
DH: So the workers as a whole liked him?
HW: Yeah.
DH: See, we were wondering, like, why was Waialua such a strong union when the manager was well likeable?
HW: Unions were all militant those days, eh. I guess the leaders were good. You get good leaders, you get good union.
DH: So you think that that's the reason why the union was strong? 'Cause the leadership?
HW: 'Cause of the leadership.
DH: Were there any immediate changes in the plantation after the union came in?
HW: No. Everything was negotiated. That's the only difference.
DH: Then conditions got better after?
HW: That's right.
DH: When you were first working, you started off working ten hours a day, eh. When you were working in the fields, did it change to eight hour day?
HW: Eight hours came after when? Chee, I don't know what year it was. I know when I started working in '33, was ten hours. Two,three years before, eh, the War.
DH: When you were athletic director, you were paid salary, no?
HW: Salary.

DH: So the time, you put in more than eight hours?

HW: Oh yeah. Because of the night recreation. When you come supervisor, they don't pay you by the hours. So you have to work, yeah, so take some other days off.

DH: So the eight hour day didn't affect you at all?

HW: No.

DH: You remember the six month 1946 strike?

HW: No. That wasn't six months, eh. Three months.

DH: Over here?

HW: Yeah. I remember I was in the thick of it over here. I was the secretary then. We had our union office down at the Japanese school.

DH: Hongwanji?

HW: Yeah.

DH: What you remember about it?

HW: Well discipline. Every camp has camp guards. Outsiders cannot enter before they get excuse from the union office. Nobody enters. We were afraid some strike breakers go in, and make trouble. So anybody who wants to get into the camp has to have a written permission. That they show to the camp guards. When they see the president's signature, yes, they can go.

DH: Who was the president of the time of the strike?

HW: Mike Nagata.

DH: How was he as a leader?

HW: Good. Very militant. But you have to be if you going to be a head of an organization. If you not militant, they will take advantage of you. Yeah, he was a good leader.

DH: You folks had soup kitchens like that?

HW: At that time, no. But we gave our food to the newcomers who came from the Philippines.

DH: Did people outside the union in the community donate food like that?

HW: That's right. They donated.
DH: Businesses donated food, too?

HW: Mmm. They gave lots.

DH: Can you remember some stuff donated?

HW: Mostly food stuff. Canned goods, rice, flour, coffee, sugar. And then we ration that out to the needy family. Cannot afford to buy, eh, because they came from the Philippines. See, we had all food chairman takes care of that. It's run like a business.

DH: You folks organize any other stuff besides that?

HW: No. Then we had fishing gang go out and catch fish. Then we had some gang who raise vegetables. And when they harvest that, they bring all to the union hall. That we distribute out to the needy ones.

DH: Where they use to grow the vegetables?

HW: Any open space. Oh, the thing (strike) lasted 79 days, if I recall.

DH: Had one tsunami, eh. 1946. That wash out the Oahu Railroad and Land Company, the....

HW: At that time, the train wasn't running already. '46, now. I don't think so.

DH: So what? How did it affect your father? Did it affect your father in any way?

HW: No, my father already died in 1941.

DH: Oh.

HW: When the train stop, they were all out of job. They don't need the men, eh.

DH: You remember the 1949 shipping strike? Did it affect you in any way?

HW: Oh, yeah, we couldn't get any food, eh.

DH: Had any kind of certain foods that couldn't get?

HW: Yeah, that comes from the Mainland. Fresh fruits, rice. Well, most of our goods come from the Mainland, eh. So when the strike went on, we hardly can get things.

DH: Going back to the union, you folks were the organizers. Soon as you organize, who was the first president?

HW: I don't remember who was the first president.
DH: Mike wasn't the first president?

HW: Cheer! That, I don't know if he was the first president, because I wasn't the first secretary, because they had secretary before me.

DH: You was what? About number two?

HW: I think I was, but I don't know.

DH: You know the meetings like that that you attended? What did you folks do at the meetings?

HW: In town? Oh, they give you all the low down. How to run a union. See, we didn't know a thing about union, eh. They used to make us go to classes. Learn how to hold your membership.

DH: How often did you folks have meetings over here?

HW: Over here, not too often, but we have to attend the meeting in town.

DH: Who were some of the people in town that help you folks?

HW: Jack Hall. We used to get from San Francisco, eh. Goldblatt, Louis Goldblatt. Harry Bridges. But the local chief was Jack Hall, eh, and he had assistants.

DH: What were your reactions when you found that Jack Hall and six others were arrested by the government for conspiracy to overthrow the government?

HW: I didn't believe that. I didn't think they were against the government, that time. Actually, they weren't but they wanted to help the laborers, eh. So I guess, they made some kind of excuse to arrest them.

DH: You mean the government?

HW: Yeah. They said they were Communists or what, yeah. Well, you can be a Communist today and you don't get arrested, eh.

DH: How did you feel about Hawaii becoming a state?

HW: Individually, it doesn't affect us. State or island, doesn't make any difference.

DH: To you, it doesn't make a difference?

HW: No.

DH: Going back to the union again, had martial law at the time you folks were organizing, right?

HW: At that time, no. The War was over in 1945, eh. Correct? There was no martial law then.
DH: When you first signed up, that was after the War already?
HW: Yeah. After the War.
DH: You didn't hear anything about the union before that?
HW: No.
DH: Okay. Within the last 15 years or so, had any important things that happened to you? Or let's say, from about 1950.
HW: Since then, my kids are graduated University (of Hawaii), see.
DH: And you left the plantation, yeah.
HW: In 1951.
DH: Why did you choose to do this?
HW: Oh, I went in business with my in-laws, so I left the plantation.
DH: Were you getting any kind of pressure from the plantation at all?
HW: No.
DH: You just voluntarily left?
HW: That's right. They glad to let me go.
DH: (Chuckles) Why is that?
HW: Well, they don't want to hold back anybody, eh, who wants to get ahead.
DH: At that time, the plantation still was running the gym?
HW: That's right.
DH: When did the gym get turned over to the city?
HW: After Mel Nozaki was in charge. Cheez, I don't know when they went back to the county.
DH: Did you have a hard time reorganizing after you went back to the gym? After the War.
HW: No. When come to athletics, everything is forgotten. Union or no union.
DH: Oh yeah, you know that strike that you folks took part in? Was there any violence?
HW: No violence. Well organized. Well controlled.
DH: What were you asking for?
HW: Higher wages. And, well, many other things which I can't recall. Wages was the number one.

DH: Then you folks got what you guys asked for? 1952, there was a walk-out of Filipino workers on the plantation. Do you recall that?

HW: It wasn't a Filipino, eh. One department. I think tournatwo department. Walk-out.

DH: Why was that?

HW: I don't know. Working conditions, I guess. See, I wasn't in the plantation then.

DH: Do you think that the Waialua-Haleiwa area is a good place for your grandchildren to grow up?

HW: Sure.

DH: Why you feel that?

HW: It's a nice community to live in. Don't you think so?

(Laughter)

DH: Right now, you're what? One of the shareholders or something inside the store?

HW: Yeah.

DH: How did you get started in the business?

HW: Oh, because my wife is from the store, eh. That's how I got involved. (Fujioka Store.)

DH: Oh, she talked you into it, or you just wanted to?

HW: No, she didn't talk me into it. I feel that I can try.

DH: When you started with the store, was it better than (working on the plantation)....

HW: Oh yes.

DH: You folks had how many store at that time?

HW: Four.

DH: And they were where?

HW: Kawailoa, Halemano.

DH: Where was the Halemano one?
HW: Was in the Halemano camp.

DH: You mean, way up on the way to Wahiawa?

HW: Yeah. They use to have the Halemano camp in the cane field. Well, at that time we got that, I don't think we had that. I think we had Kualoa, Wai'alea, Puuiki, eh. We use to have a store right by the tourni two road now. By the mill. That store. So, one, two, three. Of course, the original one.

DH: The one that you have right now?

HW: Four.

DH: You use to work at which?

HW: I use to work at Puuiki.

DH: Puuiki. When you first started?

HW: Yeah. The small store.

DH: You folks bought the stores from the plantation, eh?

HW: That's right.

DH: How was this paid for? How was it financed?

HW: We bought shares into the store. That's how we bought the store.

DH: Do you remember what year it was that they purchase the store from the plantation?

HW: 1951.

DH: When you left the plantation, you were already involved in the store?

HW: Yeah, that's right.

DH: There were how many different shareholders?

HW: That's family run, so... seven, I think. Seven shareholders.

DH: Did you folks make deliveries?

HW: When we first got the store? Yes, we did. We were running the same way as the plantation used to. We had delivery boys go to certain camps, eh. Olden style.

DH: Then they would take orders?

HW: No, they would call in.

DH: Oh, the people call in.
HW: That's right. Then we make out the order and deliver that.

DH: Did you folks charge for delivery?

HW: No. These days, you don't deliver nothing. You come to the store, because they all have cars, now. Well, when plantation was delivering, most of them didn't have car, eh.

DH: What kind of people were your customers?

HW: All kind.

DH: Mostly plantation people?

HW: Mostly.

DH: Then you used to go into all the different camps, then? Were there any camps that you used to deliver stuff to that no stay now? The camp's not here any more?


DH: Where is it?

HW: Beyond the... Hongwanji.

DH: Was there another camp by Cement Hill? Down in the fields?

HW: Kemoo. That's all gone now.

DH: That was what kind camp? Was it a Japanese camp or....

HW: No. Filipino.

DH: Is that where the old church is or is it....

HW: Before you hit the Cement Hill. As you go up, on the left side have camp. Near the reservoir. Below. Was long time ago.

DH: That church and the graveyard, was there a camp around there, too?

HW: No.

DH: That was just one church. What kind of church was it, do you remember?

HW: I don't know what kind of church was that.

DH: Was it running when you were a small boy?

HW: No. Before our time. I don't even remember people going to that church.

DH: Were there any bad times with the store? Any times that people
wouldn't buy things as much?

HW: Not that I can remember. Only time is when we get strike. 'As a time we had hard time. They have no more money to pay, eh.

DH: Did you folks donate stuff to the...

HW: Mmm.

DH: Like what kind stuff you...

HW: Canned goods. Rice. But later years, they went on strike they had soup kitchens, eh. So they didn't have to buy too much food.

DH: Was it the 1956 strike?

HW: Yeah.

DH: Did you do any kind of participation at all in that strike?

HW: No.

DH: You were with the store.

HW: That's right.

DH: You folks gave credit to customers? How did you go about giving credit to the customers?

HW: Actually, I don't take care the books, so I don't know how they give credit. But I know they were giving credits.

DH: What would happen to people that couldn't pay like that?

HW: Well, they have to wait until they start working. That's the only way.

DH: Had some people that are still yet never pay you folks back?

HW: I guess they all did, I guess. I don't know. I don't see the books, so I don't know.

DH: You folks were cut down to two stores, eh, recently?

HW: Yeah.

DH: When did you folks give up your other two stores?

HW: Oh, the Kawaiola store was last to go, I think. Yeah. See, most of the people is move down to Waialua, eh. So no sense watch the store there. And the Puuiki store went because of the tournatwo (road) enlargement, eh.

DH: The road.

HW: The road. Actually, you get the same guys coming to the store.
It's near that's why they go there. But if you don't have it, they come anyway.

DH: The plantation paid you folks for that property? When they widened the tournatwo road?

HW: No, no. Because that's the plantation property. We just rent it.

DH: You mean, so you just have to go?

HW: Oh yeah, you have to.

DH: Didn't give you folks anything at all?

HW: No, no.

DH: How long did you folks continue delivering goods?

HW: Until our store burned down three years ago.

DH: You were still delivering?

HW: Yeah.

DH: Did you folks charge for deliveries that time?

HW: No.

DH: When you first started the store, you folks already had a meat department?

HW: Yes, we did.

DH: When was this store built? (One that burned down)

HW: Oh, I think it's about 75 years ago, eh. That was old store. Formerly that used to be the plantation office and the store together. Then the office built new office here. Then the store took the whole thing.

DH: What did you do in the first store you went, Puuiki store?

HW: Oh, I use to be salesman, that's all. Clerk.

DH: When you folks first started, how did you go about buying your goods?

HW: Oh, one central buying.

DH: From one company?

HW: No, one buyer, eh. And he buys the thing. And then we take it over to the other store.
DH: The saleman would come down?
HW: That's right.
DH: And then where did you get most of your groceries from?
HW: Chee....maybe those days, maybe Davies, Factors. Those were the big grocery department. Now Y. Hata. That's the biggest supplier now. Davies went out of business. Amfac went out of business. So now, Y. Hata, Shimaya.
DH: Would you know about the credit, like that? How did the payments go, like that?
HW: No. I wouldn't know.
DH: Did you folks ever loan out money?
HW: No.
DH: What kind of things were carried in the store?
DH: At the end of harvest season, what did the plantation do?
HW: They gave a big party for the whole employees of the plantation when they have a record year. And all the employees are invited to this affair. Usually, that's been held at the Waialua Recreation Center.
DH: Mostly everybody went?
HW: Oh, the whole plantation.
DH: Was a big thing, then?
HW: Oh, big thing.
DH: Who use to make all the kaukau like that?
HW: Oh, they use to have catering, eh, from outside. And some plantation people make their own barbecue and everything. Everything free.
DH: You folks use to do anything else besides just have kaukau, like that?
HW: Well, that's the only thing they did after good harvest.
DH: No games? You guys no play games?
HW: No.
DH: This was just like one---was it a night time affair?
HW: That's right.
DH: Oh. So it's like one party, then.
HW: Party, yeah. Big party, too.
DH: Free booze like that?
HW: Yeah, everything. Drinks.
DH: What kind of sports you use to play? Only baseball?
HW: Basketball.
DH: Baseball and basketball. They use to organize the field over there? They use to organize boxing like that before?
HW: They use to have boxing (Tape garbled) at the park there.
DH: The one right here?
HW: That's right.
DH: You use to organize that?
HW: Yeah. We get boxers from town and we charge admission because the gym has only limited capacity. But outside, we can get more, eh.
DH: Day time was?
HW: No, night.
DH: So you got to set up all the stuff.
HW: That's right. We charge admission to the affair.
DH: Did the plantation make money on this?
HW: It was for the recreation center. For the Waialua Athletic Association.
DH: With the Association, you folks use to have any kind of get-togethers or stuff?
HW: The only time we get together is the WAA carnival.
DH: Do they still have it now?
HW: Yeah. They still have. Now they combine with Waialua Community Association. That thing (the WAA carnival) been going on from long time ago.
DH: Before the War, use to have carnival, too?
HW: Yeah. Use to have.
DH: Had rides and stuff?
HW: Rides.
DH: Any kind of different rides that we don't have now?

HW: No, it was less than now.

DH: Did you hear of any kind of complaints from people about lunas, about working conditions, camp conditions, like that?

HW: No, not that I know of.

DH: How you folks housing was? Was it alright?

HW: Yeah. Alright.

DH: What about sanitation, like that? The camps? Was it clean?

HW: Oh yeah. They use to have guys go clean the camp, eh, those days.

DH: The plantation use to hire the people?

HW: Yeah. So the camp was kept clean. Sanitation was okay.

DH: With coming of the union, what happened to the perquisite system? Did it diminish slightly?

HW: No, I think they gain. 'Cause that was all included in the contract.

DH: So that they had just about the same benefits and they had higher pay?

HW: I think they got more.

DH: Oh, more benefits, too?

HW: Uh huh. Than what they use to get. All in all they really gain.

DH: Who you think was most influential in the union, building of the union?

HW: In Hawaii?

DH: Over here, Waialua.

HW: Locally, I think you get many persons. But, I guess, in Hawaii, Jack Hall was the stand-out.

DH: So Major Okada them was just like....

HW: Well, they were the original organizers, I guess, eh.

DH: Oh. Do you remember Koji Ariyoshi?

HW: I heard his name but I never met him.

DH: Then locally, was the guys that you mentioned that were strong with the union. You mentioned....
HW: Yeah. I guess so.

END OF INTERVIEW
WAIALUA & HALEIWA
The People
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