

MARINE SKILL REPORT SUBMITTED TO THE
UNIVERSITY OF HAWAII MARINE OPTION PROGRAM

Development and Implementation of a Disaster Assist
Team, designed to respond to local disaster relief needs.

DURATION

July 16, 1980 — Feb. 28, 1983

PROJECT LEADER

Gregory Michael Sanborn

PROJECT MEMBERS

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Randy Carey
Chairat Charoensin-o-larn
Randy Harr
Alan Isobe
Keith Kinoshita

ADVISORS

Dr. John H. Felix
Disaster Chairman
Pacific Division
American Red Cross

Mr. Jerry Coron
Chapter Manager
Pacific Division
American Red Cross

Mr. Ed Webb
Assistant Manager
Pacific Division
American Red Cross

REPORT DATE

March 1, 1983



SKILL PROJECT

SITUATION

The situation involved the development of a quick response Disaster Assistance Team that could respond to natural and man made disasters within the State of Hawaii as well as within the Pacific Division of the American Red Cross.

My involvement was in the recruitment and training of interested University of Hawaii students, who wanted to participate in disaster relief work within the local community. As the Assist Team Leader it was my responsibility to implement all needed safety skill training and my current background training as an instructor in Red Cross First Aid, CPR and Water Safety provided me with the knowledge to form a viable team.

I felt that there was a true need within the community to have disaster trained individuals and the opportunity in working with young people in the development of the team would put into use my leadership and management experience gained in Army ROTC. Thus I accepted the Hawaii State Chapter's invitation to develop a Disaster Assist Team (DAT) within the guidelines set forth by the American Red Cross. I began promoting Disaster Emergency Training through a combination of outreach efforts at the Marine Option Program and other on-campus organizations (refer to Appendix # 1).

The community awareness in regards to disaster preparedness has always been limited at best and I felt that I could help others through my desire to form this much needed team, as well as learn from actual hands on disaster relief work.

As the organizer (Team Leader) and trainer of the team I wanted to gain a greater understanding in all areas of Mass Care and Case-Work that takes place in an actual disaster; in particular the duties and responsibilities. This would provide me with a complete understanding of how these various Red Cross services would interrelate in providing immediate, temporary emergency assistance during a disaster.

I was not interested in monetary gain but felt that such unique training and the knowledge of when to apply it was of great value to both the civilian as well as the military sector in our society. Very often the military's ability to provide peace time service, in regards to humanitarian services is overlooked either in the training or implementation stages; yet the potential is there. It was my desire to go beyond training only a select few but try an appeal to a large cross cut of the campus population.

I was committed to the idea that if the students at U.H. Manoa only participated in safety skills training courses, the spin off benefit in regards to their own personal knowledge in safety skills would at the least be improved, thus indirectly helping out the community.

I knew that training in First Aid, CPR and Water Safety would attract a wide range of students and prove as valuable cornerstones in any disaster assistance program; especially one that was both new to the campus as well as the local community.

SKILL PROJECT

WORK DONE

In order to find interested students in disaster relief services I generated interest by developing several outreach techniques i.e. posted announcements and group meetings on and off campus (refer to Appendices # 2 through # 6).

The training offered was primarily functional in nature, pertaining to safety skills development yet was certified and directly related to disaster relief operations.

I began each new monthly meeting with an introduction about Disaster Assist Team Training that briefly outlined the teams' overall purpose in disasters and what basic policies should be followed in providing assistance to those affected by a disaster. All instruction covered the scope of providing shelter, food and clothing; as well as providing instruction in records and reports (refer to Appendix # 7 & # 8).

Training facilities were provided by Army ROTC and on occasion by Mc Kinley High School. At each meeting a new area of training i.e. First Aid, CPR and Water Safety would be covered, most sessions were structured to meet practical time constraints of most students.

Once I had acquired five students, who were devoted and willing to commit themselves in learning about disaster relief, I instructed a Multi-Media First Aid class that certified all Assist Team members in standard First Aid techniques (refer to Figure # 1).

Since that first safety skills class I have noticed a steady increase in team recruitment. Perhaps due in part to the diversity of instruction offered; since I have also been offering a specialized

non-certified course in stress management, with emphasis on Psychological First Aid (refer to Appendix # 9). I designed the course to help each team member become aware of the realities of stressors and stress related situations in disaster relief operations. Most students found the course to be practical and it added a sense of realism for the newly trained volunteer.

In addition to organizing and providing safety skill training at the University of Hawaii, I also informed all members about disaster institute training held at the East West Center on Jan. 8, 1983 for Hawaii residents by the Hawaii State Chapter of the American Red Cross. The institute offered a wide selection of disaster related training which allowed me to up-grade my academic knowledge in disaster damage assessment procedures and in disaster welfare inquiry/reports and records. (refer to Appendix # 10).

During actual implementation of the U.H./MOP Assist Team, I received a minimum amount of supervision, yet was provided with advise and assistance by my advisors (Dr. John Henry Felix and Mr. Ed Webb) at the Hawaii State Chapter of the American Red Cross.

Of particular importance was the guidance and in-depth knowledge offered by Mr. Gerald Coron (Chapter Manager); who provided me with valuable administrative experience in disaster management.

Since the conception of the Disaster Assist Team in 1980, I have learned a great deal about the various kinds and nature of disasters that affect the islands; especially the potentially serious threat of hurricanes, which cause flooding and wind damage over large areas (refer to Figure # 2).

HURRICANES are tropical cyclones in which winds reach speeds of 74 miles per hour or more, and blow in a large spiral around a relatively calm center — the eye of the hurricane.

The eye, where winds are light and skies are clear or partly cloudy, is deceptive. The calm of the eye tends to lure people out of shelter only to be caught in the hurricane-force winds from the opposite direction and torrential rains causing death and injury.

HURRICANES approaching and moving across coastlines bring devastating winds, sudden storm surf and intense rainfall rapidly producing stream and coastal flooding.

* HURRICANE TRACKS *

1950-1982

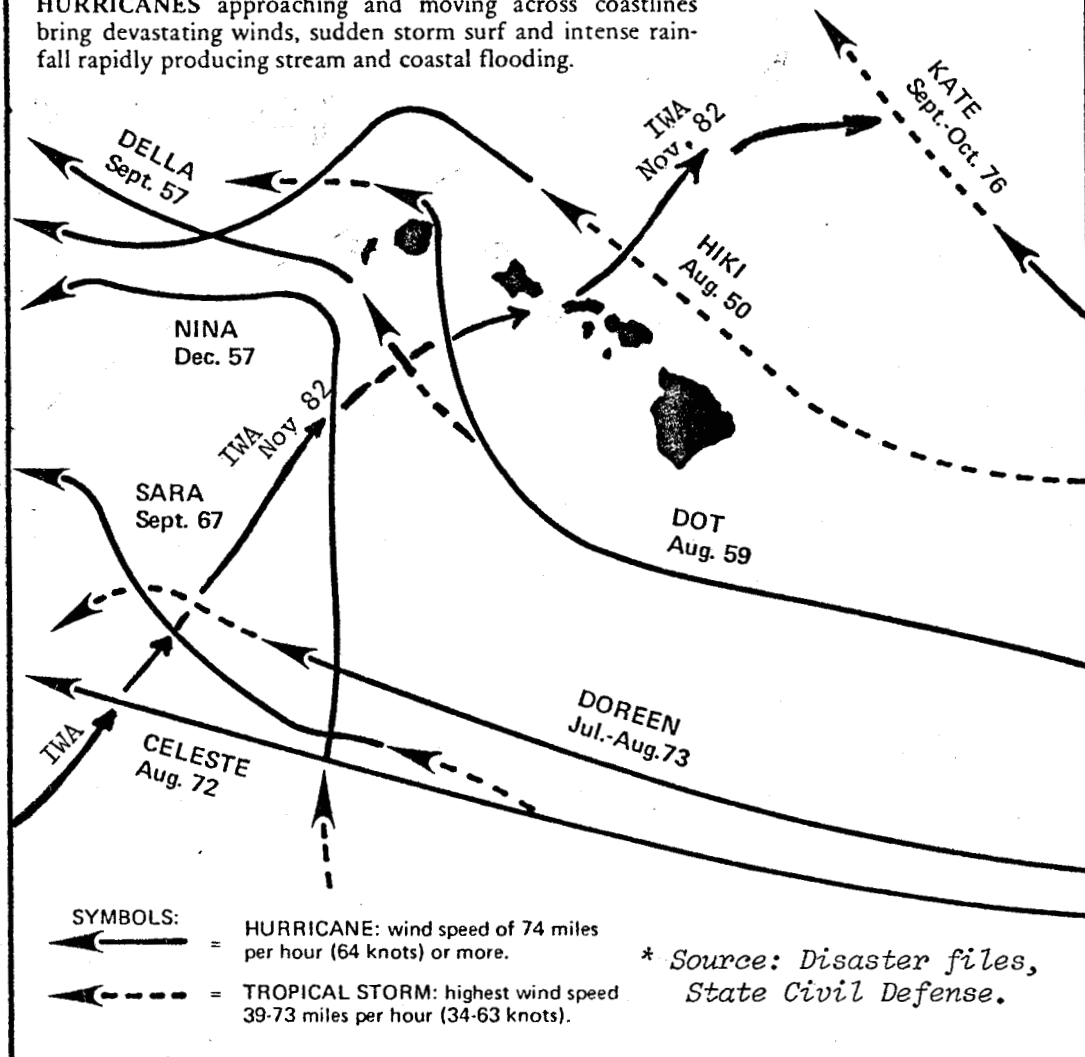


FIGURE 2

As the Assist Team continued to grow in size over this last year, I developed and maintained a personalized portfolio on each volunteer along with an up-dated training file that listed both disaster relief and safety skills training accomplished; providing me with quick access to each team member's in-field training (refer to Appendix # 11 and # 12).

In August 1982, the American Red Cross provided a disaster emergency assistance vehicle, along with team member pagers (known as Beepers) in order to maintain on-call communications ability for all team members. As a Team Leader I received extensive training in radio communications (CB/UHF); for both mobile and stationary emergency communications.

The Disaster Van comes equipped with an emergency capability that requires knowledge in First Aid (bandaging & splinting) along with water rescue equipment (ring buoy and line) and ? (back-board) (for back injuries).

It is the responsibility of the team captain to have a working knowledge in all areas of safety services in order to make use of the variety of equipment stored within the van. Thus my teaching abilities and past experiences in the Armed Forces have benefited my current responsibilities in disaster relief work at the American Red Cross.

I feel that I could be reasonably sure of being able to form another disaster relief operations team in the future by placing into action the abilities learned through this project, especially

in regards to training military personnel; whom possess the unique capability for instantaneous reaction that is essential for effective disaster relief work within the community.

The military's peace time role could encompass the training of large numbers of military personnel in the various techniques of mass care and emergency assistance to disaster stricken communities. Each part of the United States has military posts, bases and ports; through a common program that is tailored to suit the geographical disaster preparedness needs, disaster awareness could be propagated.

The local community in each state would benefit by the military's development of the Assist Team Concept; since the concept provides for the close co-operation and inter-relationship of the military within the community. This community service training would also provide all military commands with a positive, tangible identity within the city and county of any community.

In summary the Disaster Assist Team Concept I have implemented through the University of Hawaii at Manoa can be employed in any state and the advanced training in disaster offered to all interested parties regardless of occupational background. The techniques and skills derived through both classroom and in-field work could provide the volunteer with an invaluable source of practical knowledge; that would prove invaluable during actual disaster emergencies anywhere in the world.

SKILL PROJECT

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

I wish to acknowledge the following individuals and institutions that so kindly provided me with advise and encouragement during the developmental phases of this Marine Option Program (MOP) Skill Project.

Dr. John H. Felix
Disaster Chairman
Pacific Division
American Red Cross

* Both of these gentlemen willingly provided developmental advise and support through all project phases *

Mr. Gerald Coron
Chapter Manager
Pacific Divison
American Red Cross

The Hawaii State Chapter of the American Red Cross; who's ^{se} staff members / Ed Webb (Assistant Manager), Graydon Woolaway (Safety Services Specialist), Toni Strauch (Director of Volunteers); provided me with use of their typewriters and morale support.

Prof. Sherwood Maynard, Program Director / Marine Option Program University of Hawaii at Manoa. Who supported the inception of the Disaster Assist Team Concept and gave personal understanding / advise in moments of need.

Dr. Robert Goodridge, Director / Office of Veteran Affairs, University of Hawaii at Manoa. Who provided copies and some supplies.

Major Ralph Simmerman (USA), Assistant PMS / Army ROTC University of Hawaii at Manoa. Who allowed me to use the ROTC classroom for Disaster Assist Team meetings on lower campus.

Mr. Wong, Administrator / Mc Kinley High School Adult Education. who provided temporary use of facilities to conduct First Aid Trng.

SKILL PROJECT

EVALUATION

On November 23, 1982 the State of Hawaii experienced the biggest storm that hit the Hawaiian island chain since 1959. It caused extensive wind damage and flooding to Kauai, Niihau and Oahu; affecting thousands of residents (refer to Appendices # 13 through # 15). The hurricane was called IWA and it caused millions of dollars worth of damage to island communities, resulting in the immediate need for disaster relief assistance.

It was on the evening of November 23, 1982, that the Disaster Assist Team was deployed to open and manage a mass sheltering operation on the Leeward Coast ^{of Oahu} (refer to Appendix # 16). Which did provide food and shelter for about 1,000 disaster victims.

It was during the on-slaught of Hurricane IWA that Disaster Assist Team members were able to put to use their classroom training in shelter operations and mass feeding (refer to Figures # 2 . and # 3). The prior training proved to be in-valuable as the MOP Disaster Assist Team effectively carried out all duties over a seven day period at Nanakuli High School.

The Assist Team's work became even more important once the immediate danger from the hurricane had passed; (refer to Figure # 4).

MOP Disaster Assist Team provided the maning and organization of case-lot food distribution to the Waianae and Nanakuli communities, while providing spot reports to the Red Cross Chapter. (refer to Appendix # 17 and # 19). It was during this activity that the case work Assistance Centers were opened and in order to communicate this important information to the local residents I designed and distributed a localized information flyer (refer to Appendix # 20).

Sarban

Overall this project met all my personal objectives and allowed me to experience first hand the tremendous force and destruction of Hurricane Iwa (refer to Figures # 5 through # 7).

I had a great sense of personal satisfaction in seeing how well the MOP Disaster Assist Team functioned during all phases of disaster relief operations on the Island of Oahu. Each student volunteer learned a great deal more through their participation on the team and the training really paid off, in a variety of ways that will take years to be fully realized.

Most important of all I had a true feeling of success while seeing a concept put into practice for a 14 day sustained period, with no injuries to team members. I felt that my initial interest in creating community awareness about disaster preparedness had gone further than anticipated (refer to Appendix # 21). Even the various photos I took while working with the Assist Team proved to be of help in generating further community involvement in disaster emergency assistance to the needy (refer to Appendix # 22).

In closing I want to mention that through my Marine Option Program Skill Project, I have been able to experience the ocean's environment and appreciate it's awesome destructiveness (refer to Figure # 8). I feel that I have helped others to realize this as well and through my committed training efforts have not allowed them to forget IWA.

SKILL PROJECT

REFERENCES

1. American National Red Cross. 1966. First Aid in Natural Disaster, The American Red Cross, Wash. D.C.
2. Honolulu., Oahu Civil Defense Agency. 1973. Hazard Analysis, Civil Defense Division.
3. State of Hawaii., Civil Defense Division. 1977. The State of Hawaii Plan for Emergency Preparedness, Office of the Director State Civil Defense.
4. Thygerson, Alton L. 1979. Disaster Survival Handbook. Provo, Utah: Brigham Young University Press.

SKILL PROJECT

APPENDICES

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University of Hawaii at Manoa

Military Science Program-Army ROTC
1311 Lower Campus Road • Honolulu, Hawaii 96822
Telephone: 948-7766/7744

TO: Cadet Gregory M.W. Sanborn
Army ROTC / U.H. Manoa

April 12, 1982

FROM: CPT. Bratton ~~U.S. Army~~
INST. Group / ROTC

SUBJECT: DISASTER ASSISTANCE TRAINING AT AROTC

After reviewing your letter of March 10, 1982, Col. Olds and I acknowledge that the Disaster Assist Team concept you propose is of great value to the local community; along with providing our organization with added safety training in First Aid & CPR. As much as we would like to make the training sessions mandatory, we feel that current student academic loads would prohibit that; yet we will support and encourage students to participate. There are a few students who are highly motivated and I'm sure that they can find the time to help out in your ambitious project. Best of luck.

APPENDIX # 1

DISASTER
RELIEF
PROGRAM

meeting

DISASTER
RELIEF
PROGRAM

TO BE HELD

AT: THE AMERICAN RED CROSS
HAWAII STATE CHAPTER/DIV.
4155 DIAMOND HEAD ROAD

WHEN: 10:00 AM. SAT. 25 SEP. 1982

ABOUT: DISASTER ASSIST TEAM TRAINING

(PAGE 22)



for: FURTHER INFO.

about ARC
Disaster Services

CONTACT: *greg Sanborn*
at 948-7891



American
Red Cross

DISASTER
RELIEF
PROGRAM

meeting

TO BE HELD

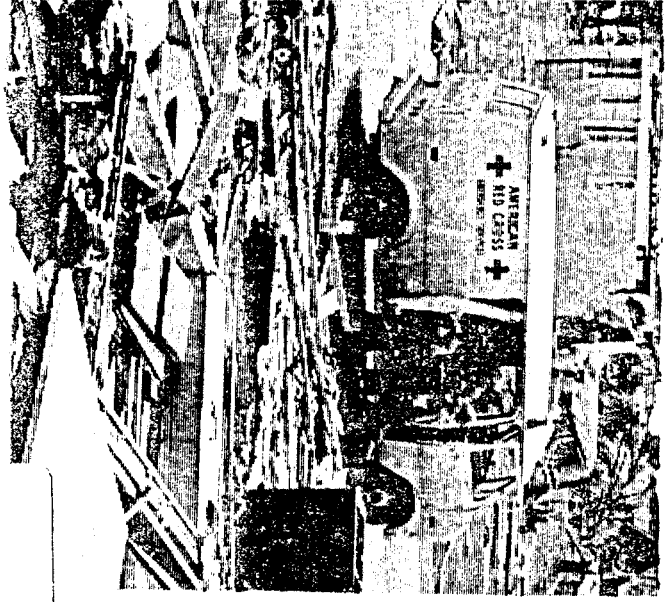
DISASTER
RELIEF
PROGRAM

AI: THE UNIVERSITY OF HAWAII AT MANOA
LOWER CAMPUS ROAD BLDG. MSC-II

WHEN: FRI. OCT. 29 & 30 / 6:00 PM to 10:00 PM

ABOUT: MULTI-MEDIA FIRST AID / CPR (race) TRNG.
(cost free for Disaster Teams)
prior training not needed

(PAGE 23)

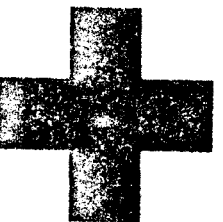


for: FURTHER INFO.

about ARC

Disaster Services

CONTACT: greg Sanborn
at 948-7891



American
Red Cross

APPENDIX # 3

DISASTER
RELIEF
PROGRAM

meeting

TO BE HELD

DISASTER
RELIEF
PROGRAM

AT:

THE UNIVERSITY OF HAWAII MANOA
LOWER CAMPUS SWIMMING POOL

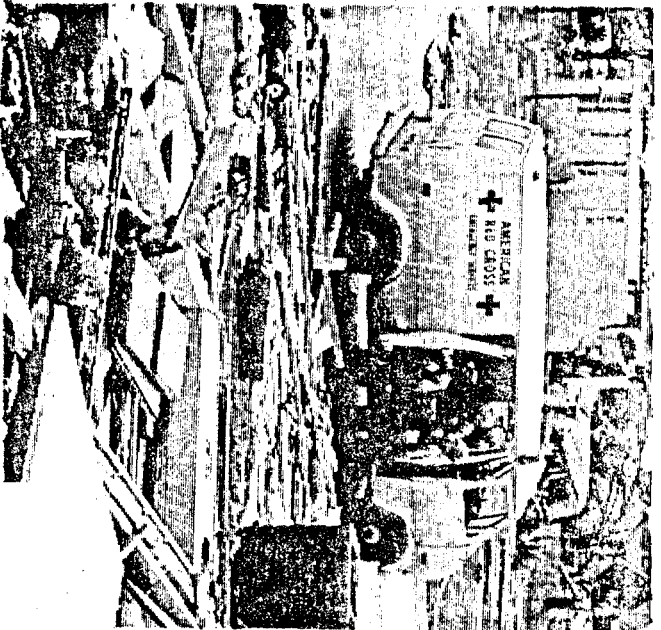
WHEN:

TUESDAY NOV. 16 1982 / 8:00 AM--9:00 AM

ABOUT:

BASIC SURVIVAL SWIMMING
(bring: Swimsuit & Towel)

(PAGE 24)



for: FURTHER INFO.

about A R C

Disaster Services



CONTACT: greg Sanborn

at 948-7891

American
Red Cross

DISASTER
RELIEF
PROGRAM

meeting

TO BE HELD
PROGRAM

DISASTER
RELIEF

AI: THE UNIVERSITY OF HAWAII MANOA
LOWER CAMPUS MC-1 BLDG.

WHEN: FRIDAY JAN. 14, 1983/7:00 TO 9:00pm.

ABOUT: DISASTER ASSIST TEAM TRAINING---
PSYCHOLOGICAL STRESS MANAGEMENT

(PAGE 25)

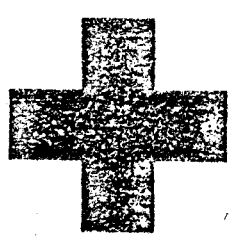
for: FURTHER INFO.

about ARC

Disaster Services

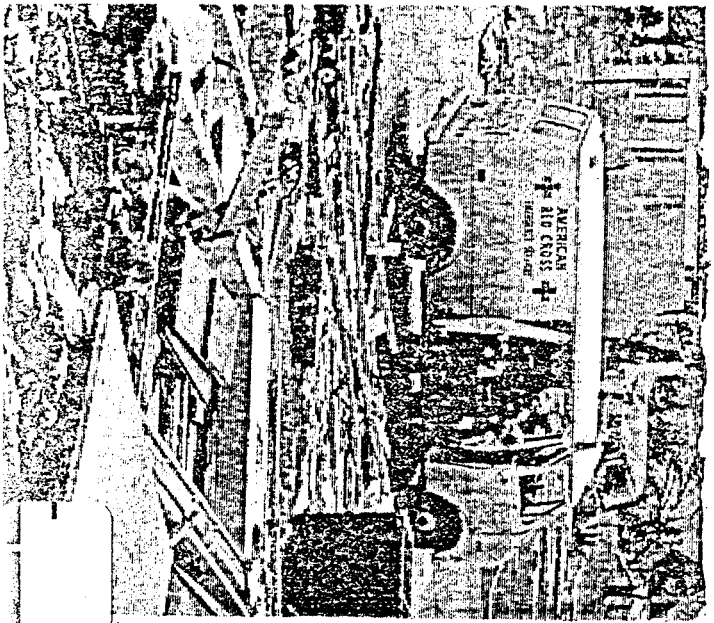
CONTACT: greg Sanborn

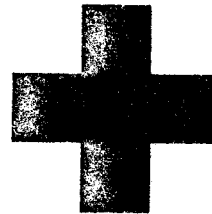
at 948-7891



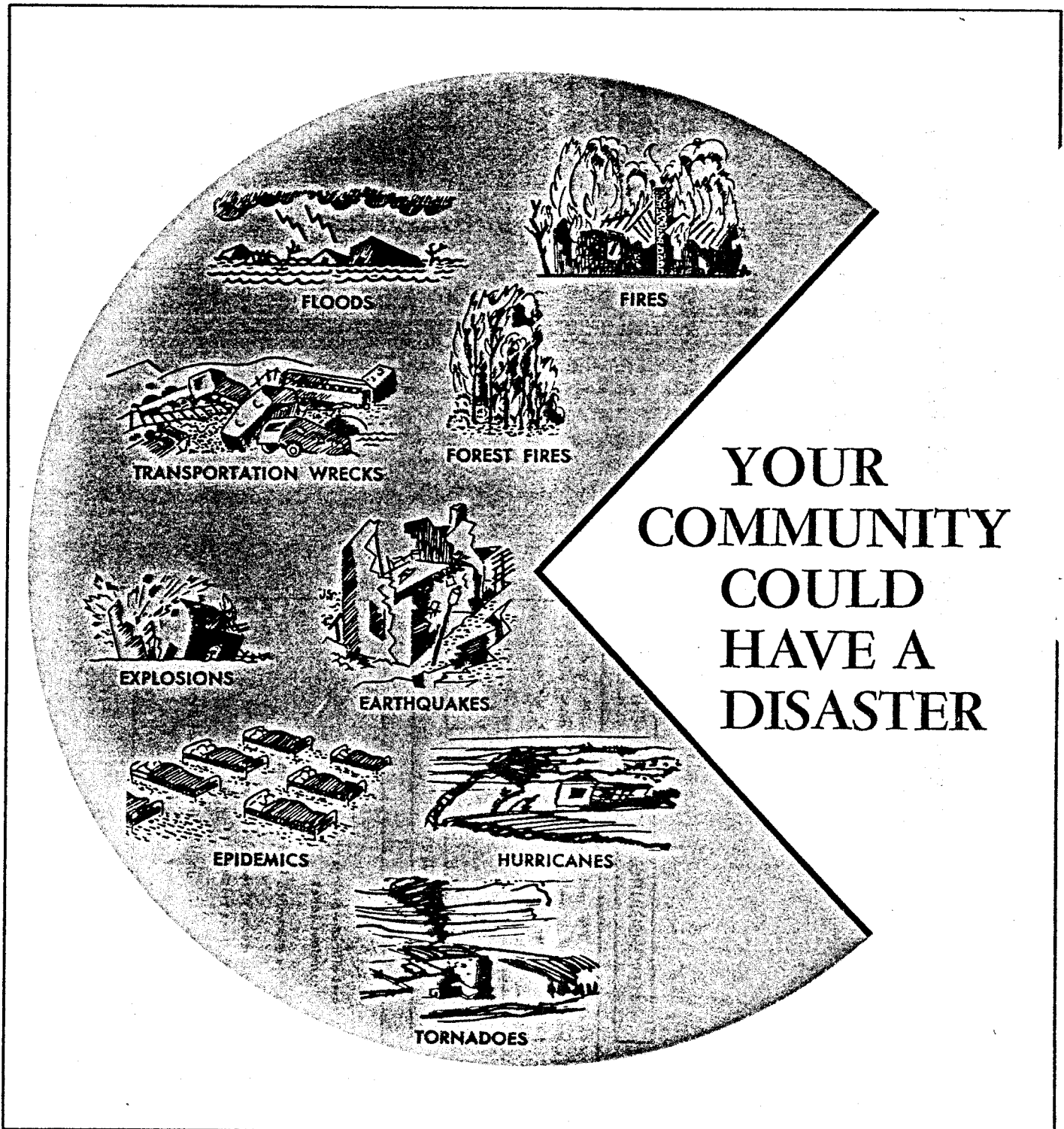
American
Red Cross

APPENDIX # 5





American
Red Cross



YOUR
COMMUNITY
COULD
HAVE A
DISASTER

DISASTER
RELIEF
PROGRAM

meeting

DISASTER
RELIEF
PROGRAM
TO BE HELD

AI: MARINE SCIENCE BLDG. RM. # 203/UH MANOA

WHEN: FEB. 11, 1983 at 5:00 PM / _MOP-IN_

ABOUT : *DISASTER_ASSISTANCE_TRAINING*

"_WHAT_DISASTER_TRAINING_IS_ALL_ABOUT_"

(Bring a friend)

(PAGE 26)

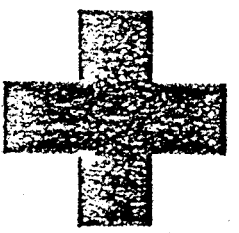
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about ARC

Disaster Services

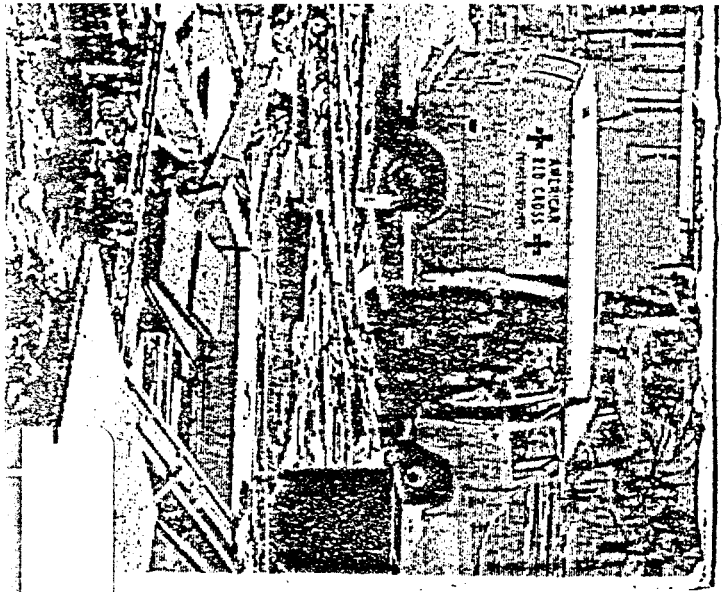
CONTACT: greg Sanborn

at 948-7891



American
Red Cross

APPENDIX # 6

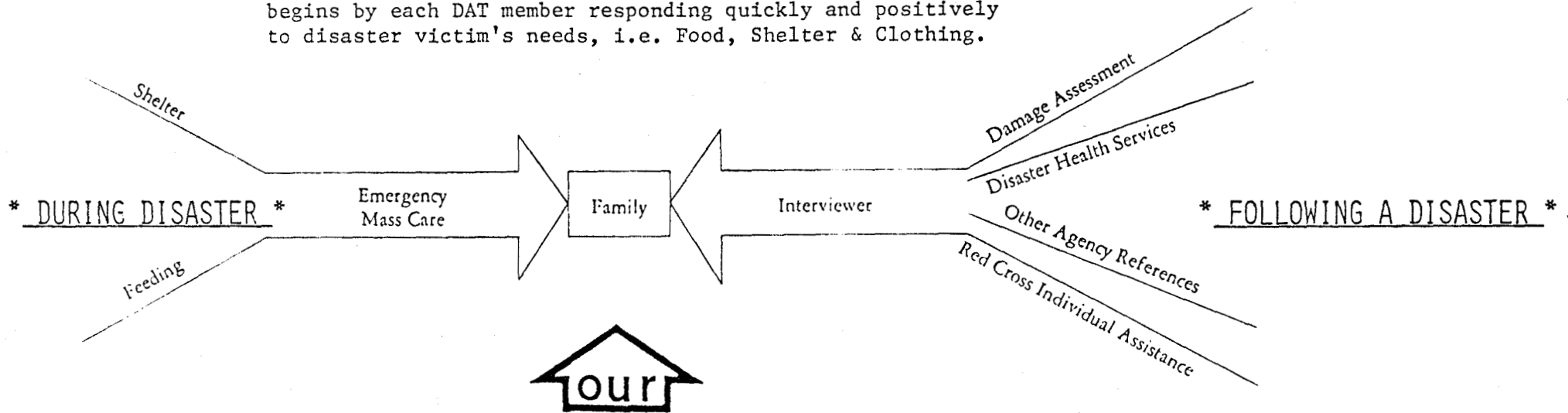


THE BIG PICTURE

DISASTER ASSIST TEAM MEMBERS(DAT) REPRESENT THE AMERICAN RED CROSS DURING AND FOLLOWING ANY DISASTER. OUR MOTTO IS "WE CARE".

RED CROSS DISASTER ASSISTANCE TO FAMILIES IN THE COMMUNITY

begins by each DAT member responding quickly and positively to disaster victim's needs, i.e. Food, Shelter & Clothing.



First Concern

IS TO PROVIDE IMMEDIATE FIRST AID,
SHELTER AND FOOD TO DISASTER VICTIMS

Time	Content	Reference/Notes	Handouts
	<p><u>Introductions</u></p> <p>Instructors introduced. Tell about themselves</p> <p>Class introduce themselves</p>	Tell their impressions of one family disasters.	
	<p><u>Purpose of class</u></p> <p>Train DAT members alternate on call respond to 1 family disasters use as resource in larger disasters.</p>		ARC 3028 right side of packet
	<p><u>Requirements</u></p> <p>Complete DAT classes Complete Emergency Family Assistance classes 1 class a month until requirements are completed</p>	First Aid Introduction to Disaster DAT Damage Assessment Shelter Management/Mass Feeding	
	<p><u>"Sights and Sounds of Disaster"</u> How situations we deal with are the same and how different</p>	Film	
	<p><u>Effects of Disaster on People</u></p> <p>Disrupts lives, emotional shock and anxiety can destroy initiative and self help.</p> <p>We show we are with people by responding quickly and positively a) aware of distress b) glad to help</p> <p>Helps people deal with their own problems</p>		Left side of packet "Reactions to Emergency Situations" pg. 1
	<p><u>Basic Policies</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Individual family unit. 2. Assistance only to those affected by disaster. 3. All assistance is an outright gift. No repayment asked for or accepted. 	Go into detail on these items.	

APPENDIX # 8

Psychological

First Aid

+ American Red Cross

Place where training was given AMERICAN RED CROSS HAWAII STATE CHAPTER
Signature of instructor <i>Allen Whelan</i>

42

CERT. 108A (REV. 11-79)

Greg Sanborn
has completed Basic training
 Functional training in

Records and Reports
An official training activity
of the American Red Cross

1/8/83
Date

Robert O. Verrey
National Director
Disaster Services

+ American Red Cross

Place where training was given AMERICAN RED CROSS Hawaii State Chapter
Signature of instructor <i>Allen Whelan</i>

42

CERT. 108A (REV. 11-79)

Greg Sanborn
has completed Basic training
 Functional training in

Damage Assessment

An official training activity
of the American Red Cross

1/9/83
Date

Robert O. Verrey
National Director
Disaster Services

+ American Red Cross

Place where training was given AMERICAN RED CROSS Hawaii State Chapter
Signature of instructor <i>Allen Whelan</i>

42

CERT. 108A (REV. 11-79)

Greg Sanborn
has completed Basic training
 Functional training in

Disaster Welfare Inquiry

An official training activity
of the American Red Cross

1/9/83
Date

Robert O. Verrey
National Director
Disaster Services

APPENDIX # 10



Hawaii State Chapter
4155 Diamond Head Road
P.O. Box 3948
Honolulu, Hawaii 96812
Phone: (808) 734-2101

DISASTER ASSIST TEAM
(DAT)

General Information Sheet

NAME: _____ DATE: _____

ADDRESS: _____
 Number Street City State Zip Code

HOME PHONE: _____ BUSINESS PHONE: _____ SSN: _____

IN CASE OF EMERGENCY, NOTIFY: _____
 Name Relationship Phone

NAME AND ADDRESS OF EMPLOYEE: _____

PERSONAL INTERESTS: _____

Please Answer The Following Questions:

1. Upon completion of training in disaster relief, would you be willing and able to respond immediately to a disaster emergency? YES ___ NO ___
2. Do you have personal transportation? YES ___ NO ___
If yes, are you willing to use vehicle for relief activities? YES ___ NO ___
3. Would you be available for: (A) Interisland disaster relief operations?
 Please circle (B) Oahu Island disaster relief operations?
 (c) Pacific-wide disaster relief operations?
4. Indicate previous Red Cross training, if any: _____

5. Indicate disaster training preference (s):
 ___ Mass Shelter Management ___ Mass Feeding Management
 ___ Emergency Assistance to Families
 ___ Damage Assessment ___ Team Leader

APPENDIX # 11

DISASTER ASSIST TEAM

TRAINING FILE

TEAM MEMBER: _____ JOINED: _____

All team members are required to complete both Disaster Relief Training in a Disaster Specialty of their choice and Safety Skills Training in the following courses; Standard First Aid, CPR (RACE) and Basic Water Survival.

TYPE OF DISASTER TRAINING _____ DATE OF TRAINING & INST. _____

SAFETY SKILLS TRAINING _____ DATE OF TRAINING & INST. _____

SPECIALIZED TRAINING:

APPENDIX # 12

Honolulu Star-Bulletin

Wednesday

Home

A Gannett Newspaper

32 Pages
Three Sections

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VOL. 71, NO. 328

HONOLULU, HAWAII

Wednesday, November 24, 1982

Oahu—25 Cents

Neighbor Islands—30 Cents

Hurricane Pounds Isles

Destroyer Crewman Killed Here; 4 Hurt



TREES FELLED—Neighborhood volunteers brave strong winds and rain last night to clear part of a two-mile stretch of Kamehameha Highway near Hakipu that was strewn with trees felled by Hurricane Iwa. —Star-Bulletin Photo by John Titchen.

This article was written by *Stirling Morita* and *Gregg K. Kakesako* with reports from *Lester Chang*, *Mary Adamski*, *Heien Altonn*, *Jeanne Amrose*, *Phil Meyer* and *Hildegard Verploegen*, *Star-Bulletin* writers.

HURRICANE Iwa, the biggest storm to smash through the Hawaiian island chain since 1959, battered Kaula, Niihau and Oahu last night with 110 mph winds, knocking down power and other utility lines, tearing off roofs, smashing windows and forcing the evacuation of nearly 6,000 residents.

After cutting a swath of property damage, Iwa raced far northeast of Honolulu this morning, with its winds tapering off. This morning the sun was out for the first time in several days. Despite the ferocity of the hurricane, there was only one storm-related death reported.

- Inside**
- Hurricane Brought a Business Boom—A-3
 - A Night to Remember for Isle Families—A-3
 - Warnings Issued in Wake of Storm—A-3
 - Surviving the Fury of Hurricane Iwa—A-12

A crew member was killed and four injured last night when the guided missile destroyer Goldsborough left Pearl Harbor to ride out the storm, a Navy spokesman said today.

He said the Goldsborough had just cleared the harbor entrance when it ran into heavy seas and

the people aboard apparently were "bounced around." Lt. (jg.) Ray Beard was thrown overboard and was washed onto the reef runway, the Navy spokesman said. About an hour later, he was found by Air Force security police at Hickam Air Force Base and taken to Tripler Army Medical Center with injuries.

A NAVY DOCTOR was taken to the Goldsborough by helicopter to treat the three other injured persons. They were taken to Tripler this morning after the ship returned to Pearl Harbor.

No details were known on the fatality and no names were released, pending notification of family members.

Iwa, the biggest storm since Hurricane Dot smashed into Kaula in 1959, toppled trees.

Turn to Page A-4, Col. 1

A Minute-by-Minute Monitoring of Hurricane Iwa

This article was written by Star-Bulletin of the Honolulu Municipal from the L

APPENDIX # 13

he expects the winds Interview and urges the television

The Honolulu Advertiser

Final Edition Oahu Edition: 25c
Beyond Oahu: 30c

Aloha!

Today is Thanksgiving,
Nov. 25, 1982

Hawaii

City Council gives tentative approval to General Plan revision that looks like the one proposed earlier by Mayor Anderson
Page A-12

Seven people from Oahu take a special Thanksgiving gift to the folks at Kalaupapa
Page A-16

The Nation

Eleven years ago, D.B. Cooper leaped into history and the hunt goes on
Page D-7

Washington

President Reagan considers slapping tax on unemployment benefits and lowering minimum wage for summer teen jobs
Page D-1

Little more than two years after he mocked President Carter's twists and turns on the economy, Reagan finds himself adjusting his policies
Page D-4

The World

Yasuhiro Nakasone wins overwhelming mandate from Japan's ruling party, assuring he will succeed Zenko Suzuki as prime minister
Page D-2

Protégé of Yuri Andropov elevated to politburo
Page D-1

Editorial

Hurricane's destruction far worse than believed

Blackout continues on Kauai

By Jan TenBruggencate
Advertiser Kauai Bureau

LIHUE — Kauai's weary survivors staggered from shattered homes and crowded shelters yesterday to face damage much worse than what had been predicted the night Hurricane Iwa swept over the Garden Isle.

Civil Defense Director Sonny Gerardo was forced to boost his earlier estimate of \$20 million in damage to \$150 million yesterday upon seeing the shambles. But, incredibly, there were no fatalities.

The island remained without power as recovery continued. Many roads still were closed by downed trees and utility poles.

It is expected that several days will pass before electricity is restored to most of the island. Telephone service, too, remained spotty.

Gov. George Ariyoshi — who toured storm-torn Kauai and Niihau yesterday by helicopter with Mayor Eduardo Malapit and the state adjutant general



3 deaths from storm on Oahu

By Vickie Ong
Advertiser Staff Writer

Three deaths and \$42 million in damage on Oahu were attributed yesterday to the ferocious hurricane that soaked the Islands the night before.

And problems with utilities — electricity and water, primarily — were likely to linger for several days in some areas.

After inspecting the havoc wrought by Hurricane Iwa, Mayor Eileen Anderson yesterday declared a state of emergency on Oahu and said she will seek state aid.

The fatalities occurred in two separate incidents. One death was attributed directly to the high waves kicked up Tuesday; the other two came in a "storm-related" traffic accident yesterday morning under conditions aggravated by the hurricane.

In the first incident, the USS Goldsborough was near the entrance to Pearl Harbor and heading out for the sea to ride out the storm when a 30-foot freak wave hit at 4:30 p.m. Tuesday. A Navy man was killed and another washed overboard.

(PAGE 46)

The Honolulu Advertiser

Published Daily Except on Sundays and Public Holidays

Today is
Aloha
Friday
 Nov. 26, 1982



woodrose

Hawaii

Community development plan for Lanai, envisioning resorts, gets positive push toward Maui County Council approval Page A-10

The Nation

Stolen honeybee pollen is mixed with batch of poisoned pollen, health food stores warned Page A-15

Town that shall remain nameless has class — and clout Page F-2

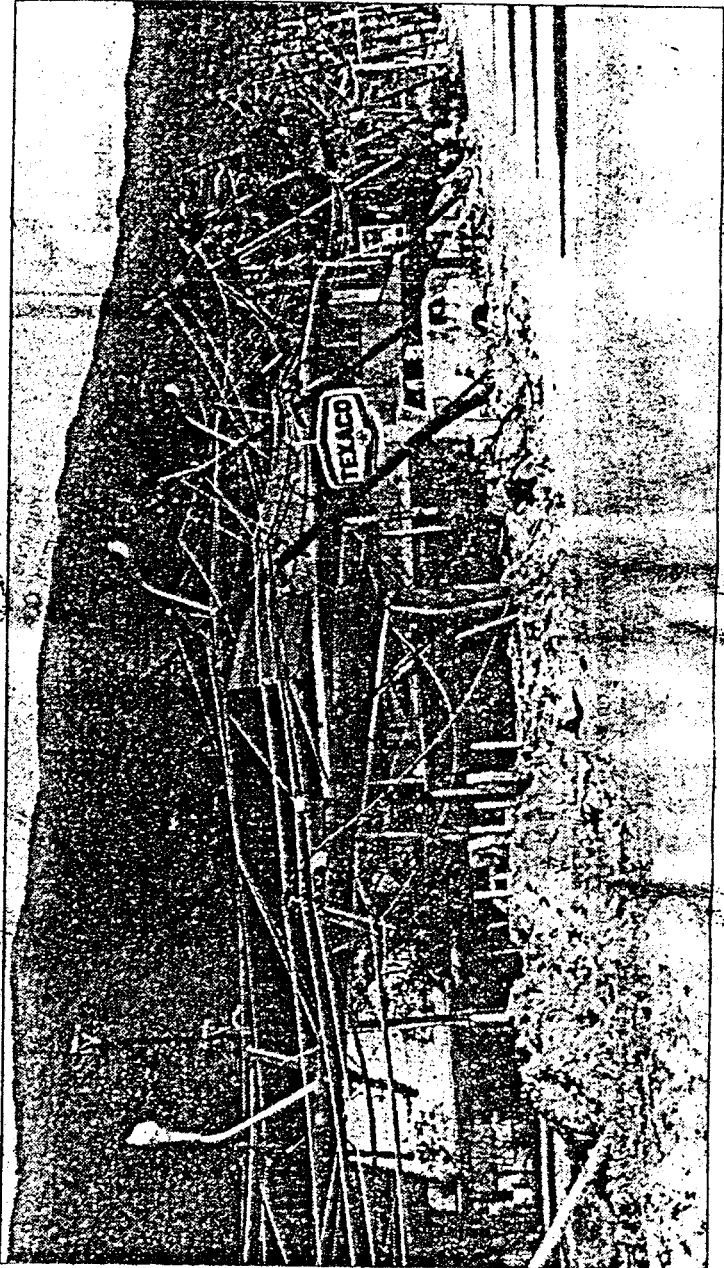
Washington

Medical outlay growth drops below double digits for the first time Page A-14

President's Private Sector Survey on Cost Control panel seen as being in conflict of interest Page F-4

The World

1,000 at Nanakuli face 3-4 weeks of no power



Poles carrying electrical and telephone lines still were leaning yesterday along the highway on the Waianae coast. Advertiser photo by Gregory Yamamoto

By Vickie Ong and Walt Wright
 Advertiser Staff Writers

About 1,000 residents of Nanakuli, a Leeward Oahu community devastated by giant waves in Tuesday's storm, may be without electricity for three to four weeks, Hawaiian Electric Co. announced yesterday. And it may be a week or two before the 2,000 people in Waihua get power.

Meanwhile, the eastern half of Oahu — from Salt Lake to Hauwahi Kai and from Kaneohe to Waimanalo — once again will be subjected to periods of "rolling blackouts" — when electricity goes off and on — from 8 a.m. to 10 p.m. today.

Hawaiian Electric didn't have to impose rolling blackouts yesterday because businesses were closed and electrical demand was relatively light even with Thanksgiving cooking and baking.

There was still much concern about the Leeward Coast.

"The damage to the Nanakuli area has been extensive and it may be literally weeks before power is restored to portions of Nanakuli. It's a very serious problem," said HECO spokesman Doug Carlson.

Waihua's power lines also

Kani man hook am to niko e-

DISASTER RELIEF :



STORM DAMAGE: High winds and surf caused extensive damage to Nanakuli homes along Farrington Highway.

" It was Tuesday evening Nov. 23, 1982 as we drove towards the Leeward Coast into Hurricane Iwa's gusting 80 to 100 mph. winds which pelted our car sideways with sheets of rain. In the distance entire communities flickered on and off electrically as power-lines exploded in a phosphorus white glow, leaving darkness in our path. Our objective was the opening of a disaster relief shelter in Nanakuli for evacuated residents and it really seemed as if we were on a mission from God," explained MS II Randy Harr about his recent experiences as a member of the University of Hawaii's Disaster Assist Team.

The Disaster Assist Team was started two years ago through the University's Marine Option Program and is able to integrate into Disaster/Safety training, many students from various fields of academic study on campus. " The ocean is not always a fun place and I wanted to organize an assistance team that represented Hawaii's, culturally diversified community; as well as demonstrate how the military possesses



MASS FEEDING: Randy Harr MS-II serves hot meals to local disaster victims in the wake of Hurricane Iwa.

U.H. ARMY ROTC Responds to Hurricane "IWA"

IN RESPONSE TO A CALL FROM THE HAWAII STATE CHAPTER OF THE AMERICAN RED CROSS A HIGHLY MOTIVATED, WELL TRAINED GROUP OF ROTC / MARINE OPTION PROGRAM STUDENTS PROVIDE SHELTERING, MASS FEEDING AND CASE-WORK FOR LEEWARD COAST DISASTER VICTIMS.

.. OUR KOKUA ..



SHELTER MANAGEMENT: Comfort and Aid are provided by 2LT. Gregory Sanborn during shelter operations at Nanakuli High.

a unique capability for instantaneous reaction that is essential for effective disaster relief work within the community," mentioned Team Leader/2LT. Gregory Sanborn.

Assist Team members receive training in Mass Care with emphasis on sheltering & feeding large numbers of disaster victims; as well as being offered classes in First Aid/CPR and Basic Water Survival/Rescue.

Thus, during and after Hurricane Iwa each member of the Assist Team was able to utilize their classroom knowledge at the disaster site in order to develop a sense of learning by doing. This prior knowledge of what to do and when to do it, proved to be an invaluable aid in providing both leadership and management confidence at a critically, chaotic time.

Natural disasters are seldom understood until they occur; leaving in their wake the homeless and hungry. Yet through the KOKUA (assistance) of agencies and immediate help of trained individuals, a true feeling of the word OHANA (family) can be expressed to those in need.

DISASTER ASSIST TEAM

SPOT REPORT

DATE: Nov. 28, 1982

REPORTED BY: Greg Sanborn *GMS*

SUBJECT: Mass Feeding Operation

AREA: Nanakuli

SITUATION: The Assist Team was notified by Jeff at 9:00 am to meet at the Chapter NLT 2:00 pm in order to prepare for Mass Feeding duties at Nanakuli High School by 4:00 pm. I was also instructed to conduct a 12:00 noon class on Mass Feeding Operations as per regulations and procedures outlined in ARC 3030 booklet titled Emergency Services-Mass Feeding. By 1:30 pm Mass Feeding instruction for ten new volunteers from the community was accomplished, who were assigned to Wailua for evening mass feeding.

At 2:30 pm the Wailua departed and my Assist Team assembled for departure to Nanakuli to Mass Feed an estimated 800 Disaster Victims by 4:00 pm that evening. Upon arrival at Nanakuli High School at 3:30 pm we met with Mrs. Lindsey (school food supervisor) and Mr. Black (facilities manager). We arranged to use a two line, hot meal plan with juice being served at the end, all servers were Red Cross volunteer workers (total of 11 on site) the meal was prepared at the kitchen facility.

The Nanakuli residents began standing in line at 3:30 pm and amounted to 600 when the line was opened at 4:00 pm with enough food on line to serve 800 people. The plates of food (serving sizes) were prepared by the servers and handed to the victims as they passed through the line, second helpings on food was offered after all victims passed through the line once.

At the close of the meal at 6:30 pm, about 700 plates of food had been served, yet total food output amounted to enough for 900 people due in part to large serving and a return for seconds by the victims. All Red Cross volunteers left the site by 6:45 pm as Mr. Black secured the facility.

PREVAILING QUESTION: IS THER AN IMMEDIATE, CONTINUED NEED FOR MASS FEEDING AT NANAKULI.

LOCAL COMMUNITY VIEWPOINT: Several disaster victims were asked about their current needs in the wake of Hurricane Iwa, their reactions were mixed; but the general opinion was YES, the area residents want this service continued due to a localized continued power outage from Auyong Homestead Road to Hakimo Road. The disaster victims claim that pay-day is far away and that the lossof electrical power is wide spread.

An outlook of Ohana is keenly visable as car loads of relatives appear at the mass feeding operation with a general feeling that the more the food the better.

MY VIEWPOINT: The morale of all disaster victims is high and they appear to be in good spirits. The disaster victims of the Nanakuli area in some degree are growing accustomed to a hot meal on a regular basis. The Chapters mass feeding efforts have provided tangible evidence that Red Cross is very concerned in the populace's immediate needs. True a portion of local electrical power is down yet local food stores are open for business, I strongly feel that immediate needs of the people have been met and that establishing a final dateline for termination or curtailment is needed.

APPENDIX # 17

THE DISASTER ASSIST TEAM

SPOT REPORT

DATE: Dec. 3, 1982

REPORTED BY: Greg Sanborn ^{GMS}

SUBJECT: Case-lot Food Distribution

AREA: Makaha

SITUATION: The Assist members (total 3) and myself left the Red Cross Chapter at 2:15 pm in route to pick up food supplies for the Makaha / Waianae food distribution centers. The load consisted of case lot boxes of various canned items and fresh milk and eggs for the residents of the Makaha and Wainae areas.

The overall purchase amounted to our largest dollar amount to date, which also included a purchase of Hawaiian Sweetbread for our Aloha Friday's outreach effort in the disaster hit community. My plan was to attach a "HEY BRAH" flyer to each loaf of sweetbread and hand them out throughout the power outage area. We arrived in Makaha at 4:20pm and opened the case-lot food service line at 4:35 pm. There were a total of seven (7) families waiting for us and once again various new faces from outside the area were present.

Once the number of families arriving to pick up case-lot food items dwindled, I took two volunteers and the Disaster Van to Nanakuli to hand out on a family by family basis sweetbread loafs. Along with the sweetbread we explained that the local area had opened an Assistance Center and gave them a flyer to assist them in finding the place. By sunset we had distributed 140 loafs throughout a ten block area of Nanakuli, the overall reaction was very positive.

Upon returning to Makaha by 6:00 pm we found out that the food distribution center had about 20 loafs of bread left over from the original 60 left for handing out. We had distributed 30 case-lots of food to 151 extended family members; in effect servicing 33 families who actually lived in the local area ; a reduction of about 10% from the day before.

It was determined that we should close the food distribution point by 6:30 pm. We removed all Red Cross signs in the area and thanked the police for all their support. Before returning to the Chapter house, we dropped off the additional remaining food items at the 442 Wainae Center.

PREVAILING QUESTION: WAS THERE AN IMMEDIATE NEED TO CONTINUE THIS FOOD SERVICE.

LOCAL COMMUNITY VIEWPOINT: Was somewhat mixed, due in part to a continued interest in receiving case-lot delivery on a daily basis; yet knowing that total community interest was becoming focused on the Assistance Centers.

MY VIEWPOINT: It was becoming more and more obvious on a daily basis that less and less people from the nearby homes were coming for canned foods. I feel that Red Cross had provided positive proof of concern, along with extending the needed information to local disaster victims in regards to further aid.

APPENDIX # 18

THE DISASTER ASSIST TEAM

SPOT REPORT

DATE: Dec. 04, 1982

REPORTED BY: Greg Sanborn *GMS*

SUBJECT: Disaster Case-work

AREA: Waianae

SITUATION: The Nanakuli and Waianae areas had established Disaster Assistance Centers in order to handle each disaster stricken family on a case by case basis. There was an immediate need for case workers who could assist in providing each family with the proper paperwork that was required in distributing disbursing orders.

In order to provide my Assist Team with a total concept of how Mass Care begins and how it ends, I felt that there was a need to become involved with case work at the local assistance centers; the team volunteered to spend a day in the Waianae Assistance Center.

WORK ACCOMPLISHED: Four Assist Team members and myself left U.H. Manoa at 8:30 am and arrived in Waianae by 9:20 am in order to begin processing 901 case files and filling out individual Disbursing Orders for local disaster victims. There were over 300 families in line by 12 noon and the Assist Team members were handling on an average 1 family every 10 minutes.

It was obvious that there was a lack in the number of case workers needed in order to process such a large turn out. Thus the Assist Team members worked through lunch and took occasional breaks for coffee or snacks. At 6:00 pm the Assistance Center closed for the day and would reopen the following morning at 9:00 am.

IN CONCLUSION: I can best describe our combined experience as case workers in one word "Challenging"; from the moment we arrived until we left a steady stream of disaster victims entered the center. The Assist Team showed a true concern for each families plight and put forth a 100% effort. The opportunity of working at an Assistance Center provided each team member with an excellent chance to learn about the full cycle of Disaster Services provided by the Red Cross in helping local families get back on their feet.

University of Hawaii
Sea Grant College
Program

"Toward the Sea"

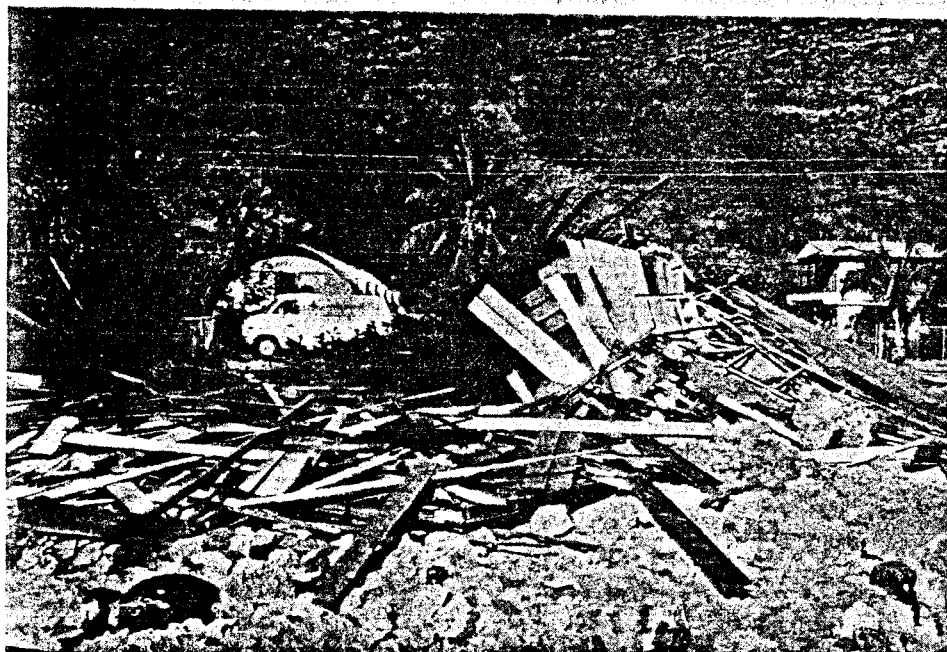
MAKAI

Vol. 5, No. 2
February
1983

APPENDIX # 21

HURRICANE TESTS STUDENT DISASTER TEAMS

by Christina Simmerman



Damage caused by Hurricane Iwa along the leeward coast of Oahu was extensive.

Many people in Hawaii forget or do not fully comprehend the ocean's power to destroy. This is because the ocean, most of the time, provides pleasurable recreation and scenic views, lulling the mind into a false sense of security. But during a tsunami or hurricane, for example, the ocean's destructive power can be awesome.

As recently demonstrated by Hurricane Iwa, which hit Hawaii last November, the combined force of high winds and surf can level homes to kindling and snap telephone poles like match sticks. Hurricanes are common in Hawaii although they rarely hit any of the islands. Their winds may range from 70 to 100 miles an hour and usually produce heavy rains and high surf.

When such a natural disaster occurs, personal injury and property damage create an immediate need for people trained in disaster relief operations.

To meet this need the Marine Option Program (MOP) at the University of Hawaii together with the Hawaii State Chapter of the American Red Cross have developed a comprehensive training program in disaster relief, called the Disaster Assist Team. The program is designed to place a small group of well-trained student volunteers at the scene of a disaster to provide immediate emergency care.

Each student volunteer in the MOP Disaster Assist Team program becomes a disaster specialist in a five-man team, headed by a team leader. Practical field experience and actual team participation in sudden catastrophes are important to developing the assist-team concept.

Eel Farming Still Scares And Excites

by Howard Takata
East Hawaii Agent

Mention freshwater eels, or unagi, to a local resident, and his or her response may range from pure delight to fearful concern. To date, discussions in Hawaii concerning the removal of the state's prohibition on importing live anguillid eels such as *Anguilla rostrata*, the American eel, and *Anguilla japonica*, the Japanese eel, have been characterized by strong opposing positions.

Since 1974, legislation has been introduced to allow for the importation of freshwater eels for experiments to test the commercial feasibility of culturing them in Hawaii. Last year, a bill allowing for the importation of live American eels for experimental and scientific purposes passed the House but was narrowly defeated in the Senate. This year, the legislature will again likely have to grapple with an eel bill.

People who favor keeping the current
(Continued on page 5)

(Continued on page 4)

Hey * Brah

IF YOU **NEED** SOME

+ *KOKUA* **+**
(ASSISTANCE)
↓

GO TO **+** American Red Crc

Assistance Center at:

Waianae Rec/Gym

85-471 Farrington Hwy.



March 1983

NOVEMBER 1982, HURRICANE IWA



Photo by: G. Sanborn

APPENDIX # 22

Hurricane Iwa has taught us many things, perhaps the first and foremost is that we can never be TOO prepared. Fortunately, due to the efforts of hundreds of Red Cross volunteers the Red Cross was prepared and able to extend to over 7,000 families much needed disaster assistance. The Hawaii State Chapter of the American Red Cross anticipates expenditures of over \$1.8 million dollars in food, clothing, and shelter for the victims of Hurricane Iwa. This disaster assistance is an outright grant to the individuals or families in need. NO REPAYMENT IS ASKED OR EXPECTED.

March is traditionally Red Cross month throughout the United States and it is at this time that the Hawaii State Chapter extends to you an opportunity to join the world's oldest humanitarian organization. Your membership gift will enable the Chapter to begin to establish a much needed disaster contingency fund and to maintain our other vital community services which the people of Hawaii have come to rely upon.

With your MEMBERSHIP GIFT the Hawaii State Chapter will be ready to meet any future disasters that might strike these islands. Your contribution is an investment in the future!

WE'LL HELP. WILL YOU?

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Fred C. Weyand".

Fred C. Weyand (USA Ret.)
Chapter Chairman