

Attn: Loni Ding

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NISEI VETERANS & FAMILY
Interviewee form

Name YAMASHITA, K. STANLEY (Maiden name also, if applicable)

(please print)
Place of birth Los Angeles

Place of upbringing, if different TERMINAL ISLAND, SAN PEDRO

Number in family 5 What position in the family were you? 2d

What were the occupations of your mother? Housewife and
your father? TUNA FISHERMAN

What village/district in Japan were they from? WAKAYAMA PROP.

Did your parents provide explicit training in Japanese language, customs and values?
yes _____ no _____ somewhat X

Please give examples:
How much education did you have? high school _____ college X

If you went to college, where, and what did you major in? Antioch College, Ohio B.A. 1950
Ph.D. V.C. FRVING, Comparative Culture 1985

OUTBREAK of WAR

How old were you at war time? 17 How old were other members of family? 21-12

Were you and your family evacuated? X yes from where? Terminal Island

When were you evacuated? Apr 1942 What assembly center were you taken to?
Boston

Which camp(s) were you detained in? Camp One

Did you leave camp to go to work or college? yes If yes, please explain.
College St. Paul, Minn.

What year did you enter the service? 1944 Where were you at the time? ST PAUL

Were you a volunteer? X a draftee? _____

MILITARY

Where did you serve? Philippines - Japan

Which unit(s) were you with? CIC 1st Corps

What kind of work did you do? Intelligence

Who were some of the other nisei in your unit? ?

Are you still in contact? No

Who were some of your immediate officers? ?

Are you still in contact? No

FOR M.I.S. VETERANS:

Did you serve in the occupation of Japan? Yes

If so, where? Hokkaido Doing what? EIC

Under whose command? IX Corps

How long did you serve there? 1 yr Did you get to know any Japanese nationals with whom you are still in contact? No

Which other nisei served with you there? ?

Are you still in contact? ?

POST-WAR (Veterans and Family please answer)

Did you return to your home area after the war? FAMILY DID.

What situation did you return to? COLLEGE IN OHIO - INDIANA

If you have children, how old are they? What do they do, and where do they live?

Daughters: 33 married to nisei Lawyer San Francisco; 32, married to Army Major F. Leaverworth, Kansas; 26, married to Army SFC, static in Korea

Thank you.

CURRENT INFORMATION (Date: 19 Jan 62)

Name: K. Stanley YAMASHITA

Address: [Redacted]

Zip

Phone(s) home and work: [Redacted]

SAN DENNO 90731

Recalled to active duty in 1950 as 2D LT.
Integrated Regular Army - retired 1978, served
3 tours in Japan; 1 in Okinawa; France,
Germany, various posts in the U.S.
Finished PhD in 1985, after retiring as a

Lt. Colonel.

MARRIED to a CAUCASIAN - two out of three
daughters ALSO MARRIED to CAUCASIANS.

Attached copy of my dissertation abstract
may give you some idea of what I have been
working on for the past few years - hence,
more than pragmatic knowledge of Japanese-
Americans' ethnicity, values, etc.

ABSTRACT OF THE DISSERTATION

Terminal Island: Ethnography of an Ethnic Community:

Its Dissolution and Reorganization

to a Non-spatial Community

by

Kanshi Stanley Yamashita

Doctor of Philosophy in Comparative Culture

University of California, Irvine, 1985

Professor Raul Fernandez, Chair

Ethnography of a pre-World War II Japanese fishing community of Terminal Island near Los Angeles. The community existed in physical isolation from the mainland and social isolation from the majority culture. Retention of traditional Japanese values were reinforced by interlocking social organizations. The bond of prefecture (state) of origin in Japan was further strengthened by involvement in a common occupation of commercial fishing. Although not sharply demarcated, the social structure of the Island reflected the two main groups, those who had businesses on land and those engaged in fishing. Accommodation to the majority culture were in the outward forms, but the traditional values were stressed.

While interned at the Manzanar (California) Relocation Center during World War II, the bulk of these Islanders lived in three adjoining blocks, maintaining a high degree of group cohesion. Degree of prejudice of off-island Japanese communities toward the Terminal Islanders still existent within the internment camp. Postwar relocation to an area near the island where the community had existed by a number of former Islanders provided a degree of security. Shared experiences, back to the country of origin, through formation of the fishing community, its dissolution, sojourn in an internment camp, and forced relocation to a non-existent physical community provided bases for formation of a non-spatial community in order to keep intact the group identity which had existed for so long. Formation of a social community, based on the commonality of many factors, has created a group which exists as a community, without physical boundaries. The community leadership has passed from the immigrant generation to their children, but it is problematic that the following generation will support the continuation of this group.