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Brigham Young University – Hawaii

Oral History Program

Stanley Igawa

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BRIGHAM YOUNG UNIVERSITY-HAWAII
ORAL HISTORY PROGRAM
Behavioral and Social Sciences Division
Laie, Hawaii 96762

Stanley Igawa

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Side A

INT This is an interview with Stanley Igawa on August 8, 1995. I'd like to thank you again Stan for meeting with me a second time, the first time we had problems with the equipment and I really appreciate it. If you could just start by introducing yourself.

SI Stan Igawa and I'm a former ranger here. I've worked as a ranger here at the national park Arizona Memorial since 1988. Then from about a year and a half ago I suspended my work here because of the fact that I had surgery and decided to go full-time volunteering. I was born on the Big Island in Kona and when I was about nine I left for the Mainland. My mom came back from the Mainland (they were on the Mainland already) and they came back for my brother and I. So on the Mainland specifically in Hollywood, California, where mom and dad had a vegetable stand. Then of course, right after the war we had the executive order 9066 signed by President Franklin D. Roosevelt and we (the Japanese-Americans) living on the West coast California, Oregon and Washington were evacuated at ten different centers, they were called relocation centers. I think I'd like to start by giving a talk that I usually give in the theater when either the volunteer or the rangers give a short talk prior to the showing of the film in the theater and than they go on to the Memorial. So this is part of what I give my talk at the theater.

"I was at a Ice Palace activity with my classmates in Hollywood, California and upon our return we learned about the Pearl Harbor attack. Most of the people were not aware where Pearl Harbor was but I was *very* much aware because of the fact that I was born on the Big Island and of course knew where Pearl Harbor, Hawaii was. The following morning which was a Monday morning, the entire student body at John Marshall High School in Hollywood, California sat out in the bleachers to hear the famous day of Inaugural speech given by President Franklin D. Roosevelt. A few months later our family was disrupted, we moved to a place called Fresno California at the fairground where they established an assembly center for Japanese-Americans. A few months later again we moved further inland to a place called Heart Mountain, Wyoming near Cody, Wyoming and this became a relocation center for Japanese-Americans. While there in school in Wyoming I had two very close classmates of mine, *very* good friends. The first being our student body President, the second is Senior who graduated near the *very* top of our class. Both very intelligent, very talented; also both very young. They both volunteered for the now famous Four hundred and Forty-Second Regimental Combat team that fought in Europe during World War II. This unit uniquely comprised of only Japanese-American volunteers. This unit still today is considered to be the most highly decorated unit in the United States Army. Unfortunately both of my classmates were killed in combat fighting with the famous 442nd regimental combat team in Europe. When I received the news, it deeply grieved me and when I give my talk I usually say and perhaps some of you may have encountered similar episodes in your lives. Of course when both parents heard about their son's death they were in deep sorrow. Just about the

same time they were approximately fifty-five million other mothers who perhaps may have endured similar miseries and heartaches." Then I go on to say, "I believe that most of you return from the Memorial you'll have positive thoughts and reflections and that most of you are going to relate positively regarding the speech given by former Senator Frank Moss from the state of Utah, in which he so beautifully and eloquently expressed his thoughts regarding dedications of memorials." Now I'm going to quote him, "While we are here today to honor those that have given their fullest measure of devotion we hope and pray that we no longer dedicate memorials to men who died in battle but to dedicate memorials to men living in peace for all nations and for all men." So this is the talk that I usually give in the theater prior to the visitors boarding the launch to the memorial.

INT Are you familiar with Earl Warren?

SI Yes, Earl Warren.

INT In my research I've read where many people believe that he played a major role in the internment of Japanese. What do you think about that?

SI Yes, Earl Warren. Formally Chief Justice of the United States. At the time he was very instrumental in assisting FDR [Franklin Delino Roosevelt] in signing that executive order 906, which made it possible for our government to re-locate and evacuate the hundred and twenty thousands or so Japanese-Americans to these various camps on the Mainland. Now, you must remember that at that time Earl Warren was an Attorney General of the state of California. It amazes me that this man who became a Supreme Court Justice was at one time *very* anti-Japanese and anti-Japanese Americans. Therefore I believe that he was very instrumental in helping to propagate the executive order 9066 which ordered the evacuation of the Japanese-Americans from the coastal states.

INT I thought it was interesting that even with the recommendation of the Naval Intelligence and Army Intelligence and FBI not to have the internment take place--it wasn't necessary to intern all Japanese. Earl Warren had such a powerful impact on the executive branch and his views [undecipherable].

SI Yes, yes. That's interesting and of course it's more interesting and of course this particular man who is so instrumental in signing or helping sign FDR sign the Executive order that few years later as Supreme Court Justice he was the--he played a big part in the Civil Rights movement and this really--he really made a three-hundred and sixty degrees turn around in terms of dealing with minorities. We have a quote here from the congressman at that time in '41 he says, "I'm for catching every Japanese in America, Alaska and Hawaii now and putting them in concentration camps. Damn them; let's get rid of them now." And this is the famous John Ranken, congressman on the Senate floor who was making this kind of statement. And of course the famous Colonel Dewitt who was a Col. at the time of the evacuation where he had--well you know, he made statements like "A Jap. is always a Jap," a very ratio remarks made and of course supported the evacuation and re-location of the Japanese-Americans from the coastal

states.

- INT I thought it was interesting Warren, the way he compared the Europeans to the Japanese versus the Germans and Italians that were in America. He felt that they were easier to look at and to interview and determine their loyalty to America versus the Japanese. On one of the articles that I read quoted him saying something like "The similarities in their languages compared to ours versus the Japanese and the Japanese culture is so foreign to us--very racist and just incredible that he could get *away* with this.
- SI That's an interesting observation Steve. It's supported by I believe the thinking of the Caucasians. Now when you go back to 1790, the naturalization law or act, 1790 now, which allowed Europeans if they resided in the States for two years, they automatically were granted citizenship. Now it took Japanese-Americans and other Asians, what, a hundred and sixty-two years; we're talking about 1760, from that time of the naturalization Act to 1952. I believe it's over anyway, one hundred and sixty years where the Asians and I'm talking about--because were discussing the Japanese-Americans here--where the Japanese who were living here, many of them, most of their lives and yet could not get citizenship until 1952. It's amazing that this kind of thing happened here America.
- INT I've read a few different immigration acts starting with 1790 I believe it was?
- SI Yes, 1790.
- INT They made revisions throughout the years and it always seem to exclude Asians up until the end.
- SI Always, always.
- INT And amazing I just couldn't believe, and I think that had a lot to do with the fuel that was thrown on the fire in the late thirties.
- SI Yes, and it's pitiful how the Chinese-Americans were treated. You look back where they worked like at the Railroad and worked in the Mine fields gold-mining you know? They were lynched they were flaws, you know, so many instances of discrimination and prejudice, horrible things happening to the Chinese also and research proves that, how they were mistreated. It's sad that it took over a hundred and sixty years, sixty-two years for the Asians to get their naturalization of citizenship which was very difficult to get compared to the Caucasians and were talking about largely people coming from Europe from 1791.
- INT Amazing.
- SI I'd like to point out here too that we had people at the time of the evacuation. We had prominent people FDR, General hen Howard, Secretary Interior Harold Ickes, we had

Tom Clark, Supreme Court Justice and also Hugo Black who used the terms at that time "concentration camps" and now we use to term, instead of relocation centers or assembly centers, internment camps, they are now calling it "concentration camps" and I believe that it's logically called that because I for myself being interned at Heart Mountain Wyoming saw approximately two hundred yards apart, these light machine guns put up on these watch towers and we had a center manning the machine guns with their M1 rifles. So, it was a concentration camp and it's remarkable how the U.S. government uses these terms.

INT Euphemisms.

SI Euphemisms right, these inoffensive terms used for an offensive term and we can make comparison saying the inoffensive terms like: relocation centers, assembly centers instead of concentration camp. We're talking about aliens and non-aliens. They use the terms non-aliens, now whose a non-alien? A non-alien is a citizen, but at that time they using these terms to soften the public from saying "Hey, how come you're incarcerating and evacuating a citizen of the United States." And facts are going to show and they prove the fact we had approximately a hundred and twenty thousand Japanese-Americans interned, evacuated or re-located from the west coast and over two thirds of them were citizens of the United States. Now that's a fact. So, I get disturbed reading the fact that in the executive order, they say aliens and non-aliens, my goodness, we're talking about citizens of this country.

INT I thought it was interesting in my research when I found that not *only* did they intern people from this country but they also went to South American countries and gathered up Japanese in those countries and brought them over here and then from what I've read at the end of the war those countries, I think it was Peru?

SI Peru.

INT Didn't want them back.

SI Did not want them back, that's right.

INT And they were kind of without a country.

SI Yes, they were referred to as aliens and there's a distinction here now between the people that, like myself, who were re-located or evacuated from the coast to these ten re-location centers. The ten re-location centers are two in California [Manzanar & Tulelake], two in Arkansas [Jerome & Rorer], two in Arizona [Hila & Posten], Heartwarming Wyoming, Minnedonka Idaho, Topaz Utah, and Amache Colorado. Now these ten centers were administered by what it was called the War Re-location Authority and this was administered and the director of this organization was Milton Izen Howard, the brother of General Ike. Whereas the internment centers for the aliens, were set up in about eight different areas: two in New Mexico, two in Texas; the Texas one was very

prominent, it always came out in the research, most of them were in Crystal City, Texas and the one in Santa Fe was very prominent -- Santa Fe, New Mexico. Then they had one in North Dakota, they had one in Mazola, Montana and then another in Idaho, I believe. So there were about seven or eight of these internment center for enemy aliens and they were administered by the department of justice. So the administration was different from the re-location centers, the ten re-location centers on the Mainland. I believe most of the ones that were interned like from Sand Island or interned at Sand Island; we're talking about Hawaii here, Sand Island near, Sand Island Hawaii. This is where merchants, fishermen, ministers, educators teaching school in a Japanese language school were interned and some of them ended up on the Mainland from Sand Island other parts of Maui; the center, the small centers established on Kauai, Maui and think there was even on the Big Island. But the big one was here at Sand Island and Honouliuli near Ewa. And then they later on many of them were sent to these eight centers that I mentioned on the Mainland. And I believe most of them did not have their families with them. So we have the internment of the Japanese-Americans from Hawaii and also from, where Steve mentioned from South America, parts of South-America and then of the ten big centers for the Mainland Japanese-Americans.

INT As far as you knew then or know now, was there any way to avoid being interned?

SI No, well being young you know, especially myself, I'm speaking personally for myself, it was an order and executive order and it was posted and we had to clear out. And the Army made sure that we cleared out, given order to pack up belongings very short notice and then meet at a church. I think we went down; I was living in Hollywood therefore we went down to a church, a Christian church down the road, down Virgil Avenue and on the side road there we had a Christian church and then that's where we gathered there primarily and then we got on buses and we were sent to Pomona California. That was called the Pomona Assembly Center. We spent four or five months at Pomona and then continued on. We were re-located again to a re-location center which was more permanent than the Assembly center at Pomona. And we had people from North San Francisco, we people from parts of Washington that were in Pomona and we ended up going to Heartwarming Wyoming. And therefore I went to school there and graduating from a school there in Heart Mountain. They're having a reunion the 1945 class is meeting next month in Vegas. This would be the sixth I think reunion.

INT Are you going?

SI No, I'm not going because I don't know too many of the '45 classmates. I'm a '44 grad.

INT What generation American are you?

SI I'm third generation. I'm a little bit older, third generation.

INT Do you remember what the conditions were like inside Heart Mountain?

SI Yeah, Heart Mountain was primarily, it was like a military, like being in the Army

because the Mess hall was like an Army Mess hall and we had barracks as living quarters. Living quarters were very small, a family of four at that time, four of us the Igawa family, we got a room that was twenty by twenty and four of us lived in that barracks.

INT Was it wood floor, carpeted...

SI Wood no, no carpets just bare floor. And the partitions on the side that separated the family next to us, the partitions did not go all the way up, it went up about three quarters of the way and therefore you could hear conversations going on. We had a large family next door to us and they would be talking and I'm sure they heard us talking and you can listen into what they were talking about. No Privacy, that's what I think. A family of six at that time occupied, I think a twenty by twenty-two room.

INT So two more feet.

SI Yeah really, so it was very cramped. Cramped quarters. It was either twenty by twenty-two or twenty by twenty-four. But not that very big for a family of six. Like I said we were family of four occupying a twenty by twenty quarters. A hot belly stove, no refrigerator because of the fact that we had to eat in the mess hall so it was prepared army style, where we had chefs among us, you know, Japanese-Americans chefs cooking the foods.

INT Was it a job that they had?

SI It was a job that they had. The job, I want to clear up, we had--When I was in Pomona at the assembly center, I was getting twelve dollars a month being a dishwasher, no child labor law [laughter]. I was getting twelve bucks a month and then people that were carpenters etc., I remember in Heart Mountain when we went to Heart Mountain, I think they received twelve dollars. Amazingly the doctors, the MD's at Heart Mountain received nineteen dollars a month. I'm not sure, I think they had some skills labors that made perhaps sixteen dollars a month. I remember the scale was twelve dollars for unskilled and semi-skilled possibly twelve and sixteen and then the doctors, the professionals were getting only nineteen dollars a month.

INT The difference between a fourteen year old dishwasher and a skilled surgeon was seven dollars.

SI Yes, seven dollars with all that education and skills. It was really strange.

INT I was wondering about the attitude of the guards that were assigned to the camp and vice versa the internees?

SI Of course we did not care for the guards that were centres that would mend the towers and occasionally we would make remarks, but I wanted to point out that they were on occasions where these guards, and they had several investigations and I don't know if

they were any really court marshals, but for instance in May of 1942, there was a forty-five year old Ichiroshimota a Los Angeles Gardener was shot to death by guards while trying to escape from Fortsail Oklahoma, enemy alien internment camp. This was the internment camp in Oklahoma. The victim was seriously mentally ill, having tried suicide twice since being picked up on December 7th. He was shot despite the guards knowledge of his mental state. That is one example. There was another guy Nisei Pakeuchi who was shot by guards in Mansilon and Pakeuchi claims he was collecting scrap lumber and didn't hear the guard shout. He's wounds indicated that he was shot in the front, though seriously injured, the man recovered.

INT So this man who may have tried to escape got shot in the front?

SI Yes, shot in the front. How can you get shot in the front when your trying to run away. And then in Heart Mountain, James Wakasa sixty-three year old chef is shot to death by centre at our camp. Allegedly trying to escape through a fence. It was later determined that Wakasa had been inside the fence and facing the centre when shot. So these are some of the incidents happening in camp where the people [we were called evacuee's at that time] were shot. James Okamoto shot to death by a guard after stopping a construction truck at the main gate for permission to pass. So these are some of the incidents that happened.

INT This description doesn't fit the description of Mrs. SI Evans?

INT Baker?

SI Mrs. Baker, she's the one that says, "my goodness we had supposedly a jolly time at these camps." As this retired General Doeman here in Hawaii says we had gold courses, there were no barbwire, high barbwire. We had a gay time in camp, this man and I wrote back at his reply and in the advertiser some years back, because I was really disturbed as what he said, I somehow misplaced my article and I had it at one time and I was going to read it but I countered what he said because here's a man who didn't know much, he was not giving tax. He was always quoting Mrs. Baker who was really the one who thought the government had caused for us to be interned.

INT I think she made a comment like the Japanese were glad to be there because they felt safer there and on their own.

SI Yes, and we were possibly going to be harm by the other Americans.

INT She was a witness at the regressions' hearing and they were talking about giving reparations to Japanese-Americans.

SI Oh yes, she was definitely against the reparations.

INT Were you restricted in participating in any type of Japanese culture; did they promote it

or did they look down on any type of Japanese language classes or so forth?

SI Well, because of the fact that our ethnic background was Japanese, many of the parents tried to, terms of liking a bone dances, where they celebrated the dance for the dead, a bone dance. They had dances with their native customs, Kimono's, you know they wore. Then they had these, not really Kabuki shows but shows that depicted the Japanese acting and talking in Japanese. This was--we were allowed to view and then they allowed people to perform these Japanese dances and various plays. So there a. . .

INT They were allowed to a point.

SI Yes, they were allowed to do that.

INT You mentioned earlier about gathering up your property when you first got the word that you were going to be interned. Did you have valuables that were lost or couldn't take? Did you have a limited number of amount of boxes you could take?

SI Yes, we had to take only personal belongings, like bedding and extra clothing and stuff like that, that we would need or later on. But like refrigerators, large radios, we had a combination radio, a big stroller put in a record player and we weren't of course allowed to take that. And automobiles, dad had an automobile and we had a set of encyclopedia's and we couldn't take that. But these large items, definite could not be taken with us, so we lost these items. Some were stored, I know we had a place to store them, but I don't know what became of them. We never saw them.

INT How about people that you knew that may have owned homes, did they lose them?

SI Oh yes, majority of them lost their homes and farms and stuff. Many of them had to leave so suddenly that they could not regain their property back. As you know, many of the prominent farmers at that time were Japanese-Americans. They were farming out there in the country; El Monte, Torrance, Monrovia, Gardenia. They had large farms and they lost these farms of course, they had to leave the farms and then in many of the cases, I'm sure they lost even though they didn't own the land, they were leasing it, they probably lost it. We had a Rice King in California. I forgot his name, but his son--when I relocated to Ohio, he was living with me in Ohio and his father was Rice King in California and I don't know what happened to him. He was very prominent. We had many, not many but a few prominent Japanese-Americans that had a large holding prominent before the war. I think there was a Garlic King at that time too.

INT How long were in [undecipherable].

SI Well, I was there in--got there in 1942, early part of '42 I think. I think by August '42, July or August '42 we were in camp. Then I went to of course high school and then graduated in '44, so by '45 I was out of there. I relocated to Dayton, Ohio. Working at McCall's magazine in Dayton. Then while I was working there, I got my draft notice and was inducted at Fort Hayes Columbus, Ohio. And therefore I got into the Army.

INT So after all those years of being interned, they thought that you were eligible after that to go and serve?

SI Yes. It is interesting to note that while I was in Heart Mountain, we had about over sixty Japanese-American men who refuse to be inducted in the army. And they were the draft resisters of Heart Mountain. Some of them I personally knew. I took Judo with them while we were living in California, they were a little older than I, but it's interesting to know that I personally as I reflect and as I matured, I realized what their case was when I entered the army or when I was in high school I thought these guys were somewhat disloyal because of the fact that they resisted the draft. Now as I grow older, I realize that they had a cause and they had a good cause perhaps in thinking that, "But why should I be inducted into the arm services, when I am being evacuated, relocated and put into these concentration camps." But therefore I understand now, they were very brave at that time to thin that way and to prove and were willing to be put into prison and most of the ones that I knew ended up in MacNeil Island, off the coast of Washington that were from Heart Mountain. One interesting, one *very* interesting thing that happened at Heart Mountain--you know one day I was still in high school and our good friend who lived in Los Angeles not far from us, she came over to see mom and I happened to be home that day and she came over and she had two containers with her and she was crying and I was there and I heard her. Mrs. Motonaga said to mom, "What am I going to do, my goodness, what's happened?" Then she pulled out the first was a metal, a silver star for her oldest son and we called him Mac I believed. And she pulled another metal, a box with a metal inside which was the purple heart. A purple heart and a silver star and she said he was wounded and for his heroic actions, I believe he did something in terms of communications. He crawled--because of communication being cut off, we attached the wire and then continued to help them again, restoring communication between the units and he was therefore awarded the silver star. And here her youngest son was at that time being process to go to MacNeil Island. This is something that I saw myself and what irony. Here, one the son, the oldest son being decorated as a hero with the 442nd and the youngest son resisting the draft, refusing to be inducted in the army and willing to go to MacNeil Island. But this is the Motonaga that were friends with our family.

INT Why do you feel that the Japanese were submissive to the United States government when it comes to internment?

SI I think part of it is our culture, Shikakaganai, we always use that term. It can't be helped.

INT Obedience?

SI Yes, obedient you know, doing what someone else tells us. The U.S. government being the authority, ordering us to be evacuated, relocated because the majority of us just took it. Whereas, like the three that really resisted, I can't recall their names now but they are well known. Herabayashi is one and two others that contested the evacuation and the incarceration of the Japanese-Americans. They stood their grounds and refused to be sent to camp. And of course they were--I don't know the specific but that was a long drowned

out trial that in the long run they were...

INT In many cases I've read the Supreme court was ruled that it is justified.

SI It is yes.

INT I've read that in Hawaii, there were a lot of Japanese-Americans and aliens here and when it came time for internment, the islands were kind of nervous of about having all the Japanese population, a small percentage was actually interned and I was wondering why do you think that is, why couldn't they do that on the mainland?

SI Well I think personally the Japanese-Americans, many of them had prominent positions here and it was not like on the mainland where you were scattered throughout the state and did not hold prominent positions. The majority were Japanese here you see, as you know at the time at Pearl Harbor and because of the fact that there were Caucasians who knew that the Japanese-American were in prominent positions, plus they were loyal, they knew they were loyal. They had a hard time I think, in terms of saying, Hey, we're going to evacuate all you Japanese-Americans," we were in the majority here. They proved that the were real Americans. They were working at Pearl Harbor; I don't think there were any indication that any of them--they was no facts to prove that they were disloyal and attempting sabotage or trying to disrupt.

INT They did some forms of identification.

SI Yes they did, but later on too, they were--they could not work here and then of course the Chinese, they had a special saying, "I'm not Japanese." But as you know, the Japanese-Americans who were in the service even at that time, were not permitted to be regular solders bearing arms. Of course we know about the VVV, the Varsity, Victory, Volunteers that eventually became the 442nd. Some of the men that were in the service could not bear arms, but they were--they had to dig ditches and do menial task.

INT Testing their loyalty.

SI Yes they were questioning again their loyalty. Then later on the formulation of the 442nd, especially also the hunters, the hunters would be older, had volunteered for the service. In answer to your question on the Mainland, I think there were not too many that were like Gordon Hirobashi and Yasui and I forgot the other gentlemen's name that refuse to be incarcerated they were the--I would say the more the intellects you know, the educated. They knew their rights and I was a child, thirteen or fourteen years old and it wasn't important to resist, to say and question, "Hey I'm a citizen, you have no right to evacuate me." It's part also the reason why and going back to being a little bit more submissive, the Japanese.

INT Interesting situation. I don't have any more questions, but I appreciate you educating us on this topic that really isn't talked about a lot. Is there anything you would like to add?

SI I was going to talk about the Arm Services in which only a few years; I was going to mention that it's only been recent, ten years or twelve years, fifteen years at the most maybe that people are aware that not only about the hundred and the 442nd, but the six thousand or so Japanese-American soldiers that *were* in the service, serving in the a Pacific primarily. I'm talking about these Military Intelligence Personal. They were scattered throughout the Pacific and various parts of the world. They, the six thousands we scattered like I say and *they* were involved in all battles, up too Alaska, CIB (China India Burma) theater with Merrill Marauders. The famous battles at Iwo Jima, Bougainville, Taro Wa, Palau, Guadalcanal. You had Japanese-Americans MIS personal with Army Marine units with them to help translate and interrupt and interrogate prisoners and documents. So that I think we need to give recognition to these many Japanese-Americans that served in that capacity. Also, people don't realize that we had Commander Wada, who was in the Navy before the war, before, during and after the war and he did a lot of important decoding of document. A famous Z-Plan that was decoded by Mr Sunke and Yamada. They recovered--when they recovered the documents of Admiral Fukusome who crashed landed somewhere in the Pacific, they recovered this document and it made it possible for information to be reveal where the Naval forces the Japanese Navy, armor men, fuel, range, planes etc. were revealed by Sunke and Yamada when they decoded that famous ZO-Plan of the Japanese Navy. Also the famous Sakakita, Lt. Col. Sakakita who was doing sabotage and espionage were spying on the Japanese in the philippines. He was in the Army.

INT Is this prior to the war or...

SI Yes, it was especially prior to or prior--I don't know about Sakita, whether is was prior to or, but definitely he was in the Philippines gathering information and he was captured by the Philippines and he was tortured and yet did not reveal any information. He was--he gave up a seat on an airplane to one of the Japanese civilians and at the time of the surrender of Corregidor. So he was suppose to fly out to Australia, but he remained back with General Wingwright and was captured by the Japanese and spent time as a POW []. So here again we have a very famous MIS personnel who really, they say, "Shortened the war by two years and saved over a million American lives," and Col. Sakakita's name is, he's in one of the famous, I think they named a hall at Fort Hauchuca, a classroom in Fort , Arizona. So anyway these are people that I think, slowly being their exploits are being told at this time, only now coming about.

INT Did you say last time that after you got out of the Army, you went on to college?

SI Yes.

INT When was that?

SI I was--after WWII went to University of Hawaii. Graduated in 4... went there in '47 and then graduated in '51 and then I got caught in the Korean war. I was ROTC cadet and I graduated just at the time of the beginning of Korean conflict. I got my commission in '61, therefore I had to serve in the Korean war and in between the Korean war or right after the Korean war in '55 or '54 I went to Colorado State College of Education Reading to get my masters degree in Education.

INT What was your undergraduate degree in?

SI It was in Social Studies.

INT Alright Stan, I appreciate your time and your knowledge that you shared and treasure. I just want to let you know that I'm going to give this to Brigham Young University-Hawaii to transcribe so it can be on file for anybody who might want to read up on your experiences.

SI Sure, I'll be willing to help anybody who wants more information.

INT Thanks a lot Stan.

SI Your welcome.

INT I appreciate it.

SI Thank you.

END OF INTERVIEW