

Oregon Cultural Heritage Commission Oral History Interview

Narrators: Chiyo Kato and Carl Kato

Interviewer: Morgen Young

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Transcribed by: Kimberly Haysom

MORGEN: This is our interview with Chiyo and Carlo Kato on August 26, 2013. Chiyo can you tell me what you remember about your parents and your brothers growing up?

CHIYO: My parents and my brothers, well I, I know I had one older brother and he was very protective you know and, he you know, going to school or anything he made sure that I was doing okay and what else do I remember? I'm getting so I can't really recall those things.

MORGEN: Were your parents farmers?

CHIYO: Yes, they were farmers.

MORGEN: Did they do truck farming or what kind of crops did they grow?

CHIYO: Let's see, we had farmed in Salem, didn't we? At, we celery, lettuce, and onions I believe.

MORGEN: Carl, do you remember your mother's parents or uncles at all?

CARL: Yeah, the oldest one, Kayno, he used to, whenever we would visit, he was the one that always took, took care of us. He took us fishing and before each fishing trip of course, he'd always stop at the grocery store, get ice cream, candy, whatever, of course he enjoyed it as much as we did. But, he was the one that, that took care of us the most, fishing primarily. The other two uncles were always there at functions, you know the different functions that we had but we weren't as close to them as we were with Kayno.

MORGEN: Chiyo, how did you meet Henry?

CHIYO: It was sort of called, what's it called? Go between you know... the...

CARL: Arranged.

CHIYO: Arranged, they had a friend arrange the marriage, uh huh.

MORGEN: You were married in 1938? Is that right we think?

CHIYO: 1938 is the...

CARL: Yeah, I think so. I hope so.

MORGEN: Would it be 1939?

CARL: I was born in '39, November.

CHIYO: Yeah so it must have been '38 that I.

MORGEN: Where did you live when you first got married? Did you live with Henry's family? The Katos?

CHIYO: I believe so, because we all had to, the eldest son lives with the parents. More or less took care of them.

MORGEN: And were they also farmers, his parents?

CHIYO: Uh huh.

MORGEN: What do you remember about the evacuation order when it came out? That all the Japanese had to take just one suitcase each and move.

CHIYO: I... I don't know, I vaguely remember it but I, you know, it's not very clear.

MORGEN: That was in the spring of 1942, then you had two children, right? Because Doug was born at that point?

CHIYO: Uh huh, that's right.

MORGEN: Do you remember anything about the Portland Assembly Center where you lived at the livestock exposition?

CHIYO: Yes, I sort of remember, we had curtains you know instead of doors or anything and, I remember there was, I can't remember if it was a boy or a girl, but you know, Doug was just a baby and he would be crying or something and this girl say something about, "Baby stop crying." I kind of remember that, but other than that I really don't recall too much.

MORGEN: And then, you Henry and the two boys went to the Nyssa camp from the Portland Assembly Center?

CHIYO: I guess it was Nyssa camp that we went to.

CARL: Yeah from what I recall, and these are stories of course that were told, one of Mom's brothers, uncle George, we had two uncle Georges, uncle George Saito and uncle George Kato. Uncle George, Mom's brother, from the relocation center in Portland here, heard that instead of being relocated to Minidoka or to the lake or one of the relocation camps, if you went X number of miles, and I think it was what? 500 miles inland, you could live on your own, in other words, you would be on your own, specific, without any subsidies or any government assistance. And so, he went to Nyssa, Ontario area and he located from what I understand, two land owners who were willing to rent or lease the property to the Japanese and so Mom's brothers took one of those and Dad and his brothers took the other. Now, I don't know if that was you know, when they started farming if it was after they moved into camp and or whether or not they moved right into, onto the farms. Like I say, those are the stories I've heard from different people. But, the farms that they operated over there, many of the people that were relocated in the labor camps came to work on the farms.

MORGEN: So your father was a bit of a leader in the Nyssa camp, he was the head of the camp counsel.

CARL: That's what I understand but I...

MORGEN: He never talked about it?

CARL: He never talked about very much.

MORGEN: So who did you hear these stories from about moving out both families?

CARL: I heard, well Dad told me about the moving out of the relocation camp, he said uncle George went out and found these locations where they were able to farm. The other thing that I heard and this is from my grandfather, Mom's dad, but he, it was in the spring of '42 and they just finished their... well, they had a berry farm and they had the blackberries which were a lot of intensive labor, you had to take, you know cut out the old canes and re-wind the new canes up and they just finished doing that. In other words, they put in all the labor for this years crop when the evacuation order came and so they had to leave everything and so, they had to start all over again you know, when they relocated in eastern Oregon. But he was, he was very vocal being moved out and I guess he's the one I remember the most because he was like I say, very vocal and he would tell these stories. When he first came to the United States, he started out in the copper mines in Utah and he worked in the copper mines long enough so he could send for his wife, or send for a wife and so he sent the money back and they sent my grandmother over. Now, after she, after they got married, he started working in the restaurant business, he had a restaurant at the railhead, when the railroad, when they were building the railroad. Well they were doing okay while the railhead was still there but the railhead moves on and so as the railhead moved on his restaurant was there without any customers. So, he had to leave that and so he

said that you know, that was the first time that he had to start over again. The second time of course was the, after the war, I mean when they were evacuated and he had to leave the farm that he had established and he had to start all over again in eastern Oregon. And so, he was, like I say very vocal about that. One day he was, we were over there on summer vacation or something and he just out of the clear blue sky and said, "Bullshit." And I didn't know what he was talking about but he was reading the Japanese newspaper that came out of Salt Lake and in the paper it was written, this article about all the demonstrations about these people that wanted this and wanted that and wanted it for free and all that. And he said, that's when he told me these stories you know, he says he been, he started life over again, three different times and he worked for everything that he got and he said, "I don't think these young people be getting these freebies or wanting these freebies, they should get out and work for it." That was, that left a very strong impression on me that you know, you got to work for what you get.

MORGEN: Chiyo, do you have any memories of eastern Oregon? Either living in the tent camps or later the CCC Camp?

CHIYO: No, not really. Sort of vaguely but you know.

MORGEN: You lived in the barracks, right? With the Fujii family you said, in the CCC Camp?

CHIYO: Yes, we had the end there; end room and then the Fujiis were in the room next to us. And uh, they had a little boy, what was his name?

CARL: Tom.

CHIYO: Tom. No, Tim or Tom.

CARL: My babysitter.

CHIYO: Anyway, that little boy, he kept saying something all the time. But I really can't recall too much.

MORGEN: Carl, do you have an early memory, maybe not of the tent camp in Nyssa but the CCC Camp? Or of anything in eastern Oregon?

CARL: Well, I have impressions or memories of eastern Oregon but not, not the camps, I don't know... but I remember you know going with Dad to the beet fields and especially at harvest time and then of course you had to take a truck and load it up and then go it and sell it and on the way home... and of course you worked all day and on the way home it was dark. And the trucks, the particular truck that he was driving only had one headlight and he used to say, "Boy I hope the po, I hope I don't get pinched!" And, the term pinched, you know, meaning caught or arrested didn't mean anything to a little kid. So I just wondered why the policemen want to

pinch you because you only had one headlight! But um, other than that I remember we had a location farm, location away from the actual house where you had to go and of course Dad always went and changed the water for irrigation and those kinds of things. And I was along with him. And... one of the things the location had was a couple of fruit trees, one of them was a apricot tree and we used to pick apricots and that was always a treat. But other than that, I don't know, the other thing I remember was that every noon – when we'd come in for lunch, the grandparents and the people that were working on the farm, they would turn on the radio to find out what was happening, you know, the war with Japan, see what's happening there. And um, it was always the topic of conversation among them but I don't really recall exactly what you know, what was said. But, it was an impression that remains with me, here they were, they all gathered around the radio, what was happening, the news of the war.

MORGEN: Do you have any memories of some of the families in the area? Maybe the Hashitanis or the Wadas?

CHIYO: Not too much, they were the local people, you know, they were, they lived there... So, they were the local people.

MORGEN: Did you gain any new friends in eastern Oregon?

CHIYO: I think we did, didn't we? My memory is very short!

MORGEN: Do you ever remember going in to town to watch baseball games or go to the movies, maybe go to a soda fountain?

CHIYO: No, I don't believe that I ever went to a movie or anything like that. I don't recall.

CARL: Yeah we were pretty young then and the only thing I remember is there was a little restaurant called, Carl's Dollhouse, I remember that because it had Carl. But, other than that, I don't know, we never did go to very many movies.

CHIYO: No.

CARL: Or, go to soda fountains, or those kinds of things. They bought ice cream and you know, we brought it home and soda pop and that kind of thing, I don't think we ever went to an establishment and sat down at the counter and you know, had sundae's or soda's or those kinds of things.

MORGEN: Did you know some of the families from the Gresham area that moved to the camp before the war maybe and you were able to...

CHIYO: Let me see...

MORGEN: Like the Morishitas maybe?

CHIYO: Yeah I recall the name but we didn't associate with them that much, so.

MORGEN: And Tom Fujii was your babysitter?

CARL: That's what I hear. Tom... I hear from Tom because we play golf together and he always teases me about the bratty kid you know...

CHIYO: Yeah we had the end room and their room was right next to us and you know, there were barracks and so you could hear almost everything that's going on and... so, that's what he says and.

MORGEN: When the war ended, your parents and brothers stayed in the area, did you go back to Gresham with Henry and the children or did you stay in eastern Oregon for a little bit too?

CHIYO: We... I don't know, we moved back, didn't we?

CARL: We moved back, let's see the war was over in what, August, we moved back in, at Christmas time because I remember coming into town, of course back in eastern Oregon there's nothing, I mean, it's not like bright lights and neon and all of that. And so, one of the first places that Dad took us was a drive up Broadway and I remember seeing all the lights. The Liberty Theatre is not there anymore, but there was a Liberty Theatre and there was all of the theatres on Broadway, the street. And the lights were on and it was impressive, that's something that I remember. The other thing was uh, it was Christmas time and of course, we left eastern Oregon just before that so Christmas vacation, I went to school at first grade up until Christmas and then we moved and then I started school again at you know, in Gresham, at Pleasant Valley.

MORGEN: So you must have been around six years old when you came back to Portland?

CARL: Six years old.

MORGEN: So, do you remember going to school in eastern Oregon and any of your classmates?

CARL: I don't remember any of the classmates, I remember my teacher Mrs. Baumgartner, I remember Mom would pack us a lunch and everybody had their own lunch. There was some Mexicans in the class, some of them, I guess didn't have lunch, so every once in a while, our lunch would, if you weren't at the coat closet to get your own lunch, sometimes it wasn't there anymore. And, one of the other kids that would take the lunch and eat it before, before you got to it... but the teacher's always had a little extra and they would share with us, so and we never went hungry. But, let's see, I started in September, October, November and

of course we left in December, I don't recall any specific friends that I made back in the first grade there. I thought I unplugged the phone.

MORGEN: We'll just wait a second.

[Pause]

MORGEN: Do you remember experiencing any discrimination when you came back to Portland because you are Japanese?

CHIYO: No, I don't think so.

CARL: Well the only that, and again, this is stories that have been told um, in Gresham, well most of the people that came back were farmer's and so they needed equipment again and they needed credit to get some of this stuff because they didn't have a large bankroll. The John Deere dealership in Gresham would not sell to any Japanese, so, for a number of years after, none of the Japanese farmers had John Deere equipment, they had Farmall International Harvester, they had Ford or Fordson, they had Allis-Chalmers, but none of them had John Deere because the John Deere dealership wouldn't sell to the Japanese. Eventually of course, when that first generation of the dealership owners moved on they others started you know advertising and wanting to sell to the Japanese farmers so they did eventually get John Deere equipment but for a number of years immediately after the war there was no John Deere equipment on Japanese farms.

MORGEN: I think the same thing happened in eastern Oregon too. Some dealers wouldn't sell to the Japanese in the Ontario area.

CARL: I wasn't aware of that but, I know that, yeah I heard those stories about Gresham when I came back and of course I don't know the details either, but the mayor of Gresham, of course, there was a write up on him and his speech about the Japanese moving back to... well the gist of it was, "Hey they should go back to where they came from."

MORGEN: What happened to the... did the Saitos and the Katos, did they own their land or were they renting it before the war?

CARL: No, they were, they were renting. Dad's family was renting over in the Boring area and uh, Mom's brothers and my grandparents were renting in the Gresham area. And... the landlord or the people that owned the farm that Mom's parents were leasing, their kids went to school with Mom's younger brothers and so there was a fairly, well I won't say close relationship but at least there was a relationship built there that, so when Dad came back to Portland or Gresham, he contacted the owner's that you know, that Mom's folks leased from and he had no you know, there was no hesitation. He says, "Yeah, if you want it, you know, it's

yours.” So they leased from him up until the time that Dad raised enough money that he could purchase it outright.

MORGEN: What do you, do you remember anything about working on, you owned a farm later with Henry? What do you recall about that?

CHIYO: Not too much. I know how, we had to work on it and work on the farm.

MORGEN: Did you work out there too?

CHIYO: Oh yeah, the ladies worked out with guys you know, I remember picking berries, pink berries you know, but everything is getting kind of hazy now, I’m getting.

CARL: They did all the hoeing, weeding, and those kinds of things. Mom and my grandmother and there was a couple of other ladies that were my grandmother’s age that came out and helped on the farm and yeah, they, without them it was Dad and the men folks were tractor drives. You know, they drove the tractor and did that kind of stuff. They didn’t get out and do the hand labor.

CHIYO: Yeah.

CARL: That was up to Mom and the ladies.

MORGEN: What was the name of the farm?

CARL: We, it was just...

CHIYO: Just a farm.

CARL: ... just a farm.

MORGEN: After the war though, your brothers stayed in eastern Oregon and so did your parents? Is that right?

CARL: Yes.

CHIYO: Mm hm. Yeah I guess that’s right huh.

MORGEN: And then Kayno, Larry, and George started KLG Farms?

CARL: Correct.

CHIYO: Yeah.

MORGEN: Did the parents work on the farm with them?

CARL: Yes.

MORGEN: That became quite a successful farm that's still in operation, right?

CARL: Yes.

MORGEN: Would you go to eastern Oregon and visit them?

CARL: We would go there almost every year. Summer vacation, we, since Dad couldn't take off, we'd catch the train and we drive, you know, get on at midnight or ten o'clock at night or midnight and ride the train all night. They'd pick us up in Nyssa or Ontario and you know the next morning. And, we'd spend a week or ten days over there. That's when Kayno would take us fishing and all that kind of stuff.

CHIYO: Fishing and buy candy.

CARL: Buy candy and yeah!

MORGEN: Why do you think they stayed in eastern Oregon instead of returning to Gresham?

CHIYO: I guess Dad didn't like eastern Oregon, he wanted to come back.

CARL: Well part of it was his hay fever and allergies and that kind of stuff because, you know that dry with all the dust and sagebrush and those kinds of things, it was pretty rough on him, physically. So, he wanted a little wetter climate, you know where there wouldn't be yellow... sometimes the pollen around here can get pretty bad. Well that was one of the reasons, I think there was probably others too but, he never shared them with me.

MORGEN: Chiyo, do you remember a woman named Azalia Peet?

CHIYO: Yes.

MORGEN: Did you ever interact with her? She was at the Nyssa Camp.

CHIYO: Well you know she... mingle among us and I remember, but not, I remember who she is and all that but I really don't recall everything. But yeah, she helped the Japanese people at that time.

MORGEN: Do you remember getting involved with the Japanese community in eastern Oregon when you lived there? Was there a Buddhist Church there or a Methodist Church that...

CHIYO: Yeah they had balls but uh, I really didn't you know, go to any of those Churches. I don't recall.

MORGEN: Was Kathy born in eastern Oregon or was she born in...

CHIYO: She was born in Ontario.

CHIYO: Yeah.

CHIYO: Mm hm.

MORGEN: And what about Curtis, where was he born?

CHIYO: He was born in Portland.

MORGEN: Okay.

CHIYO: It was...

MORGEN: So you had three young children in eastern Oregon at one point.

CHIYO: Mm hm.

MORGEN: And then after the CCC Camp, did you move into a house or you were at the CCC Camp until you left?

CHIYO: No, we moved into...

CARL: Yeah, we moved into that farmhouse that, like I say, I don't recall exactly when that happened but it was the farmhouse on the property that was, that uncle George found.

MORGEN: Right in the beginning as to why you guys were coming out there.

CARL: Right.

MORGEN: And you don't recall going out into the fields in eastern Oregon? But maybe you did?

CARL: Me?

MORGEN: No.

CHIYO: No.

MORGEN: No, you went but were too young to work.

CARL: Yeah.

CHIYO: Well I kind of remember going out in the beet field and even the ladies would, after the beets were topped, we would load them on the truck you know, some of the ladies, they didn't know their own strength, it went clear over the truck on the other side. I remember one occasion like that. We all laughed about it.

MORGEN: And you would have to use a short handled hoe for the beets? Would you thin the beets or you would just harvest them?

CHIYO: I don't recall.

CARL: Well what they did is, the beet was grown and of course they'd come along with some tractor or something and they would top, no they didn't top they, they dug them all out and so the beets would be laying on top of the ground and there's, I don't know if it was something that was devised specifically for, but there's a knife that's about, eighteen inches long and it has a hook on the end of it.

CHIYO: Mm hm.

CARL: And so, you'd go down there and you hook, put the hook into the beet, you grab the beet by the root and then the knife cuts the top off and you lay, and then the tops go along and the beet itself is in a row, later on what she's referring to is when the truck comes by, the trucks have a flat bed on it with sides. And, so, you take the beet and you throw it, and you throw it up over the one side onto the bed, inside the truck and she was saying that some of the ladies didn't know their own strength. They would take the beet and instead of throwing into the truck, they'd throw it over the truck into the other side. And some of those beets, they weren't light, they were anywhere from you know, five to seven, to ten pounds per beet. So, when you're doing that and you do that for half a day, half a day you're cutting and topping it, the other half you're loading it, so they can take it to market. That's a lot of work.

CHIYO: Yeah we did work hard.

MORGEN: What color are the beets, are they white?

CARL: White.

MORGEN: They almost look like a big carrot, they don't look like beets that you...

CARL: They look more like turnips.

MORGEN: Oh, okay.

CARL: I mean big, I mean the tops on some of those things are, you know eight to ten inches round and then of course you top it off. But, they weren't very long, they

were stubby, they were big and you know, kind of like, well... like a turnip type thing.

MORGEN: Chiyo, have you seen sugar beets before you came to eastern Oregon?

CHIYO: No I don't believe so.

MORGEN: But you worked on your parents' farm, growing up, so you were used to...

CHIYO: Yeah.

MORGEN: Farm labor.

CHIYO: Yeah Salem, it's where we lived and there was a, a lane, or just a Japanese farmer right down the lane. I think there's about seven families right down the lane, they all raised onions or lettuce, I think...

CARL: Celery.

CHIYO: ... we had some ce... celery too. And sometime we'd make a cartload of celery and all the family would get together and help, help cut enough celery for that cart to hold. And the family that was having the celery cut that day; we would fix breakfast for them. I recall some of the things but I... but there are some things that I really don't remember.

MORGEN: What was Henry like as a person?

CHIYO: What do you mean?

MORGEN: Well he seemed to be such a leader.

CHIYO: Yeah he liked, the lead... uh...

CARL: Oh yeah, he was member of the JACL, Japanese American Citizens League, he went through the chairs, he became District Governor, I mean he was local chapter president, he was regional president and he made the national officer and the national JACL. He was a member of the Kiwanis Club and he volunteered for... well this is after he quit farming of course. But, he volunteered a lot of the activities that they had. He volunteered for the Red Cross. He said that a lot of people don't like to see blood or any of that kind of stuff but it didn't bother him, so he'd go and help with the drawing of the, you know the Red Cross blood drives and those kinds of things. He worked, he was one of the main members of the Kiwanis Club that went out and got donations for their annual auction and, of course the auction receipts from the auction right toward the eye bank that the Kiwanis Club has. But he was a hard worker, that I know, but when he, but other than that, he was strict. You know, in a way, but yet he was easy to get along with

for, for us kids, when he said something, you took heed. But I think Mom was more than a disciplinary than Dad was. Huh?

MORGEN: What about any memories of the twins? Jack and Joe Kato, everyone remember them as baseball players.

CHIYO: Joe was, he's the one that was really good. Uh huh, Jack was too but he was, Joe was the real athlete huh?

CARL: Yeah, Jack played catcher on the club and Joe was the right fielder and I know, I remember that one, my grandfather, grandfather Kato and I would go to the ball games and uh, we went to Scappoose to play one day and Joe hit a homerun and the people up there at Scappoose said, "That's the longest ball ever hit in this ballpark." And, I remember that was very impressive to kids like me. Joe was a mechanic, he went to mechanic school, he started his own garage and he had a Mobile station on the corner of 182nd and Division. I worked there when I was in high school, I worked there summers, but he knew the cars inside out. He was a very, very good mechanic. Uncle Jack, I think he started at Oregon State but because of the war, he had to leave and he went to Brigham [Young] University and his degree was in horticulture so when he came back from... well I know both of them were in the Army or in the military some place. Uncle Jack was in Korea, 'cause he used to go to the PX and send us stuff from the PX. I don't know that Uncle Joe ever went overseas, but he was in the military, when Jack came back he started a green house operation and that's what he did most of his life in horticulture.

MORGEN: And, you told me about Kayno, what about Larry and George your other brothers.

CHIYO: Didn't they have Kayno?

CARL: Yeah, well they all had the farm together, but...

MORGEN: Was Kayno sort of more of a leader out of that family?

CARL: Yeah.

CHIYO: Well being the oldest, I guess so. Yeah.

CARL: Yeah, uncle George, he was the playboy, I remember he, well he was the last one to get married, right?

CHIYO: Yeah.

CARL: Yeah.

CHIYO: He had a lot of girlfriends, I tell ya'.

CARL: Yeah but, I remember one time he was, well... regardless you stay out at night, the next day you go out in the field and you work. And, so, I think one time he was driving but he was a little sleepy and he drove his car you know, right into a dra... you know, irrigation ditch. But those are things that impress a kid, I don't know that, those aren't things you want, stories that you want going around, I don't think. Driving your car into a ditch.

MORGEN: It was, um... was it your grandfather Saito or your grandfather Kato that told you about eastern Oregon?

CARL: Saito.

MORGEN: Saito. So, how did he refer to it? Did you just say when they were in eastern Oregon, or, in camp? Was there a way that he...

CARL: No, I think he was, once that you know, they were established, the farm was established with the three brothers and himself, of course, he always helped. He was out there you know, doing the helping with the irrigation and all of the other, but I think he was satisfied that you know, now that he had, the family was established again, so he, he never complained very much except where that one time when he was reading the paper. But, he seemed very relaxed and very happy with his lot and life in eastern Oregon, he never said he wanted to get back to Gresham or Salem or any of the other places that you know, he'd been previously.

MORGEN: So there wasn't necessarily like a sense of bitterness about evacuation or...

CARL: Only the fact that you know, he had to start over again. That was the only thing but he never you know, expanded on that at all. He was just, just the fact that he had to start over again was something that was part of life I guess, for him. It was just another day's work.

MORGEN: Chiyo, anything else about Nyssa or eastern Oregon before we wrap up the interview?

CHIYO: Oh, no.

MORGEN: No memories of living in a tent?

CHIYO: No, not really, let's see...

MORGEN: Or the weather, being hot when you first went out there?

CHIYO: Yes I think it was pretty hot, I really can't remember that much, too much about it. Poor memory, old age.

MORGEN: You have many years that you have to draw from, so.

CHIYO: Yeah so.

MORGEN: So many things have happened.

CHIYO: Yeah.

MORGEN: And this was seventy-one years ago, so.

CHIYO: Yeah, that's a long time ago.

MORGEN: Yeah. Um... anything else you recall about your family's experiences during the war? Stories that you heard growing up Carl?

CARL: Well, no not really, I think most of it is, well, I can't, I don't anything new or different.

MORGEN: There wasn't extended family that ended up going into Minidoka right? Because both families went to eastern Oregon?

CARL: Right. I don't think any, any of the Saitos or Katos into the...

CHIYO: No.

CARL: ... any of the relocation camps.

CHIYO: No, they didn't.

MORGEN: Were the families close?

CARL: Yeah, very close. I think, uncle George's wife was in Manzanar. Wasn't Aunty Massi in Manzanar?

CHIYO: Yeah.

CARL: I think she was.

CHIYO: I guess. I think so.

CARL: But only by, well... by marriage aunty Mary was in, well she was bilingual I mean fluent bilingual and she was on the McArthur staff in Tokyo, she was at GHQ, General Headquarters for the Occupation Forces as an interpreter and jeep driver and whatever. But uh, I don't know, those are the things I can remember.

MORGEN: Chiyo, do you remember Nisei talking about their experiences during the war as you, over the years? Is that something that is generally shared?

CHIYO: No, I don't think we talked about those things. Not that I recall.

MORGEN: What is that Japanese expression, "Shikata ga nai?" Something like that about it.

CARL: Shikata ga nai.

MORGEN: Yeah.

CARL: You can't do anything about it.

MORGEN: Right.

CARL: Yeah and of course, keep a stiff upper lip, "Kabute." Yeah those were some of the things I guess, the Nisei, well the first generation Nisei and Nisei lived by. They weren't afraid of hard work, that's one thing I could say for them.

CHIYO: Yeah, that's right, they worked hard, yes.

CARL: Yeah well you hear stories about like grandma Kato when she was on the farm, she was pregnant with Jack and Joe, the youngest one and she was out in the field until she started to have contractions. So, she went in the house and she had the babies and then she came back out and finished the day back out in the farm! I mean out in the fields! You know, stories like that, that's kind of unheard of but, you know Dad and my grandfather you know, they swear by it. She says, "Okay, it's time, I'm going in the house." She went in the house, had the babies, came back out and finished the day! My grandmother Kato she was very strong lady. Well she physically was, you know big for a Japanese and she worked out in the field. She'd get up at five o'clock every morning and get out in the berry fields, do whatever, stay out there until quitting time, and never complained. Never complained.

MORGEN: Well this is great, I think we are done.

CARL: Well, thank you very much for.

MORGEN: Thank you for letting us invade your home and talk with you and make you famous, right!

CHIYO: How famous?

MORGEN: However famous you want to be. But, I really appreciate it.

END OF INTERVIEW

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