

## Oregon Cultural Heritage Commission Oral History Interview

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Interviewer: Morgen Young  
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YOUNG: This is our interview with Jack Naganuma on September 29, 2013. Can you start by telling me a little bit about your parents? How they met and when they moved to the United States?

NAGANUMA: Oh, my parents, my dad came to the United States I think about the 1900s and then, the reason he came is because they wanted a lot of workers. Because they were working on the Transcontinental Railroad and they didn't have enough workers. Labor, it was all labor-intensive work in the United States, they were racing to, the people coming from the east to making railroad and coming west making railroad and they were having a race though. So they're paid by the company that wanted the workers here so that's the reason my dad came to the United States but afterwards the work was gone so he started to do different things. Working in the timber industry and he went to Alaska and I think he fished for awhile and then the Japanese community, I don't know how it formed but it was formed in Gresham. Around Gresham and Boring and Orient and they started farming there because they were going to have a family. I think the wives, I don't know if they were already chosen by the two families or not but he went back, I think he went back or she came by herself here some way, they had to pay some and I don't know if they got married here or married in Japan but that's how it happened that they're here.

YOUNG: Were all your siblings born in Gresham?

NAGANUMA: Yes all my brothers and sister were born in Gresham, yeah. I was born in 1929, yeah.

YOUNG: And your father was a farmer?

NAGANUMA: Yeah, he was a farmer. Everybody, all the Japanese starting farming because there is no, they didn't know any English so they all started farming and it was groups of people that lived here that wanted us to be there because they were able to lease the land and rent the land and get some money back from the land and that nobody wanted to farm so it was just perfect for the Japanese community. To come in here, they have a place to stay and then they sold the fruits and vegetables to the markets and they made their living by doing that.

YOUNG: Did you know some other Japanese families in the Gresham area where you were growing up?

NAGANUMA: There was one in Boring that we knew, the Oguris that was close to us and the Morishitas were close to us, so we usually did things together. Go mushrooming and go to the coast and go climbing and stuff. When the farming started to be better then they start being able to do that, go on little trips like that. So it's exciting. Mushrooming was the biggest interest; the maitake mushroom is worth a lot of money in Japan, yeah. I had some yesterday; it makes brown rice with maitake in the microwave. Most of my cooking is in the microwave because it's quicker and frozen food, we don't can like the old people did.

YOUNG: Was there a Buddhist church that was in the area?

NAGANUMA: Yeah the one we went to was on 7<sup>th</sup> or 8<sup>th</sup> in Portland, I can't remember, it was a Oregon Buddhist Church, there were a lot of different denomination I guess. But we belonged to the Oregon Buddhist Church and there are right on Powell now on 35<sup>th</sup> and Powell, Oregon Buddhist Church. That's where my mother and father go... but we don't go to the Buddhist except for somebody that dies then we go there but, mostly my wife and I went to a Christian Church for years and then we kind of drifted away from it because different things happened.

YOUNG: Was there a community center or a way for the Japanese community to gather in the Gresham area?

NAGANUMA: Yeah there was, there was one in Gresham, where we lived the most of our lives, was called G.T. Hall, Gresham Troutdale Hall on Stark Street near Cleveland Avenue intersection Stark Street. Sometimes they call it Baseline; sometimes they call it Stark Street.

YOUNG: What do you remember about the evacuation order? You must have been about twelve?

NAGANUMA: Yeah, I was twelve. I remember we went to Gresham to get on a bus at the Gresham Fairgrounds. The fairgrounds in Gresham and then we boarded that and then they took us to the assembly center they called it. Which was at the Portland Stock Yards well they cleaned it up and they seemed like they made a nice gym there so we would have entertainment there and they blew the bugle when it was time to eat and then we thought the food was pretty good. Because we come from the Depression, we are happy to get any kind of food, this was already made for us, so we thought, as a kid; we thought it was pretty good. I know the older people had different thoughts about it. Then we get to play with other kids there at the

assembly center. So, I thought, I was kind of, different change of pace for us but for the older people, I don't know what they thought. I think they were more scared.

YOUNG: Do you think your mother was scared?

NAGANUMA: Yeah, I think my mother was scared because we had a chance to go in, more inland to Ontario, there was a family that was close to us the, the Nagakis they were big farmers in the Columbia District. He told my mother to load up everything on your truck and follow us to go to Ontario. And my mother said that she was scared, so we didn't go. They went and loaded up all of their equipment and went to Ontario and started farming and did very well. Their name was Nagaki.

YOUNG: What happened to the farm? Were you renting? Were your parents renting the farm?

JACK Well the farm, the way I remember, the crops were ready to harvest and everything, the berries and stuff, we worked hard to get it ready for the harvest, summer harvest. And then, then we got evacuated, you get your berries ready the year before, in the spring it's ready to harvest but I don't know what months we got evacuated but uh, it was kind of a funny thing. The government had these people come from Oklahoma or Arkansas and they had them already ready to move into our farm and take over and harvest the crop and run the farm. And I think to this day those people stayed there and became pretty good farmers, so they took over, we had to sell our stuff in a very short time and had a loss. I remember they came with no shoes on the kids were real poor. From the dust bowl or something, they took over our farm, there was one government guy, he's telling how to do the paperwork and stuff like that. We were told to sell our stuff and move as quickly as possible. Some of the stuff, later on we got some money from the government because that was unfair, we got some extra. It wasn't very much maybe twenty-five dollars for the loss that we had.

YOUNG: Do you know how your parents learned about the camp in Nyssa?

NAGANUMA: I don't know, that's what, I don't remember that... how everything is connected, how we were selected to go there or we volunteered or how that was made out, who picked who or what. I don't know what happened. But I remember getting on a train with Morishita and Ouchida family, they all got on the train and I remember Akida running up and down, inside the train and then pretty soon we were at Nyssa Camp which had tents and by the Snake River and we were there for awhile and I don't remember when we moved from the Nyssa Camp to the CCC Camp. The CCC Camp were the Conservation Corps where they had young people stay there to work in

the force and stuff, clean up stuff. Roosevelt made extra jobs for them. But that was empty so, in the fall we moved there, things are pretty nice anywhere we moved because we were brought up in the hard times during the Depression so, anything was better than what we had.

YOUNG: What are some of the things you remember about the Nyssa tent camp? Like the tent themselves or what the weather was like that summer?

NAGANUMA: The weather was really hot and it was kind of sad to say, it was fun. It was like going camping! But there was one lady that made us, was pretty nice; she followed us from Nyssa Camp. Azalia Peet, the missionary, we were always grateful for the Christians that helped us, help my family in Gresham, there was a lot of people that gave us a helping hand. Whenever we had a problem, they would be there to help us or I thought we had to give thanks to those people. But, Gradins, the Schneiders, the Strebins, there was a lot of people like that and then in Gresham there were a lot of people like that, we were grateful because we buy stuff there. But there was a lot of people on the way out there and people always like people that don't cause trouble and work hard. So, they knew about the Japanese culture, so there wouldn't be any problems, they were glad to help us.

YOUNG: So you knew Ms. Peet before you went to Nyssa?

NAGANUMA: Yeah, yeah, I remember she lived in Gresham, she is a missionary to Japan and she lived by the fairgrounds. I remember the Fukitomis lived across the street from her and Tajima, he lived there too and he had some little dog with a monkey on it, it was a saddle. He'd make money by cleaning the windows in town, in Gresham. He was kind of an artifacts... what do you call for the town. Tajima and his little dog with a saddle and a money, I don't know, that's what I recall.

YOUNG: Did you become a Methodist through Ms. Peet?

NAGANUMA: No, she gave me a bible; I still have the bible with her signature on it. I remember my mother always said, Christians are good, so and she knew Ms. Peet too.

YOUNG: Did you speak Japanese at home or Japanese and English?

NAGANUMA: I spoke broken Japanese to be able to communicate, a lot of things I couldn't communicate because I didn't know English when I went to grade school. I didn't know how to speak English because it was always in Japanese at home. But they sent me home the first year because I would just look out the window. I started first grade the following year they were able to let me go back to school, I don't know if that was legal or not.

“Your son, he just looks out the window and doesn’t pay attention to our teachers, maybe he should start the next year.”

YOUNG: Did your parents speak English?

NAGANUMA: Very little, it’s like how much, the major thing they need to say but they didn’t know how to speak clear sentences. But the Japanese that worked in town they knew how to speak English because they could pick it up. But on the farm, you don’t have to talk to nobody but the horses of something, you know, have people communicate. They didn’t learn, they didn’t figure, they didn’t go out of their way to learn English.

YOUNG: You mentioned earlier that your mother used to keep food cool in a particular way.

NAGANUMA: Yeah, I thought that was pretty neat because it was hot at Nyssa and the tents and stuff. We needed to have meat and milk and stuff and they would rot right away, so she, I don’t know she found out, she took a big box and put a lot of burlap sacks over it and nailed it on so they could open it up to get things out of it. And she’d pour water on it, it keep things cool inside, so we would have milk and meat that’s not rotten. So we improvised a lot of things, that’s what Japanese do, they improvise and get by and they don’t cry and yell and get mad at people. They kind of hold it in and endure it and they call it, *goman* and whatever happens, *shikata ga nai*, nothing you can do. You just have to wait and be patient. That’s the way I was brought up.

YOUNG: What kind of food did your mother make?

NAGANUMA: A lot of it was stuff that last long. They pickled a lot of stuff, they pickled radish and mostly rice. Rice is the main staple, which is a really good food. White rice. They took all of the nutrients out it so, she made, we were not always hungry because we ate a lot of rice and the pickled stuff made up eat more rice so we felt full. Very seldom we’d have dried fish or something like that. Never anything else. She would make a lot of stuff with vegetables when they are handy in the garden and stuff. Soy sauce and rice and bacon drippings are real tasty and filling. We didn’t know if it healthy or not, we were not hungry I guess, we were just full, but it wasn’t...

YOUNG: So you went out to Nyssa to work on the sugar beets?

NAGANUMA: Yeah, I went to Nyssa. I was surprised that I was able to go out with my mother and father to thin sugar beets. Actually I thought it was pretty good, I got paid twenty-five cents an hour the first year and then on I got pretty handy at thinning sugar beets. You hit, with a short handle hoe, you

go down with one hand on your knees, bend over and then you hit everyone and you leave one plant. One sugar beet plant, I thought I got pretty good. I think they planted them pretty staggered because you could do that. So every twelve inches that we left one plant and the rows are long. You start on one row and end up the other end of the row it was time to eat. That's how long the rows were.

YOUNG: Do you remember getting picked up in the morning at the Nyssa Camp, do you remember getting picked up?

NAGANUMA: Yeah I remember. I think I just went out one time and they didn't ask me again! They figured, "Hey he shouldn't be out there, he's just a kid."

YOUNG: Did you go to school in Nyssa?

NAGANUMA: Yeah, I went to school. We road a bus from Adrian camp and they picked us up, it was dark in the morning and they picked us up. And then it was getting dark when we'd come back and one time, the teacher scolded me for something and I had to stay after school. How am I gonna get back? I figured I've gotta go through the sugar beet factory, the sugar beet factory was real close by in Nyssa, so. I knew there'd some be trucks going by there so I hitched a ride and then, I don't know where he dropped me off but he pointed the way to camp. It was getting dark and I thought, "Gee I shouldn't be doing this." So, I was a very good boy after that, at school.

YOUNG: Do you remember having any issue with students? Was there discrimination at the school?

NAGANUMA: No, just kid fight when we played football and stuff. Didn't like the way we hit each other, we were playing tackle. No, I didn't see no discrimination, I don't remember any discrimination there. I don't know what that the nature or the culture in that area, there was a lot of Mexicans already living there too. Maybe that had something to do with it. Didn't have time for discrimination, the Depression, they are coming out of the Depression so they didn't have time, waste energy for that kind of thing.

YOUNG: Do you have memories of friends you made at the Nyssa camp?

NAGANUMA: Just the people I knew, yeah there were some people from Wapato but I forgot their name. We all got along pretty good. They were from different places in the country but I knew them all my life but I didn't know any difference.

YOUNG: What would you do for fun? Would you go into town at all?

NAGANUMA: Yeah, we'd go into town and go make money setting pins, those automatic, they didn't have automatic pins for setting bowling pins and then we'd go to the soda pop shop and stuff. There wasn't a whole lot of things to do there just maybe go to a movie once a month or something. But, just being around a lot of kids and stuff was entertainment for me as a kid, growing up. Play ball and stuff. We didn't know nothing else anyway, before the war was farming in Gresham, we didn't have interacting too much except with the kids that went to school with. I had great friends in grade school because I started off in first grade and then when I come back I knew a lot of people when I came back to Gresham, the kids in high school. So it was like, I started where I left off when I left Gresham. I knew them real well, those people I went to high school with, I went to Gresham High School and I went to Gresham Grade School when I first started.

YOUNG: What month do you think you went to Nyssa camp? I think the evacuation order was in May of '42?

NAGANUMA: Boy, I can't remember, I think it was some place around there.

YOUNG: Sometime in the summer? But there were already people living there?

NAGANUMA: Yeah there were already people living there, when we went there. I think we evacuated through the stockyards in May but I don't know how long we stayed there. Might have been a couple months that we stayed there at the stockyards.

YOUNG: Was it hard to live in the stockyards?

NAGANUMA: Not for kids. We didn't notice... it was like, fun because we were never together with so many people. They're out there playing baseball and basketball and they had a nice gym built there. I don't know if they just build it there or what, inside, where they keep the horses and cattle and stuff. They cleaned it up and they made little cubicles and then they put, burlap, canvas around, to segregate each room and then they had a floor with straw filled in bags, we made a mattress out of that. Then they blowed a bugle and it's time to eat. I don't know.

YOUNG: Do you remember guards at all?

NAGANUMA: I remember guards at each corner and they had a rifle and it was barbed wire but there was no sense of us escaping. Where would you go? It's just ridiculous. But I understand its war and marshal law takes over and they had to do what they do, I guess, I don't know. But, I don't know what the legal thing, they filed in court and finally I think they made it right. Reagan and the president and the congress, they made it like it was a

mistake, well they didn't know, it's just more out of fear of Japan attacking Pearl Harbor. Fear does a lot of things to start wars so, war start was unknown, so they didn't know what to do at that time, they thought it was the right thing to do I guess.

YOUNG: Do you think your dad or your older brother was ever angry about...

NAGANUMA: I never saw them angry. They were more keep to themselves and they figure, nothing they could do about it. The government does it, but it was kind, they were kind of sad that they had their crops already to harvest but here these people come to take over and they give us a short time to sell things and then we did the best we could. I think, my folks, but for me I was just a kid, I don't know what their feelings were. But I know the fear, they don't know what's happening. And you never know what's going to happen during the war.

YOUNG: And your family stayed together at the Nyssa Camp and at the CCC Camp?

NAGANUMA: Yeah, we all stayed together, yeah.

YOUNG: So you went to the CCC Camp, I think opened in November 1942.

NAGANUMA: Yeah, I don't remember, 1942, oh.

YOUNG: Yeah and then you stayed there for a little bit?

NAGANUMA: Yeah I think we stayed there for a year. I don't know how the train station worked that we were with the Nyssa Camp and from Nyssa Camp we went to the CCC Camp and from the CCC Camp we went to Weiser, Idaho. I don't know how that, those things happened. I don't know what made that stay in motion, I think it's somewhere, it happened pretty good. I thought that was pretty at the time, the situation, I think it was pretty good.

YOUNG: So, you stayed in Nyssa until you got back to Gresham?

NAGANUMA: Yeah.

YOUNG: Okay, we're going to pause and then talk about Weiser. This is great.

NAGANUMA: Oh thank you, I didn't know what I was gonna do.

YOUNG: No, it's great! I just wanted to hear what your memories are.

NAGANUMA: Yeah.

YOUNG: So, after the CCC Camp you went to Weiser, did you stay in Weiser for the rest of the war?

NAGANUMA: Yeah, I did. We used to stay, the Morishita family and our family stayed in a big house and we split the house, we had the kitchen and the bedroom and then they had the front room and their bedroom. I don't know how they stayed all together. There was only one bathroom though. But there was, we built a bathtub. Japanese always have a wooden bath; they heat the water with the fireplace underneath the bathtub. So we stayed there for a couple years I think and then up the street there was a house for rent, a little house, my mother, dad, and brother were able to stay. I think my brother Sam and Frank and my sister went out looking for work so they didn't stay there. My sister went to Minnesota, found out she could do housework at Minnesota with Morishita, Mickie and they went together and my brother Sam, he worked at P.G. Bat (sic) Company in Wilder, Idaho, I guess, I can't recall. My brother Frank I think he went to Chicago and worked in some hotel. They all kind of scattered and then my brother, Sam he got deferred because he was essential to the farming. He ran P.G. Bat, one of the farms there, so he got deferred because of that P.G. Bat got him deferred, so we stayed at that little house. I went to grade school there, it was walking distance; it was only about a mile to the school, up the street. It was a two room school house and there was two teachers there, Mrs. Adelia Parks and another lady that taught the lower grades and by that time I was in seventh or eighth grade and I graduated from there and went to Weiser High School. And then, I stayed there until I,... my folks came back to Gresham before I graduated, so I had to stay there because I wanted to graduate. I stayed with the Odate family. He taught kendo. Then I rode a train back to Portland and my brother were trying to start farming but they could never get a foot hold, eventually they all went out and got jobs. That's what I remember about being in Weiser.

YOUNG: What did your parents do when they got back to Gresham?

NAGANUMA: They were trying to farm again but they could never going. Frank, my mother and dad and Sam. Sam, he just farmed for a little while, he said, "This not gonna make it." So, he went back to Michigan and worked at the automobile factory and he worked two shifts there. He worked for General Motors and Ford Motors, during the day he worked for one and worked for another one... and they had a quota to do and he worked hard and Sam was sleeping there and, "Hey how about that Sam sleeping there?!" "That's okay he finished his quota, so let him sleep." The boss said. So he worked two jobs and he come back with a brand new '49 Ford right off the assembly line and come back to Gresham and he worked for the bakery. The boss liked him at the bakery, he worked for Keller Bakery and then he went to Franz and he retired from Franz Bakery.

YOUNG: Did you get involved in farming?

NAGANUMA: I did because my brother, he got TB in the bones, I never heard of it. He was going to be in the hospital and I had to start farming. I was going to go to school but I had to farm so my mother and dad could get social security. So I farmed for twelve years.

YOUNG: Did you do truck farming?

NAGANUMA: Yeah we raised broccoli and strawberries for Birdseye and Snyder Farms in Gresham. I sold a lot of fruits and vegetables at the market. I had seventy-five acres of broccoli and probably twenty acres of strawberries and it was hard work. You didn't have no time off or nothing when you're farming because you are racing against time. The time to plant and harvest the vegetable is a very short time so you're racing against... you have to have two or three tractors, two plows, and sometimes you have to plow and cultivate and get the land ready for farming for that year. The weather has a lot to do with whether you have good luck in farming and the prices, so I didn't really particularly enjoy it.

YOUNG: Did you stay in contact with any of the families that were out in Nyssa?

NAGANUMA: No, I didn't. They all got, you know when you get older, you get families and you get apart. They had different family tied together, you know like when you were kids, yeah. You do your own thing, whatever is available.

YOUNG: Did you have children with your wife?

NAGANUMA: Yeah we had two boys and one girl. They both, they all three got good jobs, yeah.

YOUNG: Did they ever want to hear about what happened to the both of you during the war?

NAGANUMA: No.

YOUNG: No?

NAGANUMA: No, I don't think they are really interested. The kids nowadays, it's more different kind of culture and thinking now and when they get married and stuff like that, they have their own problems. So, you could understand, you're never like, when you're young and have kids, when you get older you kind of drift apart but you have memories.

YOUNG: Do you have happy memories of your time in Eastern Oregon?

NAGANUMA: Eastern Oregon?

YOUNG: Mm hm.

NAGANUMA: Yeah I thought it was kind of interesting, the climate was kind of dry and the winter was cold but it was the dry cold. Because I walked to school sometimes in Weiser when we lived in Weiser. We lived in different places in Weiser. I thought that was interesting, they have things in Weiser, the football. We go a lot to the football games and the basketball games and I played football for Weiser High School and when I came back I played for Gresham High School. I love football; I watch football all the time. Seattle Seahawks won today.

YOUNG: Oh good.

NAGANUMA: Yeah!

YOUNG: You didn't miss the game though?

NAGANUMA: Huh?

YOUNG: Did you miss the game coming here?

NAGANUMA: No, I saw the game, yeah. I want to watch the Philadelphia Eagle and Denver Bronco game. She's taping that for me.

YOUNG: Well I think that those are the only questions I have. I'm glad you mentioned Ms. Peet and everyone.

NAGANUMA: Yeah, I love Mrs. Peet. She was a nice lady. I remember that piano she had; it was about the size of that suitcase, that box there. And she'd unfold it and it would be a regular piano. A folding piano and she'd play for us; I thought that was pretty neat. She just had the kids over for singing and stuff.

YOUNG: And she lived in Nyssa Camp, right?

NAGANUMA: I think so, I don't know where she stayed.

YOUNG: Yeah that's where she had a trailer in the Nyssa camp.

NAGANUMA: Oh wow, I didn't know that. All I remember is she played that, unfolding that piano in the big tent, that one big tent there for...

YOUNG: Yeah.

NAGANUMA: Gathering people. I thought she was really nice. She always tell the story about going to Japan and she left her trunk there and because the war started, she had to come back here and she went back there and the trunk and everything was in tact she said. That's how Japanese people are. I remember all of the, in Japan during the war, the Korean War and we was firing on Mount Fuji artillery there and on the weekends we'd go downtown and this place, I think it was a bar, I used to drink a little bit, maybe a lot! And I'd leave a glove there and go back there a year later and they'd tell me, "You left your glove here." The culture was like that, now it's probably not like that, since they're more westernized. But their culture is, I don't know, it's different. I think it's because they always say that, "God's gonna get you if you do bad things!" Ba-shi-cabaru (sic) they call it. So, I remember my mother always saying, "Ba-shi-cabaru" (sic) I remember she's always telling me that. And I kind of, ingrown in me, that you do bad things but they gonna get you.

YOUNG: So, we are all done.

NAGANUMA: Oh, good!

YOUNG: That wasn't too bad right?

NAGANUMA: No!

YOUNG: Okay.

NAGANUMA: It's kind of heart breaking... enjoyable.

YOUNG: Yeah? Heart breaking in what way?

NAGANUMA: Well that my folks lost their farm and had to move but I never saw it in their faces or nothing.

YOUNG: Yeah it's a real injustice that happened but so few complain.

NAGANUMA: No, few complain.

YOUNG: It's that part of the culture like you were saying.

NAGANUMA: Yeah, they are more scared than anything, yeah.

YOUNG: Mm hm.

NAGANUMA: Yeah, they're the culture.

YOUNG: I just can't imagine, it must be so scary to go to an assembly center when you don't know what's going to happen.

NAGANUMA: Yeah, you don't know. The unknown is scary.

YOUNG: And it's really brave to volunteer to go to Eastern Oregon and not know what are the people going to be like out there.

NAGANUMA: Yeah. Then my brother went to World War II, he fought in Italy and then my son went to the Gulf War, he learned how to do surveillance and electronics and stuff at Norfolk, Virginia and I went to Korea, during the Korean War, I didn't go to Korea because they just drafted us for two years. One time they were ready to go back to Korea and fight, my time was up so, general... I was in the twenty-fourth division, General Dean he got captured you know. He said he stayed sane by doing mathematic problems and his mind... so, I think he eventually came back home, General Dean but there was only three colonels there that was left of the 24<sup>th</sup> Division and when they evacuated into the ocean and they ended up in Mount Fuji and they wanted signal corps people. I was in the signal corps, so I was able to go to Mount Fuji, camp Fuji, I joined the (inaudible) with that, 24<sup>th</sup> Division, 34<sup>th</sup> Regiment. I was out there for two years. I was there, not two years but two years in the Army, I was in Japan for seventeen months. So I got to see my relatives.

YOUNG: What part of Japan are your parents from the same area?

NAGANUMA: No, they lived in a southern Island. Kyushu. Yeah. Kyushu, Honshu, Hokkaido. Three islands.

YOUNG: Hokkaido is supposed to have very good food.

NAGANUMA: Yeah that was a cold place. They had the Olympics there, yeah.

YOUNG: Yeah they have good seafood in cold water.

NAGANUMA: There were a lot of recreation areas, in Japan the outer areas are more nicer to visit than the inner area. Mount Fuji and Hotami most the place where I hang up. A lot of time I go to Tokyo and they had a rocker four club down there in Tokyo. It was just for Americans, they had three floors, dance floors and bars and stuff and an eating-place. Then, General Douglas MacArthur I think he had a big building in town. He was like the president and General MacArthur, he knew the Japanese people, he knew the Japanese culture and stuff and then he said, "We're not going to do nothing against Emperor Hiro Hito" and he didn't demolish the system when he went in, he wanted to make sure it keeps going. Because if you take away everything, when you invade a country it can never be the same

again, there'd be just problems, so you got to learn the culture of each country and regulate it so you have less problems. You need to get them on your side. Yeah. But or now there's different wars, it's almost impossible because they have different culture and different ideas within the country. So there's no way of solving the problem it's a cultural economical, geographical problem and they're never gonna change because it's survival in those countries, they don't have what we have here.

YOUNG: Well, thank you very, very much and you can go home and watch the football games.

NAGANUMA: Yeah, yeah.

END OF INTERVIEW

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