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Title: Thomas T. Noguchi Interview
Narrator: Thomas T. Noguchi
Interviewer: Naoko Wake
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<Begin Segment 1>

NW: So, let me—Dr. Noguchi?

TN: Yes.

NW: Let me briefly introduce myself. My name is Naoko Wake and as you know, I'm from Michigan State University. And I'm a historian who teaches history of Asian America with a focus on Japanese American experiences during and after World War II. So, uh, that's the reason why I'm interested in particular in experiences of Japanese American and Korean American survivors of the bomb. And, the reason why I'm calling you today is that I wanted to know more personal levels of experiences that you probably had with U.S. survivors of the bomb because I talked to many survivors of the bomb in the States on the West Coast and Hawai'i in the last few years and some of them mentioned your name as somebody who really helped their cause. So, that's why I wanted to have a chance to talk with you.

TN: Okay.

NW: Yeah. So maybe I can start with a question about how you got involved with the U.S. survivors. How did you, um, you know, start out your relationship with U.S. survivors?

TN: Uh, maybe I should also, you might know, but I am from Japan. Neither Nisei or Sansei. I graduated from Nippon medical school. Graduate school at Harvard and Yale. And the school is in Tokyo. And I graduated in 1952 and I—wanted to be a—to not only study in the United States. I wanted to stay in the United States and I wanted to make a contribution to it. That's one of my specialties and uh, anything that I can do in the area of medicine and law. My specialty has been in the area dealing with the practice of medicine and practice of law. And I graduated medical school and completed my training at the United State at the site which uh, rotating internship and Orange county, California. And I had completed the required specialty training in pathology at the Loma Linda University where the hospital was White Memorial Hospital in Los Angeles. Yeah, I finished in 1960. I became an assistant prof. for one year and then I joined uh, as partner of the chief medical coroner. That's a combination of office in Los Angeles County and I was a deputy until 1967. I was a [?] first time an Asian American there had been held in a high position in Los Angeles County. I became a department head in the medical examiner's office and uh . . . and uh . . . that was 1967. Uh . . . I was not aware there were a lot of—a number of atomic bomb survivors of Japanese American or of Korean American residing in the United States. I was not aware. Unfortunately I wasn't—I did not have a contact with clinic or

patients. My practice mostly pathology being an investigation of death . . . working as a pathologist in the hospital.

NW: Mhm.

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<Begin Segment 2>

TN: Now, after, I would say, uh . . . 1969 or '70, I had a visit. And I had two ladies who were uh, and one was Mrs. Okai. O-K-A-I. Ms. Okai, who was, uh, a group leader of Friends of uh, Hibakusha group, and accompanied by another lady, Kaz Suyeishi. And they told me basically that there were a large number of *hibakusha*.

NW: Uh-huh.

TN: Mostly, they had [?] *hibaku* [bee exposed] in the Hiroshima and some of the survivors from Nagasaki. Not a lot though, because you may know, most of the immigrants' parents are from Hiroshima. So, naturally you would have a large number of Hiroshima descendants here.

NW: Right. Right.

TN: Now, uh . . . the best I could do is to—of course, you might appreciate, 1970 is about twenty year after World War II ended and there is a ceremony [?] here to bring out some of the issues, war-related issues. And it seems to have patients, uh . . . quietly suffering. And they did complain to me, as uh, many of them were not English-speaking because they're children of the immigrants here and went to Japan for their education in the war. And then the survivors were principally Japanese speaking.

NW: Mhm.

TN: And as a result, they thought that the medical advices to the practicing Japanese American doctors, I'm talking about 50 . . . 40 or 50 years ago. So, that uh, American doctors, or, Japanese American doctors might not be fully aware of the duty of ABCC in Hiroshima.

NW: Right.

TN: I was in Japan until 1952. I was fully aware of the activity of the ABCC. Some of that later I learned, Dr. James Yamazaki, he was a [?] pediatrician. He was a member of the ABCC, many of them were Nisei. Doctors were dying there who were by the [?]. And uh . . . um . . . I thought the best way is to . . . have two, three things.

NW: Mhm.

TN: The, well, organization that were loosely arranged should be formally assembled and the name choose, the Committee of the Atomic Bomb Survivors of the USA.

NW: Right.

TN: And I also suggested . . . of course I'm being a county department head and uh . . . what would a city mayor and city legislators and some of the US doctors and US . . . uh . . . representatives. So I can do a number of things for them, but uh, most important thing I thought then, that the organization should be self-sustaining and should be self-motivating, and I cannot stress that as long as one [?] organization they tend to rely on . . . you do not develop [?] leadership. I don't think I agreed with everyone but to Mrs. Okai and Mrs. Suyeishi have a number of occasions to stress the importance that they should have without me. To have own meeting and their relations and so forth. What I did is things that I can do right away, is I informed that, in fact, I uh . . . called the president of Los Angeles County Medical Association then would Dr. Sankowitz [?] that by the way was fifty years ago. But he was very receptive . . . So far I have learned that everyone seems to present their theories as physical, uh . . . disease. It seems to have a continuous uncertainty and they expected to have it. Similar survey, biannual checkups and so forth. Subjects in Japan and that's what they call the *hibakusha techō*, uh the certificate you get to certify them as atomic survivors.

NW: Uh-huh.

TN: And I thought that that way to have, experimentally . . . well I don't mean experimentally at the type of project, regarding, uh . . . atomic bomb survivor, I mean the ABCC specialist. But and especially the University of Hiroshima Medical School and uh . . . my job was to make sure that we LA medical group was ready to accept. I think that the Japanese physicians have no medical licenses for the State. California you have to have our doctor and probably the organizations and medical associations and so forth. And that I was able to uh . . . arrange for Los Angeles County. And . . . um, the general hospital is still there. And the large outpatient clinic associated [?], to be used, probably [it] was two, three times, so we used that same facility two days and mostly what they had was individually just listen to the people, their plight, their problems, and concerns, and showing them that they are . . . they are getting the type of . . . examinations and checks. Now, LA County, without any asking for any costs . . . they did laboratory tests. The complete blood test and all these things and I believe X-rays and so forth.

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<Begin Segment 3>

NW: Maybe I can back up a little bit so that I can ask you a few questions about a few things that you already told me and then we can move on with the rest of your statement. But, I'm wondering if you can . . . So, you told me that you were not really aware of a large number of Japanese and Japanese American survivors in America. What got you interested in them? I know that you had a meeting with Mrs. Okai and Mrs. Suyeishi, but what was so interesting to you when you started to work with U.S. survivors?

TN: Yeah. Well, I have been blessed to have community support for many issues that, for example, my final appointment to the department head, there were . . . some discrimination perhaps. You have an Asian American to be a county department head and that county is one of the largest counties in the United States. There are a lot of positions. And the Japanese American community came all out to support me and it required many months, but I was finally appointed and I was ever-grateful.

NW: Mm.

TN: And I was not just uh, do the job. I thought that by being a first Japanese American, that I should, uh . . . assist the uh . . . pay more attention to the public health matters. Although medically from this work I had run into some public health . . . this beyond that, but I was willing. And of course I did not do it by myself. I concurred with the legislature of Los Angeles County and uh . . . all the department head agents I called and made it work. Nothing more then . . .

NW: Huh. So you talked about maybe subtle discrimination against Japanese and Japanese American people in 1960s and maybe even early '70s. Could you tell me a little more specifically about that? What kind of discrimination do you think was there?

TN: Uh . . . Well I thought, I'm myself from Japan . . . I have never been personally subjected to discrimination, but the discrimination was of many of the Japanese Americans, Issei, Nisei, have gone through. Uh, history tells you that there is uh . . . Asian exclusion type of legislation that finally ended in 1952, the year I came. And there was a . . . certain houses where Japanese Americans were not welcome to buy because they are afraid that they lose what they call cross-referenced placed, it was something like that. And further, a neighbor who excludes any major professional [?] excludes Japanese Americans—and not only that minority—member or student that were systematically limited to stay to agents in . . . the 120 medical school. Something like that. So there's no denying that I personally did not feel. But many supporters did mention that some of their . . . reasons I was not, reason I chosen to be department head although I came at the top in the civil service examination. And uh, part. And I even checked some of the leading university professor, he said, you're a good man. We think I should be a [?] not a [?]. Something like that. And now, subtle discrimination is pretty much gone by now. And in 1970s, you might know, way back other community activities were not even aware of Japanese Americans that were once known as a quiet American. Uh, we became a lot more . . . more assertive. And I was one who actually asserted to, um, I did not take no for an answer. I organized, or friends organized a couple of groups and I mean I finally became a department head. But I wasn't—I wouldn't say—quiet. Anything that I could do, I would do. So that the A-bomb issues came up [?]. I had done many other things. The most that . . .

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<Begin Segment 4>

NW: Could you . . . Dr. Noguchi? Dr. Noguchi, could you please tell me a little more about your relationship to Japanese American communities of the '70s. Because I know that you probably had an interaction with people, uh, Japanese American Citizens League? I understand that they are the organization that eventually supported U.S. survivors group. So I'm wondering if you can kind of describe your role in kind of helping U.S. survivors to have support from JACL?

TN: In 1970 many, uh, prior to my teaching I learned that these survivors were alive by leadership of the Japanese American community. And warn others and you better be quiet and don't raise uh . . . don't raise the issues that Japan lost and then we were placed in the concentration camps. There was an admission [?] . . . not to be . . . not talk about it or make

issue. That was the message at that time [?]. I felt there's a public education in radiation should be . . . uh should be known throughout the United States. We constantly deal with atomic energy. And then that's why . . . uh, but uh . . . I was uh, as I mentioned, I took no for answer. And I uh . . . applied but the area of selection, I met a Japanese American community leader. For example the chamber of commerce [?], the president and officers [?]. J . . . J, A . . . No that's not . . .

[Mrs. Noguchi is talking in the background]

TN: No, it's American Japa—Japanese . . . Japanese American leaders. And then it was late . . . and I . . . made effort. Japanese Americans for Tom Noguchi. They took to some [?] because there was other interest group for pushing for other candidates. And uh . . . because of that I was appointed.

NW: I see.

TN: But uh, the history around the '69 and the later '82—uh the way, perhaps, I do it, because I am uh, a highly visible person . . .

NW: Mhm.

TN: . . . and when you increase your visibility, you have a main [?] why you got attacked. And uh . . . I was this head and they came back at the civil service hearing and at the time again Japanese American community supported me and uh . . . so for me, working for Japanese Americans or any other community is my interest.

NW: I see. Thank you. So, do you remember any names of people from JACL that particularly were helpful for you during this time period?

TN: Uh . . . in [?] 1966. That's a long time ago. And uh . . . attorney, attorney by Kenji Ito.

NW: Kenji Ito.

TN: Kenji Ito. I-T-O. Is a past president and he was a . . . along with many leadership in the chamber of commerce such as Sumitomo bank and Tokyo bank and those are the many large groups of gardeners associations. They all felt that Tom Noguchi, I know him but uh, he seems to be extremely, thinks that they incensed [?] They raised the money and had many meetings and a lot of lobby and so forth. And it uh, just uh happened to be the beginning of a Japanese American community activism along with the young Sanseis, right? In those days, 1967 those upfront UCLA students. Demonstrations at UCLA. California State University assistanting student who were studying Asian studies. They also took calls [?] and assisted me and uh, many of them circulated petitions and so forth. So um . . . when the atomic bomb survivors approached me, yes I will help you. And uh, I set up a medical association for people to support. And people provided a place and we had a number of public hearing and resulted in state legislature interested in hearing it. And I think we also arranged for a congressional hearing.

NW: Exactly. Dr. Noguchi?

TN: . . . Conservatives and it's uh, difficult. Especially the budget that's involved. Uh . . . they're willing to do some ABCC-like survey. But they do not wish to take up any budget or care . . . yeah. But uh, a purpose for us is accomplished. And by that time 19—early 1980, uh Mrs. Suyeishi, Mrs. Okai might have passed away, I don't know. But this Mrs. Suyeishi, along with uh . . . her either relative or friend Kanji Kuramoto in Oakland organized the San Francisco chapter. And a number of our chapters started up. And uh . . . I think we might even went to a Chicago meeting with a JACL officers on some hearing. And that was along with, uh, '70s to about '80, '81.

NW: I see.

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<Begin Segment 5>

NW: Now, going back to Kenji Ito that you mentioned, that particularly helped you out. Was he a Sansei as well? Was he young when you met him?

TN: Uh . . . the last time I saw him was 19 . . . Uh . . .

NW: So, so was—I—you told me that you had some people from JACL to help out your election to be placed in the position, which is great. And I'm wondering if those people are mostly, you know, people from Japan, or people who were younger and part of the uh, you know, younger Asian Americans who were in college and universities, maybe recent graduates, and trying to, sort of, improve their communities. I'm just trying to get the sense of how old people might have been at that time?

[Mrs. Noguchi is speaking in the background]

TN: Yeah. I uh . . . they're all Asians. Kenji Ito at that time perhaps, uh . . . mid 50s.

NW: Mid 50s? Okay.

TN: 1970 . . . No, no, no. Might even be sixty when I saw him. 1990 he was ninety-two. So he may be uh, easily, sixty when he helped us.

NW: I see.

TN: Very powerful. Very quiet. But a doer. He had contacts with all the societies of people directly. And I have my lawyer who also find these Japanese leaders sent here. And uh, very—he took it probably they had not ever have acted . . . this way before. Because the cause there's one individual seems to be discriminated. That's the main thing that Tom Noguchi told everyone all gather outside the building.

NW: I see.

[Mrs. Noguchi is speaking in the background]

TN: I uh . . . the chamber of commerce people are businessmen. Much older people.

NW: Mhm.

TN: He uh . . . said things that were mid thirty. Mr. Matsui was then uh . . . chapter director. I think he was at the headquarters in Los Angeles probably. And uh . . . eventually came around. He was a big conservative.

NW: Mhm.

TN: But uh . . . once the chamber of commerce people started taking an active role, they came along.

NW: I see.

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<Begin Segment 6>

NW: Dr. Noguchi, did you have contact with younger Japanese Americans who were Sansei generation? For instance, I talked to a social worker who, for a long time, worked for you and survivors whose name is Geri Handa? I'm wondering if you had any contact with those younger Japanese Americans?

TN: Well, I did not seek out to make contact. They came to us.

NW: Uh-huh.

TN: Because of mass information through radio and television and newspaper. They wanted to come and help. Sanseis then mid-twenties and uh, social workers, as well. At this point, I don't remember individuals other than a few names such as Mike Yamaki. Yamaki is a graduate of UCLA and became a lawyer and uh . . .

NW: Could you please, [spell out] his last name, for me? Mike, what is it, his last name?

TN: Yeah. Yamaki. Ya-ma-ki. So it should be Y-A-M-A-K-I.

NW: Thank you.

TN: And uh, he's still active in the community. And uh . . . there are uh . . . I can think of a little bit more, but it just doesn't—name doesn't come at this moment.

NW: That's okay. So, um, it's very interesting to me to know that there was some interactions and collaborations between people, you know, who were originally from Japan but also younger generation of Japanese Americans, who were, you know, engaged in Asian American movement. But I'd like to know a little more about the legislative effort that you mentioned earlier. So for instance I know that you had a collaborative relationship with the representative Edward Roybal.

TN: Yes.

NW: Yes.

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<Begin Segment 7>

NW: Could you please tell me a little bit about your relationship with this Congressman Roybal?

TN: Uh . . . Congressman Roybal, Roybal has been a congressman for a long time. He is well-known for uh . . . health-related legislations. He authored a kidney dialysis act that went through prior to that because there is a number of people who need dialysis but lacking the funds. Uh . . . he actually authored and I was aware. So I went to see him. He was very supportive. He drafted the bills. Uh . . . I think that . . . I'm not too sure how far he went. The bill was not moving and then, but uh . . . his support is very encouraging to us. Once Roybal supports, there's one more powerful congressman so that many uh, getting by [?] legislators were willing to support that.

NW: Mm. Why do you think that Congressman Roybal was willing to support Japanese American survivors?

TN: Why? Uh . . . I'm sure he got the research and left the [?] emotion in the past. Why should we help the Japanese who were former enemies? But we really convinced them they are not enemies. They are Americans.

NW: Mhm.

TN: And happened to be trapped during the war. They are small, high school, maybe even grade school students. They were sent by parents for their education. And uh, so for them [?]. So why? I think Ed Roybal . . . his interest to do any health-related legislation. So, he was willing and was great.

NW: I see. So I know that there are other politicians in California of this time such as Mervyn Dymally. Bill Green. And later on, the Mayor, Tom Bradley was . . . they were supportive of U.S. survivors as well. And I can't help but thinking that all those politicians are politicians of color. So they are not Caucasian, White Americans. They are Mexican Americans or African Americans. I just wonder if you can kind of comment on that, if you have any insights into that?

TN: Jokingly, I did not know . . . uh, no, Mervyn Dymally is a black. I'm joking.

NW: [laughs]

TN: I guess I'm not too clear in . . . color. I never thought about that. Mervyn Dymally is a friend of mine. Of course, a county department as an activist. I . . . mean things . . . what relationship with City Council, LA or Tom Bradley was a city councilman, and he actually came to support me for county job. A personal friend. We had lunch together regularly. And some of them think that legislators done up their in several months regularly I often fly into Sacramento just by all business that is at all related to a death investigation. But when it come to it I was taught by Mervyn Dymally. He was a personal friend. And stopped by to say hello. And hello, and by the way, this and that. He'd say, yeah I'll help you. That kind of a friendship. Uh . . . and

more of the people went, even though I might not have the statute to back up the public education, public information to the general public. I thought this was very important.

NW: Uh-huh. Uh-huh. So, who else—who oth—I mean there—are there any other politicians or people who were friends of yours at that time who were supportive of Japanese American survivors of the bomb?

TN: Well, as you know politicians sometimes can decide to support because politically and maybe uh . . . beneficial to them. Uh . . . but city, city council. Many of the survivors who were living in the city and the county board of supervisors also had a number of resolutions supporting the atomic bomb survivors. And you have some kind of a pre-senatorial type hearing and the other county board of supervisors, all destroyed [?] them. And we were allowed to put a literature about [?] pre-survey . . . in fact, maybe during a hearing we were able to use a large . . . all those programs over time [?]. That's why we share anyone's help.

NW: Mm.

TN: So all the cooperations, I didn't think anybody will pull them. Uh . . . We were determined to succeed.

NW: Uh-huh. Now, my understanding however, is that U.S. government never offered any support officially to U.S. survivors. And it's great that U.S. survivors, you know, thanks to the effort of people such as yourself, are able to get biannual checkups. But they are paid by the Japanese government and in some cases, Hiroshima prefecture. And there are some local level of American collaboration that help that biannual checkup out. But nevertheless, it's not something that's officially recognized by the U.S. government. Do you have any reaction to that? Do you have any opinions about that?

TN: Uh . . . No right or wrong. Uh . . . In a way, public health, with respect of atomic radiation, pretty much killed in a . . . much better organized than Japan. And uh . . . here they don't have the . . . we people in the Pacific area may have sympathy. But many East, Christian faith people are probably—they're not [elect??]. They still hate Japan. I don't know. Uh . . . legislators, Congressmen, U.S. Senators, were not until the cry-all-see, I believe. It's okay. We . . . we took care of the most important area . . . isolation. And someone, the survivors here. Someone will listen to them might like. So I think that a big accomplishment is that—and we wanted to do it—is done.

NW: Mm. I see.

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<Begin Segment 8>

NW: So, um . . . Let me—let me back up a little bit. You mentioned earlier this public hearing where a large number of people came to listen to survivors' experiences. And when I talked to Kaz Suyeishi a couple years ago, she told me that she asked JACL to mobilize its members so that there would be a lot of people who come to, as an audience, to the public hearing. Were you there for that hearing?

TN: Oh yes. Oh yes.

NW: Could you please tell me a little more specifically about what happened and who said what and things like that?

TN: Uh . . . I think about 80 or so members in, reside around Los Angeles, San Diego, and the area. Not all came, but a majority of the survivors actually attended. Uh . . . how transportation arranged? Uh, the atomic bomb survivor's group must have arranged that and who selected them, perhaps instead of me, taking leadership, I think Mr. Suyeishi may have selected the speakers. And how it feels so far? What are the problems? They were just fine before the . . . I think he could be Senator Mark [?] Dymally. Anyway. Three, four hours of a long testimony. In the audience there was seating for 800. Uh . . . probably at least 300 people were in that room.

NW: Uh-huh.

TN: I . . . I don't remember individual contents of the speeches. There were so many. And all coming from their heart. And uh . . . really shows . . . and of course a public hearing has another aspect; there was full television coverage. And public education channels that were running and through several lengths and the recording. In those days, 1970s, you might not even believe, but videotaping was not available so they all . . . depended on actual sixteen millimeter film. But uh . . . locally, well-publicized. I did not hear any opposition. Nobody acting against Japan or Japanese.

NW: Mhm. Mhm. What um . . . Let me see. So . . . what do you think that you took away from your working with U.S. survivors? I ask you this because it's obviously clear that, you know, U.S. survivors benefited much from your assistance. I wonder if you felt a certain kind of gratification for yourself by working with survivors?

TN: I ask no favors. I ask no support. And uh . . . need, I am here to help. I do not need a recognition. I do the same way on many, many projects that I'm involved. Uh . . . I don't need recognition. Not anything. I'm not too eager to be, to uh . . . I'm not seeking for any recognition myself.

NW: Uh-huh. But I guess what I'm asking is not just recognition. But sometimes by helping out other people in need, you just get a sense of happiness or gratification for yourself. So I don't mean recognition but what would be the good thing that you took away from your collaboration with survivors?

TN: Yeah. I . . . That's one of the several projects that we were doing. Uh . . . at the same time, many of the times my son was spending meetings, many meetings out from the weekend. Yes, professional satisfaction is uh . . . yeah, administered the same way. And they're helping people. And uh . . . their job to do so.

NW: Mhm.

TN: And naturally, he will do it. If I can do it, I will do it. If I cannot, I will find someone who can do it.

NW: Uh-huh.

TN: Got done nice and easy.

NW: Uh-huh.

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<Begin Segment 9>

NW: Now, I'm really trying to get the sense of connection here. So, spare me . . . with a few more questions.

TN: Yeah.

NW: So in many ways, you share many things with U.S. survivors because, as you mentioned, many U.S. survivors, even though they are U.S. born, U.S. citizens, speak Japanese as their primary language, which is your case. And then they came to America, in many cases around the same time as you did. So, I know for instance Kaz Suyeishi came to the States in late 1950s, early '60s. And um, that's—that's, that's kind of similar to your experience because you both probably had to get used to a new environment where things are so different from Japanese situations. And uh, you talked about, you know, discrimination against Japanese Americans in general. And I think you're right to mention how there are housing discriminations and memories of relocation camps during World War II were still um, fresh, in many people's thinking. Um, so and then, you know, obviously the bomb is a huge issue. Nobody looks at the bomb and thinks it's a trivial issue. And so, in many ways, a very important event in thinking about U.S.-Japan relationship after World War II. So I'm just trying to get the sense of what was—if there is something special, for you, in this work of helping out the survivors, who seem to share many things with you?

TN: Uh, guess uh, it seemed that . . . we see doctors here practicing medicine in Los Angeles or the State of California. They did not seem to . . . although sympathetic, did not have a means to assure that whatever treatment. What they are getting is [not] comparable to what the Japanese government was providing. Uh, what lacks is I, of course, I understand far more than a Japanese doctors and doctors here in the area of 1970. I'm sure uh . . . doctors are much more aware what needs to be done. They have been treating illness mostly nervousness and headache and none of that. Uh . . . since many survivors feel this might be the symptoms of the atomic blast. Mostly not. Uh, but the assurance and periodic medical survey is the way to go and we were able to provide it. I'm very happy.

[Mr. and Mrs. Noguchi are speaking inaudibly in the background]

TN: I don't know if you heard that?

NW: No, could you please repeat that?

TN: James Yamazaki whom I've mentioned to you. Pediatrician was assigned to ABCC, a lab, and I think he is a—he is a bilingual doctor and a great deal of empathy for the survivors. And . . . their issue.

[Mrs. Noguchi is speaking in the background]

TN: So are we going to do more? Or do you have enough to re—have a second interview later on after you put it all together?

NW: Sure, let me review the interview today and I will surely get in touch with you again to maybe set up another time, if it's ok with you. Um, I have a question for you, however, which I hope we can take care of very quickly. You mentioned Mike Yamaki? A UCLA graduate who is a lawyer and you said that he is still active as a lawyer in the Los Angeles area?

TN: Yes. Mike is a more or less a business law . . . He was practicing. He may still be. I don't know. Uh . . .

NW: I'm wondering if you have any contact information of his?

TN: Okay. I need to contact his wife, who is a television person. With Toyota. Uh . . . she's not on the television now but she . . . I will try. I will send an e-mail to you.

NW: That would be great. That would be wonderful. So, um, thank you for your time and answering my questions. It's a . . . very, uh, honor and pleasure for me to be able to talk with you. So, I really hope that we have another opportunity to, to talk. So let me just look at my record here and I'm sure I have many questions I'd like to ask you, so.

TN: We set it for longer but you just put it all together and contact me and we'll have another session.

NW: Okay. Sounds great. Thank you very much, Dr. Noguchi.

TN: Bye.

NW: Bye-bye.

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