



TRANSCRIPT

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Title: Aki's Story: On Relocation and Resilience

Sylvia Mendez: Oh, my goodness. How are you?

Aki Munemitsu : Fine.

Speaker 3: Come on in, come on in. You guys go in.

Sylvia Mendez: I love the way you dress.

Aki Munemitsu : Thank you.

Sylvia Mendez: The students always ask me, "Are you still friends with Aki?" I remember when they ask a question, I say, "Yes, she's still my friend."

Aki Munemitsu : Of course we are. It'll never change.

Jeff H.: That's Aki Munemitsu Nakauchi and Sylvia Mendez seeing each other again after about two years apart. They first became friends more than 70 years ago. Tragic circumstances caused their lives to intersect.

Pres. Roosevelt: Yesterday, December 7th, 1941. A date which will live in infamy. The United States of America was suddenly and deliberately attacked by naval and air forces of the Empire of Japan.

Jeff H.: Aki was six years old, living on her family farm in Westminster, California. Hers was a loving family with her father Seima, her mother Masako, her older brother Seiko who went by Tad and Seilo, and her twin sister Kazuko. Aki's father had come to the United States as a young man seeking opportunity. All four of the children were American citizens by birth.

The fears unleashed by Pearl Harbor would rage across the United States and lead to dramatic changes in the life of the Munemitsu family. They would be uprooted from their farm and relocated to an internment camp for three years. They would lease their farm to the Mendez family who would work the land and hold on to the farm for the Munemitsus until their return from incarceration. The resilience of the Munemitsu family would create a legacy of generosity that continues to this day.

In the last episode of the Deeper Learning Podcast, you learned about how Sylvia Mendez and her family, while living on the Munemitsu farm, challenged the discriminatory practice of school segregation in Orange County, California. In this episode, we'll focus on Aki's story. You'll find out about how the internment of Japanese American families during World War II came about, how families like the Munemitsus endured that experience, and how they rebuilt their lives and made extraordinary contributions to American society.

Why are we here? What does it mean to live a good life? How can we make a difference in the world for our children and the generations that will follow? How can we make education a force for good? This is Jeff Hittenberger. In this podcast, you'll hear amazing stories about

people who have pursued these questions often against great odds who have made a difference in the world. People who can point us in the direction of doing the same. Let's get started.

In 1940, before the internment, there were 130,000 people living in Orange County, compared to over three million who live here today. This was a farming region and some of the best farmers were people of Japanese ancestry like Aki's father Seima. For kids like Aki and Sylvia, farm life was full of fun and adventure.

Aki Munemitsu : We would play so much and ...

Sylvia Mendez: And then what they had at the farm which was really neat was just like in Japan, they had the bath where you put the fire underneath the big ...

Aki Munemitsu : Yeah.

Sylvia Mendez: You heat the whole tub, but before you go in, you actually soap off outside and then you soak in this like a hot tub.

Aki Munemitsu : Yes, and there was two of them, so they'd be in the one and we'd be in the other one. We could hear them play ... Oh, my God, that was so much fun.

Sylvia Mendez: We could hear each other, huh? We'd go, "Ssh, ssh."

Aki Munemitsu : That was so much fun.

Sylvia Mendez: Yeah, it was fun.

Jeff H.: About 1,800 people of Japanese heritage lived in Orange County in 1940. They started arriving after Japan's Meiji Restoration in 1867, which overthrew the old samurai system and uprooted many people from traditional lands in an all-out quest for modernization. In America, the Chinese Exclusion Act of 1882 had barred Chinese immigrants, providing Japanese immigrants with an opportunity to fill the labor gap. Japanese immigrants began to find a foothold in industries like farming, but soon met resistance.

In 1906, the San Francisco board of education decided to segregate students of Asian descent and many other districts followed suit. In 1913, California passed the Alien Land Law that made it impossible for first-generation Japanese immigrants to own land. The United States Supreme Court upheld the land laws in 1923. Young Japanese immigrants like Seima Munemitsu, who was 27 years old in 1923, were barred from becoming naturalized citizens and from owning land in California and in many other states that passed similar laws.

Seima and other first-generation Japanese immigrants from Japan are known as Issei. But Seima was a strategist, in addition to being a gifted farmer, and he had a newborn son Tad who was an American citizen by virtue of his birth in California. Thanks to the 14th Amendment, which states that all persons born in the United States are citizens of the United States and of the state in which they reside. Tad as an American citizen would be able to own land, and the way was open for the Munemitsu family to acquire a farm of their own.

The second generation of Japanese Americans, known as the Nisei, were key to the

economic fortunes of many families. So in spite of land laws, naturalization laws, and immigration exclusion laws, Japanese American families began to succeed in California and to contribute disproportionately to the Orange County economy due to their expertise and hard work.

- Aki Munemitsu : My brother is the one that had to intervene and do all the work, all the paper work, all the foot work. He was only 12 when he started.
- Sylvia Mendez: I can't believe it.
- Aki Munemitsu : Yeah, but he's only 12 years old and I was told that he went to the bank and here's this little kid wandering around the bank, and Mr. Monroe's, "What the?" He goes, "What?" He went out to talk to him and evidently he took a liking to him.
- Jeff H.: Mr. Monroe was a banker in Garden Grove, California who handled the Munemitsu family farm business. Tad served as the translator and representative for his father. The family was able to make progress and the farm was thriving. Aki and her twin sister were born in 1935. They were in kindergarten on the day the bombs fell on Pearl Harbor. The day everything changed. Resentment towards Japanese immigrants had been growing in California for a number of years.

When the war began, that resentment was easily stirred up by biased media reports and by politicians who failed to distinguish between Japanese Americans on the one hand and the imperialist regime of Japan on the other. No evidence existed to support the assertion that Japanese Americans would serve as a fifth column paving the way for Japanese invasion at the west coast.

Investigative report showed no collusion between the pacific coast Japanese American communities and the regime in Japan, but California political leaders joined others in calling for a removal of all people of Japanese ancestry from the pacific states. Even California attorney general Earl Warren who would later be known as a champion of civil liberties, a supporter of the Mendez lawsuit against segregation and as the chief justice of the Supreme Court who authored the Brown v. Board of Education ruling. Even Earl Warren joined the chorus of voice calling for exclusion using the harshest racial terms.

On February 19th, 1942, just two months after Pearl Harbor, President Franklin Roosevelt, he has the four freedom speech, issues executive order 9066, which stated, "I hereby authorize and direct the secretary of war to prescribe military areas in such places and of such extent as he or the appropriate military commander may determine from which any or all persons may be excluded.

The west coast of the United States was quickly declared a military zone, thus paving the way for the forced relocation of over 110,000 people of Japanese ancestry, two-thirds of whom were American citizens. This is Judge Douglas Hachimonji of the Superior Court of California, county of Orange.

- Judge Douglas H: My mother's family ended up in Poston. Poston, Arizona. And my father's family were relocated to Heart Mountain, Wyoming.
- Jeff H.: Keep Poston in mind. That's where Aki and part of her family ended up as well. How could this have happened? How could law-abiding American citizens be taken from their homes, be required to leave their land and possessions behind, and be incarcerated in camps

surrounded by barbed wire and secured by armed guards and watch towers? Here's Judge Hachimonji.

- Judge Douglas H: We know historically that the factual basis to justify that wholesale evacuation of people was unfounded. We know that in retrospect. As we know, there were a number of individuals who resisted those initial orders. A gentleman named Hirobayashi that first questioned the curfews and then a man named Kuromatsu, who resisted the evacuation was convicted of violating the law for failing to report and be relocated. Those cases made their way to the United States Supreme Court and the United States Supreme Court ratified, approved of those orders issued by the military governors, government, in the Western United States.
- Jeff H.: With no legal recourse, the Munemitsus were faced with the possibility of losing their land. They needed allies, and they found them in Mr. Monroe and the Mendez family. Gonzalo Mendez and his wife Felicitas were looking for a farm, just as the Munemitsus were on the verge of losing theirs. Mr. Monroe was the banker who brought them together and brokered a deal whereby the Mendez family would lease the Munemitsu farm, work it while the Munemitsu family was gone, and then turn it back over to them when they return to Westminster.
- So Mr. Monroe drew up a lease agreement. You can see the original agreement today at Chapman University. Signed by Gonzalo Mendez and Tad Munemitsu. Janice Munemitsu, Tad's daughter, found the original lease when she was sorting through her parent's effects after her mother passed away. This is Janice, Aki's niece and Tad's daughter, representing the third generation of the Munemitsu family in the United States.
- Janice M.: One of the things I think is so unique about it is that the banker, who introduced my father to Mr. Mendez, was Caucasian. He was very community-minded. I never met him but every Christmas, we would go visit his widow and take a gift and visit her, and I never understood why, other than my dad would say, "Oh, yeah. We've known ... Her husband used to help me at the bank and we've known them forever." So there's Mr. Monroe, Mr. Mendez, our family, and it's kind of like the bias and prejudice that existed to put the Japanese in the internment camps.
- Then Mr. Mendez and Sylvia and his family experienced segregation in the schools, and then Mr. Marquez, who was the attorney and of Jewish heritage, played a role, and so it's very interesting because there were really neighbors helping neighbors, regardless of race, right?
- Jeff H.: The Munemitsu family had to leave the farm they loved, Seima Munemitsu was incarcerated in Santa Fe, New Mexico. Like so many other leaders in the Japanese Issei community, he would be separated from his family for three long years. Aki and her mother and twin sister were designated for the internment camp at Poston, Arizona, but Aki didn't get to go to Poston right away.
- Aki Munemitsu : We didn't go to camp with my parents. We were put into the hospital because we had measles and so we were left behind at the hospital and there was chaos, I think, for the people in the hospital because my sister and I, there was two of us and we didn't know what to do. We just kept playing and running up and down the halls because we weren't really that sick. It was just measles so we had a great time at the hospital. Isn't that odd? We had to get on a train.

We got on a train with a lady. I guess she was going to be our caretaker, and then we got all the way over to the camp in Arizona, because we were in Phoenix ... Not Phoenix, Poston. P-O-S-T-O-N. That camp. As we went by the train station, I could see my mother. She was standing there, waiting for us. It was kind of like, "Wow." I called out, "Mom," yeah, and she would just ... Poor thing. She was crying. It was sad.

Jeff H.: Poston, officially known as the Colorado River Relocation Center, was in the Arizona desert located on an Indian reservation. At 71,000 acres, it was the largest of 10 so-called relocation centers. Other Japanese Americans were held in justice department detention camps and other incarceration facilities. Poston, with a peak population of over 17,000, became in effect the third largest city in Arizona during the three years Japanese Americans were held there.

Rows and rows of wood and tar paper barracks were quickly erected after executive order 9066 was issued. The vast majority of Japanese Americans living in Orange County ended up at Poston, along with residents of Los Angeles, San Diego, Monterey, Fresno, and several other California counties.

Hot, windy, and dusty, with public toilets and showers lacking curtains or stalls. The internees were left to their own ingenuity to make these barracks livable. Judge Hachimonji, whose mother lived in the camp, reflects on the different experiences of internees of different ages.

Judge Douglas H: You know, the experiences I think for all of them were the same in the sense of dislocation, in the sense of the strangeness of the environment, the ruggedness of the environment, the nature of sort of deprivation of creature comforts when they first ended into the camps. The reactions of their generation differed greatly based upon their age. My mother's eldest sister who was 10 years older than she was, was a newlywed and was pregnant with their first child. Her experience was much more difficult, emotionally and physically, than it was for my mother who was, as I said, in her early teens.

As a newlywed, for instance, the lack of privacy was a particularly emotionally jarring sort of experience has probably been expressed. They all ended up in the same small, confined, tar-papered rooms. Entire families were placed in these small rooms, and so those kinds of deprivations were particularly difficult on somebody, for instance, my aunt's age.

Jeff H.: Because she was six years old at the time the internment began, Aki's memories are those of a child in the camp.

Aki Munemitsu : Well, it was barracks. I remember it was, you know, just wooden barracks, and then I think there was one, two, three families to each barracks. They were petitioned off, but basically it was just a room that you could divide into a bedroom, a living room, whatever, and then they had the, as far as the showers and things were, they were down over here. It was like a communal. Windy. I don't remember being cold or hot too much, maybe because I was a child, but I do remember the strong winds and the dust storms. Yeah, there was a lot of dust storms.

Jeff H.: The conditions were bleak at best, but for the most part, the Japanese Americans made the best of things through their resilience and mutual care. Judge Hachimonji.

Judge Douglas H: They were, as much as anybody else, part of the greatest generation and so I don't think that resilience was particularly unique to the Japanese American community. I think

resilience is probably the overriding characteristic of the greatest generation, at least for this country. And so I say that but I know that my parents' generation was raised to be strong and be uncomplaining in the sense of wallowing in self pity. That's a concept that was as foreign to them as anything. They were raised to get up and get moving.

Jeff H.: At some of the internment camps like Poston and Manzanar, there were protests against the incarceration and some of these led to crackdowns by camp authorities. Challenges to this mass incarceration continued as cases like those of Hirobayashi and Kuromatsu continued to work their way through the courts with frustrating results. Those who might have been allies like Earl Warren, Franklin Roosevelt, the press, and even many civil liberties organizations, failed to raise their voices in opposition to this injustice.

Still, thousands of Nisei, the second-generation Japanese Americans, left the camps to join the United States military. The celebrated 442nd Regimental Combat Team made up almost completely of Japanese American soldiers, fought with valor in Europe. About 14,000 Japanese Americans would serve in the 442nd during World War II, with over 9,000 earning Purple Hearts awarded to those wounded or killed while serving. This was just the most dramatic form of patriotic expressions that were evident across the Japanese American communities. Here's Janice Munemitsu on her mother's patriotism.

Janice M.: My mother loves the American flag. If there was an American flag in a newspaper or magazine she would cut it out. She would save it. She would put it on her bulletin board. Many, many American flag pins. It wasn't like she bought them but when you were to receive one or something, and I'm talking a lot. When I went through her home after she passed, I'm like, "What is it with all of these American flags?"

But I just read an article and they put it very well. They said, about the internment camp, they said, "They received a gift of an American flag before they went into the camp, and that was ... These were school boys and they believed that was their principal's way of saying, 'You're an American.'" I thought, "Wow, I think that's why my mother treasured the American flag."

Jeff H.: Their claim to be Americans had been challenged in the most brutal way. Japanese Americans found many ways to say, "We are Americans. We love this country." Not a single Japanese American was convicted of espionage or collusion with Japan. Life at the camp was often characterized by tedium. To stay active, Aki's mother Masako signed up to work in the kitchen. Tad went to Denver on a work program. Aki and her sister went to school everyday. Many dedicated teachers worked at the camps, including Aki's first-grade teacher Ms. Smith, who was African American.

But these teachers faced very challenging circumstances. One wrote, "The way of the school teacher is hard. The way of a school teacher in a relocation center is almost impossible. To begin with, there's a basic dilemma of trying to teach American democracy to children in an un-democratic situation." Still, dedicated educators like Quaker leader Clarence Pickett worked to open opportunities for college-age students like Aki's older brother Seilo to leave camp and attend college. Seilo attended Carlton College in Minnesota and went on to become a surgeon.

Author Joanne Oppenheim's book *Dear Miss Breed* includes a compilation of letters sent to a public librarian in San Diego by children from her neighborhood who were now living in the camps. Here's one of those letters from Poston.

- Speaker 8: Dear Miss Breed, through the relentless efforts of Poston three school principal, Miss Cushman, and the faculty, Poston three high school this spring became an accredited high school and the name has changed to Parker Valley High School. It is magnificent the way the students have striven for higher education. The first year here found them in makeshift barrack classrooms. When construction of the school began, the whole community volunteered in making adobe bricks for the school buildings. Yes, the students can rightfully be proud to say it's my school, for they built it with sweat and toil during the hot summer days that Poston is noted for. The class gift was a beautiful American flag.
- Jeff H.: Education played a key role during the internment and afterward as families recognized that education would be key to success in American society. Here's Janice.
- Janice M.: I just remember my father saying to me that education is really important and I never didn't think I'd go to college. I always knew I would go to college, but he said education is so important because it's one of the things that they could never take away from you. When you think about it, it is one of the things that education, faith, your history, those are things that no one can ever take away from you, and so I think education equals opportunity.
- Jeff H.: On December 18th, 1944, the Supreme Court ruled in Ex parte Endo. That the United States could not hold loyal citizens in detention without cause, laying the legal groundwork for closing the camps. On that same day, the war relocation authority announced its intention to close all of its camps within 6 to 12 months. On August 6, 1945, an atomic bomb devastated the city of Hiroshima. Three days later, another bomb did the same to Nagasaki. On August 15th, Emperor Hirohito declared unconditional surrender and brought an end to World War II in the Pacific.
- By the end of 1945, all but one of the camps had been closed and the Japanese Americans released. For many, the challenge became where to go, since many lost their homes and land because of the relocation, and because many American communities continue to express hostility toward Japanese Americans. As for the Munemitsus, they had a farm to return to in Westminster. A farm kept safe and productive by the Mendez family. On that farm in Westminster, Aki and Sylvia became fast friends.
- Sylvia Mendez: And people tell me, "I can't believe that you still consider her a friend or everything." And I said, "Well, why wouldn't we?" But she said, "After all these years, most people lose connection or I don't know what they ... They have no memory of it, yeah." They were so good to me, the twins, that I never forgot them. They were just wonderful.
- Aki Munemitsu : We had so much fun.
- Sylvia Mendez: They had pigs. I remember a black one and a white one and they had chickens and a horse. They had an owl in this big, beautiful barn. It was an [inaudible 00:24:46] that we would try and see her at night, or hear her at night. It was so much fun.
- Aki Munemitsu : The barn was huge. It had the loft on top and then we would ... Your brothers would come swing.
- Sylvia Mendez: Yes.
- Aki Munemitsu : They were so bad. They'd get up on top and they would just come swinging down on the ropes. Oh, my goodness. Sylvia, I remember, was always yelling at them, saying, "Stop it! You should know better!"

- Jeff H.: Soon the Mendez family moved back to Sta. Ana. Seima Munemitsu and his family threw themselves into rebuilding their lives in Westminster.
- Aki Munemitsu : My father was a very go-getter. In his mind, he says he came to this country to succeed and that was his goal.
- Jeff H.: Quietly, Seima helped other Japanese American families start their lives over again, especially families that had lost their home and land because of the internment.
- Aki Munemitsu : After the Mendez left the house, we moved into our original home and then we took in three Japanese families that were coming home from camp, so they were ... My father allowed them to stay there and start their lives over again.
- Jeff H.: Tad joined his father in building the farm business and acquiring other properties. The Munemitsus became leaders in the farming community in Orange County, along with a number of other Japanese American families. Eventually, Janice chose to pursue a career in the grocery industry, a choice that eventually led to top executive positions in major corporations.
- Janice M.: I worked for Wesson which had been for I think 52 years in Fullerton, California. When I was working there, there were three of us. Two guys who were in field operations and I was the only one at headquarters where our fathers had actually grown tomatoes for Hunt's.
- Jeff H.: Even deeper than the farming legacy was the legacy of generosity Janice and her generation received from her grandfather Seima and her father Tad, as well as her mother, her uncle and aunts, and the rest of the generation that lived through the internment.
- Janice M.: My grandfather I think was very ... No, he was very generous. When he died and when my father died, many people came up to us and they had a lot of friends. They were very outgoing, they had lots of friends and they had been in this area a long time too so your friends are all nearby, but a lot of people came up and said, "You know, your grandfather really helped us when we needed help."
- Jeff H.: Janice eventually resigned from her corporate position and began serving in philanthropic work. She reflects on how her childhood experience has shaped her work to encourage those with resources to share with those in need of opportunity.
- Janice M.: In our generous giving programs, there's a question and it's tell a story before the age of 12 that you remember that helped to shape your view of money or giving or wealth. The one I usually tell is that it was almost like a Japanese family hobby, that if we had beans that we were growing, we would take the nicest ones and we would go around and take it to all of our friends. If we had strawberries, we would do the same thing. If they had celery, they would bring it to us.
- Jeff H.: So the Munemitsu family faced the injustices of the internment, and like so many other Japanese American families, overcame through resilience, education, and generosity. This is not to minimize the pain and trauma experienced by so many during the forced relocation and incarceration, nor does it in any way justify the actions that were taken both by the executive branch and by the judicial branch to allow these injustices.

Judge Douglas H: What those legal opinions mean to me as a judge is that they are as another judge later said, that they are cautionary tales. The Kuromatsu decision 40 years later was overturned by Judge Patel of the Northern District of California. In her written decision, she called it a cautionary tale, and what she meant by that I believe was that those of us who are responsible for upholding the law, upholding the Constitution of the United States, we cannot allow ourselves to fail to cast a critical eye, a discerning, careful, critical, judgmental eye on the cases that are brought before us. Because when we do that, I think that the judges fail to carry out their responsibility as a member of a co-equal branch of government.

Jeff H.: The Japanese American community and supporters of civil rights advocated for a recognition of the injustice at the internment and they eventually were successful. On August 10th, 1988, 42 years after the last internment camp closed, President Ronald Reagan signed a bill providing restitution for the war-time internment of Japanese American civilians. Here are excerpts of President Reagan's remarks from that day.

Pres. Reagan: Thank you all very much. Members of Congress and distinguished guests, my fellow Americans. We gather here today to right a grave wrong. More than 40 years ago, shortly after the bombing of Pearl Harbor, a 120,000 persons of Japanese ancestry living in the United States were forcibly removed from their homes and placed in makeshift internment camps. This action was taken without trial, without jury. It was based solely on race. For these 120,000 were Americans of Japanese descent. For throughout the war, Japanese Americans in the tens of thousands remained utterly loyal to the United States.

Indeed, scores of Japanese Americans volunteered for our armed forces, many stepping forward in the internment camps themselves. The 442nd Regimental Combat Team, made up entirely of Japanese Americans, served with immense distinction to defend this nation. Their nation. Yet back at home, the soldiers' families were being denied the very freedom for which so many of the soldiers themselves were laying down their lives.

The legislation that I'm about to sign provides for a restitution payment to each of the 60,000 survivors. Japanese surviving Japanese Americans of the 120,000 who were relocated or detained, yet no payment can make up for those lost years, so what is most important in this bill has less to do with property than with honor, for here we admit a wrong. Here we reaffirm our commitment as a nation to equal justice under the law. Thank you and God bless you and now let me sign HR442, so fittingly named in honor of the 442nd.

Speaker 10: Mr. President ...

Jeff H.: People like Aki Munemitsu akauchi and Sylvia Mendez and their families show us what it means to live a resilient and generous life in the face of hardship. Author Winifred Conkling wrote a wonderful children's book about their friendship entitled Sylvia & Aki.

Aki Munemitsu : I want to show you something you won't believe it. This book is taught in schools all over the United States.

Sylvia Mendez: I was told that. My niece's friend, who teaches in Corona Del Mar, this has become a learning tool on her class.

Aki Munemitsu : This teacher sent me this yesterday, where she ordered all these books. Look how many books she ordered.

Sylvia Mendez: Oh, my goodness. Wow.

Aki Munemitsu : She said, "So excited about [inaudible 00:32:33] my class said about Sylvia & Aki books. Looking forward to sharing their story with my students and open to discussion and hoping for change."

Sylvia Mendez: Yeah.

Aki Munemitsu : See, I told you it's like we could be apart for 20 years and be the same. I mean, really, it hasn't changed all these years at all.

Jeff H.: The next generation carries forward the legacy of generosity established by Seima and Masako, carried on by Aki and Tad and their siblings, and moved forward by Janice and her generation. Now, Aki's two grandchildren are both school teachers.

Aki Munemitsu : My granddaughter, she was a teacher of the year, and she's only like 26. She loves it. She loves the teaching. She teaches in an area that's a little depressed. She says, "Yeah, I've learned a lot about how those kids that really don't have enough." She's like my father.

Jeff H.: This is Aki's story and this is the Munemitsu family legacy. Resilience, education, and generosity.

Thanks for joining us for the Deeper Learning Podcast. Exploring stories like this one helps us think more deeply about life, learning, and education. We'd love to hear your thoughts. You can reach us at communications@ocde.us. If you enjoyed this episode, please share it with a friend. Internment camp experiences have been powerfully documented in books like *Farewell, the Manzanar*, *Years of Infamy*, and in the documentary *For the Sake of the Children*. Another documentary, *Children of the Camps*, probes the long-lasting emotional impact of internment, especially for those who never felt like they could talk about the experience.

You can find all the resources on this episode, including references to the books and videos we mentioned at Newsroom.ocde.us. The Deeper Learning Podcast is a production of the Orange County Department of Education. Thanks to our county superintendent Dr. Al Mijares, Judge Douglas Hachimonji, Janice Munemitsu, and special thanks to Aki Munemitsu akauchi and Sylvia Mendez. Thanks also to our podcast team Ian Hannigan, Laura Watson, Greg Lammers, Drew [Sisivet 00:34:54], Jan Mackey, and Shane Cline, and thanks to Sandra Robey, Marlene Shigakawa, and Julie Montgomery. We'll see you next time on the Deeper Learning Podcast.

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