



PACIFIC CITIZEN

Taiko drummers led the way to the George Tsutakawa sculpture "Harmony," where a new sign was unveiled by Mayumi Tsutakawa.



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REMEMBERING 'CAMP HARMONY'

Puyallup Valley JACL hosts the 75th remembrance of the Puyallup Assembly Center.

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California Governor Signs AB 491.

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Spotlight: Race-Car Driver Takuma Sato's Need for Speed

JACL Continues Opposition to Newly Issued Immigration Ban

The JACL continues to oppose the Muslim country travel ban. The addition of three more nations to the Muslim country ban list does not alter the inherent flaws of the original order seeking to ban individuals based upon the majority religion of their country of origin.

In fact, one of the countries added, Chad, is yet one more country with a majority Muslim population; and the other two new restricted countries account for a negligible volume of immigration to the United States. Their addition does not disguise the true nature of the anti-Muslim order.

As JACL has stated in its amicus

brief to the Supreme Court (<https://jacl.org/wordpress/wp-content/uploads/2017/09/JACL-Travel-Ban-Amicus.pdf>), the foundations for this travel ban are weak at best, just like the case for mass incarceration of Japanese Americans during World War II.

Executive Order No. 13780 (the "Travel Ban Order") — and the flimsy, illogical and trumped up national security rationale upon which it rests — is such a repetition.

Once again, the government insists that this Court must accept its talismanic incantation of "national security" and shirk its core responsibility to take a hard look at arbitrary, discriminatory and harm-



ful treatment of a disfavored group.

We call upon the courts to fulfill their role in properly reviewing this executive order and the subsequent order on Sunday for the discriminatory foundations upon which they appear to be based and address the authority of this administration to create new immigration law outside of Congressional action.

Justice Jackson compared the Court's opinion in *Korematsu* to "a loaded weapon ready for the hand

of any authority that can bring forward a plausible claim of an urgent need." *Korematsu*, 323 U.S. at 246 (Jackson, J., dissenting).

Engaging in a meaningful assessment of the basis for Executive action is the most effective way to place a trigger-lock on that gun. Rather than repeat the tragic errors of World War II, this Court should affirm the decisions of the Fourth and Ninth Circuits.

— JACL National

JACL Now Accepting Applications for the 2017-18 Kakehashi Program

Apply now for the 2017-18 JACL Kakehashi Program! Up to 200 participants will be selected to participate in this year's JACL Kakehashi Program, coordinated by the JACL and the Japan International Cooperation Center and supported by funding from the Japan Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

The goal of the Kakehashi Program is to build relations between Japan and Japanese Americans/Asian Americans. The program provides participants with a better understanding of Japan through a variety of fields, including politics, economics and culture. JACL Kakehashi Program alumni are also encouraged to become effective



PHOTO: TAYLOR KIM

January 2016 JACL Kakehashi Program participants

advocates in enhancing U.S.-Japan relations.

Participants, who are selected after undergoing a competitive process, will travel to Japan for nine

days, where they will visit a number of historical and educational sites, experience traditional and cultural activities and participate in a homestay with a local family.

This year's trip schedule is as follows:

Trip 1: Dec. 13-20, application deadline is Oct. 9, with notification of selection in early November.

Trip 2: March 12-20, application deadline is Jan. 2, with notification of selection in early February.

Applicants must be (1) a student in good standing currently enrolled in an accredited college or university OR a young professional who has completed a minimum of a bachelor degree from an accredited college or university; (2) between the ages of 18 and 25; (3) Japanese American or Asian American heritage.

Applicants do not need to be a JACL member to be eligible.

Visit <https://jacl.wufoo.com/forms/m1lisf5m13nzgrul> for an online application. For questions, contact Elle Kurata or Kenzie Hirai at japanprogram@jacl.org or call (202) 223-1240.

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A MOTHER'S TAKE

Remembering Ross

PHOTOS: COURTESY OF MARSHA AIZUMI

By Marsha Aizumi

Recently, a dear friend passed away. It was unexpected, and it hit many of us very hard. Ross Manzo was the father-in-law to my son, Aiden. From the first moment I met him, I felt he was a good man.

Aiden and Mary were dating at the time, and Ross and his wife, Cathy, came to a PFLAG monthly support group meeting. For those who do not know, PFLAG is a chapter organization of family, friends and allies that support the LGBTQ community. It was at this meeting that I first met Ross.

As Aiden and Mary's love for each other grew, so did our friendship with Ross and Cathy. We went to a local concert on the greens, saw "Allegiance" and visited the Japanese American Museum together. We have shared Thanksgiving as families for the past five years, and they came to our family's annual Christmas party, joined in our crazy antics and games and, most recently, they attended our son Stefan's graduation party.

Over four years ago, when the kids were planning their wedding, Ross stood up to his religious family and said that they would not be welcome at the wedding if they did not accept his daughter and Aiden. Many of them did not attend. This hurt Ross deeply, but he was a man who stood up for



The day two families became one . . .

what he thought was right. And on their wedding day, he only wanted love to surround them, not bigotry and judgment.

The wedding was filled with joy, gratitude, but most of all, you could feel the love that filled this day. And at Aiden and Mary's wedding reception, Ross privately pulled us aside and thanked Tad and I for raising such a wonderful son.

I respected Ross so much before, but on this day, my heart filled with love for a man who saw through what others might judge Aiden for. He shared he might not understand all the things about the LGBTQ community, but Ross saw Aiden's compassionate and beautiful heart and how much he adored his daughter. This was the best wedding present he could have given my son, and it sealed the bond between us.



At Aiden's Rainbow Graduation Ceremony with Ross and Cathy Manzo and Uncle Marty

So, this is a tribute to a man who I will always remember and love. He will inspire me from this day forward to see into the hearts of people, even though I may not understand them. He has taught me by his untimely death that I have no guarantee in life tomorrow, so I must live today without regret. If I have regrets, I must do something about it. And if I can't do something about it, I must release it to make room for things I can do something about.

When I first met Ross, I thought he was a good man. Today, I think he is a great man. It was my honor to know him and be a part of his life, even for a short time.

Marsha Aizumi is an advocate in the LGBT community and author of the book "Two Spirits, One Heart: A Mother, Her Transgender Son and Their Journey to Love and Acceptance."



By Staci Yamashita-Iida

LEGAL-EASE: AN ATTORNEY'S PERSPECTIVE

California's Transfer on Death Deed: Is It Right for You?

You may have heard the buzz about California's newest real estate practice: the Transfer on Death ("TOD") deed. As of Jan. 1, 2016, Californians can transfer real property upon death to named individuals through a TOD deed. Up until then, the most common ways to do so were: (1) through a living trust; (2) through joint tenancy or community property with right of survivorship (for married couples); or (3) through probate (or through a will).

The TOD deed is the newest alternative to the above three options. Since it is still a relatively new process, there is a lot of speculation surrounding it. While it does prove to be helpful to some, it is not a good technique for all. This article describes a few pros and cons of the TOD deed to help determine whether or not it's the right Estate Planning tool for you.

Pro #1: Avoids Probate

One of the main reasons why the TOD deed was created was to allow California residents a straightforward way to transfer real property without subjecting their beneficiary(ies) to probate. Probate is an expensive, lengthy and tedious legal process that occurs when a proper Estate Plan is not in place.

One caveat is that the TOD deed only avoids probate if the beneficiary survives you. So, if you name your son as the TOD beneficiary and he passes away in a car accident, then the property will still be subject to probate upon your death.

Pro #2: Cost Effective

The TOD deed is often referred to as a "Poor Man's Trust" as it is a substitute to the standard living trust. A good Estate Plan — which is comprised of a living trust, pour-over will, powers of attorney and other ancillary documents — can cost thousands of dollars. A TOD deed can be purchased online for a nominal fee. The only other costs would be the charge for the notary public and the recording fee (the deed must be filed with the County Recorder's Office).

Pro #3: Revocable

During your lifetime, you have the ability to revoke the TOD deed at any time. Let's say, for example, that you name your sister, Evelyn, as your TOD beneficiary. If you later have a falling out, you have a few different options to consider.

First, you can record a formal notice of revocation. This would officially remove your sister as the beneficiary of your real property. Just remember that this puts you back at square one; the property would still be subject to probate upon your death unless further action is taken.

Second, you can record a new TOD deed with another beneficiary. This would require the same process as the initial creation. The new deed would simply supersede the old one.

Third, you can transfer or sell the property to someone else prior to your death. If you decide to sell your home and move to a different state, there is no trouble in doing so.

Bottom line, you are still in control of your property for as long as you live. Although your beneficiary designation is publicly recorded, that individual(s) is not entitled to the property during your lifetime. If you make a change, the

beneficiary has no right to contest or complain, as they are not yet the legal owner.

Pro #4: Step-Up in Basis

One of the biggest tax advantages of creating a living trust is that the beneficiaries receive a step-up in basis upon the trust creator's death. Like a living trust, the TOD deed also allows for a step-up in basis. That means that if the beneficiaries sell the home shortly after your death, they pay little to no capital gains taxes.

Con #1: Limitations to Beneficiaries

Unlike a living trust, the TOD deed is not easily customizable. For example, you cannot leave your property to a class of people — e.g., "to my children" or "to my grandchildren." The beneficiaries must be specifically named. In a sense, it "punishes" future family members simply because they were not born at the time you created the TOD deed.

Additionally, as stated earlier, the TOD deed only works if your beneficiary outlives you. You are not permitted to designate contingent beneficiaries.

With a living trust you can, for example, bequeath your home to your three children in equal shares. If one predeceases you, then that one-third share can be inherited by his or her children. The home will be transferred to your two children and your grandchild(ren).

With a TOD deed, however, if you name your three children as beneficiaries and one passes away, the surviving two inherit the entire home; the deceased child's children receive no part of it.

Furthermore, if you only have one child and he or she passes before you, then your home will be probated upon your death. While the TOD deed is viewed as a probate avoidance device, it only qualifies as such if all circumstances play out exactly as intended.

>> See DEED on page 9

Idaho Congress Members Back Commemorative Stamp

The Stamp Our Story campaign continues its efforts to recognize Nisei veterans.

Stamp Our Story.



By Wayne Osako,
Contributor

Idaho's congressional delegation has voiced its support for a commemorative postage stamp proposal that would honor the patriotism of the Japanese Americans who served in the U.S. Army during World War II. The stamp is currently in its final stages under review by U.S. Postmaster General Megan Brennan.

The postal honor would likely feature Washington, D.C.'s, National Japanese American Memorial to Patriotism, which tells the story of the Japanese American Nisei ("American-born, second-generation") soldiers of the war.

More than 30,000 Nisei men and women served despite family and friends being incarcerated behind barbed wire due to intense war hysteria and racial prejudice after Japan's bombing of Pearl Harbor.

"Despite the hardships faced by Japanese Americans at home during World War II, many chose to enlist in the United States Army," the Aug. 30 letter, submitted by Idaho's congressional delegation, stated. "A commemorative stamp would serve as tribute to these American heroes and their families for their extraordinary service to our nation." The letter was cosigned by Rep. Mike Simpson (R-02) and Sen. Mike Crapo (R) and Sen. James Risch (R).

The Friends of Minidoka organization was key to this letter's approval.

Friends of Minidoka is a nonprofit that supports the Minidoka National Historic Site to preserve this chapter of American history. Minidoka, located outside of Jerome, Idaho, was the location of one of the 10 major internment camps during the war, and it housed individuals from across the Pacific Northwest.

"Friends of Minidoka wanted to support the stamp effort to help honor the incredible legacy of the Japanese American troops that served," explained Executive Director Mia Russell. "Nationally, their courage and sacrifice has been recognized, but in Idaho, the wider story of the World War II experience of Japanese Americans is often overlooked. This stamp is an opportunity to commemorate and honor the Nisei vets nationally and continue the important conversation of remembering this history locally.

"Minidoka had the highest percentage of incarcerated from the 10 camps to serve in



Honor Roll at Minidoka Site that lists the names of those from Minidoka who served in World War II

the military," Russell continued. "The Honor Roll at Minidoka, which was reconstructed by Friends of Minidoka, lists almost 1,000 names of those who joined the service while incarcerated. Seventy-three Nisei soldiers from Minidoka made the ultimate sacrifice and died in combat."

The Idaho delegation letter also highlighted the sacrifice of Seattle, Wash.-native Pfc. William K. Nakamura, whose family was forcibly sent to Minidoka. In 2000, Nakamura was posthumously awarded the Medal of Honor for his heroic actions on July 4, 1944, in Castellina, Italy.

After taking out an enemy machine gun nest on his own to save his platoon, Nakamura died while covering the withdrawal of the same platoon that had again become pinned down by additional enemy fire.

The men in his platoon all escaped, but Nakamura was killed during his heroic stand.

To date, the Stamp Our Story Campaign, which advocates for the stamp, has received letters of support from 61 bipartisan members of Congress (22 Republicans and 39 Democrats).

Three state governors (California, Hawaii and Utah) have also sent letters to the Postmaster General urging her support. The 12-year grassroots effort began in California and has grown across the U.S.

The campaign even includes support from French citizens and lawmakers who remember the Nisei soldiers who liberated their towns from the Germans during the war.

For more information on Friends of Minidoka and to join efforts to preserve the Minidoka National Historic Site, visit www.minidoka.org or follow them on Facebook at www.facebook.com/friendsofminidoka.

For more information on the Stamp Our Story Campaign, visit www.StampOurStory.org or follow them on Facebook at www.facebook.com/stampourstory.

California Governor Signs Bill to Give \$3 Million in Education Grants on WWII Japanese American Incarceration

The new law also links Japanese American incarceration and President Donald Trump's Muslim travel ban.

TORRANCE, CALIF. — Gov. Edmund G. Brown Jr. signed Assemblymember Al Muratsuchi's (D-Torrance) Assembly Bill (AB) 491 on Sept. 28, which will provide \$3 million in education grants over the next three years on the incarceration of more than 120,000 Japanese Americans during World War II.

AB 491 updates the California Civil Liberties Public Education Program, established in 1998, by expanding the scope of the grant program to include content linking the Japanese American mass incarceration with current civil liberties challenges, including President Donald Trump's Muslim travel ban as well as his calls for a national Muslim registry.

The original version of AB 491 also included a \$3 million appropriation request for the grant program, but Assemblymember Muratsuchi removed the appropriation request from his bill after he successfully negotiated for the \$3 million in funding through the Budget Act of 2017 (AB 97).

"I am excited to deliver \$3 million in education grants on the World War II Japanese American Incarceration," stated Assemblymember Muratsuchi. "AB 491 will help educate more Americans not only about the mass incarceration of innocent Japanese Americans during World War II, but also about what is happening today, with loyal Muslim Americans and others similarly being treated as national security threats. Seventy-five years ago, in 1942, the incarceration of over 120,000 Japanese Americans without any due process of law began with one Presidential executive order. This year, President Donald Trump has issued executive orders calling for a Muslim travel ban. Now, more than ever, we need to ensure that Americans have learned the lessons of the Japanese American Incarceration so that no other group or community is similarly targeted."

AB 491 amends Section 13000 of the Education Code to include the following language:

"The Legislature further finds and declares that, just as in 1942 when President Franklin Roosevelt issued Executive Order 9066 calling for the exclusion and incarceration of Japanese Americans as national security threats, so in 2017 President Donald Trump has issued executive orders calling for a travel ban for immigrants and refugees from Muslim-majority countries on the basis of national security. Moreover, during the 2016 presidential campaign, President Trump called for a 'total and complete shutdown

of Muslims entering the United States,' as well as for a national Muslim registry. These actions and proposed actions made 75 years after the issuance of Executive Order 9066 highlight the ongoing need for public educational activities and the development of educational materials to ensure that the exclusion and incarceration of Japanese Americans will not only be remembered, but also properly understood, so that no group or community is ever again unjustly targeted as Japanese Americans were during World War II."

AB 491 updates the California Civil Liberties Public Education Program, which was established in 1998 through legislation authored by then-Assemblymember Mike Honda (D-San Jose), who went on to serve in the U.S. Congress.

"I would like to acknowledge and thank Congressman Honda for being the original architect of the California Civil Liberties Public Education Program. I am honored to be able to carry on his work," said Assemblymember Muratsuchi.

Barbara Takei of the Tule Lake Committee, a nonprofit organization that represents Japanese American survivors and descendants of those imprisoned during WWII at the Tule Lake concentration camp in Northern California and works to preserve the historic site, supports the bill.

"Given the echoes of 1942 and the rising climate of fear and racism targeting Muslims, immigrants and refugees, the work of the California Civil Liberties Public Education Program is more important than ever," said Takei. "To ensure the mistakes of the past are not forgotten and not repeated, we are grateful that you have introduced AB 491 to continue the work of this valuable program."

Assemblymember Muratsuchi represents California's 66th Assembly District, which includes El Camino Village, Gardena, Harbor City, Harbor Gateway, Hermosa Beach, Lomita, Los Angeles, Manhattan Beach, Palos Verdes Estates, Rancho Palos Verdes, Redondo Beach, Rolling Hills, Rolling Hills Estates, Torrance and West Carson.

In addition, he serves as chairman of the Joint Legislative Audit Committee and the Assembly Select Committee on Aerospace.

Muratsuchi is also a member of the Assembly Committees on Budget, Budget Subcommittee on Education Finance, Environmental Safety and Toxic Materials, Natural Resources, Utilities and Energy and Veterans Affairs. ■

Remembering 'Camp Harmony'

PHOTOS: COURTESY OF PUYALLUP VALLEY JACL

The Puyallup Valley JACL hosts the 75th remembrance of the Puyallup Assembly Center and pays tribute to those who were incarcerated there during WWII.

By Eileen Yamada Lamphere, Puyallup Valley JACL

The Puyallup Valley JACL hosted the 75th remembrance program of the Puyallup Assembly Center at the Washington State Fair on Sept. 2, as well as opened a special exhibit featuring interactive exhibits and displays and replicas of a family barrack and a horse stall furnished with period items for the duration of the state fair.

The event was held to honor the more than 7,600 men, women and children — as well as all those incarcerated in any detention facility — who called the Puyallup Assembly Center, or "Camp Harmony," their home before they were transferred to the War Relocation Authority Camps at Minidoka, Idaho; Tule Lake, Calif.; and Heart Mountain, Wyo., for the duration of World War II after the issuing of Executive Order 9066 by President Franklin D. Roosevelt.

Following is Puyallup Valley JACL's Eileen Yamada Lamphere's recollection of the remembrance program.

I walked in the Washington State Fair Museum and noticed a small Japanese woman in the replica of the family barrack room.

She sat quietly on the edge of the cot, tears flowing down her cheeks onto the straw-covered floor. Occasionally, she would look up and tilt her head in one direction or the other.

I tiptoed into the room, and she whispered, "I lived in one of these." I knelt down to better hear her. "There were four of us," she said. "My mother, my father, my baby brother and me. Because we had a large room, a newlywed couple was also assigned to our room. We found some rope and hung our clothes to separate the space."

She looked through the entrance across to the horse stall. Again, a tear slid down her cheek.

"My best friend lived in one of those with her older brother," she recalled. "Her mother died, and her father was taken away somewhere."

The display cases told the story of the Puyallup Assembly Center through photographs and items belonging to those who once lived there. The faded blue blanket embroidered with "Camp Harmony" (shown in this picture) told the story of being born on the fairgrounds.



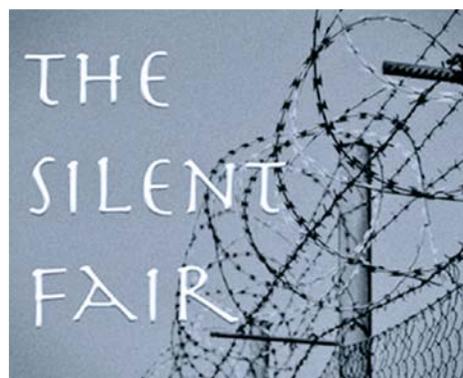
The 75th remembrance program of the Puyallup Assembly Center opened to a standing-room-only crowd on Sept. 2 at the Washington State Fairgrounds.



The potbelly stove came from Minidoka at the closing of the camp. It was owned by Victor Sakaguchi of Idaho Falls, Idaho, who donated it to the Puyallup Valley chapter to be shown in the fairgrounds exhibit.



The cot on the left is stamped "U.S. Army 1942" and is owned by Puyallup Valley, and the cot on the right is stamped "U.S. Army Minidoka 1942" and was loaned to the exhibit by Lynn Croft. The cot and Army blanket belonged to her father, Chester Murakami.



"The Silent Fair" video recounts the personal experiences of 12 survivors of the Puyallup Assembly Center.

Before the war, the woman lived in a large house in Seattle with her own room, big backyard and many friends. Her father had a restaurant, and her mother was a seamstress. They had the latest appliances and two radios! Her mother had a wringer washer, but she remembers the washboard and tub her mother used daily for her brother's diapers.

They did not know how long they would be gone, so her mother only packed enough diapers as she could in one suitcase. Later, her mother would say that she should have made more room.

She got up, walked across the room and smiled. She said she had a dress like the one hanging on the clothesline, black with roses. She wore it on Sundays.

This silver-haired lady talked about the soldiers and the guns. She didn't remember actually being scared, but she did know she was to avoid them, if possible. The searchlights would keep her up at night because they shone in through the only window onto her bed. Sometimes, she wondered if she would ever see stars again. I held her hand.

It was an honor to host the 75th Remembrance of the Puyallup Assembly Center, aka "Camp Harmony," from Sept. 2-24.

The Puyallup Assembly Center was located on the Washington State Fairgrounds in Puyallup, Wash. It was the only concentration camp in the State of Washington, and it remains a fairground today.

This was the first time in 75 years that the woman had visited the site. At the age of 85 now, she still lives in Seattle and came with her son, daughter and two grandkids to the fairgrounds.

None of them knew until that day that she was a survivor of "Camp Harmony." They all thought she just wanted to eat corn dogs and cotton candy at the fair.

cold. Never could get much heat from these things." She touched the baby clothes and began to cry again. No words were needed to understand her emotions. She sat down and asked, "This won't happen again, will it?"

The woman I met crossed over to the horse stall and laid her hand on the potbelly stove. A smile came over her face, and she said, "Still touched the baby clothes and began to cry again. No words were needed to understand her emotions. She sat down and asked, "This won't happen again, will it?"

The 75th remembrance program of the Puyallup Assembly Center, hosted by the Puyallup Valley JACL, featured keynote speaker Tom Ikeda, Densho executive director, whose grandparents were among those incarcerated there, as well as KING 5 News' Lori Matsukawa as mistress of ceremonies.

As Lori read the names of each living survivor in attendance, they, in turn, raised a stalk of bamboo in the air; soon, all survivors of any detention facility joined in raising their bamboo stalks as well.

The audience then stood and gave an ovation of acknowledgment and a moment of silence to all those who have since passed away.

In addition, taiko drummers representing five local groups led the way to the George Tsutakawa sculpture "Harmony," where a new sign that describes the sculpture was unveiled by Mayumi Tsutakawa. The sign was funded by a 2016 National JACL Legacy Grant.

The remembrance ceremony also featured the premiere of the video "The Silent Fair," which features interviews with 12 former residents who were aged 4-18 at the time. The video was funded by the Washington State Office of the Superintendent of Public Instruction, and it ran continuously for the duration of the fair.

As family members rejoined the petite woman, she whispered, "Thank you. Make sure no one else has to live this way ever again."

I nodded my head.

Takuma Sato revels in his history-making Indianapolis 500 victory.



Sato pours milk over himself, an Indy 500 tradition, following his win.

JAPAN'S REAL-LIFE 'SPEED RACER'

Indy 500 champ Takuma Sato makes history and proves that achieving your dreams doesn't stop after one try — it's constantly about pushing onward.

By George Toshio Johnston,
Senior Editor, Digital & Social Media

One might say that the Japanese equivalent to the proverb “If at first you don't succeed, try, try again” is *nanakorobi yaoki*, which translates to “Fall down seven times, get up eight.”

If so, then that saying definitely applies to Japan's Takuma Sato, who raced but never won in seven attempts to win the Indianapolis 500 before finally finishing first with his eighth attempt in May. To do that, he needed to keep at bay Brazilian Helio Castroneves, himself a three-time Indy 500 winner.

That victory marked Sato, 40, as the first person of Asian heritage to win the iconic American automobile race, which takes place annually during Memorial Day weekend.

With that win, the world is now seeing the fruit borne of Japan's motor sports culture.

“It was just a matter of time,” Sato told the *Pacific Citizen*. “I'm sure there are many more to come for Japan, as well the rest of Asia.”

Not only did it take eight attempts to

finally win, it was, according to Sato, a personal dream that was more than two decades in the making.

Sato's victory in American professional auto racing might be compared to pitcher Hideo Nomo's impact in Major League Baseball more than 20 years ago, which opened the door to other pro ball players from Japan and elsewhere in Asia, such as Ichiro Suzuki and Hideki Matsui, who competed at that sport's highest levels and revealed to the world the strength of Japan's baseball culture.

Similarly, Sato's Indy 500 win was, for Japan, a validation of many decades of motor sports culture and fascination that predates the animated cartoon “Maha Go Go Go” and its fictional race-car driver Gō Mifune, better known here as Speedy of “Speed Racer.”

“Maybe we didn't have as long a history as in the United States as well as perhaps in Europe,” Sato said, adding, “but we have a good kind of culture using motorcycles. If you look at professional motorcycle riders,

there are quite a few [Japanese] international world championship riders.”

Driven to Win

As a teen, Sato was a champion-caliber bicycle racer, and he didn't actively pursue his dream of becoming a professional race-car driver until he enrolled in the world-famous Suzuka Circuit Racing School right before its cutoff age of 20.

“I started auto racing very late, but that was because I didn't know how to do it,” Sato said, noting how some parents nowadays start their children's involvement in sports earlier and earlier in their young lives. “It was very late, but not too late.”

Getting in at Suzuka — and earning a scholarship to learn how to become a race-car driver — would change Sato's life.

“It took another 20 years, but I was dreaming all the way through my career to win the 500,” he said. “Basically, if you're trying all the time and believe in yourself, eventually, you'll reach your dreams.”

Asked whether finally achieving the dream of winning the Indy 500 was what he expected, “yes and no” was Sato's answer.

“The Indy 500 is something very exceptional, so it's an incredible feeling, an incredible experience,” Sato said. “What I really didn't expect was — it's just starting to settle down — but every month, you have some kind of event, like we did a sculpture for the [unveiling of] the Borg-Warner trophy (the trophy given to the winner of the Indianapolis 500) a couple of days ago. Every month we have something, and it's like becoming bigger and bigger and bigger.”

Another one of those events that came with winning was being honored in August with Japan's Prime Minister Award, presented

by Prime Minister Shinzo Abe. It's an honor bestowed to individuals or organizations that have made societal contributions to Japan.

According to Sato, who drove for Andretti Autosport when he won the Indianapolis 500, the racing season is from March to the end of September, and he spends most of that period in the U.S.

“Every week, every two weeks, there is some racing activity,” he said. His U.S. home base is in Indianapolis, Ind., while his wife, Chiharu, stays with their two young children in Japan. Off-season, he spends October through February in Japan, and his family comes to the states to spend time with him during spring and summer break. For now, he says, that system works.

The Life of a Racer

Sato nearly won the Indianapolis 500 in 2012 during this third attempt, but crashed when attempting to pass Dario Franchitti, who won that year's contest. Some things are beyond one's control, Sato said, and that it's up to you and your team to prepare for the things you can control — a good-quality, competitive pit crew, your car, etc.

“This year, I had a perfect environment — fast cars, a great feeling and experience,” he said. “Your preparation has to be the best. Everything has to be perfect. And, on top of that, you have to be a little bit lucky.”

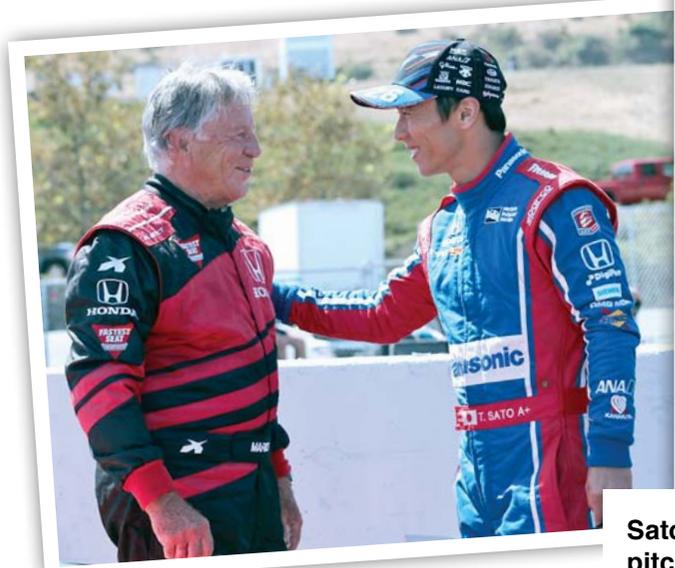
Sato should know after competing in eight Indy 500 races, seven of which came up empty for him.

“If you look back in history, in most of the cases, you need a few times to attempt the Indy 500 to really understand the depth of how you're going to race and how you're going to win in the last part of the race,” he said.

Sato noted, however, that last year, his former teammate, Alexander Rossi, won the Indy 500 on his first attempt. Sometimes it happens, he says, but in most cases, you do need to do it a few times.

In the Driver's Seat

As for what it's like to be in the race, Sato said, “The first 100 miles and the last 100 miles are completely different animals. Among the race drivers, obviously we respect each other, but we don't race too hard at the very beginning. But in the end, the last 30 laps, especially, you'd be amazed how



Racing legend Mario Andretti, owner of Andretti Autosport, with Sato



Sato and his pitcrew pay homage to the Indy track.

people get competitive and very aggressive.” Asked what he thought were the biggest differences between actually driving a race car and what a fan watching from the stands might not know about, Sato said it was probably the physical toll it takes on the body and the actual sensation of speed.

“We lose about five pounds of body weight after every single race,” Sato said. “The heartbeat never drops below 170 per minute during the entire race. The workout is intense, even though it looks like we’re just sitting and driving.”

He added that the high speeds increase the G-force or equivalent amount of gravity on the body, which at high speeds can equate to five times one’s bodyweight.

“Insane” was the word he used for the sensation of speed.

“When you have a problem, and you have to park your car on the side of the track, and you’re watching the cars go around the corners, it’s just unbelievable, just staggering,” he said.

To keep physically fit for the demands of racing, Sato uses an activity from his teen years — bicycling.

“I use a bicycle for some part of my training because you can go out for two or three hours and not get bored. And, there’s something mechanical involved — the wheels, the gears, the brakes that you can adjust — that sort of feeling is very fun,” he said, noting that bicycling also helps with his endurance.

Race to the Bottom

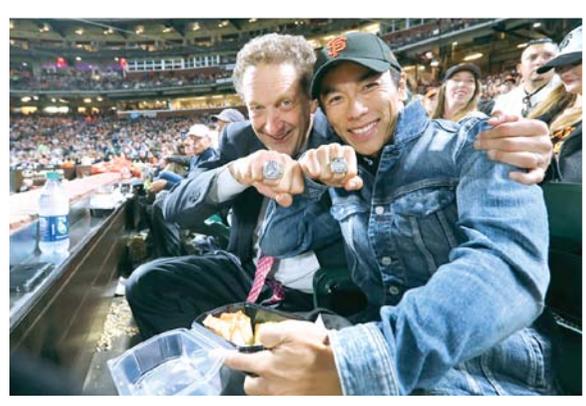
As gratifying as the win was for Sato, part of his victory was marred by the reaction from a veteran *Denver Post* sports writer. After Sato’s win, Terry Frei tweeted: “Nothing specifically personal, but I am very uncomfortable with a Japanese driver winning the Indianapolis 500

during Memorial Day weekend.” Frei would delete the tweet, but not before it was seen by many, including a former *Denver Post* colleague.

It struck an odd note, to say the least, with Frei’s former co-worker, Gil Asakawa, who is also the chair of the *Pacific Citizen’s* Editorial Board and frequent commentary contributor. On his own blog, Asakawa pulled no punches, writing: “What’s his logic for this now-deleted tweet? What does he feel about Italians, or French drivers, or Latino or African-Americans behind the wheel? If his objection is because it’s Memorial Day weekend, would he feel the same about a German (or Italian) driver winning the race? And does he have ANY IDEA about the 100th Battalion/442nd Regimental Combat Team, which fought — and died — during WWII and remains to this day the most highly decorated unit in the history of the United States military????? What was he thinking?”

Frei used Twitter again to apologize to Sato and his employer — but it was too late. He was out of a job — almost immediately, the *Denver Post* fired Frei.

It was a move that Asakawa disagreed with because a teachable moment was now a lost



Sato with S.F. Giants’ CEO Larry Baer at AT&T Park



Sato with L.A. Dodgers’ pitcher Kenta Maeda

opportunity.

“I thought the *Post* should punish him, but also keep him on staff,” Asakawa said. “But I wanted them to send him to Japan for a week to cover the Hiroshima bombing anniversary in August and require him to file a feature story each day, profiling Japanese people and culture.”

Regarding Frei’s firing, Sato said, “That was very unfortunate that he lost his job. I wish he was coming back professionally as early as possible because I imagine he’s a good writer. He had his feeling, and he tweeted — and it backfired.”

Sato also added: “I feel proud to be from Japan and competing in an international race and winning. So, some people might feel uncomfortable, but, really, nowadays in sports, you can go to the Olympic Games or the World Cup and your nationality shouldn’t restrict you from any competition.

“I think the public reaction tells everything,” Sato

continued. “A lot of people thought that was inappropriate, so that was where the big backlash came from. I think the public reacted very positively for me.”

The Next Challenge

For Sato, it is now the off-season, and he is back in Japan to spend time with his family and get a well-deserved respite from the hubbub that came with winning a high-profile car race.

In a few months, however, another Indy 500 looms, and Sato has now rejoined Rahal Letterman Lanigan Racing, where he will be teammates with Graham Rahal. Having finally achieved his dream of winning, maybe if preparation and luck realign, he can do it again.

Speaking from experience, Sato said, “If you try all the time and believe in yourself and believe the people who support you and continue your challenge, eventually, you’ll reach your dreams.”

Sato won the Indy 500 on his eighth try, making history in the process.



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By Rob Buscher,
Contributor

In August at the weekend-long “Unite the Right” rally, white nationalists descended onto Charlottesville, Va., thrusting into the national spotlight a reality that many communities of color know to be true: White supremacy is alive and well in the United States.

With the exception of a few groups of Ku Klux Klan or neo-Nazis openly wearing their regalia, the majority of the mostly white, mostly male demonstrators came dressed wearing polo shirts and slacks, looking like neighbors we pass in the street on a daily basis. Marching through the moonlit University of Virginia campus hoisting torches amidst chants of “blood and soil” and “Jews will not replace us,” this could have easily been mistaken for the start of a Nazi-era pogrom.

For much of the last 50 years, white nationalists have been referred to as “fringe hate groups,” described using similarly innocuous language that minimizes the impact of white supremacy and erroneously suggests that only a small minority of Americans share these hateful sentiments.

However, when the president of the United States responds to the vehicular homicide of Heather Heyer by a white nationalist in a statement calling out the “egregious display of hatred, bigotry and violence, on many sides,” we as Americans must confront the reality of our nation’s racial hierarchy.

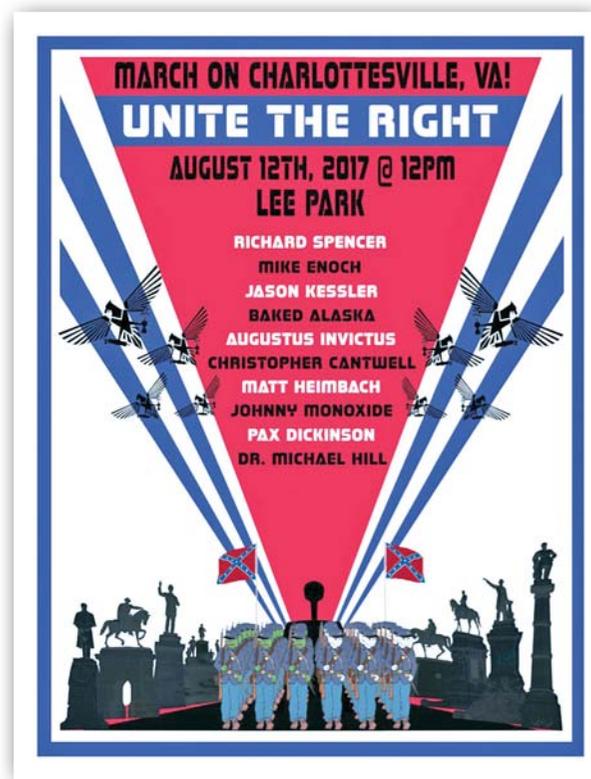
While overt racism was somewhat less frequent until the recent shift in political climate, much of the institutional bias and systemic racism from the pre-civil rights era remains a daily reality for many communities of color. To understand the full extent of racial power dynamics in this country, we must remember how the legacy of European imperialism impacted the manner in which this country was founded as a settler-colonial state.

A couple hundred years before our country was founded, European empires began the systematic subjugation of nonwhite peoples across the globe. In the Americas, this was made possible through the enslavement of Africans and mass genocide of Indigenous peoples. To justify the horrors that European states and their agents were inflicting upon the peoples of the nonwhite world, social and pseudoscientific distinctions were made between Europeans as superior and nonwhites as inferior, subhuman beings.

As the first empire to encompass all regions of the world by the 17th century, the Spanish developed “Las Castas” or the castes, a hierarchal system of racial classification based on parentage designed to maintain Spanish superiority in colonial societies. The ethnically Spanish raised in the Iberian Peninsula with the lightest skin are valued the highest, while the mixed off-spring of African and Indigenous peoples with

PERSONAL REFLECTIONS

Charlottesville and the Legacy of White Supremacy



Violence erupted at this rally, resulting in the death of Heather Heyer.

darkest skin are valued the least. Varying degrees of opportunity related to class status were attributed according to an individual’s rank within this hierarchy.

While the British holdings in the Americas did not dogmatize their racial hierarchy to this extent, the Indian Wars and African Slave Trade created a clear foundation for institutional racism to exist within the U.S. Bear in mind that the U.S. Constitution as originally drafted only extended its Bill of Rights to “free white men.” The Naturalization Act of 1790 further clarified that only “any alien, being a free white person” was eligible for U.S. citizenship.

As European empires continued their conquest of Africa and Asia, and the U.S. completed its westward expansion in the 19th century, scientific racism was used to further support the theory of white supremacy. Often associated with pseudoscientific fields such as phrenology (the measure of one’s skull in relation to specific personality traits), scientific racism used selective data to try and prove the hypothesis of European racial superiority.

Aside from the scientific justifications of white supremacy, colonization became morally defensible under the guise of bringing civilization and oftentimes religious salvation to these less-fortunate nonwhites. The overthrow of the Kingdom of Hawaii in 1893 by Christian missionaries

and U.S. business interests is a particularly good example. Public support for formal annexation in 1898 was garnered under the guise of modernizing the islands, while emphasizing the economic and militarily strategic benefits to the U.S. government.

The same year that Hawaii formally became a U.S. Territory, the Spanish-American War resulted in the U.S. gaining three additional overseas possessions (Philippines, Guam and Puerto Rico), and the U.S. officially became an imperial power. In political satire magazines of the era, Uncle Sam was shown with his new colonial possessions, each a racial caricature associating Filipinos, Native Hawaiians and Puerto Ricans with blackness or indigenouness. Although satirical in nature, these images clearly established their pecking order within the racial hierarchy.

It should be noted that the Philippines was also a special case in that unlike Guam and Puerto Rico, which were both peacefully transitioned to U.S. colonial administration, the Filipinos unsuccessfully fought a war of independence with the U.S. until 1902. The portrayals of Filipino Gen. Emilio Aguinaldo almost always associate him and other Filipinos with blackness. White supremacy was thus used to uphold the status quo of U.S. imperialism over its nonwhite territorial subjects.

By the beginning of the 20th century, an influx in immigration by America’s new colonial subjects, in addition to the growing Chinese and Japanese American communities, caused a new type of racial issue. Threatened by cheap labor and unable to compete with collective community investment by Chinese and Japanese immigrants, white nativists of California and elsewhere in the Western states turned on the nonwhite, nonblack immigrants.

As daily newspapers competed to build circulation, sensationalist headlines about the yellow peril became an easy way to sell paper subscriptions. A popular phrase in political satire magazines of the late-19th century, “yellow peril” was a term used to describe the supposed threat that Chinese immigrants posed to the economic and moral welfare of American society.

Largely because of the yellow peril coverage, public support swung in favor of passing the Chinese Exclusion Act of 1882, to this day the only piece of U.S. immigration legislation to target a specific ethnic group in its passage. It is also worth mentioning that the later circulation wars between newspaper tycoons Joseph Pulitzer and William Randolph Hearst had a direct impact in garnering public support for the Spanish-American War and resulting territorial acquisitions in 1898.

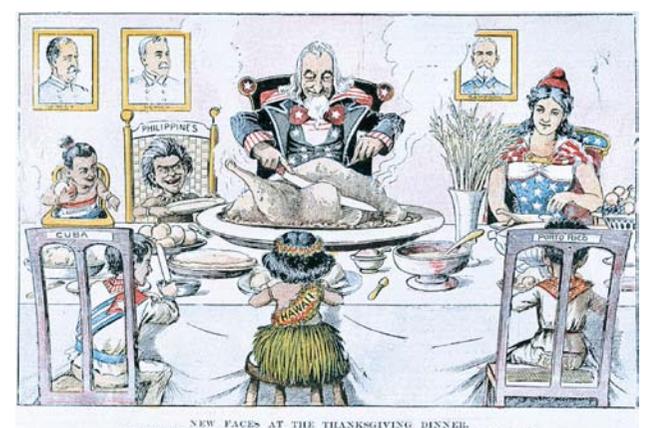
In addition to the yellow press, the influential writings of two white supremacist authors from New England had a major impact on the reversion toward white nativism during this era. Madison Grant was a Yale graduate and Colum-



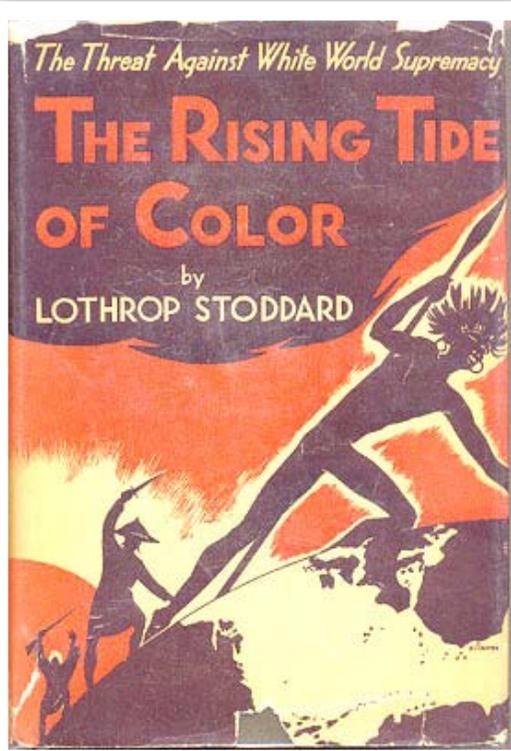
An undated photo of a KKK march on Washington



An 1899 cartoon of “The White Mans Burden”



Uncle Sam Thanksgiving cartoon, 1898 Granger



“The Rising Tide of Color” book cover

bia University-educated lawyer and eugenicist who authored “The Passing of the Great Race.”

This 1916 book used pseudoscience to argue that the so-called Nordic races of Scandinavia were the most superior of all Europeans, based on the idea that Southern and Eastern Europeans had been tainted by intermarriage with nonwhite peoples in their ancient histories. Emboldened by his Nordic theory, Grant began lobbying for stricter immigration policies and anti-miscegenation laws to maintain racial purity. As a close friend of presidents Theodore Roosevelt and Herbert Hoover, some of Grant’s statistics were even used to justify the Immigration Act of 1924.

Another Ivy League alumni from Harvard named Lothrop Stoddard further expanded the writings of Grant in his 1920 book “The Rising Tide of Color: The Threat Against White World Supremacy.” Stoddard argued that European whites would soon be overrun by people of color from the lands they had colonized. He further suggested that for the U.S. to remain a white-dominated society, stricter immigration legislation needed to be enacted.

Stoddard’s enduring legacy is having directly influenced the Nazi Party’s racial theorist Alfred Rosenberg through his 1922 book “The Revolt Against Civilization: The Menace of the Under-man.” While it is likely that Nazism would have existed regardless, the exact nature of the Aryan racial supremacy theory can be credited in part to this American author. In his brief later stint as an overseas news reporter stationed in Nazi Germany, Stoddard would enjoy special privileges that his other American counterparts did not.

Stoddard was also openly affiliated to the Ku Klux Klan. The original KKK were part of an active insurgency against Union rule and were quickly put down by the federal government within the first five years of post-Civil War Reconstruction in 1871. The second generation, to which Stoddard belonged, regained

popularity through D. W. Griffith’s 1915 film “The Birth of a Nation,” which dramatized the Reconstruction Era Klan as saviors to white America. The film is also known for having been the first American motion picture screened at the White House during Woodrow Wilson’s presidency.

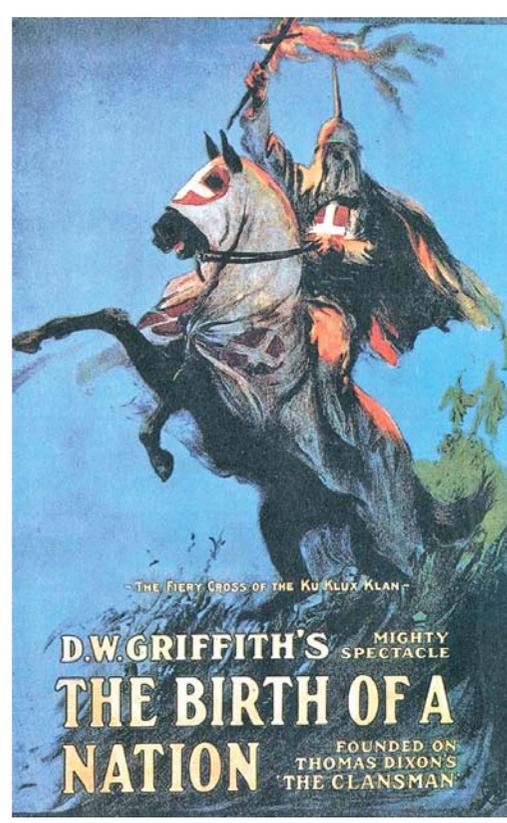
At its peak in 1924, Klan membership rose to nearly 5 million people, with chapters in almost every state. Unsurprisingly, this date also coincides with the Immigration Act of 1924 that ultimately halted immigration from Asia and the Middle East and dramatically reduced the numbers of European immigrants allowed into the country.

Through a combination of regressive nativist policy regarding immigration and the structural racism exacerbated by U.S. imperialism in Asia Pacific, the U.S. as a whole became less tolerant of diversity from the mid-1920s until the civil rights era. There are still many aspects of institutional racism that keeps white supremacy as a structural truth in the U.S.

Additionally, there are several alarming parallels between the 1920s and today, including the immigrant scapegoating and anti-blackness (or anti-diversity of any kind) brought about by a populist president whose constituent base includes a sizeable population of white nationalists.

We do not choose the circumstances in which we are born under, nor the era into which we must live. It took 500 years for Amer-European imperialism to run its course, and we are currently living through the very early days of the restorative justice of decolonization in the post-colonial world. We must continue fighting white supremacy in all its forms. If we do not, history may very well come to repeat itself.

Rob Buscher is a member of the JACL Philadelphia Chapter board of directors.



“The Birth of a Nation” theatrical poster

DEED >>
continued from page 3

Con #2: It Can Still Be Expensive

Although the TOD is deemed the cheaper alternate to a living trust, it can be more expensive in the long run. Many individuals who try to create a cheap, DIY “Estate Plan” with a TOD deed do not realize: (1) it only applies to certain types of real property; (2) it is not legally effective unless it is recorded with the court within 60 days of being signed; and (3) it must have a complete and accurate legal description, which is often confusing for a layperson to locate and reproduce. Mistakes regarding any of the above will result in an invalid and ineffective deed.

In addition, the TOD deed invites litigation on the grounds of fraud or undue influence. The deed must only be acknowledged by a notary public, who is not expected to recognize the signs of elder abuse. If Exploiting Ellen convinces Trusting Tom to name her as the TOD beneficiary and Daughter Delia later challenges the deed, a court proceeding may be needed to resolve the issue, resulting in costly attorney and court fees.

Con #3: Inability to Revoke

As previously mentioned, the TOD deed is revocable during your lifetime . . . provided, however, that you have the requisite capacity to do so. If you become mentally incapacitated (by stroke, Alzheimer’s or dementia, or another event), then you cannot revoke the TOD deed. This may prove difficult if there are changes in family, financial, or legal circumstances.

Let’s say, for example, that you name your only son as the TOD beneficiary. Years later, he applies for Medi-Cal benefits, and you subsequently become incapacitated. If he already has his own home, then receiving yours in addition may jeopardize his Medi-Cal benefits. While you’re able to include special provisions in a living trust to preserve an inheritance and public benefits, this option is not available with a TOD deed. And since you are incapacitated, you are unable to revoke the deed and name someone else, such as your granddaughter, instead.

With a TOD deed, you are the only one in charge — which is

generally a plus. Upon your incapacity, however, your lone authority can present a challenge. If you have a living trust and you develop Alzheimer’s, then you may need to move to a memory care facility. Unfortunately, those institutions are quite expensive. A living trust allows your Successor Trustee to sell your home and use the funds to pay to your care. Again, this option is simply not available with the TOD deed.

Con #4: Beneficiary Held Liable for Debts and to Creditors

The TOD offers no protection from creditors. This means that if your debts are larger than the value of the property, your beneficiary can end up with zero. Additionally, your beneficiary may not be able to sell or receive the property in his/her name until three years after your death. The reason is that some title companies are not willing to issue title insurance for a TOD deed if there are unsatisfied creditor’s claims against the property. Finally, your beneficiary can be held liable for all unsecured debts, such as mortgages and taxes.

In summary, a TOD deed, like any other method of Estate Planning, has its advantages and disadvantages. Whether or not it’s the right approach for you depends on the simplicity of your estate, urgency of your situation and much more. Since every individual’s situation is different, it’s important to discuss your unique circumstances with an Estate Planning attorney who can help customize your plan of action to fit your needs and goals.

Staci Yamashita-Iida, Esq. is an estate planning attorney at Elder Law Services of California. She can be contacted at (310) 348-2995. The opinions expressed in this article are the author’s own and do not necessarily reflect the view of the Pacific Citizen or JACL. The information presented does not constitute legal advice and should not be treated as such. Some names and identifying details have been changed to protect the privacy of the individuals referenced in this article.

Polaris Tours 2017 Schedule

Oct. 15 ~ Oct. 24 Autumn Japan: “Tokyo, Takayama, Kanazawa, Kyoto, Hiroshima”
Oct. 29 ~ Nov. 08 Islands of Okinawa & Shikoku: “Naha, Takamatsu, Matsuyama, Kochi”



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A NATIONAL GUIDE TO NOTABLE COMMUNITY EVENTS

CALENDAR

NCWNP

'A Salute to Mike' a Champion for All People

San Jose, CA

Oct. 21, 6-9 p.m.

Holiday Inn — San Jose
1350 N. First St.

Price: Individual \$140, San Jose
JACL Member \$125

The JACL San Jose chapter, founded on the premise of civil liberties for all, invites guests to join its members in celebrating Mike Honda's leadership in championing these goals over his many decades of public service. Celebration begins at 6 p.m. with no-host cocktails and silent auction, followed by dinner and the program.

Info: Visit www.sanjosejACL.org or call (408) 295-1250.

Growing Up Sansei, a Grateful Crane Ensemble Event

San Jose, CA and San Francisco, CA

Oct. 21-22; Sat. 1-4 p.m.

and Sun. 3-6 p.m.

Sat.: San Jose Buddhist Church
Betsuin

640 N. Fifth St.

Sun.: Buddhist Church of

San Francisco

1881 Pine St.

Price: \$20 General admission

What is it about growing up Sansei and family dysfunction and the recognition from those who were there to experience it? These questions and more will be addressed in Soji Kashiwagi's new comedy/drama "Garage Door Opener." Following the reading, a discussion will be led by Satsuki Ina, who will facilitate a dialogue about the play and answer questions about issues such as camp and its aftereffects on the Japanese American community.

Info: Call BCSF at (415) 776-3158, SJBCB at (408) 293-9292 or order tickets online at brownpapertickets.com.

'For the Sake of the Children' and Panel Discussion

San Francisco, CA

Oct. 22; 2 p.m.

New People Cinema

1746 Post St.

Price: Suggested donation \$10

The Poston Community Alliance and the National Japanese American Historical Society present a film screening of "For the Sake of the Children," followed by a panel discussion on civil rights. Panelists include Karen Korematsu, Zahra Biloo and Alan Nishio. The event's moderator will be Jana Katsuyama of KTVU FOX2 News.

Info: Visit www.forthesakeofchildren.org.

NCWNP District Meeting

Salinas, CA

Nov. 4; 9 a.m.-4 p.m.

536 Lincoln Ave.

The Salinas Valley JACL is

hosting the NCWNP district meeting on Nov. 4. Please join chapter representatives as they discuss news and issues related to JACL and the district's work in the organization. In addition, there will be a special presentation of the Salinas Valley Flower grower history project.

Info: Email Shari Higashi at sahigashi@comcast.net with questions.

Kimochi Silver Bells Arts & Crafts and Food Faire

San Francisco, CA

Dec. 16; 10 a.m.-4 p.m.

The Event Center at

St. Mary's Cathedral

1111 Gough St.

Price: Free

Don't miss this one-stop shopping event for all your holiday gifting needs! This popular event will feature unique homemade and crafted items perfect for everyone on your gift list. A complimentary shuttle service will be available to/from Japantown, and all proceeds will benefit Kimochi.

Info: Visit www.kimochi-inc.org or call (415) 931-2294.

PSW

Yayoi Kusama: 'Infinity Mirrors'

Los Angeles, CA

Oct. 21-Jan. 1, 2018

The Broad Contemporary

Art Museum

221 S. Grand Ave.

Price: Advance tickets \$25;

Standby tickets \$30; Children

12 and under free

This exhibit will explore the celebrated Japanese artist's immersive Infinity Mirror Rooms — the artist's most iconic kaleidoscopic environments — alongside large-scale installations and key paintings, sculptures and works on paper. Tickets go on sale beginning Sept. 1. Don't miss your chance to view this rare exhibit of Kusama's greatest works.

Info: Visit thebroad.org/art/special-exhibitions/yayoi-kusama-infinity-mirrors.

Edible Adventures:

Vegetarian Little Tokyo

Walk

Los Angeles, CA

Oct. 21; 10 a.m.-2 p.m.

Japanese American National

Museum

100 N. Central Ave.

Price: Members \$48;

Nonmembers \$60 (limited to

14 participants)

Take a healthy stroll through Little Tokyo and listen to neighborhood stories while sampling vegetarian fare from kabocha to edamame, followed by a macrobiotic lunch.

Info: Visit janm.org.

'Yohen'

Los Angeles, CA

Oct. 26-Nov. 19

David Henry Hwang Theater

120 Judge Aiso St.

Price: Visit the East West Players

website for pricing information.

The Robey Theatre Co. and East

West Players with support from

the S. Mark Taper Foundation

present Philip Kan Gotanda's

"Yohen," starring Danny Glover

and featuring June Angela. Under

the direction of Ben Guillory,

"Yohen" is a Japanese pottery

term referring to "unpredictable

changes that take place in

the kiln." James and Sumi

Washington are an interracial

couple struggling to maintain

their 37-year marriage after

James retires from the U.S. Army.

Their change in routine prompts

questions of life, aging and love.

Info: Visit eastwestplayers.org.

Sawtelle Judo Dojo Invitational

Open Tournament

Westminster, CA

Oct. 29; begins at 9 a.m.

14325 Goldenwest Blvd.

Come and watch the 90th

anniversary of the Sawtelle

Judo Dojo Invitational Judo

Tournament at Westminster High

School. As one of Los Angeles'

oldest judo dojos, Sawtelle

Judo's tournament will include

various weight classes for

both men and women, as

well as children. More than

400 competitors are expected for

this event!

Info: Visit www.sawtelle90th.com.

PNW

'What's in Your Cup?'

Community-Brewed Culture

Seattle, WA

Oct. 13-Sept. 16, 2018

Wing Luke Museum of the Asian

Pacific American Experience

719 S. King St.

Price: General Admission \$17;

Seniors: \$15; Students \$12.50;

Youth \$10

This new exhibit honors the beverages that have given life to communities — Western culture's taste for Asian-inspired drinks helps tell the story of Asian Pacific American communities. Each beverage has its own unique path, telling the tale of the many flavors of the Asian American experience.

Info: Visit www.wingluke.org.

Tuna Canyon Detention Station

Exhibition 'Only the Oaks Remain'

Portland, OR

Oct. 15-Jan. 7, 2018

Oregon Nikkei Legacy Center

121 N.W. Second Ave.

Price: Adults \$5; Students/Seniors

\$3; Free for Friends of Oregon

Nikkei Endowment

This traveling exhibit, sponsored by the National Parks Service Japanese American Confinement

Sites Grant 2015, brings to life the Tuna Canyon Detention Station, which housed more than 2,000 individuals during World War II. The exhibit features government documents, diorama, diaries and memoirs from detainees, interviews with detainee descendants and an honor wall in memory of all those interned there.

Info: Visit oregonnikkei.org.

IDC

12th Annual Minidoka Civil Liberties Symposium

Boise, ID

Oct. 25; 7-9 p.m.

Boise State University

1910 W. University Dr.

Jordan Ballroom D

Price: Free

Friends of Minidoka joins the

National Park Service, Boise

State University School of Public

Service and ACLU Idaho in

hosting the 12th annual Minidoka

Civil Liberties Symposium. Tom

Ikeda of Densho is the keynote

speaker and the program will

also feature a screening of

"Hidden Histories," followed by

a panel discussion on Japanese

American incarceration. The film

is a touring program of five short

narratives about the incarceration

during World War II.

Info: Visit <http://www.minidoka.org/events/>.

Shodo/Sumi Paintings of Sensou

Miyajima and Tei Kobayashi

Boulder, CO

Thru Oct. 27

University of Colorado Boulder

Norlin Library, Reading Room

N345

Price: Free (Open 11 a.m.-4 p.m.,

M-F)

Enjoy this collaboration of

artwork by Sensou Miyajima

and Tei Kobayashi in this

exhibit highlighting Japanese

calligraphy. Viewers will enjoy a

"glimpse into the heart of Hikaru

Genji as he speaks of his love in

Lady Murasaki Shikibu's Waka

from the Heian Period, revel in

the ephemera of Haiku or relish in

the quiet beauty of the morning

glory."

Info: Visit Colorado.edu.

MDC

Chrysanthemum Banquet

Bloomington, MN

Nov. 11; 11 a.m.-2 p.m.

Normandale Hylands United

Methodist Church

9920 Normandale Blvd.

This event will feature a luncheon,

silent auction and guest speaker

John Matsunaga, a Minneapolis-

based visual artist/photographer,

educator and activist. His

work in the visual arts explores

Asian American and Japanese

American history, identity and

experience, with an emphasis

on the wartime incarceration

of Japanese Americans. He

is currently a member of the

education committee of the Twin

Cities chapter.

Info: Visit tojacl.org.

EDC

'Resistance at Tule Lake'

Boston, MA

Oct. 21; 6:30 p.m.

Paramount Center

559 Washington St.

Price: JACL members are eligible for \$1 discount on tickets using code NEJACL2017

"Resistance at Tule Lake" is

the centerpiece film for this

year's Boston Asian American

Film Festival. This screening

is co-presented by the New

England JACL, which is also

co-presenting "Life & Liberty:

Dancing Through Life" and

"Orange," both of which will

be shown during the festival.

"Tule Lake" is a film that overturns

the "model minority" myth by

telling the long-suppressed story

of the Tule Lake Segregation

Center.

Info: Visit <http://www.baaff.org/festival.html>.

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during World War II

IN MEMORIAM

Akahori, Tomiko, 87, Los Angeles, CA, Sept. 3; she is survived by her husband, Ted; daughter, Julie Akahori; siblings, Ken (Pam) Uyetake, Sue Miyazaki and Kiyo (Robert) Higashi; she is also survived by nieces, nephews and other relatives.

Fukuhara, Amy, 91, Englewood, CO, Sept. 10; she was predeceased by her husband, Larry; siblings, Ruby Arai, Mike and George; and daughter, Christine Wilhelm; she is survived by Phyllis Baker (Bill), Cindi Randolph (Mike), Michi Brown (Kevin) and Dave Arai; gc: 9; ggc: 3.



Hashimoto, Kiyoto, 89, Seattle, WA, April 18; he was predeceased by his wife, Stella; he is survived by their children, Robert (Alisa Ogishima), Wesley (Alene Kaneko) and Wendy Agari (Atsushi); brother, Kiyoshi (Cecile); gc: 5.

Higa, Joanne Atsuko, 75, Monterey Park, CA, Sept. 7; she is survived by her husband, Minoru; children, Lynn and Neil; siblings, Myrtle (Lowell) Terada, Dennis (Roberta) Miyashiro; she is also survived by many nieces, nephews and other relatives.

Ikeda, Takamichi 'Tak,' 88, La Habra, CA, Aug. 23; he was predeceased his wife, Chizuko; and son, Michael; he is survived by his sons, Steven (Pam) and Eric (Pearl); brother, Kenji (Ikuko); sister-in-law, Motoko Ikeda; he is also survived by nieces and nephews; gc: 3.

Kawasaki, Victor Tadayoshi, 83, Los Angeles, CA, Aug. 13; he is survived by his daughters, Kathryn (Radek Aster) Kawasaki and Karen (James) Kawasaki-Williams; sister, Doris Ono; he is also survived by nieces, nephews and other relatives; gc: 3.

Mukai, Toshiye, 93, Los Angeles, CA, Aug. 20; she was predeceased by her husband, Shigeto Paul; she is survived by her daughters, Akemi (David) Henderson and Kathleen Tomi Mukai; sister, Jeanne Emiko Reed; gc: 1.

Mura, Etsuko 'Etchie,' 73, Los Angeles, CA, Aug. 26; she is survived by her sisters, Masako (Massie) Kanogawa and Yoshiko (Jean) Inouye; sisters-in-law, Kazuko Mura and Setsuko Mura; she is also survived by many nieces, nephews and other relatives.

Nakahiro, Yoshiko Hanzawa, 90, Pasadena, CA, July 13; during

WWII, her family and she were incarcerated at the Rohwer WRA Center in AK; she was predeceased by her husband, Tosh; she is survived by her children, Steve and Janis; gc: 1.

Nakamatsu, William Shinya, 69, Hacienda Heights, CA, Sept. 9; he is survived by his wife, Rosanne; daughters, Kristie (Rick) Kusumoto and Stacie (Henley Ochi) Nakamatsu; sister, Ruby (Kenneth) Maya; he is also survived by nieces, nephews and other relatives; gc: 4.

Nishikubo, Hiroshi, 95, Los Angeles, CA, Sept. 23; during WWII, he was a member L Co., 442nd Regimental Combat Team; he is survived by his wife, Betty; his children, brother, grandchildren, nieces and nephews.

Nishimura, Kuniko, 95, Hilo, HI, July 25; she was predeceased by her husband, Thomas Nishimura, and their son, Thomas Nishimura Jr.; she is survived by her daughter, Theo (Herbert) Kushi; sisters, Sakiko Kada, Yoneko Okamoto and "Booty" (Ed) Ozaki; sisters-in-law, Mitsuko (John) Phillips and Nora Nishimura; gc: 3; ggc: 4.



Okubo, Flora M., 84, Sacramento, CA, Aug. 26; during WWII, her family and she were incarcerated at the Tule Lake WRA Center in CA and the Topaz WRA Center in Utah; she was predeceased by her husband, Saburo; she is survived by her sister, Justine Garibay; she is also survived by nephews and friends.

Shioya, Kume, 89, Morgan Hill, CA, Aug. 21; she was predeceased by her husband, Tamio; she is survived by her children, Minoru (Yoshiko), Shigeru (Carrie), Hitomi Wada (Kenn) and Koshi (Suzan); sister, Shimo; gc: 11; ggc: 12.

Sumida, Clara, 92, Los Angeles, CA, Aug. 22; she is survived by her children, Sharon (Mark) Kawachi and Bill (Debra); sisters, Jean (Steve) Fujimoto, Janet (Roy) Tagami and Nancy (Ken) Shitara; sisters-in-law, Sadako Sumida and Yoko Sumida; gc: 7.

Tanaka, Nobuko, 90, Los Angeles, CA, July 13; she is survived by her children, Bob, Lester (Nina), Roger (Sandy) Tanaka and Grace (David) Uyeshima; brother-in-law, James Sameshima; sisters-in-law, Kyoko Tanaka and Yasuko Sugimoto; she is also survived by many nieces, nephews and other relatives; gc: 4.



Tanihana, June, 83, Sacramento, CA, Sept. 26; she was predeceased by her husband, James; she is survived by their children, Jami Tanihana (Duane), Jill Kanemasu (Russ) and Jody Tanihana (Bryn); gc: 4.

Togasaki, Shinobu, 83, San Jose, CA, Sept. 3; he was predeceased by his wife, Toshiko; he is survived by his children, Ann and John (Nadja); gc: 1.

Takaki, Roy, 84, San Jose, CA, Aug. 29; he was predeceased by his wife, Bernice; he is survived by his wife, Yasuko; sons, Greg (Alison), Steve (Frances) and Kevin (Carol); brother, Art; gc: 6; ggc: 1.



Ushiro, Keiji, 82, Monterey Park, CA, Sept. 17; he is survived by his wife, Irene; daughter, Tanya (Eric) Watanabe; sister, Setsuyo Munemitsu; he is also survived by nieces, nephews and other relatives.

Yamamoto, Eunice E., 74, Laguna Niguel, CA, Sept. 4; she is survived by her son, Russell Hayashi; brother, Ben Ikeda; gc: 3.

Yamamoto, Robert Genji, 82, Los Angeles, CA, Sept. 18; he is survived by his children, Stephanie (Aaron) Suzuki, Wendy (James) Hirano and Robert; he is also survived by many nieces, nephews and other relatives; gc: 8.

TRIBUTE

TERENCE JAMES YAMADA



May 20, 1950-Sept. 11, 2017

Terry Yamada passed away at his home in the presence of his family due to complications caused by cancer. He was dedicated to both personal and professional integrity, lifelong education and helping others. He is survived by his adult children, mother and siblings.

Terry was born in Ontario, Ore., and grew up on his family's farm in Parma, Idaho. There he pursued judo, wrestling, football and drumming. Terry graduated

from the University of Oregon in 1972 and from the Lewis and Clark Law School in 1975. He was a respected member of the Oregon, Idaho and Washington State Bars, practicing for more than 40 years, primarily at Anderson and Yamada, P.C.

Terry served with the Japanese American Citizens League and was instrumental in redress for families who were interned during WWII. He also served as legal counsel to the Japanese Ancestral Society, assisting with the Nikkei Community Project and Rose City Cemetery. He founded the holiday assistance program at Epworth United Methodist Church, as well as assisted with their Worship Council and annual bazaar.

At Terry's request, a family graveside service was held in lieu of a memorial service. Those wishing to honor his memory may make donations to the JAACL, ACLU, American Cancer Society or Epworth United Methodist Church.

TRIBUTE

MICHIKO HIRAMATSU



Born in Nishinomiya, Hyogo Prefecture, Japan, Michiko Hiramatsu graduated from Kansei Gakuin University with a B.A. in English literature and began working at Asahi Broadcasting as an announcer. Shortly thereafter, she was accepted to Stanford University as one of the first Fulbright Scholars and there met and married fellow Fulbright Yukio Hiramatsu. After earning

her master's degree, she worked briefly in Japan as a radio announcer and program director before returning to the U.S.

In 1973, she began teaching Japanese at Foothill College in Los Altos Hills, eventually establishing and directing the Japanese Cultural Center there. She also earned a doctorate in education from the University of San Francisco, while still a working mother. She loved teaching and received a teaching award as well as Innovator of the Year at Foothill. She was married 57 years until Yukio's passing in 2014. She is survived by three sisters, two daughters and two grandsons. She excelled at painting, singing, stage performances, public speaking and foreign languages, learning Korean in her 60s. She often sang solo (soprano) in chorus and was selected as Miss Hyogo in her younger days. In lieu of flowers, the family requests donations to "Friends of the JCC at Foothill College," mailed to Foothill College Foundation, 12345 El Monte Road, Los Altos Hills, CA 94022.

PLACE A TRIBUTE

'In Memoriam' is a free listing that appears on a limited, space-available basis. Tributes honor your loved ones with text and photos and appear in a timely manner at the rate of \$20/column inch.

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Gerald Fukui
President

Manzanar Committee Calls on Modoc County to Cease Efforts to Build Perimeter Fence at Tulelake Airport

LOS ANGELES — The Manzanar Committee reiterated its opposition on Sept. 27 to Modoc County, Calif.'s, proposed construction of a perimeter fence at the Tulelake Municipal Airport, which would deny access to much of the site of the former Tule Lake Segregation Center.

As noted in its original statement in July 2012, the fence would irreparably damage the historic fabric of the Tule Lake site, now the Tule Lake Unit of World War II Valor in the Pacific National Monument.

"We strongly oppose the proposed construction of a fence at the Tulelake Municipal Airport in Modoc County," said Manzanar Committee Co-Chair Bruce Embrey. "This fence will degrade an essential and unique cultural, social and historical landmark, and negatively impact our government's efforts to preserve the site of the former Tule Lake Segregation Center."

Embrey noted that the Manzanar Committee and, in particular, its former longtime leader, Sue Kunitomi Embrey, was instrumental in the creation and development of the Manzanar National Historic Site in California's Owens Valley.

"My mother, Sue Kunitomi Embrey, led

Pilgrimages to Manzanar for more than three decades, from 1969-2004, the year the Manzanar National Historic Site opened," he said. "She testified before numerous government agencies, and in 1991, helped lead the efforts within Congress to designate Manzanar as a national historic site. In her testimony before the Senate Committee, she said, 'Democracy is a fragile concept, only as good and strong as the people who practice it. Let us tell the world we are a people, strong and resolute, acknowledging the errors of the past in order not to repeat them in the future. This is the legacy we believe the Manzanar historic site can leave for future generations.'

"Erecting a fence at the Tulelake airport will severely damage one of America's most important national historic sites, negatively impacting future efforts to both preserve and interpret what happened at one of America's concentration camps," Embrey added. "One of the most important considerations the National Park Service took into account was how the site at Manzanar was largely untouched. No buildings had been erected nor were any other significant alterations made since

the camp closed in 1945. The NPS took full advantage of the opportunity and has re-created many of the features of the War Relocation Authority camp, greatly enhancing people's understanding of what happened to tens of thousands of innocent people when their basic Constitutional rights were denied simply because of their ancestry."

Embrey also pointed to the economic benefits that the Manzanar National Historic Site has had on nearby communities, a point that Modoc County residents and government officials should look closely at.

"It is clear the development of the Manzanar National Historic Site has been a boon to the economy of the Owens Valley, boosting tourism, economic development and jobs by creating yet another significant attraction for the area," he emphasized. "Every year, tens of thousands of people visit Manzanar, traveling from all over the world, and those numbers just keep growing. In fact, Manzanar set a new annual visitation record last year and is on pace to break that record for the third consecutive year. Moreover, this past April, more than 2,000 people joined us on our an-

nual Pilgrimage. You can just imagine the economic impact on all the towns in the Owens Valley."

Given the current political climate, historic sites such as Manzanar and Tule Lake play a critical role in shaping our future.

"It might be ironic or counterintuitive that we, the families of innocent Americans incarcerated simply because of their ancestry, would be so passionate about preserving these sites," said Embrey. "But we strongly believe that it is essential for all Americans to understand our past in order to preserve our future as a democratic and just nation."

"As such, we must reiterate our opposition to the proposed fence for the Tulelake Airport," Embrey continued. "The proposed fence would severely damage the historic fabric of the site of the former Tule Lake Segregation Center and would significantly harm efforts to preserve the site."

Embrey concluded, "We call on Modoc County officials to work cooperatively with former inmates of the Tule Lake Segregation Center, the Tule Lake Committee and the National Park Service to find a resolution to this issue that does not harm the historic fabric of the Tule Lake site." ■

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