

# CROSS CURRENTS

NEWSLETTER OF THE ASIAN AMERICAN STUDIES CENTER  
 Volume 5, Number 1 Summer Quarter, 1981

## OLDS GOLD TAG SALE!

### Japanese Cars Killing Thousands of Americans

We whipped the Japanese in World War 2 — but 100. The most dangerous car, according to the study, was the two-door Datsun 200 SX, with a rating of 171. That means it had 71 percent more injury claims than the average car.

The car with the lowest safety record was the Oldsmobile Cutlass Supreme coupe, which had a rating of 37, which means it had 63 percent fewer accident injury claims than the average car analyzed in the study.

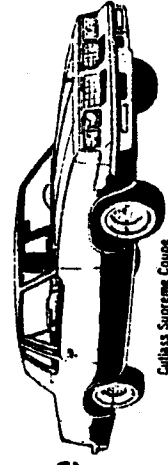
Commenting on the safety study, Clarence Dilow, director of the Center for Auto Safety, a consumer watchdog group based in Washington, D.C., declared: "With this report, we're sending a message to the Japanese that they've got to stop sending over these dangerous cars unless they'll be losing a lot of business here."

— FRANK ZAMOUR  
 Reprint from National Enquirer

COLUMBUS OLDSMOBILE DEALERS ASSN. COLUMBUS OLDSMOBILE DEALERS ASSN.

COLUMBUS OLDSMOBILE DEALERS ASSN. COLUMBUS OLDSMOBILE DEALERS ASSN.

### DRIVE A SAFE ECONOMICAL



Cutlass Supreme Coupe

New 1981  
 Cutlass Coupe  
 For Only

**\$6995**

# ASIAN AMERICAN Oldsmobile

READING ROOM

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA, LOS ANGELES  
 ASIAN AMERICAN STUDIES CENTER  
 STUDENT/COMMUNITY PROJECTS  
 3232 CAMPBELL HALL  
 LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA 90024

Non-Profit Org.  
 U.S. POSTAGE  
 PAID  
 Los Angeles, Calif.  
 Permit No. 12378

ASIAN AMERICAN STUDIES CENTER  
 READING ROOM

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Editorial: "Racism: Addressing the New and Redressing the Old" .....3  
 Health Care Alternatives of Asian Americans.....5  
 The Chinese of America: Amerasia Journal.....9  
 Yu Ren Qiu: Student from PRC.....10  
 Sam Law Elected SLC President.....12  
 1980 Census Material Available.....14  
 Announcements.....16

Cross Currents, newsletter of the Asian American Studies Center, UCLA, is printed to keep readers abreast of current developments in Center programs as well as to announce new ones. Articles concerning programs not sponsored by the Center but in the province of Asian American Studies, UCLA student programs, and University issues of relevance to Asian Americans will also be featured. All editorials represent the opinions of the writers and do not reflect the consolidated view of the Center staff, unless otherwise noted. Articles and letters from readers will be considered, subject to editing. The staff welcomes suggestions and criticisms. Please submit written materials and inquires to Cross Currents, Asian American Studies Center, 3232 Campbell Hall, UCLA, Los Angeles, California 90024.

Editor: Roy Nakano

Staff: Gary Chiang, Terri Higashida, Susie Ling, and Tony Ricasa

Contributors: Karen Ito, Russell Leong

Special thanks to Visual Communications

On the cover: advertisement from an Oldsmobile dealer in Columbus Ohio, 1981

EDITORIAL: "RACISM: ADDRESSING THE NEW AND REDRESSING THE OLD"

Two issues back, *Cross Currents*, reported on members of the Los Angeles community identifying themselves as a newly formed Alhambra chapter of the Ku Klux Klan which had taken credit for vandalism at several Chinese language movie theaters in Monterey Park as well as the office of the Chinese American *Dragon News*. A letter was sent to the *Post-Advocate/Progress* office which publishes the *Dragon News*. The letter read in part:

"...American freedom is being violated... The problem originates from the boat people. All those damn chinks... America is not there (sic) home, and as far as Alhambra is concerned it will not be welcomed as such... The Post-Advocate will pay because it is just a contributing factor to the problem. It is unjust to print an American paper in chink language... There will be trouble with your paper if you continue to kiss their asses... KKK Alhambra aims to kick the ass not kiss ass..."

In March of this year, the office of the Monterey Park *Post-Advocate/Progress* was burned to the ground and the editor of the *Dragon News* subsequently moved back to Taiwan. The *Dragon News* has been discontinued, reportedly from a lack of financial support.

Late last year, Garey High School in Pomona was the center of racial tension. When thirty to forty Chicano students allegedly instigated violence against Asian students on the 1800-student campus. The tensions appeared to mount after a Vietnam War film, "The Deerhunter," was shown on television. Garey Principal Pedro Garcia stated that the sentiment among some students seemed to be that Vietnamese are "cruel and violent. Look what they did to us in Vietnam."

In April of this year, Vietnamese fishermen in Texas were preparing to sell their boats when local residents set fire to two of them. The incident was preceded by a stream of racial tension, including several rallies held by the Ku Klux Klan in protest of Vietnamese fishermen. Fifty-two Texas fishermen have reportedly prepared to take survival and weapons training from the Ku Klux Klan to deal with the Vietnamese.

In the same month, three Vietnamese were convicted of raping a white woman in Orange County - a county heavily populated with recent immigrants from Vietnam. Two were sentenced to 118 years each in prison and one was sentenced to 100 years. The judge stated that he wanted to set an example. The prosecutor stated "there was no more terror in any Vietnamese jungle than there was in the orange groves of Orange County."

In May of this year, Vietnamese refugee children were reported to be staying away from school after the KKK launched a campaign to order the refugees to "get out of Sacramento."

Recently, the National Enquirer carried an article entitled, "Japanese Cars Killing Thousands of Americans" which read:

"We whipped the Japanese in World War II - but now they're getting even by shipping us millions of dangerous cars that kill tens of thousands of Americans every year."

Those same people who brought us Pearl Harbor are now sending us flimsy, four-wheeled kamikaze coffins that crumple on slightest impact, leading to horrible injury and death.

In fact, nine out of ten of the most dangerous cars on the road are subcompacts stamped 'Made in Japan' - chrome-trimmed killers that are bloodying our highways like the sands of Iwo Jima."

On July 14th, the "Commission on Wartime Relocation and Internment of Civilians" will begin its series of public hearings which will be held in five locations across the country. July 15th and 16th are set for Washington D. C. The Presidential commission originated from a Congressional bill initiated by the Japanese American Citizens League. The nine-member commission was established to examine the circumstances surrounding the wholesale evacuations and incarceration of Japanese Americans during the outbreak of World War II. The commission will have one year to determine whether injustices were suffered, whether it was on the basis of ancestry (read:racism), and whether appropriate remedies should be recommended. The commission carries no guarantee of redress. Indeed, some have argued that "investigating what is so obvious is ridiculous." No degree in Asian American Studies is required to know that the injustices are well documented. Nevertheless, the upcoming hearings could be an important vehicle to educate the general public about the concentration camp experience in America.

For those who think that no such education is needed in this day and age, please refer to the following which appeared in the South Bay *Daily Breeze* - a community which includes the highest concentration of Japanese Americans in the U.S.:

"...I, for one, wish they had not been put into the camps. Let them take their chances on the hatred that had built up in many people over Pearl Harbor..."

"...To the Hirata's, I say this country made one mistake, that was compensating the Japanese people and rebuilding Japanese cities from war torn ruins. Had it not been for their vicious attack on this country, there would not have been a need to put those people in concentration camps..."

There are those in the Japanese American communities who have stated, "let bygones be bygones...it is a thing of the past." The recent examples of anti-Asian sentiment in the U.S. clearly show that is not "a thing of the past." What is currently happening to Asian Americans as well as other minorities underscore the importance of seeking preventive measures so that what happened to the Japanese does not happen to anyone else. Redress is not only deserved, it is long overdue.

The Japanese Americans currently seeking redress need to work together with fellow Asians, as well as Native Americans, blacks, whites, and Latinos in order to build real solidarity and mutual support in this effort.

In a time when racism is becoming more openly overt, the movement towards redress has taken added significance. The commission hearings are by no means a guarantee of redress, but to ignore them would be a grave danger.

For further information on the hearings, contact the National Coalition for Redress/Reparations, 244 South San Pedro Street, Room 411, Los Angeles, CA 90012 or the Japanese American Citizens League, 1765 Sutter Street, San Francisco, CA 94115 or your local JACL chapter.

The Asian American Studies Center has been compiling information on the issue, including the programs and activities of the above mentioned groups as well as that of the National Council for Japanese American Redress. Contact the Center or call (213) 825-1006 for access to the files.

--R. Nakano--

## HEALTH CARE ALTERNATIVES OF ASIAN AMERICANS

The Health Care Alternatives of Asian American Women research project is funded by an NIMH grant for two years. It is currently in its second year. The focus of this research is to find out what is considered health and illness, how and by whom it is defined, maintained or cured in the Asian American communities of Chinese, Japanese, and Filipinos in Los Angeles. While women are central to this research, it is not so much as patients but as the primary interpreters of illness and as the health care-takers in the Asian American family.

The generating question of this research was, "Why is there so much underutilization of health care facilities, both physical and mental, by Asian Americans?" One of the problems with utilization rates is that they are compiled from the records of large, usually public, health care facilities. This leaves out the patterns of utilization by consumers of other health care resources such as alternative practitioners and private physicians. So the health care alternatives that are being studied in this research project are home health care, private physician care, alternative practitioners such as herbalists and spiritualists, and religious organizations with healing components.

Each of the project's staff members are working on different research areas. Alvin So and Marjorie Lee are working on questionnaires to be sent to Los Angeles physicians of Asian ancestry. These questionnaires are primarily to find out what percent of Asian American patients they have, presenting complaints and diseases of Asian Americans, and special cultural aspects of the Asian American doctor-patient relationship.

My next assignment was to print a directory of Asian American health practitioners in Los Angeles using the computer word processing system called WYLBUR. Along with the help of my project teammates, we managed to type all our information into the computer and created the most comprehensive directory of Los Angeles health practitioners of Asian ancestry. Now I am working on the coding systems for the questionnaires we are sending out to the Los Angeles practitioners.”



*Some members of the Health Care Alternatives Research Project. Standing from left to right, Alvin So, Eugene Tashima, and Gerry Cabanilla. Sitting are Marji Lee and Liza Cerroni-Long.*

Marjorie Lee, an M.A. student in the Asian American Studies program at UCLA, is working on the Health Care project developing a questionnaire to be used regarding the practices of health practitioners, as well as their opinions about health care and health needs. She will also be involved in the analysis of this data. Marji has also provided format and editorial assistance on the Project's most recently published Los Angeles Directory of Health Care Facilities with Asian Bicultural, Bilingual Services.

The rest of the staff is involved with the collection of qualitative data through the anthropological techniques of fieldwork and participant observation.

Liza-Cerroni Long is a Ph.D. candidate in anthropology with a specialization in ethnicity and communication. “On the basis of my first hand knowledge of Japanese religious attitudes and on the strength of a preliminary survey of the healing practices among California Japanese Americans, I have selected five major religious groups that have a marked healing component and a large Japanese American following. Specifically, I will attempt to elucidate the definitions of health and disease that characterize these groups, the healing practices and techniques adopted, the kind of following they attract, and the possible causes of their appeal.”

Gerardo Cabanilla is a senior in sociology with an emphasis in political sociology. He is particularly interested in applying a more practical view to the theoretical concepts taught in the classrooms. “My role in this project is to investigate the utilization of traditional/folk medical practices in the Los Angeles Pilipino community and to determine how pervasive it is. Also, I have been looking into the cultural and structural constraints of Western health care and its effects on the Pilipino community. Hopefully by the end of this project, I will be able to substantially delineate the specific health care needs and concerns of the Pilipino community.”

Jessica Ching-yi Kao was born and raised in Taiwan and is currently a third year graduate student in the Ph.D. anthropology program. She is specializing in psychological and medical anthropology with a particular interest in modernization and culture change. Besides cooperating with the other research assistants in this project on various general research assignments, Jessica is responsible for studying the medical beliefs, habits and utilization patterns of different medical services of the Chinese population in the Los Angeles area. At present, she is conducting interviews with practitioners of alternative medicine who are located in Chinatown, how they are being used, why they attract patients, what kind of patients they attract, and what the most treated problems are. Other foci of this research are the spatial distribution and historical development of different styles of medical practices in the area.

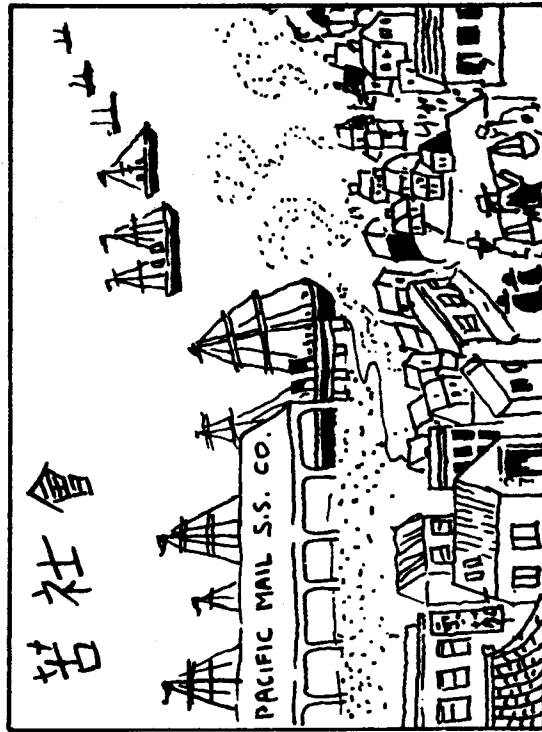
Eugene Tashima is in the second year of the M.A. program in Asian American Studies at UCLA. “I have always been interested in doing research that is culturally appropriate, sensitive and relevant to Asian Americans today. I see this project as a chance to do such research. The results of our work will be a useful tool for understanding the problems and realities of health care for Asian Americans. My work on the project is focused on understanding the Japanese American utilization of Western-trained physicians and medical services. Currently, I am in the process of conducting oral interviews with Japanese ancestry

physicians and doing observational studies of and interviews with their patients. The detailed, qualitative information I obtain will expand the quantitative information we receive in our extensive mailout questionnaire."

According to the Project Director and Co-Principal Investigator, Karen Ito, "I hope that at the end of this project, we can say something about the ways in which Chinese Americans, Japanese Americans, and Filipino Americans manage and develop solutions to illness or the threat of illness. The four specific areas that I hope will be explained are the culturally significant components of health and illness; the social networks of referral, treatment, and evaluation; the Asian American woman's role as monitor of family health and as the interpreter of potential illness symptoms; and the cultural definitions of constitution and its effect on medical care, health monitoring and self-maintenance."

Dr. Ito received her Ph.D. in anthropology from UCLA and did her dissertation on the cultural and psychological interpretations of illness retribution by Polynesian Hawaiian women.

Office support is further provided by Shirley Mihoto Drake, a UCLA history M.A. student. She was responsible for the distribution of the Los Angeles Directory of Bicultural, Bilingual Health Care Facilities recently published by the project and is now helping with the questionnaire mailing.



EARLY SAN FRANCISCO ~ "THE BITTER SOCIETY"  
TRANSLATED IN THE AMERASIA JOURNAL 1981

## THE CHINESE OF AMERICA: AMERASIA JOURNAL

New research and perspectives on Chinese American history and society is the theme of *Amerasia Journal's* new issue, 8:1, 1981. Six articles explore the history, economics, literature and language, and immigrant background of Chinese American life. The *Amerasia Journal* is published by the Asian American Studies Center, University of California, Los Angeles.

Highlighting this issue is the first translation of ten chapters of a novel of 19th century Chinese immigrants in America, *The Bitter Society* (1905). This work, which was written by an anonymous Chinese author, was collected in an anthology *Fan Mei Huangong Jinyue Wenxue Ji (Collected Writings Opposing the American Exclusion of Chinese Laborers)*, edited by A Ying (Qian Xingcun) and published in Beijing in the 1950s. The novel is about the protest against discrimination and the exclusion of the Chinese in the United States, and was written to stir support for the Chinese boycott of American goods in 1905.

These ten chapters, which comprise one-third of the novel, are set in San Francisco Chinatown during the latter decades of the 19th century. Insights into the lives of early Chinese immigrants abound: the harsh lives and deportation of laborers; the forced selling of businesses by Chinese merchants; and the beating and suicide of a Chinese consulate attache.

Translated by June Mei and Jean Pang Yip, with Russell Leong, this is the first translation of the work. June Mei, who is currently doing research on Chinese emigration, writes in the introduction to this excerpt: "The story's greatest value lies in its descriptions of the thoughts, attitudes, and reactions of the Chinese to such discrimination, for very few historical documents contain such information."

In another article on early Chinese labor in San Francisco, Paul Ong, of the University of California, Berkeley, explores the role of Chinese laborers in American industries (1860-70). He demonstrates how 19th century industrial expansion under capitalism produced social inequalities; and how labor was organized along racial lines, with the Chinese receiving lower wages than white workers.

From a historical perspective, Shih-shan Tsai describes the immigration of Chinese to the southern region of the United States: Arkansas. Though the Chinese originally came to the South as coolie laborers, the author finds that the majority of Chinese in present day Arkansas are in the grocery business. Utilizing archival documents as well as interviews and questionnaires, Tsai shows the Chinese contributions to American immigration history.

In an essay, "Resources for Chinese and Japanese American Literary Traditions," Jeffrey Chan, Frank Chun, Lawson Inada, and Shawn Wong, writers and literary editors, explore the immigrant tradition of Cantonese popular culture and bring new textual materials to light, such as English-Chinese phrase books that were published and distributed by businesses that employed early immigrants. For the literary historian, these materials reveal the kinds of lives led by the early Chinese. The authors, in the same article, also analyze the World War II concentration camps for Japanese Americans which heavily influenced their creative literature.

Other articles in this special issue of *Amerasia Journal* include a brief history of housing in San Francisco Chinatown, and a linguistic and historical perspective on the Chinese spoken in U.S. Chinatowns.

In addition to the above research articles and essays on Chinese Americans, recent works are reviewed in this issue, which is available from:

Asian American Studies Center  
3232 Campbell Hall  
University of California, Los Angeles  
Los Angeles, CA 90024

Individual subscription: \$6.00; institutional subscription: \$12.00 (annual)  
Special two year individual subscription (save \$2.00): \$10.00  
Per issue: \$3.00 plus \$.50 for mail in United States; \$1.00 overseas

--Russell Leong--

## YU REN QIU: STUDENT FROM PRC

In 1972, the government of the People's Republic of China extended an invitation to President Nixon to visit the developing socialist state. Since then, the United States and China have sought normalization, and in 1979, the governments of the two nations established full diplomatic relations. Although only two years have since passed, exchanges in the political, economic, scientific, technological and cultural fields have been quite extensive. In the field of educational exchanges, the UCLA Asian American Studies Center is especially fortunate to include among its graduate students, Yu Ren Qiu.

Yu Ren Qiu is the first citizen from the People's Republic of China who has elected to come to the United States as a student working towards the master's degree in Asian American Studies. Unlike most students and scholars from the People's Republic of China, Ren Qiu is self-supporting. Currently, high percentage of funds allocated by the government of the People's Republic for education abroad is awarded to other students in technical fields such as physics, mathematics, computer science, or in the fields of management.



Students from PRC. From left to right, Yong Shu Zhu, Faye Zhang, and Yu Ren Qiu

Prior to his admission in Fall Quarter, 1980, Ren Qiu had been a graduate student at the Institute of Southeast Asian History in Zhongshan University in the city of Guangzhou, where he studied Southeast Asian History. Although Ren Qiu has acquired a general knowledge of Chinese in America through reading "foreign periodicals" such as the *Amerasia Journal*, his interests in Chinese Americans peaked in 1979 after working as a member of the UCLA and Zhongshan University jointly sponsored research team headed by Lucie Hirata, Liu Yu Zun, and June Mei, which studied effects of Chinese American emigration upon local communities in Taishan County.<sup>1</sup> Here at UCLA, Ren Qiu is particularly interested in mastering English, studying Chinese immigration as well as various aspects of the Chinese American population, and in comparing and contrasting Chinese and American research methods. Upon returning to Zhongshan University, Ren Qiu has hopes of teaching or doing research work at his alma mater.

<sup>1</sup>See Cross Currents, 4:3 (pp 7-8), Spring Quarter, 1981.

Ren Qiu feels that his fellow citizens have only a nominal understanding about Asian Americans. No body of scholarly work written in Chinese on Asian Americans is currently available in the People's Republic of China. One would expect that for Ren Qiu, coming to live in a society quite different from the one which raised him would lead to a variety of "culture shock." Yet, Ren Qiu explains that having read much literature on America, he felt psychologically prepared for the great changes in his lifestyle. Except for the food, the varying aspects of American culture were easily and quickly adapted to by Ren Qiu. Food here does not particularly appeal to him, (Ren Qiu recalls going hungry by choice during his first few weeks in Los Angeles), but he is beginning to find some dishes tolerable.

In the future, Ren Qiu would like to gain a deeper understanding of American culture. At present, his main concern is in learning about Asian American cultures, and he has expressed a desire to find out what interests Asian American students as compared to Chinese students here, particularly in terms of political and social activities.

Will other Chinese students be coming later on to follow the example set by Ren Qiu by enrolling in Asian American Studies programs in the United States? Unless the government of the People's Republic of China modifies its current policy of placing emphasis on allocating funds to students in the fields designated above, few others of the social sciences can afford to come independently. In response to this, Ren Qiu stated, "Although I would like to see more people getting into social sciences, the priority needs to remain in the technical fields for the sake of acquiring the skills we really need in the People's Republic of China."

--Terri Higashida--

### **SAM LAW ELECTED SLC PRESIDENT**

Sam Law, former Asian Coalition director, became the first Asian American to be elected undergraduate student body president at UCLA. Sam is one of four ethnic minority candidates elected president in the 61-year history of student government at UCLA. In this election, six other ethnic minority candidates won seats in the 13-member Student Legislative Council (SLC).

Sam, a Chinese American, was very successful in appealing to and mobilizing the various groups and non-traditional voters. He gained support from blacks, whites, Chicanos, commuters, dormies, and some sororities and fraternities as well as Asians.

In Sam's opinion, the SLC has not been responsive to the needs of most students and that there was a need for greater sensitivity in SLC. He asserted that "it was time to change the elitest structure of SLC and involve more students in government."

When Sam entered the campaign he was considered the virtual underdog of the four major candidates. Because he was regarded as an "outsider" (a candidate who is not a member of or has no experience in SLC), the campaign emphasized his accomplishments and leadership abilities. Coupled with his stand on the vital issues and his "visions of a more united campus," he was able to gain a diverse degree of support. Sam was not considered by his opponents as a major contender until he was able to draw a run-off vote for the Inter-Residential Hall Council endorsement. Even after he received endorsements from the Daily Bruin (the university student newspaper), all special interest group newspapers, Asian Coalition, and from many prominent leaders on campus, Sam was never regarded as the front runner.

The primary elections attracted a record breaking voting turnout of nearly 6,000 students. Sam received 39% of the vote while the other major candidates received 22%, 19% and 11%. In the final election run-off, Sam captured 53% of another record breaking voting turnout of almost 7,000 students - the next largest turnout was 4,500 in 1977.

The election results were not only indicative of the sentiments of the students, but were also important in showing that Asian students (consisting of approximately 15% of UCLA student population) are becoming more involved in the political arena. It was estimated that there was a 200% increase in voting by Asian and Pacific Islander students in this recent SLC elections. This is due partly to Sam's running and partly because of past insensitivity to Asian and Pacific Islanders by SLC. Even more importantly, Asian students have found that there is power behind the vote and that each vote counts.

Sam Law was instrumental in making the Asian Coalition one of the strongest special interest groups on campus. The Asian Coalition was able to motivate and encourage members from the various organizations to work closely and build comradeship with each other.

Sam used a quote from Kennedy during his campaign: "it is time for a new generation of leadership to cope with new problems and new opportunities. For there is a new world to be won." Sam will have many new problems to cope with in this coming school year. That "world" (UCLA) will be waiting for him to make some positive changes.

--Tony Ricasa--

# 1980 CENSUS MATERIAL AVAILABLE

The 1980 Census allows for better understanding of the demographics and contributions of Asian and Pacific Islander Americans to Los Angeles, California, and the whole country. The data shows remarkable increases in population and changing distribution patterns across the nation. The availability of more specific data has important significances to our communities. Access to and accurate interpretation of the data are essential in the upcoming months. However, we must be conscious of the charges of undercount as well as other variables that may affect the accuracy of the census material. In our use of the census, certain wariness and constructive criticism is necessary along with the eager desire to better understand the Asian and Pacific Island peoples in the United States.

The following is excerpted from a report on "Race, Spanish Origin, and Ancestry Data" from the Bureau of Census:

"The information on race was obtained through self-identification and is not intended to be representative of any scientific concept of biological stock. These census data represent self-classification by people according to the race or group with which they identify themselves. For persons who could not provide a single response to the race question, the race of the person's mother was used; however, if a single response could not be provided for the mother, then the first race reported by the person was used..."

4. Is this person —

Fill one circle.

- White
- Black or Negro
- Japanese
- Chinese
- Filipino
- Korean
- Vietnamese
- Indian (Amer.)
- Asian Indian
- Hawaiian
- Guamanian
- Samoan
- Eskimo
- Aleut
- Other — Specify

Print tribe →

"The category 'Asian and Pacific Islander' includes persons who indicated their race as Chinese, Filipino (Pilipino-ed.), Japanese, Asian Indian, Korean, Vietnamese, Hawaiian, Samoan, or Guamanian. Person who did not report themselves in one of the specific race categories but reported write-in entries...were classified accordingly. For example, entries of Nipponese and Japanese American were classified as Japanese... (Asian and Pacific Islanders such as Cambodian, Pakistani, and Fiji Islander, which were not listed separately on the 1980 Census questionnaire, are not included in the 'Asian and Pacific Islander' in 100-percent tabulations but will be included in that category in sample tabulations and corresponding publications..."

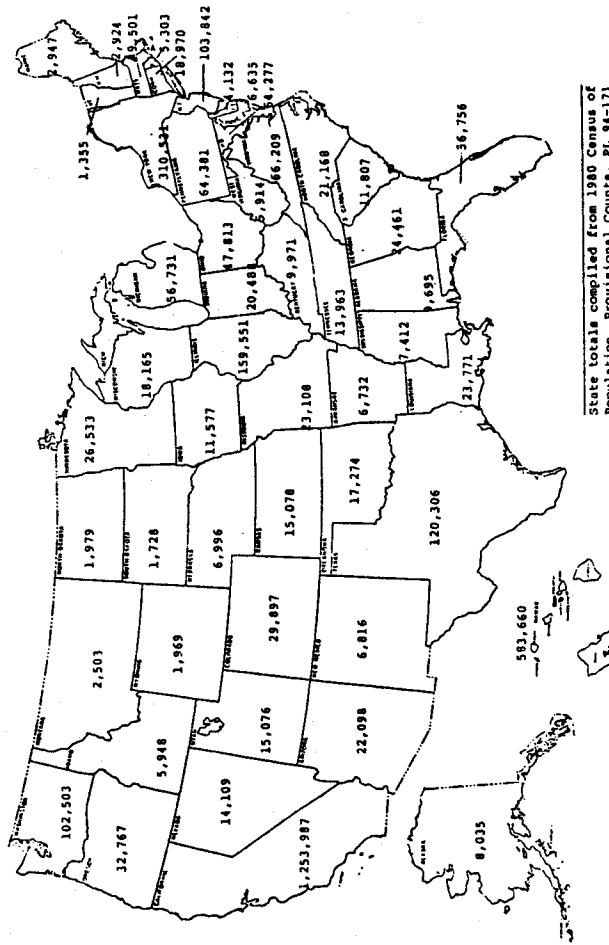
--Susie Ling--

# 1980 POPULATION TOTALS FOR ASIAN AND PACIFIC ISLAND PERSONS BY STATE

The following population totals are compiled from provisional counts of the 1980 Census of Population, PL 94-171 Special Population Summary

RANK	STATE	PACIFIC ISLAND	ASIAN	RANK	STATE	PACIFIC ISLAND	ASIAN
1	California	1,253,987	26	Oklahoma	17,274		
2	Hawaii	583,660	27	Kansas	15,078		
3	New York	310,531	28	Utah	15,076		
4	Illinois	159,551	29	Nevada	14,109		
5	Texas	120,306	30	Tennessee	13,963		
6	New Jersey	103,842	31	South Carolina	11,807		
7	Washington	102,503	32	Iowa	11,577		
8	Virginia	66,209	33	Kentucky	9,971		
9	Pennsylvania	64,381	34	Alabama	9,695		
10	Maryland	64,276	35	Alaska	8,035		
11	Florida	56,756	36	Mississippi	7,412		
12	Michigan	56,731	37	Nebraska	6,996		
13	Massachusetts	49,501	38	New Mexico	6,816		
14	Ohio	47,813	39	Arkansas	6,732		
15	Oregon	34,767	40	Dist. of Columbia	6,635		
16	Colorado	29,897	41	Idaho	5,948		
17	Minnesota	26,533	42	Rhode Island	5,303		
18	Georgia	24,461	43	West Virginia	5,194		
19	Louisiana	23,771	44	Delaware	4,132		
20	Missouri	23,108	45	Maine	2,947		
21	Arizona	22,098	46	New Hampshire	2,825		
22	North Carolina	21,168	47	Montana	2,803		
23	Indiana	20,488	48	North Dakota	1,866		
24	Connecticut	18,970	49	Wyoming	1,828		
25	Wisconsin	18,165	50	South Dakota	1,758		
			51	Vermont	1,355		

From the Asian and Pacific American Federal Employee Council, P. O. Box 7809, Ben Franklin Station, Washington D.C. 20044



State totals compiled from 1980 Census of Population, Provisional Counts, PL 94-171 U. S. Provisional Totals: 3,500,636



## VOLUNTEER INTERNS WANTED

The Student/Community Projects unit of the Asian American Studies Center is recruiting volunteer interns to work on projects concerning Asian/Pacific American students and communities this summer. To help individuals pursue their interests in Asian American Studies, S/CP staff will give guidance to projects such as: researching a particular aspect of the redress/reparations movement; developing a resource list for planning student programs; working with a Pacific Islander community organization; or researching on Filipino American women issues. Other project ideas and input are very welcomed. This internship program is not limited to students. For more information, contact the office at (213) 825-1006.

## Peoples College of Law

Founded by La Raza Law Students Association, Asian Law Collective, National Lawyers Guild and National Conference of Black Lawyers.

Now accepting enrollment applications for September, 1981.

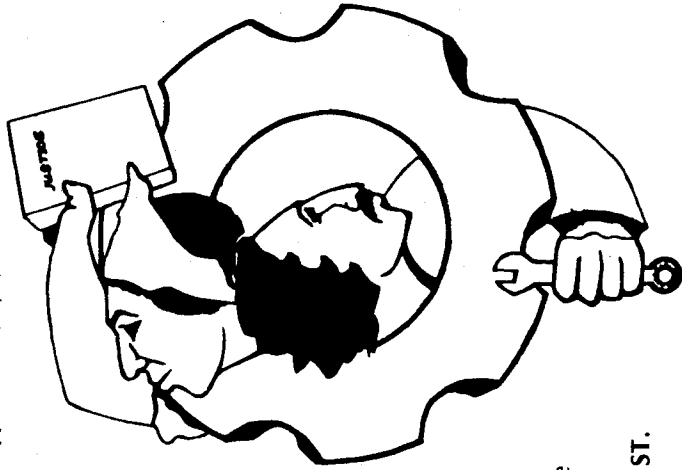
Deadline for applications: July 1, 1981

PCL's goals are to train peoples' lawyers and have a student body of 75 Third World/Working Class students with 50% women.

Its unaccredited four-year evening program leads to a J.D. and the California Bar Exam. Tuition is \$450 per semester.

Admission based primarily on the demonstrated commitment to the struggle for social change. Two years of college or equivalent also required.

660 SOUTH BONNIE BRAE ST.  
LOS ANGELES, CA 90057  
213/483-0083



## NEW, UPDATED AND REVISED EDITION (1981) ASIAN/PACIFIC COMMUNITY DIRECTORY OF GREATER LOS ANGELES

- Over 200 entries of social service groups and agencies, with brief descriptions of services offered
- Index categories for Chinese, Indochinese, Japanese, Korean, Pacific Islander, Filipino, South Asian, and general Asian American
- Index by subjects such as counseling, direct and emergency services, advocacy, child care, special interest groups, women, senior citizen, immigrant/immigration services, and others
- List of newspapers, newsletters, radio, television and other Asian/Pacific mass media sources
- List of Asian American Studies and related programs
- List of Asian/Pacific student groups in colleges and junior colleges

To order, fill out application form and send check for amount to:

Community Directory  
Asian American Studies Center  
3232 Campbell Hall, UCLA  
Los Angeles, CA 90024  
(213) 825-2974

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Address: \_\_\_\_\_

City: \_\_\_\_\_ State: \_\_\_\_\_ Zip: \_\_\_\_\_

Please send me \_\_\_\_\_ copies at \$3.00 per copy plus 6% sales tax for California residents.

(Make checks out to 'Regents, University of California.')

Total amount enclosed \$ \_\_\_\_\_

## CROSS CURRENTS SUBSCRIPTIONS

Individuals and organizations interested in receiving further issues of *Cross Currents* should fill out the order form below and send to: *Cross Currents*, Asian American Studies Center, 3232 Campbell Hall, UCLA, Los Angeles, CA 90024. Requested donations: \$2.00/year for students, \$4.00/year for individuals and \$10.00/year for institutions.

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Address: \_\_\_\_\_

City: \_\_\_\_\_ State: \_\_\_\_\_ Zip: \_\_\_\_\_

## ANNOUNCEMENTS

AT UCLA.....

### WOMEN'S STUDY GROUP



Individuals who are interested in strengthening their understanding of women's issues will be participating in the International Women's Solidarity Coalition study group this summer at UCLA. The group wants to explore issues such as rape with an international focus; women and liberation movements; men's role in women's movements, "selling out" in the women's movement; and others. For more information regarding the summer study group, contact Kathy at (213) 825-1681 or write: International Women's Solidarity Coalition, c/o Office of International Students and Scholars, 297 Dodd Hall, UCLA, Los Angeles, CA 90024

### PART-TIME FACULTY POOL

Individuals who have interest and training in Asian American Studies and who want to teach Asian American courses are encouraged to send resumes and course outlines to the UCLA Asian American Studies Center. A pool of part-time teaching applicants is being formed. Please include courses you prefer to teach and teaching experience on the resume. PhD required. Send information to:

Curriculum Coordinator  
UCLA Asian American Studies Center  
3232 Campbell Hall, UCLA  
Los Angeles, CA 90024

### MASTER OF ARTS IN ASIAN AMERICAN STUDIES

The Master of Arts in Asian American Studies is accepting applications for the fall of 1982. The interdisciplinary program is designed to meet the needs of students interested in research, teaching and work with Asian American people. The scope of the program is determined by the student in consultation with a faculty committee. A limited number of fellowships and assistantships are available. Students are admitted only during the Fall Quarter. Application deadline is December 31, 1981.

The program will take approximately six quarters to complete. It consists of eleven courses and a Master's thesis to be prepared under the guidance and supervision of a Faculty Advisory Committee. Two of the courses shall be AAS 200AB "Critical Issues in Asian American Studies" and the remaining courses will be chosen from upper division and graduate courses in the Asian American Studies program and various departments. The curriculum may be tailored to meet the individual objectives of each student.

Applications and further information may be obtained from:

Graduate Advisor  
Asian American Studies Center  
3232 Campbell Hall, UCLA  
Los Angeles, CA 90024

### COMMUNITY DIRECTORY REVISED

Our first printing of the "Asian/Pacific Community Directory of Greater Los Angeles" has sold out, but a revised and updated version is now available. An errata sheet of organizations from the first edition has also been compiled. The list includes organizations that have moved or become defunct or defunded since the first printing. A short list of new organizations and media groups is included as well. The errata sheet and the revised directory are available from the Student/Community Projects office at the Asian American Studies Center or call (213) 825-1006 and a copy will be mailed to you. The "Asian/Pacific Community Directory" is still available at \$3.00 plus 6% sales tax for California residents. Please make checks payable to "Regents of the University of California."

### ICHIOKA AWARDED FELLOWSHIP

Yuji Ichioka, Research Associate, has been awarded a six-month Professional Fellowship by the Japan Foundation. Extending from October 1, 1981 to March 31, 1982, the Fellowship will enable him to study the research on Japanese emigration history and overseas Japanese communities being conducted in Japan. Yuji plans to depart for Japan at the end of the summer.