



ROSS PARENTS

STUDIES CENTER

NEW MAGAZINE OF THE ASIAN AMERICAN STUDIES CENTER
UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA, LOS ANGELES
FALL QUARTER 1982

PRISONERS

AMERICANS

DICTATOR
MARCOS

STUDIES CENTER

READING ROOM

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA, LOS ANGELES
ASIAN AMERICAN STUDIES CENTER
STUDENT/COMMUNITY PROJECTS
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ASIAN AMERICAN STUDIES CENTER
READING ROOM

CROSS CURRENTS

Newsmagazine of the Asian American Studies Center
Volume 6, Number 2
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Cross Currents, Newsmagazine of the Asian American Studies Center, 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 Pacific Americans will also be featured. All editorials represent the opinions of the writer 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 inquiries to *Cross Currents*, Asian American Studies Center, 3232 Campbell Hall, UCLA, Los Angeles, CA 90024. Permission to reprint articles can be obtained by calling (213) 825-1006.

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Editor: Susie Ling; Staff: Warren Furutani
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Forteza, Russell Leong, Sucheta Mazumdar, and Stan Yogi

Special thanks to: Russell Leong, David Nitta, and Rick Oishi

On the Cover: demonstrators in front of the Philippine Consulate's office in Los Angeles protesting the recent Marcos visit (Photo courtesy of Florante Ibañez)

EDITORIAL SIMPSON - MAZZOLI BILL

50,000 of documented
Give me a year tired, your poor, your huddled
guest workers
Yearning to breathe free. (ON A 2-YR
LEGAL ALIEN (HERE BEFORE ANTI-1981
TINA BASIS) The wretched refuse of your
teeming shore, GRANTED RENEWABLE
TEMPORARY RESIDENCE FOR A
PERIOD OF 10 YEARS.

Send these, the homeless,
CONST-GUARD INSPECTED TEMPEST-TOSSED
TO ME.... (UNLESS FROM CUBA & HAITI)



Editor's note: By publication time, the fate of the Simpson-Mazzoli Bill may have been determined, but we believe that this important issue will continue to warrant attention.

The history of immigration and immigration policies in the United States has always reflected the economic, political, and racial status of the immigrant minorities. Immigration policy has not always been based on an equitable system. Restrictive legislation such as the 1882 Chinese Exclusion Act and the 1924 Oriental Exclusion Act are examples of this.

Between 1965 and 1982, Asian Pacific immigration has increased greatly. As the number of immigrants grows larger, the old fears of "yellow peril" again began to surface. In the 1950s, Americans accepted hundreds of Korean war orphans into their homes. In the 1980s, Americans threatened to return seven hundred Vietnamese refugee children back to Vietnam. One member of the Vietnamese American community stated, "Of course we fought back against this action. We know that Japanese Americans were sent back to Japan after World War II and Filipino Americans were sent back to the Philippines in the 1930s. Now they want to send these children back. Well, what's to stop them from sending back other people next time? We must organize the community and stop this nonsense."

In 1982, Senator Alan Simpson (R-Wyoming) proposed the Simpson-Mazzoli Bill (S. 2222 or Immigration and Control Act of 1982) which has already passed the Senate by a vote of 81-18. The Senate bill proposes major changes in immigration policy including (1) increased control over "illegal immigration;" (2) new restrictions to better serve the "national interest;" and (3) legalization of certain undocumented aliens.

THE CENTER IN 1982-1983

The Asian American Studies Center begins in 1982-83 academic year with new community, staff, and project developments which will greatly affect the Center's future beyond the immediate year. The budgetary limits placed by the State Legislature on the University have indeed filtered down to the Asian American Studies Center. In determining the current year's budget, program trimming was an ever present consideration. However, the 1982-83 year will continue the pattern of activity of previous years.

The research programs of the Center continue to cover broad areas of interest in Asian American studies. A major project is the continuation of "New Asian Immigration," a study of Asian Pacific immigration to the United States in a world systems context. Professor Lucie Cheng, the Director of the Asian American Studies Center, and Professor Edna Bonacich of U.C. Riverside are directing the project. The "Japanese American History" project, headed by Yuji Ichioke, will focus on the investigation of the origins and causes of Japanese migration to the United States. His work follows a research trip funded by the Japan Foundation in which Ichioke collected archival information related to the Japanese emigration. In the "Chinese American Literature" project, Marlon Hom will collect, analyze and write about Chinese immigrant writing from the early part of the 20th century. The "Asian Americans and Affirmative Action" project will deal with the relationship of affirmative action and Asian Pacific Americans. This research project will look at affirmative action programs and public policy as relevant to Asian Pacific Americans during the current social economic climate of the United States. Dr. Tim Dong and Rick Oishi are conducting this project.

Three major research projects begun in previous years will be concluded during this academic year. The "Migration and Development" research project, which is studying the social and economic effects of emigration to the United States from Taishan County in Guangdong Province is completing the writing of reports based on the data collected in China. This joint project of the Center and Zhongshan University is directed by Professor Yuzan Liu, a visiting scholar to the Center from Zhongshan University, and Professor Lucie Cheng. The project entitled "Health Care Alternatives for Asian American Women," funded by the National Institute of Mental Health, has completed data collection and will be concluded in December of 1982. The project is directed by Dr. Karen Ito and Professor Lucie Cheng. A project funded by the National Endowment for the Humanities to index a collection of oral histories of Chinese in Southern California will also be collected. This project is a joint effort of the Asian American Studies Center and the Chinese Historical Society of Southern California.

An additional three research projects at the Center will be performed by postdoctoral scholars. Sandra Uyeunten of U.C. San Diego will be in residence as the Institute of American Cultures (IAC) postdoctoral fellowship holder from January to October of 1983. She will do research on the topic of "Nisei Working Women, 1930-1941." Professor Henry Tsai of the University of Arkansas has already completed his IAC postdoctoral work this past summer; he

The Bill provides penalties for employers who knowingly hire an alien who is not authorized for employment. In order to verify a person's status, a national identification card system will be established. The community is concerned that employers, in order to avoid dealing with Immigration and Naturalization (INS) officials, will simply not hire persons who "look like" or may be undocumented workers. Asian Pacific American and Hispanic populations may suffer an increase in employment discrimination if this provision passes. It is also of concern that the national identification system may be used for purposes that would violate civil liberties.

An overall limit of 425,000 visas would be established allocating 325,000 for family reunification and up to 100,000 for "independent immigrants" (with particular preference to those bringing in high levels of investment). The bill eliminates the fifth preference category and part of the second preference category. This issue has greatly concerned Asian Pacific communities who place a high priority on family reunification. Chinatown newspapers, for example, have been reporting family reunions between wives and husbands who were separated during the first wave of exclusion laws. If this 1982 bill becomes law, other families will again have to go through indefinite separations. The fifth preference allowed American citizens to petition for their brothers and sisters to emigrate to the United States. Elimination of the second preference restricts the immigration of unmarried children of permanent residents over twenty-one years of age. A peculiar special quota of 2,000 has been proposed for "Amerasian" children.

The Simpson-Mazzoli Bill allows undocumented persons who have "resided continuously" in the United States since 1 January 1977 to apply for permanent resident status. Undocumented persons who have "resided continuously" in the United States since 1 January 1980 will be given a second class temporary status. These persons will have to wait three years before they are even eligible to apply for permanent resident status. However, this legalization program contains some problems. It will be difficult for any person to document that he or she has lived in this country "continuously" for five years. "Temporary status" persons are not eligible for any public assistance programs. Because these persons would have identified themselves and their activities to the INS office, any violation of this makes the immigrant subject to deportation. Community leaders charge that this is another example of taxation without representation or benefits. It is estimated that three to ten million undocumented workers will be "in limbo."

Family reunification and the freedom to continue to live and work in this country are choices that should be made by the immigrants themselves. Instead, immigration laws are "amended" or "revised" according to the whims of certain interest groups. In 1982, hard economic times again make easy scapegoats of minorities of color and immigrants. Rather than forcing immigrants to shoulder the burden of low-paying jobs, taxation without representation, and racial and economic discrimination, we should support progressive changes in the U.S. immigration laws to insure that new immigrants obtain equal status and family security.

--Susie Ling--

worked on a book on Chinese American history. The third post-doctoral scholar will be at the Center from January to September of 1983. Professor Jere Takahashi of the Asian American Studies Department of U.C. Berkeley has been awarded the Japanese American Postdoctoral Fellowship to complete research on the topic of "Japanese American Political Styles."

Aside from the research component, other Center units will continue their realm of activity. Fourteen courses are expected to be offered to undergraduate and graduate students at UCLA. The Center is also accepting six new students into its Master of Arts program in Asian American studies. These students reflect diverse interests and potential. Our Resource Development and Publications unit has just published the Spring/Summer issue of *AmChua-ia Journal* and is already working on the next issue featuring Asian American literature. The Asian American Studies Center Reading Room will continue to maintain and expand one of the largest collections of Asian Pacific American materials, serving students and community members. Student activity and organizing has grown considerably at UCLA these past years. Student/Community Projects will maintain contacts with the various student components as well as provide linkages with the community-at-large. All five work units depend on the administrative resources of the Center Management unit.

Within the next month, the Center will establish an Asian American Studies Center Community Advisory Board. The Community Advisory Board will provide a formal linkage between the Center and the Asian Pacific communities of the greater Los Angeles area. As reported in previous issues of *Chos's Cuventz's*, the Board will provide community input and viewpoints on the role and goals of the Center. The addition of this link with the community will enhance the Center's ability to better serve Asian Pacific communities.

Related to the Center's concern with the Asian Pacific community is the hiring of Warren Furutani as Student/Community Projects unit coordinator. He replaces Roy Nakano who began full time studies at UCLA Law School after serving as S/CP Coordinator for three years. A Center hiring committee, after interviewing many well-qualified applicants, recommended Warren for the position. Warren brings many years of experience in the Asian American Movement. He has been involved in youth programs, community organizing, political groups, educational organizations, and media resources. Warren's activism and infectious enthusiasm will certainly add breadth to the Center's work.

Other staff moves have changed the composition of the Center. Don Nakanishi, a long time instructor and researcher at the Center, has received a ladder-rank appointment in the UCLA School of Education. His appointment in Education will help to bolster the overall program of the Asian American Studies Center. Don's appointment follows those of Robert Nakamura (Theatre Arts) and Stanley Sue (Psychology) in support of the Asian American Studies program.

The Center is proud to announce that our Director, Dr. Lucie Cheng has recently been promoted to Professor of Sociology. Dr. Lucie Cheng has been at UCLA since 1970 and has served as Director of the Center for ten years.

---Tim T. L. Dong---

AAS CURRICULUM

FALL QUARTER COURSES

15500 AAS 100A Introduction to Asian American Studies, J. Mei, TTh, 11:00 - 12:15, Haines 220

15501 -- Discussion 1A, W 12, GSM 1343

15502 -- Discussion 1B, Tu 10, GSM 1270

15503 -- Discussion 1C, Th 10, Dodd 178

15504 -- Discussion 1D, Th 1, GSM 4357B

This course focuses on the history of Asian Americans. Topics include social/political conditions of immigration; Chinese, Japanese, Filipino and Korean settlement patterns; concentration camps; and new immigration. An intensive writing course (English 100W) is offered in conjunction with AAS 100A for 2 units.

15524 AAS 103 Asian Americans and the Law, B. Iwasaki, Th 2:00-5:00, Rolfe 2203

This course will survey major Federal and California cases and legislative laws directed specifically against Asian Americans from 1850 to the present. Topics covered include laws dealing with immigration exclusion, concentration camps, affirmative action, and bilingual education.

15527 AAS 197 Topics in Asian American Studies: Asian American Women, J. Chu, MW 2:00-4:00, Haines 130

The course will present an indepth look into the condition of Asian women in America. Topics include racial and cultural stereotypes, influence of Asian history and philosophy, relations with men and other Americans.

15536 AAS 200A Critical Issues in Asian American Studies, T. Dong, Tu 1:00-4:00, Haines 218

This is the introductory course of the graduate program in Asian American Studies. Course will critically examine the research literature on Asians in America. The goal is to develop alternative interpretations of the Asian American experience. Topics covered include Asian American history, economic/political issues, and social/psychological issues.

TENTATIVE WINTER QUARTER COURSES

Introduction to Asian American Studies - Contemporary Issues
Asian American Communities
Asian American Literature
Japanese American History
Filipino American Experience
Critical Issues in Asian American Studies (graduate course)

TENTATIVE SPRING QUARTER COURSES

Asian American Identity and Personality
Asian American Literature (graduate course)
Analysis of Asian American Communities (graduate course)
United States and the Philippines

For more information, contact (213) 825-2974.

BEGINNING A NEW YEAR : THE ASIAN COALITION

The need for unity among Asian Pacific students and student groups continues to be great. The Asian Coalition at UCLA recognizes this need and responds with a commitment to become a stronger and more productive student organization.

Students at UCLA have been very concerned with affirmative action this past year. Both the *Mutupo* Report examining the concerns of Hispanics at UCLA and the attacks on the Law School Third World admissions program are expected to continue in being important issues for the Asian Coalition in 1982-83. Community issues such as the Simpson-Mazzoli Bill, U.S.-R.P. Extraterritorial Treaty, redress and reparations, and cuts in social services are also of concern. The Asian Coalition wants to become more sensitive to the issues related to women and men's relationships.

The Asian Coalition is ten-member strong this year with more groups expected to join. Presently, the ten groups are Asian American Christian Fellowship, Asian Education Project, Asian Pacific Law Students Association, Chinese Christian Fellowship, Chinese Students Association, Concerned Asian Pacific Students for Action, Korean Students Association Lambda Phi Epsilon, Samahang Pilipino, and the Vietnamese Students Association.

The coordinating committee of the Asian Coalition is composed of six elected student officials. This coordinating committee will serve the Asian Pacific students by providing administration for programs that stimulate interaction. The strengthening of bonds between Asian students with different interests and among the UCLA student body in general are priorities this year.

Each year, programming is stressed with each program designed to raise awareness of contemporary issues and enrichment of the cultural heritage of Asian Pacific Americans. This year, Asian Coalition will continue to produce social activities, cultural programs, speakers, seminars, and workshops. The Asian Coalition has already received a substantial increase in budget from the UCLA student government to implement such program ideas. The Asian Coalition will work towards greater visibility of all member groups.

The Asian Coalition members went on a leadership retreat this summer to Big Bear Lake. Discussion surrounded finalizing plans and direction for the coming year. The Asian Coalition continues to appreciate any comments, suggestions, or ideas for the upcoming year. We strongly encourage student involvement. For more information, contact (213) 825-7184 or (213) 825-2727.

---Bernie Laforteza---
Asian Coalition Director
1982-83

NEW RESEARCH IN ASIAN AMERICAN STUDIES

The Asian American Studies Center announces the publication of its August 1982 issue of the *Amebasia Journal*, devoted to new research in Chinese and Japanese American history by Asian American scholars.

To mark the centennial of the Chinese Exclusion Act, Shirley Hune, of the City University of New York, re-examines the politics which led to the passage of the Exclusion Act. Hune looks at the formation of U.S. immigration policy towards the Chinese from both an international and domestic perspective, and considers the roles of the president and the federal government. In this issue, historian H. Mark Lai also comments on the far-reaching effects of Chinese exclusion on the subsequent development of Asian American communities, especially on the West Coast.

In this issue of *Amebasia*, new findings on Chinese American emigrant investment in Southern China before 1949 are brought to light by Lucie Cheng of UCLA, and Liu Yuzun of Zhongshan University, the People's Republic of China. They examine the Sunning Railroad in Guangdong, which was built mainly with the capital, technology, and management know-how of the Chinese of America. This article gives Chinese Americans insight on the relationship between Chinese emigrants and the development of modern capitalism, transportation, and industry in Guangdong province.

Marlon Hom, also of UCLA, has made the first English translation of an essay entitled, "Chinatown Literature during 1939-1949," penned by an anonymous Chinese American writer. The essay, originally published in New York before 1949, provides rare information on Chinese American literary groups of the 1930s and 40s who called for a new literature relevant to the social and cultural concerns of Chinatown life. Little is known about this progressive Chinatown literary movement, which disappeared with the notorious McCarthy decade of the 1950s.

In another article, Jere Takahashi of U.C. Berkeley's Asian American Studies department examines a neglected topic in Japanese American history: the formation of the political perspectives of second generation Japanese Americans, or the *Nisei*. Takahashi explores the key social and political forces which shaped *Nisei* ideas and ideals in the 1920s, 30s, and 40s. Excluded from mainstream American institutions, the *Nisei* developed various responses, ranging from "Americanism" to collectivist social action, which they later carried into the concentration camps of World War II.

The internment of Japanese Americans and the unspoken role of the U.S. Census Bureau is pointed out by Roger Daniels in a resource note also in this issue.

The 120-page *Amebasia Journal*, Vol 9:1, 1982, is available from the Asian American Studies Center, Publications Orders, 3232 Campbell Hall, University of California, Los Angeles 90024. The price for a single issue is \$3.50 plus 6% sales tax and 50¢ handling charge. Yearly subscriptions for individuals are \$7.00 per year for two issues.

--Russell Leong--

MARRIAGE AND DIVORCE AMONG CHINESE AMERICANS

New research on ethnic identification and economic independence among Chinese American women is the topic of a dissertation recently completed by Carol Iu of the UCLA Department of Social Welfare. Iu's study examines whether a sense of ethnicity and economic independence are related to the level of marital satisfaction and attitudes towards divorce.

Eighty-two U.S.-born Chinese American women in the Los Angeles area were the subjects of this research. These women were all married to Chinese men for a period of one year or more. The barriers that prevented Chinese American women from perceiving divorce as an option in resolving marital conflicts and alternatives utilized by them in coping with marital dissatisfaction were discussed. The subjects were placed into four groups depending on their level of ethnic identity and economic independence. Multivariate analyses showed that ethnic identity was the dominant factor in the two independent variables. The findings suggested that Chinese American women who were strong in ethnic identity were more likely to hold conservative opinion on divorce (index 1), were more likely not to consider divorce in marital conflict situations (index 2), and were more likely not to choose divorce as an alternative to resolve marital conflicts (index 3). The results also showed that subjects who were economically independent relative to those less so, were more likely to give a higher priority to divorce as an alternative to resolve marital conflicts.

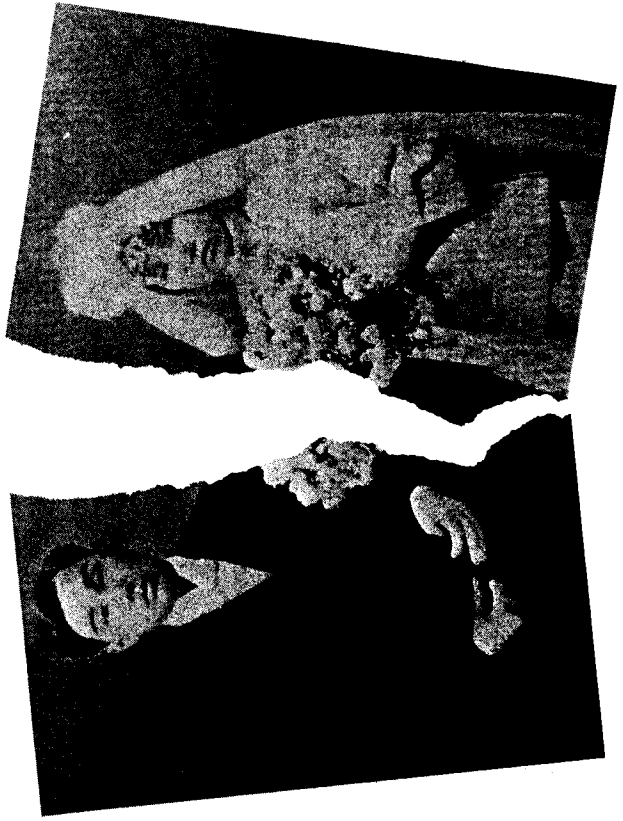
No statistical significance was found between marital satisfaction and Chinese American women's level of economic independence. The general assumption of greater self-esteem, greater self-determination, and a higher sense of competence among economically independent women could very well have been offset by the double burden of work and household responsibilities. Family attitudes and the acceptance of role flexibility would seemingly be important considerations in measuring the relationship between women's economic status and their level of marital satisfaction. In addition, a greater sense of competence and self-esteem among the more educated and economically independent women could be conducive to a greater expectation of marital fulfillment. Quite possibly, economically independent women may express dissatisfaction if their marriages do not match the standard of their expectations.

The present study failed to support the hypothesis that Chinese American women who were strong in their ethnic identity would be more likely to feel dissatisfied in their marriages. Since dyadic consensus was a major factor in the marital adjustment scale used in the study, agreement between the husband and wife in a variety of areas was considered as one of the major components measuring marital satisfaction. It is therefore very likely that independent of the wife's ethnic identity, consensus between the marital couple in sexual power relations (whether they are egalitarian or not) would reflect a high level of marital satisfaction.

None of the subjects gave culturally specific reasons as to why they would not consider divorce in each conflict situation. The majority agreed that other alternatives were still available to resolve the presented conflictual events. Domestic violence and husband's extra-marital affairs were conditions most likely to provoke considerations of divorce among Chinese American women. Nevertheless, a substantial number of respondents (45-46%) were willing to tolerate and not intervene in cases of child abuse and wife battering while postponing the consideration of divorce. Counseling and seeking help from relatives and/or friends were the least popular alternatives for resolving marital conflicts. Some response choices differ according to the level of ethnic identification. Respondents with lower ethnic identification had a tendency to perceive counseling as a more viable alternative in resolving marital conflicts and they were less likely to surrender to their husband's decision in the course of settling their marital disputes.

The study also made reference to Engel's thesis on the family and the achievement of an egalitarian form of social relationship between men and women. The study showed that there were more dimensions to the equality of the sexes beyond mere economics. As the results indicate, *culture* exerts a very strong influence on such matters. As the basis of economic production of a society changes, values and tradition of the past continue to exert an influence on the present. What we observe today is the interaction of a battle towards greater equality for women and the psychological lag among us in keeping up with such changes. It is only fair to say that the measurement of economic independence in this study should not be inferred as total sexual equality, as economic equality is only a part of the total question of female emancipation.

--Carol Iu--





JAPANESE TEXTBOOK ISSUE

The statement, "History must be remembered so that it will not be repeated," is a popular belief. However, it appears that the Japanese Ministry of Education puts little stock in that belief when it attempted to rewrite a horrendous blot in Japan's history.

New textbooks that were recently issued to Japanese school children whitewash and diminish the atrocities committed by Japanese militarism and expansionism in the 1930's. The brutal invasion of China was rewritten to read that the Japanese army "advanced" into China. The new textbooks suggest that the bloody massacre at Nanking, in which an estimated 340,000 people were slaughtered, was justified because of Chinese resistance to Japan's invasion. Korean prisoners, forced into labor, were referred to as "volunteer work units."

When these distortions appeared in the new textbooks, the governments of China, South Korea, and North Korea protested. It inflamed long harbored, bitter anti-Japanese sentiments among Asian people who were victims of Japan's imperialism. Protests were held around the world on the weekend of 17 and 18 of September, the 51st Anniversary of Japan's invasion of Manchuria. Earlier in September, Japan agreed to revise its textbooks by 1985, but protesters demanded immediate change.

The implications of the textbook revisions are chilling when seen in context with Japan's arms buildup. Richard Hu, a protest organizer in the Los Angeles area said, "They try and brainwash their youth." He feels that the textbook revision may signal a revival of Japanese militarism.

Asian Americans, especially those of Japanese descent, must stand in unity with Asians around the world to repudiate this blatant reconstruction of history by the Japanese government. Japanese leaders must know that the eyes of the world are on them, and they must realize that they cannot erase or justify the mistakes of the past. Every year, the Japanese people commemorate the atomic bombing of Hiroshima and Nagasaki to remind the world of that kind of annihilation and to prevent its recurrence. The Japanese government should follow its own example and face up to its record of aggression which inflicted suffering on hundreds of thousands of people throughout Asia and which eventually destroyed Japan itself. The events of the wartime era must be told truthfully so that this tragic chapter of history will never be repeated.

--Stan Yogi--



ASIAN INDIAN IMMIGRATION

The special issue on immigration published by the *South Asia Bulletin* is now available for distribution. With an unusually comprehensive approach, the articles (nine total) cover aspects of Asian Indian emigration to North America beginning at the turn of the century, down to the recent immigration of professionals in the 1970s. It is hoped that this issue of the *Bulletin* will prove useful to people in the Asian Pacific community who would like to know more about this Asian immigrant group.

This immigration issue was also compiled with the classroom in mind. The articles have been arranged accordingly: the first three articles deal with turn of the century immigration of farm workers from India. The other six deal with post-1965 immigration. Topics include: South Asian cultural organizations in Southern California; the quality of life of South Asian women; South Asian entrepreneurs; professional immigration (doctors); politics of an immigrant community; and farm workers and their struggle for unionization in Canada.

People who are interested in the use of the journal for class situations may obtain more information from: The Editor, *South Asia Bulletin*, Asian American Studies Center, UCLA, Los Angeles, CA 90024. Subscriptions are \$5.00/year (2 issues) for individuals and \$10.00/year for institutions. Prepayment is necessary and checks should be made out to the "South Asia Bulletin."

--Sucheta Mazumdar--
Co-Editor

ONE DOWN, BUT MORE TO GO THE DEFENSE OF CHOL SOO LEE

On Friday, 3 September 1982 at 8:05 pm, the San Francisco District Court declared Chol Soo Lee innocent in a retrial for the murder of Yip Yee Tak. Tak, a reputed Chinese gang advisor, was killed on a busy San Francisco Chinatown intersection in 1973. Chol Soo Lee was arrested for the murder, tried, and convicted. Chol Soo Lee has been serving a life sentence for the last nine years but has staunchly maintained his innocence throughout the whole process. Despite his recent acquittal of the Tak murder, Lee is still presently serving "time" for an incident that occurred while in prison. In 1978, Chol Soo was attacked by a white supremacist gang member. In the ensuing fight with the six-foot, two hundred pounds assailant, Lee managed to wrestle the knife away and stab the aggressor in self defense. Lee is now waiting for a decision on his appeal of the prison murder conviction. The incident would not have occurred if Lee had not been unjustly imprisoned in the first place. A decision on this prison case is expected by October.

Although Chol Soo Lee's acquittal is reason for a victory celebration within the Korean and Asian Pacific communities, we have to remember that Lee has already been subjected to nine years of injustice from our courts system. Chol Soo Lee, the Defense Committee, and other supporters have learned many lessons and identified many issues during this long protracted struggle for justice.

One lesson is that justice does not come cheap. Over a hundred thousand dollars has been donated and spent on the investigation of Lee's cases: the legal briefs and filings, attorney costs (although attorneys in this case worked for greatly reduced fees), and other expenses. Another \$70,000 is needed to pay past legal debts and upcoming legal costs. During the first trial, Lee was represented by a public defender since he could not afford to hire an attorney. Being only one of many cases that this public defender was responsible for, only minimal attention and preparation could be given for Lee's trial. The result was an easy conviction by the prosecution. In this recent retrial, Chol Soo had his own attorney, criminal investigator and support committee. He was easily acquitted. The difference between conviction and acquittal equals one hundred thousand dollars.

The main issue in the defense of Chol Soo Lee has been the struggle against racism found in the San Francisco Police Department, the prosecutor's office, some courtrooms, and other mediums of our justice system. The foundation of the prosecutor's argument was built on negative stereotypes and prejudice. There were even incidences of fabrication of evidence and suppression of relevant information. The question becomes "why?"

The murder of Yip Yee Tak represented the thirteenth unsolved murder in Chinatown in two years. Negative publicity, potential drop in tourism, and pressure from the Mayor and business community forced the San Francisco Police Department to actively seek a conviction in Tak's murder case.

To be frank, Lee was no angel. He was on probation for a minor offense at the time of this arrest. A few days before, Chol Soo accidentally misfired a gun (38 calibre) in his hotel room. His landlord reported the incident to the police. The police, while looking for a suspect in the Tak murder, accidentally came across this report. Since Chol Soo's gun was a 38 and the murder weapon was identified as a 38, the police linked him to the murder. (The weapons were proven to be different in court later.) This link was reinforced when three of the six witnesses picked Lee's picture, among others, out of the police "mug" book. The other three witnesses chose other pictures. When the police linked the shooting report with the "mug" shots, they obviously assumed that they had their suspect. Since they were so sure it was Lee, the police only picked him up to be in the "line-up" that the witnesses viewed. Lee was the only one who would be remotely familiar to any of the witnesses. Still three did not identify the murderer as Chol Soo Lee. From this point on, all evidence that pointed towards Chol Soo Lee as the suspect was used. All other evidences and witnesses that pointed away from Lee was not followed up on or was ignored.

The list of instances where the police and prosecution had manipulated facts and fabricated lies to convict Lee is a long and detailed one. Negative stereotypes and overt appeal to the jurors' racism were all a part of this ploy. A picture of a gang "hitman" and dangerous "kung fu killer" were conjured up. During the prison trials, Asian Americans who wished to enter the courtroom had to comply with a metal detector test. At the retrial, the audience was separated from the proceedings by a bullet proof glass wall. These are examples of the blatant tactics used to prejudice the jurors against Lee. All of this worked in the first trial where Lee was inadequately represented. It also worked in the prison murder trial because the judge was biased in favor of the prosecution. But in this recent retrial, it was exposed as the superficial charade it is by Lee's attorneys Tony Serra, Stuart Hamlin, Ranko Yamada, and Sookie Cho.

The Korean and Asian Pacific communities, upon closer investigation of the cases, were convinced that Chol Soo Lee had been a gross victim of injustice. The importance of this case is unparalleled in the Korean American community. It is one of the first major community efforts to demand the rights of a Korean immigrant. Chol Soo Lee's case is also a reminder for all Asian Pacific Americans. It was only out of coincidence that Chol Soo Lee was singled out. For a long time, the police and prosecution thought that Chol Soo was Chinese American. To them, we still all "look alike." Chol Soo was a victim of circumstance. And when those circumstances are racist in nature, any Asian Pacific American could become a similar victim.

A major hurdle has been cleared with the September acquittal but there is still a long way to go. The appeal of the prison case is still pending. Should the prison case be upheld, Chol Soo Lee will continue to serve a life sentence despite the fact that he should not have been in prison in the first place. The wheels of injustice can still turn.

--Warren Furutani--

ANNOUNCEMENTS AT UCLA . . .

Summer Interns

Student/Community Projects would like to acknowledge the contributions of volunteer interns who have completed summer projects at the Asian American Studies Center. The internship program was designed to allow students to develop their interests in Asian American studies or in Asian Pacific community work. The interns are:

Jennie Eng - compiled for publication a UCLA student directory listing Asian student organizations and resources for distribution to incoming students

Kathy Koyanagi - compiled an Asian Pacific American chronology listing significant historical events from 1924 to the present

Anthony Nabong - CETA intern from Services for Asian American Youth, maintained S/CP files and other clerical duties

David Nitta - revised the Asian Student Programming Manual designed to help Asian student organizations understand the University system, identify intramural funding sources, and recognize other important resources

Marie Thomstenson - volunteered services to Castelar Elementary School in Los Angeles Chinatown, and designed a story to help elementary students better appreciate the immigrant experience

Stan Vogt - researched and produced a radio show regarding the question of constitutionality of Japanese American concentration camps, for KPFK Pacifica station's *East Wind*

The contributions of these students are most appreciated by not only the Center, but the students and the general community. Student/Community Projects would also like to thank the various individuals who have cooperated or assisted the interns in different ways.

Kasayahan

On 24 October at 12:00 noon, the UCLA Samahang Pilipino student organization will present *Kasayahan* (a "celebration") at Dickson Court. *Kasayahan* is a Filipino cultural program featuring speakers, cultural dance and music, and a Filipino food faire.

Philip Vera Cruz, past Vice President of the United Farm Workers, is the featured speaker relaying the experiences of the first wave of Filipino immigrants and farm workers. There will also be a multi-media presentation by Visual Communications on Carlos Bulosan's life. Carlos Bulosan, author of *America is in the Heart*, is one of the

most prolific Filipino American writers. *Pasacat* and *Sayaw ng Selangan* will perform the variety of traditional and cultural dances native to the Philippine Islands. Carmen del Rio, a folk singer, will remind the audience of their bicultural heritage.

Kasayahan, still pending funding approval, is open to the public. For more information, contact Samahang Pilipino at 825-7184.

Asian Women in America

The "Asian Women in America" course (AAS 197) will be offering a number of interesting presentations that are open to all visitors and students. The class taught by Judy Chu meets on Wednesdays from 2:30 to 3:30 pm at Haines Hall 130.

On 6 October, a new film, "Sewing Woman," produced by Arthur Dong will be viewed. The film is an oral history of a Chinese woman's experiences as an immigrant from China to America.

On 20 October, "Mitsuve and Nellie: Two Asian American Poets" will tell through film the moving experiences of a Japanese American woman and a Chinese American woman through dialogue and poetry.

Nilda Rimonte, the director of the only shelter for Asian Pacific women in the United States, will speak to the class on 27 October regarding the immigrant Asian women and wife battering.

A panel of Asian American lesbians on 10 November will feature Cecilia Hong and other members of the Asian Pacific Gay and Lesbian Association.

Other women speakers will include Tritia Toyota, KNBC anchor-woman, and Shigeo Sasumori, atomic bomb survivor featured in the film "Survivors." For more information regarding any of these public forums, contact the Center at (213) 825-2974.

IN THE COMMUNITY

Mothers and Daughters Writing Contest

The Organization of Pan Asian American Women is sponsoring a writing contest. The theme is on the Asian Pacific pioneering women: our grandmothers, mothers, aunts, and sisters. The purpose of this contest is to explore and document the history of the first generation of Asian Pacific women. This rich but little known heritage shaped not only the lives of these women, but their families, and the community itself. The deadline for the contest is 15 November 1982. For further information, contact the Pan Asian Creative Writing Contest, Organization of Pan Asian American Women, Inc., 915 15th Street NW, Suite 600, Washington D.C. 20005.

Radio Program, "East Wind"

East Wind is the new Asian Pacific radio program on Pacifica station, KPFF in Los Angeles. *East Wind's* premiere program, on 4 July 1982, featured Charlie Chin and Chris Iijima's well-known Asian American music. Since then, programs have addressed the redress/reparations issue; interviewed poet, Lane Nishikawa; covered the latest developments of the Choi Soo Lee defense trials; and dramatized the Chinese Exclusion Act. *East Wind* covers developments and trends, political events, and cultural explosions within the Asian Pacific American communities. *East Wind* is produced by a collective of volunteers from the Los Angeles area. The public is invited to listen to *East Wind* every Sunday, 5:00 - 6:00 pm on KPFF (90.7 FM). *East Wind* is also soliciting individuals who are interested in producing radio shows for KPFF. For more information, write *East Wind*, c/o KPFF, 3729 Cahuenga Blvd West, North Hollywood, CA 91604 or call (213) 877-2711.

Video Festival

The first annual Asian American International Video Festival (AAIVF) is now accepting entries for a major showcase of works by Asian and Asian American videomakers to be held in New York City during November of 1982. Categories include documentary, narrative, experimental and animation in all lengths, as well as installation and performance pieces.

For the first time, vital new works will be presented to show the diverse range of aesthetic, political and personal concerns of Asian and Asian American video artists. The Festival seeks to introduce these yet uncovered trends in video to broad audiences, the press, other media artists, and the national Asian American community. The AAIVF is sponsored by Asian Cine-Vision, an Asian American media arts center in New York City. For more information and an entry form, contact Renee Tajima, Asian Cine-Vision, 32 East Broadway, New York, NY 10002 or call (212) 925-8685.

Marcos Visit to U.S.

President Ferdinand E. Marcos and his wife, Imelda, recently made a visit to the United States at the invitation of the Reagan administration. Critics of the seventeen year old Marcos regime estimate that some ten million dollars was spent to "buy" a welcome from the Filipino American communities here. At an appearance at the Los Angeles Sports Arena on 26 September 1982, Marcos "supporters" were lured by free transportation, free entertainment, and free lunches. Nevertheless, protestors were lined outside the Arena chanting against the political atrocities of the Marcos regime. The watchful eyes of Philippine agents, U.S. Secret Service, and the Los Angeles Police Department kept "peace" between the protestors and the "supporters."

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