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ASIAN AMERICAN STUDIES CENTER
STUDENT/COMMUNITY PROJECTS
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CROSS CURRENTS

Newsmagazine of the Asian American Studies Center
Volume 7, Number 1

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Editorial: Fight Scapegoat Politics.....	3
Pilipino Research Project.....	5
Chol Soo Lee, Free at Last!.....	6
Amerasia Journal.....	7
Asian Graduation at UCLA.....	8
AFSCME--Victory!.....	9
Affirmative Action at UCLA: Toward an Integrated Approach.....	10
Redress/Reparation Update.....	13
Announcements at UCLA.....	13
Reading Room Round Up.....	17
AAAC: Courses for Fall 1983.....	19

Cross Currents, the newsmagazine of the Asian American Studies Center, is printed to keep readers abreast of current developments in Center programs as well as 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.

Individuals and organizations interested in receiving further issues should send notice to the above address. Requested donations are: \$2.00/year for students; \$4.00/year for individuals, and \$10.00/year for institutions. Checks should be made payable to the "Regents of the University of California."

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Contributors to this issue: Russell Leong, Robert Mori, Marshall Wong, Marji Lee, Tania Azores, Brad Bagasao, Lucie Cheng

Special Thanks to: Tim Dong

2 On the cover: *Pilipino Farmworkers from In Movement*, courtesy of VC

EDITORIAL :

racism scapegoat murder Vincent Chin justice?



The Vincent Chin case has become one of the leading issues confronting Asians in the U.S. Vincent Chin was murdered because he was mistaken for a Japanese, in Detroit, a city where the decline of the auto industry is blamed on Japanese imports. His killers received a \$3,000.00 fine with 3 years probation.

On June 18, hundreds of Asian Americans marched from Los Angeles Chinatown to City Hall protesting the injustice surrounding Chin's murder and subsequent release of his killers. The marchers included everyone from elderly Chinese women carrying umbrellas to block the sun to babies in strollers and reflected by the growing unity of Asians and Pacific Americans in Los Angeles. But the deeper issue involved was the new wave of anti-Asian violence and scapegoat politics sweeping the nation.

Due to the blatant injustice of the Vincent Chin case, people are rapidly learning about American racism. Recent Asian immigrants in particular are confronting racism through first hand experience. The Vincent Chin case is symptomatic of a larger trend in this country.

Two years ago, Chinese newspapers, theatres, and shops in Monterey Park were vandalized. And a local Ku Klux Klan chapter wrote a letter to Monterey Park Progress claiming credit for it. A few months ago, a Vietnamese teenager was stabbed to death by a white classmate. In Canoga Park recently, a Vietnamese homemaker and mother of a 12 year old, was shot and killed by a gun fired through her kitchen window by an unknown assailant. Her neighbors had complained about the "different lifestyle" of the Vietnamese. In Monterey Park, Japanese American youths were beaten up on their way home from school and told to "go back to China". In Orange County, Vietnamese are being blamed for the rise of incidence of tuberculosis. Another case, which many of us are familiar with, is the Chol Soo Lee case, in which a Korean immigrant was framed and imprisoned for ten years for a crime he did not commit.

Continued on page 4

EDITORIAL



This anti-Asian violence is not only a local phenomenon, but a national one. Recently, Time magazine ran a front cover story on "the New Ellis Island". The article promoted fears of L.A. being invaded by minorities. It is no accident that this article appeared while the repressive Simpson-Mazolli Immigration Bill is being considered in Congress. Media such as this is reminiscent of the same "Yellow Peril" hysteria which paved the way for the earlier Asian Exclusion.

The editorial style of the Time magazine article is divisive, pitting minorities against one another, by printing such statements as "Koreans look down on Blacks and Latinos." The article quotes a person from the Black community saying, "We all looked up one day, and everyone pumping gas seemed to be Asian". Moreover, some Asian American spokespersons are quoted out of context.

The broader context which has allowed for this spread of anti-Asian hysteria is the current economic crisis gripping the country. Asians and other minorities are a convenient scapegoat for the problems facing the American people.

Distraught auto workers are encouraged to divert their attention from the true causes of unemployment and instead focus their anger on an easy target: the Japanese. In New York, Korean grocers are being targeted for problems within the Black and Puerto Rican communities. Again, racial antagonisms are encouraged, while the deterioration of the inner-cities and ghettos continues.

As we witness the growing trend of anti-Asian sentiment, we cannot help but to draw parallels to a time when the "hordes" of Asian immigrants were blamed for the economic crisis of years past. But for us to learn from our history, we must not fall for the same tricks of the past. It is important we work with all concerned people and not be divided. The causes for unemployment and economic crisis are not Japanese imports and Vincent Chin's. They lie within the misplaced priorities of a government that values the military over human needs.

While we mourn the death of Vincent Chin, we must also redouble our efforts to combat the racist hysteria and scapegoat politics that led to his death. Without the broad support of Asian communities throughout the nation, Vincent Chin would have been forgotten. Now the Vincent Chin case will be heard by the Federal Grand Jury. Once again this reminds us that only through concrete united action will we have a chance for consistent justice.



LOS ANGELES- UCLA's Asian American Studies Center announces the establishment of the Pilipino Research Project, a study that will investigate the social and psychological characteristics of recent Pilipino immigrants in the United States. The Project is coordinated by Taniza Azores and Brad Bagasao, working with Professor Lucie Cheng of the Asian American Studies Center.

Pilipino today constitute the largest Asian American population in California and the second largest in the United States. The majority are recent immigrants, often college-educated professionals, different from earlier Pilipino immigrants who came before 1965. Most live in large cities where social organization is different from that of the Philippines.

Since the 1920's, when Pilipinos began to immigrate to the United States in large numbers, they have sought to achieve economic, social, and political equality with the larger American society. However, Pilipinos still face economic exploitation and racial discrimination, though the particular forms of discrimination have changed. Despite affirmative action and equal employment opportunity programs, Pilipino participants in the American labor market, educational system, and political process remains low. Pilipino social organization in the United States may also influence their aspirations for gaining full participation in mainstream America.

Thus, the Pilipino Research Project will explore the ways in which Pilipino values have changed after immigration, and whether these changes have contributed to, or blocked, their goals for improving their lives in this country. In addition, the study will attempt to identify ways in which Pilipinos can improve their socio-economic status and have a voice in policy decisions that effect their lives.

The Project, a five-year study, is divided into a local survey in Los Angeles, and a national survey to begin in the third year. This Fall, a survey of Pilipino community organizations in Los Angeles will begin. It will include labor, social, cultural, recreational, educational, political, professional, religious, service, and women's organizations.

More information on the Pilipino Research Project may be obtained from project coordinators Azores and Bagasao at the Asian American Studies Center, 3232 Campbell Hall, UCLA, 90024. Telephone: (213) 825-8420.

free at last...



After ten years behind bars in the California penal system, and after six years of a movement organized around the plight of a falsely imprisoned Korean immigrant, the case of Chol Soo Lee has reached it's goal: freedom.

Due to extreme community pressure and a series of legal victories for Chol Soo, the San Joaquin County District Attorney offered a deal in Chol's second murder case. It is a plea bargain to second degree murder with no further sentence to be served, no probation, and no threat of deportation. Although Chol Soo and his supporters have always claimed innocence because of self defense, the fact that the prison murder took place cannot be denied. In fact, the case itself was not based on whether or not it happened, but on the motivation behind it. This subjective factor is difficult to prove, and because of the particulars of the case, Chol Soo, the Committees to Free Chol Soo Lee and the legal team felt it would be a needless gamble and gesture to risk another first degree murder trial that could end up putting Chol Soo back in prison for life.

Although there are several important particulars and factors but the case itself is rather simple. Two prison guards saw the stabbing take place from a distance. There had been threats made on Chol Soo's life. Morris Needham, a member of a neo-Nazi prison gang, had a long history of violence and murder. Chol Soo and he scuffled in the exercise yard and Needham was stabbed and died. The prosecution claims that Chol Soo was a hired "hitman" for the Nuestra Familia (a Mexican prison gang) and murdered Needham, a rival gang member to curry favor and support from the NF. Chol's position has always been one of self defense. Because of guilt by association, (he was housed in the same wing as NF members) he was singled out for the attack because of being on the same exercise yard with Needham's group. Where the case becomes complicated is the introduction of five prosecution witnesses who are

AMERASIA

JOURNAL

UCCLA -- Research on the contributions of early Chinese American emigrants to China and on the residential choices of the newest Asian refugees, the Indo-Chinese, to California are the focus of the summer issue (Vol. 10:1) of the Amerasia Journal.

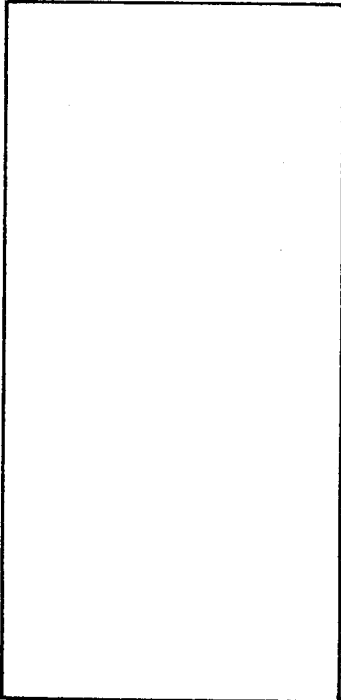
Beginning in the nineteenth century, Chinese emigrants from Toisan County, Guangdong Province sent remittances to their families that were used in part to establish schools and public institutions. Renqui Yu, a graduate student from the People's Republic of China, traces the development of overseas fundraising in America in support of education in Toisan. Without the substantial financial aid of these emigrants between the 1920s and the 1940s, it would not have been possible to universalize primary education in the county, Yu states. The essay suggests historical research on Chinese Americans can be expanded by considering the political, social, and economic factors on both sides of the Pacific.

Differing greatly from these earlier Chinese emigrants, the latest newcomers to the United States are the Indo-Chinese refugees. Since 1975, over 600,000 persons from Vietnam, Laos, and Kampuchea have been resettled. Jacqueline Desbarats and Linda Holland in their article examine the causes and implications of refugee residential patterns in Orange County, California, which has the densest concentration Indo-Chinese nationwide. The article examines factors of affecting the refugees' choices of residence in the county.

In this issue of Amerasia Journal, Japanese American historian Yuji Ichioka examines an instance of private Japanese diplomacy and its effect on organized American labor and Japanese immigrant workers in the period 1915-1916. The article explores the events surrounding the appearance of Suzuki Bunji, the first Asian delegate to the American Federation of Labor conventions in 1915 and 1916. Utilizing Japanese language documents, Ichioka discusses Suzuki's attempts at lessening hostility towards immigration, and Japanese workers.

Selected poems and an essay on the writing of poetry by Toyo Suyemoto, a second generation Japanese American poet, also grace this issue. These poems are dedicated to her first generation mother, and to other Japanese American women who stepped on American shores. Suyemoto has been writing since the 1930s and has been published in many literary magazines and newspapers.

Other articles and book reviews round out this issue, available at the end of September. Single copies are \$3.50 plus tax and handling; individual subscriptions at \$7.00. Available from the Asian American Studies Center, 3232 Campbell Hall.



ASIAN GRADUATION

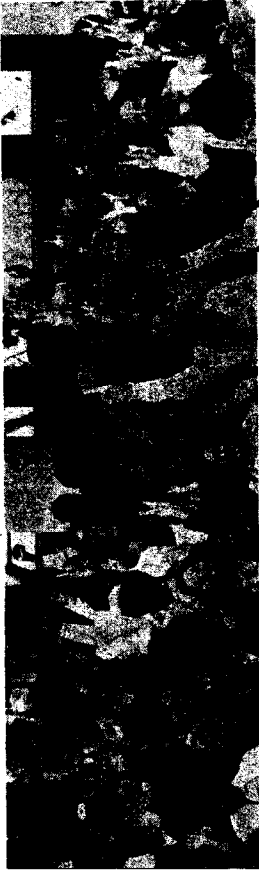
On Saturday, June 18, Kerckhoff Patio came alive with the sound of koto, jazz and the voices of Asian/Pacific students. To promote the academic progress and achievement of Asian graduating seniors, the UCLA Asian Coalition held a special commencement ceremony celebrating the cultures, histories and languages of the diverse Asian/Pacific communities. The program opened with a talent by UCLA students, including songs by Mel Ilomin, Chris Koh and Kathy Shintaku, and a Chinese ribbon dance by Amy Wu.

A warm welcome was extended to the friends and families of the graduating seniors in English, Japanese, Tagalog, Mandarin, Cantonese, Korean and Vietnamese. Many of the members of the audience were visibly moved by the addresses given in their own languages. Speakers included Dr. Elwin V. Svenson, Vice-Chancellor for Instructional Relations, and graduating seniors, Myron Lew and Jerry Wu. Both students urged the graduates to use their degrees and skills acquired at UCLA to serve the communities from which they came. The speakers were followed by one of the highlights of the afternoon—a special solo koto performance by June Kuramoto, reknowned for her work with the band "Hiroshima."

Director of Asian American Studies Dr. Lucie Cheng and long-time Asian Coalition advisor Dr. Feele Lee presented special certificates to the graduating seniors, giving each one an opportunity to say a few words of appreciation to their families and close friends. Special plaques of recognition were presented by Asian Coalition Director Bernie La Forteza to three AC staff members and to three outstanding seniors: former undergraduate president Sam Law, Second Vice-President Bang Nguyen, and Chinese Student Association President Jerry Wu.

Finally, awards were presented to the winners of the Asian Coalition/Pacific Ties writing contest, and the 1983-84 staff of the Asian Coalition was installed. Following the ceremony, the graduating class and audience enjoyed a Pan-Asian buffet and entertainment provided by the Lisa Joe Trio. The program was the first of its kind—the first attempt to provide a culturally relevant ceremony that addressed the particular experiences of Asian/Pacific students, from the reaction of the participants and audience, it promises to be an exciting annual event.

by Marshall Wong
Program Coordinator of AC



AFSCME: VICTORY?

Early this Summer, employees of the University of California took a major step forward when they overwhelmingly voted for union representation. In fact, over 35,000 staff employees are now under exclusive representation. Overall, more than 90 % of those units voting chose representation. Only the Systemwide Technical (unit #9) and the Systemwide Patient Care Professional (unit #14) chose "No Representation" with the outcome of the Systemwide Technical unit being challenged as a result of the narrow margin involved (72 votes). Despite the loss of these two units, the sweeping victories in all other units were a clear message to the UC Regents who fought against unionization. Employees, who were obviously not fooled by the University's clever multi-million-dollar anti-union campaign, took a major step in making themselves a priority at the University.

The actual vote of some of the units involving us at UCLA are listed in the table below. Other units such as the Skilled Crafts units from other campuses were omitted although they all chose representation.

UNIT	VOTE TALLY	% OF VOTE
#6 UCLA SKILLED CRAFTS (326 eligible voters)		
*Int'l. Union of Operating Engineers 501	185	66%
State Employees Trades Council	78	28%
AFSCME	8	3%
No Representation	8	3%
#7 PRINTING TRADES (96 eligible voters)		
*Printing Trades Alliance	69	97%
No Representation	2	3%
#9 SYSTEMWIDE TECHNICAL (4195 eligible voters)		
*No Representation	1158	52%
AFSCME	1086	48%
#11 SYSTEMWIDE SERVICE (6307 eligible voters)		
*AFSCME	2854	76%
No Representation	921	24%
#12 SYSTEMWIDE CLERICAL (19462 eligible voters)		
*AFSCME	5975	53%
No Representation	5255	47%

LUCIE CHENG on:

AFFIRMATIVE ACTION

With the discussion and the decision by the Systemwide University of California Administration to remove Filipino students from the affirmative action category, the Asian American Studies Center became concerned about affirmative action and Asian Americans at UCLA. The following presentation on the topic of Asian Americans and affirmative action at UCLA was made by Lucie Cheng, the Director of the Asian American Studies Center, to the UCLA Academic Council, a group of top UCLA administrators who have been charged with investigating the process of affirmative action programs in all areas of UCLA's functions. There has already been positive responses by the UCLA Administration to some of the suggestions made in the presentation. We hope to report their progress in subsequent issue of Cross Currents.

The need for a broader conception of affirmative action. I believe that affirmative action at this University has been too narrowly defined. Affirmative action should not be treated as an end but only as a means to an end. The end is opportunity for equal participation in all aspects of American life: with the recognition of America as a multi-cultural and multiracial society. The approach to affirmative action on mere number would not do. A university that is committed to the spirit of affirmative action, as I hope we are, must have a program that involves not only minority bodies on campus, but must include ways to deal with the specific educational needs of the minority populations. The university must prepare the minority populations for participation in the greater society.

Because of the changing demographic structure of Los Angeles and California, what began as affirmative action to bring a few minority bodies to university campuses is becoming a concern for educating the majority of our youth. We have all read that in California, minority public school enrollment is about 43% now and by 1990, the minority youth population will comprise 45% of the state's birth cohort. It is simply common sense that we cannot ignore the special educational needs of this large segment of our population. Another implication of this changing demographic structure is that the general student body will be diverse. There is a need for all students to understand each other's historical experience, cultural background and current status, not simply through extracurricular activities or occasional social programs, but through rigorous academic instruction. Faculty members who have been accustomed to teaching a mostly white, middle-class to upper-class student body will have to be sensitized to different learning styles and become more effective teachers of a diverse student population.

According to a recent report in the AAUP magazine, Academe, because of the changing demographic structure, the country will become increasingly dependent on minority workers. "The motive for whites working with minority students and workers in the end of this decade will be neither political liberalism nor noblesse oblige--it will be enlightened self interest" (Hodgkinson, 1983). I believe that it is imperative for the University to broaden its affirmative action conception to include an educational policy geared toward minority educational needs, the need for the general student

AFFIRMATIVE ACTION

body to understand their peers and the need of sensitizing the general faculty.

Affirmative Action and Asian Pacific American Students. Affirmative action, defined broadly, includes several stages and aspects, and as applied to different minority groups many require different emphases at any specific time. For some groups the need is primarily outreach and recruitment of a critical mass of students, for others the problem may be retention, for others it may be the uneven distribution of students among academic fields, while still other groups may be plagued by persistent educational deficits in some areas of secondary education that interfere with their full participation at the university level.

I congratulate the university for its existing efforts of outreach and recruitment, and I hope that it will continue to work with relevant campus units, student groups and community groups to bring in



more Blacks, Chicanos, and Native American students. As far as Asian American students are concerned, I want to emphasize two points. First, Asian American is a composite name for many Asian and Pacific peoples. The term originally referred only to the Chinese, Japanese, Filipinos and Koreans who have had a history of suffering from racist prejudice and discrimination dating back to the 19th century. However, due to the extensive U.S. involvement in Asia and Pacific areas in the last two decades, the term now includes Chinese, Japanese and Koreans from East Asia, Indians, Pakistanis and other groups from South Asia, Vietnamese, Cambodians, and Thais and other people from Southeast Asia, and a wide range of Pacific peoples such as Filipinos, Samoans, Guamanians, native Hawaiians and Tongans. We have to take into consideration this diversity when we talk about numbers. The existing programs of recruitment and retention cannot simply eliminate Asian Americans as an undifferentiated population.

I am greatly encouraged by the UCLA campus decision to retain Filipinos as an affirmative action target group and hope that the campus will prevail on the System-wide administration to do the same. I would also urge the campus to pay attention to other ignored groups. Because these groups are small in number, if we adhere to some arithmetic quota system, for example, we would congratulate ourselves if we get five Samoans into the University. But that seems rather ludicrous. A concept of "critical mass" ought to be developed to make sure that we want minority groups on campus, not just because of their physical bodies, but because they enrich our total academic and student life.

AFSCME: CONT'D

#13 SYSTEMWIDE PATIENT CARE TECHNICAL (4064 eligible voters)			
*AFSCME	1678	67%	
No Representation	812	33%	
#14 SYSTEMWIDE PATIENT CARE PROFESSIONAL (1529 eligible voters)			
*No Representation	608	57%	
AFSCME	453	43%	
#15 SYSTEMWIDE REGISTERED NURSES (4515 eligible voters)			
*California Nurses Association	2223	72%	
No Representation	865	28%	
#17 SYSTEMWIDE PROFESSIONAL LIBRARIANS (420 eligible voters)			
*American Federation of Teachers	170	52%	
No Representation	158	48%	

source: UCLA Personnel News (July, 1983)

As one can see from the table above, AFSCME was very successful in its efforts to gain rights to represent UC employees. In particular, AFSCME now represents over 30,000 clerical, patient care and service workers. This victory is one of the largest in recent history by the largest public service employee union in the nation. The AFSCME involved three units - the clerical units with 19,462 employees, the service unit with 6,307 maintenance employees and the patient care technical unit with 4,064 employees (lab workers, aides, licensed vocational nurses,...).

With AFSCME representation, employees will now have the opportunity to collectively negotiate and reach a contract with the university administration. However, the only way a quality contract can be negotiated is with the active participation of those employees in each and every represented unit. This includes involvement in the meetings now being initiated on campuses Systemwide. This is the only way to guarantee representation and a contract that best addresses our needs and

ASIAN WOMEN UNITED JOURNAL

Asian Women United (AWU) is a New York based women's organization committed to the development of Asian sisterhood. AWU decided to produce and publish an Asian Women's Journal which will draw primarily on the skills and talents of the East Coast Asian/Pacific women.

AWU's Journal planning committee is looking for articles that reflect the following themes:

- mothers and daughters
- women and work
- social/sexual relationships
- health in body and spirit
- organizing

If you are interested, please contact AWU Journal Submission:

c/o S. Hom
37-64 63rd Street
Woodside, New York 11377377

REDRESS/REPARATION UPDATE

Since the Presidential Commission on Wartime Relocation and Internment of Civilians (CWRIC) was established in 1980, the Redress/Reparation (R/R) movement has mobilized strong Japanese American and other community support. The result has been the recent recommendation by the Commission for individual monetary redress for the victims of the concentration camp experience during WWII. Although the recommendations fall short of what groups like the National Coalition of Redress/Reparations would like, they still represent a major victory for the movement.

The next step is the introduction of Bills to both the House and Senate for enactment of the recommendations and additional concerns. At this time two Bills have been introduced: House Bill H.R. 3387 by Congressman Mike Lowry of Washington and Senate Bill S. 1520 by Senator Alan Cranston of California. The NCR and other groups urge concerned individuals to write their congressmen and senators to encourage them to support the respective bills as well as other Redress/Reparation Bills and efforts. Much more is planned, for more information, call. (213) 680-3729 ,NCR or (213) 626-4471 JAACL.

ASIAN/PACIFIC COMMUNITY DIRECTORY UPDATE

Every few years, a comprehensive directory of Los Angeles organizations, agencies, and other groups which specialize in providing services to the Asian/Pacific community is needed. In response to this need, Student/Community Projects of the UCLA Asian American Studies Center undertook the task of compiling a comprehensive directory. The end product was the Asian/Pacific Community Directory of Greater LA. The community directory lists non-profit organizations that provide direct cultural, educational, or social services, or those that are involved in social or political advocacy located in the greater Los Angeles area. Entries are indexed by ethnic group and by subject (such as child care, immigration, women, counseling, etc.) Also listed are separate categories for Asian American Studies programs, Asian/Pacific student organizations and Asian/Pacific mass media agencies in the greater Los Angeles area.

As you well know, the Asian/Pacific community and its service organizations are continuously changing for a variety of reasons. Organizations change locations. New agencies are formed to address the needs of the more recent Asian immigrant population in Los Angeles, as well as, to the dismay of the Asian/Pacific community, organizations lose their funding because of government cutbacks. To keep people informed of these changes in organizational listings, we must periodically revise and update the community directory. However, we cannot do this without your assistance and cooperation. Therefore, please complete this form and return it to the Community Directory, Asian American Studies Center, 3232 Campbell Hall, UCLA, Los Angeles, Ca. 90024. For further info, (213) 825-1006.

Name of organization/agency:

Address:

City:

State:

Zip:

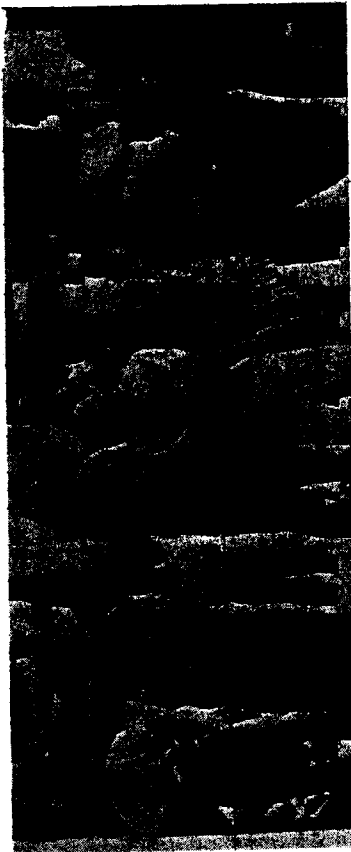
Telephone: ()

Brief description of your organization's programs or objectives:

AFFIRMATIVE ACTION

A second point I would like to make concerning Asian American students is based on the fact that Asian American students on campus are heavily concentrated in the sciences and engineering fields. Recruitment for other academic areas as well as educational programs that will remove barriers for Asian American students are needed so that they may enter fields less dependent on quantitative skills. We need to act to prevent the development of a nearly segregated campus and to stop perpetuating old stereotypes. I want to reiterate that we want to see the University putting priority in recruiting and retaining more Blacks, Chicanos and Native Americans. At the same time, we urge you to consider the diversity of the Asian American population, the concept of "critical mass," and the presence of specific barriers which prevent full educational participation of Asian American students.

Suggestions toward an integrated affirmative action policy. Having raised the issues which I consider important in addressing University affirmative action policy, I would like to offer some suggestions. First, there are special educational needs of minority students which must be actively met by the University. For example, the presence on campus of a large number of Asian American immigrant and refugee students who gained admission through high quantitative test scores, but low verbal test scores, suggests special problems in English language instruction. Currently, the Asian American Studies Center, in conjunction with the ESL program and the Writing Program, are planning a course which we hope will meet the needs of the immigrant and refugee students.



A second educational component of an integrated affirmative action policy is a course on ethnic groups and relations for the general undergraduate population. A very simple and effective beginning of the process of educating the entire student population about ethnic minorities is to offer a course which specifically deals with our multiethnic, multicultural society. Such a course can be developed by the four ethnic studies centers, but unless the faculty and administration give priority to the course we will not achieve the goal intended. It is reasonable for this University to require a course on the historical, cultural, and contemporary experiences of American minorities.

There are many other ways by which we can better educate all our students to give them more knowledge about our multiethnic society. However, a parallel process of education must occur with the faculty.

With close to half of our population members of minority groups, to what extend is the current faculty FTE allocations appropriate? We need look carefully at the current faculty affirmative action plan and find ways to make it more effective. With the change in demography comes the shift in the center of gravity of our knowledge. To what extend is it proper to spend 99% of the time in a course on the American family on White families; or 99% of the time in the course on ethnic content into regular classes taught by faculty who do not have any knowledge of the subject? San Francisco State has a model from which we may learn.

The San Francisco State program is a faculty education program funded by a grant from their chancellor's office. Faculty in humanities and social sciences are solicited for suggestions of ethnic minority topics that they have interest in learning. For example, if some minimum number of faculty, say six, want to know about minority families, the next step will be for the program to arrange a panel of speakers who have expertise on the topic. Each speaker is asked to prepare a bibliography and a presentation on the topic in a faculty seminar. Through this format, faculty can expand their knowledge in areas of self-selected interest. Some variant of the San Francisco State model can be used here at UCLA. We must take the first step to broaden our curriculum. We must provide resources and incentives for existing faculty to enrich their course content.

Changing course content is but one of the changes which the faculty needs to make. The faculty must also become sensitive to the learning styles of minority students. There is reason to think that both teachers' instructional techniques and students' learning styles are culture bound. As the cultural make-up of the university shifts we need to learn much more than we now know about these factors. A mere expansion of traditional tutorial help will not do. We will need new techniques to enhance our faculty's pedagogy and the students' learning effectiveness in the setting of a multiethnic student body. One would have to be blind not to see these problems on the UCLA campus today. I urge the administration to direct its resources to deal with the problems we can all see right before our eyes.

Conclusions. I urge that the University consider the needs of affirmative action in the spirit of its goal: Providing opportunity to all for equal participation in all aspects of American life. The special needs of Asian American students at UCLA must be understood in terms of their diverse cultural backgrounds and the need for a "critical mass" of students of a number of new groups. Moreover, the broad goals of affirmative action require an integrated approach which goes beyond enrollment of minorities to include making knowledge of the experience of ethnic minorities a part of every student's general education. We should include material relating to that minority experience in all relevant offerings in the curriculum, and should sensitize faculty to minority experience and minority learning styles. There are many programs possible to achieve affirmative action goals, but all require us to accept the importance of affirmative action for the health of our multiethnic society.

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READING ROOM

As a service to our readers, selected issues of Cross Currents list recent acquisitions by the Asian American Studies Center's Reading Room. Students, Staff, and Faculty of UCLA should use their reg./library cards to check out materials for a one-week period (renewals can be made by phone, too). This year, a new policy will be instituted for all other, off-campus users. A \$20.00 refundable deposit (in form of a check) will be required each time items are checked out. Deposit will be refunded when all materials are returned. Feel free to contact the Reading Room, 2230 Campbell Hall (213) 825-5043 for more information.

READING ROOM ROUNDUP June 1983

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ROUNDUP

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* refers to those publications which are considered reference materials and are therefore not permitted to be checked out.

CHOL SOO LEE UPDATE

all ex-members of the NF who have all been granted immunity for their participation in countless prison murders, who have all been paid off in some form or another, who have already testified in other such cases, and will all testify that they conspired and trained Chol Soo for the murder. Although the credibility of the witness's testimonies would be attacked, it is uncertain that the jury would consider Chol Soo's more convincing. As far as the jury is concerned they all would be convicted murderers.

The retrial on the second case was to take place in San Joaquin County. Because of the hostility of the press and the documented anti-Asian sentiment of juries from the area, there was a change of venue. This change of location would be to one of the following three counties: Merced, Stanislaus, or Alameda. The preferable site would be Alameda (because of being in the Bay area) but because of other considerations it was the least likely to be chosen. The other two are as bad if not worse than San Joaquin. Consequently, the make-up of the jury was questionable at best.

All of this considered, the final determination was whether the same system that convicted Chol Soo twice and sentenced him to death was capable of granting Chol Soo absolute justice and completely reversing itself. Although a little intoxicated by the legal victories thus far, it is obviously naive to make this assumption in the face of the overall history of the Chol Soo Lee case. It has been an uphill protracted struggle marred by constant difficulty and delay. The lessons learned are that any degree of justice in this system is predicated on amounts of money, that "due process" is at best a "crap shot" and the fundamental determining factor in the success of the Chol Soo Lee case was the mass support by the Korean, Asian Pacific, and other communities.

Chol Soo and his supporters have begrudgingly accepted this deal. We recognize that it falls short of absolute justice, but being free of the bars that have wrongfully imprisoned him for ten years is clearly a victory. Free Chol Soo Lee has been our slogan and free he is, and we revel in it.

by Warren Furutani

AFSCME: CONT'D

problems as university staff. Furthermore, increasing the membership of AFSCME is of utmost importance. Obviously, the union will be most effective at the bargaining table with a large and involved membership.

Aside from the continuing movement to negotiate a contract, AFSCME is planning and organizing a representation election for those staff not included in the first "wave" of elections. Furthermore, AFSCME will be attempting to requalify elections for those two units lost this past June sometime next year.

For more information contact your AFSCME representative.

ASIAN AMERICAN STUDIES fall '83

- 15500 AAS 100A INTRODUCTION TO ASIAN AMERICAN STUDIES
The Staff, Tu Th 11:00--12:15, Dodd 121
15501 -- Discussion 1A W 12 GSM 1256
15502 -- Discussion 1B M 3 MS 5225
15503 -- Discussion 1C Th 10 Rolfe 3134
15504 -- Discussion 1D Th 1 Bunche 3157

The first of a two course of Asians in America, this course focuses on the history of Asian Americans. Topics covered include social/political conditions of the home countries of the immigrants, the history of Chinese, Japanese, Filipino, and Korean immigration and settlement, the concentration camps, and the new immigration.

Intensive writing course offered for Asian American Studies 100A; are listings for English 100W (2 units).

- 15527 AAS 197A TOPICS IN ASIAN AMERICAN STUDIES: ASIAN AMERICAN WOMEN The Staff, MW 2-4 GSM 2284

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

- 15528 AAS 197B TOPICS IN ASIAN AMERICAN STUDIES: THE FILIPINO AMERICAN EXPERIENCE The Staff, Th 1-4 Knudsen 1200B

The experience of Filipino Americans is explored from the early immigrants to the current immigrants. The historical, social-cultural, economic and political issues relating to Filipinos in American are presented.

- 15536 AAS 200A CRITICAL ISSUES IN ASIAN AMERICAN STUDIES
T. Dong, Tu 1-4 MS 5148

This is the introductory course of the graduate program in Asian American Studies. This course is a critical examination of the research literature on Asians in American; 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.

- 15550 AAS 297 TOPICS IN ASIAN AMERICAN STUDIES: ASIAN AMERICANS AND POLITICS D. Nakanishi, W 1-4 Rolfe 2210

Asian Americans and their relationship to the American political system will be examined by looking at the broad conceptual framework of ethnic minority politics as well as through examples of Asian American political movements and politicians.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION, PLEASE CONTACT ASIAN AMERICAN STUDIES CENTER,
3232 CAMPBELL HALL, 213) 825-2974.