

UCLA'S

# CROSS CURRENTS

NEWSLETTER OF THE ASIAN AMERICAN STUDIES CENTER

ONCE UPON A TIME  
40 YEARS AGO

ASIAN AMERICAN STUDIES CENTER  
READING ROOM

Spring/Summer '85

8.4

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

# CROSS CURRENTS

Newsmagazine of the Asian American Studies Center

VOLUME 8 NUMBER 4 SPRING/SUMMER QUARTERS

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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 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 articles 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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# 40 YEARS AGO

AN EDITORIAL BY JOE VIRATA

Forty years ago, the world entered the nuclear age as atomic bombs were dropped on the Japanese cities of Hiroshima and Nagasaki. It took only moments to introduce the world to the terror of the bomb, only moments to destroy two cities, to sear flesh from bone, and to burn silhouettes into concrete where people once stood. It took only moments to instantly kill thousands of people in a flash of deadly glory. It was a supreme act of violence, inflicted to flex military muscle in the face of the world and put an end to the second war to end all wars. Forty years ago, World War II ended, but peace never settled, and our nuclear nightmare had just begun.

Since then, we've lived under the nuclear shadow, under constant fear of a nuclear war that would completely change our world. Among young children, the fear of an all out nuclear war is becoming as common as the fear of being separated from their parents. Books, films, and television programs commonly use nuclear war as the basis of their story lines, all with the underlying warning of the terrible devastation such a war would bring.

People by the thousands are organizing to call for disarmament and peace for the sake of the world and everyone in it. Yet billions of dollars continue to be spent on the development, testing, and production of nuclear weapons systems, and government officials and world leaders continue to speak of "strategic first strike capabilities", and to speculate on the possibilities of a "win-able" nuclear war.

Continued on page 4

For Asians and Pacific Islanders, the turmoil and destruction of nuclear war is so much more than a terrible nightmare. It is a hellish reality. In 1945 two atomic bombs were dropped on Japan. Since then, more than 66 nuclear weapons have been exploded in the Pacific Islands, exposing the native Islanders to the same radiation and poisoning that continues to kill citizens of Hiroshima and Nagasaki. Poor safety conditions and precautions (such as misjudging how far the wind would carry radioactive fallout) led to the poisoning of the Micronesian waters (the site for post WWII nuclear testing), destroying a primary source of food for the Pacific Islands. Leukemia, severe diarrhea, loss of hair, and radiation burns have become common ailments among the Islanders living in and adjacent to the test sites. Also, fear of radiation-caused genetic disorders or diseased and physically handicapped children, is common among the survivors of the Hiroshima and Nagasaki bombs as well as the Pacific Island tests. What is our nightmare is the reality in which these people live everyday.

The terrible effects of nuclear weapons can never be overstated, and the living hell they create can never be exaggerated. But the devastation threatened by the nuclear weapons deployed throughout the world today is a thousand times greater than anything done in the past. In the Pacific alone, there are more than 10,000 nuclear warheads deployed, or stored on the islands, each one powerful enough to dwarf the explosions of Hiroshima and Nagasaki. Today's nuclear weapons would destroy the world. Period.

Yet the situation is not hopeless. There is still a chance that we can take the world off the road to nuclear never-never land. It is within the grasp of the people of the world to put an end to this nightmare and begin building a world based on peace and justice. We can begin by calling for the return of sovereignty to the Pacific Islands, allowing them complete self determination, and offering assistance in reclaiming their lands and waters from the effects of nuclear testing. We can begin by calling for medical assistance to survivors of nuclear explosions in Japan and the Pacific. We can begin by calling for a halt to the development and production of nuclear weapons systems in the United States and the world. It is time we assert our right to a nuclear free world. It is time we assert our right to live and work without fear of being destroyed in a nuclear explosion, our silhouettes burned into the concrete behind us. It is time we take the control of our destinies back from the militarists and war mongers, and assert our right, and the right of our children, to get out from under the nuclear shadow, and into the sunlight of a nuclear free world.

Thousands died instantly at Hiroshima and Nagasaki. Thousands more have since died from the effects of radiation poisoning from those explosions and the tests in the Pacific. How many more will die if this nightmare continues? We have the power to stop this madness before it destroys us. The question is, will we? The answer is, We Must.

# S/CP-AC RETREAT



S/CP - AC retreat gets a hand

The facilities at Big Bear for the Student/Community Projects Retreat were dismal. The place did not live up to its advanced billing. It was publicized as a "variety of comfortable sleeping arrangements...heated and mild-weather rustically modern accommodations with separate adjacent heated toilet and shower facilities." Well, the nearest bathroom door was falling off, and if you tried knocking on it you would probably have scared the occupant. Some of the toilets (I speak for the men's rooms) wouldn't flush either. Furthermore, most people slept on mattresses spread out on the floor, not in nice bedrooms. Well, I could think of a lot more grisly details to complain about, but I won't.

The way I described the environment for our retreat, you might think the roof caved in and the retreat went badly. Well, it just attests to the determination of the organizers that things went contrary to the state of our lodgings. Perhaps, there was one watchword: work. And work we did, almost as soon as we arrived on Friday night. The organizers had a message to convey that weekend and they pursued it with a sense of urgency and purpose.

The retreat contained dual elements: ideological and practical. The workshops in the retreat reflected these two general objectives. On the practical level, the mock hearing on "How to do Programming" on Sunday, and the preparation for it (writing mock proposals to student funding boards), were valuable exercises acquainting students with the politics of Kerckhoff Hall (student government). Experienced programmers matched up with "new" Asian Coalition members to discuss and plan possible programs needing funding. The "hearing" itself revealed the attitudes of the Campus Programs Committee (a funding body) members and techniques on how to speak before such a board.

The structure of the retreat also emphasized the practice of theoretical concepts. As part of the program on breaking stereotypes, the various participant groups confronted each other in discussing (and arguing about) their cultural misconceptions. The rotational cooking and cleaning by different mixed groups guaranteed that these

## RETREAT... Continued from page 5

chores wouldn't be relegated to the women and also served to acquaint people from different organizations. Lastly, to improve inter-relations, special pains were taken to make everyone remember everyone else's names and faces.

There were many examples of the unifying of thought and practice, but the confrontation of ideas seemed paramount to this observer. The workshop which featured enacting difficult moral/philosophical ideas into skits provoked a heated discussion of women's issues that probably hasn't simmered down until today. But what seemed to matter was not who won or lost the arguments, but the learning, the raising of consciousness with respect to women. Similarly, each ethnic group was put on the spot to answer stereotypes raised against them. And indeed these interrogations provided formidable, thought-provoking challenges to these groups. They challenged them to probe into their identities, their relationships with themselves and others, and into the definition of an "Asian Pacific" culture.

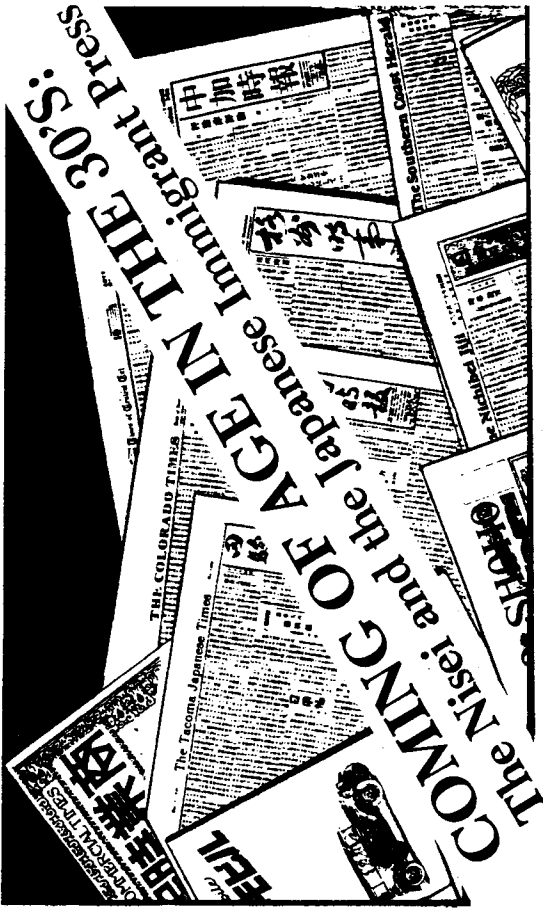


talking - napping - talking - napping



more talking - napping

An account of the retreat would not be complete without a description of the word from which the dual aspects stem: politics. It was this message, after all, of the necessity of collective struggle and political involvement, the importance of attaining power and knowledge to prevent past sufferings from recurring, which brought us together at the retreat. And power can only be attained by the knowledge of both history (the why) and a practice of organizational skills (the how). The former would bring about the explanation of why Third World people have suffered and do suffer and the course of action one must take to correct injustices. The latter would bring about the actualization of these ideas.



On the weekend of September 14th and 15th the Asian American Studies Center and the Japanese American Cultural and Community Center cosponsored a conference entitled COMING OF AGE IN THE THIRTIES: The Nisei and Japanese Immigrant Press. This conference was the brain child of Center researcher/lecturer Yuji Ichioka and brought together a wide range of Nisei (second generation Japanese Americans) participants who actually wrote and/or edited the many Japanese vernaculars of the time.

With conference director Ichioka leading the way, the panelists and participants addressed the many issues of the day including the political concerns of Nisei communists, dual citizenship and loyalties, and the artistic endeavors of Nisei writers of the day. Using presentations of papers, panel discussions, and an excellent keynote speech by UC Regent Yori Wada, much ground was covered.

Another unique aspect of the conference and perspective on the topic was provided by many scholars from Japan led by Tokyo Keizai University professor, Norio Tamura. One paper by Katsuhiko Arai on "People's Rights Advocates in the Thirties" was presented completely in Japanese.

Overall, the conference was a great success. Two hundred people attended with most being Nisei. But this points out a shortcoming of the event. Not enough Sansel and Yonsei were there to learn the many lessons shared and to hear the stories told. Another observation is that there needs to be a follow-up conference or meeting to further explore this important part of Japanese American and Asian/Pacific American history. The conference only scratched the surface.



# ASIAN AMERICAN INTERNATIONAL FILM FESTIVAL

OCTOBER 5, 6, 12, 13 7:30 pm

UCLA MELNITZ THEATER

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FILMS AND A VC RETROSPECTIVE.

ASIAN  
AMERICAN  
INTERNATIONAL  
FILM  
FESTIVAL

8

# Great Leap

CÉLEBRATES . . .

LOOKING  
FORWARD,  
LOOKING  
BACK

This gala performance features:  
NOBUKO MIYAMOTO  
Director/Choreographer: Jose De Vega  
Musical Director: Derek Nakamoto

Great Leap Ensemble  
Raymond Johnson  
Louise Kowabata  
Janet Saito  
Alan Shaw  
Trudy Walker  
Natalie Wise

and guest appearances by other Great Leap performers and celebrities.

"The quality of their artistry coupled with their vital message makes Great Leap important to us all."  
-- Robert Wise, Director, Westside Story  
"Great Leap is one of the companies who have been enriched by the constant creative contributions being made to them from minority communities."  
"Nobuko Miyamoto of her best . . . out of the pain and frustration of our history comes lyrics and music that is powerful, fun and full of love and hope."  
"With the help of her talented musicians, Miyamoto transcends the role of the successful pop artist. She challenges us to hear the Japanese-American spirit in the dynamics of her art."  
-- Sharon Maeda, Pacific Radio Network  
-- Hawaii Herald

9

hello

Though changes spark growth and development in our lives, goodbyes to friends and co-workers are not always easy to accept. In this case the goodbyes are being said to four of our friends at the Asian American Studies Center who have brought a lot of spirit and energy to the work they do, and even more to the people they do it with.

After seven years of teaching and research, Marlon Hom is moving on. His dedication and steady demeanor will be sorely missed at the center, but will no doubt be a great asset to him in all his future endeavors.

Also leaving, but just for a while, is Jai Lee Wong. Jai is taking a 9 month leave of absence to go to New York as a CORO fellow in public administration. Her warmth and wisdom will leave us counting the moments till her return.

John Liu, after completing his Ph. D., has accepted a position as associate professor at the University of California at Irvine. His outgoing personality and open style definitely help him achieve distinction and success in his new position.

Another goodbye goes to Alan Moriyama, who has embarked on a new phase of his career by going to Japan to teach International Relations at Yokohama National University. We wish him all the best in this new adventure.

We bid fond farewells to these friends, and send with them our warmest wishes for happiness and success.

Changes, however, can manifest themselves in gains as well as losses. While we are losing dedicated friends and workers we'll also be gaining new ones.

Taking over in Jai's absence will be Emilie Mendoza. A proven fighter and a hard worker, Emilie will take over as assistant coordinator of the center's Student/Community Projects unit.

As the newest member of the Resource Development and Publications team, Glenn Omatsu will join the center as associate editor of the Amerasia Journal. Glenn's diverse background, including work with the Hokubei Mainichi Newspaper, teaching at San Francisco State University, and labor organizing, makes him a great addition to the RDP team.

A warm welcome to Emilie and Glenn from everyone at the center as we look forward to a mutually beneficial and bright future.

good-bye



# affirmative action

In the Fall of 1984, it was brought to the Asian American Studies Center's attention that Asians were being eliminated from the "protected pool" of the Academic Advancement Program (AAP) applicants. This meant that those academically qualified Asians and Whites who came from economically disadvantaged backgrounds no longer received this consideration. Basically, if economically qualified, these Asians and Whites were placed in the protected pool for admissions along with the Affirmative Action designated students (Blacks, Chicanos, Native American, and the last remaining A/P group, Filipinos).

The administration's rationale for the elimination was their perception that Asians' and Whites' participation in the program was an advantage. My perception is that poverty is hardly an advantage, and that consideration of low income Asians and Whites was important to guarantee the diversity of the student population at UCLA. More than this, since this was the last form of participation that Asians and Whites had in these admissions aspect of the programs, elimination made participation based solely and exclusively on race. This makes the affirmative action program very vulnerable to an Allan Bakke type suit.

The administration's response to this has been that there is no way to monitor the diversity of students' backgrounds, and that, as far as a potential suit is concerned, they are surprised it has not happened yet, and that it would be up to the lawyers to work it out. I reply by remembering that an administrator encouraged and helped Bakke file his suit against the UC Davis medical school. I can also see that if ever a case was filed and it worked its way up to the Supreme Court, that affirmative action programs would be dismantled a la the positions of the Reagan administration, vis a vis Clarence Pendalton, chair of the Civil Rights Commission, and the now conservative Supreme Court. Also, the clear message given by the Bakke Decision itself was that admissions programs cannot be based solely on race alone, as is the case with UCLA's current affirmative action program.

Other developments have also focused our attention on the admissions process and affirmative action. Specifically, in 1984, another policy was adopted that potentially impacted on Asian students. This was the policy of "redirection". Basically, if you are qualified for UC admissions, but don't get in to UCLA, then you are "redirected" to another UC campus. This brought to light the possibility that Asian students were being disproportionately redirected from UCLA and Berkeley in particular.

The overall picture, in this regard, is that UCLA has an overabundance of applicants. This of course means that the competition to get in is very intense. Generally speaking, 25% of the incoming class are the applicants with the highest GPA's, SAT scores, and best class preparation.

Another 35% are those that are UC qualified and are in the Affirmative Action category ("protected pool"). The remaining 40% are determined by as many as 21 different admissions formulas and criteria. This means that the admissions committee has to weigh the relative importance of GPA's, SAT scores (math and verbal), class preparation, and other less important factors to decide who will and

# ACTION...

who won't be admitted. Our concern is whether Asian students were getting a fair shake in this regard.

This concern was stimulated by remarks made by UCLA administrators. For example, several times (during Undergraduate Student Affirmative Action Committee meetings and the 1984 Filipino Affirmative Action Conference) Dr. Winston Doby, Vice Chancellor of Student Affairs at UCLA described the admissions situation as the following: First, UCLA is not growing in numbers and in fact would like to slightly decrease the undergraduate population on campus. Second, UCLA is bound by law to follow a legislatively mandated affirmative action program. This means that more affirmative action students need to be admitted to campus. Finally, as he described it, the powers that be will not let the decline of white students at UCLA continue. My interpretation is if the overall population cannot expand, and if there needs to be more affirmative action students, and if the university wants to stop the decline of the number of white students, my question is then who do we have too much of, or who is potentially expendable? The obvious answer is Asians.

This conclusion was reinforced by the following information. First, a memo was written by Dr. Rae Lee Sipporin in which she candidly listed concerns and assumptions about admissions. In this memo she assumes that the decline of White students will be curbed. Then she lists that Asians will be concerned about the decline of Asian students. Why isn't the administration concerned about the decline of Asian students? Why curb the White decline and not the Asian? Their answer is that Whites are now underrepresented at UCLA and Asians are not. Following this logic, the Asian decline will have to go from the 15.7% of the incoming class of 84-85 to below 6% which is the percentage of our population in the state. Granted, the percentage of Asians on campus is greater than our percentage in the state, but the Asian population at UCLA will have to drop 10% before the administration will get concerned, or want to curb the decline. This is the reason we are raising the issue. We cannot wait for the Asian student population to drop that far before we get concerned. And if you look at the admissions percentages for the last three years, you can see that there is already a decline.

So what is our position on all of this? First, we support affirmative action programs, but believe that race alone is not adequate criteria to determine eligibility. A socio-economic base should be the foundation for these programs. Consequently, Asians and Whites need to be reestablished in the low-income criteria for all affirmative action admissions programs. We also acknowledge that the elimination of Asians and Whites unnecessarily makes the UCLA affirmative action program vulnerable to a Bakke type suit.

Second, since Filipinos are the last remaining A/P group in affirmative action, they should not be removed until their participation in UC admissions is firmly established over a decade, and that a study be done to determine the impact on Filipino admissions if they are taken out of affirmative action status. Also, with regard to other Pacific Islanders, state population percentages are inadequate in determining the presence of such Pacific Islander groups as Samoans, Tongans, and other Polynesians. Therefore a criteria of "critical mass", or minimum number of Pacific Islanders on campus needs to be established to represent their growing communities. If left to the state population percentages formula, the actual number of students is so small it's an insult to those respective communities.

# plan of action

Third, Asian/Pacific Americans, although in one category, cannot be judged by one criteria of success. With the increased immigration from Asia, each group has to be evaluated in terms of status of admissions and affirmative action. Although it's easy to see and document the numbers of Japanese Americans and Chinese/Chinese Americans on campus, the presence and admissions rates of such new immigrant groups as Koreans and Vietnamese has not been specifically addressed. Before automatically lumping them with Chinese and Japanese, these new immigrant groups need to be examined in terms of campus admissions.

Fourth, we recognize that dealing with admissions at UCLA is a difficult responsibility. We recognize that some hard decisions are being made. We can also see, under current leadership, that if affirmative action is to continue, then it is logical to assume that Asian numbers and percentages will decline. We want to make sure Asians don't shoulder a disproportionate amount of the burden.

Fifth, Affirmative Action is an important tool to rectify past and present wrongs and discrimination against people of color, women, and the poor. Rather than bragging about the bang up job they are doing, administrators should look at their responsibility as a societal one, and not limited to UCLA's campus. From that point of view, systemwide affirmative action is not doing as well. Also, administrators should not be so quick to take the credit for recruiting admissible minority students to UCLA. In fact, many of those students coming from economically and academically sound backgrounds are being admitted on their own merit. A bigger challenge would be to attack the historic lack of representation on campus from the more depressed inner city schools and communities. That challenge would also be more substantial if affirmative action also served to introduce students to the campus who are the first ones from their families to go to the university.

Finally, the administration should not succumb to the apparent harsh fiscal realities and limit enrollment at UCLA. The leadership of the campus should be visionaries for public education and should use their creativity, knowledge, and political clout to increase enrollment and accommodate all that are university acceptable.

If we don't do something positive, the problem of admissions will just exacerbate itself. I can see admissions to public institutions taking the same path of public housing where lotteries determine who gets in. It would be a shame to reduce the role of higher education to a "crap shoot".



# Pacific Rim Studies

The UCLA Center for Pacific Rim Studies, concentrating on countries located around the Pacific Ocean, was started this Summer by the International Studies and Overseas Programs (ISOP).

UCLA Sociology Professor Lucie Cheng, director of both the new center and the Asian American Studies Center, predicted that it will be in full operation by Fall 1985.

"The center is very promising, and I'm glad UCLA is doing it because our center is multi-disciplinary," Cheng said. She added that other universities, including Stanford, focus their Pacific Rim programs on management and business, whereas UCLA's program will research a variety of topics.

An exchange program between UCLA and universities in China has been established by the center, and a Korean exchange program is now being developed. The center is currently attempting to obtain funds for a grant to develop a Singapore program, Cheng said.

According to Cheng, one possible future activity is a research seminar sponsored by the center and held every two years in a different Pacific Rim country.

Scholars attending the seminar, which will continue for two years, will study a theme of common concern. At the end of the first year, a conference will be held at which the scholars can discuss their studies. During the second year, the scholars will prepare a volume based on their combined research.

UCLA's program is domestic as well as international because Los Angeles is a "gateway to the Pacific" with the largest concentration of immigrants and Americans of Pacific-American descent, Cheng said. "Learning to interact with the immigrants will help us learn how to interact with the people from the Pacific Rim."

The Center received funds from the Ford and Luce Foundations to establish a social science and English language center in Peking. Ten Americans and Chinese are currently working at UCLA on the curriculum and equipment for the center.

UCLA History Professor Alex Saxton, UCLA Economics Professor David Dollar, and six English language instructors will teach at the center in 1986.

Cheng said that she thinks future leaders should be prepared to deal with the problems of the Pacific Rim region, and students should know something of the culture and economy of the area because it is now considered the "center of world trade".

"The next 100 years have been called the 'Pacific Century,'" Cheng said.

The proposal for the center was originally presented to former ISOP Director James Coleman and established under Robert Burr, who succeeded Coleman as ISOP director after his death.

--Sharon Park (reprinted with permission from the Daily Bruin)



NATIONAL ASIAN AMERICAN TELECOMMUNICATIONS  
ASSOCIATION AND THE ASIAN AMERICAN STUDIES  
CENTER OF UCLA P R E S E N T



July 26 - 28, 1985

University of California  
at Los Angeles

On July 26th, the UCLA Asian American Studies Center welcomed members of the National Asian American Telecommunications Association (NAATA) to the Westwood campus for a three day National Asian American Media Arts Conference. Approximately 200 Asian and Pacific American film makers, producers, performers, and writers attended the conference. Professionals and amateurs, seasoned veterans and enthusiastic novices from across the nation came together to make contacts, share their works, and attend the various workshops.

This was the first such event since 1980, when NAATA held a conference in Berkeley, though this year's event was done on a broader scale with a much wider perspective. Delegates from as far away as New York, Boston, Honolulu, and Seattle were among the conferees representing the many branches of the media.

Among the highlights of the conference were the various panel discussions. One panel discussion receiving particular note was titled "Is there an Asian American Aesthetic?" Featuring critic Daryl Chin, Steve Gong of the National Center for Film and Video Preservation, experimental video artist Shigeo Kubota, "Paper Angels" author Genny Lim, cinematographer Emiko Omori, actor George Takei, and "Chan is Missing" director Wayne Wang, the discussion gave both panelists and the audience the chance to address the questions of Asian American values, experiences, and traditions, and their influences on, and representation in the media. Another popular discussion addressed "Images, Portrayal, and Response" of Asians and Pacific artists in the mainstream media. Actors Earnest Harada and James Hong, writer and critic Forrest Gok, Richard Katsuda of the

CONFERENCE

Asian Pacific Advocates of California, and Bok Lim Kim of the National Committee Concerned with Asian Waves of U.S. Servicemen, led discussion on stereotyping, misrepresentation, and distortion of the Asian American image in the media. Strategies for dealing with these issues were also addressed.

During the evenings, after the regular sessions, facilities were made available to conferees wanting to share their works, which included films, videos, and audiotapes. On Friday night, "Beacon Hill Boys" by William Blauvelt, Dean Hayasaka, and Ken Mochizuki, and "Dim Sum" by Wayne Wang were featured in a special screening open to conferees only. These screenings were co-sponsored by the UCLA Film Archives.

On Saturday night, the conference moved to the Japanese American Cultural and Community Center in Little Tokyo for the presentation of the Steve Tatsukawa Memorial Award. The award, given to honor outstanding individual achievement and leadership in the promotion of Asian American media, was presented to Loni Ding and Robert Nakamura. Among Ding's accomplishments are the award winning "Nisei Soldier: Standard Bearer for an Exiled People", and "Bean Sprouts", a children's program aired on Bay Area public television. Nakamura's achievements include the founding of Visual Communications, a Los Angeles based media center, and "Hito Hata: Raise the Banner".

One of the goals of the conference was to provide a forum and opportunity to discuss the present status of Asian American media, and develop strategies for its future. A primary concern among many of the conferees were survival strategies for minority media as a whole. Budget cutbacks in many of the funding sources has had a grave effect on many independent media artists. Never having a wealth of financial resources, independent artists must now work twice as hard for available funds for their projects. Such traditional sources as the National Endowment for the Arts (NEA) no longer have the same amount of funds available and artists must approach corporations and other private sources more and more for grants and awards.

Also of great concern to many of the conferees was the growing anti-Asian sentiment as seen in contemporary films. The return of "yellow peril" images is becoming a more popular theme among mainstream media, leaving a very negative impact on Asian American communities. Effective responses to these negative images, and steps toward insuring accurate representation of Asian Americans in the media were discussed. Establishing a minority review board to screen projects before production starts was proposed as a possible solution.

Facilitating networking and resource sharing amongst minority and non-minority media makers was another of the conference goals. The broad representation of the national community of Asian Pacific American media at the conference afforded great opportunities for anyone wanting to make national contacts with other Asian Pacific American media makers.

Among the list of endorsing organizations was Visual Communications, the East West Players, Association of Asian Pacific American Artists, Asian American Journalists Association, American Film Institute, UCLA Motion Pictures Division, the Corporation for Public Broadcasting, National Endowment for the Arts, and the National Association of Broadcasters.



# ONLINE JUDY CHUIS...

Education has always been a traditional priority for Asian/Pacifics, yet their representation on educational policy-making boards has always been low. The Asian/Pacific community is one of the fastest growing in Los Angeles county, creating diversity within itself as well as within the greater population. This situation has created special educational needs within the county, especially with regard to the Asian and Pacific Island students. Sensitive and accurate representation of their concerns and issues is needed. Within the Garvey School District of Monterey Park, Rosemead, and Alhambra, Judy Chu, Ph. D., is taking on that challenge and has announced her candidacy for a seat on the Garvey School Board in the coming November elections.

If elected, Dr. Chu would be the first Asian, and the first woman to sit on the board of the Garvey district, whose population is being rapidly impacted by Asian/Pacifics. Approximately 30% of the district's students are Asian, yet their voice in policy and decision making in the district is seldom heard. Consequently, their needs as an immigrant population are often overlooked or ignored. Dr. Chu hopes to become a role model for more active participation among Asian/Pacifics, while advocating their needs to the board.

Among those concerns is the need for an effective English language program. According to Dr. Chu, 42% of the students do poorly in English proficiency examinations. This underscores the need for a strong English language program in this district made up primarily of minorities (30% Asian/Pacific and 60% Hispanic according to Dr. Chu's sources). Dr. Chu proposes to raise the district's overall test scores by introducing such innovative programming as utilizing university resources, creating magnet schools, and intercultural programs.

Dr. Chu views education as a community responsibility, and feels that involving the community in the educational process would raise the quality of education for the youth. There is a need, she feels, to create a forum for parents and community members to give input on how to help their children obtain the best education possible.

Ultimately, she would like to see the Garvey School District become able to provide a quality education for all its students while nurturing their desires to learn, explore, and expand. "I would like to see the students become enthusiastic about learning", says Dr. Chu, "and I will take steps to see that goal achieved."

# Journal

"Korean Women of America: From Subordination to Partnership, 1903-1930", by Eun Kik Yang and "Japanese Americans and MAGIC", by John A. Herzig are the titles of two articles in the new issue of UCLA's *Amerasia Journal*. Eun Kik Yang writes on the contributions Korean women made to the maintenance of ethnic identity as well as their changing role within the family. John A Herzig, a retired lieutenant colonel, served as a counterintelligence officer for the U.S. Dept. of Army in Japan and Europe. His intensive study examines the impact of MAGIC -- the code name for the U.S. intelligence project which cracked Japanese diplomatic messages -- on the decision to intern Japanese Americans during World War II.

Other journal articles include an analysis of portrayals by immigrant and American-born Chinese of each other through literature by Marlon Hom; and an examination of the changing image of the "Western Hero" by historian Alexander Saxton.

*Amerasia* 11:2 is available for \$3.50 an issue (plus .50¢ postage and 6% tax for California residents) from:

The Asian American Studies Center  
3232 Campbell  
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Los Angeles, CA 90024

For more information, call Russell Leong or Glenn Omatsu at (213) 825-2968.

## JUDY CHU...

Dr. Chu has a variety of experience in the field of education. She earned her Ph. D. at the California School of Professional Psychology, and she teaches psychology at Los Angeles City College, and Asian American Studies at UCLA. She has also been actively involved in policy and decision making bodies of several school districts. Currently she is a member of the Educational Equity Committee and the Boundary Organizing Committee of the Garvey district. She is also a member of the President's Advisory Board for East Los Angeles College, and the Board of Directors for the Chinese American Parent and Teachers Association.

The Garvey School Board is made up of five members who oversee the district as a team. This November, three of the five seats will be opened for the election. The three members whose terms will be up include the current president and vice president of the board.

Potentially, a great many positive changes can be made during the coming term, depending on the outcomes of the race. If she is able to rally support from the Asian/Pacific community and the greater community, Judy Chu has a good chance at bringing the concerns of the community directly to the School Board. Take that to the head of the class.

# Fall AASC Classes

Those who have taken Asian American Studies courses in the past have already discovered the passion and the excitement that makes up the Asian Pacific American experience. For those who haven't, the passion continues this Fall quarter as the Asian American Studies Center offers these exciting courses:

15316 AAS 103 Asian Americans and the Law  
S. Kwoh Th 1:00-4:00 Bunch 3156

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 law dealing with immigration exclusion, the concentration camps, affirmative action, and bilingual education.

15320 AAS 105 Asian American Women  
Staff MW 2:00-4:00 Bunch 3211

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

15324 AAS 197A Korean American Experience  
E. Yang Th 2:00-5:00 Knudsen 1200B

The immigration and settlement of Koreans in the U.S. will be examined, the major focus of the course will be contemporary issues.

15540 AAS 200A Critical Issue in Asian American Studies  
S. Sue Tu 1:00-4:00 Franz 1354

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 America; the goal is to develop alternative interpretations of the Asian American experience. Topics include Asian American history, economic/political issues, and social/psychological issues.

15352 AAS 297 Topics in Asian American Studies: Asian Americans and Politics  
D. Nakanishi W 1:00-4:00 Geology 4645

Seminar objectives include: 1) critical assessment of the existing literature on Asian American Politics; and 2) examination of research topics in Asian American Politics.

15356 AAS 490 Writing Workshop for Graduate Students  
K. Cheung Th 2:00-4:00 Franz 1354

This seminar is a workshop on scholarly writing: practice in

# condolences

In the Winter Quarter Issue of Cross Currents, 1984, we ran an article about the sexual harassment case of En Chong Kerr. As the article reported her case was an example of the humiliation and brutalization that women in general and immigrant women in particular are sometimes the victims of.

As a direct result of this victimization, including rape, En Chong became increasingly ill with blood pressure problems and gradual kidney failure.

Cross Currents regrettably reports that in early September En Chong died. The memorial services were held September 12th at the Trinity United Methodist Church in Sunnyvale, California. All at the Asian American Studies Center mourn her passing but also celebrate the fighting spirit she exhibited in wanting to struggle against the injustices she was the victim of.

Our condolences to her supportive husband, Michael Kerr, and both their families.

# CLASSES.....

writing reports, grant proposals, abstracts, and research papers as well as analysis of stylistic features of essays in Asian American journals will be included. (Consent of Instructor)

44682 Hist 245 Colloquium in U.S. History  
A. Saxton W 2:00-5:00 GSM 4317

Normally limited to and required of all entering graduate students in U.S. History. A critical introduction to the historical method, with emphasis on new methodological and conceptual approaches, the use of source materials, and the current state of U.S. historiography.

For more information, please contact the Asian American Studies Center, 3232 Campbell Hall, (213) 825-2974.