

Originally Processed With FOIA(s):

S

FOIA Number:

S

FOIA MARKER

This is not a textual record. This is used as an administrative marker by the George Bush Presidential Library Staff.

Record Group/Collection: George H.W. Bush Presidential Records
Collection/Office of Origin: Speechwriting, White House Office of
Series: Speech File Backup Files
Subseries: Chron File, 1989-1993

OA/ID Number: 13816
Folder ID Number: 13816-008

Folder Title:
Asian-American Dinner 5/29/92 [OA 7576] [1]

Stack:	Row:	Section:	Shelf:	Position:
G	26	22	5	6

TOYOTA

James R. Olson
Vice President
External Affairs

Toyota Motor Sales, U.S.A., Inc.
19001 South Western Avenue
P.O. Box 2991
Torrance, CA 90509-2991
(213) 618-4701

May 20, 1992

Mr. Gary Gershowitz
Office of the President
Fax: 202/456-6218

Dear Mr. Gershowitz:

Steve Clemmons of the Japan-America Society said you needed some information about the positive impact of the Japanese auto industry in the United States.

We recently hired Price Waterhouse to conduct a survey of the U.S. operations of Honda, Nissan, Toyota, Mitsubishi, Mazda, Subaru, and Isuzu and construct an aggregate profile. Here are the most significant facts PW found:

About 6,000 American dealers sell the above nameplates.

Total U.S. employment by the dealers and the manufacturers is more than 300,000 (56,000 by manufacturers alone).*

Total U.S. capital investment is \$18 billion (\$4.2 by dealers, the rest by the manufacturers).

Total payroll (dealers and manufacturers) is \$12 billion.

Total purchases are \$32 billion.

*No supplier employment, purchases, payroll or capital investment included. It is likely very significant. A University of Kentucky study, for example, found that 10 jobs are created in supplier companies for each of the 3,500 employees at Toyota's Kentucky manufacturing plant. Toyota has more than 300 American suppliers.

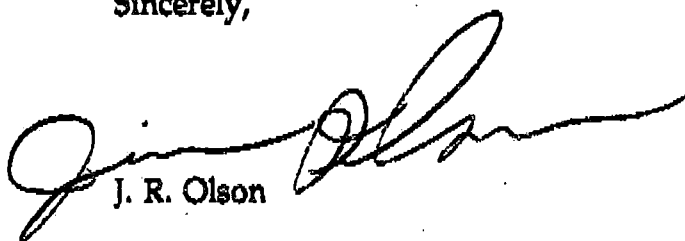
Mr. Gary Gershowitz
May 20, 1992
Page two

As you can see, these numbers describe a very large American industry that provides a lot of jobs and economic impact. In fact, over the past seven years the Japanese automakers have transferred production for 40 percent of their U.S. sales to the United States -- one of the largest and quickest industrial transfers in modern history. And now the R&D base that designs and engineers the models those plants build is following. For example, Toyota has invested \$220 million in new U.S. R&D facilities (including the world's largest test track on 12,000 acres of Arizona desert) over the past three years.

I hope this information is helpful. If you have any questions or need additional information, please give me a call on 310/618-4701 or a fax on 310/618-7809.

Thanks.

Sincerely,



J. R. Olson

LANCRE INTERNATIONAL, INC.
1801 Avenue of the Stars, Suite 1202
Century City, CA 90067
Tel: 213/551-1915 • Fax: 213/551-2702

DATE: May 19, 1992

TO: The White House - Office of Speechwriting-Research
Old Executive Office Building
Room 1114
Washington D.C. 20500
Attention: Mr. Gary Gershowitz

FROM: Jane Fujishige

Total number of pages including this cover sheet is 5

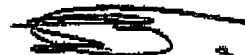
Subject: Articles for CA speech

Dear Gary:

Most of the articles in my files revolve around real estate; however, I also found a few articles that you may be interested in. Some of these articles refer to additional sources of information that you may be able to follow up on. I hope they help.

If any more relevant articles are found, I will fax them to you as soon as possible. Good luck in your research and speechwriting!

Kind regards,



AB June 3-9

ME & PERSONAL

erse Projects Center arketing, Promoting



BUFMAN

and Elizabeth to
ok Bufman "all of six
ver," but that seemed
Bufman knows one
ess is the ability to
back.

highlight was simpler.
Heat," he said, refer-
art ownership in the
ays loved sports. It's

and scream with the
He'll buy three bears
arvous and so crazed,"
et so wrapped up in

he claims, he doesn't
olved. Would he buy



ew Canada's Won-
three wooden and
his Toboggan Co.
his season by Mar-
provements, an ad-

ats at Boston Gar-
50-\$10 seats at De-
Tom Petty's knee
p, by two weeks. ...
can tour beginning

50,000-seat Carrier
more than 800,000

another team? The minute the right opportunity in professional sports comes along he certainly would "take a shot at it."

Despite the seeming diversity of his businesses, Bufman has always cashed in on his main strength, which is marketing, promotions and advertising. "Selling tickets and selling an image" describes his job.

"From the time I knew how to say hello in English, I knew how to sell, whether it was myself or my play." In the early days, when he was an actor, he wasn't even doing the obligatory suffering. He was just selling — selling himself — and usually, he admits, "I was not the best actor for the job, but I made the sale.

"I knew how to express myself, how to create an imagery and how to let people into my fantasy. They have to get into your head and see the colors you see."

Bufman continues to wield that skill today and he has it down. If he walks into a room and can't capture the group's attention, can't get the people to focus, he'll just leave and come back another day.

Today, it's not uncommon for Bufman to be the buyer. "I see younger people come into my life and try to sell me something, and if they're magical salesmen, I fall for it."

I'M GONNA BE IN MOVIES

Bufman has come a long way from his roots. He was born and raised in Tel Aviv, Israel, but he was always headed for Los Angeles. Right out of war, having served his three years in the Israeli Army, he headed for the City of Angels to make his name on the big screen. He had become fairly well known in Israel for his traveling USO-type revues. He does a mean Danny Kaye imitation. He loves the stage.

Bufman's father owned a movie house in Tel Aviv, and from the moment Bufman could walk he was ensconced in the projection room. He used to run home from school, wolf down a sandwich and by 3 p.m. he was at the movies. "I saw 'Gunga Din' 89 times. I knew I was going to be in the movies. My dad and mom knew it, too."

In the early '50s, Bufman arrived in L.A. He attended Los Angeles



GREAT SCOTT — It was a double win for Dick Scott, seated, manager of *New Kids On The Block*: AB's 1990 No. 1 Awards for Top Touring Act and Top Concert Gross — Stadium Capacities Less Than 40,000. Back row, from left: Bobbi DeGemnis, director of marketing; and Steve Labadessa, marketing assistant, of Dick Scott Entertainment Inc. (AB Photo)

Japanese Making Hefty Investments In American Entertainment Industry

Entertainment companies, led by MCA, account for the largest segment in monetary terms of American businesses acquired by Japanese investors, according to the *Business Tokyo 100: The Definitive List of Japanese Direct Investors in America*.

The report, which appears in the May issue of *Business Tokyo*, states that Japanese investment in the entertainment industry totaled more than \$12 billion dollars between 1985 and 1990.

"There was really nowhere else to go for the talent Sony and Matsushita wanted in order to spur sales of their television sets, tape decks and VCRs," the magazine's cover story explains.

Sony and Matsushita were the two largest acquirers of entertainment companies. Sony purchased CBS Records and Columbia Pictures. Matsushita Electric bought MCA.

In a related article, *Business Tokyo* looks at some of the results of Japanese investment in Hollywood, finding that many Hollywood insiders foresee few creative or financial risks in Japanese control.

In an exclusive interview, entertainment mogul David Geffen said, "The Japanese are going to be a

INTERNATIONAL NEWS



very successful. In MCA, Matsushita acquired a company that is already well managed."

There are those who see more ominous overtones in the deluge of foreign funds.

"Do you really believe Matsushita would allow 'The Bridge on The River Kwai' to be made today?" asked Oscar-winning screenwriter Frank Pierson. "Of course not. Japanese control of the industry that defines our culture creates a potentially dangerous situation."

Japanese film producer Naofumi Okamoto, who heads Los Angeles-based Apricot Entertainment, added that taking over Hollywood may be only the first step in global media domination for Japanese electronic giants.

"The long-term goal of Sony calls for a network of satellites, each with 120 channels, that will broadcast 24 hours a day to every country on the face of the earth," he speculates. "Want to see a

Straining the Fabric of Japan-U.S. Relations

By Steven Clemons

As recently asked if "Japan-Bashing," rally indignantly sport of verbal characterization of all things, people and Japanese, had subsided in the United

States, the domestic uproar over the Japanese purchase of the Riviera Country Club belied the unimpressive reaction to the Cosmo acquisition of Pebble Beach, for so many years Bing Crosby held with his national pen-and-ink where the

Japanese flagship company, now reigned master with a golf meet. And why Newsweek run a front story about Matsushita's use of MCA like it did the cover of a kimono-clad of Columbia after Sony Columbia Pictures? Did Minister Kajiyama's

condemnation of prostitutes in Okinawa in ruined neighborhoods earn the same degree of outrage in the U.S. that Minister Nakasone's racist comments elicited some years ago? The answer is

Unfortunately however, "Japan-Bashing" gone away; it has just been redirected. One of the aforementioned events, occurred after Saddam Hussein's brutal invasion of Kuwait. Americans are now angry at the U.S. for not doing more in the stand against the aggressive dictator.

Some people might argue that Japan's actions in this conflict were rather impressive. Taro Watanabe, Senior Spokesman for the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, brilliantly responded to the world's outrage over Iraq's actions. Okamoto, Director of the First North American Division of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, produced an unusually impressive report with the leadership of MITI and the Defense Agency about what Japan could provide the U.S. by way of material and financial assistance in this effort. This report was widely extended to grateful representatives of the U.S. Department of State and the Department of Defense. Prime Minister Kaifu

also was the first leader to join the U.S. economic boycott against Iraq and to date the financial assistance of Japan to this effort is only beaten by the U.S. and Saudi Arabia. One might argue that these steps were rather good ones.

However, somewhere around 14 August, Japan's diplomatic skill and momentum hit a brick wall. I remember this date because I sat at a farewell luncheon for Hiroyuki Saito, former Mitsui General Manager in Los Angeles.

At the end of a table, I was surrounded by five Japanese businessmen, and we all talked openly about an article that had appeared in the Los Angeles Times that morning. The paper reported that Taro Nakayama, Minister of Foreign Affairs, had stated that Japan would not be involved in financing the U.N. operation in the Gulf. I had noted that Taro Watanabe's name had been absent in the papers for several days.

Watanabe's claims that Japan would closely subscribe to U.N. decisions and would morally back the U.S. efforts in the Gulf had given way to Taro Nakayama's bold, naked rejection of financial assistance in this painful matter. The Japanese businessmen I sat with disclosed to me their concern about Nakayama's comment and knew that rough times were coming in the Japan-U.S. relationship.

Three days later, the first billion dollars of aid was publicly committed. This discrepancy - between the decision to give aid and the public rejection of it - was the seed of doubt planted in the U.S. conscience. I belabor this point because as an American, I was upset that Nakayama could so easily write this situation off the list of concerns of the Japanese nation. And if Japan was so close to a decision to extend aid, why didn't the most important Japanese individual involved with international affairs know about this critical move? Japan-U.S. relations are still suffering from that August 14 article when Japan began to focus on what it could not do in the Gulf crisis because of Article 9 and bureaucratic rules of decision-making rather than focusing on what it could do.

Even though Japan has subsequently increased its commitment from the original \$1 billion to \$4 billion, most Americans "feel" that Japan was pressured to provide the commitment. The perception is that Japan did not energetically, of its own will, offer the financial support; it did so out of fear of the international consequences of failing to do so. I think most Americans would forgive the inability of Japan to send troops because of constitutional limitations. I do not think that the American public will forgive Japan for Americans having to nearly "beg" for financial and material support in a matter that impacts Americans, Japanese and many others around the world.

If nothing else, the Persian Gulf Crisis has highlighted the fact that there are negligible social bonds between Japanese and Americans; there exists no social contract, little mutual cultural appreciation, no feeling of brotherhood between these two countries. As Tom Paine, a famous American revolutionary, might have said in this modern day, Japan and the U.S. have no "social compact," none at all.

American frustrations have hit new highs regarding the Japanese presence in the U.S., not because the Japanese are buying too much here but because the pace of economic bonding has far outstripped social bonding. The grassroots American is infuriated when he or she sees a Japanese corporation shell out nearly \$7 billion for an entertainment company and fun park but the Japanese government promise (a yet unreceived) \$4 billion to an effort in which American lives are at stake. Although these two high-profile initiatives derive from different sectors, one being the corporate world and the other government, the American grassroots public does not care about such distinctions. What comes to their mind is the realization that many young Americans might die protecting, in part, Japan's oil supply.

The economic integration of the Japanese and American economies is occurring at break-neck speed, faster than most Americans and Japanese can comprehend. Social integration is dead in the water, stagnant. I have no doubt that if we do not slow down the pace of economic integration and/or speed up the pace

of social bonding, the U.S.-Japan relationship will suffer tragic consequences.

As Director of the Japan America Society of Southern California, the recognition that bonds between Japanese and Americans are paltry is a painful admission. This crisis has illustrated that the Japanese and American publics have largely ignored one another and have been comfortable with that. They have played "footsies" at the fringe with people like myself and others bonding with Japanese friends. I would gladly sacrifice for the Japanese people, and I know in my heart, that my Japanese friends would not hesitate to do anything they possibly could for me. The first thing we must do to get the national relationship in line is to admit that this same feeling of trust and brotherhood does not extend deeply into our societies. Since the end of World War II, we have all failed to build bonds that matter between the two countries. Quite sadly, we are too late to do anything during this crisis about the absence of good feeling between Japanese and Americans. The most we can do is hope that men and women of clear mind and good conscience will wade through this matter as sanely as possible.

In 1991, most Americans care less about the issue of whether Japan is buying too much real estate than they do about a higher principle: Americans have committed to fight and possibly die in defense of Japanese interests, but the Japanese have not convinced Americans of their willingness to make such sacrifices for them. After the conclusion of this brewing tragedy, the leaders in Japan the U.S. must address their failures and develop strategies that will reverse the growing "anger" that Americans feel towards Japanese the "disgust" that Japanese feel about American ranting and raving. The peoples of the countries must be brought together. This will involve struggle, innovation, sincerity and determination.

If it does not happen, let there be no doubt that the costs to both countries will be very high.

Steven Clemons is executive director of the Japan America Society of Southern California

湾岸戦争に関する緊急書翰(英文)掲載のため、外国企業紹介と日本経済は併載いたします。



The Pacific

FOCUS

Japanese Companies Can Polish Image by Finding U.S. Partners

By **GEORGE WHITE**
TIMES STAFF WRITER

Within a public opinion study that unveiled a great deal of America's concern over U.S.-Japanese economic relations was some advice for any Japanese firm interested in improving its standing in the United States: Forge partnerships with U.S. firms and develop good relations with American communities.

Those suggestions were contained in the second part of a two-pronged study sponsored by advertising giant Saatchi & Saatchi, a firm with a number of Japanese corporate clients. The first part of the study, based on a survey by an independent pollster, showed that most Americans believe that the Japanese engage in unfair trade practices and that most would support severe trade and investment sanctions against Japan.

In an effort to understand that attitude, psychologists and cultural anthropologists interviewed many respondents for up to two to three hours about their concerns. They concluded that much of the "resentment" toward the Japanese stems from a loss of American self-esteem.

That analysis was contained in the second section of the two-part report released last week.

"Self-esteem, in the social context, is derived by how we feel we as a nation 'stack up' against other nations," the Saatchi & Saatchi report said. "As individuals who derive a great deal of our identity from being American, we constantly evaluate ourselves, and our self worth, against others."

"Today, as other powers—in particular, Japan—have become more prominent, we still evaluate ourselves against others," the report continued. "But now we perceive ourselves as slipping, while others have gained."

Earl Gandel, a Torrance-based executive vice president at Saatchi & Saatchi who helped plan the study, said American resentment is not attributable to simple envy.

"Americans admire many qualities of the Japanese—including their success," Gandel said. "However, when you factor in the economic problems Americans have experienced—that's when Japan becomes a scapegoat."

Contending that many Americans have an inaccurate view of U.S.-Japanese business relations, Gandel referred to a separate 1991 survey report that seems to indicate some American gains in Japan's markets. The survey, conducted by the Tokyo offices of the Chicago-based



Earl Gandel: "Americans admire many qualities of the Japanese—including their success." LARRY DAVIS / Los Angeles Times



LARRY DAVIS / Los Angeles Times

Steve Clemons: "We need to realize that we can disagree with Japan—but we need to do that constructively. Otherwise, we could wreck the relationship."

management consulting firm of A.T. Kearney, involved 340 U.S. firms with Japanese operations.

Kearney reported that more than half the American businesses said the investment climate in Japan has improved in the past five years and is now favorable or somewhat favorable. Also, 60% said their trade with Japan had more than doubled over that period. And nearly half said they were meeting or exceeding

their sales targets.

In contrast, the majority of the American public sees a conspiratorial factor operating in Japan, according to the Saatchi & Saatchi poll. In all, 72% said they believed that Japan's government and industry "are committed to dominating the world economy."

Japanese companies should respond to the more extreme American attitudes toward their nation by stressing a "common ideal," the Saatchi & Saatchi report said.

"A belief in the value of hard work and industriousness [is] the basis for social and economic good," the report said. "This common ideal provides the link between the two sets of cultural values."

Japanese firms must also act—not just tout common ideals, the survey said.

The report urged Japanese firms to:

- Establish joint ventures that require U.S. companies' expertise and involvement.

- Highlight American technology in Japanese products.

- Give credit to American ingenuity and know-how.

- Highlight benefits of the U.S.-Japanese interdependence.

- Exhibit good corporate citizenship by supporting programs designed to help the American communities in which they have operations.

Americans must also begin to reassess their relationship with the Japanese, said Steve Clemons, executive director of the Japan American Society of Southern California. Clemons said some American politicians are leery of speaking their mind on the U.S.-Japanese issue.

"Some are afraid of being called a Japan-basher," Clemons said. "We need to realize that we can disagree with Japan—but we need to do that constructively. Otherwise, we could wreck the relationship."



JAPAN EXTERNAL TRADE ORGANIZATION 725 S. Figueroa St., Suite 1890, Los Angeles CA 90017

FAX TRANSMISSION COVER SHEET

Date: 92.5.20	Time: 6:49:01 PM	Ref. No:	Page: 3
To: Mr. Gary Gershowitz Office of the President		From: Hiro Kanda JETRO, Los Angeles Tel: (213) 624-8851 Fax: (213) 629-8127	
Fax:			
SUBJECT:			
MESSAGE: Dear Mr. Gershowitz: I have recieved up-dated information today and I am pleased to send you. Your Sincerely, Hiro Kanda Executive Director JETRO, Los Angeles			

11

Japanese affiliates in the US make a substantial contribution to US exports.

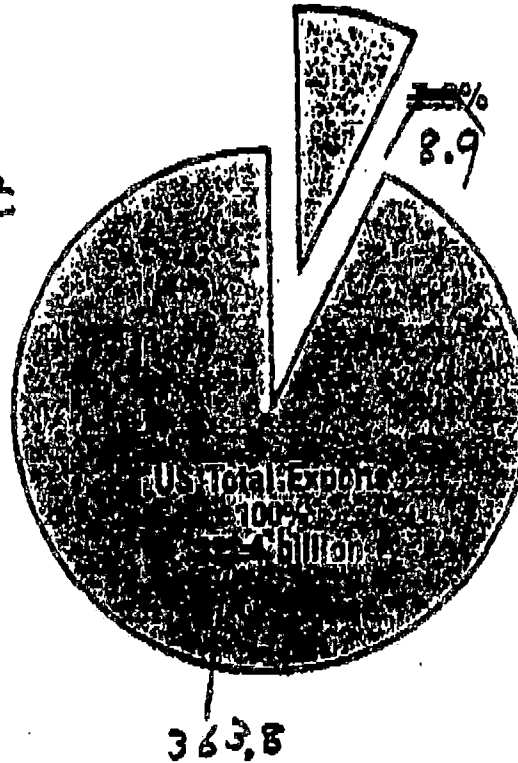
在米日系企業は米国の輸出に貢献

① According to the US Department of Commerce, exports made by Japanese affiliates in the US for 1988 came to \$32.2 billion, which represented 8.9% of the total US export figure for the year.

商務省調査によると1988年の在米日系企業の輸出額は32.2億ドル、これは同年の米国全輸出額の8.9%に相当

② The export figure for Japanese affiliates in the US is the highest among foreign affiliates, accounting for 41% of the total.

在米日系企業の輸出額は、在米外国企業中の約41%を占めている

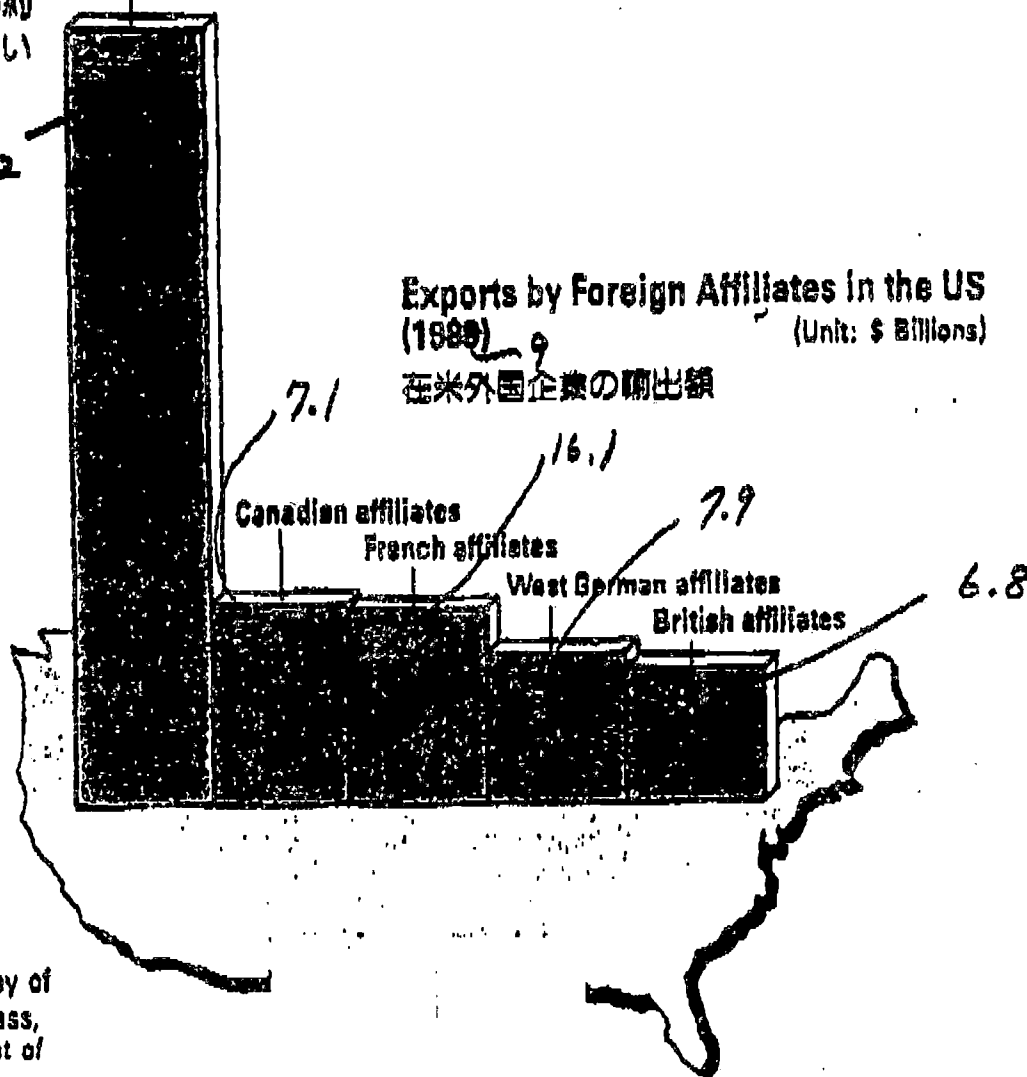


Japanese affiliates

Exports by Foreign Affiliates in the US (1988)

(Unit: \$ Billions)

在米外国企業の輸出額



Source: Survey of Current Business, US Department of Commerce

2/31

9

Japanese firms in the US have created ~~401,000~~ jobs.

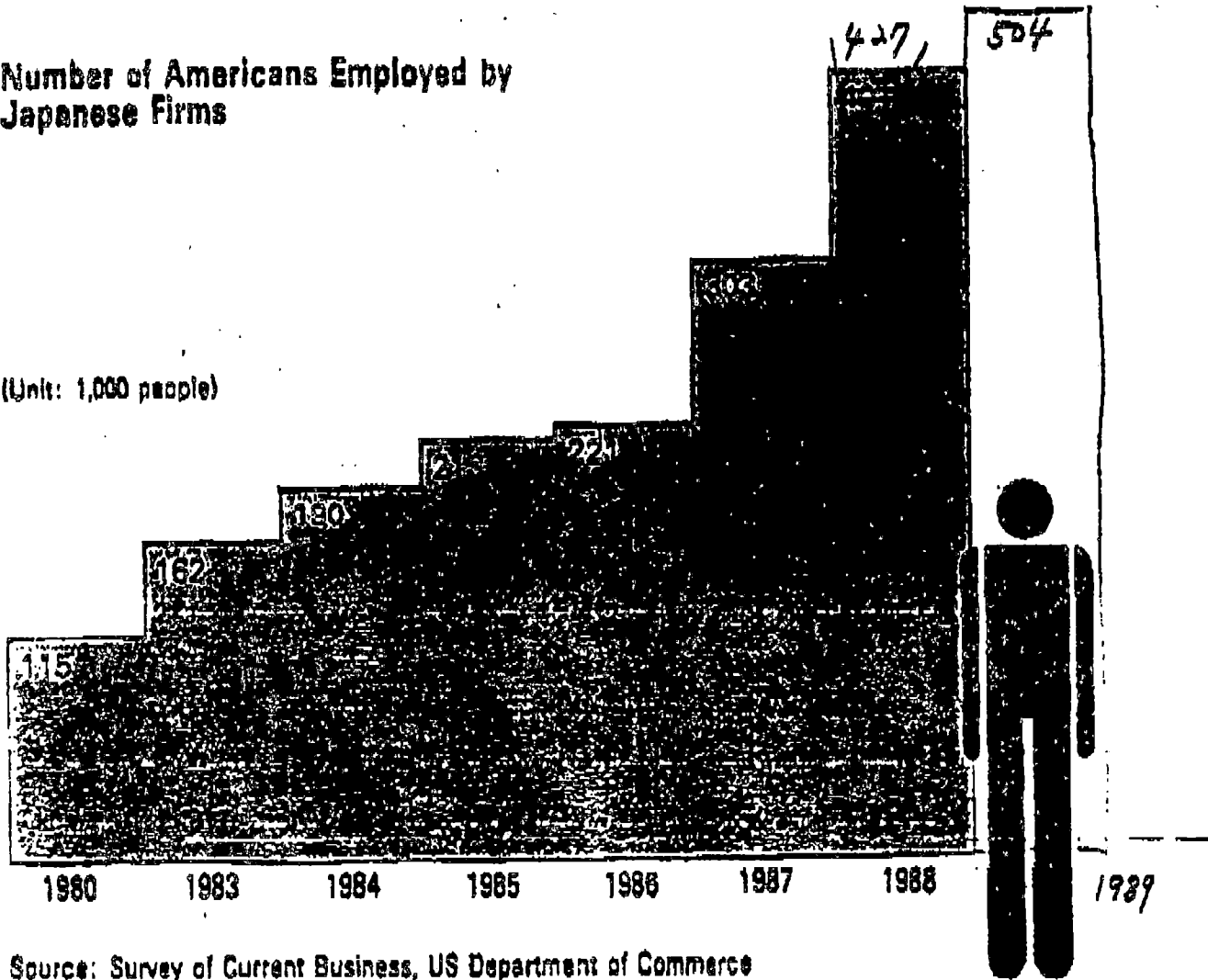
在米日系企業は約40万人の雇用を創出 ~~401,000~~ 504,300

The number of people employed by Japanese firms in the US has steadily increased, reaching an estimated ~~401,000~~ in 1988 ~~504,300~~ in 1989. ~~427,100~~

在米日系企業の雇用者数は著実に増加しており、1988年は約40.1万人

Number of Americans Employed by Japanese Firms

(Unit: 1,000 people)



Source: Survey of Current Business, US Department of Commerce

(日本経済団体連合会「ハンドブック」(シエロ作成)から抜粋)

平成 4 年 5 月 20 日

宛先 (Destination) 及び受信者名 (Name)

Mr. Gary Berdowitz

件名 (Subject)

Article by former Consul General Aratame on
philanthropic activities by Japanese firms.

FAX番号 (FAX Number)

(202) 456-6218

頁数 (Total No. of Pages)

ページ 6

在ロス・アンゼルス日本総領事館

(Consulate-General of Japan, L.A.)

TBL (213)624-8305

FAX (213)625-2231

担当 (Name)



Translation of a series of articles written by Consul General Kiyohiko Arafune, which appeared in the " U.S.-Japan Business News" June 17th & 24th, and July 1st, 1991.

JAPAN'S FUTURE AND PHILANTHROPY

PART ONE

"Volunteerism" and "Good Corporate Citizenship" are terms which we Japanese have only recently become accustomed to. As of late, the word "philanthropy" has also gained currency in Japan. Philanthropy includes charitable or community service, ranging from caring for the aged or infirm to, in a broader sense, supporting activities of a cultural, artistic, educational or environmental nature.

The dramatic growth of Japanese concern and participation within these various philanthropic arenas is striking -- however, very few people are aware of it.

Fundraising activities by Japanese firms in the United States have increased rapidly from \$80 million in 1987 to an estimated \$300 million donated last year. In fact, the fundraising by the Japanese business community in the United States is on a scale which far exceeds the \$175 million (24.4 billion yen) raised by the Japanese counterpart to the American United Way, the Japan Community Chest Fund, in 1989.

Among foreign companies here in the U.S. in 1989, the Japanese business community was the second largest contributor to the United Way next to firms from Great Britain. Also, in terms of direct expatriate participation, the Japanese business community has demonstrated unprecedented enthusiasm. In 1989, for the first time in United Way history, ten U.S. board members were Japanese nationals. In a word, the Japanese community is not merely contributing money, but we are also giving of our time and giving of ourselves.

Moreover, within the last five or ten years, Japanese Corporate Foundations have continued to be established in the United States, and they now total 14.

In Japan, there is a movement which encourages the return of 1% of taxable income to help improve society, and it has grown to include over 200 corporations. Also, Keidanren (Federation of Economic Organizations) routinely promotes the cause of "good corporate citizenship" to firms launching operations in the United States.

The Japanese government has also explored the option of offering tax benefits to companies participating in cultural exchange or which contribute to local community activities overseas. In order to facilitate these types of donations, the government has introduced "International Exchange" and "International Contribution" tax deductions. These tax

deductions are almost unprecedented in the world community. International Cultural Exchanges fall under the auspices of The Japan Foundation, and charitable contributions are facilitated through Keidanren's CBCC (Council for Better Corporate Citizenship), as well as through The Japan Center for International and Cultural Affairs.

These activities are not limited to industry and government. Today in Japan there are hundreds of volunteer organizations pursuing their agendas on a nationwide scale -- and even down to the smallest rural villages in the countryside, there is a lively movement of thousands of groups "Thinking Globally, and Acting Locally."

The plight of the "boat people" refugees was also a turning point for Japanese charitable organizations. Since that time, the number of groups which have become active in international issues has been increasing rapidly. In fact, since last August, even in the period of greatest danger in the Persian Gulf, many Japanese philanthropic volunteers were there on the spot in the midst of conflict.

It goes without saying that since there are cultural and historical differences between countries, patterns of charitable activities within countries will also vary.

Very roughly speaking, there are two main philanthropic patterns: 1) The style practiced in the U.S., which relies heavily upon volunteerism and direct support from citizens and the private business sector, and 2) The dyed-in-the-wool welfare state, as evident in Western Europe, which depends upon involuntary taxation of the populous. At this point in time, Japan falls right about in the middle of the spectrum -- but it seems to be moving closer to the U.S. model.

There are many reasons for this shift. In the early years of the 21st century, one in four Japanese citizens will be past age 65. Japan will have the world's oldest population. Under these circumstances, a European style welfare state would not be able to support both the needs of its elderly population, as well as the lifestyle demands of its tax-paying citizenry in the long run.

That is not all. In Japan, there is already a burgeoning population whose problems cannot be fully addressed by government, companies, nor by families. One extreme example of these uncharted waters is offered in the case of living conditions of undocumented and illegal foreign laborers.

On top of this, the voice of local populations is becoming more insistent. People increasingly expect industry to plow more back into their communities.

Also, the demands of refugee relief and environmental issues have taken on a world-wide scope.

Clearly, Japan is facing new challenges from both within and abroad, and it is imperative that we determine how our system of philanthropy should develop to meet these challenges. What will the prescription be?

As for myself, I think that the most ideal approach would be to combine the best of both U.S. and Japanese philanthropic practices, and inject the unparalleled spirit of American volunteerism and corporate citizenship.

Of course, this could not be easily done. Again, within the respective U.S. and Japanese philanthropic systems, there are cultural and historical differences. Fundamentally, neither system is perfectly designed -- and the two systems represent a frightfully complicated mosaic.

At any rate, I think that it is important for the Japanese people to become aware of the new challenges they are being presented with, and to seriously grapple with the issue of formulating a new system of philanthropy to meet future needs.

(Hinchliffe/Gershowitz)
May 21, 1992 11 a.m.
A-P Draft One

**PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: ASIAN-PACIFIC HERITAGE BREAKFAST
SATURDAY, MAY 30, 1992
LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA**

On days like this, America celebrates our exuberant diversity. The genius of this land is how we take the bright, varied pieces that immigrants bring with them from all over the world: and together forge the proud and strong mosaic that is America.

One thing unites everyone who comes to these shores -- the yearning to reach for a piece of the American dream. My ancestors, and yours, and maybe even you yourself, came to America because here we believe we can make our dreams come true.

Quang Trinh, a young Vietnamese "boat person," kissed the ground when he arrived and called America -- "Freedom Country." Like everyone, Asian-Americans came here seeking freedom -- and you came here wanting to work for it, willing to work for it, determined to accept only the success you could carve out with your own discipline, sacrifice, and quiet excellence.

When I was privileged to serve as Ambassador to China, I began to learn about the traditions that guide Asian society. In America, everyone can learn from the Asian-American culture's emphasis on family and hard work. Like you, we should all strive for success that comes from education and merit -- not from luck and shortcuts. Like you, we should live by an inner moral compass that stresses personal responsibility -- not entitlement. These values of dignity, loyalty and respect are the pillars of your tradition: one I greatly admire because it reveres age, the

7/1/92
Leaders - 5/7/92
With Korean
in meeting
G.B. in meeting
Remarks by G.B.

Beth's friend
Beth Hinchliffe

in remarks, pg 6 + pg 4 of remarks at A-P 5/31/92

home, and morality. Children grow up in tightly-knit Asian-American families guided by unselfish principles and goals proven by the test of time. In the words of an old Chinese proverb: "One generation plants the trees, another gets the shade."

In this land, ~~Asian-Americans~~ ^{YOU} have created your own success -- and become full participants in the American dream. Through your proud determination, you've contributed to the strength of this entire land. We think of the legacies of those who enriched our lives -- statesmen like Spark Matsunaga, Hiram Fong, Daniel Inouye, Patsy Mink and S.I. Hayawaka. Men and women like I.M. Pei, Seiji Ozawa, Kristi Yamaguchi, Michael Chang, and Nobel Prize winners Leo Esaki and Yuan Lee. Trailblazers like Ambassador Julia Chang Bloch and federal agency heads Pat Saiki, Elaine Chao and Wendy Gramm. And men of courage like astronaut Ellison Onizuka and Damon Kanuha, who died in the Gulf War.

You've contributed more than ideas and inspiration. We need look no further than your commitment to the entrepreneurial spirit to see how you've helped this economy. You've built dreams -- you've also built jobs. You've opened up opportunities for all Americans by helping economic growth -- I look to people like [ANECDOTES COMING].

Your proud hold on the American dream seemed secure.

But then came the terrible blow. I walked through the rubble of Koreatown, and saw how a community that had been building its roots and its dreams for 25 years could be reduced overnight to ashes. I saw many of the 1600 Korean stores that

YOU
PAGES 2 & 3 IN REMARKS TO KOREAN COMM.
ALSO, PG 4. OF REMARKS

X
AINMANC

X *X* *X*
ETHNIC ALMANAC *ETHNIC*

→ 5/31/91, A-M
Heritage
CELEB.
by Sidhan Siv

X *L.A. TIMES - 5/15/92 CE*

ALSO, PAGE ONE OF REMARKS TO KOREAN COMM.

X *X* *X* *X*
PAGE 34, U.S. NEWS, 5/18/92

who are the heart of your community. We're doing everything we can and we'll be here for you until the sprouts of a new spring of hope can be seen on XXX Street. [INSERT COMING]

This nation has embarked on a new chapter -- one of healing. Your Asian-American community shows us where to begin. You came to this nation to earn your share of the American dream -- and you won't let this atrocity shatter it for you. You remind this entire nation that the Asian-American values of freedom, family, self-determination and opportunity are the treasures of this land and the goals of all our people.

In my years in Asia, I learned that the Phoenix is one of the Four Sacred Creatures in Chinese tradition. It can become for this country the symbol of our healing -- for the Phoenix is a bird that is reborn triumphantly from its own ashes. Shopowners in Los Angeles are resurrecting their physical lives even as we meet here -- together, let us do that same work for our spirit.

Thank you for your community's proud, positive contributions to this land -- I know the future we share will be great. God bless you all, and this wonderful land we call home.

#

Beth's Book: "SYMBOLS" BY J.C. COOPER
Pg 129

Good symbol

ARE SHOPOWNERS IN LOS ANGELES
OR SOUTH-CENTRAL LOS ANGELES?

U.S. NEWS, 5/18/92, p. 343

were burned or ransacked in the rampage. I talked with victims like Helen Lee, who told me that America must see with each statistic that "It's a life: A human being is suffering." I grieved to meet children who saw things they weren't old enough to see. I heard of how teenager Edward Song Lee told his father "the Korean Community needs my help" -- then went out unarmed to protect his neighborhood, and was killed in the crossfire.

pg 8, remarks

PAUL YANG said this, pg 9 of remarks to Korean Comm. 5/7/92

W.P. 5/14/92
5/4/92

I'll never forget the arson-ravaged ruins of all the south-central L.A. neighborhoods. I was heartsick to see the animalistic lowest that humanity can sink. But I also felt a remarkable strength -- because on those same streets I saw the highest that humanity can rise. All communities despised the violence and the looting. Every victimized neighborhood, Black, Hispanic, Asian-American -- came together to renounce the blackness and embrace the healing. Only the buildings were destroyed: not the spirit.

the Blackman's spirit was destroyed.

I heard stories that give this country hope. You wouldn't accept that this evil would change your community. Thousands of you marched together, reclaiming your streets. Radio Korea, which had been your beacon in the terrifying night, became Command Central of your recovery. And even as cinders smoldered, volunteers started cleaning and family storeowners started rebuilding. You have 25 years of your lives' work invested in Koreatown -- and thousands of years of heritage to guide you.

SECTION C5, 5/15/92

L.A. TIMES

PAGE 1, remarks, 5/7/92

L.A. TIMES, C-3, 3rd column

The federal government will help. Pat Saiki was here the day after the riots and has worked tirelessly to expedite the process of relief efforts: especially for small business owners

2nd DRAFT

(Hinchliffe/Gershowitz)

May 26, 1992 12 p.m.

A-P Draft One

Two

GG'S DRAFT

**PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: ASIAN-PACIFIC HERITAGE DINNER
FRIDAY, MAY 29, 1992
LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA**

On days like this, America celebrates our exuberant diversity. The genius of this land is how we take the bright, varied pieces that immigrants bring with them from all over the world -- and together create the proud, strong mosaic that is America.

One thing unites everyone who comes to these shores -- the yearning to reach for a piece of the American dream. Millions of people -- your parents, or theirs, or maybe even you yourself -- came to America, to the land where we make our dreams come true. Quang Trinh, a young Vietnamese "boat person," kissed the ground when he arrived and called America "Freedom Country." Like everyone, Asian-Americans came here seeking freedom -- you came here wanting to work for it, willing to work for it, determined to accept only the success you could carve out with your own discipline, sacrifice, and tireless quest for excellence.

Barbara and I learned to admire and respect Asian culture when I was privileged to represent this country in China. What I saw wasn't foreign -- everyone can learn from a culture that puts its emphasis on family and hard work. Like you, we should all strive for success that comes not from luck and shortcuts -- but from education and merit. Like you, we should live by an inner moral compass that stresses not entitlement -- but personal responsibility. These values of dignity, loyalty and respect are the pillars of your tradition. In tightly-knit Asian-American

homes, each generation grows guided by values proven by the test of time. Children revere their parents, their parents' parents - and the wisdom of morality which they embody. In the words of an old Chinese proverb: "One generation plants the trees, another gets the shade."

In this land, Asian-Americans have created your own success and become full participants in the American dream. Through your proud determination, you've contributed to the strength of this entire nation. We think of the legacies of so many who have enriched our lives -- an honor roll of statesmen like Spark Matsunaga, Hiram Fong, Daniel Inouye, Patsy Mink and S.I. Hayawaka. Men and women like I.M. Pei, Seiji Ozawa, Yo Yo Ma, Kristi Yamaguchi, Michael Chang, and Nobel Prize winners Leo Esaki and Yuan Lee. Public servants like Ambassador Julia Bloch and federal agency heads Pat Saiki, Elaine Chao and Wendy Gramm. Men of courage like astronaut Ellison Onizuka, and Taylor Wang and Damon Kanuha, who gave their lives for their nation in the Gulf War.

You've contributed more than ideas and inspiration. We need look no further than your commitment to the entrepreneurial spirit to see how you've helped this economy. You've built dreams -- you've also built jobs. You've opened up opportunities for all Americans by helping economic growth. I look to job-creation leaders like those we honor tonight. Bob Nakasone of Toys R Us, employs over 55,000 people here and yearly adds over 2,000 jobs through expansion and growth. Quine Corporation Chairman and co-founder David Lee not only creates jobs for his community, but

ON NAKASONE'S bio sheet, it's just 55,000 U.S. employees.
Pointed this out to Beth - 5-26-92

also helps this nation on my Advisory Committee on Trade Policy and Negotiation. We honor entrepreneurs like Ram Thukkaram, who came from India with \$3, now heads Ganton Tech and devotes his time to civic responsibilities -- and Maryles Casto, who came from the Phillipines and now creates jobs and opportunities for her community. And one of my Points of Light, Jhoon Bhee, founded his own company and also conducts motivational seminars for kids -- our next generation. With leaders like these, the Asian-Americans' proud hold on the American dream seems secure.

I believe that today -- even after the terrible tragedy you've suffered. I walked through Koreatown, and saw how a community that had been building its roots and its dreams for 25 years could be reduced overnight to ashes -- 1600 stores burned or ransacked in the rampage. I talked with victims like Helen Lim, who told me America must see with each statistic that "It's a life -- A human being is suffering." One person told me how teenager Edward Song Lee had said to his father "the Korean Community needs my help" -- then went out unarmed to protect his neighborhood, only to be killed in the crossfire. I heard of the devastation that spread through Chinatown and Japantown, and through the Vietnamese and Cambodian neighborhoods in Long Beach.

I was heartsick to see how low humanity can sink. But on those same streets I also saw the highest that humanity can rise. Americans everywhere condemned the violence and the looting. Victimized neighborhoods -- Black, Hispanic, Asian-American -- came together to renounce the darkness and embrace the healing.

MEMO to
Both H, from
Clayton Fong

The buildings were destroyed -- not the spirit.

This community will rebuild. And it will rebuild not to make things the way they were -- but to make things better.

Look at the way you drew on your own inner strength for courage and hope. You wouldn't accept that this evil would change your community. Thousands of you marched together, reclaiming your streets. Radio Korea, which had been a beacon in that terrifying night, afterwards coordinated assistance -- like so many organizations in other Asian-American communities. And even as cinders smoldered, volunteers started cleaning and family store-owners started rebuilding. You have years of your lives' work invested in your communities and thousands of years of heritage to guide you. And even after all that has happened, you take heart in that old Korean saying -- "After sorrow, joy."

The federal government will help. Pat Saiki, who's here tonight, came out the day after the riots and has worked tirelessly to expedite the process of relief efforts -- especially for small business owners who are the heart of your community. We're doing everything we can and we'll be here for you until the sprouts of a new spring of hope can be seen on XXX Street.

This nation has embarked on a new chapter -- one of healing. Your Asian-American community shows us where to begin. You came to this nation to earn your share of the American dream -- and you won't let this atrocity shatter it for you. You remind this entire nation that the Asian-American values of freedom, family, self-determination and opportunity are the treasures of this land

and the goals of all our people.

In my years in Asia, I learned that the Phoenix is one of the Four Sacred Creatures in Chinese tradition. It can become for this country the symbol of our healing -- for the Phoenix is a bird that is reborn triumphantly from its own ashes. Shopowners in Los Angeles are resurrecting their physical lives even as we meet here -- together, let us do that same work for our spirit.

Thank you for your communities' proud, positive contributions to this land -- today and in the future. God bless you all, and this wonderful land we call home.

#

(Hinchliffe/Gershowitz)
May 20, 1992 1 p.m.
PACIFIC Draft One

**PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: ASIAN-PACIFIC HERITAGE BREAKFAST
SATURDAY, MAY 30, 1992
LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA**

~~2/2~~ --country mosaic -- what immigrants bring with them -- ethics, experiences, perspectives, dreams

~~3/1~~ --NAMES: ~~An Wang (Wang Laboratories), I.M. Pei, Seiji Ozawa, Dr. Leo Esaki (physiciast, Nobel Prize), Kristi Yamaguchi, Damon Kanuha who died in Persian Gulf WAR, Henry Tang, vp of Solomon Brothers; late Sen. Spark Matsunaga (find haiku he wrote); Nobel Prize winner Dr. Yuan Lee; astronaut Ellison Onizuka; Hiram Fong, Hawaii's first Senator; 1st Japn -- Daniel Inouye; US House Patsy Mink; Sen. Hayakwa; find social service, business, arts, media, government~~

~~3/2~~ -- US Ambassador to Nepal, Julia Chang Bloch
Katherine Chang Dress, Assistant Sec. of Interior

--* Asian-American Cabinet officials, advisors, etc.

--* Articles on Radio-Korea

--* A-A values

--* research team anecdotes

--* examples from GB time in China

~~?~~ --* Bob Nakasone speech (from Clayton)

--* % pop A-A

--Clemons:

--long-term gains -- capital and work ethic

--Japanese companies employ more than 400,000 Americans in U.S.; 70,000 in Southern California;

--tribute accomplishments and sacrifices of individuals --

CLAYTON:

--breakfast at Sharton-Grand Hotel; 800-1,000

--large coalition of Asian-American groups, organized by community, grassroots event, pulling together for AP-Heritage month;

--get 5/6 video

--honor A-A who have contributed to country and economy

--honorees in two categories: business and job creation; and assistance in riots

--Bob Nakasone is great

--theme: American Dream and LA Riots

--Radio Korea (get background, visited, and I was there -- I was moved by stories) -- became Command Central, woman trapped in store, people came and rescued her; minute-by-minute what to watch out for, community service; aftermath -- relief center, food, shelter, clothing, REd Cross, etc., to set up application process; GB visited all that; roundtable broadcast live over RK

--55-65% of disaster applicants Korean (FEMA), biggest center in Koreatown;

--disaster relief -- hired translator -- to expedite claims

--a lot of this is about economics, and about misperceptions (Japan-bashing)

2
--overlying theme -- focus on contributions that A-A make to country

30 [--positive contributions -- how creating jobs, helping create market overseas

30 [--American Dream: overriding -- jobs, economy, what A-A contributing to this country; times like now -- these events even more vital; better understanding between cultures;

30 [--rebuilding even as we speak

40 [--Asians are part of fabric of economy in S-C LA, because part of it, suffered -- happened to be there and were targeted (Koreatown); all AMERICANS shocked by verdict -- no-one expected it -- neighborhoods doubly-victimized -- emotionally when saw verdict, and physically afterwards

40 [--GB received a sobering assessment of LA -- black, Hispanic, Asian-American communities -- community was outraged at violence and looting -- terrible, condemned by communities as well, they're also victims

5 [--focus on positive contributions

5 [--healing -- make it a wonderful speech -- highlight positive activities (not law enforcement)

SPEECH:

30 [--14th consecutive year

30 [--our Admin., more Asians to top positions than any; first ASIAN Ambassador (* Julia Chang-Bloch); first Deputy Sec. of Cabinet department (*Elaine Chao, now Peace Corps); three agencies headed by Asian women (SBA, Peace Corps, CFTC); dozens of others; first Asian to head gov. agency, Pat Saiki

30 [--values and principles: family, faith, hard work, merit, education, entrepreneurialism, community service -- pillars of A-A community, tightly knit, reverence for age, family unit, experience, morality, responsibility, dignity, loyalty, respect

? [30 [--live in a world where distance across oceans is shortened -- global marketplace where free trade is vital -- last year US exports 80% of economic growth;

30 [--1990 census -- Asian pop. in US grew faster than any other, highest median family income, highest % of college graduates

30 [--value of education, hard work and merit -- paramount to successful life; goals and standards to encourage high achievement

30 [--create own success, pull self up

30 [--become full participants in the American dream

30 [--freedom, family, faith and opportunity -- our gift

30 [and our goal

KOREATOWN:

40 [--character -- rebuilding; Koreans coming for 25 years; active community

40 [--right now ruins, Phoenix legend

40 [--day after riots, thousands of A-A marched in street

40 [--physical rebuilding (regulatory maze)

JAG FILES:

Dep'ts Unit
Committee

SM. [unclear]

3/11 --why they came -- opportunity (Am. home of free markets and free people for 200 years); what achieved -- excellence; how did it -
- competence

3/11 --came here seeking freedom -- religious, political, economic
3/11 --in past decade, A-P community grew 105% -- faster than any other segment of population;

3/11 --emphasis in learning, family, work ethic --

3/11 --reliance on self; self-help, education, hard work and family rather than government to solve problems and improve living standards

3/11 --equality of opportunity is best guarantor of true civil rights

3/11 --"A vision without a task is but a dream, a task without a vision is drudgery, a vision with a task is the hope of the world" (inscription on church in Sussex, England 1730)

3/11 --promoting value values is THE most important contribution we can make towards reversing climbing crime rate

3/11 --(*who sponsored heritage month legislation -- Sen. Daniel Inouye and Rep. Frank Horton?)

3/11 --quiet excellence, discipline, self-sacrifice

5/8 --believing in liberty and justice for all -- *if you will get it*

5/8 --old Chinese proverb -- "One generation plants the trees, another gets the shade."

7/6 --Lian Yutang: "Today we are afraid of simple words like goodness and mercy and kindness. We don't believe in the good old words because we don't believe in the good old values anymore." died 6 years ago at the age of 80; didn't live to see the values of Koreatown ...

LA RELIEF RESEARCH FILE:

4/11 --arson-stricken town

4/11 --would not accept that this evil would change your neighborhood, etc.

4/11 --Yong Cha -- KCB radio station reporter; helped organize rally at ARdmore Park; Toetuu Maama and 8 member family worked all day with broom and shovel brigade;

4/11 --Edward Song Lee, 18, told father "The Korean community needs my help," went out unarmed to protect his Koreatown neighborhood, shot in cross-fire.

5/6:

3/11 --more than 7 million Americans make up A-P community (Census Bureau)

3/11 --entrepreneurial spirit opened up opportunities for all Americans

3/11 -- contributing to economic growth, creating new jobs,

3/11 forgiv new free and open markets overseas

KOREAN COMMUNITY LEADERS SPEECH:

4/11 --Pat Saiki immediately to start process of relief efforts

4/11 --RK -- natural disaster center and relief center, command post

4/11 --provide relief, especially to small businesses

4/11 --volunteering spirit

4/11 --took 25 years to build Koreatown, up to 25 years to build each dream -- saw go up in flames and looted in one night -- came to

country with nothing, grabbed piece of American dream -- to see it shatter^{ed} is not the American way

--disaster relief center moved to better location; forms in Korean easily understood by small family operators; translators;

--respect what RK has done -- reflect pride and bind together KA community; REMA grants; SBA disaster loans -- could be over \$300 m; federal aid could be \$600 million;

--this country needs more small businesses, more entrepreneurs

--came to this nation to earn their share of the AMERICAN DREAM; won't let this shatter the dream

--education is way to move up

--victim Helen Lim said to me -- ^{we must feel} "Look at what each human being is going through. It's a life. A human being is suffering."

--children saw things they're not supposed to see yet ^{grovel, blame}

--be united beyond cultures and languages

--blessed with strength of family values

--fine American citizens

--heartache ^{with rise brought the beauty}

--what you're doing is profound -- reaching out into community

--riots -- saw the animalistic lowest humanity can sink; also the highest

--1600 Korean stores burned or ransacked in riots

TRADE:

--open markets and expand trade -- make priceless investment in our own children's future

--sba -- heart of our country's economy and American dream -- I know, I built my own business from the ground up -- belief in our ability in make our dreams come true -- seize control of own lives, 20 million pieces of the American dream. chance to shape own futures

--how we can work together -- ^{celebrate} use our exuberant diversity to make ^{be used} this nation the best place it can be

--phoenix -- one of Four Sacred Creatures in Chinese tradition, resurrection -- death and rebirth by fire -- rises from own ashes

5 {Korean saying

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

DATE: _____

TO: Beth

FROM: CLAYTON S. FONG
Deputy Assistant to the President
for Public Liaison
Room 128, OEOB, x7120

- FYI
- Appropriate Action
- Let's Discuss
- Per Our Conversation
- Per Your Request
- Please Return

COMMENTS:

I have included Bids of 4
of the Honorees not included
are Radio Korea, ~~Joe Rose~~ and
1 or two yet to be named.

Also I have made some comments on
your draft speech. Well done only on
important point - while Koreans have the
biggest share of violence, many other Asians were
also devastated ← over →

mention the
people who
work to make this
event

John Tsu
Susan Allen
Matt Fong

(Hinchliffe/Gershowitz)
May 22, 1992 1 p.m.
A-P Draft One

PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: ASIAN-PACIFIC HERITAGE BREAKFAST Dinner
Sat 5/29 ~~SATURDAY, MAY 30, 1992~~
LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA

"An American Story"

On days like this, America celebrates our exuberant diversity. The genius of this land is how we take the bright, varied pieces that immigrants bring with them from all over the world: and together forge the proud and strong mosaic that is America.

One thing unites everyone who comes to these shores -- the yearning to reach for a piece of the American dream. My ancestors, and yours, and maybe even you yourself, came to America because here we believe we can make our dreams come true. Quang Trinh, a young Vietnamese "boat person," kissed the ground when he arrived and called America -- "Freedom Country." Like everyone, Asian-Americans came here seeking freedom -- and you came here wanting to work for it, willing to work for it, determined to accept only the success you could carve out with your own discipline, sacrifice, and quiet excellence.

When I was privileged to serve as Ambassador to China, I began to learn about the traditions that guide Asian society. In America, everyone can learn from the Asian-American culture's emphasis on family and hard work. Like you, we should all strive for success that comes from education and merit -- not from luck and shortcuts. Like you, we should live by an inner moral compass that stresses personal responsibility -- not entitlement. These values of dignity, loyalty and respect are the pillars of your tradition: one I greatly admire because it reveres age, the

home, and morality. Children grow up in tightly-knit Asian-American families guided by unselfish principles and goals proven by the test of time. In the words of an old Chinese proverb: "One generation plants the trees, another gets the shade."

In this land, Asian-Americans have created your own success -- and become full participants in the American dream. Through your proud determination, you've contributed to the strength of this entire land. We think of the legacies of those who enriched our lives -- statesmen like Spark Matsunaga, Hiram Fong, Daniel Inouye, Patsy Mink and S.I. Hayawaka. Men and women like I.M. Pei, Seiji Ozawa, Kristi Yamaguchi, Michael Chang, and Nobel Prize winners Leo Esaki and Yuan Lee. Trailblazers like Ambassador Julia Chang Bloch and federal agency heads Pat Saiki, Elaine Chao and Wendy Gramm. And men of courage like astronaut Ellison Onizuka and ^{and Taylor Wang} Damon Kanuha, who died in the Gulf War.

You've contributed more than ideas and inspiration. We need look no further than your commitment to the entrepreneurial spirit to see how you've helped this economy. You've built dreams -- you've also built jobs. You've opened up opportunities for all Americans by helping economic growth -- I look to people like [ANECDOTES COMING].

Your proud hold on the American dream seemed secure.

But then came ^a the terrible blow. I walked through the rubble of Koreatown, and saw how a community that had been building its roots and its dreams for 25 years could be reduced overnight to ashes. I saw many of the 1600 Korean stores that

Yo Yo Ma
(cellist)

Bob Nakasone
of Top-R-U.S.

were burned or ransacked in the rampage. I talked with victims like Helen Lee, who told me that America must see with each statistic that "It's a life: A human being is suffering." I grieved to meet children who saw things they weren't old enough to see. I heard of how teenager Edward Song Lee told his father "the Korean Community needs my help" -- then went out unarmed to protect his neighborhood, and was killed in the crossfire.

I'll never forget the arson-ravaged ruins of all the south-central L.A. neighborhoods. I was heartsick to see how low humanity can sink. But I also felt a remarkable strength -- because on those same streets I saw the highest that humanity can rise. All communities despised the violence and the looting. Every victimized neighborhood, Black, Hispanic, Asian-American - - came together to renounce the ~~blackness~~^{dark} and embrace the healing. ~~only~~ the buildings were destroyed: not the spirit.

I heard stories that give this country hope. You wouldn't accept that this evil would change your community. Thousands of you marched together, reclaiming your streets. Radio Korea, which had been ^a your beacon in the terrifying night, ^{to low duty coordination} became Command Center ^{to riot victims and so one dozens of other organizations in the Korean} of your recovery. And even as cinders smoldered, volunteers ^{came} started cleaning and family storeowners started rebuilding. You have 25 years of your lives' work invested in ^{your community} Koreatown -- and thousands of years of heritage to guide you. After all, you have the old Korean saying: "After sorrow, joy."

The federal government will help. Pat Saiki was here the day after the riots and has worked tirelessly to expedite the

Many other Asians were also victims of looting
violence & burning during the riots
Chinese Japanese
Vietnamese Cambodians
other Asians

Japanese
Vietnamese
Community

process of relief efforts: especially for small business owners who are the heart of your community. We're doing everything we can and we'll be here for you until the sprouts of a new spring of hope can be seen on XXX Street.

This nation has embarked on a new chapter -- one of healing. Your Asian-American community shows us where to begin. You came to this nation to earn your share of the American dream -- and you won't let this atrocity shatter it for you. You remind this entire nation that the Asian-American values of freedom, family, self-determination and opportunity are the treasures of this land and the goals of all our people.

In my years in Asia, I learned that the Phoenix is one of the Four Sacred Creatures in Chinese tradition. It can become for this country the symbol of our healing -- for the Phoenix is a bird that is reborn triumphantly from its own ashes. Shopowners in Los Angeles are resurrecting their physical lives even as we meet here -- together, let us do that same work for our spirit.

Thank you for your community's proud, positive contributions to this land -- I know the future we share will be great. God bless you all, and this wonderful land we call home.

#

LANCRE INTERNATIONAL, INC.
1801 Avenue of the Stars, Suite 1202
Century City, CA 90087
Tel: 213/551-1915 • Fax 213/551-2702

DATE: May 27, 1992

TO: The White House/Office of Speechwriting-Research
Old Executive Office Building, Room 1114
Washington, D.C. 20500

Attention: Mr. Gary Gershowitz

FROM: Jane Fujishige

Total number of pages including this cover sheet is 1

Dear Gary:

Here are the pronunciations for the names that you have given me:

SPARK MATSUNAGA - ("Mahts-näh-gäh")
DANIEL INOUE - ("Ēē-nōh-ēh")
S. I. HAYAKAWA - ("Häh-yäh-käh-wäh")
I. M. PEI - ("Péh-ēē")
SEIJI OZAWA - ("Séh-ēē-jēē Oh-zäh-wäh")
KRISTY YAMAGUCHI - ("Yäh-mäh-gōō-chēē")
MICHAEL CHANG & JULIA CHANG BLOCK - ("Chāng")
LEO ESAKI - ("Ēh-säh-kēē")
YUAN LEE - ("Yōō-ānn")
PAT SAIKI - ("Säh-ēē-kēē")
WAYNE CHOU - ("Chäh-ōō")
ELLISON ONIZUKA - ("Ōh-nēē-zōō-käh")
DAMOND KANUHA - ("Käh-nōō-hä")
BOB NAKASONE - ("Näh-käh-sō-nēh")

OVER FOR: MARYLES CASTO

RAM THUKKAM

like "Fidel Castro" w/out the "r"

Hope this helps! Good luck!

~~RAM TO~~

RAM THUKKARAM ~ RAM T^uCC^uRAM

FEDERAL EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT AGENCY

WASHINGTON, D.C.

OFFICE OF INTERGOVERNMENTAL AFFAIRS

FACSIMILE TRANSMISSION

TO: Gary
Office of Speechwriting

FROM: Tom Panuzio
Intergovernmental Affairs

PHONE: _____
FAX: _____

PHONE: 202-646-4500
FAX: 202-646-3600

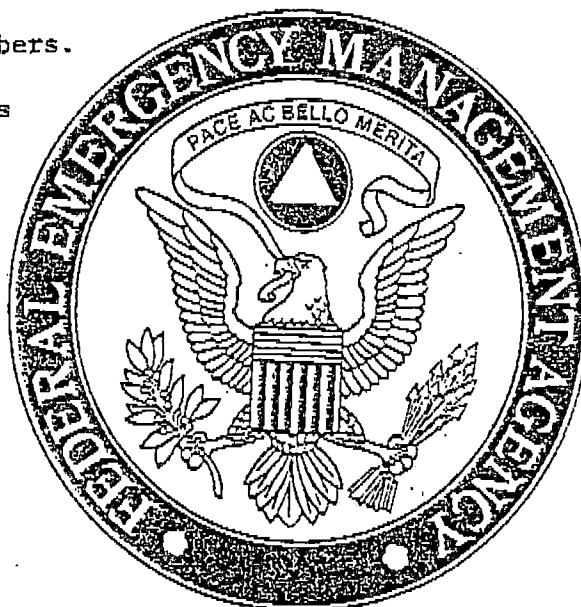
COMMENTS: Gary

DATE: / /

Here is the information you requested
please let me know when the final speech is
written so that we can confirm the numbers.

The Office of Intergovernmental Affairs
will be the lead office for FEMA
concerning presidential trips to
disasters. Please let me know if I
can give you any additional info!!

Tom Panuzio



Total Pages including cover: _____
(Unclassified)

500 C Street, SW / Room 819 / Washington, D.C. 20472

UNCORRECTED
VERSION

FEMA'S INVOLVEMENT WITH THE ASIAN-AMERICAN COMMUNITY IN LOS ANGELES

Federal response to the Asian American community has been a major initiative in the provision of emergency assistance to the L. A. area. The Asian American Community is by no means the only ethnic group victimized by rioting in L. A., but comprises the largest community the Federal government has dealt with in recovery operations. Federal efforts to productively work with members of the Asian-American Community have occurred primarily through work at disaster assistance facilities, meetings with Asian-American community leaders, and efforts to work with the Asian-American media.

- The Federal Emergency Management Agency has established nine Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) Disaster Application Centers (DACs) and one FEMA Service Center to serve disaster victims. Disaster Application Centers and the FEMA Service Center located in Korean-American centers of population have taken 5,660 applications.
 - The DAC operating out of the Ardmore Recreation Center received 3,724 applications between May 2 and May 17, 1992.
 - The DAC operating out of the Old Ambassador Hotel has received 1,046 total applications for assistance between May 17 and May 23, 1992.
 - The Service Center operating out of the Agape Mission Church has received 890 total applications for assistance between May 18 and May 23, 1992.
 - FEMA estimates that up to 60% of all applicants for assistance are Asian American.
- FEMA has hired a number of local Korean-speaking people and trained them in FEMA disciplines and programs. These staff people are working in the DFO, DACs, and the Service Center.
 - 46 Korean Americans have been hired to work in the DAC's performing in various capacities, including application processing, interpretation, and receptionist duties.
 - 7 Korean Americans have been hired within the past week to perform various functions at the National Teleregistration Center (NTC) located in Denton, Texas.

- 3 Korean American outreach workers joined 4 California emergency outreach workers to distribute food at the former Ardmore DAC and to help interpret information for Korean American applicants.

- Federal personnel have been supplemented by the addition of a Korean-speaking Public Information staff person. He has been designated as the primary Point of Contact (POC) for communications with Korean media. He has concentrated efforts on alleviating misconceptions portrayed in the media through direct contact with media representatives and through accurate news releases describing the role of the Federal government in disaster assistance. Specific areas of concern were the role of disaster assistance programs and the role of the Ambassador hotel DAC and the Agape Service Center.
- Outreach efforts have included distribution of flyers to children in school districts with heavy concentration of ethnic groups, including Asian-Americans. The flyers were distributed to increase awareness of the Federal disaster assistance programs.
- Extensive briefings and meetings have been held at both the national and local levels.

- These efforts have included briefings at the White House for Asian-American media representatives, Asian-American business leaders, and a meeting with staff of the Korean Embassy.

- Meetings on the West Coast between Federal representatives and community leaders have been extensive. Grant C. Peterson, the Associate Director, State and Local Programs and Support Directorate, and William Medigovich, FEMA Region IX Director, met with recognized leaders of the Korean community to explain the need for the Agape Service Center as evidence of the President's commitment to recovery in the area. After initial apprehension, leaders of the Korean-American Community have become supportive of the Service Center, marking a favorable shift in attitudes.

- Numerous Meetings have also been held between community leaders of many ethnic groups and Voluntary Agency representatives to address the concerns of the Asian-American community leaders and media representatives.

After initial apprehension with the role of the Federal government in disaster assistance, the Asian-American community has expressed increased satisfaction with Federal response and recovery efforts.

5:53 pm

THE PRESIDENT arrives Off-Stage Announcement Area and holds briefly.

NOTE: Head Table participants are pre-announced.

EVENT: ADDRESS ASIAN/PACIFIC AM
PRESIDENTIAL DINNER

OPEN PRESS

RUFFLES AND FLOURISH

OFF-STAGE ANNOUNCEMENT

HAIL TO THE CHIEF

REMARKS

TELEPROMPTER

*Allen, Susan Ann
Pres., U.S. Pan Asian CofC
638-1764
638-1677 fax
11/1/46*

5:55 pm

THE PRESIDENT is announced into Ballroom and proceeds to Seat at Head Table.

5:57 pm Master of Ceremonies Mr. James Hattori, CBS News Reporter, gives welcoming remarks.

5:59 pm Presentation of Colors.

6:01 pm Pledge of Allegiance by Dr. John Tsu, President, Asian American Political Education Foundation.

6:03 pm

THE PRESIDENT is introduced for Remarks by The Honorable Pete Wilson, Governor of California.

6:06 pm

THE PRESIDENT Remarks.

6:26 pm

THE PRESIDENT concludes Remarks, departs Ballroom and proceeds to Motorcade.

Page Twelve

PARTICIPANTS IN PHOTO OP WITH
ASIAN/PACIFIC AMERICAN HERITAGE MONTH
DINNER ORGANIZERS

Inder Singh, President, National Federation of Indian Americans
Dr. Thuy Van Le, Member, Advisory Committee on Women's Service,
Department of Defense
Matt Fong, Member, California State Board of Equalization
Julia Wu, President, Board of Trustees Los Angeles Community
College
Nao Takasugi, Mayor, City of Oxnard, California
Samuel Kiang, Mayor, City of Monterey Park, California
Ky Ngo, Chairman, Vietnamese Political Action Committee
Dr. John Tsu, President, Asian American Political Education
Foundation
Elizabeth Szu, Coordinator, Asian/Pacific Islander American
Coalition
Ted Ngoy, Cambodian American Community Leader and Business Owner
Harold Chuang, Chairman of the Board, American International Bank
Jimmy Au, Chairman of Seating Arrangement Committee, Presidential
Dinner
Jeff Pon, Chairman of Volunteers Committee, Presidential Dinner
Lily Kuo, Co-Chairman of Reception Committee, Presidential Dinner
Angela Anand, Chairman of Publicity Committee, Presidential
Dinner
Suzanna Tashiro, Executive Director, Asian American Political
Education Foundation
Susan Allen, Chairman, Excellence 2000, and
Chairman, U.S. Pan American Chamber of Commerce
David Cohen, Chairman, Samoan American Association
Oscar Domendon, Chairman, California State Fillipino-American
Association
Ali Tayyib, Co-Chairman of Reception, Presidential Dinner
Henry Yee, Presidential Appointee, National Credit Standards
Advisory Committee
Maryles V. Casto, President, Casto Travel
David S. Lee, Chairman, Qume Corporation, and
Chairman of the Board, International Telecommunications
Jhoon Rhee, Chairman and CEO, The Jhoon Rhee Foundation for
International Leadership
Ram P. Thukkaram, President and CEO, Ganton Technologies, Inc.
Jang Lee, President, Radio Korea, Los Angeles
Robert C. Nakasone, Vice Chairman and President, Toys "R" Us
John Fang, Founder and Publisher, Asia Week
(John Fang, a long time acquaintance of yours, died last month.
His wife Florence will be participating on his behalf.)
John Fu, Owner, C.F. Kent
Ronald Lew, Judge, Federal Appellate Court
Sydnie Kohara, M.C. of Programs, Presidential Dinner
Judy Coffman, Member, L.A. County Commission on Human Relations
Advisory Committee
James Hattori, M.C. of Programs, Presidential Dinner

PARTICIPANTS (continued)

Sheraly Khwaja, Chairman, Board of Directors, Southern California
Pakistani American Association
Richard Koo, Prominent Chinese American CPA in California

5/29/92 Honoree Mr. Nakasone

Robert C. Nakasone is Vice Chairman and President of Toys "R" Us, the largest and most profitable toy retailer in the world. Toys "R" Us has nearly 500 toy stores in the United States and 131 stores internationally in Canada, Europe and the Far East. Toys "R" Us currently employs over 65,000 people (55,000 in the U.S.). Nakasone has operating responsibility for all 628 worldwide toy stores, including the much-publicized entry into Japan last December where Toys "R" Us became the first large-scale U.S. retailer to successfully open stores in Japan. President George Bush cut the grand-opening ribbon at the Japan store. Mr. Nakasone is currently the highest ranking Asian American of a Fortune 500 corporation, and has held the distinction of being the "youngest President" ever when he was named President of the Brigham's Ice Cream and Restaurant Division of Jewel Companies at age 31. He was also the Vice President of their Osco/Savon Drug Store Division, the second largest drug chain in the U.S. at the age of 26. Mr. Nakasone grew up in Southern California and attended Claremont McKenna College, where he received his Bachelor of Arts in 1969, cum laude. He graduated with honors in 1971 from the University of Chicago Graduate School of Business M.B.A. program. Mr. Nakasone is a Trustee of the Claremont McKenna College, a member of the Board of Directors of the office supply superstore, Staples, Inc. and is Honorary Chairman of the Japanese American National Museum Leadership Campaign.

EMPLOYMENT ISSUES

- During the past 10 years over 25,000 jobs have been added to the U.S. work force due to the expansion and growth of Toys "R" Us' retail operations. Each year over 2,000 new jobs are added through the continuing growth. Since Toys "R" Us also owns most of its stores and facilities, each year over 2,000 construction jobs are created or maintained due to the building of its stores or offices. Toys "R" Us is truly qualified to be called a "job creation company."
- Through its Executive Training Program, each year Toys "R" Us trains over 700 new college graduates over a 14 week period to become managers of its stores. An additional 200 trainees come from the ranks of its employees without regard to educational level, race, gender or religion. This allows its employees to advance on merit and ability.
- As an innovator in retailing, Toys "R" Us is also an innovator in sharing success with employees. It runs the largest Stock Option Program in American business, offering over 21,000 employees the opportunity to profit from the company's growth. (In most companies, stock options are offered to only the most senior of executives.) It maintains a Profit Sharing Program encompassing over 20,000 employees and has almost 8,000 of its employees participating in a Stock Purchase Plan subsidized by the company.
- In 1989, Toys "R" Us developed an intense 4-day 22-hour program to educate its management group on the skills, knowledge and abilities required to manage an increasingly diverse work force. To date, almost 2,500 of its managers throughout the U.S. have graduated from this program and have come back to their stores with increased sensitivity for employees and customers of diverse race, religion, national origin, sex, age, or mental or physical disability. This cutting-edge program is one of the most extensive in the U.S. business founded on the belief that effectively managing a diverse work force results in a decided competitive advantage.



David S. Lee

David S. Lee is Chairman of Qume Corporation. He is also Chairman of the Board of International Telecommunication Corporation, with Cortelco USA, Inc., Cortelco Inc. (formerly Solid State Systems) and Strategic Dimensions, Inc. as its subsidiaries.

Mr. Lee originally co-founded Qume Corporation in 1973 and served as Executive Vice President until it was acquired by ITT Corporation in 1978. After the acquisition, Mr. Lee held the positions of Executive Vice President of ITT Qume until 1981, and President through 1983. From 1983 to 1985, he served as a Vice President of ITT and as Group Executive and Chairman of its Business Information Systems Group. In 1985, he became President and Chairman of Data Technology Corporation and in 1988, Data Technology Corporation bought Qume and merged both companies.

Currently, Mr. Lee is a member of the Board of Directors of Linear Technology Corporation, Compac and The Technology Center of Silicon Valley; a member of the Advisory Board of Pacific Bell, The Asia Business League, Board of Governors for the California Community Colleges and Santa Clara University Business School; and President of Asian Cultural Teachings. He was recently appointed by Governor Pete Wilson to the Council on California Competitiveness and by President George Bush to his Advisory Committee on Trade Policy and Negotiation (Office of the Trade Representative).

5/29/92
Honoree Mr. Lee



BIOGRAPHY

David S. Lee

David S. Lee is Chairman of Qume Corporation. He is also Chairman of the Board of International Telecommunication Corporation, with Cortelco, Solid State Systems and Strategic Dimensions, Inc. as its subsidiaries.

Mr. Lee originally co-founded Qume Corporation in 1973 and served as Executive Vice President until it was acquired by ITT Corporation in 1978. After the acquisition, Mr. Lee held the positions of Executive Vice President of ITT Qume until 1981, and President through 1983. From 1983 to 1985, he served as a Vice President of ITT and as Group Executive and Chairman of its Business Information Systems Group, which was comprised of ITT Qume, ITT Courier Terminal Systems, ITT Information Systems and ITT Servcom. In 1985, he became President and Chairman of Data Technology Corporation and in 1988, Data Technology Corporation bought Qume and merged both companies.

Earlier, Mr. Lee was Manager of Printer Engineering at Diablo Systems where he led the team that perfected the daisywheel printer.

Currently, Mr. Lee is a member of the Board of Directors of Linear Technology Corporation, Compac and The Technology Center of Silicon Valley; a member of the Advisory Board of Pacific Bell, The Asian Business League and Santa Clara University Business School; President of Asia Cultural Teaching; Board of Governors of the California Community Colleges. He was recently appointed by Governor Pete Wilson to the Council on California Competitiveness and by President George Bush to his Advisory Committee on Trade Policy and Negotiation (Office of the U.S. Trade Representative).

Mr. Lee has received numerous awards for his contributions to high technology and local communities. Amongst them, he received the Mid-America Chinese Science & Technology Association Outstanding Achievement Award in 1987. Others include the 1985 Asian American High Technology Convention Award, the Chinese Institute of Engineers - U.S.A. Achievement Award in 1983, and the Harvard Business School Association of Northern California's Business Entrepreneur Award in 1979.

In 1985, Mr. Lee wrote the chapter on "Printers" in Microcomputer Handbook, and has been featured in numerous magazines and publications, most recent ones are from the Los Angeles Times, Upside Magazine, Business Week, Transpacific Magazine.

Born in China, Mr. Lee holds a B.S. degree in Mechanical Engineering from Montana State University and a M.S. degree in Mechanical Engineering from North Dakota State University.

4/29/92 Howard

RAM P. THUKKARAM
 PRESIDENT AND CEO
 OF
 GANTON TECHNOLOGIES, INC.
 STURTEVANT, WISCONSIN

414-586-8100

Armed with a degree in engineering from the University of Madras, a four-month Danish work permit, a one-way ticket to Copenhagen, Denmark, and three dollars in his pocket, Ram Thukkaram in 1967 began a trip from his home town of Tamil Nadu, India that would end in Chicago, Illinois, where he now heads a die casting, machining, and tooling and assembly company that is a major supplier to the American automobile industry.

In the six years after leaving his homeland, Mr. Thukkaram worked in Denmark, West Germany, and Canada, to arrive in Racine, Wisconsin, a tool engineer for a nonferrous die casting firm. He attended the University of Wisconsin as a part-time student and obtained his Masters Degree in Business in 1978.

With borrowed money and a second mortgage on his home, Mr. Thukkaram in 1978, acquired a small Chicago aluminum and zinc die casting company with sales of \$800,000 and 18 employees. That small company is now Ganton Technologies, Inc., which twelve years later has plants in Wisconsin and Tennessee, sales of \$80 million and over 700 employees.

The firm has earned top quality ratings from General Motors (Mark of Excellence), Ford (Q1), and Chrysler (Quality Excellence). Ganton also supplies such other Fortune 500 companies as John Deere, AT&T, IBM, Caterpillar, Motorola, and Cummins. It is significant that of approximately 10,000 suppliers to GM, only 305 companies have earned the Mark of Excellence honor. Ganton is one of them.

A Fellow of the American Society of Die Casting Engineers, Mr. Thukkaram has written and lectured extensively on die casting techniques, and has held seminars in the U.S.A., India, Canada, and China. He is also Chairman of the Board at the Mutual Trust and Savings Bank in Harvey, Illinois as well as Chairman of the Board and Chief Executive Officer of a golf course management, consulting, construction, and instruction company.

Mindful of his civic responsibilities, he was twice President of Chicago Tamil Sangam, an organization of Indo-Americans of Tamil origin, and Treasurer of the Federation of India Association. Mr. Thukkaram is General Director of the Tamil Nadu Foundation, which supports more than 100 charitable projects in India. Serving on the Board of Directors of the Racine Wisconsin Area Manufacturers and Commerce Association, he is active in numerous other professional and service associations.

He was honored by the Golf Association of Indo Americans in 1987, of which he was founder and first president. In 1988, he received Indira Gandhi Citizen of the Year Award from Chicago Chitrahah. He was honored by Chicago Tamil Sangam in 1989, and in 1990, he was given the Entrepreneurial Excellence Award from the American Society of Engineers from India.

Married with two children, Mr. Thukkaram, age 49, lives in Northbrook, Illinois.

5/29/92
Honoree
Ms. Casto

Maryles V. Casto

Profile

Maryles was born and raised in the Philippines. She founded Casto Travel in 1973. From her early career with Philippine Airlines as manager of in-flight service, and later as manager of a major travel agency in Silicon Valley, evolved her firm conviction that customer service and employee satisfaction were the primary components of a successful corporate travel agency. These components have become the hallmark of Casto Travel, enabling it to become the largest privately owned travel agency in Northern California. Maryles participates actively in the day-to-day operation and management of the corporation to insure that customer service as well as employee satisfaction and welfare prevail with the growth that is necessary to compete in today's economy.

Maryles is a member of the prestigious "Committee of 200", a national group of leading business women selected from throughout the United States. In 1985, Maryles Casto was named Women of the Year by the San Francisco Chamber of Commerce and named in the "Savvy60" list of top businesses owned by women. That same year she was also honored at a White House reception.

Known for her company's customized quality of client service and her innovative employee policies, her management and entrepreneurial skills have been profiled in several books from major publishers. They include the 1986 book Peak Performers by Dr. Charles Garfield and the 1987 book What it Takes: Good News from 100 of America's Top Professional & Business Women by Lee Gardenswartz, Ph.D. and Anita Rows, Ph.D.

Maryles serves on a number of community boards and organizations. These include the San Jose/Cleveland Ballet, National Conference of Christians and Jews, Valley Medical Center Foundation Board, San Jose Museum of Art, and Women's Forum West.

143 employees
\$70 million
Sales



Feb., 1988 to Sept., 1991 Appointed by the President as a member of National Council on Vocational Education

May 7 Conduct a radio talk show on Tae Kwon Do philosophy to the United States

Sept. 5

Dec. 7

April

Febru

MOTIVA
Mart

Hapi

INVEN
1. N
S
S
S

2. C
S
S

AWAR
Sch

So

Washington, D. C. Public Schools

Presents

Jhoon Rhee

“Joy Of Discipline”

Program Seminar

Where: Amidon Elementary, 4th and I Street, SW
Washington., D.C.

When: Saturday, March 21, 1992
9:00 A.M. to 12:00 Noon

For: Students, Teachers and Parents from Amidon, Bowen,
Brookland, Clark, Ft. Lincoln, Raymond and Wilkinson
Elementary Schools

UNIVERSAL STUDENT CREED

To build true confidence through **Knowledge** in the mind,
Honesty in the heart, and **Strength** in the body.

To keep friendship with one another, and to build a strong
and **Happy** community.

Never fight to achieve selfish ends but to develop
MIGHT FOR RIGHT.

March 17, 1992--Recognized as the

Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet

(George Bush Library)

Document No. and Type	Subject/Title of Document	Date	Restriction	Class.
01. Resume	Re: Jhoon Rhee. (1 pp.)	n.d.	P-6, (b)(6)	

Collection:

Record Group: Bush Presidential Records
Office: Speechwriting, White House Office of
Series: Speech File, Backup
Subseries:
WHORM Cat.:
File Location: Asian - American Dinner 5/29/92 [1]

Date Closed: 11/30/2004	OA/ID Number: 07576
FOIA/SYS Case #:	
Re-review Case #: 2004-2265-S	
P-2/P-5 Review Case #:	

MR Case #:	Appeal Case #:
MR Disposition:	Appeal Disposition:
Disposition Date:	Disposition Date:

RESTRICTION CODES

<p>Presidential Records Act - [44 U.S.C. 2204(a)]</p> <p>P-1 National Security Classified Information [(a)(1) of the PRA] P-2 Relating to the appointment to Federal office [(a)(2) of the PRA] P-3 Release would violate a Federal statute [(a)(3) of the PRA] P-4 Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential commercial or financial information [(a)(4) of the PRA] P-5 Release would disclose confidential advise between the President and his advisors, or between such advisors [(a)(5) of the PRA] P-6 Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy [(a)(6) of the PRA]</p> <p>C. Closed in accordance with restrictions contained in donor's deed of gift.</p>	<p>Freedom of Information Act - [5 U.S.C. 552(b)]</p> <p>(b)(1) National security classified information [(b)(1) of the FOIA] (b)(2) Release would disclose internal personnel rules and practices of an agency [(b)(2) of the FOIA] (b)(3) Release would violate a Federal statute [(b)(3) of the FOIA] (b)(4) Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential or financial information [(b)(4) of the FOIA] (b)(6) Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy [(b)(6) of the FOIA] (b)(7) Release would disclose information compiled for law enforcement purposes [(b)(7) of the FOIA] (b)(8) Release would disclose information concerning the regulation of financial institutions [(b)(8) of the FOIA] (b)(9) Release would disclose geological or geophysical information</p>
--	--

RESUME
of
Jhoon Rhee

PERSONAL INFORMATION:

Home Address: 4068 Rosamora Court Arlington, Virginia 22207
Home Telephone: [REDACTED] (703) 532-1667
Office Telephone: [REDACTED] (703) 532-5501
Date of Birth: January 7, 1932
Height: 5'6"
Weight: 135 lbs.
Marital Status: Married, four children and four grandchildren
Place of Birth: Asan Korea
S. S. N. [REDACTED]
Nationality: Korean
Citizenship: U.S. citizen (Born in Korea)

EDUCATION:

Mar., 1939--Feb ,1945 Shin Poong Elementary School, Suwon, Korea
Mar., 1945--May, 1950 Dong Sung High School, Seoul, Korea
Feb., 1958--May, 1960 Southwest Texas Teachers College
Jun., 1960--May, 1962 University of Texas (Civil Engineering) in Austin, Texas
(12 credit hours short from graduation)

MILITARY SERVICE:

January 1952 - October 1957 Served in the Korean Army. Honorably discharged as 1st Lieutenant

BUSINESS VENTURES:

June 1962 - present Jhoon Rhee Institute of Tae Kwon Do, Inc., Founder and Chairman. Teaching Korean Martial Arts
January 1973 - present RheeMax, Inc. (Jhoon Rhee Sports, Inc. and RheeMed, Inc merged in 1985). Founder and a member of the board of directors
(Manufacturing and Marketing Martial Arts Supplies)
July 1975-1986 Founder of the World Martial arts Congress for Education.
Conducting Martial Arts Business and philosophy Seminars

TAE KWON DO TRAINING & INSTRUCTION:

April 1947 - May 1950 Student of Chung Do Kwan, Seoul, Korea.
January 1954 - May 1956 Instructor of Korean Army Officer's Cadet School in Kwang Ju, Korea
Sept., 1958 - May 1960 Instructor for Southwest Texas State College Tae Kwon Do Club in San Marcos, Texas.
Sept., 1960 - May 1962 Instructor for University of Texas Tae Kwon Do Club in Austin, Texas.
Sept., 1963 - May 1964 Taught Tae Kwon Do for Pentagon Officers Club
Dec., 1967 - Feb., 1968 Instructor for Tae Kwon Do, Secret Service, Treasury Department.
May 1967 - July 1967 Taught Tae Kwon Do for U.S. Marine Corps, Hand-to Hand Combat System.
February 1965 - Present Founded The U.S. Congressional Tae Kwon Do Club for Senators and Representatives in the Rayburn House Gymnasium.

Jan. 22, 1991 - Present

Established 65 Jhoon Rhee Tae Kwon Do Studios throughout the Soviet Union. We estimate approximately 30,000 students and growing everyday

PUBLISHED WORKS:

1970 - Present

5 Books, Chon-Ji, Tan-Gun, Won-Hyo Chung-Gun and Hwa-Rang.

1985 - Present

Publisher, World Martial Arts Congress for Education Newsletter and contributor a few magazine articles in U. S. and Spain.

FILM ACTING

1973

Leading actor in "Sting of the Dragon Masters" produced by Golden Harvest Limited of Hong Kong. (Called When Tae Kwon Do Strikes" in Europe.

1980

Leading actor in "Silent Master", produced by Hyun Gin Corp. of Seoul, Korea

1970

Creator and choreographer for "Martial Arts Ballet" to classical and semi-classical music.

PATRIOTIC and GLOBAL ACTIVITIES :

February 28, 1973

Became a U.S. Citizen and awarded the U.S. flag flown over the U.S. Capitol on the same day, by U.S. Senator Ted Stevens.

June 28, 1976

Arranged an American hero Muhammad Ali visit to Korea. We received an open car parade in downtown Seoul by 1,000,000 enthusiastic Koreans waving U.S. and Korean flags, and entertained U.S. Soldiers in Korea.

July 4, 1982

Orchestrated the formation of a human "Stars & Stripes" consisting of 229 Jhoon Rhee students to symbolize the 229 million American population. The group also performed a Jhoon Rhee ballet Chosang meaning "George Washington" to "God Bless America" on the Washington monument grounds. and won the first place winning trophy in the parade.

November 22, 1982

Presented Thanksgiving entertainment for 2,000 U.S. soldiers of the Second Infantry Division and the U.S. 8th Army Headquarters in Seoul, Korea.

April 1983

Invited by the Government of Belize to present a Jhoon Rhee Ballet in Belize City. Performed 2 shows for 3,000 people. V.I.P's attended were U.S. ambassador, Secretary of Defense, Secretary of Education, The Speaker, and the Mayor. of Belize.

July 4th, 1983

Raised \$15,000 from Korean Community for fireworks expense shared by the National Park Service. Organized the International Night on July 3rd at the Sheraton Hotel, 16 foreign nations participated with their national cultural programs. Provided free dinners for 2,000 people.

Jul, 1985 to Jan..1998

Served as the National Chairman of the July 4th Celebration of the Nation's 207th Birthday.

Serving as a special consultant to The President's Council on Physical Fitness and Sports.

Oct., 1985 to Sept., 1987

Served as a member of the Advisory Board of the U. S. Department of Education

October 16, 1986

The principle individual to propose The National Teacher Appreciation Day, January 28, 1987. The Proposal passed the U.S. Congress, and was signed by President **Ronald Reagan** on October 16, 1986



Tel: 703/532-5901

JHOON RHEE FOUNDATION
For International Leadership
4068 Rosamora Court, Arlington VA 22207
(A District of Columbia not-for-profit Organization)

Fax: 703/532-1667

May 21, 1992

CHAIRMAN & CEO
Master Jhoon Rhee

PRESIDENT
Hon. Richard Ichord

DIRECTORS
Mr. Albert Eisele
Hon. Richard Ichord
Hon. Stanley Kimmitt
Mr. John Marriott
Mr. Chun Rhee
Mr. Jhoon Rhee

LEGAL COUNSEL
Mr. Bill Charyk, Esquire

C. P. A.
Mr. Steven Futrovsky

INSTRUCTOR
Kenneth Carlson

ADVISORS
Hon. Donald K. Anderson
Mr. Jack Anderson
Hon. Robert A. Borski, Jr.
Hon. Mike Espy
Mr. Kevin Gilday
Mr. Richard Harty
Hon. Duncan L. Hunter
Mr. Roly Jan
Hon. James M. Jeffords
Dr. Albert Jose Jones
Mr. Chang J. Lee
Hon. Robert L. Livingston
Mr. Harold Matland
Mr. Bill Mayhugh
Dr. Ray McLendon
Hon. James T. Molloy
Dr. James Mosel
Hon. Howard Pollock
Hon. Thomas J. Ridge
Mr. Anthony Robbins
Hon. Toby Roth
Hon. Jack Russ
Master José Santamaria
Mr. Charles Scott
Hon. Gerry Sikorski
Hon. Ike Skelton
Mr. Shore Slocum
Dr. John C. Tapp
Hon. Gene Taylor
Hon. Paul Tribble
Mr. Larry Thomas
Mrs. Jinhee Kim Wilde

Honorable Clayton Fong
The White House, Public Liaison Office
1600 Pennsylvania Avenue, N. W.
Washington, DC 20500

Dear Mr. Fong:

Thank you for the White House luncheon invitation which I enjoyed very much. I would like to invite you to a Korean lunch in the first part of June. I really think we Asian Americans can do something very significant to resolve many social problems that have been escalating these past three or four decades. I believe the time is ready for a new idea with a vision to reverse the continuing social decline. Like the old Asian saying that says, "Immediately underneath a lit candle is the darkest spot," it is quite possible that Asian Americans may be able to recognize the problems in America better than those indigenous to this country.

I have some ideas that may be not only solutions to the problems, but also can be a new way of reconstructing human society in which there is beauty and love among all people. In my opinion, I am not speaking just idealistically, but also of a pragmatic methodology that can touch the hearts of people to help them realize how we have created such an unnatural society.

Enclosed please find a copy of my seminar program for DC public school students, parents, teachers and principals and my resume as you requested. I look forward to sharing these ideas as we work together with the project in Los Angeles on May 29.

You are greatly appreciated. May God bless you and your loved ones always.

Sincerely yours,

Jhoon Rhee

P. 8
E. ELSON
2:10 PM

THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary
(Los Angeles, California)

For Immediate Release

May 7, 1992

REMARKS BY THE PRESIDENT
IN MEETING WITH KOREAN COMMUNITY LEADERS

Radio Korea Broadcast Studio
Los Angeles, California

2:05 P.M. PDT

MR. DAVID KIM: On behalf of the Korean American community here in Los Angeles, Mr. President, thank you very much for coming and welcome to Koreatown.

Needless to say, your visit with us has a great significance because I think most of the Korean Americans here in Los Angeles felt abandoned by the government and the law enforcement officials when the April 29 riots occurred. And it wasn't until the federal troops moved in that Korean Americans felt safe, and they were very appreciative of the swift action you took.

And we're also very appreciative of the fact that you have sent out Ms. Pat Saiki immediately after you found out about the disaster so that she could immediately start the process of the relief efforts which was started, in many places, but here also in Radio Korea.

The reason Radio Korea became a natural disaster center and a relief center was that, during the riots when the police department or the law enforcement officials could not help us, this place became the command post where all the volunteers came. And volunteers were protecting different people who were being looted in the Koreatown area.

Rather than pointing fingers at other people for creating this disaster, we of the Korean American community feel that we should first concentrate in providing relief to those people, especially those small-businessmen who have -- who really were getting their source of income from these businesses and they have lost their source of income. And they really have no food. And thanks to the volunteering spirit, we have plenty of food for these people, and you will see later that we have food coming in and we have it all over the parking lot.

Although it took us 25 years to build Koreatown, we have 25 years of Korean history, and we saw that go into flames right before our eyes and being looted, we came to this country with nothing and we're confident that we will be able to rebuild our community. And we would like to request your assistance in our being able to rebuild as quickly as possible.

And once again, thank you very much, Mr. President, for coming.

THE PRESIDENT: Are you going to say something, or do you want me to go ahead?

Let me just say thank you to the community leaders assembled here. And let me single out Mr. Lee for his hospitality not just to us today -- to Secretary Sullivan, the Governor, Senator Seymour, Secretary Kemp, Pat Saiki of SBA -- but to so many.

This place has become not just a command center in times of turmoil -- turmoil that every American regrets. This President, I'll tell you, my heart aches for those who have lost their jobs. But this community is strong. I wish all you guys would walk -- maybe you've been there and seen the volunteers in the next building. It's unbelievable -- 200 out there this very day, 200 to be trained, 180 of the 200, I'm told, are CPAs willing to pitch in to help do what's necessary to reconstruct.

I look at this in a very broad sense. I look at -- not only in the sense in terms of families that were hurt, but in terms of international. I think most people here will concede and rejoice in the fact that we have good relations with Korea, something I take great pride in, incidentally.

I think people in Korea share the same hurt that all of us do when they look and see this community of enterprising individuals that -- remind us being here what some 25 years ago, some more recently, got in, grabbed a piece of the American dream and built something. To see it shattered is not the American way. And I will do everything I can to show our friends abroad as well as here that it's not the American way. And with that in mind, it means I want to help. It means the federal government is prepared to help in every way we possibly can.

I want to go back to the volunteer concept that I mentioned a minute ago. That is also part of the American way. I'm sure it's part of the Korean way as well. But when you see one American reaching out for another in times of hardship, that is one of the things I think is very precious about our society. And the spirit of those volunteers out there, it's amazing. One of them actually hit me up for a little donation. (Laughter.) I might say I understood perfectly, and in a modest way was able to contribute to this volunteer sector.

Let me just go into a couple of problems. This has been a command center. I understand that some in the community were unhappy by the location of the disaster relief center. And by early next week, that unhappiness should give way, because we are going to have a new acceptable location to serve the needs of the community. And I understand that not having forms in Korean is a problem; and now there's efforts going on to be sure that those forms are printed in a way that can be understood in Korean so they can be understood by the small family operators that have suffered because of these uncontrolled forces.

We also realize that translators are a problem, and we are working to provide translators that help with disaster relief. And, of course, once again I salute the community, because the community is doing some of that -- I just have noticed that in here in a volunteer sense.

There is no way I can tell you how much I respect what Radio Korea has done. I happen to be sitting next to its boss. But I will simply say we applaud Radio Korea for the support that has constantly been given to the Korean community, the pride that this station reflects when it brings to others what the Korean American community stands for. It is wonderful, and we're grateful to you, sir. And I think you've acted as a lifeline in a sense in this tragic situation. A couple of people told me that as I was walking in.

Two immediate concerns -- and then I want to hear from you the priorities. I want to be sure that while I'm here I don't overlook a priority. Two immediate concerns are: What will the government do to bring about a speedy economic recovery and what can we do to ease the awful racial tension. I spoke about it in a church today -- Reverend E.V. Hill's church. I think all Americans have to be concerned about both those points.

I want you to know that the situation in L.A. is on the minds of all Americans. It is not a local situation. It is -- what's happened here is not something that we saw for an ugly moment that'll be forgotten. We've got to continue to strive for racial harmony and for the elimination of discrimination wherever it occurs in this country. And I am thankful, of course, that the streets are safer, with kids back in school and businesses are reopening. But now we need to concentrate on a major rebuilding effort.

I have signed, as I'm sure you all know, a declaration -- a disaster declaration, having directed FEMA, the Federal Emergency Management Agency, and Mrs. Saiki and the Small Business Administration that she so ably heads, to provide immediate assistance to the victimized parties. Pat can answer your questions, can give you much more of the detail there. But it is a very important agency at this time.

FEMA is providing grants for personal needs, such as food and clothing and medicine, for minor home damage and unemployment assistance to those who are now without jobs. Even though they have their own businesses, some are without work because those businesses were destroyed.

We have an 800 assistance number that will also receive calls in six languages. The Korean community took it on the chin the most, I think. Others are hurting, too. So we, the federal government, Governor Wilson and the Mayor are trying to respond as best we can to all the hurt out there.

The SBA is also making disaster loans available for business losses, for home damage. Those loans could total over \$300 million. All told, the federal aid to Los Angeles and the surrounding areas here could run in the range of about \$600 million. Again, I am delighted to have this opportunity to come here. And I just hope you will tell those who are hurting that, one, we care; and, two, we are trying our level best to heal those wounds, to get people back on their feet again. Because when I think of what this country needs, it's more small businesses, it's more entrepreneurs -- people that will come here and take a risk and, hopefully, earn their share of what we think of as the American Dream.

I know that this American Dream is still real. I'm sure to a businessman, a wife and a husband for example whose business has been closed and brutalized and ruined, we might wonder: Well, what's it all about? What does this mean? We have got -- you and I -- maybe you all can do it best -- is to convince those people that are hurting that the American Dream is the rule. And the rule we build will be a part of helping you.

So that's what I wanted to say. And, David, I'd love to hear from members of the community and what you think we might do assist. But we care very, very much. And as I say, I want to be the President to take the signal out around, back to Korea itself, and say, look, people got hurt in my country -- good people, good citizens. But we're going to make them whole and we're going to give them some hope.

So now, I don't know what the schedule is --
(applause) --

MR. KIM: Open for questions and comments.

THE PRESIDENT: Fire away.

MR. JOHN LIM: Is it my turn?

THE PRESIDENT: Yes. (Laughter.)

MR. LIM: Mr. President, my name is ~~John Lim~~. I'm the ~~President of the Korean American Bar Association of Southern California~~. The essence of our message is quite simple: The federal government has the affirmative duty to make the Korean American victims heard. It has the highest responsibility to make sure that these victims are redressed completely.

The traditional notion of disaster relief must be suspended with respect to these victims. The disaster suffered by these victims is not one that was caused by an earthquake, flood or other acts of God. Such disasters are not caused by any level of government, inevitable fact of life to which normal or traditional method of relief is appropriate.

The tragic event that the Korean Americans have suffered is one for which the federal government must assume responsibility over and beyond the degree of the disaster caused by acts of God. If 400 years of oppression is what caused a riot, as many of the African Americans leaders say, the Korean American victims are most certainly not responsible, as the vast majority of us have been here less than 25 years.

The federal government's failure and inability to address the oppression felt by the African Americans must be viewed as the cause of this tragedy. Given that cause and given that this is not a natural disaster, the federal government must step up its efforts over and beyond the relief effort traditionally deployed for earthquake and flood disaster. More specifically, the normal standards and criteria cannot and should not govern the relief to these victims. Because such normal standards in criteria will give only partial relief. Such partial relief will be unfair and will constitute gross injustice.

Only total redress is acceptable in our community. If nothing else, Mr. President, please understand that the federal government has the affirmative and highest duty to make the victims whole. I believe that this is the most important message from our community. Unless this is understood and accepted by the federal government, including the Congress, ~~the victims will never feel a part of this great nation, a nation for which they have come to fulfill their American dream.~~
(Applause.)

MR. YANG IL KIM: Mr. President, my name is ~~Yang Kim~~. I'm the ~~President of the National Korean American Grocers Association~~. We have 18,000 members across our 25 states. Even Los Angeles is a disaster area -- Seattle, Washington state, Philadelphia and Baltimore, D.C. and New York, too. I should cry in front of you on behalf of all of our victims. I'm one of the victims, too. My store burned out.

However, I have to give you my big smile to you. The reason why -- our president must be comfortable and relaxed. In 1988, you visited Chinatown -- and we also, Korean community endorsed you even now in 1992 -- personally, and our grocery industry of Korean community endorsed you, too. And especially,

most of the news media told us American dream is gone. But we want to keep American dream. We want back our old -- so I personally, and all our victims ask you: Would you please coordinate it, cooperate with, all the ethnic group, especially Afro American community leaders and church people and the Latinos church and the people -- and other ethnic groups. Your responsibility, your strong leadership is going to have to be -- ~~we don't want it to break our American dream, sir.~~ That's what I wanted to ask you.

And also, personally, we are not sure yet our Reverend Jesse Jackson and our Korean grocery leaders will meet. Georgia, Atlanta, is coming May 15 or 16, 17. Also, our Governor, Pete Wilson, we endorse you traditionally, grocery industry. Unfortunately, you couldn't make a commitment without your budget, but we need full -- you, please, consideration too. Thank you so much, sir. That is my statement.

THE PRESIDENT: Thank you for your statement.

DR. KEE WANG HA: My name is Kee Wang Ha. I'm a cochairman of Korean Emergency Task Force. I have a true, simple question that so far you have not made statement. One is, as you mentioned, whether you can set up the FEMA office at these locations, because we had already -- going on. You consider to set up one in another location in Koreatown. The second, how soon can we expect federal enterprise zones in Koreatown?

THE PRESIDENT: Let me answer the first one by saying I'm not sure -- I know we are pledged to move it. I'm looking around for somebody to tell me what has been decided. But I know there's been unhappiness with the first. I have this statement saying we will change it. But you're saying in this very building?

DR. KEE WANG HA: Not actually. Next building. Next one across the street.

THE PRESIDENT: Well, let me record that and tell our FEMA people who is --

AIDE: Sir, we're going to be working with you to identify a suitable location. It is premature to know exactly where it could be, but we want to work closely.

THE PRESIDENT: Right across the street. Well, let's see what we can do to consider it, if that's the general feeling. I don't know if everybody feels that way.

DR. KAY SONG: We could communicate through radio. We have to mobilize people, mobilize volunteers and we'd like to be close to the radio station -- we would like to --

THE PRESIDENT: We're trying to -- incidentally, on one-stop shopping -- slightly different point -- we've got a lot of federal agencies out here, and we want to have it as simple as possible. And that's why we have David Kearns and -- out here who are trying to coordinate the federal effort. But thank you for the comment.

On the second one, I wish I could tell you the answer. We are going to urge the Congress to move right away on a legislation. And, believe me -- it will certainly include the Korean community. This is a concept that I've heard about all day long today. It's something we've been advocating for a long, long time. We're now talking about the enterprise zones. That concept I think is an idea whose time has come. I'm seeing support publicly just in the last few days from people who have

not supported it. I have said this is not a time for blame in terms of getting legislation going.

But I can tell you -- we feel much more optimistic, and we will be pushing hard to get it done. And the Korean American community is obviously going to have a piece of the action.

MR. EDWARD CHANG: Mr. President, my name is Edward Chang. I'm an Assistant Professor at Cal Poli Pomona.

THE PRESIDENT: I'm sorry, I didn't hear. Professor, where?

MR. EDWARD CHANG: Cal Poli.

THE PRESIDENT: Cal Poli, yes.

MR. EDWARD CHANG: I just would like to make a quick statement and give you some questions. The Korean American community suffered from triple oppression. Number one, they have suffered from property damages -- 2,000 businesses totalling more than \$350 million. Number two, they have felt a sense of betrayal, abandonment, rage towards American government -- has faith and trust. Number three, the mainstream media have distorted the issue as if this was Korean-African American issue. It's an issue of racism and poverty and we need to make very clear on that particular issue.

So I have a couple of suggestions to Mr. President. Number one, many of us believe education is a way to move up, and many of our families who lost their businesses have their children in universities. And they may have problems paying for their tuition. So is there a possibility of granting scholarships or some kind of a loan to pay for their education? Number two, is it possible to establish hotline with SBA office, direct hotLine to the Korean American community so if there are some problems we can directly talk with Miss Pat here so we can resolve the problems? I think that's a critical -- in my community.

Number three, I would like to request that you must waive some of the requirements, waive the requirements which is very difficult for Korean American merchants to come up with some proper documentations. Now, I think that's the most critical element that you can do for us right now. Thank you very much.

THE PRESIDENT: Well, I'm waiving the requirements. I understand that some of the records are just going up in smoke, and therefore it's hard to have them.

MR. EDWARD CHANG: That's right.

THE PRESIDENT: Fortunately, we do have and would have access to the income tax returns. So there will be a way to verify a lot of the claims. So we hope we can get around this rigid requirement on that one.

The SBA -- I don't know on the hotline; I'll like Pat speak. We will have I think it is six offices -- could not only respond for SBA, but to go about this -- put this in what we call a one-stop shopping approach, where you have programs from HUD, you've got programs from HHS, you have programs from various different agencies that can assist different parts of all of this.

On the third one, we believe that our approach to education is a good one -- America 2000. And on scholarships, I don't know. Are you talking about a new scholarship program?

MR. CHANG: The individuals who have suffered the damage, their children. The parents, the Korean American parents may be unable to keep the education of their children. So can you set aside some fundings for their children?

THE PRESIDENT: Let me think about that one. I think we've got to be a little aware of the fact that there's a big demand for scholarship support all across the country. But whether it can be done on a set-aside basis, I just don't know how the law reads. But let me take a look.

MR. CHANG: Please consider that.

MR. DAVID KIM: Mr. President, my name is David Kim, Korean American Grocers Association of California. I had a meeting with Mr. Peter Ueberroth this morning. We had a good conversation on how we're going to rebuild this L.A. in the long term. And, you know, over 2000 Korean family merchants have nothing left.

Everything they worked so hard -- went up in smoke. We have no place from which we start anew. We need governmental assistance to survive. We need help to feed our children, pull ourselves together again. We need you to help get governmental relief for living expenses as soon as possible. Thank you.

THE PRESIDENT: Thank you. Thank you, David. On the food assistance, there are substantial amounts of food coming in through our Department of Agriculture. I hope that's arranged so it's fitting for the requirements that it will be distributed to.

MR. KIM: We have to buy the gasoline and a lot of things -- the payments and those kinds of things. You know, food only we can get the raman from Korea, no problem. (Laughter.) We need some kinds of payments -- you know, support the car rental payment and buy the gasoline. Mortgage payments. I have another statement without envelope.

Q Mortgage payment.

MR. TONG SOO CHUNG: Mr. President, my name is Tong Soo Chung. I am a lawyer, a partner of John Lim and founding president of Korean American Coalition. I also want you to know that you and I are alumnus, having gone to Andover -- a few years later than you did.

THE PRESIDENT: Never mind. (Laughter.) Don't ask what class.

MR. CHUNG: We are very happy that you are here to discuss our concerns. But we are saddened that the occasion that brought you here is not a happy one, that it took a disaster for you to come to visit us.

The various government programs that you are undertaking are very needed. And as John has spoken earlier, we need extra assistance in this case because the disaster we're talking about here is really a man-made disaster and not a natural disaster. So to the extent that you can increase the grant portion as opposed to a loan portion, that's the kind of help we need. The loan programs -- the waiting, the tough documentation and other requirements -- that's the extra assistance that we need.

But that will soon pass. What we would like -- what I would like to ask you is that we are here to stay and we would like to do our part. And that means full participation at all levels of government, on the commissions and other appointments that you have control over. I do understand that you've made more appointments of Korean Americans to high-level executive positions in the government than the other previous presidents, but we need more of that.

We need you, when you are dealing with the private sector, to keep Korean Americans in mind; that we want to do our part, so that as you interact with the private industry leaders to bring us in.

And, Governor Wilson, we have, over the last week or so, we have been working together on payment moratorium with the private banks and other institutions, and bridge loans, and that type of program. So even after this disaster is dealt with, and even after the government program is done with, don't forget us. Keep us in mind and keep us involved so that we will do our part in this country.

THE PRESIDENT: Good counsel. Thank you.

MS HELEN LIM: Mr. President, my name is not important. I'm one of the victims. I don't feel we are represented equally. You do not know how serious this problem is. A lot of people lost how much they earned -- 10 years, 20 years of hard work went down the drain overnight. There are a lot of people who lost and do not have any will to go on. They don't have any money to pay their next rent, car payment, mortgage. We cannot wait for two weeks, three weeks of the waiting period of this so-called government aid.

Please, you have to look at what each human being, like victim like me, is going through. Talk doesn't do anything. We need action.

Here we are talking about how government agent will do this. We don't need a promise. We need action now. Look at our side. How many people standing out to reach you, to tell you what we are going through. We were at the Bonaventure yesterday. The treatment we received from the press, from the law enforcement -- if you had seen that. I've never seen anything on TV or in the press -- nothing of what we are going through. They're focusing on it's between Korean American-black American; you guys deal with it. This cop-out.

So please, consider this -- there's a people and their life is on the line. It's not a matter of loan we receive. It's a life. A human being is suffering.

Thank you very much, sir. (Applause.)

THE PRESIDENT: Let me comment on that, if I might. I don't know how anybody who has not been through what you've been through can say they understand. I don't know that. I believe that the federal government response is fast. I'm told by Mayor Bradley, I'm told by the Governor that it's fast. It may not seem fast to somebody that is hurting --

Q No, sir.

THE PRESIDENT: -- but it is fast. Pat Saiki was out here the very day it happened and has already started. So we will keep trying. And I just wanted you to know -- I don't know about the demonstration last night. I know there were some nice

political shots fired at me, which I didn't appreciate particularly, but I understand also that it comes from people wanting to get something done. And that you were mistreated there, I feel very, very badly about that because you shouldn't have been. You were expressing your rights as an American.

I don't know -- you say the media mistreated you. I will certainly apologize for that. I have no control over it, and you know our system to know that we have no control over it. But I guess what I'm trying to say is we do care, and we will try very, very hard to help.

And when you get to be President you do identify with people's suffering. Today it's here. And yesterday it was another place somewhere in the country, unrelated to riots. Tomorrow it will be something else. That's just the way our country is. But I will try to be as responsive as I possibly can.

And I know it must feel a thousand miles away, Washington and all the forms to fill out. But these comments you have made I think sensitize all of us to the need to do our level best and to move as fast as possible. So it's not in vain. We'll keep trying.

MR. PAUL YANG: My name is Paul Yang. I'm an associate pastor at -- Christian Church in L.A. I'd like to respond to what you said about two immediate concerns. You said, first, a speedy economic recovery. And followed by that was racial tension. I think the priority was exactly the way you stated; that we should not neglect the racial tension. I think these two must go simultaneously, even though resolving the racial tension will take much longer.

My concern is that, knowing that the Watts riot happened 27 years ago, that probably most of young rioters involved with this riot was little children at the time. Now I'm greatly concerned about the children we have, those who saw the things that they're not supposed to see yet. And I believe that this is the time we have to show them what they have to see after seeing what they're not supposed to see.

I would like to bring it up to you. I think it's about time -- even though it takes much longer than economic recovery -- through the educational system, through the leaders of the churches, and through the leaders of all other ethnic groups, we must work together to reeducate our people, and to give tough answer for what they saw through this riot.

And also, we can be united beyond the cultures and languages. Somehow we can work together. I believe that things like that cannot simply start from each local community. We must get strong support from the government, through the board of education or the religious groups. I think the government -- we need a lot of support from the government to provide proper education at this point, so we don't see a thing like this happening again in next generation.

THE PRESIDENT: That's a very important statement, Dr. Yang. Let me say this: that we had a very interesting meeting with some mayors here. One of them was the Mayor of Ingleside. The Mayor of Ingleside told us that he had led that community -- church leaders, ethnic group leaders, whatever -- long before the riots started. He'd had meetings with Korean business people or civic leaders or church leaders, meeting with black leaders, Afro-America leaders, and then the elected officials in the community.

You see, I am convinced that when you live close in that -- your second point is right on target -- that it is going to have to be the local communities. The federal government can set a tone: no discrimination, rule out bigotry, hatred and all of that. But to practice it, it's going to have to be done by getting across these lines, and by leaders -- and you and I are saying the same thing -- with the churches in the lead, city governments being responsive, to get across these cultural boundaries.

And I salute you for what you've done. I was in E.V. Hill's church this morning. There were some Korean pastors there. And my emphasis was one on the essentiality of strengthening the American family. In your community, it is my perception that you have strong family values. I think you are blessed with the strength in family values. But those -- you've got to share with whoever is open-minded enough to listen. And religious leaders, I think, can do a lot. I'm not trying to avoid responsibility from the federal government, but I really think it's something that can't be legislated. This is something that really has to happen -- come from the heart and has to happen through what I think you're obviously trying to do in your church. And, yes, it is longer-range. But we can't give up on it.

And it is not just the Korean community or the black community; there are others who feel the same sense of anguish and hurt. We haven't talked about Hispanics here. But I think your point is very valid.

MS. CHOI: Sir, I have some questions. I'm the wife of the Radio Korea -- Richard Choi. He's a -- in his company. And I'm just a housewife from Los Angeles City here, and I'm living at actually what the people call "Caucasian Place. But we have a business down here, and when we walk around, we still got attacked from the bad people, which we call black or Hispanic people -- after us. Even yesterday, one of the old gentlemen was pumping the gas. Three of the Hispanic people were beating him up, and a lot of blood.

And now we're talking about -- of course, we have to talk about the money and stuff. But how are you going to protect us from those people who is attacking innocent citizens? That is my question. Because after National Guard is going away from Los Angeles, we don't know how we're going to protect in our community or wherever. You will be concerned about Beverly Hills and Hollywood, wherever -- but do you have any plan that after they move out? I'm sorry I just speak to you like this. I'm not a member of it, but my husband is sitting down -- (laughter) -- I have to talk. Sorry about this.

THE PRESIDENT: May I ask you one -- I don't want to sound defensive, but why do you assume that I'm only concerned about Beverly Hills?

MS. CHOI: Well, that's the media.

THE PRESIDENT: Let me tell you this --

MS. CHOI: We keep watching all the channels -- major TV stations. We have about five stations in Los Angeles. They only keep talking about blacks and Korean Americans, and it usually shows the people who can't speak English very good, like me, you know? Not second generation, the first generation who came here just one year ago. And that is not fair for us because we have a mind ourselves. We know what is going on. And they just focus on one little thing and they never talk about how they

protect -- Beverly Hills or Santa Monica, or wherever. That's my question.

THE PRESIDENT: No, that's why I asked the question, because that obviously is something local and I hadn't seen it. But the answer clearly is local law enforcement. There's no other answer. There's no federal police force in this country, and there will not be as long as I am President. We don't need that. But we do need to guarantee the rights of citizens to be protected under the law by the local police. The state police have some role in this. Federal crime is violated. The feds have some role in it.

What's happening now is we're just trying to guarantee everybody's civil rights under the civil rights statute. But in terms of the guy that gets beat up at a gas station, that clearly has to be a renewed effort by the local authorities to guarantee the safety of the life and limb of American citizens. The law has got to be totally colorblind in that regard, and people have to -- local police have to do their level best.

MS. CHOI: But they never did ask for us --

THE PRESIDENT: They must do it. They must do it.

MS. CHOI: So that's our worry is, after the National Guard is moving out, what we're going to do, our business. We still open up our own business.

THE PRESIDENT: Yes.

MS. CHOI: Yes. But after that, what is the plan for the city?

MS. SONG: Mr. President, my name is Kay Song and I worked with Mr. Chang to develop this relief system. My regional affiliation is I'm working for you as assistant vice president for city interrelations. After we saw what was going on, we were all shocked. We were damaged. We said we would work together. The point I was trying to make in here today is, because we're a relatively young community, we do not have any political representation in the government, in any level of government.

We'll probably take for a while elected officials -- representative. Meanwhile, in the area you can, hire a Korean staff on a higher level, have some decision-making level. That will be very helpful. Before you leave, if you can give us some of the high-level representatives to can work with us so we can share our problems and difficulty in communication. We realize we don't have any access to higher level. Mr. Fong was very helpful. He's the Asian -- your staff member here in the city -- English problems and we need to communicate because it's a very special occasion we're having, dealing with the merchants who have very limited English ability. So first, I'd like to ask if you can hire as many bilingual Korean staff in a higher level position --

THE PRESIDENT: That helps.

MS. SONG: -- before you do that, if you could even today let us know who we should -- communicate in a higher level position be able to expedite the process.

THE PRESIDENT: We're having a meeting tonight with people like David Kearns who is out here, who came here to set up the -- you're talking about federal response --

MS. SONG: Right, the federal response.

THE PRESIDENT: And out of that, we will have the names of the people who are going to be staffing these regional centers. That's the level at which the action will be taking place. So I hope we'll get this to the community and get that response to you as quickly as possible.

REVEREND JOHN YOUNG HWAN KIM: Mr. President, I am pastor of the Korean Community Church and board of trustees of the bilingual university in the local area. Just a part of what she said, I'd like to make just one point here. In the past, we've had so many promises given from the governors and local authorities -- sorry about that -- promises never fulfilled in reality in the community at all. We are so disappointed and frustrated, and even horrified by Chief Daryl Gates, because Korean community asked for help so desperately, and he was out of touch. He was out of his office. To us, that is a kind of duty evasion or abandonment of his duties. Because more than 200 million here in the city depend on his security and protection, but he was out of touch.

THE PRESIDENT: May I interrupt to ask? What level -- this is a delegate in the City Council, or --

REVEREND KIM: Daryl Gates.

THE PRESIDENT: Oh, Daryl Gates. The Chief.

REVEREND KIM: However, just a part of my recommendation, I was former general secretary of the Council of Korean Churches here in southern California, because we have over 700 Korean churches scattered all different areas. And we need to have one -- a committee of Korean American representation in the high decision-making policy or planning. Because most of the time you make executive decision, high-level strictly among Caucasians and you call us some kind of action group to carry out what they have decided in the higher level. That really made us very much embarrassed, because we like to participate in that planning and high strategy, whatever government -- the plans to carry out particularly this disaster coordinance in southern California from this L.A. riot.

So not only you, but even to Governor Pete Wilson, we anticipate and we expect some kind of action from them, but they were out of touch. And actually you are the one that we voted for, and now, with this kind of situation and this is a real opportunity -- that we like to participate in the high-level decision process of the whole government-level project. Not only in this L.A. riot project, but in many of the general areas, because we have so many qualified lawyers, attorneys, and professional people in the community who are available whenever you have those programs in whole segment of levels; not only for local, but federal level.

THE PRESIDENT: I think -- and I appreciated what my Andover colleague said. We have at least tried to have a better record in terms of numbers of Asian American appointees, and we'll keep working on that. Do not make the mistake of thinking that the federal government is going to wave a wand and solve these problems. You say you don't have any elected representative. I've heard some real talent here today. I've heard some very able and articulate voices. And I don't know whether -- how much participation these voices have tried to have in the local political process.

But you don't need a civics lecture from me when we're talking about how you help in a community that's been

ravaged, but to really have the clout and to really affect the change on matters we're talking about here today, I think it calls for participation in the political process; not to give up on it, not to think Washington can dictate to the local -- so maybe there's some good activity in that regard; but if there's not, I strongly would urge that kind of participation.

REVEREND KIM: I'm primarily concerned about the appointing positions in both local and in federal government.

THE PRESIDENT: That's not where the power is. The power with the people -- with people that are elected, whether they're low -- that's the only point I'm making.

MS. SONG: We were simply saying we've been trying and we'll work with you, and we need your support.

THE PRESIDENT: Yes. That, I agree with. No, there's no problem with that.

MR. IN DONG OH: Let me -- I'm the Chairman of the Korean American Coalition. This is an organization that's devoting our entire energy to make this new immigrants into this country into a fine American citizens. We're trying to educate them, we're trying to organize and empower. So we've been active in voter registration and trying to push anybody into the Congress.

But, Mr. President, remember, this system -- you hear some of the people say we have the feeling that we are betrayed. We're never heard. We were ignored. Because when we need something, if it is someone, not necessarily the elected person, but some appointed position, we will be informed so we'll know what your government is trying to do. If this kind of resentment builds up -- what would happen not only in the black community but also Korean Asian community. This problem -- racial problem is not just this time.

THE PRESIDENT: Oh, no.

MR. IN DONG OH: AS you know painfully, with this kind of riot, if you or the leadership does not take the steps, forward steps, we will lose our -- how can we live here in this country any longer? You know, our efforts at trying to push this election process will all vanish. So, please, let us have -- that we can be heard.

THE PRESIDENT: Good point.

MR. IN DONG OH: And that one is the very one some of these people talk about appointed positions -- specifically even to rebuild L.A., committee. Peter Ueberroth is going to help. We have to be represented --

THE PRESIDENT: Yes.

MR. IN DONG OH: -- not only represented, we have to participate in the decision-making body.

THE PRESIDENT: No, I think that's a very good point, and I think that's where I think the action is. Whether it's elected or appointed, I think that kind of community decision-making level is what's required at this juncture. I'm not arguing against federal appointments, but I'm saying that this is where --

Q Mr. President, I want you to know that the leadership by election is very unfeasible, because only people

who -- persons of the Korean population, the whole general election area, how do you -- how could you think that we expect someone to be elected by the Caucasian, white Caucasian. So appointing a position is the one that we can work with very closely as a part of our education, as a part of channel to work with the federal government and local government.

THE PRESIDENT: I think that's important, but please do not give up on the local level, whether it's appointment to the -- what Ueberroth is doing, whether it's representational committees that will come out of how the federal aid is coordinated or what the Governor does. That's all I'm saying is, I really think -- and don't give up on the idea that if you only have got a certain percent, that means nobody else will vote for you.

I mean, I was listening -- the concept of can we stay here, I have got to help on that. Everybody in the community has got to help to say, look, this is a setback, this is a serious setback. And I think I maybe have more of a responsibility on this point to make clear to the American people that you're welcome and that this is an aberration. This isn't the American Dream. So I'll try to assist in that as best I can.

I did mention this in my speech to the -- the **heartbreak** of the -- and I got some messages back on that.

MS. STACY KANG: As a follow-up of what Pastor Kim and Ms. Song has said, I think one of the most important issues now -- to slightly borrow President Kennedy's famous saying, it's not what the federal government can do for the community, but what can the federal government do to aid the community in aiding ourselves, in rebuilding in a productive and contributing manner as taxpayers?

So following that statement, I just would like to ask one simple question: What role can the Korean American community organizations play in assisting in the rebuilding of L.A., and what do we need to do to support your plan for the relief of our community?

THE PRESIDENT: **What you're doing** -- what I saw when I walked in here **is profound**. I mean, this isn't some passing fantasy when you see all those volunteers out there doing something that in some ways people might just hang back and say, where are the government people to do this? These people are **reaching out into the community**, trying to find what the problem is, what the location of the disaster is, and then trying to reach out to the agencies to take care of those specific cases.

I would certainly continue that kind of effort. What these gentlemen were talking about is participating in the committees that inevitably are formed from the distribution of federal or state assistance -- I think that is very important. And I think what you project, how you project the problems -- here are people that have come here very recently, settled in with the work ethic, the family ethic, clearly not just because the pastors are here, but a sense of faith, and convey to the community that that is not dead in spite of the setback.

Now, that's asking a lot until there are some remedial action taken, but I sense, when I've come here, a certain determination. And I think you've got to project that. If you project the defeatism, that we've been defeated, we've been beaten, then, I think, that is real bad. That's what you asked, what you can do for the community. Again, I've tried to outline here what the federal government and other government entities can do for the community. I think they go hand in hand.

MR. HYUNG JIN: Mr. President, my name is Hyung Jin. I'm professor at the California State Polytech University in corporate finance and economics. I'd like to ask one simple and very informal question; that out there several thousand business -- the people who lost their business are waiting for this answer: You mentioned that the government would provide disaster loans, but at the current rate of disaster loans and SBA guaranteed loans, the rates are way, way too high. Many of them won't be able to afford it. So I'd like to know of your specific -- the favorable terms for this specific case, and what are the interest rates of the terms, and then how long should the long-term -- 30 years? And this one-year moratorium -- we'd like to know the time frame a little more specifically.

THE PRESIDENT: Let me turn to my able assistant, Pat Saiki, who can answer the specifics on that, because I can't.

ADMINISTRATOR SAIKI: The SBA laws allow us to include civil situations such as this under the definition of disaster. Therefore, all of the public disaster kinds of loans will be available to you. If a business has no insurance, you can get a loan for as much as \$500,000 at four percent interest for a 30-year term, which is a long-term loan. First you have to qualify.

You say government says you have to qualify. You certainly do. We're using taxpayers' dollars -- your own money that you invested in this country is going to be loaned to you. What we're trying to streamline, as the President has instructed us to do, is streamline these qualifications and forms. We're going to be asking him for some specific assistance by issuing some executive orders in order that we can fine-tune the system to help you and give you your loan as quickly as possible.

We feel that the first loan can be passed to a victim of a business situation in as little as three weeks.

Q I just came here to the United States one year ago without any credit history. Does that qualify?

ADMINISTRATOR SAIKI: We will have to look at your specific case. We do not blanket you all in categories. We look at you as individuals with individual needs. So please come to our disaster center, fill out the necessary forms. You can do that very quickly. And then we will look at your case one loan at a time.

Q When will that form be available?

Q They're available now.

MR. JANG HEE LEE: Ladies and gentlemen, 500 Korean Americans waiting outside the radio couldn't listen, so this is the President's last comment --

MS. HELEN LIM: But since we have Governor Wilson here -- I want to first state, you're my boss, my superior boss. We've been hearing many things what the federal government can do for us. We are paying tax to California also, sir. As a California taxpayer, what can California do for the disaster victims, sir.

GOVERNOR WILSON: First thing they can do is hire quality employees. (Laughter.) The second thing I would tell you is, as you heard from the President's fellow alumnus, we are working on a bridge loan. Ordinarily, the SBA process has not been quite so quick. Anyway, we're trying to get through the legislature on an urgency basis the legislation that will allow bridge loans so that those who are in urgent need -- during the

interval that is required to gain eligibility under the SBA loans.

Let me add one other thing. In conversations that I have had with Dr. OH and Mr. Chung and David Kim, we have arranged that when the Korean community is ready, their representatives will be involved very directly in working with the people from Rebuild L.A. -- the Ueberroth group -- in order to see to it that bank loans, that opportunities are available to the Korean community.

Q I just don't want you to make some kind of cosmetic or symbolic, you know, token in those areas. We want someone who can participate in depth in executive decisions.

MR. KIM: I'm sorry, gentlemen. I was given the physical task of cutting this off at 3:00 p.m. I think the conversation should continue even after the President leaves. I think every crisis creates an opportunity. I think the fact that Mr. President came here sends a very strong message to the outside communities that the President cares and that something needs to be done with the Korean community.

I think we have Secretary Kemp here and the Senator and all the other government officials here who can help us. I think they have had the opportunity to hear our community leaders, what our needs are from our community leaders. And we would like to make this our opportunity to utilize federal funds so we can do some housing projects, and use this opportunity to rebuild Koreatown as a better community.

Thank you very much. And thank you, Mr. President.
(Applause.)

END

3:10 P.M. PDT

MORE

Reinvent Koreatown From the Center to the Sidewalks

By H. Cooke Sunoo

Recovery and rebuilding has sadly had to become part of the Korean character. To survive, we have had to recover from the Mongol invasions of a century ago, from brutal colonization by the Japanese 75 years ago and from the Korean War 40 years ago. Rebuilding Koreatown is in the Korean character.

Koreans have been immigrating to Los Angeles in large numbers for the last 25 years and had largely redeveloped the somewhat tawdry portion of Olympic Boulevard into an active community for their burgeoning population.

The real-estate boom years of the 1970s and '80s, in which Korean-Americans participated, saw a proliferation along Olympic Boulevard of some of the most profane examples of strip commercial and mini-mall development in the city. The resulting streets are dominated by pedestrian-hostile environments of storefront parking lots and sidewalks punctuated with "curbcuts," or driveways.

This design hostility is a real irony because even in the very modern city of Seoul, where most Korean-Americans have come from, walking is still the predominant means of getting around. In that city of 10,500,000 people, in the most popular gathering places such as Myong-dong (a booming neighborhood of shops, clubs, offices and residents), pedestrians reign, spilling out onto the streets.

The unfriendly architecture that was embraced in Koreatown occurred because zoning allowed it and because it was a "formula driven," easily financed development scheme. It fulfilled a need for incubator retail space for the many immigrant shopkeepers. The Olympic area became one of the largest concentrations of real-estate developments financed by individuals and operated by individual family entrepreneurs. Much of that was charred by flames.

Koreans will overcome the charred ruins of Olympic Boulevard, Western Avenue and Vermont Boulevard, just as we have overcome historical destruction. There is now an opportunity for us to look forward and see how Koreatown might be improved. There is a spirit among the Koreans that we compare to the tempering of steel: Through heat, it is strengthened. This was clear the day after the rioting stopped, when tens of thousands of Koreans marched in the streets demonstrating their resolve.

Physical rebuilding is extremely com-

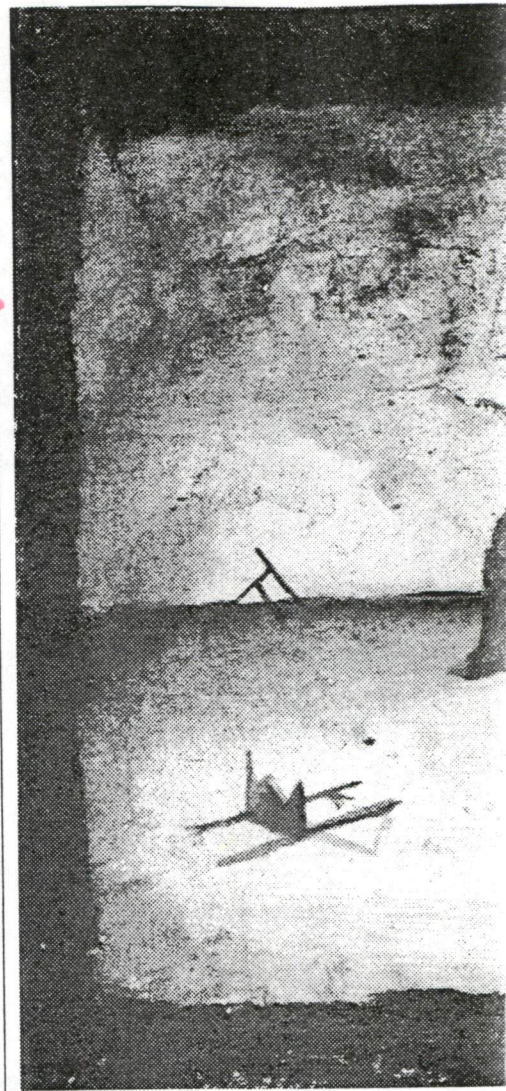
plex and arduous. The very thought of threading one's way through the regulatory maze of government land-use regulations is challenging. Attracting conventional financing for a real-estate project was difficult even before the rioting and fires because of the chaos within the lending industry. This backdrop of chaos makes financing Koreatown rebuilding a monumental task.

That, however, is not the greatest challenge. The larger challenge is creating a Koreatown that truly functions for Koreans in their adopted new home. The strength of a new Koreatown must be found by tapping into that great well of historic strength of the Korean. It must also be built with the clear recognition that Koreatown exists within a larger context. It must be built with the understanding of the immediate community, which is ethnically different and should be welcomed. It must also have an openness that invites non-Koreans to explore and experience that which is Korean.

Koreans started investing in the area in the 1970s and began referring to the area as Koreatown, much to the chagrin of some Japanese-Americans who had grown up in the area, known to many as "Uptown," and to the largely Latino residents. As more and more Korean investments almost totally changed the character of Olympic, Vermont, Western and other major boulevards, the identification of Koreatown as a landmark area became more widespread. The predominant residential population, however, has remained non-Korean.

Koreans from around the region, and around the world, are drawn to Koreatown. It's not that there aren't Korean markets, restaurants and churches throughout Southern California. It is simply that the largest concentration of the best, biggest, newest and oldest for the community exist in Koreatown. It is the place where Koreans go for special shopping, wedding, funeral or birthday banquets, or to entertain business clients and out-of-town guests. Newly arrived Koreans seek apartments in the area, and public schools provide instruction in Korean as well as Spanish and English. Korean-language television and radio stations and the three daily newspapers are all headquartered here.

Although non-Koreans are aware of Koreatown, their sense of the place is a little more amorphous. To them, Koreatown is a series of large mini-shopping centers cluttered with *hangul* (Korean) writing. Non-Koreans "in the know" can direct others to a favorite restaurant, Woo Lae Oak on Western, or the best place to buy *kim chee*, Plaza Market, but generally, there is no sense of where the



center of Koreatown really is.

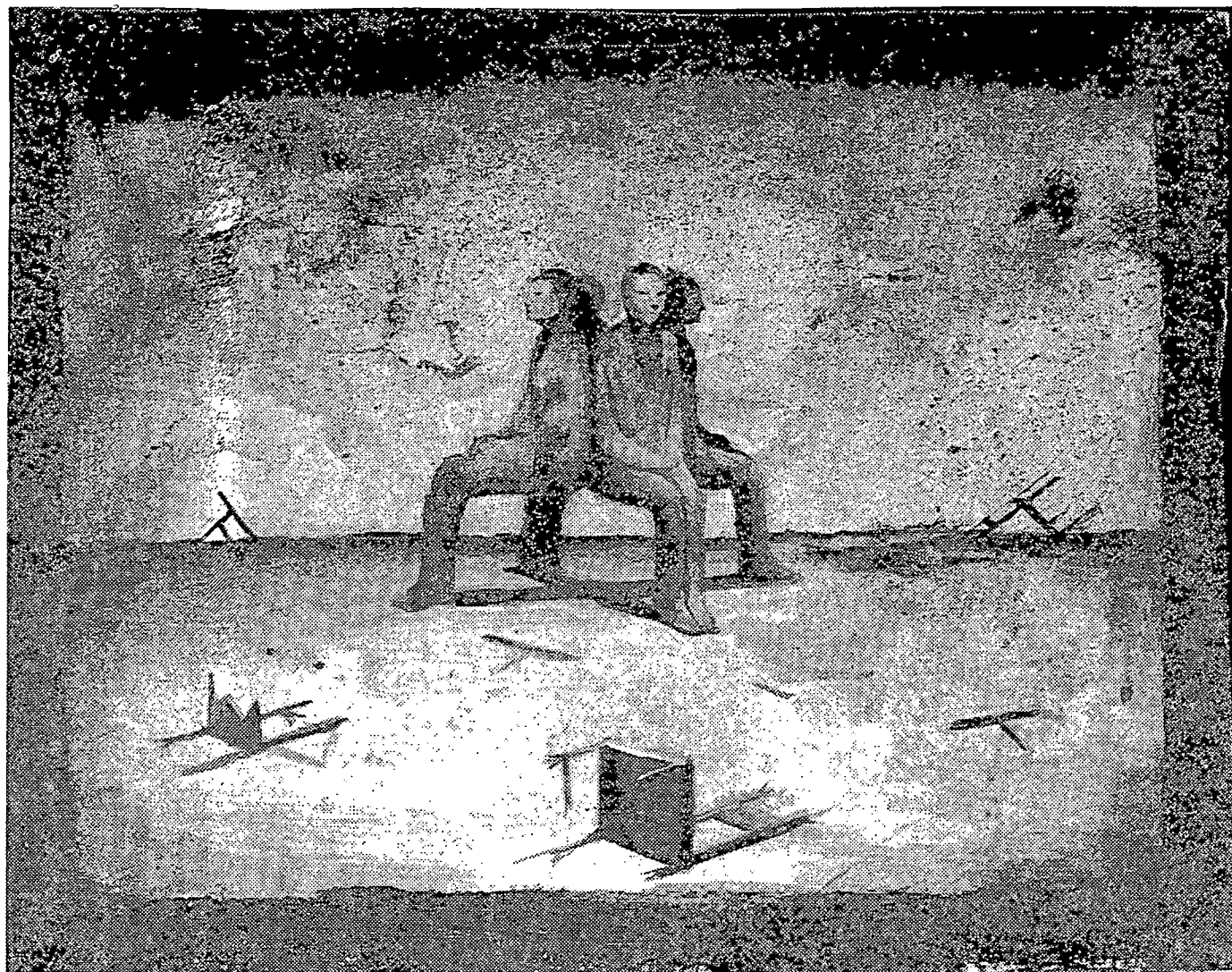
Koreans have a similar problem. Although a Korean will not encounter language, cultural or orientation problems, there is no recognizable town center that they can identify. There is no historic, cultural or otherwise symbolic center. There is no civic center, no town square, no landmark.

There is now a significant opportunity to create a better Koreatown, one that may actually fill in some of the previous shortfalls, including a town center.

The idea is not new. Italian cities, with their piazzas, and ancient walled Chinese models have symbolic centers where people gathered for civic affairs or other rites. Even in Los Angeles, with little urbane maturity, there is a history of a "centers" model. More than 25 years ago, then-Los Angeles Planning Director Calvin Hamilton proposed a vision of the city based on a series of city centers punctuating the map.

After more than two decades of unrelenting campaigning, Mayor Tom Bradley is finally realizing his dream of a rapid-transit system for Los Angeles. Koreatown is to be directly served by three stations on the next segment of Red Line construction. The opportunity of making a true civic, cultural Koreatown center connected to the region is real. The

H. Cooke Sunoo, a third-generation Korean-American, heads the Hollywood Redevelopment Project for the city of Los Angeles.



MATT MAHURIN / For The Times

center of Koreatown really is. Koreans have a similar problem. Although a Korean will not encounter language, cultural or orientation problems, there is no recognizable town center that they can identify. There is no historic, cultural or otherwise symbolic center. There is no civic center, no town square, no landmark.

There is now a significant opportunity to create a better Koreatown, one that may actually fill in some of the previous shortfalls, including a town center.

The idea is not new. Italian cities, with their piazzas, and ancient walled Chinese models have symbolic centers where people gathered for civic affairs or other rites. Even in Los Angeles, with little urbane maturity, there is a history of a "centers" model. More than 25 years ago, then-Los Angeles Planning Director Calvin Hamilton proposed a vision of the city based on a series of city centers punctuating the map.

After more than two decades of unrelenting campaigning, Mayor Tom Bradley is finally realizing his dream of a rapid-transit system for Los Angeles. Koreatown is to be directly served by three stations on the next segment of Red Line construction. The opportunity of making a true civic, cultural Koreatown center connected to the region is real. The

majority of the immigrant Koreans in Los Angeles is comfortable with mass transit and population densities typical of most world cities other than Los Angeles. Koreans are the ideal population to create a center model for Los Angeles and to take advantage of the Metrorail.

A center has certain physical functions as well as important symbolic and social functions. Physically, the center should be an employment, residential and cultural arts place. It should be a place of landmark proportion. It should be distinct and yet bridge back to the existing environment and neighborhoods, of which it is a part.

Imagine five or six acres of land with 500 or even 1,000 new apartments, a community center with day care and senior and youth recreational facilities. Imagine, if you will, a 20-story office tower offering employment for the rapidly emerging professional class. Add to this restaurants and retail stores, all within a pedestrian framework and linked to the region by a billion-dollar public transit system.

The community has learned how to build mini-malls. Now it is time to move on to better things.

Symbolically, it would provide a focal point for the community. A place where Koreans can feel empowered by being in

their own environment. A visit to any Japanese-American celebration at the Isamu Noguchi Plaza in Little Tokyo or Cinco de Mayo at Plaza de la Raza demonstrates the importance of a symbolic place.

Equally important, a center would provide entry to non-Koreans. It would provide a way to begin to understand the Korean community. It also would provide a way for the Korean to start to reach out to non-Koreans, inviting them to participate in the Korean-American community.

Koreans are like any other individuals, however, and at this time of individual crisis they can be expected to follow their instincts, which could lead to duplication of the proven mini-malls, unrelated to each other and unfriendly to community and visitor alike. The will and the character of the community can and should support the more desirable. And the expertise exists to realize the dream. It will not happen, however, without the guiding hand of a master plan. It is critical for community leaders to come up with a vision and find the political, financial and development tools to make it happen.

Interestingly, most everything mentioned here about the rebuilding of a Koreatown with an identifiable center could as easily apply to South Los Angeles. Are you listening, Mr. Ueberroth? □

Reinvent Koreatown From the Center to the Sidewalk

By H. Cooke Sunoo

Recovery and rebuilding has sadly had to become part of the Korean character. To survive, we have had to recover from the Mongol invasions of a century ago, from brutal colonization by the Japanese 75 years ago and from the Korean War 40 years ago. Rebuilding Koreatown is in the Korean character.

Koreans have been immigrating to Los Angeles in large numbers for the last 25 years and had largely redeveloped the somewhat tawdry portion of Olympic Boulevard into an active community for their burgeoning population.

The real-estate boom years of the 1970s and '80s, in which Korean-Americans participated, saw a proliferation along Olympic Boulevard of some of the most profane examples of strip commercial and mini-mall development in the city. The resulting streets are dominated by pedestrian-hostile environments of storefront parking lots and sidewalks punctuated with "curbcuts," or driveways.

This design hostility is a real irony because even in the very modern city of Seoul, where most Korean-Americans have come from, walking is still the predominant means of getting around. In that city of 10,500,000 people, in the most popular gathering places such as Myong-dong (a booming neighborhood of shops, clubs, offices and residents), pedestrians reign, spilling out onto the streets.

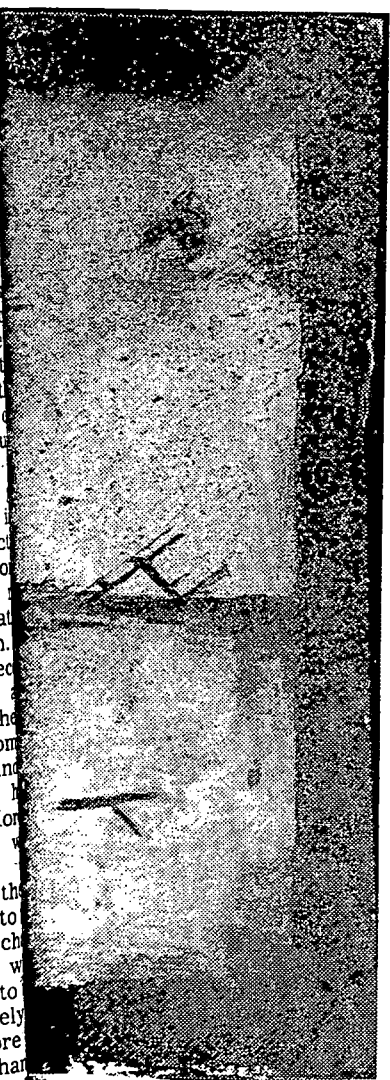
The unfriendly architecture that was embraced in Koreatown occurred because zoning allowed it and because it was a "formula driven," easily financed development scheme. It fulfilled a need for

plex and arduous. The very thought of threading one's way through the tortuous maze of government land-use regulations is challenging. Attracting institutional financing for a real-estate project was difficult even before the riotous fires because of the chaos within the lending industry. This backdrop makes financing Koreatown rebuilding a monumental task.

That, however, is not the challenge. The larger challenge is creating a Koreatown that truly functions. Koreans in their adopted new home have found the strength of a new Koreatown by tapping into that great historic strength of the Korean-American community. It must also be built with the clear recognition that Koreatown exists within a larger context. It must be built with the understanding of the immediate community which is ethnically different and must be welcomed. It must also be an openness that invites non-Koreans to explore and experience that which is Korean.

Koreans started investing in the area in the 1970s and began referring to it as Koreatown, much to the chagrin of some Japanese-Americans who grew up in the area, known to them as "Uptown," and to the largely non-Korean residents. As more and more investments almost totally changed the character of Olympic, Vermont, and other major boulevards, the perception of Koreatown as a landmark became more widespread. The predominant residential population, however, remained non-Korean.

Koreans from around the world, and around the world, are drawn to the area. It is not that there aren't



MATT MAHURIN / For The Times

environment. A visit to any Korean-American celebration at the Loguchi Plaza in Little Tokyo or the Mayo at Plaza de la Raza illustrates the importance of a sym-

12TH STORY of Level 1 printed in VAR KWIC format.

Copyright (c) 1979 Forbes, Inc.;
Forbes

February 5, 1979

SECTION: THOUGHTS ON THE BUSINESS LIFE; Pg. 118

LENGTH: 607 words

BODY:

... RAND

No good deed goes unpunished.

JOHN P. GRIER

Today we are afraid of simple words like goodness and mercy and kindness. We don't believe in the good old words because we don't believe in the good old values anymore.

LIN YUTANG

Politeness costs nothing and yet it means a lot to those who are below you and especially to those who are above you.

WILLIAM FEATHER

True success is the only thing that you cannot have unless and until you have offered it to others.

SRI CHINMOY

You have not done enough, you have ...

14TH STORY of Level 1 printed in FULL format.

Copyright (c) 1976 Facts on File, Inc.;
Facts on File World News Digest

May 1, 1976

SECTION: MISCELLANEOUS; Obituaries

PAGE: Pg. 316 D1

LENGTH: 58 words

HEADLINE: Lin Yutang

BODY:

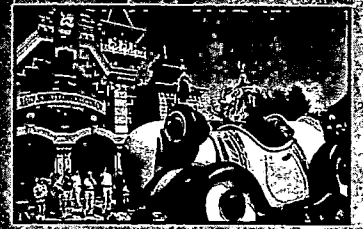
Lin Yutang, 80, classical Chinese philosopher-scholar who produced best-selling novels as well as translations and other academic works; an anti-Communist who resided in the U.S. for 30 years before returning to Asia in 1966, his most popular books included "A Leaf in the Storm," "Moment in Peking" and "Wisdom of China"; March 26 in Hong Kong.

AFTER THE L.A. RIOTS: IN SEARCH OF AN URBAN POLICY

U.S. News & WORLD REPORT

MAY 18, 1992

\$2.50



**SUMMER TRAVEL:
EUROPE'S
HOT TICKETS**

SPECIAL REPORT

IRAQQGATE



How the Bush administration helped
finance Saddam Hussein's war machine
with American tax dollars



Fighting over the dream

The riots in L.A. left Koreans and blacks further apart than ever

The Korean-American shopkeeper who wields a rifle to ward off attackers—one of the indelible images of the Los Angeles riots—is a hyphenated hybrid: a Korean who has adapted defensively to America's mean streets. In South Korea, using violence to protect homes or businesses is very rare and guns are virtually unobtainable. But



CRISIS IN THE CITIES

every able-bodied man learns about weapons and brutality in a compulsory basic-training course that makes Marine Corps boot camp look like Sunday school. Koreans are also seen to be more assertive and uncom-

promising than other Asians. So when they confront a new set of pressures and dangers in the United States, they have the skills and perhaps the instincts to respond in a violent American way.

If Koreans seem to have burst suddenly onto the American scene, they have. Thirty years ago, before national immigration quotas were lifted, there were 10,000 Koreans in the United States. Today there are 800,000, one third of them in California. Many came with what Harvard University Korea expert Carter Eckert calls "an understandable post-colonial mentality: a view of themselves as an embattled people who won't be pushed around." They also brought attitudes common to homogeneous East Asian societies—a wariness of other peoples and a particular fear of blacks.

Like Jewish and Italian immigrants before them, Koreans have gravitated to retailing in urban areas, where their willingness to work long hours and use low-paid family labor compensates for their limited English and capital. But Koreans are different from their predecessors



Protest. Koreans march in central L.A. after the riots.

and from many other recent immigrants in that they are mostly well educated and relatively well-off. Some 75 percent of Korean entrepreneurs have college degrees; many of them sold their homes in Korea to invest in their American ventures. For them, running a store is both a first step on the American ladder and, often, a downward slide from higher-status professional jobs back home.

Paying the price. Inner-city retailing, for all its risks, can be profitable. California State University sociologist Eui-Young Yu found in a 1990 survey in Los Angeles that Korean firms that sold to blacks and Hispanics earned more than those catering to other Koreans or whites. Still, the price has been high: In L.A. alone, 12 Korean merchants were killed by thieves in the past 18 months. Another Korean was killed and about 1,600 Korean stores were burned or ransacked in the L.A. riots. Some stricken shop owners say they will now return to Korea, as some 7,000 Korean-Americans did last year. Racial con-

flict is a major reason.

Black resentments and Korean fears are all too real. Blacks read Koreans' cultural signals or fractured English as rudeness. They also complain that Koreans take money out of the community and hire few non-Koreans. Both are true. Koreans move to be near good schools, just like other middle-class Americans. In L.A.'s Koreatown, Koreans own 40 percent of the property but constitute only 10 percent of the residents. Blacks are right, too, that Koreans find it easier to borrow money, because they have more collateral and community support available.

Ethnic ties are strong among Koreans: Yu's L.A. survey found that a majority buy their homes, cars and insurance through Korean agencies and patronize Korean doctors, lawyers and plumbers. Southern California has at least 500 Korean churches to serve the 75 percent of Koreans who are Christian. Koreans also maintain closer ties to home

than most other immigrant groups. A Korean presidential candidate, the Korean ambassador to the United States and a Foreign Ministry team all got to riot-wrecked Koreatown days before Bill Clinton and George Bush.

Despite their considerable progress, the Korean economic experience in the United States is not all good news. Although they have a higher rate of entrepreneurship than any other Americans—nearly 40 percent of Korean families own a business—Korean-Americans' average incomes are still lower than those of whites and some other Asian-Americans. And Koreans earn less than other people with equivalent education, which is why they are so determined to protect their hard-won gains and to ensure that their children do better still. Koreans, like other Asians, resent the term "model minority." Call them old-fashioned seekers of an old-fashioned dream. ■

BY EMILY MACFARQUHAR

Victims' Varied Paths to Death

Some Had Missions, Others Were Simply in Wrong Place at Worst Time

By Steve Geissinger
Associated Press

LOS ANGELES, May 3—Edward Song Lee charged out to save his neighborhood. Howard Epstein flew in to protect his business, and Elbert Wilkins stopped to buy a soda. Eduardo Vela was helping a friend.

And that's why they died.

The ages, backgrounds and lifestyles of the riot victims were as varied as the stories of their deaths. They were mostly black and Hispanic. At least six were white; two, Asian.

Most died from gunshots but a few from fire, stabbing, and strangulation, miles apart, in violence that began Wednesday after four white policemen were acquitted in the videotaped beating of black motorist Rodney G. King.

Some were known to many. Little was known about others. Many still have not been publicly identified.

The coroner's spokesman, Bob Dambacher, said he doubts investigators will ever know much about some of the victims—those who lived almost anonymously and died the same way.

At least seven were looting and committing other crimes when they were shot by police, making their relatives reluctant to talk, authorities said. Telephones at several homes went unanswered.

The path to death for Lee, 18, began when he ignored his parents' pleas to stay inside Thursday and joined friends in protecting his neighborhood, known as Koreatown.

"He told his parents, 'The Korean people need my help and the Korean community needs my help,'" said his uncle, Don Park, 34. Lee was not a gang member, Park said.

Lee, who was unarmed when he left home, was shot in the head when caught in cross-fire between police and others.

His uncle said Lee graduated from high school with good grades and was planning to visit Korea this summer, then enroll in a Los Angeles university next semester to become a dentist.

"He was a very good kid," Park said. "He never got into trouble."

Epstein, a 49-year-old white man who lived in the northern California city of Orinda, flew Thursday to Los Angeles to help protect his metal-stamping machine shop and its employees in south Los Angeles.

"We all had a bad feeling about his going," said Epstein's nephew, Jeff Grinel.

Epstein was shot by three men as he was driving from the airport, police said. After his car came to a stop against a parked car, looters ransacked it.

"It's absolutely horrible," Grinel said. "You just don't understand why."

Epstein was born in Los Angeles and moved north about 10 years ago to escape the violence, his nephew said. Epstein and his wife, Stephanie, have two daughters, Jillian, 8 months, and Lauren, 7.

"This was a great man who employed a lot of people in that neighborhood," Grinel said. "He was doing good in that community. What they saw was a white man in an area they didn't consider his."

Elbert Ondra Wilkins, a 33-year-old black man who was a self-employed auto stereo installer, found himself in the wrong place at the worst time.

Wilkins was blocks away from any looting when he stepped out of a store after buying a soda and was shot by a gunman passing in a car Wednesday, police said.

"Maybe this whole thing [the King beating case verdict] put a little more hate in everybody's

mind. Hell, maybe somebody just decided, 'Now I can shoot anybody I want to shoot,' and they went out and shot my boy," said his father, Joseph Wilkins, a retired county maintenance worker.

One of five children, Elbert Wilkins grew up in south-central Los Angeles in a small, tidy house with roses out front and chartreuse-colored security bars on the windows.

As a teenager, he and his father restored a 1974 Dodge van in their back yard. That fascination with cars led the younger Wilkins into his own business of installing stereos and car alarms.

Wilkins and his girlfriend, Tomika Brown, recently had a child. Friends said he was never happier.

Eduardo Vela, who worked in a Bakersfield restaurant, drove a

friend and co-worker to Los Angeles on Wednesday to take care of personal business, unaware of the violence sweeping the city.

Trapped in an area of unrest, Estevan Ortigoza left the car to call his boss and tell him the two would not make it back for work.

When he returned, the 34-year-old Vela was dead, the victim of random gunfire.

"He was a real nice person, a real strong person," said Juan Lopez, manager of the Edo restaurant in Bakersfield where both men worked. "He was real popular here, everybody's friend—I'm going to miss him."

Vela, who came to the United States from Veracruz, Mexico, 10 years ago, left behind a wife and two children, ages 6 months and 3.

Mayor's Office, L.A.
Val Bunting
(213) 485-3311
Confirmed Vermont Ave
for Asian speech

MEMORANDUM
OF CALL

Previous editions usable

TO:

GG

YOU WERE CALLED BY- YOU WERE VISITED BY-

Tom Panuzio

OF (Organization)

FEMA

PLEASE PHONE FTS AUTOVON

646 ~~4870~~ 4556

WILL CALL AGAIN IS WAITING TO SEE YOU

RETURNED YOUR CALL WISHES AN APPOINTMENT

MESSAGE

RECEIVED BY

ca

DATE

5-20

TIME

5pm

63-110 NSN 7540-00-634-4018

STANDARD FORM 63 (Rev. 8-81)

Prescribed by GSA
FPMR (41 CFR) 101-11.6

* U.S. GPO: 1988 - 201-759

ASIAN-PACIFIC AMERICAN BREAKFAST

FOR: CLAYTON FONG, PUBLIC LIAISON

FROM: GARY GERSHOWITZ, SPEECHWRITING-RESEARCH x7750

- (1) In what city will the speech be held?

- (2) Within that city, what is the identifiable name of the community or neighborhood, that which is most recognizable?

- (3) Whom can I talk to who provide me with the "local color" of the neighborhood/city where the President will be speaking?

- (4) Among the Asian-American community who will be attending this breakfast, is there a specific "target" group, such as Koreans, Japanese, and/or Chinese?

- (5) What might be the composition of the audience -- Students, professionals (doctors, lawyers), business leaders? If there are going to be a large number businessmen and women present, what are some of the businesses represented?

- (6) Anything note-worthy happening within that community or the-city-at-large a day or two before the President's speech, or a day or two afterwards?

- (7) What is the chronology of events at this breakfast prior to and after the President speaks?

(8) Who will introduce the President and what is his/her background?

(9) Who will be on stage or dais with the President?

(10) Who should the President acknowledge, whether on the dais with him or in the audience?

(11) Who can I speak with about a specific story/anecdote(s) about a particular individual(s) within the community?

(12) In your opinion, what should the topic/theme of the speech be -- what should the President emphasize in his remarks that this group would want to hear?

Federal Info
(916) 973 1695

Census in Van Nuys
(818) 904-6339

total pop 60,738

Asian/Pac 34,898

Montway Park

state information, do.
213-620-3030

OFFICE OF PLANNING & REPORTING
916-324-3318

MAY 21, 1991

Rob Burger SPOKE to Shirley Witcher

2.9% U.S. Population of Asian/Pacific Islander Americans
1990 ONLY; there ARE
NO LATER STATS; this Shirley Witcher
is the most recent U.S. BUREAU OF CENSUS

- Asian-Pacific Heritage Month Copy of Proclamation
- Copy 5/6 video text
- Research file (Jennifer) - ^{Sept?} Dec? - Asian American rally 5/12/87
- L.A. ~~business~~ round table of A-A leaders - transcript
- FEMA ^(grant?) 55-65% ^{individual assistance} disaster relief app. are Koreans?
 - deal for Asians - 646-2580 ⁶⁴⁶ 4600 - Dahlia
- Book - Asian-American contributions - namer
 - (astronaut - Eugene - Challenger) - P.A. FEMA

Articles about Radio Korea + Koreatown

Pat Saitli; SBA: Ralph Helman 205-6607
 Burt Coleman " " 6683
 - Tom Hockaday 6606

Total number for disaster assist. + relief
 specifically, the % for Korean community

(tomorrow)

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

21-May-1992 10:51am

TO: Gary J. Gershowitz
FROM: Elizabeth M. Hinchliffe
Office of Communications
SUBJECT: hello

Hi there! So, let's try and see how this E-Mail communications idea works.

A couple of thoughts --

- ✓1. Maybe the Library of Congress could help here -- could you find one or two Korean sayings -- perhaps old proverbs -- that would be relevant to this speech (e.g. about hard work, determination, rebirth);
- X2. LC might be helpful again -- don't try too hard on this one, but I wonder if we could come up with some haiku written by (the late) Sen. Spark Matsunaga;
- ✓3. What is the percentage of the US population that is Asian-American? (Census Bureau) ✓

Thanks!



Edward James Olmos



Olden Polynice



Rev. Cecil Murray

ALLAN MALAMUD

Notes on a Scorecard

Today is not business as usual. Slam dunks, home runs and hat tricks are for another column. This one is about real heroes. Here are some of those who have touched my heart the past few days:

Kevin Evanahen—The 24-year-old Inglewood man was killed trying to save a store from burning down when the roof on which he was standing collapsed. . . .

Edward James Olmos—The actor, director and activist began the cleanup campaign on Western Avenue Friday and worked virtually around the clock after spreading his message on numerous television stations Thursday. Olmos' concerns about civil rights were expressed long before the Rodney King verdict. . . .

T.J. Murphy and Tee Barnett—Along with two other black people, they rescued white truck driver Reginald Oliver Denny and drove him to safety in his 18-wheeler after Denny was nearly beaten to death Wednesday night. . . .

Dr. Leslie Geiger—The neurosurgeon performed surgery on Denny at Daniel Freeman Hospital to repair a skull fracture and remove a

Michael Strawberry—The LAPD officer was attempting to restore order on the streets of his hometown when he was wounded by gunfire. "Michael was my rock," said his brother Darryl, the Dodger outfielder, about their days growing up in the Crenshaw district. . . .

Scott Miller—The firefighter was shot in the cheek while riding on a fire truck. . . .

Olden Polynice—The Clipper center lent his 7-foot, 250-pound presence to the cleanup effort near the Sports Arena, where his team had been scheduled to play the Utah Jazz. . . .

James Ogino—The manager of the Ralph's market at Olympic Boulevard and Western Avenue kept his store open, under the most difficult circumstances, to serve people who were "begging us to do something to help them." . . .

Tom Petty—The rock singer recorded "Peace In L.A." . . .

Elmore Dingle—The 31-year-old black man helped to clean up a mini-mall in Koreatown. "The violence last

night wasn't real," he said: "This is real." . . .

Teresa Martinez—The seafood restaurant and taco stand owner served food to volunteers cleaning the debris outside her places of business. . . .

Rev. Cecil (Chip) Murray—His First AME Church was the hub of positive energy and the home of a Red Cross disaster shelter and food center. . . .

Yong J. Cha—The reporter for radio station KCB was one of many broadcasters who kept Koreatown residents informed about developments during the riots and helped to organize the rally at Ardmore Park. . . .

Michele Kaemmerer—She is the captain of a fire company that encountered automatic weapons fire and also had cartridges exploding around it while trying to douse flames at an ammunition shop. . . .

Bill Smith—The Long Beach Press Telegram employee helped an elderly woman flee a burning apartment building in downtown Long Beach. . . .

Jeff Kramer's rescuers—After calling paramedics and waiting 30 minutes, a South Central L.A. family covered the free-lance reporter, who was bleeding from gunshot wounds, with a blanket to conceal his identity and drove him through the neighborhood until they were able to get help from the police. . . .

Robert Casteel—The heavy-equipment operator used a water-sprayer tank trunk to wash down curbs and sidewalks in front of the Crenshaw Square shopping center. . . .

Roy Harvey—He helped to direct traffic at a busy intersection in South Central L.A. after the traffic lights went down. . . .

Toetuu Maama—The airline cargo agent from Inglewood and his entire, eight-member Tongan-American family spent Saturday afternoon working with the broom-and-shovel

blood clot. . .

Valerie Newfield—The nurse was about to leave Wednesday night when the emergency room at Daniel Freeman became inundated with riot victims. She stayed and worked until the next morning. Her shift lasted 22½ hours. . . .

Jim Brown—The Hall of Fame football player needed no directions to South Central L.A., where he has spent so much of his time the past few years trying to improve the economy. . . .

room-and-snow
brigade. . . .

Rev. James T. Thompson—The associate minister of the Alpha and Omega Baptist Church was one of about 40 clergymen who helped avert what had been shaping up as a confrontation between an angry crowd of youths and police officers on West Adams soon after rioting began Wednesday night. . . .

I have lived in Los Angeles all my life. Too much of what has happened the past week has embarrassed me. But much has made me feel proud, too.

E184
A1B47
WH

✓
Korean

t
THE ETHNIC
ALMANAC

by Stephanie Bernardo

Dolphin Books
Doubleday & Company, Inc.
Garden City, New York
1981

THE CHINESE IN AMERICA

Some historians claim there were Chinese shipbuilders plying their trade in America as early as 1571; others claim Chinese laborers were living in the West around 1788. Immigration records were not kept until 1820, and that year only 1 Chinese immigrant ventured to our shores.

Between 1821 and 1830, 2 more immigrants from China came to America, and by 1850 there were 758 Chinese residents of the United States. Extended periods of drought in Canton Province between 1847 and 1850 contributed to large-scale immigrations of Chinese peasants to Mei Kwok, or "the Beautiful Land," as the peasants called America. During the 1850s more than 41,000 Chinese made their way across the Pacific Ocean to settle in the United States. Many came here during the

"gold rush," seeking the nuggets that were reputed to be lying in the rivers and streams for the taking. But, like the Southern and Eastern Europeans who followed them later in the century (seeking the gold that lay in the streets of America), the Chinese found only hard work and discrimination in Gum Shan ("the Mountain of Gold" — America's new nickname).

"Coolie" labor was in great demand during the 1850s, when cheap workers were needed to build the transcontinental railroad systems. In 1852, the Governor of California, John Mac Dougall, called the Chinese: "[the] most desirable of our adopted citizens." It was estimated that 9,000 out of the 10,000 laborers who built the Union Pacific railroad were Chinese. Continued Chinese emigration to America



An affluent Chinese family who resided in New York City at the turn of the century. (Courtesy: Museum of the City of New York)

was met with great favor by the railroad builders of America—until 1869 when the Central Pacific met the Union Pacific at Ogden, Utah, and thousands of Chinese were thrown out of work.

The Panic of 1876 brought economic collapse to many parts of our nation, and the Chinese were seen as a threat to the “native American” workingman. According to the 1870 census, there were more than 105,000 Chinese living in America, many residing in California, and the slogan “The Chinese must go” began to echo around the nation.

Most of the Chinese immigrants in the nineteenth century were unskilled, uneducated peasants who came to the States hoping to earn a “nest egg” for their families in China. But, like so many other immigrants, the Chinese found themselves transplanted here permanently; despite the discrimination and hardships they had to endure, they stayed in America and began to call it home.



◆ The “Father of the Chinese student movement” was Yung Wing, the first Chinese to become a naturalized American citizen. Wing came here in 1847, attended Yale and was naturalized in 1849. He later returned to his native land to recruit students for study at American universities. His autobiography, *My Life in China and America*, was published in 1909.

◆ Why are there so many Chinese laundries? When the 49ers went to work in the mines, they traveled light and left their womenfolk behind. Since laundry, tailoring and cooking were considered “women’s work” in the 1850s, there weren’t many men in the mining camps who were willing (or able) to do these chores. But, for thousands of Chinese, barred from many jobs, “women’s work” was a golden opportunity to make the quantum leap from hired hand to “boss” and become an entrepreneur. With an iron, ironing board, bucket and washboard, a Chinese laborer did not have to work for “coolie” wages. Washing and ironing was hard work in those days, to be sure, but it had to be less hazardous than laying railroad ties and digging underground tunnels.

◆ The first Chinese newspaper published in America was *Kim Shan Jit San Luk* (San Francisco Golden Hills News), which debuted in 1854. By 1891, San Francisco had its first bilingual (English and Chinese) daily, *China World*. In 1900, the first all-Chinese daily newspaper, *Shung Sai Yat Po* (The Chinese Western Daily) appeared.

◆ The first Chinese woman to graduate from an American medical school was Dr. Mary Stone (real name: Shih mai-yu), who graduated from the University of Michigan in 1896.

◆ The derisive term for a Chinese born in the United States is *jook-sing*, meaning the hollow part of a bamboo pole; this indicates that Chinese-Americans are “empty” of the culture and traditions of China.

◆ The Chinese remained “without a Chinaman’s chance” of swaying politicians to their cause until 1943. Since they were barred from becoming American citizens, they had no votes to exchange for political favors; hence, no candidates would champion their fight for civil rights.

◆ In 1947, President Harry S. Truman named Eddie Gong, the grandson of an immigrant launderer, the “Boy President of the United States.” Not to be outdone in the area of goodwill toward the Chinese-Americans, Mrs. Truman named Mrs. Toy Len Goon of Maine “America’s Mother of the Year” in 1952.

◆ In 1940 there were 28 “Chinatowns” in the United States. By 1955, the number had dwindled to 16, reflecting the “Americanization” of the Chinese-American population.

◆ Republican Hiram L. Fong, the son of sugar plantation laborers who emigrated to Hawaii from China in 1872, became Hawaii’s first Senator in 1959. But, he was not the first Chinese-American to serve as an elected official—that honor belongs to Wing F. Ong, who was elected to the Arizona state legislature in 1946.

◆ The first Chinese-American to become a judge was Delbert E. Wong. Appointed by California’s Governor Edmund Brown in 1959, Wong served on the Los Angeles municipal bench.

◆ The first Chinese-American to become a member of the New York Stock Exchange was Whalen Lou. Mr. Lou purchased his seat, in September 1979, for \$205,000.

Facts About the Other Side:

Country: CHINA
Capital: Peking
Official Name: Chung-hua jen-min-kung-ho-kuo
 (People's Republic of China)
Official Language: Mandarin dialect, Chinese
National Anthem: "The March of the Volunteers"
National Flag: Adopted in 1949 when the Communists drove the Nationalists from the Mainland. Red field with yellow stars representing the Communist party and the four classes that make up the party.

Country: TAIWAN
Capital: Taipei
Official Name: The Republic of China
 Established in 1949 when Chiang Kai-shek moved his Nationalist Government to Taiwan, formerly known as Formosa.
Official Language: Chinese
National Anthem: "National anthem of the Republic of China"
National Flag: Dates back to 1906 when Dr. Sun Yat-sen chose the design of a white sun in a blue sky over a crimson ground. It was officially adopted in 1928. Blue stands for equality, justice and *min chuan*, or democracy; white is for fraternity, frankness and *min sheng* (People's livelihood); and crimson is for liberty, sacrifice and *min tsu* (nationalism).

Facts About Chinese-Americans:

Immigration to the United States (1820-1875):	487,803
Peak Decade (1871-1880):	123,201
Recent Immigration, from China and Taiwan (1971-1975):*	85,645
(1966-1975):	181,393

Recent changes in the ties between the United States and China have caused a surge in emigration from the People's Republic in 1979. More than 2,000 applications are being submitted in Hong Kong each month, versus 100 applications per month during the same period in 1978.

1970 Census:

Foreign-born Chinese	172,132
Native-born, 2nd generation	167,111
Total Foreign-stock Population	339,243

Chinese constitute 1.0% of our nation's foreign-stock population.
 Estimated Chinese-American Population (third generation and beyond)³ 500,000

There are 135 Chinese in West Virginia; 589 in Atlanta; 672 in Dallas; and none in Gary, Indiana.

*Taiwan has been included since 1957

Main Ethnic Epicenters:		**U.S. Cities with Most Chinese	
California	136,860	San Francisco	71,585
New York	66,407	New York	62,061
Hawaii	20,939	Los Angeles	32,684
Illinois	11,833	Honolulu	19,452
Massachusetts	11,324	Chicago	9,985

More than one-third of all Chinese-Americans reside in either San Francisco or New York. In San Francisco, the Chinese constitute 10 percent of the city's population and have more political clout there than in any other city in the United States.

Who's Chinese?

Business and Industry An Wang, an electronics specialist, founded Wang Laboratories in 1955 . . . The Manhattan Fund was started in 1964 by Gerald Tsai, Jr., a Changai-born naturalized citizen who amassed \$270 million from 150,000 investors to start his financial venture . . . The Li Foundation, which provides fellowships for advanced students, was established by K. C. Li, an industrialist who founded the Wah Chang Corporation and

built it into the world's largest tungsten refinery by 1953 . . . National Dollar Stores, founded by Joe Shoong and his family in 1907, had grown to a 54-store chain by 1928.

Entertainment Bruce Lee, deceased star of martial arts movies; Kam Fong, regular star of television's only major employer of Oriental actors—*Hawaii Five-O*; Chang and Eng, the original "Siamese twins."

IN THEIR OWN WORDS . . .

Leslie Wong talks about finding his "roots" in the People's Republic of China in 1977:

"I may look Chinese. Certainly, the roots of my ancestry are in China. My father was born in Hong Kong, my mother in Shanghai. I was born in Oakland, California, and spent most of my life there. . . . I am still conspicuously American in culture—a result of growing up in a middle-class, multi-ethnic neighborhood.

"My friends envied me in being able to go to China to get a firsthand look at 'my' culture. But my friends were wrong. I found, after my 30-day visit, that despite the fact that I look Chinese, know how to use chopsticks and cook a few Chinese dishes, I felt unconnected with the flow of life in China. My culture wasn't in China, of course. My culture is the one in which I grew up."

"I did find that while the roots of my ancestry were Chinese, they have been lost . . . my life is inextricably rooted in America."

"One of my aunts was curious to know why I didn't speak Chinese. My mother told her that she had tried to teach me when I was a child, but one day when I was playing in front of our house with some friends, an airplane roared over our heads. I shouted with excitement, using the Chinese word for airplane, *fei chi*. When I realized that my friends didn't understand what I was saying, I didn't want to speak Chinese any more, at all."

Smithsonian, April 1977, pp 116-120.

THE JAPANESE IN AMERICA

The first Japanese in America were sailors who were either rescued at sea by American fishing ships or washed ashore on the Pacific Coast. Between 1782 and 1876, almost fifty Japanese ships were beached on the Aleutian Islands, Alaska, Hawaii and the Pacific Coast of the mainland. The first Japanese rescued was Nakahama Manjiro, who was brought to New Bedford, Massachusetts, by a whaling ship in 1843. In 1850 Hikoza Hamada, who entered the United States in a similar fashion, stayed here and became America's first naturalized citizen of Japanese birth.

There were a few Japanese immigrants to Hawaii in 1868, although the Japanese government did not pass legislation permitting its citizens to emigrate until 1885, and even then, only 2,270 Japanese ventured to our shores in the decade between 1881 and 1890.

Japanese contract laborers began entering Hawaii in 1885, and that started the momentum toward America. During the 1890s, the number of Japanese immigrants increased tenfold over the previous decade to 25,942. Between 1901 and 1910, 129,797 Japanese entered American immigration gates. Increasingly they began to be viewed as a second "Yellow Peril" by residents of the West Coast, who feared they would lose their jobs to Japanese workers.

The Gentleman's Agreement of 1907 limited the number of Japanese who entered the United States. The restrictive immigration quotas of the 1920s almost eliminated the flow completely by denying entry to large numbers of Asians and of Southern and Eastern Europeans.

The Japanese contributed "Japanese cherry trees," Japanese beetles, sukiyaki, sake, bonsai trees and kimonos from the other side, while their American cousins gave us instant coffee, "Tokyo Rose," a Nobel prize winner, scientists, musicians, actors and Benihana restaurants.

How did we repay the Japanese for their generous contributions to America? Well, let's put it this way — we treated them with the same enthusiasm we reserved for

members of every recognizably different ethnic group (blacks, Chinese, Mexicans, Turks): we discriminated against them and tried to keep them out of the country. The Japanese suffered the indignity of not being able to own property; and at one time if a native-born American woman married a Japanese immigrant, the law took away her citizenship. Perhaps the worst indignity was the detention of almost 70,000 native-born Americans of Japanese ancestry in so-called "relocation centers" during World War II. It would be hard to imagine a similar roundup of Italian-Americans or German-Americans ever taking place.

Despite these early hardships, the second- and third-generation Japanese Americans have managed to overcome many social and economic barriers in a relatively short period of time.

GUIDE TO JAPANESE-AMERICAN GENERATIONS

ISSEI	First generation (Japanese-born immigrant to America)
NISEI	Second generation (American born)
SANSEI	Third generation
YONSEI	Fourth generation

◆ George Shima (1870-1926), a Japanese immigrant who came to our shores in 1889, earned the title "Potato King" for his efforts in the field of agriculture. By the time of his death, he had amassed an estate valued at \$15 million.

◆ In 1899, after Hawaii was annexed as a U.S. territory, some 2,850 Japanese came to the mainland and established the first Buddhist temples in America. (The oldest Japanese Christian church in America is the *Pine United Methodist Church* in San Francisco.)

◆ Satori Kato, an immigrant chemist from

Japan, invented instant powdered coffee. Kato first sold his product in 1901 at the Buffalo, New York, Pan-American Exposition.

◆ By 1910, there were 80,000 Japanese living in Hawaii, and over 72,000 on the mainland. That year, the first American of Japanese ancestry was admitted to the bar. Arthur Kenzaburo Ozawa was able to practice law in both Michigan and Hawaii.

◆ Japanese cherry trees attract thousands of visitors to our nation's capital each year as tourists crowd to Potomac Park to see the cherry blossoms emerge. The trees were planted in 1912 as a gift from the people of Tokyo. The first shipment actually arrived in 1909, but had to be destroyed because of insect infestation.

◆ Japanese beetles (technically known as *Papillia japonica*) came to this country as "illegal aliens" in the early 1900s. First discovered about 1915 near Riverton, New Jersey, the beetles were found hiding inside the root of a nursery plant that had been imported from Japan—hence their name.

◆ As early as 1900 the Japanese comprised almost 39% of Hawaii's population. They peaked in 1920 at 48% but with the latest influx of "haoles" (whites) to the islands, the Japanese population has dwindled to a mere 28%, according to the 1970 census.

◆ The first Japanese-American to fight professionally was James Yoshinori, who appeared in the ring at Madison Square Garden in 1927. Unfortunately, the bout proved disastrous for Yoshinori, whose eyesight was permanently damaged as a result of severe blows to his head.

◆ The first Japanese-American in the U.S. Senate was Daniel Ken Inouye. Elected in 1962, at the age of 38, Inouye was also the first Japanese-American in the House of Representatives (1959).

◆ The first Japanese-American woman prominent in Hawaiian politics was Patsy Takemoto Mink. She was elected to the U.S. House of Representatives in 1964 after having been the first Nisei woman in the Hawaii State legislature and the first Nisei woman to practice law in Hawaii.

◆ Samuel Ichiye Hayakawa (1906-), U.S. Senator from California who claims, "I've been all my life the kind of intellectual highbrow I disapprove of," is not quite as stuffy as he would have us believe. According to a recent magazine article, Hayakawa

"plays a mean harmonica, picks at guitar and mandolin, tap dances, collects jazz records and African art" and took up scuba diving at the age of seventy. Born in Canada to Japanese-American parents, Hayakawa was president of San Francisco State College during the turbulent 1960s, and also wrote a widely used college textbook on semantics.

◆ Benihana of Tokyo advertises American favorites prepared "according to a 1,000-year-old Japanese recipe," though many food critics consider Benihana's fare strictly "American." But, no matter, the food is edible and it comes with a "floor show." Specially trained chefs slice, dice and fry beef, shrimp and chicken with lightning-fast speed, and a rhythm that rivals the world's best xylophone players.

The man behind all this dicing and slicing is Rocky Aoki, a Japanese immigrant wrestler who came to the United States in 1960. He was on his way to the Olympic Games in Rome, but liked America so much that he decided to come back after the games. He started out selling ice cream cones, and was able to open his first restaurant after he had saved \$10,000. Today he is a multimillionaire. Although his restaurants serve "Japanese" food, Rocky professes to dine on American-style food at home with his wife, Chizuru, and his two children, Kevin and Grace.

◆ Today there is a growing population of Japanese nationals residing in major American cities. New York City alone has more than 20,000 Japanese businessmen and their families, who represent some 450 companies; and in Gardena, California, there are almost 24,000 Japanese on assignment from Japanese-based firms. For these Japanese, who know that they will return home and do not choose to adopt American ways, life can be difficult. Many wives are unable to communicate with their neighbors, and there is much isolation and loneliness—so much, in fact, that the Reverend Justin Haruyama of the Japanese-American United Church of Christ in Manhattan is considering a "hot-line" telephone program with counselors fluent in Japanese, to minister to the needs of a growing affluent community which is scattered and isolated, and does not enjoy the benefits that many impoverished immigrants had of living within a supportive ethnic neighborhood.

Facts About the Other Side

<i>Country:</i>	JAPAN
<i>Official Name:</i>	Nippon or Nihon (the name means "Source of the sun") Also known as "The land of the rising sun"
<i>Official Language:</i>	Japanese
<i>National Anthem:</i>	"Kimigayo" (The Reign of our Emperor)
<i>National Flag:</i>	Red sun on a white field
<i>National Holidays:</i>	February 11, National Foundation Day May 3, Constitution Memorial Day

Facts About Japanese-Americans

<i>Immigration to U.S. (1861-1975):*</i>	391,389
Peak Decade (1901-1910):	129,797
Recent Immigration (1971-1975):	26,005

*No records of immigration from Japan were kept until 1861.

1970 Census

Foreign-born Japanese	120,235
Native-born, 2nd generation	273,554
Total Foreign-stock Population	393,789
Estimated Japanese-American Population	600,000

Main Ethnic Epicenters: U.S. Cities with Most Japanese:

Hawaii	217,307	Honolulu	79,759
California	213,280	Los Angeles	64,071
New York	20,351	San Francisco	24,048
Washington	20,335	New York	13,864
Illinois	17,299	Chicago	10,999

72% of all Japanese-Americans live in Hawaii and California.

Who's Japanese?

Tokyo Rose One of President Ford's last official acts before leaving the White House in 1977 was to pardon "Tokyo Rose." Born in Los Angeles on the Fourth of July, Iva Ikuki Toguri (1916-) earned her nickname during World War II when she was one of 13 women announcers who narrated Radio Tokyo's English-language programs. Accused of broadcasting treasonous remarks to

Tokyo Rose being interviewed by American war correspondents in 1945. (Courtesy: Culver Pictures)



American troops stationed in the Pacific, Tokyo Rose was a victim of circumstance—trapped in Japan when the war erupted, she could not return home, and as an alien was required to find any employment available. For her broadcasts, Mrs. d'Aquino (she had married a Portuguese in the interim) was convicted of

treason in 1949, and sentenced to 10 years in prison and a fine of \$10,000. She was paroled in 1956. As he signed the pardon President Ford remarked: "The pardon has been expected for some time, with a growing feeling that Mrs. d'Aquino had been caught in an unfortunate web of circumstance."

Median family income for Japanese-Americans is almost \$3,000 higher than that of the mythical "average American family."

Many hold professional occupations, and their level of education is higher than that of any ethnic group except the Russian-Americans, according to the U.S. Census Bureau. Seventy percent of all Japanese males over the age of 16 have completed high school, and 19% have completed college—compared to the U.S. averages of 54% and 13% respectively.

The majority of Japanese-Americans, almost 58%, do not live in "ethnic neighborhoods." They have moved away from their "roots" and are dispersed in the cities and suburbs of America.

The Japanese-Americans have a high degree of "out-marrying." While the first generation (Issei) married outside of their own ethnic group only about 1% of the time, the second generation (Nisei) out-marries 10% of the time, and the third generation (Sansei) about 40%.

Actors: Sessue Hayakawa (1890–1973) emigrated to the United States in 1909 and studied drama at the University of Chicago. One of his most famous roles was in the 1957 Academy Award-winning film, *The Bridge on the River Kwai*.

Sports: Tommy Kono won an Olympic gold medal for weight lifting in 1956.

Music: Seiji Ozawa is conductor of the San Francisco Symphony Orchestra.

Comedy: John Yune is America's first half-Korean, half-Japanese stand-up co-

median. He debuted on national TV in 1978, claiming his friends call him "Ko-Jap."

Science: Dr. Leo Esaki, a Japanese immigrant, received the 1973 Nobel Prize in Physics for his electron tunneling theories. Makio Murayama (1912–) has conducted basic research on sickle-cell anemia; and Hideyo Noguchi, a Japanese immigrant who came to America in 1899, was the first to isolate the syphilis germ.

THE JEWS IN AMERICA

Although the Jews in America come from many different nations, their religion binds them together as an "ethnic group." Their customs, culture and even religious traditions may vary from country to country, but the synagogue and the Jewish faith are the ties that bind.

There have been three major "waves" of Jewish immigration to the United States. The first Jews, the Sephardim, were descendants of Spanish and Portuguese Jews

driven from the Iberian peninsula at the time of Columbus's first voyage to the New World. Given a choice between conversion to Christianity or expulsion, many Spanish and Portuguese chose to resettle in Dutch Brazil rather than convert. When the Portuguese reclaimed the area, some of these Jews fled from Brazil to New Amsterdam in 1654.

Although there had been Jews in America as early as 1492 (Luis de Torres, one of

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

1,21

SICHAN SIV
DEPUTY ASSISTANT TO THE PRESIDENT
FOR PUBLIC LIAISON

REMARKS AT THE
ASIAN-PACIFIC AMERICAN HERITAGE MONTH CELEBRATION
U.S. AIR FORCE SPACE SYSTEMS DIVISION
LOS ANGELES AIR FORCE BASE
31 MAY 1991

Let me first salute the staff of the Air Force Space Systems Division, under the command of Gen. Donald Cromer until yesterday and now under Gen. Jean Klick. I also want to thank the host committee for the warm welcome and hospitality.

I am very delighted to be with you today. We are together to conclude a month long celebration of Asian Pacific American Heritage. For the past 13 years, every May the President of the United States has recognized and honored Asian and Pacific Americans for the contributions that they have made to this great nation of ours. This annual celebration, previously a week in length, was extended to one month last year by President Bush.

Meanwhile the Asian-Pacific American community has changed in fundamental ways. In the past decade, they have grown 105% - faster than any other segment of the population-- to about eight million people. The strengthening of Asian and Pacific

Americans as a significant element in our country is exemplified by the proud service of thousands of them in our Armed Forces.

Damon Kanuha gave his life in the Persian Gulf War. Nominated for the Silver Star, he symbolizes the integral role Asian and Pacific Americans play. His commitment and dedication represent perhaps the bravest aspect of our society -- defending the values on which our country is based.

On Wednesday a Vietnamese American graduated from the Air Force Academy. Tomorrow, when the President gives his commencement address at West Point, there will be a Hmong American in the graduating class. The Hmongs fought with us loyally in Laos. A society that doesn't have a written language must be very proud that now one of their sons is going to graduate from a most prestigious service academy. This first Hmong American's graduation (Yee Chang Hang) will mark a new page in our country's history and serve as a source of inspiration to all of us.

Beyond these statistics, the actual profile of Asian-Pacific Americans is impressive. First, our cultural heritage as a group is very diverse. We are Bangladeshi, Burmese, Cambodian, Chinese, Filipino, Hmong, Indian, Indonesian, Iranian, Japanese, Korean, Laotian, Malaysian, Pacific Islander, Pakistani,

Singaporean, Thai, and Vietnamese. This diversity stems from the immigration patterns and refugee admissions that have occurred since the 1970's. As a result, there are widespread demographic changes and dispersion of Asian-Pacific communities throughout the country. They can now be found as a vibrant part of just about every American city, from New York to L.A., to Amarillo, Texas, to Box Elder, South Dakota.

However, concerns about making it in America still exist within the Asian and Pacific community. The Administration's agenda is to eliminate any barriers and further promote individual opportunity and choice for all Americans. In this effort, the President has introduced an "Opportunity" package which addresses the key values of our society.

In the words of the President: "For more than 200 years, America has been the home of free markets and free people. There is no question: opportunity in America is the envy of the world." And I, for one, having escaped from Cambodia and made it all the way to the White House, can tell you a lot about America being the land of opportunity.

The President's proposal identifies six initiatives including the restoration of quality education, ensuring crime-free neighborhoods, strengthening civil and legal rights,

creating new jobs and businesses, expanding access to home ownership, and allocating localities a greater share of responsibility.

G.G. highlight
[For the Asian and Pacific American community, education is a most important legacy.] It is a mechanism that will allow those struggling refugees and immigrants a means to assimilate into the American mainstream. Lack of education, training, or even a poor grasp of English can only serve as a barrier for their progress. We must bring those who are on welfare into the work force. The issues of college admission quotas and overall university enrollment are another obstacle for our students. The glass ceiling concept in the business world that limits business men and women's ability to advance must be addressed.

Quotas
The President has said early on that there is no room in our society for discrimination and quotas. The Administration is committed to eliminating all quota-oriented legislation that may be prohibiting rather than encouraging opportunity for the Asian and Pacific American work force.

We need to recognize the growing number of crimes, especially youth gangs, inter-ethnic jealousy, and violence that affect many Asian-Pacific Americans. Encouraging communication

and discussing ethnic tension would further inter-ethnic understanding.

In November last year, the President signed a new immigration bill that would benefit greatly Asian and Pacific Americans.

Perhaps no President has ever known Asia and the Pacific better than George Bush. For nearly fifty years -- beginning with the Second World War when he served in the Pacific as the Navy's youngest pilot-- President Bush has been interacting with the peoples and cultures of Asia and the Pacific. His experience as a Congressman, Ambassador to the U. N., Chairman of the Republican National Committee, Chief of the U.S. Liaison Office in China, C.I.A. Director and Vice President of the United States gives him more knowledge of Asia and the Pacific than any other President or national leader in history.

The President has translated this knowledge into important recognition of Asian and Pacific Americans. He has, for example, appointed more Asians to top Administration positions than any other President. And the Bush Administration is the first in which both the President and Vice President went to Asia and the Pacific during the first 100 days of the Administration.

This year on May 6, only one hour after he returned from Bethesda Naval Hospital for his treatment of atrial fibrillation, the President signed a proclamation designating May 1991 and 1992 as **Asian-Pacific American Heritage Month**. The Proclamation said, among other things, that **"Asian and Pacific Americans have proved their devotion to the ideals of freedom and democratic government. Those ideals animate and guide our policies toward Asia and the Pacific today. The economic dynamism of the Pacific Rim is a crucial source of growth for the global economy and the United States will continue working to promote economic cooperation and the expansion of free markets throughout the region. The United States also remains committed to the security of our allies and to the advancement of human rights throughout Asia and the Pacific.**

MFN
Early this week in his commencement address to Yale, the President reiterated the importance of Asia and the Pacific. While praising the move towards democracy and freer trade by South Korea and Taiwan, the President decided to renew MFN status to China, because it is in our best interest and the interest of the Chinese people. China buys about \$5 billion worth of American products, including computers and electrical machinery (\$860 million), aerospace (\$749), fertilizer (\$544), wheat (\$511), wood products (\$281) and cotton (\$259). Without this market, we will lose American jobs and the economic competition

will benefit from our loss. Trade actions on both sides could also adversely affect over \$4 billion of U.S. investment in China. Without MFN, substantially higher costs of Chinese imports will turn into higher prices for our consumers. Hong Kong, a bastion of freedom and free trade in the Far East, would be an innocent victim of our dispute with China.

As the President said at Yale, MFN is not a favor; it is the ordinary basis of world trade and it is rather a means to bring the influence of the outside world to bear on China. The Chinese people who trade with us are the engine of reform and an opening to the outside world. Over the past decade we have seen our engagement in China contribute to the forces of justice and reason that were peacefully demonstrated in China. As we mark the anniversary of Tienanmen next week, we must realize that by maintaining our involvement with China, we will continue to promote the reforms for which the victims of Tienanmen gave their lives. Our responsibility to them is best met not by isolating these forces from contact with us, but by keeping open the channels of commerce and communication. And the President stated that the most compelling reason to renew MFN and remain engaged in China is not economic, nor strategic, but moral. We feel that **MFN extension without conditions** is the most effective to promote changes in China.

I should point out that the President was the first head of state to condemn the Tienanmen violence. We were the first nation to guarantee the rights of Chinese students and scholars to continue their studies and we were the first to impose sanctions. We reiterate our position on human rights at every opportunity. The President met last month with the Dalai Lama of Tibet, a very important religious leader and Nobel Prize winner.

Our trans-Pacific trade as a whole has more than doubled that between America and Europe. In 1990 we exported to Singapore more than to Spain or Italy, to Malaysia more than to the Soviet Union, and to Indonesia more than to all of Central Europe. The FAA also estimates that by 1993 traffic on Pacific routes will surpass the Atlantic on a passenger mile basis.

Asian and Pacific Americans have been generally successful in business and education. The door remains open for them to take on an even greater role. This role is crucial to enable us to maintain stake within our individual communities and to represent an Asian-Pacific voice on a national level.

The President encouraged this involvement when he stated last year that "the time is coming when more and more Asian and Pacific Americans will seek office to lead our cities, our States, and our nation. As America looks toward the Pacific in

the century ahead, we will need your insights and your leadership as never before."

Leadership is needed in the community, starting at the local level, in government and in politics. We should be able to translate our successes in business and education into political activism. In order for the Asian-Pacific American voice to be heard, we must participate. Heightened concern and involvement at the local level increase collective clout, and in turn effectiveness within society.

Political assertiveness begins with voter registration. As a segment of the population that will number 10 million by the year 2000, political participation ensures recognition and is a powerful means to assure that Asian and Pacific American concerns be addressed on a national level.

In an effort to achieve such a political voice, there is a need for all communities to recognize this potential and develop a unified purpose. Asian-Pacific Americans have the ability to organize, protect and advance shared interests, without losing individual cultural identities. This is a very important task that will lead us to greater opportunities.

As we celebrate our heritage each year in the month of May, we must reflect on our potential as a whole -- the potential we hold united as Asian and Pacific Americans. This is a tribute to our ancestors who came to America over 200 years ago.

In his State of the Union Address, the President said that "the strength of democracy is in the people and their communities. We must return to families, communities, counties, cities, states and institutions of every kind, the power to chart their own destiny..."

Now is the time for your leadership, participation and commitment to keep America the traditional "Number One Country." America is a Pacific nation and as we approach the 21st century, often called the Pacific Century, it seems fitting that the growth of Asian and Pacific Americans in number should also apply to a growth in strength, impact and opportunity for each individual and for the entire Asian-Pacific community. The President is committed to the opportunity of all Asian and Pacific Americans. Together we can play a key role in maintaining America's leadership into the Pacific Century, otherwise known as the "Next American Century."

Thank you very much.



Date: 5/22

FACSIMILE COVER PAGE

TO

Name: Rob Burger

Location: Research Office, White House

Telephone Number: () _____ FAX Equipment Number: (202) 456-6218

FROM

Name: Dr. Key P. Yang

Location: Library of Congress, Korean Section

Telephone Number: () _____ FAX Equipment Number: (202) 707-1724

IF THERE ARE PROBLEMS IN TRANSMISSION:

Please Call: _____ Telephone Number: () _____

Messages (if any): _____

1 of _____ pages

Research Office
White House
Rob Burger

After sorrow, joy.

No cross, no crown.

No gains without pains.

Ennui is the greatest enemy.

Poor man has no leisure.

Call R&K

A new research session begins each time you transmit your personal NEXIS number. Each research session is timed separately. Your last research session today ended at 4:46 P.M. Local Time and took 2 MINUTES, 1 SECOND. The number of searches executed during the session was 1.

DATE: MAY 22, 1992
LIBRARY: NEXIS
FILE: LAT

Your search request is:

KOREATOWN AND STREET AND DATE AFT 4/27/92

Number of STORIES found with your search request through:
LEVEL 1... 76

If you want to continue this research, press the Y key (for YES) and then the TRANSMIT key. If not, press the N key (for NO) and then the TRANSMIT key.

For further explanation, press the H key (for HELP) and then the TRANSMIT key.

★ To locate a Major street-intersection in Koreatown



J. Paul DeMyer
National Director
Hospitality Consulting Services

Kenneth Leventhal & Company

Certified Public Accountants

2049 Century Park East
Los Angeles, California 90067
310 277-0880
DD 310 785-4098
FAX 310 284-7970



Kenneth Leventhal & Company

Certified Public Accountants

May 19, 1992

Mr. Gary Gershowitz
THE WHITE HOUSE
Office of Speech Writing & Research
The Old Executive Office Building, Room 111½
Washington, DC 20500

Dear Gary:

Enclosed are some materials I used for a presentation regarding the economic impact of Asian and other international visitors to the United States. I am presently going back into the source data for our report on Japanese Investment in the United States real estate market to determine if I can get a separate breakdown of investment in California, particularly. I will let you know by tomorrow if this can be accomplished.

If you have any questions or if you need further information on any of the enclosed materials, please feel free to give me a call.

Very truly yours,

J. Paul DeMyer
of Kenneth Leventhal & Company

JPD/pd

cc: Jane Fujishige



Kenneth Leventhal & Company

Certified Public Accountants

2049 Century Park East
Los Angeles, California 90067
310 277-0880
FAX 310 284-7970

KENNETH LEVENTHAL & COMPANY

Kenneth Leventhal & Company, founded in 1949, is a full-service national accounting and consulting firm with more than 1,100 personnel in 13 offices throughout the country. The firm services clients substantially within the real estate and hotel industries and has achieved special recognition for our expertise in complex business situations. We have developed ongoing consulting relationships with many international financial institutions and are also frequently called upon to render advisory services to major corporations, banks, financial service institutions, national syndicators, real estate investment trusts, insurance companies and government agencies. The combination of expertise and independence as certified public accountants, plus our daily contacts with financial institutions and investment bankers, places Kenneth Leventhal & Company in a rare position to propose ideas to both sides of the marketplace.

Kenneth Leventhal & Company is organized into three basic divisions, audit, tax and management services. However, unlike most major national accounting and consulting firms, our divisions are not exclusively autonomous. That is, each division utilizes staff and supervisory level personnel from all disciplines and backgrounds. By taking this approach, our engagements address and capture a wider range of relevant factors, and yield a higher level of practical, usable information.

The firm's accounting and audit services are based upon the most current accounting trends, techniques and requirements. Many of these services are tailored specifically for companies in real estate and related financial services. The firm is a member of the American Institute of Certified Public Accountants division for CPA firms -- SEC Practice Section.

Kenneth Leventhal & Company takes an active approach to tax management, helping clients anticipate and adjust to changes in tax laws. We devise tax strategies that are advantageous and offer stability during periods of legislative revisions and uncertainty. This forward-looking approach is crucial for a business organization to plan its future. The firm's tax professionals counsel companies on the most advantageous business entities to employ to maximize economic returns and minimize the tax burden. We analyze partnerships, corporate structures, trusts and other formats to determine what is best suited to achieve an organization's objectives.

Kenneth Leventhal & Company's management advisory services help companies respond quickly to contemporary business, economic and organizational issues. We assist companies in creating practical business plans which confront critical questions of asset redeployment

and diversification, acquisition and disposition strategies and corporate growth or contraction plans. We have developed new techniques that allow companies to improve economic returns on their real estate assets. Off-balance sheet financing mechanisms, credit enhancement devices, financial services subsidiaries and sale lease-back transactions are among the innovative structures which can be used to maximize the economic attributes inherent in a company's real estate assets.

Although Kenneth Leventhal & Company had long been providing accounting, auditing and tax services to clients in the hospitality industry, the real impetus for the growth of our practice occurred when the partners decided to integrate a specific hospitality consulting capability within the National Management Advisory Services department. A national director for hospitality consulting was placed in the Los Angeles office and other experienced professionals were hired from firms well respected in the hospitality industry and placed in selected offices. Kenneth Leventhal & Company's philosophy towards the hospitality practice is founded in the commitment of the senior partners to provide a service oriented approach to the industry through the use of highly specialized and skilled personnel coordinated nationally from the headquarters office. This approach results in consistent, high quality work throughout the country, and more useful products. Our strategic position in the hospitality industry is enhanced by the firm's reputation and recognition within the real estate investment and financial communities.

It is our desire to provide objective and constructive service to our clients through a long-term relationship. Our clients generally find that such a relationship provides regular feedback of current activities in the marketplace and is of great assistance in making ongoing management decisions.

MANAGEMENT ADVISORY SERVICES

Business and Strategic Planning

Kenneth Leventhal & Company assists companies to develop imaginative but practical business plans which deal with such critical questions as asset redeployment and diversification, and acquisition and disposition strategies. The firm helps companies to assess their performance in their present lines of business, and to evaluate prospective new businesses in which they could be highly competitive.

Corporate Repositioning

Kenneth Leventhal & Company has a strong track record in advising companies as to how to improve returns on their real estate assets. Drawing on our experience and expertise in the utilization of such assets, the firm can advise companies how best to employ tools such as sale-leasebacks, credit enhancement, and off-balance-sheet financing to get full value from their real estate holdings.

Capital Access and Financing

The sources of real estate financing have multiplied in number and variety in recent years. Kenneth Leventhal & Company works with clients to evaluate the most sensible forms of debt or equity financing -- or hybrid financing -- for specific real estate projects and transactions. The firm also helps clients to obtain financing through our network of contacts in the real estate and financial services industries, and our relationships with leading securities firms and broker-dealers.

Financial Modeling and Analysis

The firm employs computerized financial modeling in all aspects of its practice -- tax, audit, accounting and consulting. We do not simply process information; we add qualitative judgments, based on our extensive industry data bases and our capabilities in market research, property evaluation and property management.

Market and Property Evaluation

Our firm has established a national reputation for providing highly reliable and practical market data and valuation analyses. Our analyses are founded on demographic and demand studies, appraisal methodologies, and on-site property inspections.

Diagnostics Review

Through the firm's diagnostic review, Kenneth Leventhal & Company is equipped to analyze virtually every aspect of a client's operations, including business planning, organization structure, information systems, staffing and overhead and executive compensation. The firm also can assist a client in developing criteria essential in measuring the performance of its individual operating units, and in gauging its overall performance against that of other companies in similar lines of business. Through our annual Company Performance Assessment Survey, which is based on data voluntarily supplied by companies throughout the U.S., and maintained in confidence, Kenneth Leventhal & Company can provide clients with valuable base-line information by which they can continuously update and refine their performance evaluations.

Executive Compensation

Kenneth Leventhal & Company advises companies that are considering the traditional compensations question -- "how much?", and, "in what form?". The firm also consults with companies concerning such complex compensation issues as the integration of the compensation programs of the parent and subsidiary companies, corporate and executive tax planning, and compensation based on performance.

Management Information Systems

The firm analyzes the utilization of accounting, tax and other information within an organization, and develops "decision support systems" by which this information can be integrated and communicated effectively and expeditiously throughout the organization.

Corporate Reorganization

Kenneth Leventhal & Company has earned an international reputation as a "work out" expert by successfully restructuring leading corporations in North American, Western Europe, and Asia that have experienced severe financial difficulties. The firm accomplishes this, first, by assembling and making sense of the mountain of disorganized, confusing data that usually surrounds a potential corporate insolvency. Next, the firm proposes a creative but realistic plan -- palatable to the company's creditors and other affected parties -- by which a troubled company can be restored to financial health. Finally, the firm assists the company and its creditors in implementing the plan.

KENNETH LEVENTHAL & COMPANY

Partial List Of Clients

Hotel and Gaming Companies

Caesars World, Inc.
Hyatt Corporation
Loews Hotels
Marina Hotels
Quality Inns, Inc.
Ramada, Inc.
The Pickett Companies
Sheraton Hotels in Hawaii
Tollman Hundley Hotels
Trammell Crow Hotel Company
The Trump Organization
Westin Hotels & Resorts
Wyndham Hotels

Pacific Rim Investors/Developers

C. Itoh
Chiyoda Corporation
Dai Ichi Kangyo Bank
The Fuji Bank, Ltd.
Hyundai America, Inc.
J.C. Investment & Realty, Inc.
The Long-Term Credit Bank of Japan, Inc.
Marubeni America Corporation
Mitsubishi Bank, Ltd.
Mitsubishi Estates
Mitsui Fudosan
Mitsui & Co (USA)
Miyama Development International (MDI)
Sejong Investment & Development, Inc.
Ssangyong Construction
Sumitomo Realty & Development, (N.Y.) Inc.
Sumitomo Realty & Development, (CA) Inc.
Takanaka Corporation
Toda Construction
Toyo Real Estate
USA Pacific Atlas, Inc.

Financial Institutions

Aetna
Ahmanson Commercial Development Corporation
American Savings & Loan
Banque Paribas
Butterfield Savings & Loan
Continental Illinois National Bank
Financial Corporation of America
Honolulu Federal Savings & Loan
Kleinworth Benson
Merit Savings & Loan

Investment Bankers/Advisors, Syndicators

Balcor-American Express
Drexel, Burnham, Lambert
Richard Ellis, Inc.
Integrated Resources, Inc.
Lepercq de Neuflyze
Morgan Stanley Company
Paine Webber
Shearson American Express
VMS Realty Partners

Corporations, Development Companies

American Golf Development Corporation
Belvedere Hotel Corporation
BetaWest
Blackhawk Development Company
Cabot, Cabot & Forbes
DeAnza Corporation
DiGiorgia Corporation
Disney Development Company
The Estes Co.
The Harlon Group
The Irvine Company
McKeller Development
Murdock Development Corporation
Pacific Lighting Corporation
Real Property Resources
R.E. International Hotels Group
Ruff, Callaghan, Hemmeter
Seldin Development Corporation
Snowbird Development Corporation
Stolte, Inc.
Sunley Holdings Ltd.
Sunrise Desert Partners
Trammell Crow Company
Tucon Development
Urban Properties
Vintage Properties
Wailea Development Corporation
The Walt Disney Company
West Beach Estates
Wrather Corporation
Urban Investment and Development Corp.
Zelman Development



Kenneth Leventhal & Company

Certified Public Accountants

2049 Century Park East
Los Angeles, California 90067
310 277-0880
FAX 310 284-7970

KENNETH LEVENTHAL & COMPANY
Hospitality Consulting Services

Hotel developers and operators face unprecedented choices and challenges in today's marketplace. Aggressive development in recent years has created a wide range of new hotel and resort products - and overbuilt conditions in many markets. Hotel financing is increasingly difficult to obtain, and tax reform legislation is having a profound impact on the way transactions are structured.

These elements have made development decisions in the hospitality industry more difficult than at any time in the past. What to build, where and when, hinge on a multitude of interrelated factors which determine whether a project will be economically viable.

Kenneth Leventhal & Company has worked closely with many of the country's leading companies in the hospitality industry during the past three decades. Because of our experience in real estate and financial services, we serve as more than accountants and financial advisors. We offer unique, vertically integrated services throughout the hotel life cycle, assisting in the creation, construction, operation and financing of hotel and resort projects. Our scope of consulting services include:

- Identifying hotel development and acquisition opportunities for developers and investors.
- Analyzing markets to determine what type of lodging product or concept would best capture a specific market niche.
- Conducting sophisticated financial feasibility studies to assess investment potentials and evaluating alternative transaction structures to reduce risk.
- Assisting clients in identifying and negotiating with potential partners, investors, lending institutions and hotel management companies.
- Preparing financial information packages and assisting clients in obtaining short-term and permanent financing.
- Restructuring debt on troubled hotel projects for individual owners, syndications and financial institutions.
- Providing oversight for construction and operations.

Hospitality Consulting Services

An in-depth knowledge of real estate, finance, and hotel development and operations is at the core of Kenneth Leventhal & Company services to the hospitality industry. We understand the critical relationships between financial, economic, management and operations elements in structuring the development of economically viable hotel projects.

Our services are vertically integrated to assure continued client support during the lengthy and highly complex life cycle of a hotel. These services cover:

- Acquisition
- Development
- Operations
- Disposition

In performing our tasks, we organize a small team of specialists in order to integrate the various disciplines required to ensure that all aspects of a development are properly addressed.

Development

Project Concept: Kenneth Leventhal & Company consultants provide critical advice early in project planning, including conducting highest and best use studies. We also help our clients target the best geographic markets for investment, identify potential sites, evaluate specific market niches, and suggest types of hotel properties that are the most economically viable for specific locations.

Market Feasibility: We conduct market research studies to determine which market is appropriate for which lodging product from both an economic and a community acceptance point of view. Our consultants are experienced in analyzing not only new projects but also can focus upon the repositioning of existing properties. Given the current level of competitive pressures, renovation of older hotels is often required to maintain or regain market share.

Financial Feasibility: Our consultants examine the myriad of economic and financial factors that affect whether or not a project will be financed. This reduces development risk and allows planning of a project for maximum leverage and investment returns. We also develop a facilities plan, identify potential partners and investors, and analyze financing options.

Design Development: When the decision to proceed with the project is made, our consultants work with a client to finalize the facilities program, and assist in selecting an architect, general contractor, and other design professionals. A key element at this stage is helping a developer select a hotel operator and negotiating a performance oriented management contract.

Financing: Historically, hotel development financing had been provided by banks and life insurance companies. However, in a major shift in today's capital markets, intermediate and long-term financing is now also being provided by pension funds, insurance companies brokering pension funds, and other institutional sources. In addition, a shift in the sources of equity available to develop hotel properties has also occurred. These sources now include savings and loans, yield-oriented investors and publicly-traded real estate syndications. Syndication has been the most rapidly growing and recession-resistant source of real estate equity capital since the mid-1970's.

Recent changes in tax laws affecting real estate have caused developers and investors to consider alternative forms of financing such as REITs, MLPs, and condominium hotel syndications. Kenneth Leventhal & Company maintains close contact with underwriters and commercial banks, allowing the firm to structure transactions that meet the requirements of both investors and financial institutions. In addition, we maintain a comprehensive database of all offerings to continuously monitor changes that occur in the dynamic syndication marketplace.

Construction: Kenneth Leventhal & Company has been involved with virtually every aspect of the development process. During the construction period, we can prepare or review detailed construction pert schedules and offer oversight and cost control monitoring services to assure that a project meets critical developmental deadlines. This is especially important because of the complexity of hotel and resort projects and the extended length of time required to build them.

Operations

Kenneth Leventhal & Company offers an extensive range of services during the operating stage of a hotel project. We conduct pre-opening marketing reviews and update previously prepared market feasibility studies before the hotel opens to determine if the original marketing plan requires fine-tuning. Our hotel consultants analyze staffing levels, review internal and financial controls, and evaluate all management reports to ascertain the completeness and accuracy of information presented. We also examine departmental areas such as room and food and beverage services and recommend repositioning alternatives to maximize profitability and service to hotel guests.

Later in the hotel life cycle, we are often called in to analyze refinancing opportunities, and the feasibility of renovating or repositioning a hotel property in a specific market niche to make it more profitable.

In troubled hotel situations our consultants realistically evaluate the potential for future operational cash flows and are experienced in the theory and practice of judicial and non-judicial reorganizations, often suggesting debt restructurings.

Acquisition and Disposition

Both the acquisition and disposition of hotel properties are typically very complicated and involve numerous parties to the transaction. To assist buyer and seller we provide a wide range of services, including:

- Valuation and appraisal studies.
- Investor identification and objectives reviews.
- Structuring financing alternatives.
- Transaction negotiations.

We work with developers, hotel operators and investor groups in acquisition and disposition negotiations. These can range from negotiating a sale or refinancing for a completed operating project to structuring a syndication or other limited partnership deal. We prepare information packages to accompany transactions and structure deals to meet investor needs.

KENNETH LEVENTHAL & COMPANY

**Partial List of
INTERNATIONAL RESORT PROJECTS AND MARKET RESEARCH**

PACIFIC RIM:

Guam

- Dan Dan Estates and Country Club (hotel, golf and residential)
- Matsuzato Resort Complex (hotel, golf and residential)
- LeoPalace Resort Yona Hills (hotel, golf, retail and residential)
- Hotel Leo Palace Tumon Beach
- Duty Free Shoppers Galleria (retail and entertainment complex)

Saipan

- Sheraton Saipan Resort (proposed)
- Hyatt Regency Saipan

Australia

- Mirage Gold Coast Resort (hotel and residential)
- Mirage Port Douglas Resort (hotel and residential)
- Four Seasons Cairns
- Port Douglas/Cairns
- Gold Coast

Fiji

- Natadora Beach Resort (hotel and golf)

Malaysia

- Southeast Coast
- West Coast

Thailand

- Thai Muang Beach Resort (hotel, marina, golf and residential)
- Phuket
- Chiang Mai
- Chiang Rai

KENNETH LEVENTHAL & COMPANY

**Partial List of
INTERNATIONAL RESORT PROJECTS AND MARKET RESEARCH**

PACIFIC RIM:

Singapore

- Sentosa Island

Japan

- Okinawa
- Tomamu

HAWAII:

Hawaii

- Hyatt Regency Waikoloa
- Punalu'u Resort (hotel, golf and residential)
- Regent Kona Coast Resort (hotel, golf and residential)
- The Waikoloa Palms Condominiums
- The Vistas at Waikoloa Condominiums

Maui

- Grand Hyatt Wailea
- Ritz Carlton Kapalua
- Kapalua Bay Hotel
- The Westin Maui

Kauai

- Princeville Resort (hotel, golf and residential)
- The Westin Kauai
- Hyatt Regency Kauai
- Coco Palms Hotel

KENNETH LEVENTHAL & COMPANY

**Partial List of
INTERNATIONAL RESORT PROJECTS AND MARKET RESEARCH**

HAWAII:

Oahu

- Ko'Olina Resort (hotel, marina and residential)
- Hilton Hawaiian Village
- EWA Marina Project (hotel, marina and residential)

Lanai

- The Lodge at Koele
- Manele Bay Hotel

General

- Aston Hotels and Resorts (Maui properties)
- Sheraton Hotels in Hawaii/Japan (all Hawaii properties)
- Statewide Overview of Lodging and Tourism Industry

MEXICO:

- Costa Dorado, Mazatlan (hotel, golf and residential)
- Puerto Maroma, Cancun (hotel, marina and residential)
- La Salinas Resort, Baja, California
- The Palmilla Hotel, Cabo San Lucas
- Isla Navidad Resort, Manzanillo (hotel, marina, golf and residential)
- Costa Banderas, Puerto Vallarata (hotel, golf and residential)

CARIBBEAN:

Antigua

- Holiday Inn Resort
- Jumby Bay Resort

KENNETH LEVENTHAL & COMPANY

**Partial List of
INTERNATIONAL RESORT PROJECTS AND MARKET RESEARCH**

CARIBBEAN:

Bahamas

- Holiday Inn - Eleuthera
- NCL Hotel - Paradise Island
- Walker's Cay Hotel & Marina

Barbados

- Divi Hotels - Southwinds
- Divi Hotels - St. James Club
- Glitter Bay Hotel
- Royal Pavilion

British Virgin Islands

- Grand Champions Resort - Peter Island
- Ramada's Nanny Cay - Tortola
- Long Bay Hotel - Tortola

Cayman Islands

- Holiday Inn Grand Cayman
- Hyatt Regency Britannia Hotel

Dominican Republic

- Boca Chica Hotel
- Casa de Campo
- Playa Dorado Hotel
- Puerto Laguna Hotel

French West Indies

- Marina at Simpson's Bay Lagoon - St. Martin
- St. Martin Resort Development

KENNETH LEVENTHAL & COMPANY

**Partial List of
INTERNATIONAL RESORT PROJECTS AND MARKET RESEARCH**

CARIBBEAN:

Grenada

- Nutmeg Bay Resort

Jamaica

- Ocho Rios Hotel and Casino
- Hyatt Resort - Ocho Rios

Montserrat

- Little Bay Resort

Netherlands Antilles

- Aruba Concorde Hotel & Casino
- Cupecoy Resort Hotel & Treasure Island Casino - St. Maarten
- Divi Divi Beach Resort Hotel - Aruba
- Divi Tamarijn Beach Resort - Aruba
- Hemmeter Luxury Resort Hotel & Casino 0 St. Maarten
- Little Bay Beach Resort - St. Maarten
- Mullet Beach Hotel - St. Maarten