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Korean-American Victory '92 9/21/92 [OA 7580] [2]

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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. Ten
years, twenty 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 2 weeks, 3 weeks of the waiting period
of this so-called Government aid. Please, you
have to look at what each human being, vic-
tim like me, is going through. Talk doesn't
do anything. We need action.

Here we are talking about how Govern-
ment 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.

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 Govern-
ment 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 mis-
treated 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 sen-
sitize 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 fol-
lowed 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 great-
ly concerned about the children we have,
those who saw the things that they're not sup-
posed 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 sup-
posed 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. 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 the 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 Inglewood. The Mayor of Inglewood 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—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. 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

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The President.
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... Deputy Chief of Mission at the U.S. Em-
bassy in Panama from 1982 to 1986. Prior
to that, he was Deputy Chief of Mission at
the U.S. Embassy in Bolivia and Counselor
for Political Affairs at the U.S. Embassy in
Mexico City. Mr. Pryce joined the Foreign

... of the Office of International
84; and as Chief of the Division
Commercial Policy, Office of Inter-
Trade, 1980-82.
Ms. Schaffer graduated from Bryn Ma-
College (B.A., 1966). She was born Septem-
ber 19, 1939, in Washington, DC. In
1961, she was a member of the
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tion.

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?

Dr. Kay 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 rep-

resentatives who 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.

Dr. Kay 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.

Dr. Kay 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 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 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 effect 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.

Dr. Kay 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. 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 ap-

pointed positions build L.A. Com going to help represented—

The President

Mr. In Dong resented, we have sion-making body

The President good point, and the action is. W pointed, I think t sion-making leve juncture. I'm not pointments, but where—

Q. Mr. Presid the leadership b because only po Korean populati tion area, how co someone to be white Caucasian the one that we as a part of our nel to work wit and local govern

The President but please do n whether it's Ueberroth is resentational co of how the Fed the Governor c I really think—that if you only that means nob

I mean, I w can we stay he Everybody in t to say: Look, th setback. And I a responsibility to the America and that this i American drea as best I can. I to the—the h some messages

Ms. Stacy Pastor Kim an one of the m slightly borrow

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going to help. We have to be
represented—

The President. Yes.

Mr. In Dong Oh. —not only rep-
resented, we have to participate in the deci-
sion-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 ap-
pointed, I think that kind of community deci-
sion-making level is what's required at this
juncture. I'm not arguing against Federal ap-
pointments, 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 elec-
tion area, 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 chan-
nel 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 rep-
resentational 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 followup 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 commu-
nity in aiding ourselves, in rebuilding in a
productive and contributing manner as tax-
payers?

So following that statement, I just would
like to ask one simple question: What role
can the Korean-American community organi-
zations 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 Gov-
ernment 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 spe-
cific cases.

I would certainly continue that kind of ef-
fort. 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 determina-
tion. 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 Gov-
ernment 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 fi-
nance and economics. I'd like to ask one sim-

ple and very informal question that out there several thousand businesses, 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 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.

Note: The President spoke at 2:05 p.m. at the Radio Korea broadcast studio. In his remarks, he referred to Peter Ueberroth, chairman of the Rebuild L.A. Committee, and Daryl F. Gates, chief of police for the city of Los Angeles. A tape was not available for verification of the content of these remarks.

Nomination of William T. Pryce To Be United States Ambassador to Honduras

May 7, 1992

The President today announced his intention to nominate William T. Pryce of Pennsylvania to be Ambassador to the Republic of Honduras. He would succeed Cresencio S. Arcos.

Since 1989 Mr. Pryce has served as Special Assistant to the President for National Security Affairs and Senior Director for Latin America and the Caribbean at the National Security Council. Before coming to the NSC, Mr. Pryce served as Deputy U.S. Permanent Representative to the Organization of American States in Washington, DC. He served as Deputy Chief of Mission at the U.S. Embassy in Panama from 1982 to 1986. Prior to that, he was Deputy Chief of Mission at the U.S. Embassy in Bolivia and Counselor for Political Affairs at the U.S. Embassy in Mexico City. Mr. Pryce joined the Foreign

Service in 1958 after serving in the U.S. Navy from 1954 to 1958. During most of his career, he has specialized in Latin American and Eastern European affairs. His early assignments included Mexico City, Moscow, and Panama, as well as service in the Department as Assistant to the Under Secretary of State for Economic Affairs. After serving as Chief of the political section in the U.S. Embassy in Guatemala City, Mr. Pryce was assigned in 1974 as Chief of Soviet Programs for the State Department's Bureau of Educational and Cultural Affairs. He attended the National War College in 1976 prior to serving as executive assistant to Ambassador at Large Ellsworth Bunker.

Mr. Pryce was born in San Diego, CA, and grew up in Ebensburg, PA. He graduated from Wesleyan University and the Fletcher School of Law and Diplomacy. He is married to Joan MacClurg Pryce and has three children.

Nomination of Teresita Currie Schaffer To Be United States Ambassador to Sri Lanka and Maldives

May 7, 1992

The President today announced his intention to nominate Teresita Currie Schaffer, of New York, a career member of the Senior Foreign Service, class of Minister-Counselor, to be Ambassador to the Democratic Socialist Republic of Sri Lanka and to serve concurrently and without additional compensation as Ambassador to the Republic of Maldives. She would succeed Marion V. Creekmore, Jr.

Since 1989, Ms. Schaffer has served as Deputy Assistant Secretary for Near Eastern and South Asian Affairs at the U.S. Department of State. Prior to this, she served at the Department of State as Director of the Office of Egyptian Affairs, 1987-89; Director of the Office of International Trade, 1982-84; and as Chief of the Division of General Commercial Policy, Office of International Trade, 1980-82.

Ms. Schaffer graduated from Bryn Mawr College (B.A., 1966). She was born Septem-

ber 28, 1945, in Washington, DC. She is married, has three children, and lives in Washington, DC.

Nomination of United States Ambassador to Marshall Islands

May 7, 1992

The President today announced his intention to nominate I. Michael Smith, a career member of the Senior Foreign Service, class of Minister-Counselor, to be Ambassador to the Marshall Islands. He would succeed John R. McEwen, Jr.

Since 1990, Mr. Smith has served as Director of the Office of the U.S. Department of State, DC. Prior to that, he was Ambassador to the Marshall Islands, 1986-89; Deputy Assistant Secretary for the Americas, 1980-84.

Mr. Smith graduated from the University of Virginia, 1967. He is married and has three children. He served in the U.S. Air Force from 1967 to 1971.

Nomination of FitzGerald To Be Ambassador to

May 7, 1992

The President today announced his intention to nominate FitzGerald, of the I. Michael Smith, a career member of the Senior Foreign Service, class of Minister-Counselor, to be Ambassador to the Marshall Islands. He would succeed John R. McEwen, Jr.

Since 1990, Mr. Smith has served as Director of the Office of the U.S. Department of State, DC. Prior to that, he was Ambassador to the Marshall Islands, 1986-89; Deputy Assistant Secretary for the Americas, 1980-84.

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REMARKS HIGHLIGHTING ASIAN PACIFIC AMERICAN HERITAGE MONTH

I would like to extend ^{greetings} ~~warm~~ and best wishes ~~for a success~~

Ladies and gentlemen, on behalf of the President, ~~thank you~~
~~for the opportunity to talk with you today.~~ I am honored to
 share with you my insights during this historic month, because,
 as you know, this marks ^{the} ~~for~~ 14th consecutive year we have ^{observed} ~~celebrated~~
 recognized our Asian Pacific American Heritage. ^{through coordinated observances throughout} Extended to a
 month-long celebration by President Bush, this is a time for all ^{the} ~~the~~ nation
 Asian Americans to reflect on our accomplishments and
 contributions to this great country. ~~So I am truly delighted to~~
~~be with you today.~~

For the past three years, I have had the distinct privilege
 of working for President Bush. As an Asian American, I ^{am especially} ~~say this~~
^{proud} ~~is a privilege~~ because I know first hand that President Bush
 knows much about and is deeply committed to the Asian American
 community.

^{during the past three years I have come to realize the}
^{dept. of knowledge and sensitivity the president possesses regarding Asians and Pacific Islanders}
 In fact, I ~~can proudly say that no past president has 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 involved and interacting with the peoples and cultures of
 this region. His experience as a Congressman, Ambassador to the
 United Nations, 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 has given him more knowledge
 of this region than any President or national leader in our
 history.

For you and me, this knowledge has translated into important recognition. He has, for example, appointed more Asians to top Administration positions than any other president. And Asians hold higher ranking positions than ever before. President Bush has appointed the first Asian Ambassador and the first Deputy Secretary of a Cabinet department. And three independent agencies have Asian women in charge [SBA, Peace Corps, CFTC], with dozens of other superbly qualified Asian Americans serving the Bush Administration in other important roles.

We can also recognize that, more importantly, George Bush stands for the same values and principles that we as a community do: family, faith, hard work, merit, education, entrepreneurialism, and community service. We see this exemplified in the man, in his family and his wonderful wife Barbara, and in his policies and programs. These pillars have made the Asian American community prosperous and successful by any measure.

This leads me to my topic for today: the Asian American community looks to the future. This is important, because while economically we Asians have been successful, politically we are at a crossroads. Quiet and hard-working, we have often shunned the public limelight in the past. Now, however, the Asian community is coming of age. We are becoming full participants in the decision-making process, and I believe we are poised to have an even greater impact on decisions that affect our everyday lives. Our impact can be seen, again, in the record number of Asian appointments this President has made.

Beyond appointments, however, lies the realization that in order to impact the issues we care about -- education, honest government, free trade, free enterprise and so on -- we must be more involved in mainstream politics.

As a community, more of us must register to vote and participate in the election process. Individually, we must take a stand for a candidate or an issue. Collectively, the community must find common ground and stay united.

You are probably thinking that the Asian community is so diverse, how can we possibly all agree on any one set of issues. Well, at least let me start the dialogue with five issues I believe we should all agree upon...

**--FREE TRADE, ANTI-ASIAN SENTIMENT, THE ASIAN
CONSUMER, EDUCATION AND QUOTAS.**

**REGARDING FREE TRADE, WE NOW LIVE IN A WORLD
WHERE THE DISTANCE ACROSS OCEANS IS SHORTENED
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I WOULD LIKE TO INVITE YOUR ORGANIZATION TO WORK WITH MY OFFICE, THE U.S. OFFICE OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, IN EFFORTS TO INCREASE CONSUMER EDUCATION IN THE ASIAN COMMUNITY.

~~AT THE SAME TIME~~ WE MUST HELP AMERICA'S BUSINESS UNDERSTAND, APPRECIATE AND ADDRESS THE FAST GROWING AND AFFLUENT ASIAN-AMERICAN CONSUMER MARKET. ANOTHER ARTICLE, THIS ONE FROM THE WALL STREET JOURNAL MAKES THIS POINT.

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August 23, 1991

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Education
instilling the value of education
is at the bedrock of success in the Asian Community

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AS OUR GOAL, LET'S JOIN TOGETHER IN A SPIRIT OF
UNITY AND RESPECT. LET'S GO FOR THE GOLD AGAIN, AND
THIS TIME LET'S NOT LEAVE ANYONE BEHIND."**

THANK YOU VERY MUCH.

Ping Lee Niu
Michael Yuan
Helen Chang

10th Anniversary

Class
Civil Rights B.71
MFN

^{Evening}
GOOD ~~MORNING~~ LADIES AND GENTLEMEN, ON BEHALF OF
PRESIDENT GEORGE BUSH, I WOULD LIKE TO EXTEND HIS
BEST WISHES AND WARMEST REGARDS. I THANK YOU ALL
FOR YOUR FRIENDSHIP AND HOSPITALITY. IT IS A SPECIAL
HONOR FOR ME TO ADDRESS YOU THIS EVENING AND TO
PARTICIPATE IN YOUR ANNUAL CONVENTION.

2

I HAVE BEEN LOOKING FORWARD TO SPEAKING WITH YOU
AS LEADERS IN THIS GREAT COUNTRY AND IN THE ASIAN
COMMUNITY. YOU ARE AN INTEGRAL PART OF AN
EVOLVING NEW GENERATION OF AMERICAN LEADERSHIP.

**IT IS A NEW LEADERSHIP IN WHICH ASIANS WILL PLAY A
PIVOTAL ROLE AS WE EMBRACE OUR TRADITIONAL
CULTURAL VALUES AND BLEND THEM WITH THE
AMERICAN FOUNDATION OF LIFE LIBERTY AND THE
PURSUIT OF HAPPINESS.**

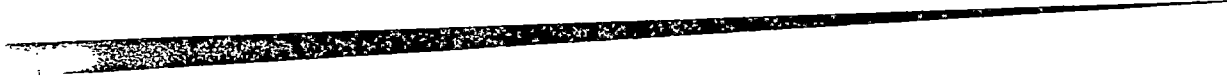
**WHILE SOME PEOPLE SEE PROBLEMS ASSOCIATED WITH
AMERICA'S CULTURAL AND ETHNIC DIVERSITY, I VIEW
THIS DIVERSITY AS ONE OF OUR GREATEST ASSETS.
AMERICA IS STRONG AND PROSPEROUS TODAY BECAUSE
WE WELCOME THE PARTICIPATION OF PEOPLE FROM ALL
WALKS OF LIFE AND ALL REGIONS OF THE WORLD.**

**THIS COUNTRY HAS BENEFITTED PARTICULARLY FROM
THE DEEPLY HELD VALUES OF ASIAN-AMERICANS--THE
COMMITMENT TO FAMILY, HARD WORK, EDUCATION AND
COMMUNITY SERVICE.**

**WE ARE FORTUNATE TO HAVE A PRESIDENT WHO IS
COMMITTED TO THESE VALUES AS WELL, AND ALSO TO AN
ADMINISTRATION THAT TRULY REFLECTS THE BROAD
DIVERSITY OF OUR NATION.**

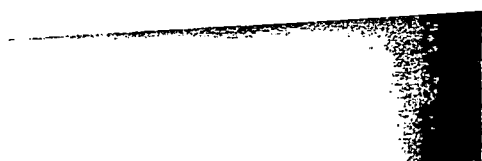
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A GOVERNMENT OPEN TO THE UNIQUE TALENTS AND SPECIAL CONCERNS OF EVERY GROUP, AND YET ONE THAT ACTS IN THE BEST INTEREST OF ALL THE PEOPLE. THIS LEADS ME TO MY TOPIC FOR TODAY, ASIAN AMERICANS--A LOOK TO THE FUTURE.



8

AS YOU CAN WELL IMAGINE, MY PRESENTATION COULD HAVE GONE IN ANY NUMBER OF DIRECTIONS... BUT I DECIDED TO SINGLE OUT ONE AREA WHERE CHANGE FOR THE BETTER IS ABSOLUTELY INEVITABLE... AND THAT IS IN THE POLITICAL ARENA.



JOHN F. KENNEDY ONCE OBSERVED, "CHANGE IS THE LAW OF LIFE... AND THOSE WHO LOOK ONLY TO THE PAST OR PRESENT ARE CERTAIN TO MISS THE FUTURE." LADIES AND GENTLEMEN, I, FOR ONE, AM CONVINCED THAT THE FUTURE HOLDS A MULTITUDE OF EXCITING AND POSITIVE CHANGES FOR THE ASIAN COMMUNITY.

BUT KENNEDY DID NOT SAY TO IGNORE THE PAST, AND I COULD NOT AGREE MORE. WE NEED TO LOOK AT WHERE WE'VE BEEN, AND WHERE WE ARE, IN ORDER TO APPRECIATE WHERE WE ARE GOING. THE FACT IS, THE SIGNS OF CHANGE ARE EVERYWHERE...

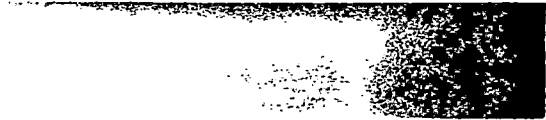
**AND WHEN YOU PUT IT ALL IN PERSPECTIVE-- I THINK YOU
WILL AGREE THAT THE PROGRESS WE HAVE MADE AS A
COMMUNITY IS ASTOUNDING! TWO CRITICAL
BAROMETERS THAT MEASURE CHANGE AND PROGRESS
ARE IN THE ECONOMIC AND POLITICAL ARENAS!**

**ECONOMICALLY, WE ASIANS HAVE BEEN SUCCESSFUL;
POLITICALLY, WE ARE AT A CROSSROAD.
HARDWORKING AND FAMILY ORIENTED, WE ASIANS HAVE
BEEN VERY SUCCESSFUL IN THE UNITED STATES, BUT IN A
QUIET WAY...OUTSIDE THE PUBLIC LIMELIGHT. NOW,
HOWEVER, THE ASIAN COMMUNITY IS COMING OF AGE.**

**WE ARE BECOMING FULL PARTICIPANTS IN THE DECISION
MAKING PROCESS-- AND I BELIEVE WE ARE POISED TO
BECOME EVEN MORE INVOLVED TO HAVE A GREATER
IMPACT IN DECISIONS THAT PROFOUNDLY AFFECT OUR
EVERYDAY LIVES.**



**MANY OF US COME FROM ETHNIC COMMUNITIES WHICH
ARE OFTEN OVEREXTENDED IN MEETING THE SOCIAL
SERVICE NEEDS OF OUR BROTHERS NEW TO THIS LAND...
SOME OF US FACE LANGUAGE AND OTHER BARRIERS THAT
INHIBIT OUR ABILITY TO REALIZE OUR FULL POTENTIAL.**



**BUT WE CONTINUE TO PURSUE THE AMERICAN DREAM, OR
THE GOLD MOUNTAIN, AND WE ARE SUCCEEDING DAILY
AS MORE AND MORE OF US BREAK TRADITIONAL
BARRIERS AND STEREOTYPES AND EXCEL IN ALL FACETS
OF OUR SOCIETY.**

**NOWHERE IS THE UNPRECEDENTED CRUMBLING OF
BARRIERS MORE EVIDENT THAT IN THE POLITICAL ARENA.
I AM PROUD TO WORK FOR A MAN WHO WELCOMES AND
ENCOURAGES THE INVOLVEMENT OF ASIANS IN
IMPORTANT POSITIONS IN HIS ADMINISTRATION...**

AND MORE AND MORE, I AM SEEING OTHER PUBLIC
OFFICIALS DO THE SAME. PRESIDENT BUSH HAS
APPOINTED MORE ASIANS TO TOP MANAGEMENT AND
ADVISORY ROLES THAN ANY PRESIDENT IN THE HISTORY
OF THIS NATION...



AND EVEN MORE IMPORTANT THAN THE NUMBERS, ASIANS
HOLD HIGHER RANKING POSITIONS THAN EVER.
PRESIDENT BUSH HAS APPOINTED THE FIRST ASIAN
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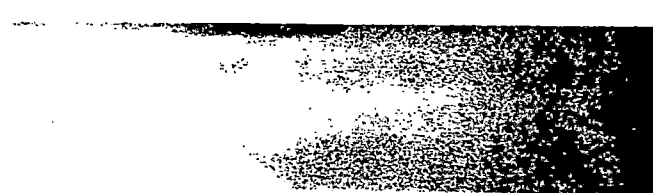
NINE ASIAN AMERICANS HAVE BEEN APPOINTED TO
POSITIONS IN THE WHITE HOUSE ^{Three} ~~TWO~~ INDEPENDENT
AGENCIES HAVE ASIAN WOMEN IN CHARGE AND DOZENS
OF OTHER SUPERBLY QUALIFIED ASIAN AMERICANS SERVE
THE BUSH ADMINISTRATION IN OTHER IMPORTANT ROLES.

- SBA
- Peace Corp.
- CFTC

IF YOU ARE LIKE MY OWN PARENTS AND HAVE
ENCOURAGED YOUR CHILDREN TO BECOME A DOCTOR OR
AN ENGINEER, YOU WILL PROBABLY NOT LIKE WHAT I AM
ABOUT TO SAY. MY PARENTS STILL HOPE THAT SOMEDAY
I WILL GET A REAL JOB. — BUT SERIOUSLY, ENCOURAGE
YOUR CHILDREN TO CONSIDER PUBLIC SERVICE.

**IF YOU REMEMBER BUT ONE THING I HAVE SAID TODAY,
REMEMBER THIS—PUBLIC SERVICE IS A HIGH HONOR AND
A SACRED TRUST. IT IS A NOBLE PROFESSION WHERE
EVERY MAN AND WOMAN HAS THE OPPORTUNITY AND THE
OBLIGATION TO WORK FOR THE BETTERMENT OF HIS
COUNTRY AND HIS FELLOW MAN.**

**BUT PUBLIC SERVICE IS NOT LIMITED TO FULL TIME
CAREERS. YOU CAN SERVE YOUR COUNTRY, YOUR STATE
OR YOUR LOCAL GOVERNMENT ON A ADVISORY BOARD
THAT MAY MEET TWO OR THREE TIMES PER YEAR.
HOWEVER, WE MUST LEARN TO WALK BEFORE WE CAN
RUN.**



AS A COMMUNITY, MORE OF US MUST REGISTER TO VOTE
AND PARTICIPATE IN THE POLITICAL PROCESS.

INDIVIDUALLY, TAKE A STAND FOR A CANDIDATE OR AN
ISSUE. TOGETHER WE MUST FIND COMMON GROUND,
WORKING WITH EACH OTHER, AND WE MUST STAY
UNITED.

YOU ARE PROBABLY THINKING THAT THE ASIAN
COMMUNITY, AND IN PARTICULAR THE CHINESE
COMMUNITY, IS SO DIVERSE. HOW CAN WE POSSIBLY ALL
AGREE ON ANY ONE SET OF ISSUES. WELL, AT LEAST LET
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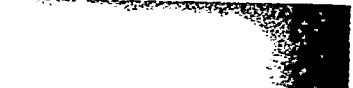
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4 RGA

Maeng, Christopher
South Korea's growing clout
Nation's Business v74 p52-3 December '86
Contains: illustration(s)

SUBJECTS COVERED:

Korea (South)/Commerce
United States/Commerce/Korea (South)

ABSTRACT: The Republic of Korea is facing both the rewards and problems associated with a newly successful economy. As South Korean products have become more visible in the American marketplace, they have elicited praise for the hard work and determination of the South Korean people. The economic growth has also stirred controversy with some of South Korea's trading partners. Korean officials would like further links with American and European companies as suppliers and partners. The United States, however, has a trade deficit with South Korea and is pushing the Koreans to strengthen the Korean won against the U.S. dollar, an action that would make Korean products more expensive in the United States and U.S. products less expensive in South Korea. South Korea believes that the demand is unreasonable but nevertheless sees the controversy as a sign of progress--a price to be paid for increased trade.

2 RGA

Kraar, Louis
Korea's big push has just begun
Fortune v115 p72-6 March 16 '87
Contains: illustration(s)

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Korea (South)/Industries
Korea (South)/Commerce

ABSTRACT: South Korea is fast becoming an industrial power, with strong exports in autos, steel, computers, and consumer electronics. Low wages and an ethic characterized by ambition, motivation, and a respect for authority enable it to compete effectively in U.S. markets with Japan and other industrial players. Exports rose to a record \$36 billion in 1986, giving the tiny country a \$3.5 billion trade surplus. When the 1988 Olympics are held in Seoul, South Koreans hope to showcase their rapid progress. They face many problems, however: a growing protectionist mood in the United States, the authoritarian regime of President Chun Doo Hwan, the \$45 billion foreign debt invested in its economic surge, and continuous tensions with the Communist North Koreans. Chun plans to step down by next February, but an orderly transition is unlikely. In order to succeed, South Korea needs to make both social and political progress.

6TH STORY of Level 1 printed in FULL format.

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Business Week

May 16, 1988

SECTION: FINANCE; Regulators; Pg. 98

LENGTH: 984 words

HEADLINE: WHY WENDY GRAMM IS MS. POPULARITY IN THE PITS

BYLINE: By Catherine Yang in Washington

HIGHLIGHT:

The CFTC head thinks Washington should let stock-index futures alone

BODY:

To Wendy Lee Gramm, Washington must seem like Beirut. During her five years in the Reagan Administration, the 43-year-old economist has been under constant attack. Her laissez-faire philosophy drew fire when she served as chief economist for the Federal Trade Commission. Later, as head of the Office of Management & Budget's regulatory-review operation, Congress cut off her funds because lawmakers believed that her office helped dismantle federal health and safety regulations.

Those incidents pale beside the bombs being lobbed at Gramm now. As the new chairman of the Commodity Futures Trading Commission, she faces broadsides from lawmakers who consider the CFTC's attitude that the futures market performed efficiently during the crash too blase. She also is under attack from the Securities & Exchange Commission, which wants to yank the CFTC's authority over stock-index futures. "It's a tough situation to come into," says Andrea M. Corcoran, the CFTC's Trading and Markets Div. chief.

But Wendy Gramm is one tough lady. A former Texas A&M University economics professor and the wife of Senator Phil Gramm (R-Tex.), she knew little of futures before joining the CFTC in February. Yet when the Administration's working group on market reform makes its recommendations on May 18, it will reflect Gramm's hands-off-the-markets attitudes rather than SEC Chairman David S. Ruder's reform leanings. The group's other members are Federal Reserve Board Chairman Alan Greenspan and Treasury Under Secretary George D. Gould, who serves as chairman.

Sources say the Gould group may be nearing a consensus on coordinated "circuit breakers" to stop trading on the futures and equities exchanges in volatile markets. Currently, futures trading effectively stops for the day when price limits are hit, but there are no such restrictions in the equities markets. Gramm has endorsed a middle ground -- temporary trading halts for all markets, which she argues are less disruptive. "Full-day halts make me nervous," says Gramm, who wants as little interference in trading as possible.

HIGH VOLUME. Gramm also may block far-reaching changes that would coordinate margin requirements across markets -- something the SEC has been pushing. But bringing margins on stock-index futures, now at 15%, up to the 25% recommended by Ruder may cripple an already sagging market. Gramm's view of Oct. 19 is that the stock market, not the futures market, failed.

1988 McGraw-Hill, Inc., Business Week, May 16, 1988

Likewise, she is loath to curb program trading. That's when big players trade in stock and futures markets simultaneously to lock in profits, often sending prices zooming or plummeting in minutes. "Institutions should have the right to use program trading," she says. "The challenge is for exchanges to accommodate the higher volume."

Most of the eight reports from which the working group will draw its conclusions don't let futures off that lightly. Still, Ruder's proposal that the SEC exercise ultimate authority over stock-index futures is dead. Lawmakers who championed an expanded role for the SEC at the expense of Gramm's CFTC -- among them Senate Banking Committee Chairman William Proxmire (D-Wis.) -- have all but given up the fight.

DEREGULATION DIEHARD. Gramm is a fast learner, but she has made a few gaffes, too. Although she holds a PhD in labor economics from Northwestern University, her unfamiliarity with the intricacies of the futures industry has caused some embarrassment. At her first CFTC public meeting, she asked her staff to explain some commonly used acronyms. And at a congressional hearing, critical lawmakers asked her which agency should take over the CFTC's duties if the agency were abolished. Instead of defending the CFTC, she said that the Treasury Dept. could do the job, then switched gears and suggested the Agriculture Dept. Futures lobbyists were aghast, and the commission rushed out a press release stressing Gramm's determination to hold on to the index-futures regulation.

Gramm is trying to rebound from those faux pas. Since her testimony on Capitol Hill, she has studied not only the issues facing the CFTC but videotapes of her congressional appearances, as well. "She has an instinct for survival," says Philip D. Nicoll, a Washington consultant who knows Gramm from her days at the OMB.

Her most important asset, however, may be her credentials as a diehard deregulator. "I want to make sure the commission deals with the issues of a changing marketplace without stifling the markets," she says. She has won the support of like-minded officials at the Fed and Treasury, even though the CFTC differs with bank regulators over proposed regulation of "hybrid" financial instruments.

The futures industry also likes what it sees and hears of Gramm. Chicago Board of Trade President Thomas R. Donovan says she is doing "a good job of representing the industry."

While Gramm may be winning the bureaucratic struggles, she still may face flak on Capitol Hill -- even from the usually friendly Agriculture committees, which oversee the CFTC. "It's my job to make sure [the agency] doesn't take a hand-off approach," declares Senate Agriculture Committee Chairman Patrick J. Leahy (D-Vt.). Gramm "will have to do more than a juggling act. She's going to have to lead in there."

Gramm may not have much time to lead. Even if the GOP wins the White House, her chairmanship is not assured. But regardless of who wins the election, she can stay on as a commissioner until her term ends in April, 1990 -- and she plans to. In 1989, besides the regulatory issues, the CFTC's biggest fight will be to persuade Congress to renew its charter, which the legislature must do every five years. How well Gramm and her CFTC fare in Congress may have less

1988 McGraw-Hill, Inc., Business Week, May 16, 1988

to do with her political smarts and economic ideology than with how the markets behave in coming months.

GRAPHIC: Picture, GRAMM, WHO SAYS "FULL-DAY HALTS MAKE ME NERVOUS," WANTS AS LITTLE INTERFERENCE IN TRADING AS POSSIBLE, STEINKAMP/PICTURE GROUP

8TH STORY of Level 1 printed in FULL format.

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December 4, 1987, Friday, Late City Final Edition

NAME: Wendy Lee Gramm

CATEGORY: Business and Finance; Politics and Government (US)

SECTION: Section D; Page 2, Column 5; Financial Desk

LENGTH: 522 words

HEADLINE: BUSINESS PEOPLE;
Deregulator Chosen For Commodity Post

BYLINE: By Robert D. Hershey Jr.

BODY:

Wendy Lee Gramm, one of the Reagan Administration's most vigorous deregulators, has been selected to head the Commodity Futures Trading Commission, the White House announced yesterday.

Assuming confirmation by the Senate, a process that may prove contentious, Mrs. Gramm will be thrust into the middle of a debate over whether the commission should continue as the regulator of futures contracts on stock index prices.

In the wake of October's stock market dive, many people believe this authority should be transferred to the Securities and Exchange Commission. In addition, some have criticized the agency for being too close to the industry it regulates.

Mrs. Gramm, 42 years old, said yesterday that she could not respond to questions about her views on this or other issues until her confirmation hearing. Instead, she issued a brief statement stating that she was pleased to be chosen to head "an important agency at a challenging time."

Her nomination to the commission has been expected ever since she failed to be chosen to succeed Elizabeth Hanford Dole as Secretary of Transportation. Some observers said the Administration sought to find another post for Mrs. Gramm because she has antagonized many Republicans as well as Democrats in her current post as administrator of information and regulatory affairs in the Office of Management and Budget. In her post as one of the top half-dozen O.M.B. officials, her approval was needed for all proposed changes in Federal regulations and data-collection forms.

Recently she provoked an outcry by proposing to eliminate certain questions about housing and utility costs from the 1990 census.

Mrs. Gramm may be questioned by the Senate about whether she may have encouraged a former colleague at the Federal Trade Commission in an advisory report to the Commodity Futures Trading Commission to advocate a relaxed definition of hedging that, when adopted, facilitated the use of stock-index futures contracts as "portfolio insurance."

Some may also question both Mrs. Gramm's lack of practical experience in commodities and the fact that her husband, Senator Phil Gramm, Republican of Texas, sits on the Banking Committee and receives campaign contributions from various agricultural and financial interests.

Patrick J. Leahy, a Vermont Democrat who heads the Senate Agriculture Committee, said in a statement yesterday that he had "questions regarding the experience of Mrs. Gramm in this extremely complicated" field at such a critical point. He promised a fair hearing and a quick vote, but it was not clear, according to an aide, that this could be accomplished before the end of the Congressional session this month.

Mrs. Gramm was recruited by James C. Miller 3d, now her boss at O.M.B., to serve as assistant director of the F.T.C.'s Division of Consumer Protection. She later headed the commission's Bureau of Economics, supervising some 90 Ph.D. economists.

Since Susan M. Phillips left as chairman in July, the commodities commission has been run by Kalo A. Hineman, a Kansas wheat farmer and cattleman who is the senior Republican commissioner.

GRAPHIC: Photo of Wendy Lee Gramm (Jose R. Lopez)





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The CFTC is the Federal Regulatory Agency for Futures Trading



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Biography

Chairman Wendy Lee Gramm

Wendy Lee Gramm was sworn in as the Commodity Futures Trading Commission's fifth chairman on February 22, 1988. She was reappointed to a second term and sworn in again in a White House ceremony on October 11, 1990, attended by President George Bush.

Before her appointment to the CFTC, Dr. Gramm was Administrator for Information and Regulatory Affairs at the White House Office of Management and Budget (OMB), a position she assumed in late 1985. Beginning in December 1986, she also served as executive director of the Presidential Task Force on Regulatory Relief. Prior to joining OMB, Dr. Gramm directed the Federal Trade Commission's Bureau of Economics.

Dr. Gramm began her career in 1970 as an assistant professor of economics at Texas A&M University. Later, she was promoted to associate professor, and, in 1974, named director of undergraduate programs for the Texas A&M Economics Department.

After leaving Texas A&M in 1978, Dr. Gramm joined the research staff of the Institute for Defense Analyses, a defense research institute.

She is the author of numerous scholarly articles published in professional journals such as the American Economics Review, the Review of Economic Statistics, and the Journal of Law and Economics.

Dr. Gramm, from College Station, Texas, was born in Hawaii in 1945. She holds a B.A. degree from Wellesley College and a Ph.D. degree from Northwestern University, both in economics.

1ST STORY of Level 1 printed in FULL format.

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Newsday

September 13, 1992, Sunday, QUEENS EDITION

SECTION: NEWS; Pg. 1

Other Edition: BrooklynReplate00KLYNassau Pg. 2

LENGTH: 1139 words

HEADLINE: Polling Power;
Young Korean-Americans launch bold voting drive

BYLINE: By Rose Kim. STAFF WRITER

KEYWORD: COVER; KOREAN-AMERICAN; VOTING; YOUTH; ELECTION; CULTURE; POLITICS;
QUOTE; JAE TAIK KIM

BODY:

In a boardroom on the 29th floor of the Empire State Building, about 30 young men and women, dressed in professional attire, gathered after work one recent evening to chart the progress of their voter registration drive.

Unlike many boardroom meetings, all the men and women in the room were the children of Korean immigrants, and members of the nonpartisan Coalition for Korean American Voters, which seeks to empower the Korean-American community through voter registration and education.

As these young men and women, whose parents immigrated to New York during the 1970s and early 1980s, have come of age, the older generation of Koreans has begun relying on them to guide them politically since the younger generation is able to communicate effectively in English and is more familiar with the political process.

In the last year, the coalition has registered more than 1,000 voters. The number is small, but members note that the Korean American Coalition in Los Angeles has registered 10,000 voters during its 10 years. They plan to be around for just as long, and will be registering voters until October at Korean supermarkets in Flushing, where the largest number of Koreans reside.

In addition to registering voters, the group publishes candidates' profiles and presents forums. Members appear regularly on a Korean talk show to discuss their latest activities, and have produced a public service message that will air on Korean television channels.

Yet, passing the torch is awkward because of cultural traditions. "Korean culture is traditionally very patriarchal and hierarchical because it's based on Confucius' philosophy and social systems," said Grace Yoon, a sociology professor at Wesleyan University in Connecticut. "Patterns of male dominance and observations of filial piety predominate."

In fact, problems arose almost immediately after the group was formed. The Korean Association of New York, one of the oldest community organizations, sought to absorb the fledgling group into its own voter registration drive. But CKAV members resisted.

"We wanted to remain a separate entity. That was the way the organization was conceived when it was created," said a founding member, who asked to remain unidentified.

Even now, members hesitate to discuss the conflict and are nervous about offending their elders. Some members did not wish to speak publicly because they said they have just begun rebuilding alliances. And some said any new organization would have faced similar problems.

But other members disagreed. One member said that the group was not taken seriously when it started because its members were so young. Only when the organization gained credibility through the Korean media did the Korean Association of New York attempt to usurp the group.

"The first generation was into controlling the situation. We wanted our freedom and flexibility, and we got severely criticized as being independent, stubborn and unwilling to listen," one member said.

Jonathan Kim, 27, a program associate with the Asian American Federation of New York, said that it was a delicate but essential task for young and old Korean-Americans to maintain positive relations. "Some young Koreans are thinking of running for office, and they need support from the old and the young, not just votes, but money."

Yoon said it can be an enormous, stressful task for young Korean-Americans to reconcile the cultural differences outside and within the home. "Within Korean-American culture, the focus is on the family, not the individual; therefore, there's an immediate clash in orientation."

Many voters' coalition members are more than happy to forget the conflict, especially since Jae Taik Kim, a public management professor at the John Jay College of Criminal Justice in Manhattan, was elected president of the Korean Association of New York last April.

Jae Taik Kim, who has lived in the United States for over 25 years, has embraced the younger generation. "The second generation is the bridge. They understand Korean traditions and, at the same time, American politics. They are vital to us, and they are the future."

The coalition was created more than a year ago by Charles Chung, 25, who was serving a public service fellowship sponsored by the Coro Foundation.

"I wanted to do something for the Asian community, but after meeting with several organizations, many Asian leaders kept telling me that the Korean community needed desperately to organize, especially because of the anger that many Korean-Americans felt about the boycott of Korean-owned stores in Brooklyn," Chung said.

Treasurer Ginny Kim, an analyst with the city Office of Management and Budget, agreed. "There was a shocking realization among different segments of the community about our lack of power after the boycotts. There was a feeling we had to do something."

Chung said many Koreans lacked cultural and linguistic skills to interact politically because they immigrated recently, during the late 1970s and 1980s.

Newsday, September 13, 1992

"They do not understand that politicians represent the community, and that there are means to hold politicians accountable when their rights aren't respected," Chung said. "At the core of understanding one's rights is the right to vote."

Young Kun Kim, a political science professor at the Graduate School of the City University of New York, said many immigrants have been too busy trying to establish themselves economically in order to educate themselves politically.

When Korean-Americans held a rally at City Hall in September, 1990, to protest the boycott of Korean-owned stores, many considered it as a turning point for the community's political awareness, especially when Mayor David N. Dinkins visited the Red Apple grocery store in Flatbush, the focus of a yearlong boycott by blacks, shortly afterward.

"It was the first time Koreans got together as a group," said Grace Lyu-Volckhausen of the Governor's Asian American Advisory Council. "The message was sent that you will hear our response when you step on our toes. It created a momentum, especially among the young."

According to organizers, New York City possesses the second largest community of Koreans - about 150,000 legal and illegal residents - in the country, yet only about 2,000 are registered to vote. And many who are registered do not even know why they should vote or who their elected officials are.

"We will be the voice, whether the older generation accepts it or not," said Unsil O, 24, co-chair of the public relations committee. "They want to be a part of the process, but they don't have the means."

QUOTE: 'The second generation is the bridge. They understand Korean traditions and ... American politics. They are vital to us, and they are the future.' - Jae Taik Kim, president, Korean Association of New York

GRAPHIC: 1) Newsday Color Cover Photo by Stan Honda-Jeanney Kim, left, and Helen Kim, right, of the Coalition for Korean American Voters, help Kristy Lee, between them, fill out voter registration forms in front of a Flushing supermarket. 2) Newsday Photo by Stan Honda-The nonpartisan Coalition for Korean American Voters seeks to empower the Korean-American community through voter registration.

AWARD RECIPIENTS



Jhoon Rhee, born in Korea, is a world renowned 10th degree black belt and known as the father of U.S. and C.I.S. [former user] Tae Kwon Do. He is founder and CEO of the Jhoon Rhee Foundation for International Leadership, Institute of Tae Kwon Do, Inc., and founder of the World Martial Arts Congress for Education, which conducts martial arts business and philosophy seminars. Master Rhee has been committed to educating children for many years. Through his community programs, he trains elementary school students in developing the physical and mental skills needed to improve their self-respect, self-discipline, and motivation, while improving their learning environment through the use of martial arts discipline training. Master Rhee has taught Muhamad Ali, Tony Robbins, Jack Valenti, the members of the U.S. Secret Service and the U.S. Marines. He also founded the U.S. Congressional Tae Kwon Do Club for senators and representatives in the Rayburn House of Gymnasium. Master Rhee has established over 60 affiliated Tae Kwon Do studios in the U.S. and, since 1991, over 65 Jhoon Rhee throughout the C.I.S. A former presidential appointee to the National Council on Vocational Education, he is the recipient of the 1992 721st Daily Point of Light Award.

Ram P. Thukkaram, born in India, is President and CEO of Ganton Technologies, Inc., a Wisconsin based die casting, machining, tooling and assembly company that is a major supplier to the American automobile industry. 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 \$80,000 and 18 employees. That small company is now Ganton Technologies, Inc., which has plants in Wisconsin and Tennessee, sale of \$80 million and over 700 employees. The firm has earned top quality ratings from General Motors [Mark of Excellence], Ford [QI], and Chrysler [Quality Excellence]. Ganton also supplies other Fortune 500 companies such as John Deere, AT&T, IBM, Caterpillar, Motorola, and Cummins. A fellow of the American Society of die casting engineers, Mr. Thukkaram has written and lectured extensively on die casting techniques. Mr. Thukkaram is a Member of The Board of Directors of the Racine Wisconsin area manufacturing and commerce association, and is active in numerous other professional and service associations.

1ST STORY of Level 1 printed in FULL format.

Copyright 1992 The Washington Post
The Washington Post

June 16, 1992, Tuesday, Final Edition

SECTION: FIRST SECTION; PAGE A1

LENGTH: 1178 words

HEADLINE: Bulls' NBA Victory Sparks Chicago Riots;
1,000 Arrested, Scores Injured in Scattered Violence, Police Report

SERIES: Occasional

BYLINE: Michael Abramowitz, Washington Post Staff Writer

DATELINE: CHICAGO, June 15, 1992

BODY:

As Michael Jordan and the newly crowned professional basketball champion Bulls partied with 18,000 delirious fans inside Chicago Stadium Sunday evening, an ugly orgy of violence and looting unfolded in neighborhoods scattered around this city, authorities said today.

Police reported more than 1,000 arrests on charges of burglary, theft, mob action, disorderly conduct and damage to property, all in the hours following the Bulls' dramatic come-from-behind victory against the Portland Trail Blazers in Game 6 of the National Basketball Association Finals for their second consecutive championship.

There were scores of injuries, nearly all of them minor. No one was killed. Among those injured were 95 police officers, two of whom received minor gunshot wounds. Three civilians were shot, two by storekeepers and one by the police, according to a police spokesman. The owner of a South Side liquor store and an employee received second-degree burns when looters attacked their establishment.

Although drunken revelry is still the most common mass response to sports championships, violence of the type that occurred here late Sunday and early today is becoming more common. Last year, after the Bulls' first NBA championship, the looting was less widespread, there were 100 arrests and no serious injuries or deaths.

But in Detroit in 1990, seven were killed after the Pistons won the NBA title and one died in 1984 after the Tigers won the World Series.

Sunday night, thousands of people poured out of the Rush and Division Street bars after the game, destroying two taxicabs and dancing in the streets.

But looters also burned 14 buildings in poor neighborhoods on Chicago's South and West sides and looted an uncounted number of stores, carrying away armloads of shoes, clothes, carpeting and other merchandise, the authorities said. Looters even ignored a plea from Bulls superstar Jordan, who went on local television shortly before 11 p.m. and urged, "Let's not tear our city apart."

The Washington Post, June 16, 1992

"This had nothing to do with the Bulls -- it was much too violent to be celebrating something," said Ron Wells, owner of the Heavenly Hair Beauty Salon in West Garfield Park, the site of some of the worst looting. "It was terribly scary. People were running on top of cars and everything."

Wells was lucky; his establishment escaped serious damage. But only a few blocks away, Kenneth Kim watched with red eyes as firefighters finished hosing down his smoldering Diana Department Store, a four-story clothing and shoe store that was almost completely destroyed by looters.

Kim said about 100 youths charged in the back door and set fire to the merchandise with lit newspapers. He estimated the damage at more than \$ 5 million.

"I don't deserve what happened," said Kim, 38, a Korean American who opened Diana in the late 1970s and is the president of the neighborhood Chamber of Commerce. "I gave 12 years community service in the area. I spent a half million dollars to fix up the place, remodel the store. They blew it. I know they're hurting me. But they're hurting themselves more."

Although a number of the establishments torched Sunday night were owned by Korean Americans, anti-Korean sentiment appeared to be only one ingredient in the violence, according to area residents and the authorities. Kim and other Korean businessmen interviewed said they did not appear to be a major target of the looters, as Korean businesses were in Los Angeles during the deadly riots there a few weeks ago.

"People were just crazy," Kim said. Much of the mayhem appeared to be indiscriminate, with looters breaking windows in targets as diverse as the Post Office and telephone payment center in West Garfield Park and swanky boutiques along North Michigan Avenue.

Chicago Police Superintendent Matt Rodriguez told reporters this morning that there was so much criminal activity Sunday night that more than 1,300 extra officers deployed on the streets could not stop every act of lawlessness, especially at the outset of the looting. He cited several reasons for the explosion, including the hot weather, the excitement of the final game and the "post-Rodney King" environment.

"What happened was very sporadic. It happened all over the city," he said. "We got a handle on it in a couple of hours."

Rodriguez appeared at a news conference with Chicago Mayor Richard M. Daley, who sought to play down the night's violence by noting that "ninety-nine point nine percent of the people aren't out there looting and shooting and doing things."

"What can you do?" Daley asked. "When people have an excuse to loot, they loot. When people have an excuse to shoot, they shoot."

The night's mayhem represented a setback to city officials and community leaders, who have worked assiduously in the weeks after the Los Angeles riots to keep the city cool.

The Washington Post, June 16, 1992

"There was a recognition that things could blow," said Robert Sampson, a sociology professor at the University of Chicago and an expert on crime.

To a great extent, these efforts seemed to have been working. There was only scattered violence in the aftermath of the verdict in the Rodney G. King beating case, despite high unemployment, urban blight, crime and the same hopelessness in some Chicago neighborhoods that characterized south-central Los Angeles.

Garfield Park, for instance, was torched during the last great urban riots, during the late 1960s and remains a neighborhood marked by vacant property, abandoned storefronts and a thriving drug trade. Mary Nelson, who has lived in the neighborhood since the last riots, said many of the looters were motivated by a "now mentality" that says, "Here's my chance to get something without thinking of the consequences."

"I have no excuses for it; it was honest to goodness hooliganism," said Nelson, who heads a local community group. But, she said, "Underlying it is the economic need."

A disconsolate Jong Park, 32, sat on a chair amid the broken glass and rubble that had been his Madison's Men's Wear store. Looters used a crow bar to smash through the protective metal wall covering his store and took or burned everything.

He said he pleaded for protection from police who told him they were too busy then to come to his aid.

Similar scenes were playing out along affluent North Michigan Avenue, the collection of expensive department stores and boutiques known as the "Magnificent Mile." Although the damage was nowhere near as great as on the South and West sides, about nine stores had their windows smashed and some merchandise was taken.

At Stuart Brent Books, a well-known bookstore in the city, looters smashed the windows and simply threw books all along the sidewalk. The stunned proprietor could barely conceal his anger and frustration. "I have no explanation for it," said Brent, who has operated the store for 47 years. "Think of the shame they brought to one of the three or four great streets in America. The thing that frightens me is how close we are to barbarism."

Special correspondent Lauren Ina contributed to this report.

GRAPHIC: PHOTO, IN AFTERMATH OF BULLS' SECOND CONSECUTIVE NBA TITLE, RIOTING AND LOOTING COMES TO STREETS OF CHICAGO. REUTER; MAP, TWP

TYPE: NATIONAL NEWS

SUBJECT: ILLINOIS; BASKETBALL; PRO SPORTS; RIOTS; DESTRUCTION OF PROPERTY AND VANDALISM; ARRESTS

ORGANIZATION: CHICAGO; CHICAGO BULLS; NATIONAL BASKETBALL LEAGUE

NAMED-PERSONS: MICHAEL JORDAN; ROBERT SAMPSON

2ND STORY of Level 1 printed in FULL format.

Copyright 1992 Newsday, Inc.
Newsday

August 8, 1992, Saturday, CITY EDITION

SECTION: NEWS; Pg. 2
Other Edition: City Home Pg. 10

LENGTH: 339 words

HEADLINE: Stranger Helps Heal Looted Store's Scars

BYLINE: By Jessie Mangaliman. STAFF WRITER

KEYWORD: WASHINGTON HEIGHTS; BUSINESS; INDUSTRY; DEMONSTRATIONS; CRIME;
VANDALISM; AID; ROBERT HONG; NEW YORK CITY

BODY:

Robert Hong and his family had just about given up on New York City last month, after their shoe store was looted and damaged in the July riots in Washington Heights.

Until yesterday when an anonymous donor restored their faith with a \$ 25,000 check to help them rebuild.

"I wish I knew the donor so I could thank him myself," said Robert, the 23-year-old son of Hwa Eun Hong, owner of the sporting goods store, KP Original Corp. at 145th Street and Broadway.

Mayor David N. Dinkins presented the check to the Hongs yesterday in a ceremony at City Hall.

"We are grateful to the donor and, together with the city, we hope to meet his [Hong's] financing needs," Dinkins said.

After the store was looted and destroyed, the Hong family felt despair, Robert Hong said.

But shortly after New York Newsday detailed their troubles last month, neighbors offered help in the rebuilding, and two donors sent \$ 25 checks. Now, the Hong family is working to reopen soon.

"It's been made clear to them that they're not alone in New York City and that the city will help them, and that there are individuals who are willing to step forward," said Commissioner Wallace Ford II of the city Department of Business Service.

Said Robert Hong, "It's like a calm lake that's been disturbed by ripples from a stone. Somebody has thrown a stone our way and it has caused ripples. This chain of ripples will go on."

It's a small ripple: Looters took about \$ 700,000 in merchandise; only a third was covered by insurance. But Robert Hong said his confidence was bolstered by the unexpected help from strangers.

Newsday, August 8, 1992

Friends and neighbors in Washington Heights have pitched in to repair the broken shelves and the floor that buckled under the weight of the looters. With the donated funds, Robert Hong said the family hopes to hire carpenters.

The city's Economic Development Corporation is going to lend the Hongs \$ 20,000. And most of the family's creditors have been understanding: They've agreed to extend credit, Robert Hong said.

GRAPHIC: 1) Newsday photo by Jim Cummins- After presenting \$ 25,000 check, Mayor Dinkins shows Robert Hong, center, and his parents, Hwa Eun and Hyun Sook, photos of his grandchildren. 2) Newsday File Photo by Michael E. Ach- Robert Hong in the wreckage of his family's store, looted last month.

Doug Gamble 310-546-6409

KOREAN-AMERICANS IN NYC --

Small- business owners -- some are family run mom and pops, some are bigger

3,500 fruit and vegetable stores

3,000 grocery stores

2,500 fish stores

2,500 dry cleaners and laundry

12-13,000 Korean owned bis in NY

70% of fruit and veg stores in Manhattan and the 5 boroughs are owned by Korean Americans

employee about 5 people per bis.

60,000 Korean Americans in Flushing, NY

Korea Town located on Broadway between 34th a to 22nd

LA riot/Chicago Bulls world championship -- looted all the Korean stores // still upset about LA -- don't think POTUS acted fast enough or are getting gast enough results

Washington Heights in Manhattan -- in July this year Robert Hong and his parents store KP Trading was looted of \$800,000 worth of merchandise -- clothes and sneakers -- with the help of SBA and Al D'Amato the store re-opened in 30 days -- model case

Korean Thanksgiving was last week -- visit hometowns and graves of ancestors -- pour wine on graves, have a festival 20-30 different foods, bow to pictures, offer food and drink to pictures, the harvest -- without ancestorrs would not be there -

Rice the main dish

Mr. Yoo says we need to say something forceful about the reunifiction of Korea

10 million Korean families are separeted -- have not seen each other in 40 years -- implement family reunions -- Korea only remainig country divided since ww 2

Korean-American leaders/success stories:

Wendy Lee Gramm [wife of Sen. Phil Gramm] -- Chairman of the Commodities Future Trading Commission -- served 5 yrs under Reagan, her father worked in the sugarcane fields of Hawaii

Joon Rhee -- will be at event, is a Point of Light Recipient, world renown 10th degree black belt -- known as father of US and CIS Tae Kwon Do. see attached sheet

Radio Korea, owner Jang Lee see attached sheet

AWARD RECIPIENTS

OWNER MR. JANG LEE



Radio Korea, a Korean language radio station in Los Angeles, played an important role assisting the Korean American community in the Los Angeles area both during and after the riots. When the riots began on April 29, 1992 the owners of small businesses in South Central Los Angeles called Radio Korea to give minute by minute updates on the development of the riots and the movement of looters throughout the area. For eleven days, the station turned to a public service broadcast on updates regarding the riots. This provided the community with a vital link between shop-owners and the concerned public. On one occasion, a shopowner, trapped in her store, called the radio station which broadcast a life call for help which resulted in her rescue from eminent danger. According to Radio Korea, approximately 2,352 Korean-owned businesses were affected with damages approximating over \$400 million. Following the riots, donations and pledges received for the victims amounted to over \$1 million. Radio Korea began a food drive on May 1st, 1992 to distribute goods and merchandise in their efforts to assist victims to rebuild their lives and businesses. About 200 members from the Korean American CPA Association came to the station to serve. A disaster center has also been opened to assist victims in application for assistance by the Federal Emergency Management Assistance Center.

visits -
LA
Mike Lee's Radio
Korea
Korean news
updates to go
5:30 - 6:00
cos //

Chung & Co
in Alameda
a Korean
from 5:30 - 6:00

John T. C. Fang, born in China, was the publisher and founder of Asian Week, the largest English language newspaper for the Asian American community in the nation. Headquartered in San Francisco, Asian Week has offices and bureaus in New York, Washington D.C., Chicago, and Los Angeles. The late Mr. Fang focused the editorial philosophy of the newspaper towards encouraging and publicizing achievements of Asian Americans across the nation who had entered the public sector. Mr. Fang, through his actions proved that Asian Americans could handle responsibilities outside of their own community. When he bought the San Francisco Independent in 1987 it was a small neighborhood newspaper of approximately 20,000 circulation. Within one year, he transformed the newspaper into the most widely read and perhaps the most influential newspaper in San Francisco. In addition to the Asian Week and S.F. Independent, Mr. Fang also founded the Mission Life, the largest bi-lingual Hispanic journal for the Hispanic American community in San Francisco, the Chinese T.V. guide, the largest entertainment magazine in the Bay area, the Real Estate Express and the Grant Printing firm in San Francisco. Last year, Grant Printing revenues reached near the \$20 million. He was the president of the People to People International, San Francisco Chapter and was on the Board of Directors for a wide variety of community and charitable organizations.

1ST STORY of Level 1 printed in FULL format.

Copyright 1992 News World Communications, Inc.
The Washington Times

August 9, 1992, Sunday, Final Edition

SECTION: Part A; AMERICAN SCENE; Pg. A2

LENGTH: 144 words

HEADLINE: Korean family gets money to rebuild

BYLINE: FROM WIRE DISPATCHES AND STAFF REPORTS

DATELINE: NEW YORK

BODY:

A Korean-American family whose sporting goods store was wrecked during rioting that followed a fatal police shooting of a Dominican man accepted a \$25,000 check from an anonymous donor, and vowed to rebuild.

The check was presented to the family Friday by Mayor David Dinkins, who apologized for the destruction of the store, KP Original Sporting Goods, in the neighborhood of Washington Heights.

"We never felt uncomfortable being in the neighborhood," said Robert Hong, 23. "And the neighbors want us back so we are going to stay there."

Mr. Hong's mother, Hynn Sook Hong, wept as her son thanked the mayor and neighbors who have volunteered to help repair the store.

During the rioting last month, the store's new metal security shutters were broken and its entire inventory of sneakers and sporting clothes was carried off.

4TH STORY of Level 1 printed in FULL format.

Copyright 1992 The Times Mirror Company
Los Angeles Times

September 13, 1992, Sunday, Ventura County Edition

SECTION: Metro; Part B; Page 1; Column 4

LENGTH: 1927 words

HEADLINE: THE GREAT ESCAPE;
KOREAN MERCHANTS DRAWN TO COUNTY AFTER L.A. RIOTS

BYLINE: By DARYL KELLEY, TIMES STAFF WRITER

BODY:

San Choi, 52, marks the beginning of his new life by the second day of the Los Angeles riots, which forced him to flee his Compton grocery store, then stand helplessly as strangers burned it to the ground.

He had built a profitable business over 17 years, but could only watch as his store and \$600,000 in uninsured merchandise disappeared in smoke and flame.

"Now I start over. I'm going to try again right here," he said last week in front of the Oxnard liquor store he is buying. "Safety is the first thing now."

Even before the riots, Korean-American merchants from Los Angeles had begun to move to Ventura County.

Since then, the trend has accelerated to a point where local business brokers say they have many more potential buyers than there are small businesses for sale.

"Since the riots, I get calls from about seven new people every day," said Ventura broker Sam Lee. "That's three times as many as before. They all say, 'I want to get out of L.A. now.' They feel like it's going to happen again."

The calls are often from Korean-American merchants, about 3,000 of whom suffered losses from arson or looting during a week of civil unrest in late April and early May.

But an increasing number of east Indian, Middle Eastern and Southeast Asian merchants -- also wary of Los Angeles -- are relocating their businesses to Ventura County from central Los Angeles and the San Fernando Valley, brokers said.

Ventura County's draw, brokers and buyers said, is the same for the Asian merchants as it is for newcomers of all ethnic groups and professions -- low crime, good schools and mild weather.

And, in the case of the riot's refugees, small businesses are still somewhat affordable in several blue-collar communities around the county, especially central and south Oxnard.

That is important since many riot victims were uninsured or underinsured and bring only modest government disaster loans to their new businesses.

Los Angeles Times, September 13, 1992

"I have so many people calling me to find them something to buy," said Steven Kang. The Moorpark broker said he has sold four small Oxnard markets to Los Angeles merchants since July for prices ranging from \$65,000 to \$105,000.

Kang's client list has ballooned to 300 since the riots, and he has 40 customers searching for dry cleaning businesses alone, he said.

Oxnard city records show that since early June nearly a dozen Koreans have purchased stores selling groceries, liquor, fast food, shoes, clothing and furniture. Additionally, 14 Vietnamese, Chinese and Indian merchants have set up shops in Oxnard this summer, records show.

The 25 new business licenses are nearly triple the rate of new licenses to merchants of the same ethnic groups for the first five months of 1992.

Broker Lee said he represents Koreans buying seven stores in Oxnard, Ventura, Santa Paula and Fillmore. Several of the deals are awaiting approval of federal Small Business Administration emergency loans arranged for riot victims, he said.

Other buyers are from the San Fernando Valley, where increasing youth gang problems have bothered merchants for the last several years, Lee said.

"They were saying, 'It's still OK,' " Lee said. "Now they've changed their attitude completely. They're saying, 'Wait a minute. Who's next?' "

Ken Park, a prominent small-business broker in Los Angeles' Koreatown, said Ventura County is a primary destination for departing merchants, who within the last two weeks have begun to receive their insurance settlements and low-interest disaster loans.

"I always recommend Ventura, Oxnard and Santa Barbara first if they don't want to stay near Los Angeles," Park said. "I believe in the next five years most of the grocery stores and liquor stores in Ventura County shall be purchased by Koreans."

About 750 of the 3,000 Korean merchants with riot losses probably will relocate once they receive government loans or insurance payments, said Jin Lee, a leader in the Assn. of Korean-American Victims of the Los Angeles Riots.

"They know what part of the country is good to live in," Jin Lee said. "They say they're going to San Diego and Orange County, and Ventura County is one of those places too."

About 50% of the merchants who relocate their businesses, Park said, will stay near Koreatown, moving only to affluent suburbs nearby.

But he said that perhaps 10% -- or 75 merchants -- will move to Ventura County. Korean merchants are also moving in large numbers to Bakersfield, San Bernardino, Riverside, Orange County and San Diego County, he said. And some are scouting out the Pacific Northwest.

The influx of Asian merchants has been the most tangible consequence of a crush of interest in Ventura County by both homeowners and businessmen in the wake of the Los Angeles riots.

Los Angeles Times, September 13, 1992

In the first two weeks after the uprising, people intent on escaping urban violence crowded local open houses and barraged salespeople with questions about moving here, real estate agents said.

But few customers could follow through, because a poor housing market has kept them from selling their homes in Los Angeles County, the agents said.

"The desire was there, but you've got to sell your house first. It's a vicious circle," Ventura agent Harry Feldman said.

Jane Caldwell, a Korean-American real estate agent in Oxnard, said a wide spectrum of potential buyers from Los Angeles County are still scouting out Ventura County.

"Not only Korean-Americans, but a lot of Caucasians," she said. "People find Ventura County very, very tranquil. They have just discovered this area. But they have to have businesses or some sort of employment before they can relocate."

Some workers and businesses who already had a foothold have moved here since the riots.

The Robert M. Hadley Co., a 63-year-old aerospace parts business, has begun to move its 120-employee central Los Angeles operation to a branch plant in Ventura for safety concerns.

"There was a long-range plan to move out of Los Angeles, but the riots were the catalyst for the action," company Treasurer John R. Hadley said.

Though Hadley's old plant near the Los Angeles Coliseum escaped with only broken windows, a strip mall and a market just a block away were burned to the ground, Hadley said.

Alfonso Tristan, a 39-year-old Oxnard maintenance mechanic, had commuted to his Compton home on weekends until a terrifying incident during the riots forced him out of the inner city.

Tristan and a friend were using a corner pay phone to set up a youth soccer match when two armed men demanded their cash.

Tristan's friend resisted, was shot five times and survived only because the assailant ran out of bullets as he tried to fire into the victim's head, Tristan said.

"When this happened, we knew it could strike our own house," Tristan said last week, shortly after settling with his wife and three children into a home in south Oxnard. "Now we don't have any bars on our windows. We don't hear many ambulances or police cars. We don't hear anybody shooting at night."

Generally, though, it is in Ventura County's Korean community that the riots created the most change, speeding up a cycle of immigration that was already gathering momentum.

Asians made up only about 5% of the county's 669,000 residents in 1990, but they represented the fastest-growing racial group in the county.

Los Angeles Times, September 13, 1992

The Korean population has shown extraordinary growth -- nearly tripling from 1,220 in 1980 to 3,035 in 1990. Many local Korean-Americans say that the pace of growth has quickened, especially in the past two or three years.

That can be seen in Oxnard, which has at least six Korean churches and several dozen Korean-run businesses. There are also Korean churches in Thousand Oaks and Simi Valley. Those two cities, plus Oxnard, are home to two-thirds of the county's Koreans.

Korean businesses are concentrated particularly in south Oxnard, along Saviers and Pleasant Valley roads and Channel Islands Boulevard. And many Koreans live in the same area, said Rev. Myung Do Chang, pastor at the Korean Presbyterian Church of Ventura County.

Chang said he thinks the movement of Koreans here has just begun.

"Some people are coming from Los Angeles," he said. "But the Korean church pastors are expecting more Koreans to come here in the future on account of that riot."

Kyu Dae Lee, 47, is hoping he will be one of those. Lee lost his Koreatown home appliance business during the riots.

"It all burned. Totally lost. I'm looking for a new start," he said last week while examining a Saviers Road appliance store that is for sale.

"My friend talked to me about Oxnard," Kyu Dae Lee said. "He said Oxnard is a very good location. Near the ocean. Good fresh air. He said this area is safe."

As is the case with several new Korean and east Indian purchasers along Saviers Road, Kyu Dae Lee said he plans to commute to work from Los Angeles County because he cannot sell his house there.

Some owners said they were in the process of buying stores in Ventura County before the riots, but were interrupted by the violence. Young Kim, who closed a deal for a Saviers Road market in June, was the manager of his sister's south Los Angeles store until it was burned down.

"He thinks it's better here than in L.A.," said Alex Kim, the merchant's brother. "And it's still pretty close to L.A."

That proximity to Los Angeles' Koreatown -- the business and cultural heart of the city's large Korean community -- is one reason hundreds of Korean merchants have given Ventura County a serious look, brokers said.

The county is also a manageable commute from merchants' homes, many of whom live in Glendale, Van Nuys, Panorama City and elsewhere in the San Fernando Valley.

Despite the county's allure, however, many merchants have found they cannot afford Ventura County's most affluent cities -- Ventura, Camarillo, Moorpark, Simi Valley and Thousand Oaks.

"I have a lot of potential buyers, but the terrible fact is that rent is high in Ventura County, and housing prices are very high in Ventura County and

Los Angeles Times, September 13, 1992

business prices are very high in Ventura County," said Camarillo real estate agent Soon Andersson.

"That has disappointed many who want to move here," she said.

Ventura dry cleaners owner Jane Doo, whose extended family lost more than 10 businesses in the riots, said none of her relatives plan to move to Ventura County because the businesses they could afford were not profitable enough to make the move.

"All of them will try to rebuild, and then to sell as soon as possible," Doo said. "Everybody knows it's going to happen again soon."

San Choi, who fled his Compton grocery then watched it burn, said he reluctantly came to the same conclusion. But he decided his loss was too great to rebuild in Compton.

Conscious that many black customers thought Korean merchants' prices were too high and their service rude, Choi said his family spent 17 years trying to "do my best for my customers."

He lived in Compton for 14 years, until his three children graduated from Compton High School and went to college, and he was close friends with many of his neighbors.

But tensions increased in 1991, Choi said, when Korean store owner Soon Ja Du killed 15-year-old Latasha Harlins, whom Du accused of trying to steal a bottle of orange juice.

Then in the riots, a group of teen-age strangers swept through Choi's Long Beach Boulevard store, leaving the merchant standing, stunned, among his friends and neighbors on the sidewalk across the street.

"I never expect the riots," Choi said, "because this is America, you know."

GRAPHIC: Photo, Kyu Dae Lee, right, broker Steven Kang look at Oxnard store. "I have so many people calling me to find them something to buy," Kang says. ; Photo, Kyu Dae Lee ALAN HAGMAN / Los Angeles Times

Jay Kim -- if elected will be the first Korean-American in Congress --

Currently mayor of Diamond Bar, CA
running for open seat in 41st District against some out of work
Dem. Jay says that his opponent is simply looking for a job.

he is a businessman -- Jay Kim Engineers -- very successful small
biz. build ground up --

Jay will be at the event in NYC

Sen. Al D'Amato to intro POTUS

Notes:

The Korean-American community is, overall, economically cohesive and strong. It is intensely Christian. Still largely a first generation group on the East Coast, its second generation (and sometimes third) is now in universities or beginning careers. It remains interested in Korean politics, but its "loyalties" are split between Roh's ruling party and the opposition, with the edge going to the latter. The community's confidence in its future was shaken badly by the LA riot, but seems to be gradually returning. There is interest in peninsular unification and security issues, but this is not as intense as it sometimes appears. We get far more letters on human rights issues, for instance. The interests of the Korean-American community can probably be ranked as follows:

- o its own financial security and well-being, especially with regard to its ability to provide a top-quality education to its children;
- o its safety (crime);
- o Korean economic development;
- o Korean democracy and human rights;
- o Korean security;
- o peaceful unification.

Suggested points:

- THANK YOU ... THANK YOU. GOD BLESS YOU ALL.
- IT'S WONDERFUL TO SEE YOU ALL HERE, AND I CAN'T TELL YOU HOW IMPRESSIVE AND ENCOURAGING THIS FINE TURNOUT IS.
- I WANT TO THANK THE ORGANIZERS OF THIS DINNER FOR GIVING ME THE OPPORTUNITY TO STOP BY AND TELL YOU HOW IMPORTANT YOU ARE TO ME AND TO OUR COUNTRY.
- WE HAVE GREAT PLANS FOR THIS COUNTRY -- BUT WE ALL HAVE A LOT OF WORK AHEAD TO MAKE OUR CITIES SAFER AND OUR SCHOOLS JUST AS EXCELLENT AS I KNOW THEY CAN BE.
- WITH YOUR HELP, I KNOW WE CAN DO IT.
- JUST A WORD NOW ABOUT ANOTHER COUNTRY THAT IS SPECIAL TO EACH OF YOU AND TO ME, TOO: KOREA.

* NEED TO MENTION SYMPATHY FOR KOREAN-AMERICAN VICTIMS OF LA RIOTS AND CHICAGO -

- TO SOME EXTENT, OUR MODERN RELATIONS WITH KOREA START FROM THE BRUTAL, SURPRISE INVASION OF THE SOUTH BY THE COMMUNISTS IN 1950. I KNOW THAT MANY OF THE PEOPLE IN THIS ROOM HAVE FIRST HAND KNOWLEDGE OF THAT DEFINING EVENT.
- NO ONE KNOWS BETTER THAN YOU THE SUFFERING AND SACRIFICE ENDURED BY THE KOREAN PEOPLE. AND, OF COURSE, AS WE DID LAST YEAR IN KUWAIT, IT WAS THE UNITED STATES THAT SUCCESSFULLY MOBILIZED INTERNATIONAL RESISTANCE TO THE INVASION.
- THEN, WITH THE HELPING HAND THAT IS ALMOST UNIQUE TO AMERICA, WE HELPED IN THE REBUILDING OF A WAR-TORN KOREA.
- THAT EFFORT DIRECTLY LED TO THE VIBRANT PARTNERSHIP OUR TWO COUNTRIES ENJOY TODAY. AND YES, OUR SECURITY RELATIONS CONTINUE TO BE A CORNERSTONE OF THAT PARTNERSHIP.
- THE THREAT FROM THE NORTH HAS NOT, UNFORTUNATELY, DISAPPEARED OVER THE INTERVENING FOUR DECADES. IN FACT, THE ADDITION OF A POTENTIAL NORTH KOREAN NUCLEAR ELEMENT FORCED THE U.S. AND KOREA INTO AN EVEN CLOSER PARTNERSHIP.
- OUR TWO GOVERNMENTS WORKED CLOSELY TO MEET THAT THREAT. AND WHILE WE MAY NOT BE COMPLETELY CERTAIN OF THE OUTCOME FOR A LITTLE WHILE LONGER, IF EVER, WE APPEAR TO HAVE SUCCEEDED IN BRINGING PYONGYANG TO DECIDE NOT TO GO DOWN THAT DANGEROUS PATH.
- THE ALTERNATIVE PATH, TO A GENUINE REDUCTION OF NORTH-SOUTH TENSIONS AND AN END TO NORTH KOREA'S ISOLATION, MAY BE LONG AND DIFFICULT. BUT WE ARE GOING TO KEEP WORKING, WITH OUR ALLIES IN SEOUL, FOR THAT OUTCOME.

6173

Korean Inventions:

wheelchair -- Marn T. Seol

the Alenax transbar bicycle -- [bikes with a lever propulsion system // as one foot pushes pedal down the other pedal rises] -
- Marn T. Seol

self-extinguishing cigarette -- Lee Seong Yoo

taekwondo

invented moveable type before Gutenberg and introduced armored warships in the 16th century

DOUG GAMBLE

Sept. 18/92

424 - 36th Place
Manhattan Beach, CA 90266
(310) 546-6409

TO: CHRISTINA MARTIN

KOREAN-AMERICANS (Curt Smith)

I'M GLAD TO BE BACK IN NEW YORK CITY. SOMEONE ASKED ME HOW IT FEELS TO BE FIGHTING FOR A JOB THAT SOMEONE ELSE WANTS. I SAID "IF I RUN INTO RAY HANDLEY I'LL ASK HIM." (Embattled coach of the N.Y. Giants.)

WE HAD A DISCUSSION AT THE WHITE HOUSE RECENTLY ABOUT THE POSSIBLE USE OF PEACEKEEPING FORCES TO QUELL OPEN WARFARE -- BUT FORTUNATELY THE NEW YORK DEMOCRATIC PRIMARY FINALLY ENDED.

YOUR COURAGE, CONVICTION AND WORK ETHIC ARE THE QUALITIES THAT MADE AMERICA
WHICH
GREAT. YOU EMBODY THE SPIRIT ~~WHICH~~ ASSURES THESE QUALITIES ARE NOT A BENCHMARK
TO BE LEFT SOMEWHERE IN THE PAST, BUT A HALLMARK TO BE CARRIED INTO THE FUTURE.

THE DIVISION OF NORTH & SOUTH KOREA MEANS THAT MEMBERS OF 10-MILLION FAMILIES HAVE NOT SEEN EACH OTHER FOR MORE THAN 40 YEARS. AS LONG AS I AM PRESIDENT, WE WILL NOT REST IN OUR EFFORTS TOWARD REUNIFICATION, UNTIL MEMBERS OF THESE FAMILIES CAN AGAIN COME TO REST IN EACH OTHERS' ARMS.