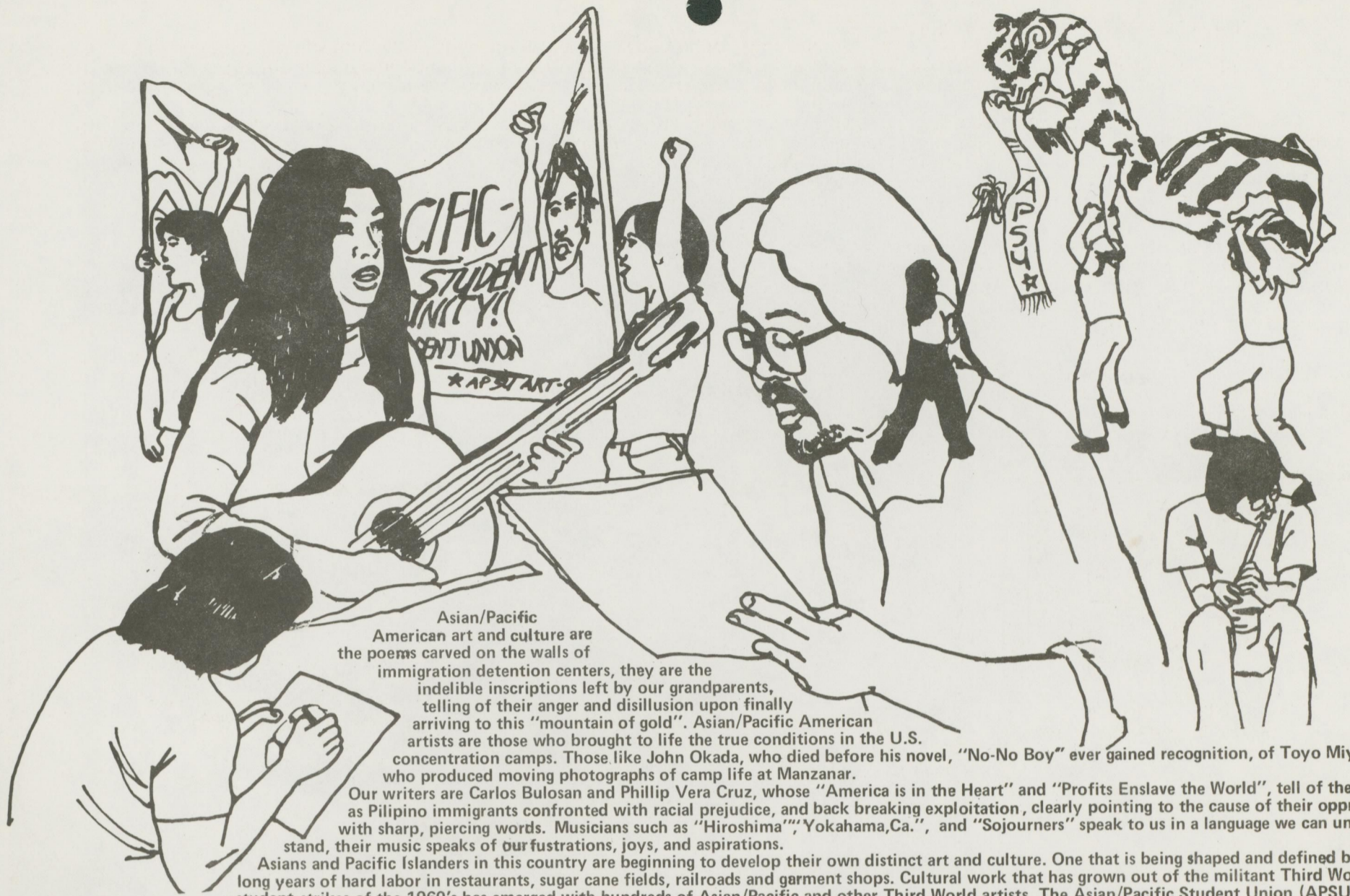


ASIAN/PACIFIC
1980
CALENDAR



Asian/Pacific American art and culture are the poems carved on the walls of immigration detention centers, they are the indelible inscriptions left by our grandparents, telling of their anger and disillusion upon finally arriving to this "mountain of gold". Asian/Pacific American artists are those who brought to life the true conditions in the U.S. concentration camps. Those like John Okada, who died before his novel, "No-No Boy" ever gained recognition, of Toyo Miyatake, who produced moving photographs of camp life at Manzanar.

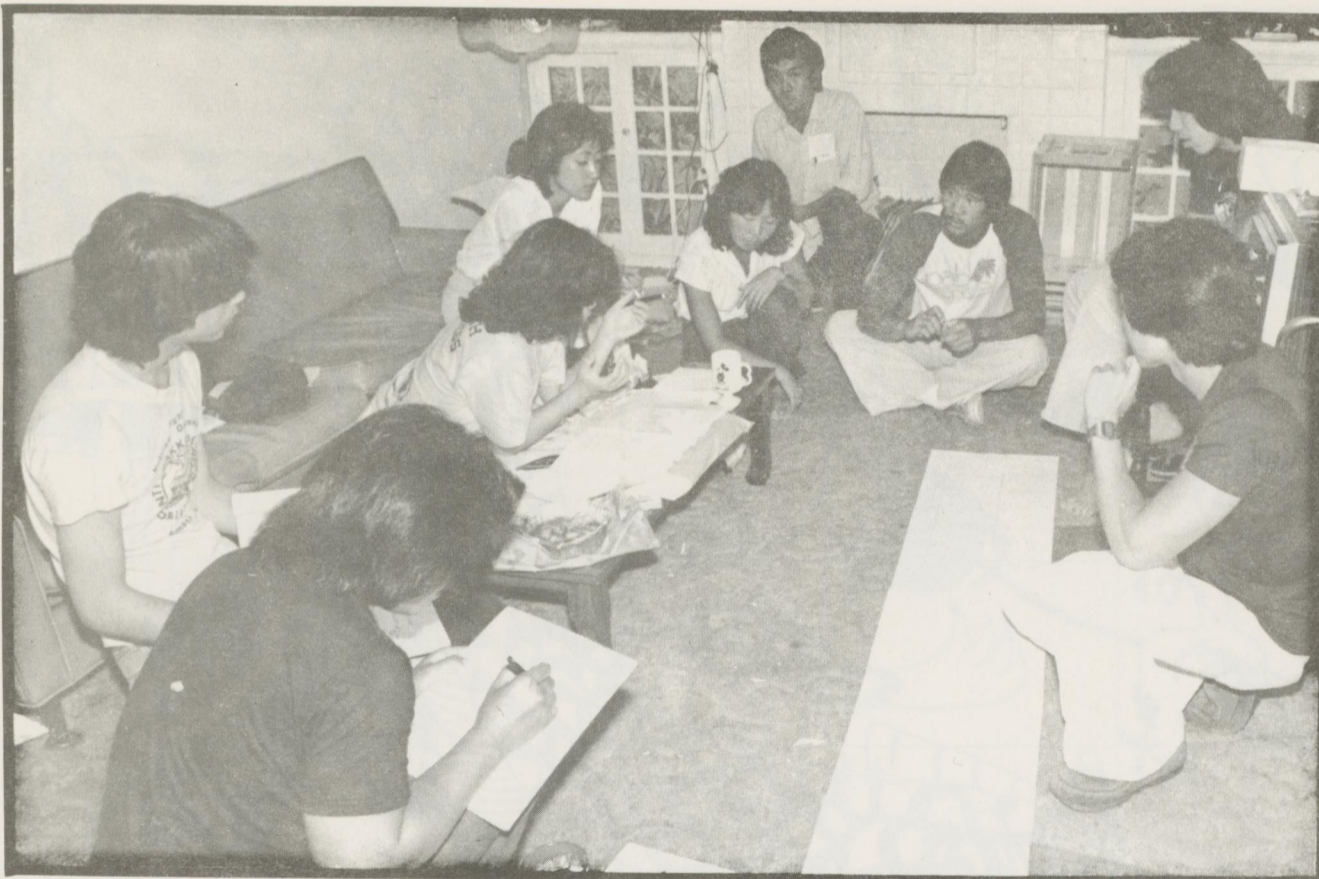
Our writers are Carlos Bulosan and Phillip Vera Cruz, whose "America is in the Heart" and "Profits Enslave the World", tell of their life as Pilipino immigrants confronted with racial prejudice, and back breaking exploitation, clearly pointing to the cause of their oppression with sharp, piercing words. Musicians such as "Hiroshima", "Yokohama, Ca.", and "Sojourners" speak to us in a language we can understand, their music speaks of our frustrations, joys, and aspirations.

Asians and Pacific Islanders in this country are beginning to develop their own distinct art and culture. One that is being shaped and defined by our long years of hard labor in restaurants, sugar cane fields, railroads and garment shops. Cultural work that has grown out of the militant Third World student strikes of the 1960's has emerged with hundreds of Asian/Pacific and other Third World artists. The Asian/Pacific Student Union (APSU) grew up out of this time, as a continuation of Asian/Pacific students actively working to meet the social, cultural, political and educational needs of A/P students. Recognizing the need for a culture that related to us as Asian/Pacific Americans, an art collective was formed in the LA area APSUAs a new group, we have learned

As a new group, we are just beginning to see how important culture is in educating and communicating ideas. We realize that many Asian/Pacific students are often discouraged from expressing themselves, in school and elsewhere. It is only obvious how the media and elite art circles view art and Asian/Pacific people. "Art" is upheld for "art's sake". We can see this everyday as commercial art is used to promote lifestyles that only the elite can afford, images reinforcing sexist ideas, and images that distort the experience of Asian/Pacific and other minority people. These 'artists' consistently uphold abstract art over art that tries to portray people's real life and feelings. They look down on our cultures denying our contributions to the arts and calling them 'primitive'.

As Asian/Pacific people, we see how this has affected us. It has stunted our growth in developing a culture of our own in this country. We know that the continuing desire of our people for progressive change can only grow with the existence of a culture that is alive, strong, and evolving along with the lives of the people. The denial of our culture is a part of denying us of a history and a destiny.

However, if we look to our real experiences, and our own ability to create, we open our eyes to a whole history of unwritten pain, oppression, determination and struggle. We find our people are rich in spirit, the depths of our experience in this country continue to echo, rebound. And as our movement grows, so too will more artists step forward that bring with them a voice of the people, and art that speaks back to us with a message to educate, enrage, and inspire.



APSU ART COLLECTIVE

Dear Friends,

We hope this calendar brings you enjoyment and some new insight into our past, present and future as Asian/Pacific people in America. It was put together by members of the APSU Art Collective of Los Angeles. As an art collective, we are trying to encourage people to develop art and culture which expresses the A/P American experience in all it's facets. We wish to produce work which can artistically communicate, educate, inspire, and move forward the many struggles we face today. We hope the calendar will contribute to this, while also making art more accessible to the people.

This was one of the first, major projects of the Art Collective. In the past summer, we have put on an art and culture reception, and co-sponsored a mural in LA Chinatown. Our experience varies throughout the group. One aspect we feel is important in developing art is to work with each other to share our skills and ideas. We strive to break down competition, instead, promoting each others strengths, to improve both form and content. This collectivity has grown as our awareness of the issues facing our people develops, we see more the need to relate art to these experiences. In our meetings we try to learn more about the current struggles, such as redevelopment, Chol Soo Lee, and many other subjects included in the calendar.

In the process of forming we have come into contact with many other art and cultural groups. We hope in the future, we can work together to share resources, and experience. We will be co-sponsoring a 1981 calendar with the Boston Asian American Resource Workshop, which is also a new art and cultural center. We encourage other groups and individuals to help in this joint effort by submitting artwork, poetry, and ideas to us. Being able to expose A/P artists and cultural workers is an essential part of developing our culture. We particularly wish to encourage Pacific Islander, Korean, and southeast Asians, as we realize the calendar was not able to address these nationalities as much.

Lastly, the 1980 calendar is a fundraiser for the Asian/Pacific Student Union, which as a network of A/P students across the west coast, hopes to contribute to the forming of a national A/P student organization. We gladly welcome any donations and feedback for our effort. You can contact us and other groups through a listing on the back. Thank you for your support.

the APSU ART-CO southern cal regional.



illustration by JUNE MAYEKAWA

Culture is one important way the people can express their experiences, ideas and aspirations in a way that many people can share. Cultures from the homelands were carried with us to America; despite suppression of our cultures, generations have carried these on and developed them further to reflect our experiences here.

Many traditional celebrations have also been adapted to bring our communities together around progressive ideas. In Los Angeles Little Tokyo, community 'Mochitsuki' or rice-pounding events are held at new years to promote unity, and maintaining this historical and cultural center from being redeveloped. Asian/Pacific students have annual campus programs to combine culture with educating students about their history, and issues affecting us today.

The Lunar New Year, though celebrated later than January, is a time when many of the Asian nationalities welcome the coming year, and renew the community's spirit and aspirations.

We hope this new year brings everyone a stronger sense of unity and determination to reach these aspirations.

January

S	M	T	W	T	F	S
		1	2	3	4	5
		NEW YEAR'S DAY				
6	7	8	9	10	11	12
13	14	15	16	17	18	19
1903 First group of 102 Korean contract laborers arrived in Hawaii		Martin Luther King Jr. birthday.				1902 First major inter-ethnic strike involving Pilipino and Japanese in Hawaii.
20	21	22	23	24	25	26
	1974 San Francisco board of education forced to offer special english class to Chinese students who lacked english proficiency.		1930 Watsonville, Ca. riot, one of the most dramatic anti-Pilipino incidents in US history.			
27	28	29	30	31		

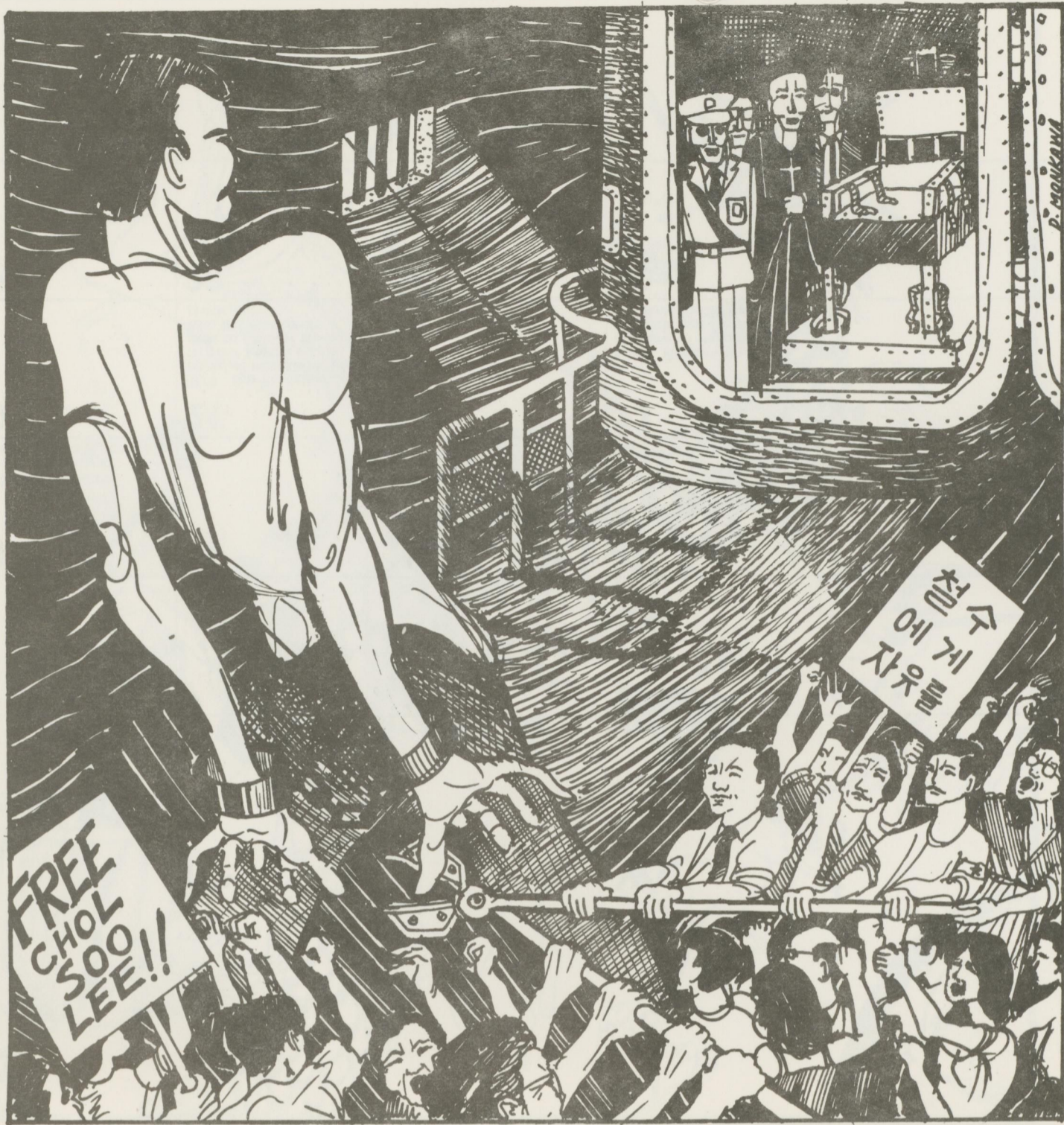


illustration by DAVID MONKAWA

For the last six years, a young Korean brother has been forced to spend his precious time wasting away in prison for a crime he did not commit. Chol Soo Lee was 23 years old when he was convicted of a 1973 Chinatown killing, based on biased testimony, and suppressed evidence. Although the court later overturned its guilty conviction, Chol Soo now faces the death penalty, for defending himself against a white neo-nazi gang member in prison. What is clear to many is that Chol Soo's only basis for being in prison is the inherent racist legal and law enforcement system which convicted Chol Soo based on race; a Korean immigrant; a youth who faced constant harassment in school and the courts because he could not speak English well. It is for these reasons that the Korean community, other Asian/Pacific nationalities are all demanding freedom for Chol Soo Lee. It is his experience that is shared by many of us, in some form or another.

Presently, people are demanding that the courts uphold the decision which overturned the first guilty conviction, and that his second death penalty conviction be overturned also. Petitions demanding his immediate release, and reparations for this injustice be given by the state.

It is urgent that all concerned speak out against this crime-committed not by Chol Soo, but by the system of national oppression. It is the people who must, and will free Chol Soo Lee.

*Victimized with false testimony,
While curtain closing symbol of justice.
Laughter of 12 strangers in air,
While my own perishing
Been pronounced dead,
While still alive at 26.*

*Alive to take breaths in hope, in anger,
While shadow of death lingers on.
Living spirits arising,
While justice yet to come.
I embrace you soon with tears of joy,
While a smile to hide
a thousand bitter tears within.*

Chol Soo Lee 1979

"... I just wish to say- we better take a closer look at this justice system. This does not serve us. But look forward to the bright future and turturous road ahead".

Chol Soo Lee
March 25, 1979

February

S	M	T	W	T	F	S
					1	2
					1909 Korean National Association is formed.	1848 First recorded presence of Chinese in the United States.
3	4	5	6	7	8	9
10	11	12	13	14	15	16
		LINCOLN'S BIRTHDAY			1893 Congress passed act empowering President to prohibit Chinese from entering US, ostensibly to prevent spread of disease.	
17	18 WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY	19	20	21	22	23
	1907 Senate passed Anti-Asian Immigration law.	1942 Executive Order 9066 signed by Roosevelt forcing 120,000 Japanese Americans into US concentration camps.		1965 Assasination of black revolutionary, Malcom X.		
24	25	26	27	28	29	
		1938 108 Chinese garment workers strike at San Francisco National Dollar stores.				



illustration by ALISON MURAKAWA

Many times the strengths, contributions, and struggles of women are overlooked, or ignored. In the U. S. women face inequality in every facet of society.

International Working Women's Day is celebrated throughout the world to commemorate the many contributions women have made, while bringing out the importance of fighting women's oppression by both men and women.

On March 8, 1908, 147 women workers were killed in a fire at the Triangle Shirtwaist Factory in New York. These women were locked in the factory by their employer to keep the women from leaving work! This incident was a turning point for the women's movement, for it helped to trigger thousands of women to demand their rights for equal wages, better hours, and working conditions.

Today the struggles of women continues. Especially for minority women, who face a triple oppression. That is as workers, women, and oppressed nationalities.

Women's oppression will never end without the support and unity of women and men of all nationalities. And it is only with the liberation of women and the realization of the equality of women that the rights of all Third World and working people becomes possible.

March

s	m	t	w	t	f	s
						1
2 Purim	3	4	5	6	7	8 INTERNATIONAL WOMENS DAY
9	10	11	12	13	14	15
16 1968 My Lai massacre 567 vietnamese civilians murdered by US soldiers on 'search and destroy' mission.	17 1521 'Discovery' of the Phillipines by Ferdinand Magellan, beginning 377 years of Spanish domination.	18 1870 California restricted female mongolians, Chinese, Japanese immigrants.	19	20	21	22
23	24	25	26	27	28 1853 California adopted Foreign Miners Tax, aimed at Chinese miners, raising 50 million dollars for the state.	29 1969 Founding of the New People's Army in the Phillipines.
30	31					



illustration by STUART IWASAKI

Manongs of Walnut Grove
exerpts

*Pilipino man with a fishing pole,
sitting on the pier,
where he used to be a boy on a cargo ship
with all his hopes, and all his fears
he was bound for America,
the fantasy of so long ago
Well now we see him here,
waiting for his next meal
By the rivers of Walnut Grove
catching dreams, how lonely he seems,
but his hopes have always been here*

*In Walnut Grove, the river flows
You're not a ghost town
like most towns I know
Though time may change your people
Hopefully we will grow
and we will not forget, no
we will not forget
Our people- Our people in Walnut Grove.*

*There's a place by the river,
It's not too far from here
where I held the hand of an elder
as he spoke of yeasty years.
Telling me of the changing times,
Of day and night, of right and wrong
and even if someday this town is forgotten
I know his words will carry on,
and his face I'll see in a memory
and his spirit will always be here.*

Robert Kikuchi-Yngojo
copy right 1977

April

S	M	T	W	T	F	S
		1 1978 East Coast Asian Student Union (ECASU) founded at Asian Student Unity Conference.	2	3	4 1968 Martin Luther King Jr. assassinated.	5
6 EASTER SUNDAY	7	8 BATAAN DAY	9	10	11	12
13 1952 California court ruled Alien Land Law of 1913 unconstitutional.	14	15	16	17	18 1978 The Asian/Pacific Student Union (APSU) founded on the west coast.	19
20	21	22	23	24	25 1952 Congress passed McCarran-Walter Act which ended ineligibility of Asian immigrants for citizenship and set up quotas for each country	26 1858 California approved act to prevent immigration of Chinese or mongolians
27 1904 House of Congress indefinitely extended all Chinese exclusion laws.	28 1869 Chinese railroad workers lay a record 10 miles of track in one day.	29	30			

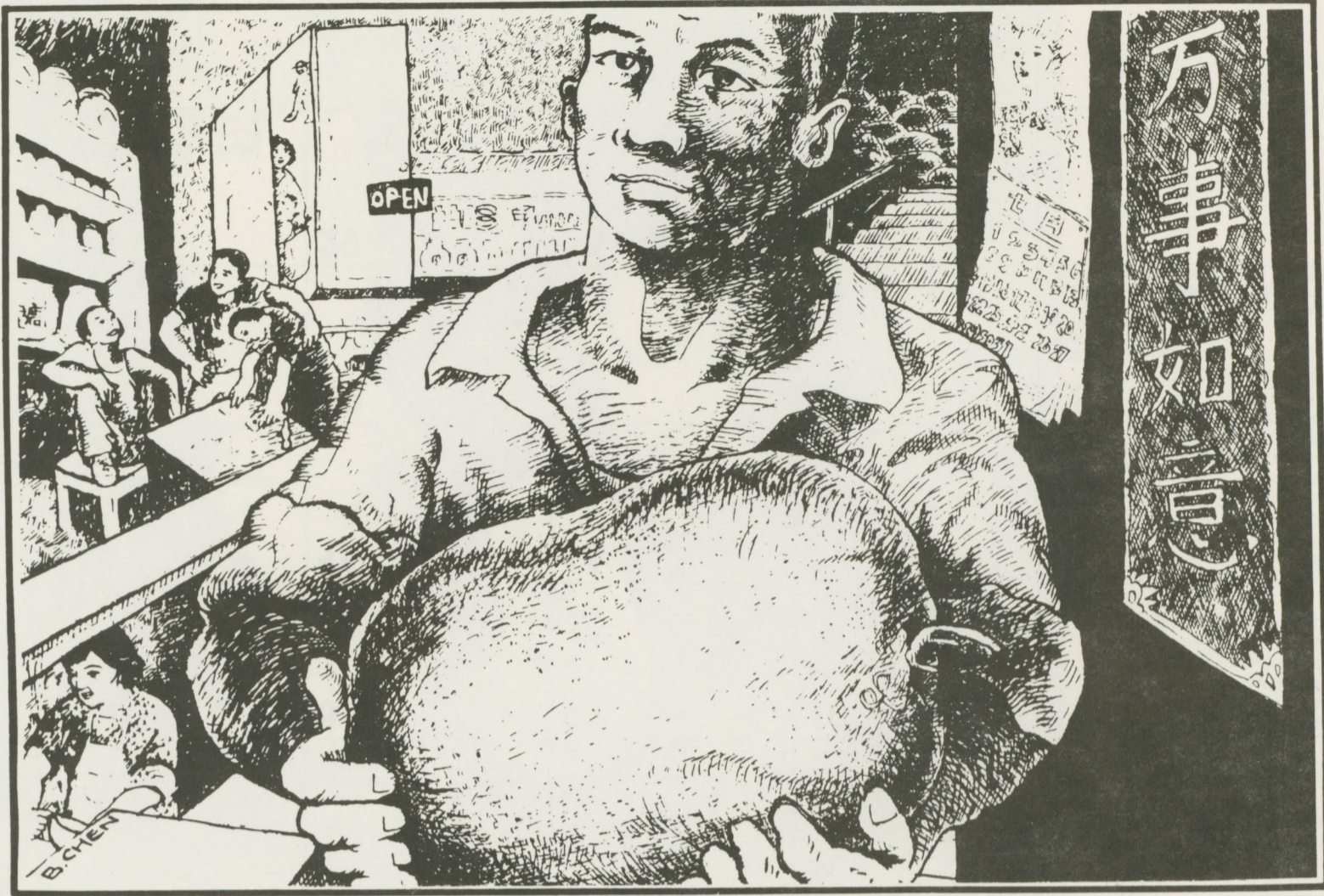


illustration by BETTY CHEN

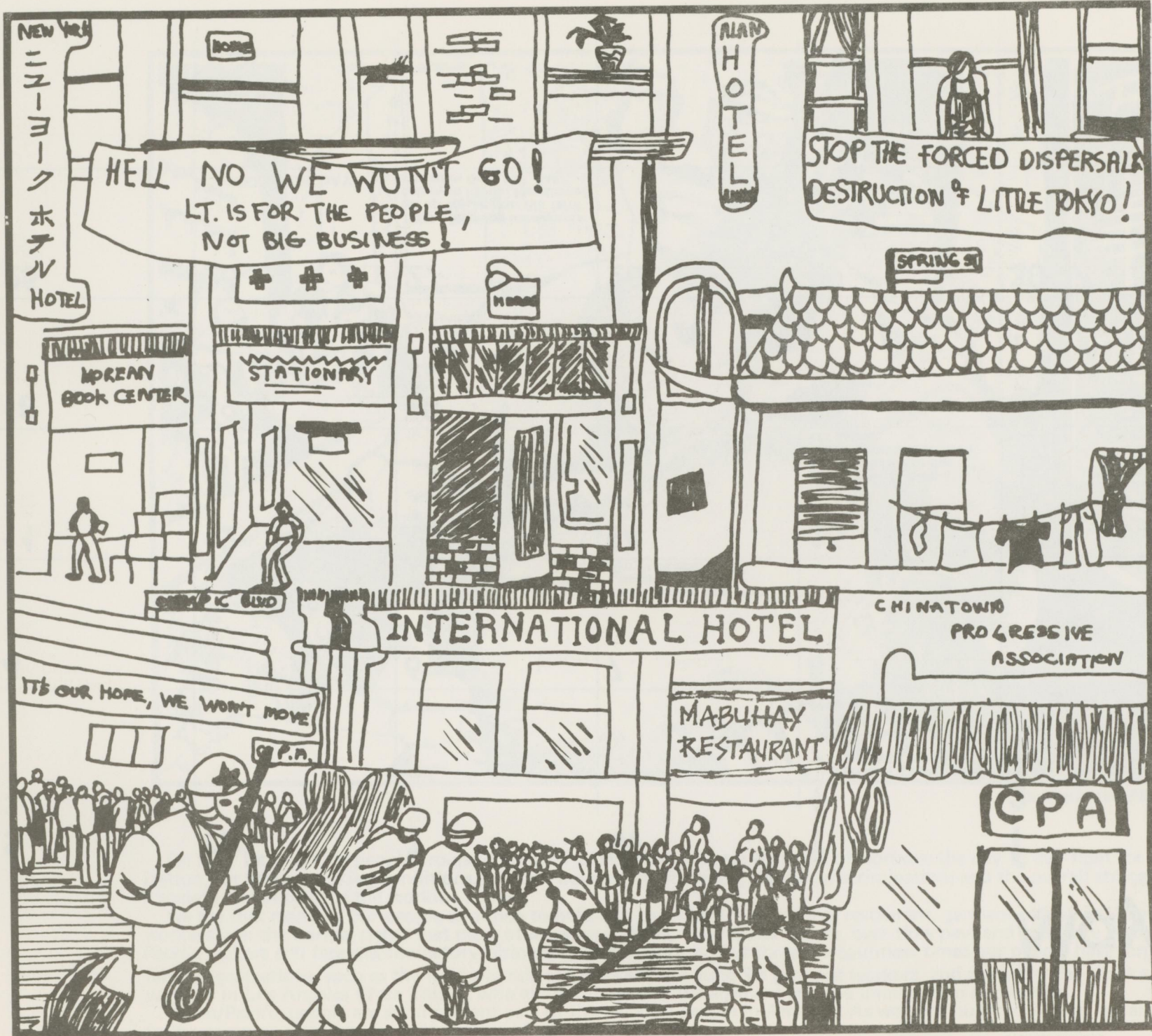
On May 1st, working people around the world celebrate the heroic struggles of workers; the day to day fight for unionization, for better working conditions, to build democracy in unions, fighting discrimination; and the overall struggle to build a society which benefits the working people.

We see that many of our people continue to hold non-unionized jobs, such as restaurant, garment industries. Many of these workers lack the normal rights that most other workers have, like regular breaks, over-time pay, and grievance systems. Asian/Pacific workers still face discriminatory hiring and work practices. But there are countless times our people have organized strikes, labor organizations, such as the field and railroad workers, the Jung Sai garment workers, and presently the Horikawa restaurant workers in Los Angeles Little Tokyo, who are fighting both management and the immigration authorities.

Asian/Pacific people are an important part of the working people in America. As we continue to organize, we are contributing to the common fight against exploitation of all.

May

S	M	T	W	T	F	S
				1 INTERNATIONAL WORKER'S DAY 1942 Beginning of evacuation of 120,000 Japanese to concentration camps	2	3
4	5 1892 Geary Act extended exclusion law and required certificates of residence for all Chinese in the U.S.	6 1882 Chinese Exclusion Act	7 1905 Asiatic Exclusion League formed in San Francisco.	8	9	10 1868 Transcontinental railroad completed. None of the 10,000 Chinese workers were allowed at the ceremony.
11	12	13	14	15 1924 Immigration of Korean picture brides ended Oriental exclusion act passed.	16	17
18	19	20	21	22	23	24
25	26 MEMORIAL DAY	27 1869 Japanese immigrants set up Wakamatsu silk farm colony in (Napa? Mendocine?) settled in Gold Hill, Calif.	28	29	30	31



Asian/Pacific communities are faced with the forced dispersal of their communities often known as "redevelopment". Hit hard are the few existing Chinatowns, Manilatowns, and Japantowns across the country.

Within each community exist a history of the people- they were formed due to the continual discrimination and harassment that 3rd world have faced and continue to face today. Many of them were considered to be the run down sections of downtown, but now they are looked upon by the hungry eyes of large investors, businesses.

Much of the low-rent housing that exist here will be torn down with the empty promises by the city gov't that new housing will replace them. What replaces housing for the community is playgrounds for the rich, such as luxury hotels, high rise bank offices, and the like. What disappears are the historical and cultural centers of Asian/Pacific people. Our communities are where small family shops exist, where we work, play, or meet, it's where many of us have our roots, our culture. For many elderly first generation, and new immigrants, it's our home! However, eviction notices have been met with determined resistance. From the Chinatowns in Hawaii to Boston; from Manilatown in Seattle to Lil' Tokyo, LA, the people are staying to fight for keeping and improving their communities. It was only three years ago that 5,000 people linked arms in front of the International Hotel in San Francisco, battling police for six hrs. Although the eviction went through, the struggle for housing continues. It is this spirit which exists in our communities that will build our struggle, and stop the evictions and dispersal of our people.

June

S	m	t	w	t	f	S
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
INTERNATIONAL CHILDREN'S DAY	Dragon Boat Festival Tano Festival Tango-No Sekku					
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
		Farmer's Day (Korean)		Phillipine Independence Day		
15	16	17	18	19	20	21
		1942 War Dept. declared Nisei unacceptable for service in armed forces.	1973 San Francisco Committee Against Nihonmachi Eviction (CANE) formed.	1868 First Japanese laborers arrive in Hawaii.		
22	23	24	25	26	27	28
		1867 Chinese workers struck the Central Pacific, demanding equal pay, no whipping and freedom to seek other work.				
29	30					



photo essay by ERNEST LOUIE

Recently, a 70 foot wall mural has been completed in L.A. Chinatown. It was sketched and painted by 15 high school and college students from Chinatown and other communities of Los Angeles.

This mural project was started in August and dedicated by the community in November of 1979. There were many hours of planning, group discussion, and research in planning the mural. There was also opposition to the mural by the conservative "leaders" of Chinatown. There was even a call to white-wash the mural by the KMT newspaper (pro-Taiwan party in U.S.). But this did not stop the mural project. Over 700 signatures were collected by supporters of the mural, overwhelming community support was expressed. The completion of the mural stands as a symbol of struggle for the people of Chinatown, both past and present.

design: Steve Espiritu
 sponsors: Asian/Pacific Student Union-
 Art Collective, Chinatown Progressive
 Association, Citywide Mural Project.
 donators: National Association of
 Chinese Americans, and many people
 from Chinatown.

For the Mural

*We are Chinese Americans
 with a rich history
 of struggle and determination*

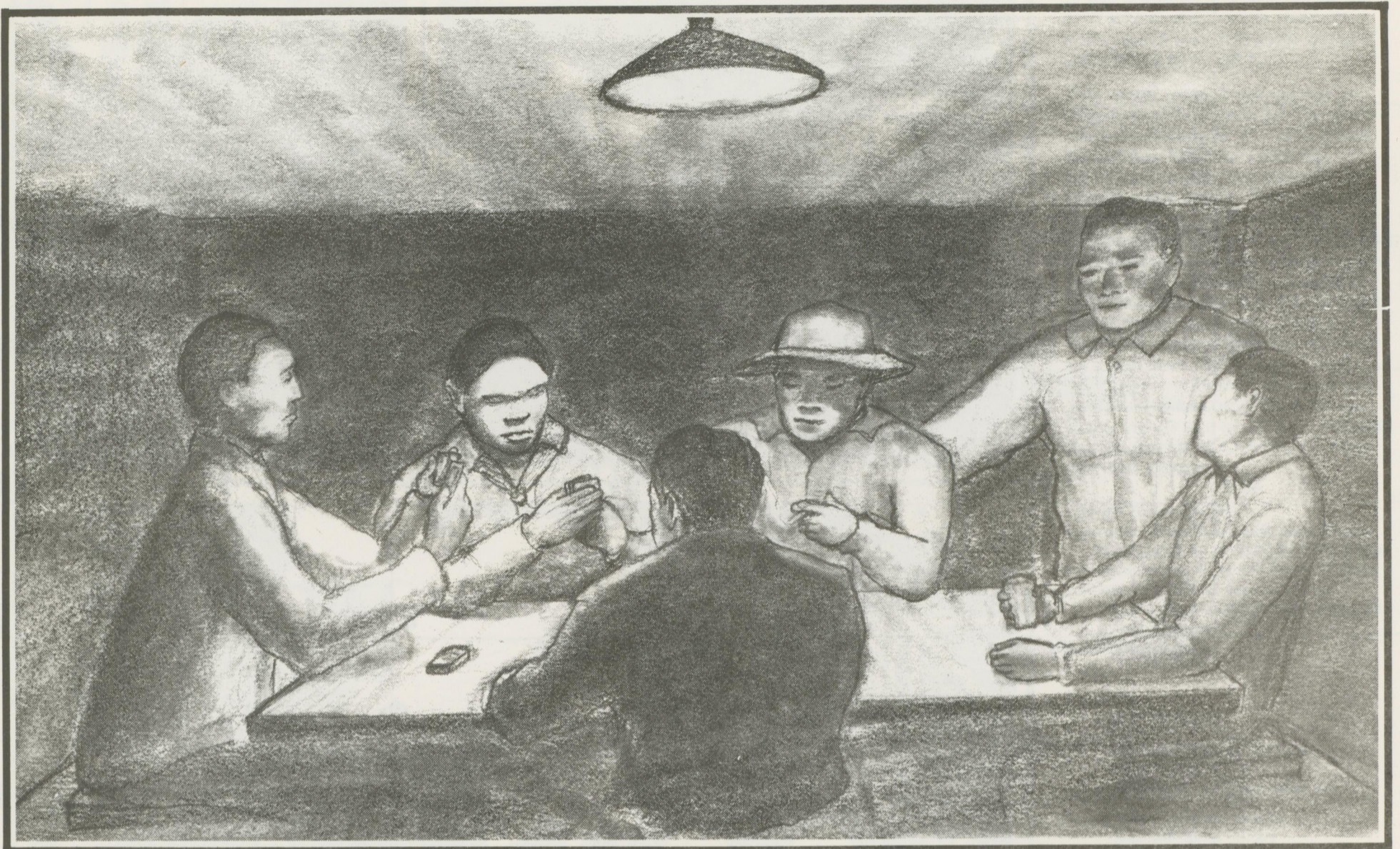
*We are a proud people
 Who will never forget
 Our past*

*We will carry on
 together
 To unite our people
 To strengthen our community*

Sheri Miyashiro 10-79

July

S	M	T	W	T	F	S
		1	2	3	4	5
					U.S. INDEPENDENCE DAY	
6	7	8	9	10	11	12
13	14	15	16	17	18	19
					1921 58 Japanese laborers were driven out of Turlock, Calif.	
20	21	22	23	24	25	26
27	28	29	30	31		
		1870 California "Cubic Air" ordinance directed against Chinese.				



"TIME TO REST"

illustration by STEVEN ESPIRITU

The first wave of Pilipinos to America are mostly single men, now in their seventies. These Manongs ('respected elders') have a rich experience common to other Asian/Pacific people in this country- knowing only hard work, early morning to evening, many working in the fields of the west coast. Card games and cock fights were the few past-times they could enjoy as migrant workers. It was also this life that has added much to the history of Asians and Pacific Islanders in America. Pilipino farmworkers organized the first general strike in Delano which helped to spark the formation of the United Farmworkers Union.

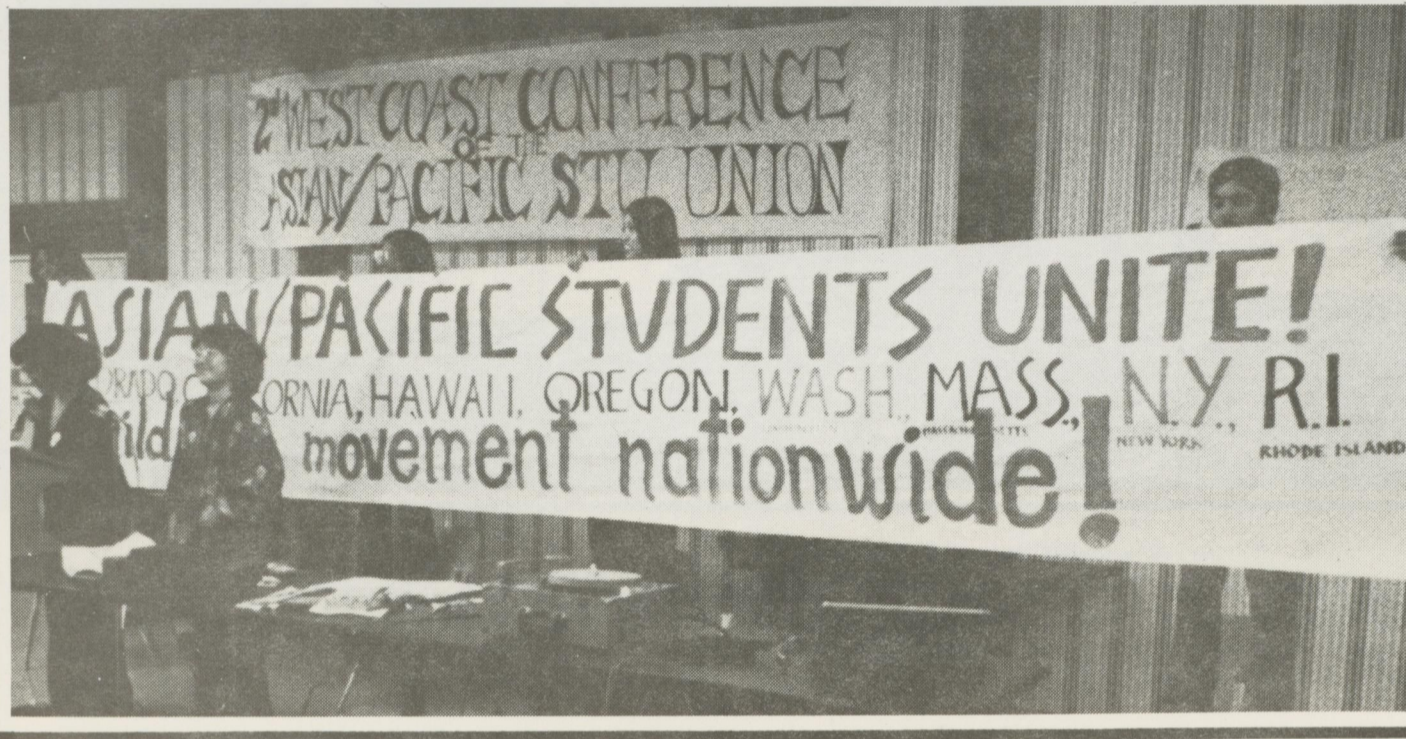
Our Manongs represent the beginnings of the Pilipino experience in America. Let us learn more from them, to carry on their legacy of perseverance and struggle.

*"While still across the ocean, I heard of the U.S.A.
so thrilled by wild imagination I left through Manila Bay...
But beautiful bright pictures were half of the whole story
reflections of great wealth and power, in the land of slavery"*

"Profits Enslave the World" Phillip Vera Cruz

August

S	M	T	W	T	F	S
					1	2
3	4 1977 Eviction of International Hotel, San Francisco, Chinatown. 5,000 people battle police for 6 hours.	5	6	7 1903 New People Association, first social and political Korean organization in U.S. formed.	8	9
10	11	12	13	14	15 Korean Liberation Day from Japanese occupation of Korea.	16
17	18	19	20	21	22	23
24	25	26 Phillipine commemoration of revolt against Spanish colonialism in 1896.	27 1934 3,000 Filipino farm workers strike lettuce fields in Salina, Calif.	28	29	30
31						



photos by KEITH LEE

This year marks over a decade of history for the Asian/Pacific student movement. From the first campus strikes, to demand higher education for Third World students, and the massive opposition to the U.S. war on south-east Asians, came forth a strong movement of Asian-Americans all across the country.

The contributions students have made towards fighting the oppression of Asian/Pacific peoples have been immense. The desires and aspirations our older sisters and brothers had then, are continuing today, as Asian/Pacific students have continued to get together, and broaden the struggle out to all aspects and concerns facing us as students.

Many of us are witnessing the renewal of a unified, national Asian/Pacific student movement. Three years ago, we saw the formation of west and east coast organizations, the Asian/Pacific Student Union (APSU), East Coast Asian Student Union (ECASU), with students in the mid-west getting together on a regional basis. Through these developments, much more has been accomplished in joint efforts, a nationwide movement against the racist Bakke Decision, supporting the Black freedom movement in the south, and celebrating Asian/Pacific Heritage week. These accomplishments were a direct result of Asian and Pacific Islander students striving for UNITY to work for our common needs, and the progressive ideals of all those oppressed.

As school begins this month, students should continue their efforts to build the Asian/Pacific student movement.

September

s	m	t	w	t	f	s
	1 LABOR DAY	2	3	4	5 1885 Anti-Chinese Massacre in Rock Springs Wyoming.	6
7 1907 Anti-Japanese riot repulsed by heroic self defense in Vancouver.	8 Korean Chusek mid autumn festival 1965 First general strike in the fields of Delano, Calif. by Pilipino farmworkers. Later, united with Chicano/ Mexicanos to form the United Farmworkers Union	9	10	11	12	13
14	15	16	17	18	19	20 1928 First violent anti-Pilipino riots in Yakima, Washington.
21	22	23	24	25	26	27
28	29 1908 First Japanese language schools est- ablished in Seattle and San Francisco.	30				



My Name Is Hawaii

*My name is Hawaii
My race, Hawaiian,
Pilipino, Chinese,
Japanese, Portugese, Etc.*

*I have been colonized
My land no longer
Belongs to me.
My name is, Hawaii.
My culture, is submerged.*

*My mother and father
Have been killed.
My brothers and sisters
are slaves.*

*I will not give my
People up to the colonizers.
My name is, Hawaii.
I am tired.
But, I am strong.
And, I will FIGHT
To free my people!
My name is, Hawaii.
My name is, Hawaii.*

reprinted from Huli newspaper, 1972.

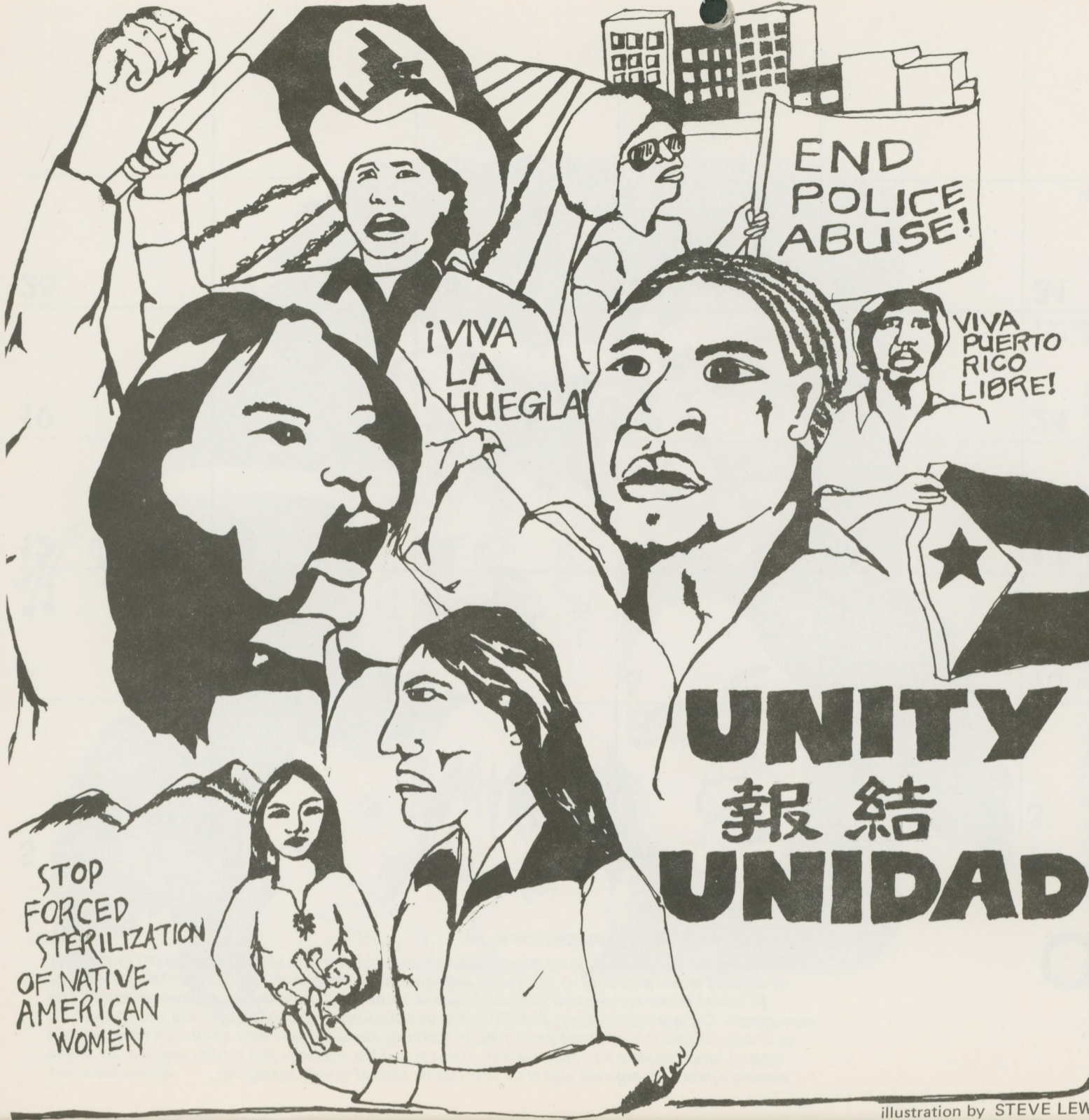
illustration by JEFF NISHINAKA

For some people . . . "the Pacific islands project an image of an idyllic paradise with sandy beaches, balmy air, carefree natives and romantic nights. It comes as something of a surprise, then, to learn that there are now more than twice as many Samoans in the United States as in American Samoa itself. We do not hear of the periodic imposition and dismantling of United States military installations and industries which pulls the island into our economic sphere and prevents the development of Samoan self-sufficiency. These conditions, created after World War II, propelled whole families to Hawaii and communities which now dot the West Coast from Seattle in the north to San Diego in the South.

from IN MOVEMENT - Visual Communications

October

s	m	t	w	t	f	s
			1 1949 Liberation of China. Founding of the People's Republic.	2	3	4
5	6	7	8	9	10	11
12	13	14 1907 Anti-Japanese riot in San Francisco	15	16	17	18
19	20	21	22	23	24	25
26	27	28	29	30	31 1871 Anti-Chinese roit in L.A. 19 killed, 12 lynched.	
					HALLOWEEN	



The concept that Asian/Pacific people and other Black, Raza, and Native Americans are "Third World" came from the strong realization that as people of color in the U.S., our native lands have been dominated, colonized, and exploited by imperialist powers, and as we minorities in this country, we have also faced particular oppression. This identification with oppressed people all around the world, showed the commonality of our struggles, and brought out the unity we shared as oppressed nationalities here.

This month commemorated a historic struggle waged by Third World students which started students across the nation to demand opening up the institutions to minority people. It was in 1968, that Asian, Black, Chicano and Native American students led a massive walk-out from classes at SF State, closing down the school for the semester. Due to this struggle, and many others following special programs were granted for more minorities into the schools.

We see that the history of Third World people in America has been a common thread running through the whole construction of the U.S. economy. We have been lynched, not allowed families, and land. These common acts of oppression have continued today, with such issues as police brutality, the forced sterilization of women, and the dispersal of our communities.

However, we also share a common experience of resistance to our oppression. And as we learn more from each other, our common fight against national oppression will grow, and become one movement of all nationalities.

illustration by STEVE LEW

"We are the cousins of the freedom fighter, brothers and sisters all around the world- We are a part of the Third World people, who will leave their stamp on America"

from "A Grain of Sand" album.

November

s	m	t	w	t	f	s
						1
2	3	4 1943 US Army called in to put down resistance at Tule Lake concentration camp, over unjust living conditions.	5	6	7	8 1968 San Francisco State College students strike in demand for Third World studies Department.
9	10	11	12	13 1922 Supreme court upheld 1790 law that "Privilege of naturalization" was confined to white persons.	14	15
16	17	18	19	20	21	22
23	24	25	26	27	28	29
30				THANKSGIVING DAY		

Andres Bonafacio born-founder of Katipunan, revolutionary party in Phillipines.

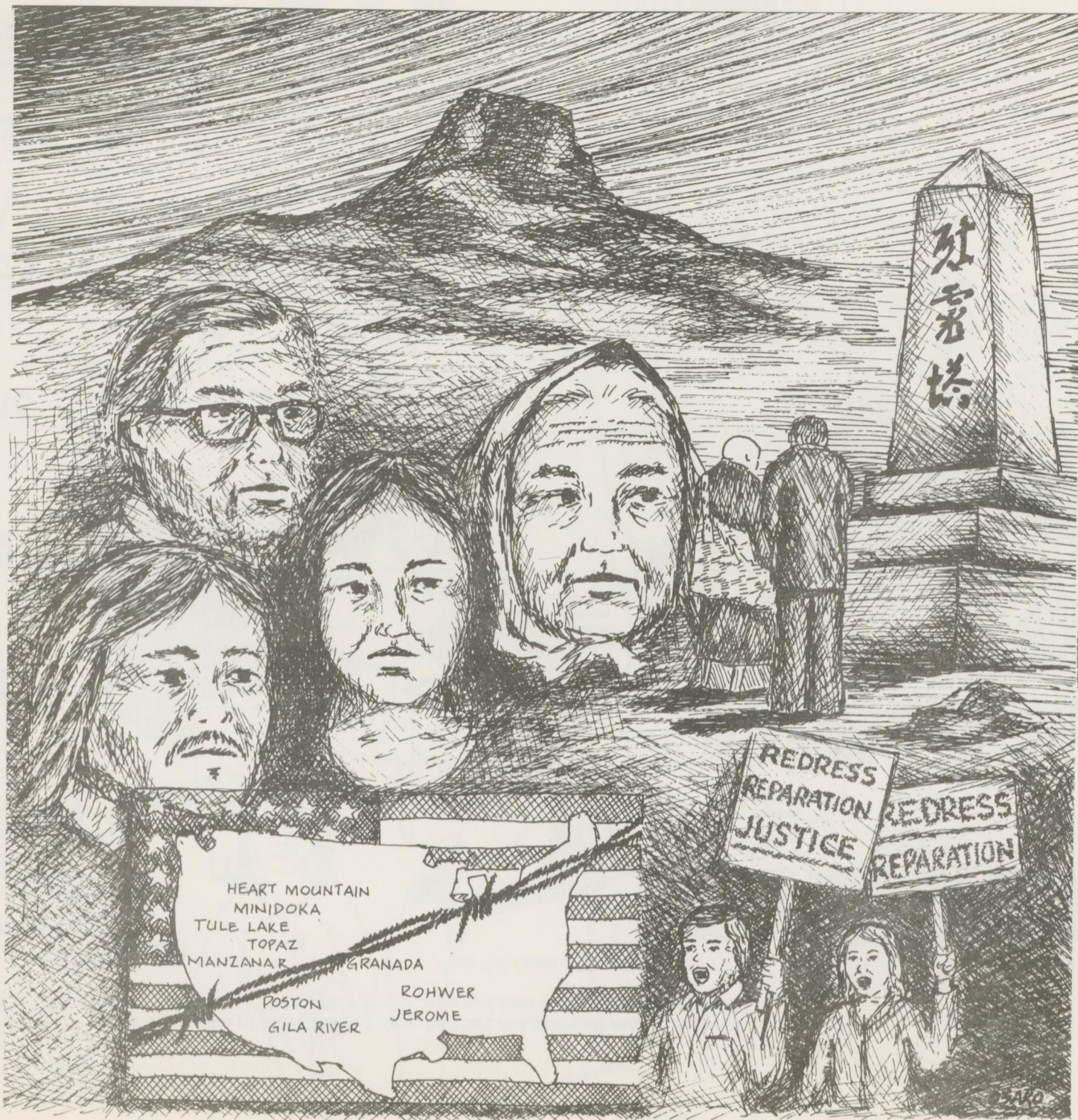


illustration by YASUHIRO OSAKO

MANZANAR RELOCATION CAMP*

*From war hysteria, racism, and economic greed
One Hundred Ten Thousand persons of
Japanese ancestry
Were directed by Presidential Order
on February 19, 1942.
To leave their homes and to relocate to
American's Concentration Camps.*

*Manzanar was the first of such camps built
During World War II
Bounded by barbed wire and guard towers in a
Mile square confining 10,000 men, women
and children
Of whom the majority was American citizens...*

*This plaque is laid in the hope that the
conditions
Which created this camp will never emerge
again-
For anybody, at any time.*

*Then may this plaque always be a reminder
Of what Fear, Hate and Greed will cause
Men to do to other men.*

TONDEMONAI!

* The original wording for the plaque which was presented to the Landmarks Registration Committee.

To compensate for the mental distress and monetary lost due to the encampment, the issue of Redress and Reparation is being raised in the Japanese American community.

Redress seeks a legal admittance of guilt on the part of the United States Government, stating the unconstitutional and illegal nature of the concentration camps. And reparation in the form of monetary payment to individuals and communities who were affected by the camp experience.

December

S	M	T	W	T	F	S
	1	2	3	4	5	6
7	8 <small>1902 Japanese laborers went on strike at Waiialua plantation in Oahu.</small>	9	10	11	12	13
14	15	16	17	18	19	20
21	22	23	24	25 <small>1978 Democratic Kampuchea invaded by 100,000 Vietnamese troops-mass protest around the world. CHRISTMAS DAY</small>	26 <small>1972 Chinese Progressive Association, first of many new Chinatown mass organizations formed.</small>	27
28	29	30	31 <small>NEW YEARS EVE</small>			

CALENDAR CREDITS:

editing/lay-out/research: STEVE LEW
ALISON MURAKAWA
YASUHIRO OSAKO

writers: STEVE LEW
ERNEST LOUIE
SHERI MIYASHIRO
YASUHIRO OSAKO
BETTY WAN

poetry: SHERI MIYASHIRO
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photographers: KEITH LEE
ERNEST LOUIE

illustrators: BETTY CHEN
STEVE ESPIRITU
STUART IWASAKI
STEVE LEW
ALISON MURAKAWA
DAVID MONKAWA
JUNE MAYEKAWA
JEFFREY NISHINAKA
YASUHIRO OSAKO
BETTY WAN

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