

yellow seeds

黃籽報

A NEWSPAPER FOR THE
ASIAN AMERICAN COMMUNITY
IN PHILADELPHIA

APRIL 1975

VOLUME 2 NUMBER 5

25¢

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DEMOCRACY BYPASSES IMMIGRANTS

In the 19th century, China was hit by a famine. People went hungry, starved, died. Also, during this period, the British had forced themselves on the Chinese people. By smuggling in opium and forcing the Chinese to buy it, they created extremely harsh conditions with which the people had to live. Poverty was rampant, drug addiction was widespread, people, adults and children, all over died.

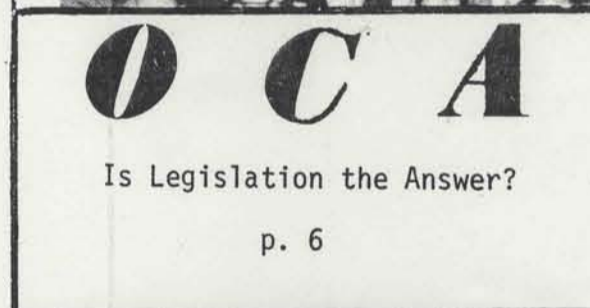
In 1848, gold was discovered in the western part of the United States. Because of the harsh conditions in China, many men came to the United States to earn some money to support their families.. They came with hopes of "striking it rich" but, it was not to work out that way. The United States rising ruling class saw that the Chinese could be used as a source of cheap labor. Because of their de-

sire to earn a living, the Chinese readily accepted jobs with steady pay. Therefore, providing Chinese labor for the United States became a thriving trade in the late 1840's and early 50's. The wages paid to these unskilled laborers were \$12 a month. The skilled workers were a little luckier, they were paid \$15 a month.

Soon, however, many whites began to worry when the living stream of Chinese seemed to have no end. They openly expressed their hostilities toward the Chinese in many cruel ways. Chinese gold-miners were taxed heavily. It was also common for them to be stabbed and shot, if not beaten, if they resisted or could not pay the taxes.

In the 1860's there was a new unprecedented demand for cheap labor. The railroad companies were desperate for workers willing to endure the terrible hardships of building the

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PAST & PRESENT; IMMIGRANTS AS SCAPEGOATS

transcontinental railroad at minimum pay. They wanted workers to work under the burning desert sun, in the freezing mountain snows, with the constant danger of landslides, and back-breaking work with pick and shovel for extremely low wages. Few white workers were willing to take on this job and, by the time the railroad was completed in 1869, 10,000 to 12,000 helped to build the railroad. Without them, the railroad would not have been built as soon as it was and it would not have been as profitable for the railroad owners.

In 1870, anti-Chinese sentiment again aroused fears that Chinese labor would take over the already scarce jobs. Fostered by the depression and goaded on by the ruling class, the hatred of the working class of America for the Chinese rapidly grew. Though, in reality, the Chinese were not the basis for the depression, they became the scapegoat for the economic and social crisis of that period.

It is in this atmosphere of misdirected hatred that the following racist laws were passed. In 1878, the United States Supreme Court denied the Chinese the right to become

naturalized citizens. One year later, in 1879, the Second California Constitution prohibited the employment of Chinese by any corporation, state, county, or municipal government. Later, in 1882, the U.S. Congress passed the first Chinese exclusion act prohibiting immigration of all Chinese to "save the White race". Lastly, but not finally, in 1924, an immigration law denied American born Chinese the right to marry alien Chinese women (this is the reason why there are so many single elderly Chinese men in our Chinatowns today).

Because of the above laws and the emotional state at the time, federal officials, aided by local police, were able to rampage through the Chinese areas not only in California, but also in Cleveland, Chicago, Boston, Philadelphia, and New York. Thousands of Chinese were arrested, without warrants, on the streets. They were fired at as they tried to escape, homes were broken into, and businesses were destroyed--all in the name of the law.

We must, however, realize that this hatred was not created by the Chinese ruining the lives of Ameri-



cans. Actually, the hatred between the workers, the Chinese and the Whites, was a tactic used by the American ruling class to divide the people. Only then, could they continue to "rake" in their profits at the expense of the people. It can clearly be seen that American racism is a product of American capitalism and imperialism. We must also see that it was not an action directed only at the Chinese, but also at the Blacks, Puerto Ricans, Mexicans and all other Third World and White minorities. Neither was it confined to the past; the exact same thing is happening NOW. TODAY. ■

Illegal Aliens: SLAVES OF IMMIGRATION LAWS!

A new immigration bill is to be presented in Congress probably sometime in April. It is the third time around for this bill which has been defeated twice already in the Senate, after passing through the House of Representatives. But this time Congress is being pressured by forces who want to blame illegal aliens for the scarcity of jobs. This bill, known as the Rodino Bill, will establish a "third step procedure" for imposing sanctions on employers and agents of employers who knowingly employ illegal aliens in the U.S." This is how the "third step" procedure will work:

- 1) The Attorney General or his agent must serve a citation informing the offending employer, agent, or referrer of an apparent violation.
- 2) A second offense, within two years would authorize the Attorney General to assess a civil penalty of not more than \$500 for each alien in violation.
- 3) A subsequent violation would expose the offender to a criminal conviction with a maximum penalty of a \$1000 fine and one year imprisonment per illegal aliens in violation.

The committee which submitted this bill, officially stated that "the illegal alien is responsible for a substantial displacement of American labor and his presence significantly affects both regional and national unemployment problems." They apparently feel that the best approach to this "problem" is to outlaw the "knowing" employment of illegal aliens, thus hoping to remove the economic incentive which draws such aliens to the U.S.

This is nothing new. When the economy drops, unemployment is high,

and the government blames illegal aliens for contributing to the problem. Illegal aliens have been in the news lately - being the subject of a series of articles in the New York Times as well as a TV Special on ABC. These were indeed attempts to focus some attention on illegal aliens and at the same time create hostility toward them by those who are unemployed themselves.



Who are the "illegal aliens?" They come from places like Mexico, the Philippines, Hong Kong and various Latin American and Asian countries, almost all from the Third World countries. Life for the people in these countries is much harder, and almost all are working class people, who don't have special skills which could get them decent jobs legally because the United States needs them, nor do they have the money that goes under the table to get legal immigrant status. The jobs they get in the U.S. are the least desirable, which most people wouldn't do - hard labor in the field, unskilled factory works, working in restaurants, etc., all of which require long working hours at incredibly low wages. To compound their problems, illegal immigrants are often threatened with exposure by the employer and forced into a modern day slavery.

It is doubtful that the passing of this latest bill actually solve the problem of "illegal aliens." Even though the bill is to punish an employer who "knowingly" employs an illegal alien, there are already foreseeable problems in enforcing this rule. If there were any way to enforce this bill, it would doubtlessly lead to increased levels of racial prejudice and discrimination against the Third World people. Employers may refrain from hiring persons who have foreign accents or a certain foreign name. Adding to the creation of hostility toward aliens, are propagandist slogans such as "Taking our jobs away.", "Abuse of our tax money.", or "The cause of the crimes." This hostility may easily spread to legal immigrants and at the Third World people, and ultimately divide the working class people.

Even under such conditions, immigrants keep coming because life at home is unbearable.

When we look back the history of this country, we see a history of capitalism and imperialism. This imperialism is at work today, supporting corrupt governments with "economic aid" and preventing conditions in these countries from improving. The United States is a country of immigrants who took this land from the Native Americans, and who have been expanding their power beyond this huge land to Asia, Africa, Latin America and the rest of the world. These same immigrants who have made millions and billions of dollars by invading and exploiting the people of other nations, today, have no room for another poor immigrant who comes to escape the oppressiveness created by their hand. ■

The Many Faces of T.T.

We hear the name T. T. Chang everywhere! He's in this group or that group. He's doing this activity today and another thing tomorrow. Why? Why does he have his hands on so many things? What are his reasons for being involved in all these groups? Let's try to list some of them and see what is really going on.

The Chinatown "Y": T. T.'s Property?

The Chinatown Cultural Center is the organization that T. T. is most closely related to. T.T. Chang is paid \$18,000 a year as its executive director. The official name is the Chinatown Building and Educational Foundation. This name is used to get over \$ 132,000 a year from different foundations. Strangely, the only building that this money has been used for is the one T. T. works in. As for education, the main attraction seems to be guided tours in the Cultural Center which is nothing more than a self-serving tourist attraction.

Many people also know T. T.'s organization as the Chinatown "Y". Same place, same boss, and the same purpose! Years ago, when a group of workers in Chinatown saw the need for more social and recreational activities, T. T. organized the Chinatown "Y" as a branch of the YMCA of Philadelphia. He later made the Chinatown "Y" an independent organization. Soon, it became more and more a mere front to raise money in the name of providing services to the young people.

A Leech on the Needs of the Youth and Elderly.

The Dragon Club was a very successful group of young people in the community organized to put on lion dances and kung fu demonstrations. It was run by the young people themselves. It later became T. T. Chang's biggest publicity getting tool and performed at Nixon's inauguration. The Dragon Club disbanded last year after T. T. tried to take control of the club and its money.

However, the needs of the young people are still here and the Chinatown Youth Group was formed to replace the Dragon Club. But will it really serve the young people or will it only become another justification for money and end up with T. T. getting all the benefits?

The needs of the young people are not the only thing T. T. can manipulate. The Senior Citizens Club was organized by T. T. Chang and it also makes use of a real need, the problem of the elderly. The elderly have suffered and continue to suffer from the greatest oppression of this society. The chairman of the club, Joe Lowe, is an employee of the Cultural Center. We again ask, will this group really try to meet the needs of the elderly or will T. T. come out with another handful of dollars?

SIGN THE PETITION TO EXPOSE T. T. CHANG!

Sham Organizations

The Chinatown Community Committee is a group organized by T. T. to support plans to fix-up Franklyn Park (bum's park) TO REPLACE HOLY REDEEMER AND ITS RECREATIONAL FACILITIES. The committee was made up of representatives from Bell Telephone, the City, hospitals, and other business interests. These are groups who have already torn away much of our community for their own development without caring about how we will have to live.

The Chinatown Alliance is an idea that never got off the ground. T.T. Chang called for the creation of a coalition of all the groups in Chinatown to do the work that PCDC had been doing for years. It was just one more attempt to destroy PCDC rather than join it and most people saw through it.



The CBA: Another T. T. Puppet?

The Chinese Benevolent Association has been traditionally the representative organization for Chinatown. It was the CBA that first gave PCDC the responsibility to represent the community in matters of urban renewal and planning. T. T. Chang has his hands here also. Whether T. T. is an officer or not, he has become most influential in the CBA and can use the CBA name to endorse all his own activities. A good example is how he used the CBA name to present his own plans for a recreation center for the Chinatown "Y".

What Does all This Mean?

Yellow Seeds believes that we should work with other organizations and individuals and try to uphold

what we believe wherever we are. Unity is the greater goal of our struggle. We constantly strive for the unity of the working people. What we oppose is the false unity that T. T. Chang proposes.

The main point is that we have many needs and face many problems. Can we continue to let T. T. Chang use them for his own selfish interest; to pay his salary, to build up his name, to build up his pride? The answer must be NO! WE HAVE A GREATER ENEMY THAT EXPLOITS US EVERYDAY--A RULING CLASS THAT HAS DENIED US EVERY RIGHT TO A DECENT LIVING, to jobs with a future, good educations for our children, decent health care, and security from unjust laws. These rights are not easy goals to attain! It will be a bitter fight.

As for T.T., we are faced with this question. When we encounter a snake in our path and have no way to go forward or back, do we turn away or do we destroy it and cast it aside? Opportunist, people who put their own interest before the people's, are like snakes and, like the snake in our path, we must expose them and cast them away to reach our real goals.

People Want an Answer Now!

This is the third time that Yellow Seeds has written about T. T. Chang. Many people have joined the fight to expose what T. T. Chang has been really doing. Other Chinatown groups like the Lion Club have spoken up openly and honestly about what they believe. Even some of the foundations that give money to T. T. organizations have begun to investigate his activities and one group has decided to cut off their financial support to him. All this time T.T. Chang has not yet given one answer to the people. Again we make the same demands that we made in February.

- 1) Openly support the fight to Save Chinatown and the Holy Redeemer Gym by saying so in newspaper articles about yourself and the Chinatown Cultural Center.
- 2) Present your plans openly to the community. Your plans should be part of the overall plans for Chinatown that PCDC is working on. Work with PCDC and under its leadership. Stop meeting secretly on your own with the City.
- 3) Support the need for new housing for Chinatown. Chinatown is a living community not just a tourist attraction.
- 4) Openly inform the community on how much money you get and how this money is used. The moneys were given to you to serve the community. You should have nothing to hide.

T.T. Chang--The People Demand Your Answers Now!!

SAVE CHINATOWN

CBA forming new 'PCDC'?



New PCDC officers (LtoR): Cecelia Yep, George Moy, Tootsie Lee and Sister T. Mary.

Community Elects Rep's.

On February 2, 3, & 4, PCDC held its annual Board elections. Elected in order of highest votes were: Sister Thomas Mary, Cecelia Yep, Sister Mary Ignatius, Mitzie MacKenzie, George Moy, Jessie Mark, Tootsie Lee, Donald Leong, Eric Chung, Tony Mark, Susan Eng and Rev. T. Chuang.

This marked the second year that community elections were held with 199 people voting who were either residents, workers or churchgoers in the Chinatown Community.

PCDC has suffered from two main problems. One setback is that it has had too many "do nothing" board members in the past. More important though is that PCDC has failed to always take the side of the working people in the community and therefore

has failed to see and fight the real enemies.

The new officers for this year are: president, Cecelia Yep vice president, George Moy recording secretary, S. Ignacius corresponding sec., Tootsie Lee treasurer, S. Thomas Mary

These people are to represent the interest of Chinatown in matters of urban renewal and planning. They will be talking to government officials, news reporters, and the people of Philadelphia about our community. These are the people to see when we have questions or if we see something going wrong in the community. ■

WHO'S RESPONSIBLE FOR CLEANING

UP THOSE VACANT LOTS ?

What is the status of Holy Redeemer? Why isn't the Nelsonian Press building boarded up? If any of these questions are on your mind or if you have any other questions about the Vine Street Expressway project, the people to call or go see is the Penn DOT Department of Transportation, also known as PennDOT. The nearest office is at 918 Vine street. You can also call WA5-0927 for Mr. Connelly, the person responsible for this office. You can also call Mr. Sarentino of PennDOT at 238-6376. Remember, PennDOT is still responsible for the conditions of the buildings and properties it has acquired for the highway. ■

LOOKING FOR AN APARTMENT?

One of the problems that face working people and, especially, recent immigrants is the difficulty in finding decent housing at a price that they can afford. How does one find an apartment to rent? What are some of the things you should look for while inspecting an apartment? What should you know before you sign a lease? These are some of the questions often asked by people hunting for an apartment.

Where to look:

It seems that the easiest method to use, especially for full-time working people would be to visit your local realtor or an agency that "specializes" in apartment listings. Realtors serve as middle-men between the landlord and the tenant, and for their services receive a fee, which either is paid by the landlord directly, charged to you as a fee if you decide to rent, or is taken out as a percentage of your monthly rent check. In many cases, apartments found through realtors have higher rents, and in this way the realtor's fee comes out of your pocket. Don't waste time in an agency that sells you an apartment list for a \$5 or \$10 fee. Their source is the daily newspaper which you can buy on your own for 15¢. You will find that the most complete listings are in the Sunday classified section. You may find yourself making a number of phone calls, but if you know what you are looking for before you start looking, the listings, telling you the rents

charged, location, and size, will help you avoid unnecessary calls. The most limited sources, but probably the best to start with, are your friends, neighbors, and/or relatives. It may also be productive to note any "For Rent" signs in your area and write down the phone number and address, if any.

What to look for:

You should pinpoint a number of apartments on your list to visit and, when possible, take a friend with you. When inspecting an apartment, the following things should be considered:

- 1) General condition of the building: note the hallways and stairs as well as your apartment.
- 2) Ask to have the electricity and gas turned on in the apartment to check the electrical outlets and appliances if any.
- 3) Check to see if the heat works properly. Check to see that all windows open easily, close tightly, and whether they can be locked from the inside. Note: First floor apartments are more easily broken into.
- 4) If utilities are not included, find out the approximate cost for heating and electricity per month before you decide to rent.
- 5) Turn on the water and check plumbing for leaks and poor working drains.

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- 6) Determine whether the apartment is in need of a new coat of paint. Check for any water stains on the ceiling or walls and holes in the floor. If the floor is covered with a rug, check the condition of the floor under it. Ask the landlord what repairs he is willing to make, if any, before you sign a lease.
- 7) Take note of the location, i.e., neighborhood, adequate street lighting, nearness to work place, access to public transportation, ample parking space, school, and stores. Some large apartments have large bush-lined courtyards in front of the building. The high bushes make it difficult for you and the front door to be seen from the street. Consider the distance you will have to walk from the street to the front door and whether you will be visible.
- 8) If possible, try to talk to other tenants in the building. Ask about any problems they have had, whether repairs are made promptly, and whether they have had any trouble reaching the landlord when they needed him.

If you have any questions concerning your tenant's rights call the Tenant Action Group-849-8877. ■

LEARNING BI-LINGUAL EDUCATION THROUGH

One of the biggest problems facing many Asian-Americans is the language problem. For the elderly, whose English is limited, meeting vital needs such as medical problems is very difficult. For workers, the lack of knowledge of the English language closes the door to many job opportunities. For housewives, the language problem creates many inconveniences in daily living. Even the young people are affected. One would think that young people would escape this problem because they attend school and the language problem would be solved with time. However, experience such as that we have gained in the tutoring program at Yellow Seeds has proved otherwise.

Eager to Learn

All of the young people who come to Yellow Seeds' tutoring program are bright young people. Most of their school problems come from a limited knowledge of English. High school students complain that they don't know what is going on at school because teachers don't take the time to explain things to them. If the teacher tries to explain, he most likely could not speak Chinese. These high school students feel pessimistic about the future because they think they will not get a good education at school.

Most elementary school students are very eager to learn things that they could learn with a reasonable amount of effort. However, much of the time their homework is too difficult for them to do by themselves. Often they don't understand the fundamentals of English, Math, science, etc. As a result, they don't do the homework or else they do it just to finish with it without learning much of anything. The parents, on their part, have no way of helping with the education of their children.

Decent Education is an American Right!

One possible solution to the above problem is bilingual education. The Yellow Seeds Newspaper, in this and future issues, will present a series of articles on the people's struggle for good education, a part of which is the struggle for bilingual education. In this issue, we will look at the question of what bilingual education is.

The American educational system has long ignored the needs of students with a limited knowledge of English, whether they be immigrant students or students whose English suffers because of poor family background or poor schools. In March 25, 1970, a group of Chinese immigrant students headed by the then 6-year old Kinney Kinmon Lau, filed a suit against the San Francisco Board of Education, whose chairman at that time was Alan Nichols. The people in the community, with solid evidence behind them, won this suit in the

struggle for the democratic right for a decent education. The Lau vs. Nichols decision upheld the finding that the San Francisco schools were guilty of illegal discrimination against some 1800 Chinese-speaking students by failing to help them overcome their language handicap, thus denying them "a meaningful opportunity to participate in the public education program." For a long time, Chinese were denied the right to testify in court. Even the Chinese today have often been stereotyped as passive, uninvolved, ignorant, and even apathetic towards participation in our American society. The Lau vs. Nichols struggle contradicts these images and symbolizes the struggle in all Asian and other communities for decent education.

What is Bilingual Education?

What is bilingual education? More correctly, it should be called bilingual-bicultural education. A bilingual-bicultural educational program is one in which two languages-- English and the native language-- are used to teach students in the classrooms. This means that in Chinese-American communities, a bilingual math class will have a teacher who knows both English and Chinese and could teach and answer questions in

both English and Chinese. In a Puerto Rican community, both English and Spanish would be used. Also, in a bilingual bicultural educational program, there would be classes in which the students could learn about their cultural background.



We Are NOT Taught Our Own Heritage!

There are many reasons why this way of teaching is important. In most U. S. schools, the languages and cultures of other countries are totally not taught in the schools. For example, American children know very little about Asia and Asian-American children are robbed of the Asian part of their heritage and self-concept. American born children are taught a sense of cultural chauvinism toward all foreigners. For children who are newly arrived in this country, not knowing what is going on at school and the teasing of fellow students make getting a good education difficult.

60 minutes Of English Is Not Enough

Many schools have tried to meet the needs of non-English speaking students by instituting English as a Second Language (ESL) classes in schools where there are large number of immigrant students. The students are usually taught 30 to 60 minutes of English per day. Usually, only the most needy students are served due to limited funds.

There has been much criticism of such programs. It seems unlikely that the non-English speaking students who sit through a long school day without knowing much of the time what is going on, can keep up with the rest of the students with only 30 to 60 minutes of special English classes a day. What's more, the native languages of these students are rarely used in these classes.

Bilingual Education is a Real Goal

Many communities have become involved in the struggle for bilingual education because some existing programs are successful, because these programs recognize the culture that the immigrant child brings to school, and because the parents are demanding a part in the planning and staffing of such programs. Also, bilingual education works in two ways. It helps to unite people. It helps the non-English speaking Chinese students by helping other students (Japanese, Black White, etc.) understand and appreciate Chinese culture and community life. It also helps the immigrant in his education as well as understand U.S. society. It is important to see bilingual education as more than just instruction for so-called "disadvantaged" or minority group students. Bilingual education means:

- 1) Strong and continuing community involvement in order to expose educational needs and to fight for and develop solutions.
- 2) Bilingual educations, with bicultural staff as a minimum response to the special educational needs of students with a limited knowledge of English.
- 3) Realizing the importance of national minorities in the United States through bicultural education in the school.

At the heart of the demand for bilingual education is the struggle of the people for the democratic right to a good education, that the schools and society must serve the people, and expose and fight the government's attempts to undermine these struggles by ways such as budget cuts.

In future articles, we will talk about what concretely has taken place in the field of bilingual education and, also, bilingual education in Philadelphia. ■

'ALL WE DO IS WAIT FOR THE BELL TO RING!'

CAMBODIA

After five years of fighting, liberation has finally come to the people of Cambodia. Premier Lon Nol is gone and the Khmer Rouge is now in control. Now that the war is over, an even greater task lies ahead. The new government under Khieu Samphan, which has declared itself to be non-aligned with any major power, must now restore the country to order. This will undoubtedly require many new changes. The government under Lon Nol did nothing for the people. The officials led a life of luxury while the people suffered and died in the streets. What changes will be made exactly remains to be seen. One thing is for certain though - they can only be changes for the better.



VILLAGERS NEAR THAI BORDER WELCOME KHMER ROUGE TROOPS

THE GREAT KIDNAP

With North Vietnamese victory imminent, the U.S. Government began a mass evacuation last month of S. Vietnamese orphans. This so-called humanitarian gesture of airlifting "orphans" (many of whom were children of prisoners under the old Thieu regime) should come as no surprise considering the numerous defeats the U.S. Government has suffered in IndoChina. The extensive coverage by the media, the human sympathy stories publicized etc. are all designed to turn attention away from these defeats and give the United States a last bit of pride. This massive "kidnapping" effort is nothing more than a scapegoat for the U.S.'s obvious and gross failures in South Vietnam. The U.S. has also succeeded in alienating large parts of the Vietnamese population who resent the U.S.'s way of thinking. How can the American people be more capable than the Vietnamese in taking care of Vietnamese children?

PROGRESS IN PORTUGAL

In April, 1974 the Portuguese people overthrew their fascist government and established a new state. Last week a new Cabinet was sworn in with six key posts going to Communists and their allies. This is the largest proportion of Communists ever to sit on one Cabinet. Earlier this week the Revolutionary Council decreed the nationalization of all of Portugal's banks and insurance companies which control more than half of the country's industries. Also this week the Council abolished three political parties leaving a total of 11 which will be eligible to participate in next month's election for a new constituent assembly. Next month if all goes smoothly, Portugal will be well on the road to socialism.

IS LEGISLATION OCA THE ANSWER?

In an effort to arouse the interest of Asians regarding problems concerning the Asian community, The Organization of Chinese-Americans, OCA, sponsored its first Young Adult Winter Conference on December 28, 1974 in Washington, D. C.

OCA, a nationally-based organization with its headquarters in Washington and branches in cities throughout the United States, was established in 1973, aiming "to become a strong and effective national Chinese-American organization with a unified voice to develop leadership to generate and implement action programs." While OCA did aim to promote this understanding of Chinese-American problems thru its conference theme of "Chinese-American Action at the Grassroots level", it was also motivated by other factors in undertaking this affair.

The conference served the basic function of recruiting individuals for OCA membership and to promote other OCA functions, such as a Young Adult Summer Conference. Moreover, with increased membership, it could press for the action prescribed in its principles, which tends to confine activities to Chinese American affairs, isolating itself from similar struggles of other Asian, third-world, and all oppressed people.

OCA has dealt with problems of a limited scope, such as immigration and media images of Asians, matters which are important but yet "tread



Yellow Seeds is published bi-monthly by Yellow Seeds, Inc., a non-profit organization located at 1006 Winter Street, Phila., Pa., 19107. All labor is donated. Subscriptions: \$5 a year, supporting subscriptions; \$2.50 a year regular; 25¢ per issue. Contributions in the form of articles, photographs, poems, letters, and announcements are welcome. Volume II, No. 5, April 1975.



on safe legal ground", ignoring struggles which are more crucial, especially our most essential struggle of unifying the people. The unawareness of many of those attending the Conference was most evident by the response to John Wing Lum's "Save Chinatown" film--while making evident the interests of many in the urban renewal struggle, the crystallization of interest into action was something that could not be immediately determined. There may be many who will directly involve themselves in the struggle; and yet, others will superficially empathize with the situation.

The sponsoring of the Conference helped to inform those attending on what groups in different cities have been doing within their Chinatown communities. What effect this session has had upon OCA will surface with time; holding a conference to discuss matters is one thing, but the action prompted is a more important consideration. What is most essential, then, is the need for OCA to deal concretely with more basic, practical problems and to shed the elitist, legal-only approach it has too frequently taken. Though legal work is necessary our main base should be among the people.

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SEPTA STRIKE SETTLED

After 11 days of strike, the State of Pennsylvania finally has given the SEPTA workers the money they deserve. Not only have the SEPTA workers not had a raise in two years, but their wages average \$1.00/hour less than transport workers in other cities. The new SEPTA contract calls for an increase of \$1.10/hour over the first year, increased sick benefits and \$250 a month retirement pay.

Once again the workers have demonstrated that through unity, their demands can be realized in spite of the presence of the system. People should stop blaming the SEPTA workers and put the blame for higher prices where it really belongs--on big businesses. ■



KISSINGER FAILS IN MID-EAST

After 17 days of negotiations in an attempt to solve the Middle East crisis, even Secretary of State Kissinger was forced to admit defeat and return home. The Secretary blamed his failure partly on the recent developments in Vietnam which have subsequently caused a loss in American credibility. Unfortunately, even this setback is not likely to prove momentous enough to discourage the U.S. Govt. from interfering where it does not belong. As long as the Middle East possesses the oil and consequently the key to the economies of Europe and Japan, neither the U.S. nor Russia is likely to stop playing power politics. ■

"state of union not good"

That was President Ford's summary in his annual State of the Union speech, in which he outlined his plans to do battle with recession; after having taken the precaution of eating two hours earlier to lessen the possibility of belching on national television, and being sufficiently loosened up by a short swim and a shot of bourbon.

Maybe we should all have a shot of bourbon to help us forget about the troubled economy. Remember WIN? That was Whip Inflation Now, and that was just a few months ago, when we were being warned of budget cuts and income tax surcharges and inflation was public enemy number one. Now we are faced with gas taxes, tax cuts, and rebates, and recession has replaced inflation in the headlines.

It's not that recession has set in overnight, rather that it's become too serious for economists to tell us that it doesn't exist. With unemployment at 8%, the highest in over twenty years, and layoffs piling up every week, recession has been hard to ignore in the past few months. In an attempt to lessen the severity of the recession, an anti-recession bill has just been passed into law. It provides a 10% rebate on 1974 taxes, with a maximum of \$200 and a minimum of \$100, unless you paid less than that, in which case you would just get back what you paid. Those who file the earliest returns for this year will be the first to get their rebates. If you file around the deadline of April 15, you can expect your rebate some time in June.

Some of the other provisions of this bill are tax credits for the working poor, a tax reduction in personal income taxes for 1975,



and a bonus payment to all Social Security recipients. In addition, the oil depletion allowance, which allows oil firms to deduct 22% of their oil revenues from taxable income, will be reduced for all oil companies. Business and industry will still come out with a net gain however, as a result of reductions in investment taxes.

All in all, the government is trying to increase the buying power of Americans by putting some of our tax money back in our pockets and hoping we'll spend it. This plan, however, like almost everything else you can think of has its share of faults. A major oversight is that people probably won't do any additional spending with the tax rebates. They'll either pay off existing bills and debts or they'll save the money because they feel the economy is unstable. There is also the criticism of too little, too late. A family of four earning \$10,000 will get approximately \$100 in rebates, hardly enough to keep up with the 12% inflation rate. Although it's a sure bet that there will be many other proposals and ideas to solve the problems presented by recession, it's also a sure bet that this recession will be with us for a while. ■

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A KOREAN IN JAPAN

Continued from Vol. II No. 4

Our Poverty

The hardships of Koreans in Japan are usually even greater because they are poor. Koreans are poor because they don't have the opportunity of getting jobs. My family was also poor. Although my father was once financially well off it didn't continue. Japanese police persecuted him for his writing and put him in prison several times. When he was released from prison for the last time he had become both mentally and physically disabled. Although he persisted in writing, he would not get enough money to support the family. He left for Korea in 1960, just after the student revolution, when I was 12 years old. Our poverty became very serious.

My mother tried to get a job in Japan. She finally decided to work for "rice" labor as a saleswoman for sewing machines. Although she was unexperienced to this kind of work and had an attack of beriberi and pulmonary trouble, she worked really hard. Still it was not enough money for the children to attend high school. Because of this I began working as a newsboy at 13 years old. I worked for three or four hours everyday and got only 2,000 to 3,000 yen (+ 10 dollars) a month.

What has happen to me as a result of having been Korean and poor in Japan? All kinds of negative things have happened. I always avoided the eyes of others and had few friends. I escaped from my frustrations by indulging in day-dreams. I was shy and lacked self-confidence. It has taken a long time to get over my childhood experiences and I am still presently in the process today.

Koreans in Japan

Today in Japan there are more than 600,000 Koreans. Besides this number there are about 200,000 Korean-Japanese who became naturalized to Japanese citizenship. It was dependent on the Japanese policy during her invasion to Korea that there are many Koreans in Japan. After the occupation of Korea is 1910 the Japanese started a project to acquire all land, especially farm land, with the enactment of the Land Investigation Enterprise. All Korean land owners were ordered to register themselves and their land, within a set period of time. As a matter of course many Koreans, especially farmers who accounted for 86% of all the population in those days, lost their lands because they didn't know how to cope with the order. Almost all of them didn't have enough education to understand the real intention of the law. Those who lost their land were forced to find new places to live. Many went to Manchuria and Japan.

Unfortunately, those inflowing Koreans were accepted as members of the army reserves in the time of war. It escalated to bringing Koreans by force to Japan from 1939 to the end of the war. In 1965, the number of inflowing Koreans amounted to more than two million. After the war about 70% of all Koreans in Japan left for home, yet there still remained more than 600,000 Koreans in Japan. They did not go home because of the unstable political situation in Korea beginning from 1966. Japan had few job opportunities opened to Koreans. Never the less, more and more Koreans rushed to the urban ghettos. Many Koreans who could not find shelter in the ghettos slept in the open.

Limited Occupations

Before the war in 1940, more than 65% of all Koreans were engaged in industrial and construction work. The ratio of unemployment was high and very few Koreans engaged in agriculture, forestry, and the marine products industry.

After the war the situation of Koreans occupations changed drastically. As a matter of course this kind of change has taken place in spite of the will of Koreans themselves. The most distinctive change are the increase of daylaborers and jobless (30%) and going into the service industry (30%). Almost all daylaborers have changed their jobs from industry and construction work

after the war and they can be regarded as permanent unemployees. Koreans going into the service industries is worthy to notice. At least superficially the Koreans who own gorgeous restaurants and places of amusement look like brisk businessmen thanks to the highly developed economy of Japan. In the confusing times just after the war some Koreans were active as black marketeers and established the base of future businesses. The reason why Koreans are going into the service industry today mainly depends on the restrictions of Koreans to occupations in Japan.

A list of occupations Koreans are officially restricted from are: public servants, owners of vessels and airplanes, right of mining stockholder of banks and other particular companies, various enterprises such as wireless telegraphy, transport, insurance, notary, pilot and so on. These restrictions are the discrimination against all the nationalities not only Koreans but all foreigners. There is also unofficial job discrimination in Japan. For example, many enterprises would not hire Koreans at all in spite of the existing laws. This is shown in the figures of 30% unemployment among Koreans. The only profession opened to Koreans is the medical doctor. Some other professions like lawyers are opened to foreigners, but it is impossible for Koreans to be a lawyer. The mechanism of this institution is somewhat complicated. Any foreigner can be a lawyer, but every person who has succeeded in passing the national examination for lawyers is required to take 2 years training in the Judicial Research and Training Institute. As a trainee you are a public servant and paid by the state. One must be naturalized to Japanese citizenship to be paid by the state and to become a lawyer in Japan.

The situation is serious. Many Korean youth are looking for jobs. They know it is of no use to take a higher education. Actually almost all Korean students in Japan succeed their fathers occupation or begin another job unrelated to their major in school. Very few Koreans can develop their talents in Japan.

WILLIAM CHIN MA 7-4158

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Answers To Community Crossword
Volume II Number 4

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A	T	T	O	R	I					
G	V	I	N	E	S	T	R	A	M	P
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一個在日本的韓國人

我們的窮困

由於朝鮮人窮，他們在日本的朝鮮人已有二十多萬，戰爭後，約有70%的人回到朝鮮的家鄉，可是仍有六十多萬朝鮮人留在日本。他們沒有回去，是因為自1966年以來，朝鮮不穩的政治局面。日本沒有多少工作開放給朝鮮人，不僅如此，愈來愈多的朝鮮人湧進城市，猶太街許多未能在猶太街找到棲息之所的朝鮮人只好露宿街頭。

有限的職業

在一九四〇年，戰爭之前，多於百分之六十五的朝鮮人從事於工業及建築業。失業的比率很高。幾乎沒有什麼朝鮮人受雇於農業、林業及海產業。

戰爭之後，朝鮮人的職業狀況激烈的改變了。因為這種變化的發生是不顧朝鮮人的意願。最突出的變化是日班工人失業(30%)與就事軍事工廠的增加。戰爭後，到的挫折，害羞，沒有自信心。經過一段長時間的擺脫掉我孩童的經歷，今天我才能在那種情況。

在日本的朝鮮人

在日本，目前有六十多萬朝鮮人；除此，約有二十萬已入日本籍的。在日本佔領朝鮮時期，已經有許多朝鮮人在日本，那是要看日本的政策了。

一九一〇年，日本佔領朝鮮，為了取得所有土地，特別是農田，它開始了一項方案，設走了土地改革株式會社所有擁有土地的朝鮮人被命令在一定的時間內註冊他們的土地。結果許多朝鮮人，特別在那時是佔人口80%的農人失掉了他們的土地，因為他們不知道如何去反抗這項命令。幾乎所有的朝鮮人沒有足夠教育以致不能明白這條法律的真正意思。失去土地的人們被迫另覓出路生活，許多人去了滿洲及日本。

不幸地，這些流入日本的朝鮮人在戰爭時期被納入預備兵，從一九三九年到戰爭結束，任意地被強迫到日本。在1965年，流入日本几乎所有的從事於工業及建築業的日班工人都改換了他們的工作。他們被視為永久的失業者。進入軍事工廠的朝鮮人受到注意。至少在表面上，那些擁有豪華飯店、娛樂場所的朝鮮人看起來像是活躍的商人，去感謝日本高度發展的经济。在戰爭後的一段混亂時期，有些朝鮮人從事於黑市交易以為傢俱生意的本錢。今日朝鮮人之所以到軍事工廠作事主要原因是由於在日本限制他們營業。

正式條文限制朝鮮人不能担任官吏，不能是車輛、飛機的所有者，不能擁有銀行及其他特別公司的股份；不能從事於各種企業，例如無線電報、運輸、保險；不能作公証人及飛機駕駛員等。這些限制不僅是對所有擁有日本籍的朝鮮人，也是對所有的外國人。在日本還有非公開的工作歧視，例如許多公司不願雇用朝鮮人，完全無視於現有的法律。

在朝鮮人之中有30%是失業的，唯一開放給他們的職業是醫生。其餘的職業是開放於其他的外國人；但是對一個朝鮮人來說，作律師是不可能的。這所規定的步驟是相當複雜的。任何一個外國人是可以成為律師的，但是他必須先順利通過國家律師鑑定考試，然後在律師研究訓練所受訓二年。作為一個受訓者，只是一個公務員，由國家支付薪水。在日本，他必須是入了日本籍的，由國家付薪，才能成為律師。

情勢是惡劣的，許多朝鮮青年人在尋找工作。他們知道受到高教育是沒有用的；事實上，幾乎在日本的所有朝鮮學生不是繼承他們父親的事業，便是作一個與他們在學校主修課程無關的工作。在日本社會里，非常少的朝鮮人能夠發揮他們的才能。
(才二部擇載於下期)

COMMUNITY CALENDAR

April 25 to May 25 Liberty Fair, 6th and Callowhill Streets. There will be an Asian-American Spring Festival in Chinatown on May 16 and 17. The Philadelphia Chinatown Development Corporation and other groups will have exhibits.

May 5 International Workers Day Celebration. There will be a program of speeches, songs, and a kung-fu demonstration. Films to be shown includes two Asian-American films: Mr. Wong, the Laundry Man and To Be Me, Tony Quon. The celebration will be from 7-11 pm at the Holy Redeemer Gymnasium.

May 11 Super Sunday on the Parkway. PCDC, Yellow Seeds, and other groups will have exhibits.

PHILADELPHIA CHINATOWN DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION MEETINGS

Every Monday: PCDC Planning Committee Meeting at 5:30 at Broad and Arch. Call WA5-0388 for info.

May 20, Tuesday, General Meeting. Vote on referendum to suspend 1975 election of PCDC Board Members until next year. Look for detail in upcoming Save Chinatown Newsletter.

June 6 Board Meeting, 7:30 at 1006 Race Street

June 17 General Meeting, 7:30 at 930 Race Street

EVERY WEEK:

Every Saturday at 10:00 am, Yellow Seeds General Meeting, All welcome. 1006 Winter Street

Every Sunday from 12 pm to 3 pm, English classes at Yellow Seeds

Every Friday from 4 pm to 6 pm, Physical Fitness class at Yellow Seeds

Every Friday from 7 pm to 11 pm, Guitar lessons at Yellow Seeds.

Yellow Seeds is open weekdays from 7 pm to 11 pm. Saturdays from 10 am to 6 pm. Sundays from 12 pm to 3 pm.