

LOS ANGELES ASIAN AMERICAN AND
PACIFIC PEOPLES PUBLIC HEARING

California State Advisory Committee to the U.S. Commission on Civil Rights

Los Angeles County Board of Supervisors Hearing Room
500 West Temple
Los Angeles, California

November 30, 1973

9:00 a.m. - 9:15 a.m.	<u>Opening Remarks</u> Chairman Herman Sillas, Jr.
9:15 a.m. - 9:30 a.m.	The Honorable Thomas Bradley Mayor, City of Los Angeles
9:30 a.m. - 9:45 a.m.	The Honorable Glenn Anderson U. S. Congressman
9:45 a.m. - 10:00 a.m.	The Honorable Kiyoto Ken Nakaoka Mayor, City of Gardena <u>Staff Overview</u> : Michael Ishikawa
10:00 a.m. - 11:30 a.m.	<u>Immigration</u> Panel: A) Mr. Vaiala Morris B) Mr. Tai Joo Kwon C) Mr. Joe Abella D) Mr. Steve Nakasone E) Ms. Eileen Fat
11:30 a.m. - 12:00 noon	Mr. Charles H. Withers, Jr. Assistant District Director for Travel Control, Los Angeles Regional Office, U.S. Immigration and Naturalization Service
12:00 noon - 1:00 p.m.	Lunch
1:00 p.m. - 3:45 p.m.	<u>Department of Public Social Services/Department of Human Resources Development/Social Security Administration and Department of Rehabilitation</u> Panel: A) Rev. Koji Sayama B) Mr. Mo Nishida C) Ms. Joyce Law D) Mrs. Bea Jue

November 30, 1973

Continued

1:00 p.m. - 3:45 p.m.

Panel:

- A) Mr. Sam Lee
- B) Rev. Chung Lee

Panel:

- A) Ms. Milagros de la Cruz
- B) Mr. Joe Dumlaog

Panel:

- A) Mr. Palafu Tili
- B) Mr. Loe Teo
- C) Mr. Amani Magalei

Panel:

- A) Mr. Enrique Cruz
- B) Ms. Faye Munoz

3:45 p.m. - 4:00 p.m.

Break

4:00 p.m. - 5:30 p.m.

Asian Youth

Panel:

- A) Mr. John Estrella
- B) Ms. Juliette Mascurlino
- C) Mr. Amado David
- D) Ms. Ester Soriano

Panel:

- A) Mr. Sela Mamoe
- B) Ms. Mabel Tufele

Panel:

- A) Mr. Don Toy
- B) Mr. Edmund Soo Hoo
- C) Ms. Linda Aki
- D) Mr. Kerry Doi
- E) Mr. Rocky Chin

Panel:

- A) Mr. David Lee
- B) Ms. Christine Lee

5:30 p.m. - 6:30 p.m.

Panel:

- A) Mr. Carson Amos, Director, EEO, HRD
- B) Mr. John May, Director, Bureau of Public Affairs and Special Operations, DPSS
- C) Mr. McConnochie, and Ms. Marjorie Hom, SSA, Region 9
- D) Mr. Lloyd Matsumoto, Rehabilitation Supervisor

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December 1, 1973

9:00 a.m. - 10:00 a.m.

Panel:

- A) Mr. Peter Woo
- B) Ms. May Chen
- C) Mrs. Georgiana Lee
- D) Angelina Yu

10:00 a.m. - 12:00 noon

Panel:

- A) Mr. Kong Lee, Pharmacist
- B) Dr. Pak, M.D.
- C) Ms. Punja Yhu, R.N.
- D) Mr. Y. Gill Kook
- E) Dr. Chin Cho, M.D.
- F) Dr. Man Sou Kim, D.D.S.

Panel:

- A) Dr. Jenny Batongmalaque, M.D.
- B) Mr. Leon Barinaga, Jr., Esq.
- C) Mr. Robert Lermea

Panel:

- A) Ms. Ratanawong, R.N.
- B) Mr. Lou Faamaligi

12:00 noon - 12:30 p.m.

Mr. Frank Reynolds, Chief
Deputy Director, State
Department of Consumer Affairs

12:30 p.m. - 1:30 p.m.

Lunch

1:30 p.m. - 2:00 p.m.

Panel:

- A) Mr. Craig Shimbukuro
- B) Ms. Helen Kawagoe

December 1, 1973

Continued

2:00 p.m. - 3:00 p.m.

Panel:

San Diego Delegation

3:00 p.m. - 4:00 p.m.

Panel:

- A) Ms. Cynthia Chono
- B) Ms. Karen Hara
- C) Mr. Mark Masaoka
- D) Mr. Ken Izumi
- E) Mr. Akira Kawasaki
- F) Mr. George Umezewa

4:00 p.m. - 4:30 p.m.

Panel:

- A) Mr. Colin Chui, Director,
Lawyers for Housing, Inc.
- B) Mr. Stan Price, Esq.,
Western Center on Law &
Poverty

4:30 p.m. - 5:00 p.m.

Mr. Richard G. Mitchell,
Administrator, Community
Redevelopment Agency

5:00 p.m. - 5:30 p.m.

Panel:

- A) Mr. Yoneo Yamamoto,
President, Los Angeles
County Asian American
Employees Association
- B) Mr. Stan Lau, Vice-
President, Los Angeles
City Asian American
Employees Association

Los Angeles County & City Employment
Association Panel

Saturday, December 1, 1973

Mr. Yoneo Yamamoto
President
Los Angeles County Asian American Employees Association

Mr. Stan Lau
Vice-President
Los Angeles City Asian American Employees Association

Mr. Yamamoto, a Japanese American, will discuss the major problems facing Asian Americans working in county government.

Mr. Lau, a Chinese American, will discuss the major problems facing Asian Americans working in city government.

Japanese American Citizens League Panel Saturday, December 1, 1973

Mr. Craig Shimbukuro
Regional Director
Pacific Southwest District, JACL

Ms. Helen Kawagoe
Past Governor
Pacific Southwest District Council, JACL

Mr. Shimbukuro, a Japanese American, will testify on the concerns of JACL regarding the civil rights of the Japanese Americans. He will discuss the growing resentment of the public against Japanese economic competition with U. S. businesses and the anti-Japanese feelings as a result.

Ms. Kawagoe, a Japanese American, will testify about the subtle forms of discrimination against Japanese Americans. Ms. Kawagoe is a planning commissioner for the City of Carson and high ranking executive with a bank in Little Tokyo.

*Staff note: Their testimony is directed at retracting the testimony of the JACL speaker for the San Francisco hearing.

1848 - 1900 IMMIGRATION PREDOMINANTLY CHINESE.
 1900 - 1924 JAPANESE.
 1924 - 1945 PHILIPPINES.
~~1924~~ - 1945 - KOREANS.

ISSEI 1ST GENERATION
 NISEI 2ND GENERATION
 SANSEI 3RD GENERATION
 YONSEI 4TH GENERATION

1ST BORN JAPANESE-AMERICAN

#	hrs.
7	= 3
14	= 6
21	= 9
28	= 12
35	= 15
42	= 18 hrs ←
50	= 21 hrs.

25.00
 x 42 tapes

 5000
 10000
 \$ 10500.00 tapes

PAT LEE 2 HRS.

KIND
 OBEYENT
 REASONABLE
 EFFICIENT
 ADVENTUROUS.

EQUAL
 OPPORTUNITY
 INCLUDES
 FOREIGN
 PHARMACISTS

KOREAN
 DON'T WASTE
 OUR SKILL

WE LOVE
 AMERICA!
 BE PARR!

AMERICA HELPED
 KOREA
 (KOREA HELPED AMERICA
 Help us Now.

KOREAN PHARMACIST ASSOCIATION
 OF CALIFORNIA

LET US
 TASTE
 BOARD EXAM
 KOREAN PHARMACISTS ASSOC. OF CALIF.

OUR SKILL IS YOURS
 EQUAL OPPORTUNITY
 IS OURS



Call: DAN Luvano re: Phil's mtg

Carol Schick re: Helen Davis' estate
set up mtg.

Mr. Vaiala Morris
President
Samoan American Community Council

Friday, November 30, 1973

Mr. Morris, a Samoan American, is a student counselor at Compton City College. Mr. Morris is a talking chief for the Samoan community. A talking chief is not only spokesman for the community but is also considered a leader for his people.

Mr. Morris will testify in Samoan to dramatize the language barriers for the Samoan who does not speak English. Mr. Magalei will translate his prepared statement.

Mr. Morris' testimony will cover the resident status of Samoans from America Samoa. Because of the existing Congressional legislature, Samoans from American Samoa who come to the United States are not considered aliens nor citizens. He will raise the question "Why are Samoans from America Samoa who come to the United States not offered United States citizenship like Puerto Ricans from Puerto Rico?". Also, why are Samoans from America Samoa taxed by both the Federal and state governments but not allowed to vote?

Mr. Tai Joo Kwon
Vice President
Korean Federation of Southern California

Friday, November 30, 1973

Mr. Kwon, a Korean American, is a public guardian for the County of Los Angeles and is finishing his dissertation for his Ph.D. at the University of Southern California in International Relations. Mr. Kwon is considered the expert on the immigration problems facing the Korean immigrants.

Mr. Kwon will testify on the lack of Korean bilingual staff in the Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS) and the rude treatment Korean immigrants experience at the INS Los Angeles office.

Please note the letter signed by Mr. Kim addressed to Mr. Donald T. Williams, Acting Director, INS. This letter will in part summarize the Korean community's complaints with INS.

Mr. Joe Abella
Director, Oriental Service Center

Friday, December 30, 1973

Mr. Abella has been director of the Oriental Service Center for three years. The Oriental Service Center is an Office of Economic Opportunity funded community service agency which serves six Asian communities -- Chinese, Filipino, Japanese, Korean, Samoan and Thai. The agency provides both direct and indirect services such as immigration referral, employment referral, social service seminars, job development, and hot meals for elderly. Since Mr. Abella has some legal background, he has frequently been called on to help Asians, particularly Filipinos, with problems related to immigration.

Mr. Steve Nakasone
Counselor
One-Stop Immigration

Friday, November 30, 1973

Mr. Nakasone, a Japanese American, is a second year law student at Loyola School of Law and counselor at One-Stop Immigration, handling cases involving Asian immigrants. Mr. Nakasone's testimony will summarize the common problems facing the immigrants from Japan. His testimony will cover the Immigration and Naturalization Services' regulations and practices that cause extra financial hardships for non-English speaking Asian immigrants.

1. Does the Immigration and Naturalization Service have the counseling services provided by One-Stop Immigration?

Mrs. Eileen Kurahashi Fat
University of Southern California
Law Student

Friday, November 30, 1973

Mrs. Fat is a Sansei married to a Chinese American. She is a second year law student at the University of Southern California. Eileen has lived in California for approximately 16 years.

This past summer she was employed as a legal clerk in the office of a Chinatown attorney.

Mrs. Fat will offer testimony on the area of immigration. She will discuss the lack of Chinese-speaking staff at the Immigration and Naturalization Service and that agency's failure to provide bilingual forms. She will present material on special procedures afforded non-Chinese immigrants and the general inadequacy of the Immigration and Naturalization Service to assist Asian immigrants.

1. Please state your name and occupation.
2. Do you have a statement to offer this Committee today?

Mr. Charles Withers, Jr.
Assistant District Director
for Travel Control
United States Immigration and Naturalization Service

Friday, November 30, 1973

Mr. Withers has been with the Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS) since 1938. Prior to his present position, he was employed as an immigration inspector and personnel officer.

Mr. Withers is currently responsible for overseeing and adjudicating all applications for legal entry and residency in the Los Angeles Area under Immigration Laws (student visas, petitions). He also is charged with ensuring that individuals not legally in the United States are deported.

Questions

1. What is the total number of full-time INS employees in Los Angeles and San Diego counties? How many Asian American employees are included (by each ethnic group)?
2. We understand that you have a large roster of "on-call" bilingual staff. How many of these speak Asian and Pacific peoples languages? How is this part-time staff used?
3. How many bilingual staff are currently employed to give general information--such as receptionists, clerks, telephone operators?

Is there an attempt on the part of INS to recruit more minority staff? How are minority staff recruited? Where are they initially placed as new employees?

4. When an individual comes in for an application, what kind of assistance is available to complete the forms? (Are there any simplified--layman--manuals explaining these forms?)
5. We have received complaints that INS deals only with lawyers in processing applications. Are you aware of such a complaint? (If so, what modifications might you recommend to assist those who cannot afford a lawyer?)

6. How long does it take to obtain a green card? Obtain a new green card? Change from refugee status? Become a legal resident alien through a preference status application?

We have heard testimony that it often takes over eight months to receive a green card. Many employees and government agencies refuse to hear or provide services until an individual has a card. What are the possibilities of providing interim identification while waiting for a green card?

7. What is the policy between INS and DPSS. HRD? SSA? (If answer vague: Does SSA turn over abandoned forms to INS? Does DPSS obtain clearance from INS before they provide regular services to a new client? Will SSA use such a practice in the future?)
8. Are there any pamphlets explaining applications or any other information from your agency in languages other than English or Spanish?
9. What is done with illegals found in the United States?
10. How are round-ups (arrests) conducted? If based upon a tip, must INS get information on the informant to determine the reliability?

General explanations of why there is a difference in status between Samoans and Guamanians? What is the responsibility of the INS regarding both groups?

The community has raised the question that there is a tightening of the flow of islanders in and out of Guam. Are you aware of this complaint? Are you enforcing this new policy? What is the reason for this?

Korean Association of Southern California

2559 WEST OLYMPIC BOULEVARD ☆ LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA 90006

TELEPHONES: (213) 386-8578 and 386-0319

November 13, 1973

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CHAIRMAN OF THE
BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Kim, Chong Shik

VICE PRESIDENT

Lee, Duk S.

Kim, Keith Soon

Kwon, Tai Joo

Mr. Donald T. Williams
Acting Director
Immigration and Naturalization Service
U.S. Department of Justice

Dear Mr. Williams:

At this time we would like to introduce our organization, the Korean Association of Southern California. Ours is a non-profit group supported by various facets of the Korean community to provide badly needed services to those in our community who are in need.

We would like your agency to know that, among other problems, recurring problems in the area of immigration have arisen often enough that we are extremely concerned over what action to take. To make a long story short, many Koreans who are recent immigrants to this country have run into various problems concerning their immigration status. Since many are non-English speaking, writing, and are ignorant of the many regulations of your agency, many misunderstandings from both parties occur. Our Association has also been flooded with complaints concerning the

assistance of the so called immigration specialists found in the Immigration and Naturalization areas. Most of these "specialists" are attorneys who, more often than not, accept cases from these immigrants but do not solve their problems. In many instances, these people pay a large fee for legal assistance only to find themselves more seriously in violation of the law.

Because of above stated problems, we have decided to help our community by assisting those in need of information or services regarding immigration and naturalization problems. To clarify, we would like to assist in the delivery of minor services in area such as visa extensions, status changes, affidavits of support, and so on. We do not plan to provide expert legal services such as those provided by attorneys.

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Korean Association of Southern California

2559 WEST OLYMPIC BOULEVARD ☆ LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA 90006

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KIM, EDWARD S.

LEE, WHO MOK

SONG, IEO

LEE, YONG

KIM, SUE ANN

LEE, HAY PYUNG

KIM, CHANG SOO

RHO, JOHN H.

CHOI, YUNG YONG

CHOI, CHANG KYU


Continued from First page--

In order to provide efficient services, we are requesting a conference with a representative from your agency to discuss the matter. We are in need of various departmental forms to work with and would like to be supplied with them. It is felt that with better communications, we can assist each other in overcoming problems of mutual concern. Our Association has many members of which some are very influential in the Korean community. We would like to be a reference

point for your agency and will be more than willing to assist you by providing services such as locator (where immigrants are living) by keeping up to date addresses on all members.

We would appreciate a response to this letter as soon as possible at your convenience.

Very truly yours,



Chong Shik Kim
President

Rev. Koji Sayama
Director
Pioneer Project for Social Services (Little Tokyo)

Friday, November 30, 1973

Rev. Koji Sayama, a Japanese American, has worked with the ISSEI (first generation Japanese Americans) in Little Tokyo for 15 years. Rev. Sayama is referred to as "Sensei" by both young and old. Sensei is a Japanese term for teacher.

Rev. Sayama will testify on social services offered by the Department of Public Social Services (DPSS). He will discuss the need for additional bilingual outreach staff and translated informational materials provided by DPSS. He will also discuss the critical need for translated information on the changeover of adult social welfare because of HR 1.

Mr. Mo Nishida
Staff

Friday, November 30, 1973

Japanese American Center for Services--Asian Involvement (JACS)

Mr. Mo Nishida, a Japanese American, is a life-long resident of Little Tokyo and a staff member for (JACS).

Mo will discuss the transfer of the adult welfare programs under HR 1 and the problems the non-English speaking Japanese will face on January 1, 1974 when the Social Security Administration (SSA) takes over these programs previously handled by the Department of Public Social Services (DPSS). Mo has predicted extreme reaction from the elderly Japanese Americans when the January Social Security and Old-Age Assistance checks are mailed out. The amounts for these checks will be less than in the past because of different check issuing procedures.

Miss Joyce Law
Coordinator
Chinatown Service Center

Friday, November 30, 1973

Miss Law, a Chinese American, has been Coordinator of the Chinatown Service Center for the last two years. She speaks Cantonese, Mandarin and a third Chinese dialect.

The Chinatown Service Center has been in operation for two years. The Center is located in the Chinese United Methodist Church in Chinatown and is funded by the National Methodist Church Commission on Religion and Race. There are two full-time staff members at the Center.

Initially, the Center provided information to and referrals for Chinese seeking assistance. As demand increased, the Center began providing direct services such as counseling, interpretation and court appearances with monolingual clients.

Miss Law will focus on the specific concerns of Chinese Americans in the area of social services, noting in particular the need for bilingual city, county, and state employees. In addition, she will talk on the Department of Human Resources Development--job requirements and training.

1. For the record, please state your name and occupation.
2. What services does the Chinatown Service Center provide?
3. What are the social service problems faced by Chinese Americans? Those faced by recent immigrants?

Mrs. Bea Jue
Chairperson
Chinese Community Council

Friday, November 30, 1973

Mrs. Bea Jue has been Chairperson of the Chinese Community Council for approximately six months. The Council has been in operation for the past three years. Mrs. Jue has been an officer for the Council throughout this period.

The Chinese Community Council has been actively involved in attempting to improve social services and increasing the number of the Department of Public Social Services' workers in Chinatown. The Council played a large role in the attempt to fund a child-care program in Chinatown and in the proposal for a neighborhood center. Both projects have not been implemented.

Mrs. Jue's presentation will focus on the proposed multi-purpose neighborhood facility for Chinatown. The proposal was made two years ago and was not funded. The facility would supply offices for service workers in the community, thereby facilitating access by Chinese Americans.

1. Please state your name and occupation for the record.
2. What is the Chinese Community Council?
3. How would a multi-purpose neighborhood facility help the Chinatown Area?



DEPARTMENT OF STATE
WASHINGTON

GENERAL INFORMATION REGARDING VISAS FOR IMMIGRANTS

I. PERSONS WHO INTEND TO BE EMPLOYED IN THE UNITED STATES

With certain exceptions, applicants who intend to become gainfully employed must obtain a certification from the United States Department of Labor that there are no able, willing and qualified workers available in the United States for their proposed employment and that the employment contemplated will not adversely affect similarly employed persons in the United States.

This requirement does not apply to applicants who are the parents, spouses or children of United States citizens; to applicants born in the Eastern Hemisphere who are eligible for a preference status based on relationship; to applicants born in the Western Hemisphere who are the parents, spouses or children of aliens who are permanent residents of the United States; or to applicants who come within any of the categories of special immigrants listed in II. A.2.

II. NUMERICAL LIMITATIONS

Visas for persons wishing to reside indefinitely in the United States are divided into two general classes: those not subject to numerical limitations and those charged against an annual numerical limitation.

A. Immigrants Not Subject to Numerical Limitations

1. Immediate Relatives: The spouses and children of United States citizens and the parents of citizens over the age of twenty-one.
2. Special Immigrants:
 - a. Persons previously admitted into the United States as immigrants who are returning to resume residence in the United States after a temporary stay abroad.
 - b. Persons who lost United States citizenship through marriage or through service in the armed forces of certain foreign countries during World War II.
 - c. Persons who, for at least two years just prior to application for a visa, have been ministers of a religious denomination, who seek to enter the United States for the purpose of continuing in that vocation and whose services are needed by a religious denomination having a bona fide organization in the United States, and their spouses and children.
 - d. In certain cases, former employees of the United States Government abroad and their spouses and children.

B. Immigrants Subject to Numerical Limitations

1. Persons born in independent countries of the Western Hemisphere (Canada, Mexico, Central and South America and the Caribbean Area) are subject to an annual limitation of 120,000.
2. Persons born in all other areas, i.e., countries in the Eastern Hemisphere, and dependent areas thereof, are subject to an annual limitation of 170,000 with a limitation of not more than 20,000 numbers available for persons born in any single foreign state, and are classified as follows:
 - a. First Preference - unmarried sons and daughters of United States citizens.
 - b. Second Preference - spouses and unmarried sons and daughters of aliens lawfully admitted for permanent residence.
 - c. Third Preference - members of the professions and persons of exceptional ability in the sciences and arts.
 - d. Fourth Preference - married sons and daughters of United States citizens.
 - e. Fifth Preference - brothers and sisters of United States citizens.
 - f. Sixth Preference - skilled and unskilled workers in short supply.
 - g. Seventh Preference - refugees: this preference is administered solely by the Immigration and Naturalization Service.
 - h. Nonpreference - other immigrants.

The spouse or child of a preference immigrant, if not otherwise entitled to a preference status in his own right, may be granted the same status as the spouse or parent he is accompanying or following to join.

III. DEFINITIONS OF CHILD, PARENT, AND SPOUSE (HUSBAND AND WIFE)

The term "child" means, an unmarried child under 21 years of age. It includes (1) a stepchild if the marriage creating the status of stepchild occurred before the child became 18 years old; (2) an illegitimate child, through whom or on whose behalf a status is sought by virtue of the relationship of the child to its natural mother; (3) a child adopted while under 14 years of age who has thereafter been in the legal custody of and resided with the adopting parent or parents for at least two years; and (4) a child who is an orphan, as defined in the law, adopted abroad by a United States citizen and spouse or coming to the United States for adoption by a United States citizen and spouse.

The terms "parent", "father", or "mother" mean a parent, father or mother only where the relationship exists by reason of any circumstances set forth above.

The terms "spouse", "wife", and "husband" do not include a spouse, wife or husband by reason of any marriage ceremony where the contracting parties thereto were not physically present in the presence of each other, unless the marriage shall have been subsequently consummated.

IV. PETITION REQUIREMENT

An immigrant may be classified as an immediate relative or, if born in the Eastern Hemisphere, as a preference immigrant only if a petition is approved by the Attorney General.

An immigrant's citizen or resident alien relative must file the petition to establish immediate relative or first, second, fourth or fifth preference status. The prospective employer must file the petition for an applicant seeking sixth preference status. An applicant seeking third preference status may file his own petition, or a prospective employer may file one on his behalf.

Persons wishing to file such petitions should communicate with the nearest office of the Immigration and Naturalization Service, Department of Justice, to obtain the necessary forms and instructions for their submission. However, it is advisable that applicants seeking third or sixth preference consult a consular officer before a petition or request for labor certification is filed on their behalf.

V. DOCUMENTS TO BE PRESENTED

An immigrant must present to the consul evidence that he is not likely to become a public charge in the United States, usually by the following means:

- (1) that he has or will have in the United States funds of his own sufficient to provide for his support;
- (2) that relatives or other persons in the United States are willing to undertake his financial support; or
- (3) that he has employment awaiting him in the United States which will provide an adequate income.

All applicants will be required to submit certain personal documents in addition to the evidence explained above. The consular officer will inform visa applicants of the documentary requirements when action can be initiated in their cases.

VI. BURDEN OF PROOF

Under the immigration law anyone who applies for an immigrant visa has the burden of proof to establish not only that he is entitled to the classification claimed but also that he is not ineligible to receive an immigrant visa.

The law provides that no immigrant visa shall be issued if it appears to the consular officer, or the consular officer knows or has reason to believe, that the applicant is ineligible to receive a visa under any provision of the law, or if the application fails to comply with the provisions of the law or regulations issued thereunder.

Inquiries about an individual case should be addressed to the consular office concerned.

violators of the Immigration and Nationality laws. They also conduct investigations to verify claims of applicants for benefits under the Immigration and Nationality laws, including petitioners for the admission of relatives and persons seeking the benefits of naturalization. They, too, work closely with other law enforcement agencies in the apprehension of criminals of interest to this Service. It is through their efforts that the Service has been able to apprehend and deport many notorious criminals.

4. The deportation of aliens illegally in the United States. These aliens are violators of the laws enacted by Congress to protect the economic structure, welfare, and security of the United States. Deportation Officers usually perform this function, which involves securing travel documents for the aliens, making arrangements for acceptance by their native countries or countries of their choice, and arranging their transportation. This function also involves the maintenance and management of detention facilities, the supervision of aliens on parole, and the guarding of the criminal and insane until they reach their destination.
5. Assisting aliens to become U.S. Citizens. General Attorneys (Nationality) assist aliens in filing their petitions for naturalization. They also cooperate with civic bodies and schools in preparing applicants to accept the responsibilities and privileges of citizenship in this country. In other cases they help foreign born descendants of either native-born or naturalized citizens in establishing their rights to U.S. citizenship.
6. The management, administration, and execution of these functions require a great many supporting services. These functions are performed by the Personnel, Budget, Finance, Statistics, Procurement, Engineering, and Records Administration and Information Branches. They recruit and appoint personnel, provide money to pay them, purchase the airplanes, boats, cars, radios, and supporting services needed, furnish buildings to work in, prescribe means and methods of reporting work done as a basis for future plans, provide means of communication, and document all activities of the Service.

Initial appointments to career officer positions are made to the position of Border Patrol Agent, formerly called Immigration Patrol Inspector. Selections are made from a list of eligibles established as a result of a competitive civil service examination for that position.

The general policy of this Service is to fill positions of Immigration Inspector and Investigator, all overseas positions, and those at supervisory and management levels by promotion or reassignment of officers who demonstrate their ability to advance. A carefully designed promotion system insures that advancements are made on a merit basis.

Appointments of attorneys with this Service are usually made to the position of General Attorney (Nationality). This position requires Bar membership and is excepted from the competitive civil service.

The civil service register established as a result of the Federal Service Entrance Examination is sometimes utilized to fill entrance level administrative positions. Beginning clerical and stenographic positions are filled by selections of applicants who have passed appropriate civil service examinations. Secretarial and intermediate positions are usually filled through the promotion program.

Employees of this Service are entitled to participate in many fringe benefits such as civil service retirement, group life insurance, group hospitalization, liberal annual and sick leave, and many other educational, social, and recreational activities.

**Department of Justice
Immigration and Naturalization Service
Washington, D.C. 20536**

INFORMATION SHEET FOR PROSPECTIVE AND NEW EMPLOYEES

It was not until nearly three hundred years after the Pilgrims came to the shores of this country that Congress began to feel the need for restricting immigration. The year 1882 brought the enactment of the first general immigration statute. While this Act set up restrictions on admissions, it did not provide adequate measures for enforcement.

In 1891 Congress enacted a more comprehensive immigration statute and provided for its enforcement through a Superintendent of Immigration under the supervision of the Secretary of the Treasury. That was the beginning of this Service.

In 1906 Congress provided for the Federal supervision of naturalization, and the two functions of immigration and naturalization were combined in the Bureau of Immigration and Naturalization. The title of the head of the Bureau and the internal organization have changed as a result of either legislation or Executive Orders of the President. Its organizational location in the Government structure has also changed. The head of the Service is now entitled Commissioner of Immigration and Naturalization. He is responsible to the Attorney General for the administration and enforcement of the Immigration and Nationality laws.

Since 1891 many additional laws concerning immigration and naturalization have been enacted. The Service is now charged with responsibility for administering and enforcing a complex body of laws designed to protect this country against the admission of the undesirable and to promote the understanding and acceptance of the privileges and responsibilities of residence and citizenship by those who are admitted and wish to adopt this country as their own.

The mission of this Service is carried out by about 7000 employees who are stationed at many points throughout the United States and in several foreign countries. Some 400 of these employees are at national headquarters (The Central Office) in Washington, D.C. The others are assigned at four Regional headquarters or are located within 36 District areas and 22 Border Patrol sectors.

The major functions of the Service may be summed up briefly as follows:

1. The examination of all applicants for admission to the United States. Immigration Inspectors perform this function. Application may be made in person at the seaports, airports, and land border stations. Or application for certain benefits and privileges may be filed by persons already in the United States in behalf of others who seek to enter.
2. The patrol of the borders of the United States. Border Patrol Agents guard both the southern and northern land borders of the United States and some coastal areas against the illegal entry of aliens. They also cooperate with other enforcement agencies of the Government in the prevention of smuggling of contraband into the United States.
3. The investigation of violations of the Immigration and Nationality laws. The primary responsibility of Investigators is the investigation, apprehension, and prosecution of

Korean DPSS, HRD, SSA Panel

Friday, November 30, 1973

Mr. Sam Lee
Staff
Asian American Drug Abuse Program

Rev. Chung Lee
Member
Korean Federation of Southern California

Mr. Sam Lee, a Korean American, will testify on the lack of bilingual social services provided by the Department of Public Social Services (DPSS) and the Department of Human Resources Development (HRD) for the Korean community. His testimony will include an analysis of the major social problems of the fast growing (55,000) Korean community.

Rev. Lee, a Korean American, will testify on the concerns of the non-English speaking Korean elderly about the implementation of HR 1. Rev. Lee will also discuss the general problems of the elderly Korean.

Mrs. Milagros de la Cruz
Filipino Community of
Los Angeles Harbor Area, Inc.

Friday, November 30, 1973

Mrs. de la Cruz and her husband are founders of the Wilmington Center. She currently works at the Long Beach Veterans Administration Hospital as a social worker. Previously, she was active in OEO funded projects in the Harbor Area. Mrs. de la Cruz is a past president of the Center and currently is on the Board of Directors.

Mrs. de la Cruz will describe the limited services provided by DPSS, HRD, and SSA as they relate to Filipinos. She is particularly concerned about the lack of bilingual social workers hired by DPSS. She will also describe the needs of senior citizens in the Harbor Area: their need for supplemental income, "culturally adapted" meals for the shut-ins, and transportation for the elderly. Finally, she will describe the unique situation of many families, where the older husbands are home babysitting while the wives are working, and the difficulties this kind of situation poses for the Filipino family unit.

Mr. Joe Dumlao
Vice-President
Filipino American Senior Citizens
of Los Angeles (Temple Area)

Friday, November 30, 1973

In addition to being Vice-President, Mr. Dumlao is also an aide at the Senior Citizens Center. He assists Filipino elderly in finding needed services and funds. The Center was recently incorporated and has applied to GLAACA for funds to develop a \$100,000 proposal for a Senior Citizens Multi-Purpose Center.

Mr. Dumlao will describe the current conditions and concerns facing the more than 700 Filipino senior citizens in the Temple-Silverlake Area. He will describe the problems anticipated if many of the current services of DPSS are transferred to SSA. One area of particular concern is the potential loss of supplemental benefits for glasses, hearing aids and dental work which he hopes will be picked up by state monies.

Mr. Dumlao will also describe how many permanent residents are unfamiliar with the various benefits available for them. They are fearful of checking out such services since they are not citizens. Like Mrs. de la Cruz, he will stress the need for more bilingual social workers for Filipinos. At this time there is only one Filipino social worker, and she comes to the Temple Street Center one half a day, once a week.

Mr. Enrique Cruz
President, Association of Guamanians
of Long Beach

Friday, November 30, 1973

Ms. Faye Munoz
Member, Association of Guamanians of
Long Beach

The Guamanian Association has been in existence for the last ten years, but it was primarily a social club until three years ago. Mr. Cruz has identified the need for a multi-service center and has made several requests to county agencies for services, but has received minimal response. He will describe the problems and concerns specifically of the Guamanian community: employment, low visibility, and education. Like many Guamanians in the U. S., Mr. Cruz is a retired Navy man. He will relate what happens to many trained and skilled Guamanian Navy men when they try to find comparable employment upon retirement from the service.

Ms. Munoz is currently working on her doctorate at the University of California at Los Angeles. She had done extensive research on the status of Pacific Peoples now living in the mainland. In addition to some specifics on Guamanians, she will describe the kinds of problems and concerns similarly faced by other Pacific Peoples. It is her contention that Guamanians, Samoans, Hawaiians get even worse treatment than aliens; they have neither status as immigrants or as citizens.

Mr. Carson Amos

Friday, November 30, 1973

Director

Equal Employment Opportunity Section

Department of Human Resources Development (HRD)

Mr. Amos has worked for HRD for about four years. He has been with the Equal Employment Opportunity (EEO) Section since its inception in 1971. He is charged with the responsibility of promoting equal employment opportunities within each HRD office throughout the state. His section reviews each district office to ensure that there is no discrimination with regards to services rendered by HRD or as far as employees working within HRD are concerned.

Mr. John May
Director

Friday, November 30, 1973

Bureau of Public Affairs and Special Operations

Mr. May has worked with the Department of Public Social Services (DPSS) since 1955. Beginning as a social worker, he has held a variety of positions within the Department. He was one of the first staff members of DPSS to work in the community relations section.

As the Director of the Bureau of Public Affairs and Special Operations, Mr. May is responsible for:

1. community relations for the Department;
2. dealing with any public inquiries into the Department;
3. reviewing appeals from recipients or applicants on DPSS decisions;
4. statistical research for the Department; and
5. coordinating recent state and federal legislation as they affect the Department

Social Security Administration

Friday, November 30, 1973.

Mr. John A. McConnachie
Assistant Regional Commissioner,
Social Security Administration

Mr. McConnachie has been working for the Social Security Administration for about 25 years. His present position gives him overall responsibility for all Social Security operations in California, Nevada, Arizona, Hawaii, Guam and Samoa.

Ms. Marjorie Hom, Program Planning Services
Coordinator, Social Security Administration

Ms. Hom has been working in this position since the office of services coordinator was created, which is about one year ago. Her job is essentially to be the community contact for the Social Security Administration.

Ms. Hom explained that her job is to communicate with statewide community groups which overlap Social Security districts. Otherwise, each district office is responsible for working with local community organizations.

Ms. Alice Goldmann, employed with the Bureau of District Office Operations. Ms. Goldmann's responsibility is to oversee the activities of all district offices.

QUESTIONS FOR HUMAN RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT (HRD), SOCIAL SECURITY
ADMINISTRATION (SSA) AND DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC SOCIAL SERVICES (DPSS)

AGENCY AFFIRMATIVE ACTION PLANS -- ALL GROUPS

1. General statistics:

How many Asian Americans and Pacific Peoples are currently working with your agency?

What is your definition of Asian American and Pacific Peoples?

What is the total number of employees working with the agency?

2. Placement:

How many Asian Americans and Pacific Peoples are in decision making, managerial positions?

What provisions do you have for upward mobility for these minority groups?

3. Bilingual staff:

How many of your employees are bilingual and in what Asian languages? How many of these are in positions where it necessitates using their bilingual abilities to the maximum (e.g. receptionist, social worker, community worker)?

What about bilingual staff in the Samoan and Guamanian languages?

4. Recruitment:

What efforts are being made to recruit more Asian American and Pacific Peoples employees? For what positions? How are minority staff recruited?

5. Immigration and Naturalization Service:

Does your agency have any policies and/or programs in cooperation with the Immigration and Naturalization Service?

6. Social Security Administration:

Can a person receive aid while waiting for clearance from the Immigration and Naturalization Service? How long does it take for clearance?

COMMUNITY SERVICES -- ALL GROUPS

1. Do you have a Community Relations Unit? What is its function? Is there an Asian American and Pacific Peoples Unit? How many people are working in this unit?
2. Do you have any Asian American or Pacific Peoples community workers? From which communities? Are they full-time or part-time?
3. Are there any services that are given by your agency which relate specifically to the culture of the community (e.g. food for elderly which includes cultural foods)?
4. Do you have applications in languages other than in English and Spanish? What other languages? When there is a change in regulations which will affect recipients, how is this information related to the community?

HUMAN RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT

1. Because California has such a large and diverse population of Asian Americans, don't you feel it would be advantageous to your agency so it can make an evaluation of its own placement and training services -- to stop lumping "Asian Americans" all together, and to begin breaking them into categories by country or ethnic origin?
2. English Speaking tests:

Is there an English language aptitude test given prior to placing individuals in training programs?

Can a person be excluded from a training program because he or she does not have a 5th grade English language ability?
3. Are there any Asian American or Pacific Peoples working as job agents?

4. Are there any provisions for hiring and placing professionals who have obtained their education and training in other countries?
5. What criteria is considered in order to find a person eligible to participate in a training program?
6. Are there any bilingual staff persons to assist WIN trainees?

YOUTH

1. What efforts are made to hire Asian youth in apprenticeship programs?
2. What summer jobs are available for Asian youth?
3. What training programs are available to Asian youth?
4. How many Asian American youth have participated in the above programs?

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC SOCIAL SERVICES

1. In the Samoan culture, the promise of an adult to care for someone else's child is the same as becoming the legal guardian of that child. Does DPSS take into account this cultural influence and allow benefits to children other than blood relatives living in an applicant's home?
2. What will be the effect of HR 1 on the services provided by your office to the community?

How will the community be informed of this change?

Will there be any offices remaining open in the Asian American communities? Where?

3. We understand that you have an extensive Outreach Program. How many of these Outreach workers are full time? If not full-time, what other responsibilities do they have? What requests, if any, have been made for an expansion of these services? How many of these are trained eligibility workers? How many of these are fluent in the native language of their clientel?

SOCIAL SECURITY ADMINISTRATION

1. What will be the effect of HR 1 on the services provided by your office to the community?

Will you be opening offices in the Asian American communities?

Will you be hiring more bilingual staff?

Will you have outreach offices as the DPSS now has? Where?

Have programs been established to inform the community about these changes? If not, how will community people become informed?

2. Is it true that Japanese incarcerated during World War II are not eligible for Social Security benefits although they have been working and monies deducted from their wages?

CC
P.M.

October 15, 1973

Mr. Carson
Equal Opportunity Director
Dept. of Human Resources Development
800 Capitol Mall
Sacramento, Calif. 95814

Dear Carson:

On November 30 and December 1 of this year, the California State Advisory Committee to the United States Commission on Civil Rights will be conducting a two-day public open meeting in Los Angeles on civil rights-related problems of Asian Americans in Southern California.

The meeting will conclude our public sessions for the Committee's Asian American project. Both you and HRD Director Dwight Geduldig will be receiving additional information and invitations to attend it shortly from Mike Ishikawa, the project director.

At the Committee's San Francisco sessions which you attended, you indicated that you would be pleased to respond to specific questions if provided with a little lead time. Our preliminary interviews with individuals and community organization representatives in the Los Angeles area and the San Diego area have already pinpointed some potential areas of interest to the Committee.

It would be very helpful if you could supply the Committee with the following information:

1. Have HRD counselors and placement personnel encountered any laws or regulations which they feel tend to work unfairly against Asian Americans, particularly non-citizen or non-English speaking immigrants?

2. In Director Geduldig's written statement to the Committee at the San Francisco meeting, it was pointed out that only five percent of HRD's staff is Asian American. In the Los Angeles and San Diego areas, the Committee will be hearing problems relating to seven specific and distinct Asian American groups: Korean, Japanese, Thai, Vietnamese, Guamanian, Filipino and Chinese. The Committee would appreciate that, whenever possible, statistical data be broken down by individual groups rather than lumped into one Asian American category.

-1-
This would be extremely helpful in describing:

(a) Applications and placements of Asian Americans by HRD, statewide as well as the Los Angeles and San Diego areas.

(b) HRD counseling statistics, with specific information on Asian Americans in policy-making positions and in public contact positions.

(c) The language capabilities of HRD offices which are located in or near Asian American communities and which serve those communities, and the Asian American ethnic composition of those offices.

(d) Unemployment statistics.

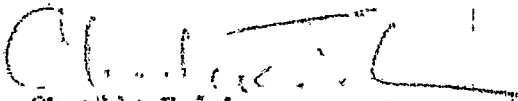
3. What special recruitment efforts has HRD made in California's Asian American communities? Are there job categories which require specific language capabilities?

Thanks for any information you can provide prior to November 30. It will enable us to keep our Committee as informed as possible on HRD's responsibilities and efforts to work effectively with the Asian American population of California, and assist it in its questing.

If you have any other information which you feel is pertinent to the Committee's inquiry, we would appreciate your including it, also.

Thanks very much.

Sincerely,


Charles Eschman
Field Office Executive
Los Angeles Office

P.S. I hope you'll contact Mike Ishikawa or me if you have any questions.

DEPARTMENT OF HUMAN RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT

SACRAMENTO 95814

• November 23, 1973

REFER TO:

49:002:pr

- Mr. Charlie Ericksen
Field Representative, Western Region
United States Commission on Civil Rights
312 North Spring Street, Room 1015
Los Angeles, California 90012

Dear Mr. Ericksen:

The specific information that you requested is not available by the Asian-American ethnic categories which you have listed. The Department of HRD does not break out statistical data by these Asian-American groups.

The Department of Labor requires HRD to report ethnicity of clients and staff by 6 major groups which are: Caucasian, Negro, Other, Oriental, American-Indian, and Spanish American. Identification of individuals is done by visual observation only.

The "Oriental" staffing category includes principally Japanese, Chinese, and Koreans as well as other Asians. The "Other" category includes Eskimo, Aleut, Asian-Indians and other groups not elsewhere classified. The Federal requirements include Filipinos with the Oriental groups but since identification can only be done by visual observation, some Filipinos may also be included in the "Other" group.

The clients' identification is similarly done and the Oriental category includes the largest proportion of Asian-Americans although some may also be included in the "Other" group.

As you can see, the specific information you requested is just not available from HRD. However, I have endeavored to compile some information that may be of assistance to you and the Commission.

1. In answer to this question, regarding laws and government regulations which may tend to work unfairly against Asian-Americans, particularly noncitizens or non-English speaking immigrants, there is one area in which regulations appear to create a problem for Asian-Americans and other immigrants. It appears that professional credentialed

November 23, 1973

- immigrants often experience difficulty in getting their credentials accepted if not received from an "accredited" institution. Some of these individuals do experience difficulty in acquiring the necessary credentials for California licensing. Some aliens also experience problems because of the lack of English language facility. However, American born Asians do not appear to suffer from these problems. In addition, there is no known law or regulation which excludes noncitizens (legal residents) from obtaining employment. Attached is a copy of Field Office Manual, Section 1056, which outlines HRD's policy in this area (Attachment #1).
2. In reference to the information requested under this item, the following information is submitted based on available statistical data as explained above.
 - a. See Attachment #2.
 - b. See Attachment #3. It should be noted that the last 27 classifications listed, beginning with the Senior Special Investigator, are the ones involved with public contact.
 - c. A survey of office areas, in Southern California, serving an Asian-American population of 2,000 or more was conducted. Out of 17 Field Office areas surveyed, 10 were found to have Oriental staff of which Japanese was the most prevalent language spoken. Other Asian language included Korean, Filipino, Cantonese, Mandarin, and Indonesian.
 - d. Federal reporting requirements for Unemployment Insurance data call for reports covering only two categories - White and Non-White. HRD, however, does break out Unemployment Insurance, New Claims, data into six groups which are: White, Negro, Spanish Surname, Other Non-White, Unknown, and American-Indian. Most Asian-Americans are probably included in the "Other Non-White" category but some may also be in the "Unknown" group. Since these are the only categories for which HRD has information, it is not possible to provide you with data regarding the specific Asian groups you specified.
 3. The Department can administer a fluency test and establish an eligible list of candidates possessing a particular language skill, if a particular language fluency is justified and approved by the State Personnel Board. Justification would generally be based on the language usage of a large number of the population and/or clientele served by an office. At the present time, there is a classification for the position

Mr. Charlie Ericksen

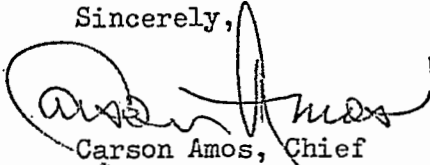
-3-

November 23, 1973

I will represent HRD at the hearing in Los Angeles on November 30 and December 1.

If I can provide additional information, please contact me.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "Carson Amos". The signature is written in dark ink and is positioned above the typed name.

Carson Amos, Chief
Equal Employment Opportunity Section

Enc.

FOM
1000-1399

PLACEMENT
Applicant Assessment

Alien Registration

Accept any persons word that he is a citizen and do not ask for proof of citizenship. If an applicant states that he is not a citizen then he must show proof of right to work. Do not post the national origin of the applicant on any Department document, nor should any notice or comment be made concerning it. Also, do not attempt to answer or resolve any technical questions; refer applicant to the nearest office of the Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS). (For job referral of aliens see FOM, PLACEMENT, Referral Activities, Referral of Aliens.)

Acceptable Proof of Right to Work

1. Possession of INS forms I-151, AR-3a, I-220B, Parole Edition of I-94, I-538, or I-94 with notation "permission to accept employment granted".
2. Possession of documents or a statement from INS clearly indicates legal right to work.

NOTE: a. Students with INS form I-538 are permitted to work full time during summer.

b. Students with INS form I-94 noted "Permission to accept employment granted" are permitted to work part time during the academic year.

Alien Registration Procedures

1. If alien has acceptable proof of right to work in the U.S.:
 - a. Complete application.
 - b. Enter "OK" in U.S. citizen block #9 of the DE 2451.
 - c. Describe proof accepted and any limitations or employment restrictions in Section P. (See notes a. and b. above.)

1056.2
(cont.1)

Alien Registration Procedures

- d. Prepare DE 1173 for claimants if proof indicates employment restrictions.
2. If alien states he is legally entitled to work but does not have proof due to INS document processing:
 - a. Complete application.
 - b. Post "Verify legal right to work" in Column M, Dates.
 - c. Enter in Section P of DE 2451 current date and as appropriate, "Admitted to U.S. (date), I-151 not yet received" or "Duplicate INS documents applied for (date)".
 - d. If more than 90 days have elapsed since applying for the documents, alien must present a receipt or other document clearly stating that he has applied for duplicate documents and that he is permitted to work. If he does not have this, consider the alien not to have the legal right to work and proceed as in paragraph 4 below.
3. If alien simply does not have proof in his possession at the time of the interview and states that he is legally entitled to work:
 - a. Complete application.
 - b. Post "Verify legal right to work" in Column M, Dates.
 - c. Advise him that he cannot be referred until he presents proof.
4. If alien does not have acceptable proof and does not state he is legally entitled to work:
 - a. Do not accept application.
 - b. Inform him that he cannot register unless proof of legal right to work is presented.
 - c. Prepare DE 1173 for claimants, stating denial of registration.

NOTE: For alien-AFDC applicants required to register under Talmadge Amendments, complete MA 5-95. Do not complete DE 2451 or ESAR 1.

1057

Initial Preparation of Work Application

1. Give the applicant instructions in the method to be used in completing the DE 2451; i.e., Self, Group-Monitor, or Interviewer completion.

Attachment #2

State of California
Department of Human
Resources Development

Applicants Available^{1/} and Total Placements^{2/}
of Orientals
Statewide and Selected SMSA's
Fiscal Year 1972-73

Employment Data
and Research
November 12, 1973

<u>Item</u>	<u>Statewide</u>	<u>San Diego SMSA</u>	<u>Los Angeles SMSA</u>
Applicants Available	28,330	711	8,582
Total Placements	4,670	125	1,264

^{1/} Number of individuals available for service at some time during the fiscal year. Includes applicants available on June 30, 1972 plus new applicants received during fiscal year.

^{2/} Placements of individuals. An individual is counted only once during the fiscal year.

Source: ESARS Report, Table 03 and 06.

ORIENTAL HRD STAFF - FULL TIME

as of June 30, 1973

HRD Total - 8,768
 Oriental - 425 - 4.8%

DISTRIBUTION BY CLASSIFICATION

NOTE: Only those classes in which Orientals are employed are listed.

Class Title	Total	Oriental	%
Senior Clerk	85	9	10.6
Clerk II	250	11	4.4
Clerk I	79	2	2.5
Senior Clerk Typist	77	5	6.5
Clerk Typist II	774	61	7.9
Hearing Transcriber Typist	19	3	15.8
Clerk Typist I	42	2	4.8
Composer Oper. Vari-Typist	3	2	66.7
Hearing Reporter	67	4	6.0
Secretary I	17	3	17.6
Senior Steno	104	16	15.4
Steno II	283	25	8.8
Personnel Assistant II	9	2	22.2
Personnel Assistant I	26	4	15.4
File Clerk II	47	1	2.1
Staff D.P. Syst. Analyst	6	2	33.3
Assoc. D. P. Syst. Analyst	27	1	3.7
Comp. Oper. Supervisor	3	1	33.3
Comp. Oper. Supervisor	6	2	33.3
Senior Comp. Oper. Supervisor	7	1	14.3
Senior Comp. Oper. Supervisor	23	5	21.7

Class Title	Total	Oriental	%
Superv. Elect. D.P.	8	1	12.5
Programmer II EDP	38	9	23.7
Programmer I EDP	4	1	25.
Tab. Oper. Supervisor I	3	1	33.3
Sen. Tab. Mach. Operator	2	1	50.
Sen. Tab. Mach. Operator	4	1	25.
Key Data Operator	143	12	8.4
Key Data Operator	17	3	17.6
Superv. Calc. Mach. Operator	1	1	100.
Key Data Supervisor II	5	2	40.
Key Data Oper. Tr.	19	2	10.5
Dup. Mach. Supervisor II	1	1	100.
Dup. Mach. Oper. II Offset	11	1	9.1
Material & Store Superv. I	5	1	20.
Property Clerk	1	1	100.
Senior Cashier Clerk	30	2	6.7
Superv. Acc. Clerk I	8	2	25.
Superv. Acc. Clerk II	190	17	8.9
Accounting Technician	95	15	15.8
Stat. Clerk	20	1	5.
Janitor	126	1	.8
Graphic Artist	2	1	50.
Superv. State Finan. Exam.	1	1	100.
Auditor I	46	3	6.5
Accountant I	28	4	14.3
Tax Admin. I D HRD	9	1	11.1
Superv. Tax Aud. I D HRD	15	1	6.7

Class Title	Total	Oriental	%
Superv. Tax Aud. II DHRD	88	3	3.4
Superv. Tax Aud. III DHRD	206	14	6.8
Account. Officer III	13	3	23.1
Account. Officer II	26	3	11.5
Asst. Chief Budg. Sect. DHRD	1	1	100.
Assistant Econ. Anal.	20	1	5.
Assoc. Resear. Anal. Emp. & Lab.	29	4	13.8
Ref. U.I. Appeals Board	86	1	1.2
Warehouseman	7	1	14.3
Auto Equip. Operator	3	1	33.3
Maintenance Mech.	6	1	16.7
Senior Special Investigator	31	1	3.2
Tax Comp. Supervisor II	2	1	50.
Tax Comp. Supervisor I	19	1	5.3
Senior Tax Representative	37	2	5.1
Unemployment Insurance Officer II	570	16	2.8
Human Resources Develop. Asst. II	311	10	3.2
Human Resources Develop. Officer II	42	3	7.1
Human Resources Develop. Officer I	1,288	45	3.5
Management Services Asst. II	13	1	7.7
Superv. Emp. Counselor	42	1	2.4
Employment Counselor	235	3	1.3
Job Agent	87	3	3.4
Human Resources Develop. Asst. II	408	10	2.5
Unemployment Insurance Officer III	108	4	3.7
Unemployment Insurance Officer IV	51	2	3.9

Class Title	Total	Oriental	%
Unemployment Insurance Officer I	296	7	2.4
Unemployment Insurance Trainee	31	1	3.2
Human Resources Develop. Trainee	145	3	2.1
Human Resources Develop. Officer VI	50	1	2.
Human Resources Develop. Officer V	90	2	2.2
Human Resources Develop. Officer IV	113	5	4.4
Human Resources Develop. Officer III	153	5	3.3
Unemployment Insurance Officer VI	24	1	4.2
Disability Insurance Officer III	31	1	3.2
Disability Insurance Officer II	114	2	1.8
Disability Insurance Officer I	130	11	8.5

425

RECORD OF TRANSLATION

<u>Form No.</u>	<u>Subject</u>	<u>Translator</u>	<u>Date Transl.</u>
	DPSS General Brochure (Japanese)	George Kato	7/29
	DPSS General Brochure (Korean)	Key Chang	7/31
	Medi-Cal Program (Japanese)	Steve Uycji	7/17
	OAS (Japanese)	Fujie Murakami	7/17
	AFD & AB (Japanese)	George Noda	9/22
	AFDC (Chinese)	Margaret Law Stephen Chang	8/28
	OAS (Chinese)	George Tsai	10/7
	Attendant Care Program (Chinese)	George Tsai	10/7
	Medi-Cal Program (Chinese)	Yee Ting Chen	11/1
	Basis of Action Letter (Samoan)	Ripine Edwards	1/3/
	DPSS General Brochure (Samoan)	Ripine Edwards	1/20
	DPSS General Brochure (Tagalog)	Connie Guerrero	2/9/
ABD, 201, Sup. 1	Statement of Facts Supporting Eligibility for Assistance, Supplement Regarding State Residence (Korean) (Chinese) (Japanese)	Benjamin Cho Lily Chen George Noda	5/71
PA 1455	Request for DPSS to Contact the Immigration and Naturalization Services (Korean) (Chinese) (Japanese)	Benjamin Cho Lily Chen George Noda	5/11
CA 201, Sup. 1 (1/71)	Statement of Facts Supporting Eligibility for Assistance - Supplement Re State Residence (Korean) (Japanese) (Chinese)	David Lee George Noda Lily Chen	5/11 5/11 5/11
	Instruction on the Usage of Medi-Cal Card (Chinese) (Japanese) (Korean)	Lily Chen George Noda David Lee	6/71
	Minimum Requirements for all Employable	Lily Chen	

<u>Form No.</u>	<u>Subject</u>	<u>Translator</u>	<u>Date Translated</u>
AECDM 200	Application for Public Social Services (Chinese) (Japanese)	Lily Chen Walter Tanaka	3-20-72 3-20-72
PA 1809	Los Angeles Poon Stamp Information PA 1809-2 Chinese PA 1809-3 Japanese PA 1809-4 Korean PA 1809-5 Filipino PA 1809-6 Samoan	Anne Chung George Kato John Song Carlito Aguba Sauni Tuitoelau	9-72 9-72 9-72 9-72 9-72
	Day Care Licensing Chinese Japanese Korean Filipino Samoan	Anne Chung George Kato John Song Carlito Aguba Sauni Tuitoelau	9-72 9-72 9-72 9-72 9-72
	Information for Medi-Cal Nursing Home Patients and Their Relatives, State of California Department of Health Care Services Tagalog	Carlito Aguba	10-72
	To All Medi-Cal Beneficiaries Enrolled in the Family Health Program - State of California Department of Health Care Services Tagalog	Carlito Aguba	10-72
	Old Age Security -- What It Is, What It Does		
	Aid to the Disabled -- Questions and Answers		
	General Information --- Social Welfare Programs for Blind Tagalog	Ernestine Singson	10-72

<u>Form No.</u>	<u>Subject</u>	<u>Translator</u>	<u>Date</u>
MI-36 (3/71)	Important Information (DPSS) (Chinese) (Japanese)	Lily Chen George Noda	2/71
	Pair Hearing Regulation (Japanese)	Pujie Murakami	4/30/71
	✓ Affidavit of Immediate Need Affidavit of Unemployment Affidavit of Continuous Legal Residence Certificate of Legal Residence (Chinese) (Japanese)	Lily Chen George Noda	10/14/71
	Request for Pair Hearing (Japanese)	George Noda	10/71
	✓ Minimum Requirements for all Employable General Relief Clients (Chinese) (Japanese)	Lily Chen George Noda	12/1/71
PA 1665	Certificate of Residence)		
PA 1666	Affidavit of Continuous Residence) (Chinese) (Japanese) (Korean)	Lily Chen George Noda Choon Ja Lee	12/20/71
76S559C-(Rev. 11-71)-Cdb 1-72	Social Services Brochure	Chinese Japanese Samoa Filipino Korean	Lily Chen George Noda & George Kat Sauni Tuiteolau 7/72 Connie Guerrero Hum Yun

SDSW REG. 42-407,14

If the alien is not fluent in English, it shall be the duty of the county to provide an understandable explanation of the requirements in a language in which he is fluent.

HR 1 AND ITS EFFECT ON PROGRAMS ADMINISTERED BY THE
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC SOCIAL SERVICES

The following information was obtained by talking with George Kato, Asian Community Relations Coordinator for the Department of Public Social Services (DPSS).

The Department of Public Social Services (DPSS) currently administers three distinct bureaus. The first is the Family Services Bureau, with a caseload of 600,000. This Bureau provides the following services: aid to families with dependent children (AFDC), Medi-Cal, food stamps and general relief. A second bureau, Adult Assistance, with a caseload of 200,000, gives Old-Age Security (OAS) benefits, Aid to the Totally Disabled (ATD), and Aid to the Blind (AB). The third bureau provides social services for recipients receiving aid under any DPSS program.

HR 1 (Public Law No. 92-603) transfers funding responsibility for all the adult services (OAS, ATD, and AB) from DPSS to the Social Security Administration (SSA). However, a major problem with the transfer involves the amount of aid to be given each recipient by the SSA.

Under HR 1, the basic Supplemental Security Income (SSI) to be paid recipients is \$130.00. The law provides further that if a state has been paying recipients more than \$130.00, it must supplement the Federal Government income up to the level that the state had previously been paying recipients. California had been paying an average of \$221.00 per recipient before HR 1 was passed. Therefore, California will have to pay each recipient \$91.00 in addition to the \$130.00 paid by the SSA in order to comply with HR 1.

The California Legislature had several bills before it this year which proposed appropriations for supplemental funding as required under HR 1 (e.g. the Burton Bill). None passed.

The inaction on the part of the Legislature spurred the State Department of Social Welfare (SDSW) into creating a regulation which allowed them to appropriate the supplemental money and contract with SSA to have them administer the additional funds. The California Welfare Rights Organization (CWRO) immediately filed a suit charging that the SDSW had no authority to appropriate the funds or contract with SSA without legislation allowing this. Recently, the Third District Court of Appeals ruled in favor of the Welfare Rights Organization.

As a result of this suit, beginning January 1, 1974 when HR 1 goes into effect, SSA will open files similar to those at DPSS in order to pay all recipients currently under DPSS adult services \$130.00. And DPSS, rather than transferring files, must retain its adult services files and pay the supplemental amount of \$91.00 to each recipient. Thus, rather than a transfer of responsibilities as originally envisioned, there will be a duplication of services by DPSS and SSA.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC SOCIAL SERVICES

STAFF ETHNIC DISTRIBUTION

	<u>December 1968</u>	<u>Percent</u>	<u>November 1972</u>	<u>Percent</u>
Anglo	7008	69.7	8176	56.2
Black	2687	26.7	4715	32.4
Spanish Surname	134	1.3	1168	8.0
*American Indian	0	0.0	1	0.0
*Asian	0	0.0	372	2.6
Other	<u>220</u>	2.2	<u>115</u>	0.8
	10,049		14,547	

*Were included in "other"

State Moves To Cut Aid To Aliens

Illegal aliens in California will be prevented from collecting welfare payments by a new system, according to State Social Welfare Director David B. Swoap.

Swoap, who announced the system yesterday afternoon, said it will include a verification process between county welfare departments and the Federal Immigration and Naturalization Service.

"About 45,000 aliens are currently receiving public assistance in California," Swoap said. "Payments to this group total \$50 million a year.

He said he is uncertain how many are living in California illegally and are not entitled to aid, "but a review by the State Social Welfare Board suggests the count is high enough to demand action."

Beginning immediately, persons applying for welfare will complete a separate form to verify their status as aliens legally living in the state. The information will be cross-checked by immigration offices in Los Angeles, San Francisco and San Diego.

Swoap said the federal Department of Health, Education and Welfare yesterday announced a new federal rule prohibiting states from giving federal welfare money to illegal aliens, adding that new rules "do detail very well with our own and with our plan for working with the Immigration and Naturalization Service."

SACRAMENTO BEE 10/31/73

REHABILITATION

PROVIDES ALL VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION SERVICES TO HANDICAPPED PERSONS

Who receives Vocational Rehabilitation Services?

Those persons of employable age who have difficulty in acquiring or keeping a job because of:

- physical disability
- mental retardation
- emotional illness
- alcoholism
- blindness, deafness

Eligibility

is determined by the Vocational Rehabilitation Counselor on the basis of:

- medically diagnosable disability
- substantial vocational handicap
- reasonably predictable employability upon completion of VR program

Services of the Department of Rehabilitation are provided on a nondiscriminatory basis without regard to race, color, creed, or national origin. All persons for such service are advised of their rights to filing complaints and the regulations governing this procedure.

Rehabilitation include?

Any combination of these services may be arranged by a VR counselor if he finds them to be necessary to complete the rehabilitation plan. Provision of some services is based on client's ability to pay.

EVALUATION

- medical
- psychiatric
- vocational testing
- work evaluation

VOCATIONAL COUNSELING TRAINING

- on-the-job
- vocational school
- tutoring
- college or university

PHYSICAL AND MENTAL RESTORATION

- medical, surgical
- artificial limbs • braces • hearing aids
- physical, speech, occupational therapy

SUPPLEMENTAL ALLOWANCE AND TRANSPORTATION

BUSINESS AND PROFESSIONAL LICENSES

OCCUPATIONAL TOOLS AND EQUIPMENT

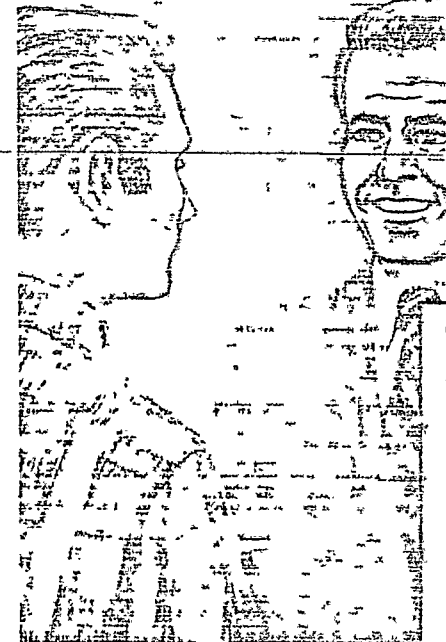
PLACEMENT AND FOLLOW-UP

Contact the office nearest you listed on the back of this brochure.

Minimum referral information

- Name of person being referred
- Address and telephone number
- Birthdate and sex
- Disability
- Social Security number

It is also helpful for the VR counselor to know which services you have used and what you feel their potential effect might be.



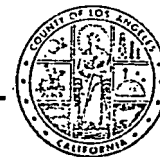
The VR counselor talks to other community workers about factors that can influence a rehabilitation program.

A S I A N

C O M M U N I T Y

R E L A T I O N S

P R O G R A M



Los Angeles County Department of Public Social Services offers specialized social services to the Asian communities in their native languages through the Asian Community Relations Program.

We provide information and referrals for the following DPSS programs.

1. Old Age Security (OAS) (not Social Security)
Financial assistance, social and medical services for persons 65 years of age or older.
2. Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC)
Aid for dependent children who are in need and lack parental support and care because of death, absence from the home, incapacity and unemployment of one or both parents.
3. Aid to the Totally Disabled (ATD)
Financial assistance, social and medical services for needy persons who are permanently and totally disabled.
4. Aid to the Blind (AB)
The definition of economic blindness is 1/10th of normal vision or less.
5. General Relief (GR)
Public assistance for needy people in California who are not eligible for any of the foregoing aids.
6. Food Stamp Program
This program is for low-income individuals and families on or off welfare who may buy food stamps at a discount and thus increase their food purchasing power.
7. Medical Assistance (Medi-Cal)
All recipients of public assistance are automatically eligible for "Medi-Cal" benefits. Certain persons not receiving public assistance but who are determined to be "medically needy", may be eligible for medical benefits.
8. Social Services Counseling on Day Care, Health Care, Educational Training, Housing, Employment, Child Placement, Family Problems, etc.

The Department of Public Social Services district offices are located throughout Los Angeles County. Most of the offices have bilingual personnel to assist you. For district office nearest to your home, please look in the Telephone Directory under Los Angeles County, Department of Public Social Services. Office hours are 8:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m. daily except Saturdays, Sundays and holidays.

For further information or translated DPSS programs, please contact:

Asian Community Relations Program
Mr. George Kato, Coordinator
Mr. George Noda, Community Welfare Consultant
County of Los Angeles
Department of Public Social Services

DPSS Asian Community Outstation Program

The following DPSS outstations have been established in the major Asian communities with Asian bilingual workers to provide more effective services.

Little Tokyo Outstation

Japanese Chamber of Commerce
125 Weller Street, Room 202
Los Angeles, California
Telephone: 626-5116
Mr. Jiro Tamaki
Wednesday and Friday 1:00-4:30 P.M.

Japanese Community Joint Counseling Center

125 Weller Street, Room 303
Los Angeles, California
Telephone: 689-4413
Mr. Jiro Tamaki
Tuesday and Thursday 1:00-4:30 P.M.

Chinatown Outstation

Chinese Consolidated Benevolent Association
923 North Broadway
Los Angeles, California
Telephone: 626-6484 (1:30-5:00 P.M.)
Monday - Miss Margaret Law
Tuesday - Mrs. Bessie Wong & Mr. Bill Chow
Wednesday - Miss Margaret Law & Mrs. Barbara Joe
Thursday - Mrs. Bessie Wong

Korean Community Outstation

HRD Office
161 West Venice Boulevard
Los Angeles, California
Telephone: 744-2609
Mrs. Choon Ja Lee
Tuesday and Thursday 8:30 A.M. to 12:00 Noon

Moo Goong Hwa Institute

2716 Ellendale Place
Los Angeles, California 90007
Telephone: 737-0654
Mrs. Choon Ja Lee
Wednesday 1:00-5:00 P.M.

Southwest Los Angeles Outstation

Daiichi Gakuen
3228 Jefferson Boulevard
Los Angeles, California 90018
Telephone: 735-5729
Mr. Ovid Unoura
Tuesday 1:00-4:30 P.M.

L.A. Area Filipino Community Outstation

Filipino Cultural Center
1740 West Temple Street
Los Angeles, California
Telephone: 483-5824
Mrs. Magdalena Kadir
Wednesday 1:00-4:30 P.M.

Harbor Area Filipino Community Outstation

Filipino Community Center of L.A. Harbor Area
323 Mar Vista Avenue
Wilmington, California
Telephone: 830-3381
Miss Mary E. Thorne
Wednesday 1:00-4:30 P.M.

Samoan Community Outstation

Los Angeles County Department of Community Services
404 E. Carson Boulevard
Carson, California 90745
Telephone: 834-6403
Miss Mary E. Thorne
Tuesday 9:00 A.M. to 4:30 P.M.

Gardena Outstation

Gardena Pioneer Center
15550 So. Western Avenue
Gardena, California
Telephone: 327-2164
Mrs. Gladys Maetani
Wednesday and Friday, 1:00-5:00 P.M.

Long Beach Outstation

Harbor Area Japanese Community Center
1766 Seabright Avenue
Long Beach, California
Telephone: 435-8140
Mrs. Gladys Maetani
Tuesday 1:00-5:00 P.M.

Venice Outstation

Venice Japanese Community Center
12448 Braddock Drive
Los Angeles, California 90066
Telephone: 390-3967
Mrs. Michiko Tamaki
Tuesday 1:00-4:30 P.M.

West Los Angeles Outstation

Involve Together Asian (ITA)
2002 Purdue Avenue
West Los Angeles, California
Telephone: 478-5511, Extension 265
Mrs. Michiko Tamaki
Wednesday 1:00-4:30 P.M.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC SOCIAL SERVICES



OFFICE OF ASIAN COMMUNITY RELATIONS PROGRAM

FACT SHEET ON HR 1

X A. Background Information:

1. Public Law No. 92-603, known as the Social Security Amendments of 1972 commonly called HR 1 enacted on October 30, 1972, establishes a new federally administered income maintenance program for the aged, blind, and disabled effective January 1, 1974.
2. Public Law 93-66, federal legislation enacted on July 11, 1973, is an amendment to HR 1 programs, social services and Medicaid (Medi-Cal).

B. Significant Welfare Provisions of PL No. 92-603 and PL No. 93-66 are:

O * 1. Social Security Benefits:

- From now on many older widows and dependent widowers will get a higher benefit rate than in the past. A widow who starts getting Social Security at 65 will get the same amount her husband would have gotten, instead of $82\frac{1}{2}$ percent, as in the past. (PL No. 92-603)
- Men who reach 62 in the future will have their benefits figured in the same way as they are for women. (PL No. 92-603)
- Workers who start getting Social Security in years after they are 65 will get delayed retirement credits, giving them higher benefits than they would have gotten otherwise. (PL No. 92-603)
- The amount that a beneficiary under age of 72 may earn in a year and still be paid full Social Security benefits for the year will be increased from the present \$1,600 to \$2,400.
- Increase benefits of long term, low wage workers. (PL 92-603)

X

2. Supplemental Security Income (SSI):

- Effective January 1, 1974, Social Security Administration will administer existing Federal, State, County welfare system for the needy aged, blind and disabled. (PL No. 92-603)
- Federal Supplemental Security Income benefits program provides for a basic benefit of \$130 for an individual and \$195 for a couple. (PL No. 92-603)
- Effective July 1, 1974 the Supplemental Security Income benefits will be increased from \$130 to \$140 per individual and \$195 to \$210 per couple. (PL No. 93-66)
- State must provide payments in supplementation of the Federal SSI benefits to the extent necessary to maintain the December 1973 income level for each recipient. (PL No. 93-66)
- Current aged, blind, and disabled recipients who are now receiving public assistance under State programs will retain their eligibility under the Federal program.
- Definition of being disabled and blind will be liberalized. Some "disabled" and "blind" persons who are now ineligible under the State programs may become eligible under the Federal program.
- SSI benefits disregard \$20 earned or unearned income and \$65 plus half of remainder additional on earned income.
- Recipient will not receive payment for any full month in which he is out of United States.

3. Medicare and Medicaid (Medi-Cal):

- Persons under 65 who are retired on Social Security disability insurance premiums have to receive two (2) years of Social Security disability benefits in order to be entitled to Medicare coverage.

- Medically Needy Only (MNO) recipients currently in institutions who are eligible for SSI if they were not in institutions, continue to be eligible for MNO. (PL 93-66)
- Currently disabled MNO recipients are eligible and will not have to meet new Federal disability requirements. (PL 93-66)
- Individuals on Medicaid who will become ineligible for adult categorical aid due to the 20% Social Security increase in October, 1972 will be extended through June, 1975. (PL 93-66)
- For medical out-of-home care, patients receive \$25 (less income) for incidental expenses.
- Determination of blindness under SSI may be made by an optometrist. (PL 93-66)
- Provides continued medical assistance after December 1973 to persons eligible for medical assistance and in a medical institution during December 1973 (grandfather clause). These persons were not previously included in HR 1 legislation. (PL 93-66)
- Provides continued medical assistance after December, 1973 to persons eligible for medical assistance under December, 1973 State criteria for blindness or disability (grandfather clause). (PL 93-66)
- Extends medical assistance to persons ineligible for cash grant because of the October, 1972 Social Security increase through July, 1975, instead of October, 1974. (PL 93-66)

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC SOCIAL SERVICES



OFFICE OF ASIAN COMMUNITY RELATIONS PROGRAM

GENERAL INFORMATION ON FEDERAL SUPPLEMENTAL SECURITY INCOME (SSI) PROGRAM

X Introduction:

The Social Security Amendments of 1972, which were enacted on October 30, 1972, provide for the establishment of a new federally-administered income maintenance program for the aged, blind and disabled effective January 1, 1974. This program, called the Supplemental Security Income Program (SSI), will be administered by the Federal Social Security Administration (SSA).

Beginning January 1, 1974, the new Federal Supplemental Security Income program replaces three present State programs -- Old Age Security (OAS), Aid to the Blind (AB), and Aid to the Disabled (ATD) -- which are currently administered in Los Angeles County by the County Department of Public Social Services (DPSS).

The Supplemental Security Income program which is the replacement of State's welfare programs is a completely different program than the Social Security program which is financed by the contributions by workers and employers.

Benefits:

Eligible persons with no other income will receive under the Federal Supplemental Security Income a monthly income of \$130 for one person and \$195 for married couples if both are eligible from January 1, 1974 through June 30, 1974.

Effective July 1, 1974 the benefits will be increased to \$140 per person and \$210 per couple.

If a person has an income, the amount of benefit will be the difference between the basic income floor of \$130 (\$140 after July 1, 1974) per individual or \$195 (\$210 after July 1, 1974) and the amount of income. However, a certain amount of the income is not counted in determining the amount of the benefits.

Who is Eligible:

Current aged, blind and disabled recipients who are receiving financial assist- under the State programs in December 1973 will retain their eligibility under the new Federal Supplemental Security Income program.

In addition, persons who are 65 or older, blind or disabled, whose income and resources are below specified levels and meet the following requirements are eligible for the Supplemental Security Income payments.

AGED: 65 or older.

BLIND: 20/200 or less in better eye with corrective lens or field of vision no greater than 20 degrees.

DISABLED: Unable to do any kind of substantial gainful activity because of a medically determinable impairment which can be expected to last 12 continuous months or end in death. Generally the same as Social Security disability definition.

Eligibility will also depend on the amount of income people have and the value of their assets.

Income:

Persons can earn or receive some money and still get Supplemental Security Income payment. The income limits are based on the amount of money coming in. The following considerations are made to exclude from calculating the income.

The first \$20 of monthly Social Security or any other earned or unearned income will not be counted and will not cause any reduction in Supplemental Security Income payments.

In addition to the first \$20, there will be an additional disregard of \$65 of monthly earned income, plus one-half of any earnings above \$65.

After the above disregards, if the remaining income is below the basic income floor of \$130 for a single person or \$195 for a couple per month, the person is eligible to receive the difference between the basic income floor and the remaining income.

Resources:

Resources or things people own will not affect eligibility if they amount to no more than \$1,500 for an individual or \$2,250 for a couple. Resources include such items as cash, stocks and bonds.

Excluded from calculating resources are a home of reasonable value -- \$25,000, a car of less than \$1,200 retail price, assets needed to produce income or in blind or disabled cases for a self-support plan, and life insurance if the policy's total face value is \$1,500 or less. If the face value is over \$1,500, the cash surrender value will be considered a resource.

Liens will not be placed on homes of persons who will receive the Supplemental Security Income payments.

Current recipients under State programs with higher resource limits will retain their eligibility under the Federal program even if the current resource limit, for instance, \$3,000 for blind couple, exceeds the Federal program limit.

Responsible Relative Requirement:

Children are not required to contribute to the support of their parents who will be aided on the Supplemental Security Income program.

Other Eligibility Factors:

In order to be eligible for the Supplemental Security Income, a person must be either a U.S. citizen, alien lawfully admitted for permanent residence, or alien who is permanent resident and here "under color of law."

Vocational rehabilitation services offered to a person receiving payments because of blindness or disability must be accepted unless there is good cause.

A disabled recipient who is determined to be a drug addict or alcoholic must accept treatment to remain eligible for payments.

A person will not be eligible for a calendar month in which he is outside the United States for the entire month.

What Must Be Done

If a person is eligible for and will be receiving public assistance under any one of the following State programs - Old Age Security (OAS), Aid to the Blind (AB) or Aid to the Disabled (ATD) in December 1973, there is no need to apply for the Federal Supplemental Security Income payment with Social Security office. The eligibility will be automatically transferred to the

Persons who are not getting public assistance now but who think they may be eligible for Federal payments are encouraged to get information at the nearest Social Security office.

State Supplementation Payment Program (SSP):

Public Law 93-66 requires States to supplement an income, when added to the Federal Supplemental Security Income, at a level to assure each recipient the same level a person received or was eligible to in December 1973.

Since the Federal Supplemental Security Income payment level is below the grant level under the present State payment, some persons may be eligible to receive the State Supplementation Payment in addition to the Federal Supplemental Security Income payment.

For further information, please refer to the GENERAL INFORMATION ON STATE SUPPLEMENTATION PAYMENT PROGRAM (SSP) brochure.

Filipino Youth Panel

Friday, November 30, 1973

John Estrella, Temple Area
Juliette Mascurlino, Carson Area
Amado David, Temple Area
Ester Soriano, Youth Adviser,
Carson Community Center

John Estrella was born and raised in the Temple Area. He attended Belmont High School. He currently works for Asian Community Services (a Department of Public Social Services related agency). He will describe problems and concerns facing Filipino youth who are second generation and who live in the inner city. Ms. Jeanna Chinn, who has a similar background, has helped prepare his statement.

Juliette Mascurlino was born and raised in the Carson area. She attended Carson High School and is currently a freshman at the University of California at Los Angeles. She will describe some of the similarities and differences of problems facing Filipino youth in "suburbia." Her major point is that many youth in the Harbor Area are frequently torn between the demands of their families to be "Filipino" and their peers to be "American." Since little is done in the schools to provide a positive cultural background for them, they are in limbo with their identity. Because of their heritage and color they can never "melt into the pot" but they also feel few ties to the Philippines, as do their parents.

Amado David is a relative newcomer to the U. S. He was born in the Philippines and lived for some time in Guam. After service in the Armed Forces he moved to Los Angeles two years ago. He presently works for Asian American Drug Abuse Program. He will describe the unique problems facing newcomer youth, the need for a center and alternative activities for youth, and problems with drugs, gangs and police.

Ester Soriano works for the Department of Community Services Asian Outreach Program. She has become deeply involved in assisting youth in the Harbor Area, because there are inadequate or non-existent resources elsewhere. She will briefly describe the problems facing Filipino youth, from the point of view of an adult trying to meet their needs.

Samoan Youth Panel

Friday, November 30, 1973

Mr. Sela Mamoe
Member
Omai Fuatasi

Ms. Mabel Tufele
Member
Omai Fuatasi

Mr. Mamoe, a Samoan American youth, will testify on the problems of the Samoan youth in the South Bay Area of Los Angeles County. Specifically, he will address the lack of a youth activities center for Samoan youth to identify with and to hang out at after school.

Mr. Mamoe will discuss the drug problems, part-time employment problems, gang wars and recreational needs of the Samoan youth.

Ms. Tufele, a Samoan American youth, will testify on the educational problems of the Samoan youth. Specifically, her testimony will cover (A) the lack of bilingual/bicultural teaching staff and counselors in the schools where a heavy population of Samoan students attend class, (B) the conflicts faced by the Samoan student who is taught a different set of values in the classroom than what is practiced at home, (C) the discouragement of Samoan youth to go into college because of the family's need for additional financial support, and (D) the need for tutorial assistance for Samoan students who recently came to the United States from America Samoa.

Asian Youth Panel

Friday, November 30, 1973

Chinatown Teen Post
Service for Asian American Youth (SAAY)

Mr. Don Toy
Director
Chinatown Teen Post

Mr. Edmund SooHoo
Assistant Director
Chinatown Teen Post

Mrs. Linda Aki
Employment Coordinator
Service for Asian American Youth (SAAY)

Mr. Kerry Doi
Assistant Employment Coordinator
Service for Asian American Youth (SAAY)

Mr. Rocky Chin
Law Student

Mr. Don Toy, a Chinese American, is the Director of the Chinatown Teen Post. He has been affiliated with the Teen Post for three and one-half years. Prior to his present position, he worked as a street youth counselor at the Alpine Center, working with Mexican American and Chinese American gangs.

Mr. Toy has lived in Chinatown all his life. He is a graduate of California State University, Los Angeles with a degree in accounting. While a student, Mr. Toy was active in the Asian Studies Program, Asian American Student Alliance, Sansei Diablos, and the Chinese Cultural Club. He is bilingual and speaks both Mandarin and Cantonese.

Mr. Toy will present an overview of the panel's discussion and present problems faced by Chinese youth, including the need for recreational facilities in Chinatown.

Mr. Edmund SooHoo, a Chinese American, has been Assistant Director of the Chinatown Teen Post for the past month and a half. He has worked for the Department of Recreation and Parks for the past three and a half years. He is presently employed as a Recreation Assistant. Mr. SooHoo has lived in Chinatown all his life.

Mr. SooHoo will focus on recreation facilities and the recreation needs in Chinatown. He will discuss what recreation means to the Chinese and how the lack of facilities and opportunities affects the community.

Mrs. Linda Aki, a Japanese American, is Employment Coordinator for Service for Asian American Youth (SAAY). Mrs. Aki has worked for the SAAY program since its inception approximately two years ago. She has worked as a youth worker and secretary for SAAY. Mrs. Aki has lived in Los Angeles all her life.

Mr. Kerry Doi has been working as Assistant employment Coordinator for Service for Asian American Youth (SAAY) for about a month. Mr. Doi worked as a Manpower Services Assistant at the Department of Human Resources Development for two years. He has lived in Los Angeles since 1957.

Mrs. Aki and Mr. Doi will focus on employment issues for Asian youth.

Mr. Rocky Chin, a Chinese American, is a third year law student at the University of Southern California. He has served as a member of the Chinatown Youth Council (CYC) for the past three years. Mr. Chin worked as a Supervisor for the Neighborhood Youth Corp (NYC) Program in Chinatown during the summer of 1972. While in New York last summer, Rocky taught a class on Asians in the law.

Mr. Chin will mention police harassment of Asian youth as a consequence of their inadequate recreation facilities and a failure by the schools to meet their educational needs.

In addition, Mr. Chin will discuss aspects of a California State Justice Department Crime Bulletin entitled: "Triad: Mafia of the Far East." Chinese communities throughout the state consider the bulletin slanderous and a violation of their civil rights. A suit has been filed in Federal Court in San Francisco. (See attached articles.)

1. Please state your names and occupations for the record.
2. Do you have a statement to share with the Committee?

Korean Youth Panel

Friday, November 30, 1973

Mr. David Lee
Adviser
Services to Asian American Youth (SAAY)

Ms. Christine Lee
Student
Occidental College

Mr. Lee, a Korean American, will testify on the cultural adjustment problems of the Korean youth in school. Mr. Lee will discuss the increasing number of racial gang wars between Korean youth and other ethnic gangs.

Ms. Lee, a Korean American, will testify on the educational problems including day care of the pre-school aged Korean youth. Her testimony will cover the language problems of the Korean student and the lack of after school social and recreational activities for the Korean youth.

Younger's Crime Bulletin

'Slandered' Chinese

By Charles Raudebaugh

An outraged group of Chinese Americans denounced Attorney General Evelle J. Younger yesterday for allegedly slandering all persons of Chinese ancestry in a confidential state Justice Department crime bulletin about criminal tongs.

In a federal court suit filed late Wednesday, the protesters said the "half-truths, innuendoes and total falsehoods" of the crime bulletin amount to a violation of the civil rights of all Chinese living in the United States.

The suit asked that Younger be ordered to make a public retraction and then institute an educational program in the state Department of Justice about the "historical and present day realities of the Chinese people."

A spokesman for the attorney general said Younger had not seen the lawsuit and therefore had no comment.

The crime bulletin, issued in July by Younger's office presumably on the information of law enforcement agencies. The report was entitled, "TRIAD: Mafia of the Far East" and its cover bore a drawing of a turn-of-the-century high-binder, or tong killer, holding a pistol.

Younger's office, a Berkeley criminal lawyer who

is one of the persons suing Younger, said at a press conference in Chinatown yesterday that the pictorial cover was in itself an insult to all Asians.

She noted that the cover was marked, "Confidential," and added, "we know from the Pentagon Papers that documents of this kind are not really confidential."

In Mrs. Kelley's view, Younger "through this document is using Chinese and Asians as scapegoats to advance his own political ambitions."

Some of the report is concerned with smuggling of heroin into the U.S., and Mrs. Kelley said that the attribution of this type of criminal action to Chinese merchant sailors is an effort "to shift responsibility for this traffic, which began with the CIA, onto a group of innocent people."

The report states: "The Chinese, as smugglers, are very patient. They will gladly let a load of opium go around the world two times on a small steamship rather than run the risk of seizure by unloading at an area that is risky."

OPINION

Buddy Choy, of the Chinese Newcomers Service Center, and another of the plaintiffs in the civil rights suit, said he did not think this was a proper statement coming from a high public official.

"We are made out to be good smugglers because we are patient people," said Choy.

Ling Chee Wang, of the Chinese American Democratic Club, a participant in the press conference, said the contents of the report would have been ignored "if they had come from a crackpot," but that distribution by attorney general ele-

vated them to "slandering" and "racist" rank.

Wing said he was asking San Francisco's representatives at Sacramento investigate the use of funds in the preparation of the distribution of the

Although it contained a somewhat elaborate cover, the report itself consisted of only four typewritten pages. It vaguely suggested a link between local tongs and

1 of 2



BERKELEY COUNCILWOMAN YING LEE KELLEY
The cover itself is an insult, she said

"Chinese Benevolent Associations" and secret societies set up in China -- some centuries ago -- for patriotic purposes.

The symbols for these secret societies are called "triads" and one of the most powerful has "degenerated into an organized crime corporation taking in an estimated \$40 million a year from extortion, racketeering and other illegal activities."

26/2

Sacramento See Nov. 20, 1973

The Chinese Deserve An Apology

California Attorney General Evelle J. Younger should immediately disavow the July, 1973, Criminal Intelligence Bulletin put out by his office.

It is an affront to the Chinese people.

The cover of the bulletin, sent to all law enforcement agencies, showed a hulking, menacing man in traditional Chinese dress holding a long barreled revolver in his right hand.

Title is: "Triad: Mafia of the Far East," and it was about criminal tongs.

The text says the Chinese came to America to make money and to improve their lot. It strongly implies they have a tendency to get into the illicit drug market.

The bulletin abounds in racial slurs. It characterizes the Chinese as good smugglers because they are a

patient people. The bulletin says: "The Chinese as smugglers are very patient. They will gladly let a load of opium go around the world two times on a small steamship rather than run the risk of seizure by unloading at an area that is risky."

The report, full of generalizations and half truths, is useless to a good law enforcement officer whose job is to stop the flow of narcotics.

The idea that criminality can be attributed to ethnic or historical background was discarded long ago.

Giving the attorney general the benefit of the doubt, and assuming the denigration of the Chinese was unintentional, there is no excuse for the theme of racism which runs through the bulletin.

Younger should withdraw the bulletin and make a public apology to the Chinese people.

ASIAN-AMERICANS FOR TRUTH AND JUSTICE
250 columbus avenue, suite 203
san francisco, california 94133

1 November 1973

Dear Friends,

The enclosed article is legitimate. It was published by the California Criminal Intelligence Bureau of the California Department of Justice headed by Attorney General Evelle Younger.

We are seeking your support to a petition which will rebut the allegations of the article. The petition will point out the inaccuracies and stereotypes published as facts which will adversely affect the treatment of Asians by law enforcement personnel in California.

Please contact Mason Wong at 433-7163 if you or your organization will be interested in signing the petition which will be presented at a press conference November 13th. Any other suggestions to combat the racist statements in the article will also be welcomed.

Sincerely,

Tom Kim
Mason Wong
Katheryn Fong
Dale Minami
Gene Lam
Garret Lew
Mike Lee

IN DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE! EVELLE J. YOUNGER Attorney General ORGANIZED CRIME and CRIMINAL INTELLIGENCE

CRIMINAL INTELLIGENCE BULLETIN

CONFIDENTIAL

NOT TO BE RELEASED
CLEARED BY THE ATTORNEY
GENERAL, DEPARTMENT OF
JUSTICE, STATE OF CALIFORNIA

JULY 1953

TRIAD:

MAFIA

OF THE

FAR
EAST



TRIAD: THE MAFIA OF THE FAR EAST

Summary

The Federal Bureau of Narcotics and Dangerous Drugs feels that numerous anonymous Chinese crewmen of foreign flag vessels that crew in the Orient are smuggling into the United States large amounts of heroin originating from Southeast Asia.

In an effort to combat such trafficking, BNDD has undertaken an Asian Heroin Program. The program, commonly called Operation Seawall, is a long-term penetratio operation aimed at stopping the flow of heroin from Southeast Asia into the United States. BNDD has requested that all law enforcement agencies be aware of the Chinese's increasing importance in the world heroin market. They also request that suspects found to be in possession of high-grade white heroin be debriefed as to a Chinese source rather than the usual Mexican source, as some white heroin originating from Southeast Asia has been altered so as to resemble Mexican source heroin.

Agencies having information regarding Chinese heroin trafficking are asked to notify Mr. Peter Niblo, Enforcement Group Supervisor, San Francisco, or Special Agent Dick Brand, BNDD, San Francisco, (415) 556-0926.

The following is a brief overview of Chinese fraternal societies, the control and influences they have on the Chinese community, and their involvement in illegal activities.

Triad Origin

"Triad" is an English term, derived from its symbol for Heaven, Earth, and Man enclosed in a triangle, for the HUNG MEN HUI, or LEAGUE OF THE TONGS--the most feared of China's four great secret societies. The Triad is a powerful religious political, and criminal organization started by patriotic Buddhist monks in the mid-17th century when the Manchus conquered China.

The Triad offered the Chinese people protection in such times of strife. The Triad's main political objective at this time was the overthrow of the Ching dynasty and the establishment of the Chinese republic.

The Triad today has degenerated into an organized crime corporation taking in an estimated \$40 million a year from extortion tactics alone. The CHEE KUNG TONG, with extensions throughout Canada and the United States, is known in Hong Kong as the overseas branch of the Triad Society. Hand-brushed characters on a document seized in Ottawa have been identified as Triad catchwords, symbols, and code names. In 1952 the British government in Malaya discovered that the ANG BIN HOEY, a Triad society, was smuggling Chinese into the U.S. and Canada. The Hong Kong Seamen's Union, believed to be involved in narcotics and trafficking and espionage activities. Although very criminally active today, the Triad societies restrict themselves to the Chinese population. As far as criminal operations are concerned, the Triads are "the Mafia of the Far East."

The Triads and the Mafia have many similarities. As both are secret societies

they consider themselves beyond control of government and its laws. As a brotherhood, they help one another's members whenever the occasion should arise. Although both involve themselves in numerous criminal activities such as narcotics, prostitution, extortion, murder, and smuggling, the ideological approach to crime taken by both groups is different. Wherein the Mafia often uses political power to gain control of criminal activities, the Triad will often use criminal activities to gain control of the government. Such an attempt is being seen today in China by Mao-Tse Tung's highly organized development of the RED GUARD, a Triad society.

The TONGS, or Chinese Benevolent Associations as some prefer to be called, are extensions of these Southeast Asia Triads. (Chinese Benevolent Association is not to be confused with district association or family association.)

Tongs

The TONGS originally were created in San Francisco's Chinatown around the turn of the century to control and protect prostitution, opium smoking, gambling, and slavery from disruption by other Chinese groups. The TONGS relied heavily on the fear they instilled in the Chinese immigrants who were arriving in the United States to work in the mines or on the railroads. Here they started to help landlords raise rents from Chinese tenants by intimidating the Chinese not to move. From intimidation they expanded operations into slave-dealing, drug smuggling, gambling, and protection rackets. As the TONGS grew in number, power struggles developed and erupted into the famed TONG Wars. Such violence caused the TONGS to lose face and public acceptance, and they soon recognized that if they were to continue in their profitable illegal activities, they would have to resort to more sophisticated means of resolving differences.

As a strict Oriental quota was established the TONGS lost their potency. However, the Chinese quota was relaxed in 1965, opening the door for a large influx of Chinese immigrants and recreating the situation that spurred the creation of the TONGS in the United States at the turn of the century.

TONG membership is not limited to surname or district, but rather prospective members are sponsored by existent members. Many Chinese in California are also enrolled in a District Association according to where their family lived in China, or in a Family association, according to his surname. Over the years, small Family Associations combined so the today many "Family" Associations are actually combinations of several surnames. Few Chinese belong to one or more social-service clubs, a few of which are fronts for secret societies. Each Chinese must pay dues to each association to which he belongs and also to the Chinese Benevolent Association which links all associations together. If a Chinese does not pay, he may suffer ostracism, boycotts, or physical harm. Most Chinese have no vote in the Chinese Benevolent Association's activities, as within the association a clique of elders appoints a sel-

ect delegation to represent them. Each delegate nominates three others who vote.

The present day Chinese Benevolent Associations are believed by some to operate under the facade of a mutual-aid society. They provide aid to the destitute, conduct night school classes, bury the dead, and help the newcomer adjust. Some are also covertly active in blackmail, extortion, ship-jumping, illegal immigration, gambling, narcotics, and even recently, into political lobbying. Political lobbying is carried on by targeting high-level officials to be somehow involved with the TONGS' outward civic activities. Although they tend to appear as a fraternal society involved in civic activities, the TONGS more closely resemble Mafia-like organizations.

There are five major TONGS on the West Coast. Several have chapters in Tucson, Phoenix, San Diego, Los Angeles, Bakersfield, Oakland, San Francisco, and Seattle. One also operates, under hidden ownership, a licensed gambling casino in Las Vegas.

Illegal Activities

It is believed that the major activities of the criminally-oriented TONGS are narcotic smuggling and gambling. This belief--in all probability--holds true, as they have been involved in narcotics trafficking and gambling since the existence of the Chinese in California. Opium and heroin from Northern Thailand is shipped to the West and East Coasts of North America via Singapore and Hong Kong. It is smuggled into this country by Chinese crewmen of foreign flag vessels that crew in the Orient, or by Chinese crewmen on U.S. flag ships. Financing for the smuggling is provided by wealthy Chinese businessmen (the higher TONG officials) and the retailing is done by Chinese youth, the TONGS, and non-Chinese individuals. The extent of the Chinese youth gangs' involvement in narcotics retailing and trafficking is unknown at this time.

Gambling is an immense source of income for the TONGS. Fan Tan, Doo Far, Bock Op Bui, Pie Kew and Mah Jong are the most popular gambling games among the Chinese in this country.

Drugs are a way of life in the Orient. Teeming activity in the major ports make drug enforcement almost impossible. A walk along the canals in the Chinese quarter in Saigon fully demonstrates this. Thousands of water vessels, motor junks, sailing junks, and travelers load and unload every type of cargo. Vessels loaded with merchandise leave this area for the Saigon River, then to the sea, virtually to all ports throughout the world. Multiply this activity by 1,000 and you have a picture of the teeming ports of Bangkok, Singapore, and Hong Kong.

The Chinese, as smugglers, are very patient. They will gladly let a load of opium go around the world two times on a small steamship rather than run the risk of seizure by unloading at an area that is risky. Here, too, the governments are passive about the drug situation, and bribing officials to overlook the operations is common practice, as well as a major source of their income. Paying for the services of a

police official is as every-day as eating rice.

There are three general keystones of the Chinese society. The first is the family; the second is the inbred loyalty to ethnic Chinese as a group; and the third is the loyalty to a dialect or village group.

The Chinese heroin traffic has now taken on a new dimension with the Vietnam War. The Chinese and non-Chinese traders recognized a profitable market in supplying heroin to U.S. military personnel and worked with high officials of the Vietnamese government to supply drugs to the United States. There is also more drug involvement as a result of the 1965 Act which raised the quota of Chinese immigrants allowed to enter this country. These new immigrants are poor and non-educated. The only way they know to make a living is to continue to pursue the same occupations here as they did in the streets of Hong Kong. This means trafficking in drugs, gambling, extortion, prostitution and, of course, TONG membership.

Pictured below is a Bock Op Bui lottery ticket which closely resembles the Kentucky tickets used in Nevada.

2:15 PM SUN YUEN LOY
PR F \$2000

73	65	57	49	41	33	25	17	9	1
74	66	58	50	42	34	26	18	10	2
75	67	59	51	43	35	27	19	11	3
76	68	60	52	44	36	28	20	12	4
77	69	61	53	45	37	29	21	13	5
78	70	62	54	46	38	30	22	14	6
79	71	63	55	47	39	31	23	15	7
80	72	64	56	48	40	32	24	16	8

In viewing the involvement of many Chinese in illegal activities, the cultural differences must be considered. The Chinese's primary interest in coming into the United States is to make money and improve their lot. Some feel that an easy method is involvement in the drug market.

Speculation is that the TONG is becoming more and more powerful with the increasing membership and the rising demand for drugs. As a group, they are very strong internally, and receiving inside information on their activities is extremely difficult. The Chinese are very loyal to their family, as well as to their Chinese nationality and village group. No one is willing to inform on a TONG member for fear, and justifiably so, that the TONG will seek revenge.

There is no proof or suspicion that all TONGS of TONG members are linked in a conspiracy to violate the law. However, an honest Chinese businessman can hardly compete in the Chinese community unless he joins Chinese fraternal societies. Only a few select members of the TONG profit by such universal membership and only a select few operate the superstructure. The majority join merely to survive.

Chinese Education Panel

Saturday, December 1, 1973

Ms. May Chen
Teacher
Alternative School

Mrs. Georgiana H. L. Lee*
Parent

Mrs. Angelina Yu*
Chinatown Health Team
Resthaven Community Mental Health Center

Mr. Peter Woo
Teacher
Adult Education

Ms. May Chen is a Chinese American who has been in California since the summer of 1970. She moved here from Boston, Massachusetts. Ms. Chen was quite active in the Asian Studies Program at the University of California, Los Angeles between fall, 1970 and spring, 1973. Since September she has been teaching at the Alternative School in Pasadena. Ms. Chen was a guest of the California State Advisory Committee at the Regional State Advisory Committee meeting held in San Francisco in June, 1972.

Ms. Chen will provide an overview of issues in education for Chinese students, including stereotypes in textbooks, and the need for bilingual counselors and teachers. In addition, she will introduce the other topics to be discussed by panel members.

Mrs. Georgiana H. L. Lee is a Chinese American who immigrated from Hong Kong in 1969. Mrs. Lee has taught kindergarten in Hong Kong. She is married and has three children of pre-school age.

Mrs. Lee will testify in Cantonese on the problems in the area of child care.

Mrs. Angelina Yu, a Chinese American, will also testify in Chinese. She has two children who attend the Gastelar Elementary School in Chinatown. Her testimony will focus on the problems confronted by Chinese students in elementary education.

*Witness will testify in Chinese.

Mr. Peter Woo, a Chinese American, has been in the United States since 1958. He is bilingual in Chinese and English and will interpret for the monolingual panel members. Mr. Woo holds a B.A. and an M.A.

Mr. Woo has been teaching beginning and Intermediate Adult English as a second language at the Lincoln Adult School since 1971. Peter has also done volunteer work with Chinese adults in the areas of Driver Education, Citizenship Education, and English Education.

Mr. Woo will focus on the adult education needs of Chinese Americans.

Korean Foreign Education Panel

Saturday, December 1, 1973

Mr. Kong Lee
President
Korean Pharmacist Association

Dr. Pak, M.D.
President
Korean Medical Doctor's Association

Ms. Panja Yhu, R.N.
Member, Korean Nurses Association

Mr. Y. Gill Kook
Vice-President
Korean American Political Association

Dr. Chin Choi, M.D.
Member, Korean Medical Doctor's Association

Dr. Man Sou Kim, D.D.S.
Member, Korean Dental Association

Mr. Lee, a Korean American, will testify on the problems facing approximately 300 Korean pharmacists in California in obtaining their state license. Mr. Lee will submit a petition with a majority of these 300 pharmacists signatures to the California State Advisory Committee requesting assistance. His testimony will also describe the kinds of jobs, trained Korean pharmacists have to take in order to support their families.

Dr. Pak, a Korean American, will testify on the health problems and needs of the 55,000 Korean population of Los Angeles. Dr. Pak will also tell of the licensing problems facing Korean M.D.'s, many of whom have practiced medicine for 15 years of more in Korea.

Ms. Yhu, a Korean American, will testify on the licensing problems of the Korean R.N.'s (approximately 300) in Southern California

Dr. Choi, a Korean American, will describe his personal situation as a middle-aged medical doctor who recently came to the U. S. to live. He will explain how difficult it is to pass an examination that is geared for a recent medical school graduate with heavy emphasis on the critical questions rather than applied problems. Dr. Choi's background includes

a presidential citation (Bronze Star) for his supportive services to the U. S. Army hospitals during the Korean War. (See attached resume) Dr. Choi is presently unemployed.

Dr. Kim, a Korean American, will testify on the licensing problems facing the Korean dentists.

Mr. Kook, a Korean American, will summarize the panel's presentation and list recommended actions for the California State Advisory Committee to assist these foreign educated professional.

Dr. Jenny Batongmalaque
Private Physician and
Filipino Action Services, Inc.

Saturday, December 1, 1973

Dr. "Jenny" has been very active for the past few years identifying needs and developing programs for the Filipino community, particularly in the Temple Area and in Torrance. She was recently appointed to the Medical Advisory Board by Mayor Bradley. In seeking a unifying issue for the Filipino community, the Filipino Action Community Services group administered a questionnaire on the health needs and concerns to over 2,000 Filipinos (Los Angeles County wide). She will describe the preliminary findings of this questionnaire. A follow-up questionnaire to 250 Filipinos in the Temple Area produced the same findings.

In addition to describing the health needs and her efforts to alleviate this problem, Dr. Jenny will also discuss the problems facing Filipino professionals in the medical professions.

Mr. Leon Barinaga
Pilipino Social Worker
Oriental Service Center

Saturday, December 1, 1973

Mr. Barinaga is an experienced lawyer, trained in the Philippines. He came to the U. S. four years ago. Since he was unable to practice here, he currently acts as a job developer and employment referral agent one day a week at the Filipino American Community Center on Temple Street. He is also assistant to the director of Oriental Service Center. Mr. Barinaga will describe the various problems facing Filipinos trained as professionals in the Philippines who are unable to become licensed in California. Over 50% of the people who come to him for assistance at the community center are in such a position.

Mr. Robert Lërmea
Philippine Technical and Professional
Society (Carson Area)

Saturday, December 1, 1973

Mr. Lërmea is an engineer in private industry. He will briefly describe the kinds of problems specifically facing engineers trained in the Philippines who seek employment here. The Technical Society is particularly concerned about the lack of receprocity for engineers: U.S. engineers may be temporarily registered to practice their jobs in the islands, but no such provision exists in reverse. There is a need for the government to examine the university courses in the Philippines for some form of credit or accreditation. Companies automatically tell Filipino applicants that their course work is inadequate with no basis for such a conclusion. Once here, applicants are told that they need "local experience."

Mrs. Boonying Ratanavongse
Registered Nurse
Thai Community

Saturday, December 1, 1973

Mrs. Ratanavongse, a Thai, is a Registered Nurse at St. Francis Hospital. She came to the United States six years ago from Bangkok, Thailand where she was licensed to practice as a public health nurse. Mrs. Ratanavongse will testify on how the licensing procedures have changed in six years for Registered Nurses.

Mrs. Rantanavongse will also discuss the practice of some hospitals and medical clinics that hire Thai Registered Nurses as nurses' aides and then expect them to carry out the regular duties of Registered Nurses (examples: issue medications, administer immunizations).

1. What is the pay differential for Registered Nurses and nurses' aides?
2. Do foreign educated Registered Nurses experience different licensing requirements than domestic educated Registered Nurses?

Samoa Licensing Witness

Saturday, December 1, 1973

Mr. Lou Faamaligi
private detective
Samoa American Community Council

Mr. Faamaligi, a Samoan American will testify on the problems Samoans face in getting into the law enforcement field. Mr. Faamaligi was a sergeant for the American Samoa Police Department before coming to the U. S. Because of the U. S. citizenship requirement to become a law enforcement officer for city, county and state, he has been forced to work for a private firm.

QUESTIONS FOR THE STATE DEPARTMENT OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS

1. Could you state generally the responsibilities and components of the Department?
2. How many employees and board members are under its jurisdiction?
3. How many Asian Americans work for the Department and serve on its boards?
4. What special efforts has the Department made--in consumer education--to work with the various segments of the Asian American community?
5. In what languages do you print publications which are directed at protecting the consumer or informing him of his rights?
6. Does the Department have a policy with regard to citizenship as a requirement for licensure?
7. How does the Department or its individual boards handle the problem of English language deficiency in testing or otherwise measuring the capabilities of immigrant applicants for jobs or professions where a thorough knowledge of English may not be essential to job-performance?
8. What are the general requirements and procedures for a foreign-trained professional seeking licensure in the State of California from:
 1. Board of Medical Examiners?
 2. Board of Dental Examiners?
 3. Board of Pharmacy?
 4. Board of Nursing Education and Nurse Registration?
9. What current immigration trends are there in these fields? What's the supply and demand situation in these professions in California? How does this influence the policy of the state in its licensing policy?
10. What special problems do foreign-trained professionals from Asia, or elsewhere, encounter in seeking licensure?

Curriculume Vitae

Name in full Chin Hang, Choi
Date of Birth Dec. 21, 1916
Permanent Dom- 788-1 Mapoku Mapodong, Seoul, Korea
icicle
Present Addr. 920 S. Wilton pl. 2 Los-Angeles, Calif. 90019

1. Education

March 1959 Graduated the course of command and staff college
April 1958 of the Republic of Korea Army (ROKA)
March 1957 Graduated the course of medical administration of
Sept. 1956 ROKA
July 1947 One year training course for medicine in Tokyo
June 1946 U.S. Army Hospital
March 1946 Postgraduate training course in the Dept. of
April 1940 medicine of Seoul National University Hospital,
Seoul, Korea (this is equivalent to those of Intern
and Resident)
March 1940 Graduated from medical college of Seoul National
April 1936 University
March 1936 Completed the course of Posung middle and high
April 1930 school
March 1930 Completed the course of Hae-Wha primary school

2. Occupation and Career

Oct. 1973 Staff of professional service center and Institute
Oct. 1972 of Family Medicine
Sept. 1972 House staff of medicine in Queen Elizabeth 11 Hospital
April 1968 Maseru, Lesotho, south africa
Aug. 1966 Director and chief medicine of Jun-JU Redcross Hospt
Sept. 1961 of southern province of Korea
March 1960 Conferred Ph-D from Kyoto University in Japan on
"Experimental study for Biological Reaction of
Stress"
March 1960 Retired Army in rank of cornnel
March 1960 Director of Korea Army medical center
April 1958
March 1958 Chief consultant for medicine of Korea Army
Jan. 1956
March 1955 Chief surgeon of First field Army of ROKA
Nov. 1951
Aug. 1952 Conferred Bronz Star from President of U.S.A.
Aug. 1951 Director and Chief medicine of 3rd ROK Army Hospital
Jan. 1949
Jan. 1949 Director and chief medicine of 2nd Rok Army Hospital
July 1947
April 1946 Joined ROK Army in rank of captain and staff of me
icine of 5th ROK Army Hospital

I hereby certify that the above statements are
complete and correct in every respects.

UNITED STATES COMMISSION ON CIVIL RIGHTS

WESTERN FIELD OFFICE
U.S. Courthouse & Federal Building
312 North Spring Street, Room 1730
Los Angeles, California 90012
Telephone: (213) 688-3437

DATE: November 9, 1973

REPLY TO
ATTN OF: Charlie Ericksen

SUBJECT: Interview Report -- Asian American hearing

to: Mike Ishikawa

Interview with:

Victor A. Hill
Executive Secretary
State Board of Dental Examiners
Department of Consumer Affairs
1020 N Street
Sacramento, Calif. 95814
(916) 445 6407

(also spoke with Mrs. Regina Kusmich)

In California, we admit to practice some 700-850 domestically-educated dentists a years, as well as 500-plus dental hygienists.

Until 1970, it was impossible for a foreign-educated dentist to get a license in California without two years of dental education here. Revisions in the State Dental Practices Act in 1969, as adopted by the legislature, caused California to pioneer more liberal admissions practices for foreign-educated dentists.

The first examination which included foreign-educated dentists was given in 1970. The examination is a five-step process (1) Written, (2) Diagnosis/Treatment Planning, (3) Prosthetic Examination, (4) Practical Operative Clinic, and (5) Restorative Techniques. The exams are given separately or together (some are repeats for candidates who failed the first times), so in the following statistics a candidate could be counted more than once:

In 1970, we had 111 foreign-educated candidates			
In 1971, we had 545	"	"	"
In 1972, we had 960	"	"	"
In 1973, we have 1144	"	"	" to date (Nov. 1, 1973)

Since the program was started in 1970, 93 foreign-educated dentists have passed and been licensed to practice in the State of California. Many others--perhaps 170 or so--have become dental hygienists. It's hard to say how many other foreign-educated candidates are presently somewhere in the process of the five-step examination. Altogether, a total of 350-450 candidates are currently in that process.

On the written examination, it was made easier for foreign-educated candidates to pass than it was for domestically-educated candidates. The foreign-trained students needs a 75 percent score to pass; a native-trained student needs 85%. This was done by the legislature (Brown) to compensate for language difficulties.

--2-- Victor A. Hill

The 1973 applicants to the Board include, from:

Taiwan	16
Philippines	131
Korea	27
Japan	1
Indonesian	1
Malaysia	2
Thailand	0

There are no real problems for people from Taiwan, Tokyo, and recent graduates of Filipino schools are doing well.

The demands on dental students in California are higher than anywhere else in the United States. The pass rate in our exams varies from about 23% to 74%. Knowledge of English is an important factor in our written examination only. The law says we have to give the exam in English.

The law says that to be admitted by the Board here, an applicant must have ^{been licensed to} practiced in the country where he was educated. But for foreign students studying in the Philippines, this is impossible, because only native-born citizens are allowed to practice there. The same for Mexico, and some other countries. Some of our applicants with such problems are allowed to go to the Board here if they do three months minimum of social service work. Also, where a school has folded or records can't be obtained for various legitimate reasons, we have admitted people on affidavits.

The Board of Dental Examiners has eight members, seven of whom are practicing dentists: President Joseph Reynolds, Glendale; Robert Tuttle, Santa Rosa; Secretary Lavern Tuttle, Ventura; Ernest Casares, San Diego; Henry Lucas Jr., San Francisco; Leo J. Poxon, Redondo Beach; Herbert K. Yee, Sacramento, and public member Charles Woolery, San Jose. Yee is Chinese American. Woolery, a doctor of literature, 167 W. San Fernando, San Jose, led the fight for permissive legislation.

UCLA has a refresher school for foreign students. Two other such schools nationally are no longer active. The UCLA school is headed by Dr. John Flocken, director, Dental Extension Division, UCLA, 10995 LeConte, L.A.

Attachments:

General information bulletin for Graduates of Foreign Dental Schools (regarding licensure to practice dentistry in California).
Dental Practice Act, rules and regulations.

#

Hill is sending additional statistical info - broken down where possible - on foreign applicants. CE

UNITED STATES COMMISSION ON CIVIL RIGHTS

WESTERN FIELD OFFICE
U.S. Courthouse & Federal Building
312 North Spring Street, Room 1730
Los Angeles, California 90012
Telephone: (213) 688-3437

DATE: Sept November 8, 1973

REPLY TO
ATTN OF: Charlie Ericksen

SUBJECT: Interview report-- Asian American hearing

TO: Mike Ishikawa

Interview with:

Fred Jillyerd, R.Ph.

Assistant Executive Secretary

California State Board of Pharmacy (Dept. of Consumer Affairs)

1021 O Street

Sacramento, Ca. 95814

(916) 445-5014

There is an over-supply of pharmacists in California. Too many schools are graduating too many pharmacists. This is true nationally. There should be 5,000-6,000 pharmacists joining the profession each year to meet the demand created by retirements, etc., but U.S. schools alone are turning out 7,000 a year. In another year of two, it'll be 8,000.

No foreign-educated pharmacist can be licensed by the California Board. They must be accredited by a U.S. school. I have yet to find one foreign school offering a pharmaceutical education equivalent to U.S. education. In the U.S., five years of study are required for a bachelor of pharmacy, six years for a doctor of pharmacy. Most foreign schools have four years of less, with students going into their pharmaceutical schools directly from high school. In the Philippines, there are church-type schools with poor standards. Their minimum passing grades are at the 50-60 percent levels; in the U.S., they're at the 70-75 percent level. (If I want to go to the Philippines--God forbid--they wouldn't let me in to practice pharmacy because it's restricted to native-born Philipinos.

A foreign pharmacist in California would be lost, out of his element, a dangerous man. Canadian pharmaceutical standards come closest to U.S. standards.

A foreign-educated pharmacist may be approved to practice in the United States if he is okehed by the Dean of an accredited U.S. College of Pharmacy. Many foreign pharmacists or pharmaceutical school graduates who come to the United States take an accredited course for a year or so to graduate and become eligible to take our state exam. I don't know how many pass. We don't keep records that way. It's hard for them to get into some schools. For example, a Filipino may come to San Francisco and want to get into the UC Berkeley School of Pharmacy. Well, it takes only one out of xxx every four applicants. There are two other schools in California: University of Pacific at Stockton and USC in Los Angeles. But both are private and cost between \$1000-\$1500 a semester. Then, others may go to Idaho or out of state.

In California, there are between 800-900 applicants a year for our Board exam, and between 70-75 percent of them pass. I note a particular increase in Asians taking the exam, but I don't know how many were U.S.-born and U.S.-educated. In the October, 1973 exam (exams are given in the spring, summer and fall), 30 out of the 162 candidates had Asian surnames.

A few years ago, some Asians apparently protested to Assemblyman Willie Brown about foreign-educated pharmacists not being allowed to take the California exam. He got a bill passed for them (Page 20, Calif. Pharmacy Law, Section 4089.5: "The board may permit a person certified by the board to have had sufficient and equivalent education and experience in pharmacy, including at least two years' practical experience in pharmacy in a foreign country within the previous five years, to take the written and practical examination given pursuant to subdivision (d) of Section 4085." That subdivision states that the applicant shall have passed a written and practical examination given by the board.)

I know of no foreign-trained pharmacists who have been certified by the board since the section became law. To my knowledge, no one has been admitted as yet to take the exam as the result of Willie Brown's bill.

New York has a program for accepting foreign-educated pharmacists under certain circumstances. So does Florida, for Cubans. But I know of no other states which do.

There are eight members (seven registered pharmacists and one public member) on the State Board of Pharmacy. All of the registered pharmacist members are white. (President William McDermott, Walnut Creek; vp James Gates, San Luis Obispo; Charles Cummins, Ontario; David Garfield, La Jolla; Denver Latimer, Los Alamitos; Carl Vatalie; Los Angeles; and Ken Gonsalves, Hillsburgh.) The public member, Attorney Roscoe Carroll of Los Angeles, is black. The Board is selected by the Governor and meets once a month, except August and December.

Education requirements are outlined on Page 19 of the California Pharmacy Law book. (Attached)

Page 121, Pharmaceutical Education, last paragraph states: "A candidate from a foreign school of pharmacy or college of pharmacy may satisfy the educational requirement by earning a degree from a school or college recognized by the Board. His residence in the foreign school or college of pharmacy will be accepted on a basis of the residence accepted credit by the school from which he earns the recognized degree."

~~Attachment~~ The National Association of Boards of Pharmacy is studying the creation of an International Council on Pharmaceutical Education.

Attachments: California Pharmacy Law book
Pamphlet: Accredited Colleges of Pharmacy, American Council on Pharmaceutical Education.

November 12, 1973

Charlie Ericksen

Interview Report -- Asian American hearing

Mike Ishikawa

Interview with:

Miss Susan Mogoman, Administrative Assistant to
Executive Secretary Raymond Reid
State Board of Medical Examiners
Department of Consumer Affairs
1020 "N" Street, Room 434
Sacramento, Calif. 95814
(916) 322-2670

Licensure requirements (see Page 233 of Consumer Affairs' Information Digest) include three years of pre-med, four years of study in approved med school, internship and pass examination.

In many of the Asian countries, students take only two years of pre-med and four years of med instead of three-four, but in evaluating applications, I try to find 32 extra weeks of training which will serve as "equivalent" education. The Board is considering recommending that the State law be changed to two years pre-med.

The majority of our foreign applicants are from the Philippines; India second; then Iran. Filipinos have no real problems meeting our requirements.

Written exam: Generally, 48% of the foreign-trained med. school graduates pass it, as compared to approximately 90 percent of U.S. grads and Canadian grads. In our June, '73 written exam, 167 foreign med school grads passed (44%), while 208 (56%) failed. The exam is given twice a year: June & December.

Almost 100 percent of all candidates pass the oral and clinical part of the exam, which is given after internship. Of 100 candidates in June, only three failed. (This exam is given six or more times a year.)

Many foreign applicants take a medical review and English course (3-6 mos) before seeking California licenses.

foreign trained

Our State law states that an applicant must be licensed in the country where he/she attended med. school. On rare occasions, this creates a problem where a citizen of one country attends med. school in another country which forbids the licensing of non-citizens.

10/10/73

Formal steps for all applicants: (1) File application, meeting educational requirements (2) Take written exam, (3) Exp Intern for year, (4) Take oral and clinical exam.

Veterans Administration hospitals now hire foreign doctors if they are licensed in another country, but they may be changing their procedures.

There is a physician assistant category in California, but a foreign-trained doctor awaiting licensure here wouldn't be able to work at it on interim basis because it requires special training.

Acupuncture: It can only be practiced by licensed physician or by acupuncturist under supervision of licensed physician in specific experimental programs of med schools. Assemblyman Gordon Duffy, chairman of Select Assembly Committee on Health Manpower, has a bill (AB 1841) ^{amending} ~~amending~~ this pending. It should be heard in January. *changing*

In Nevada, you can practice acupuncture and not be an MD. (Nov 11, June '73)
Nevada also has an Acupuncture Board. Call Evelyn Kilsback for information and names of Board members (702) 825 5183.

In California, suits are being brought for prosecuting acupuncturists. Check with Mr. Wheeler of our Board on that.

Will send me: List of Board members of Med. Examiners
Breakdown of applicants by country, if possible
1972 legislative study (updated, if possible, to '73), with ethnic breakdowns
Mr. Wheeler will call me.

UNITED STATES COMMISSION ON CIVIL RIGHTS

WESTERN FIELD OFFICE
 U.S. Courthouse & Federal Building
 312 North Spring Street, Room 1730
 Los Angeles, California 90012
 Telephone: (213) 688-3437

DATE: November 9, 1973
 REPLY TO ATTN OF: Charlie Ericksen
 SUBJECT: Interview Report -- Asian American hearing
 TO: Mike Ishikawa

Interview with:

Ms. Marge Buzdas
 Senior clerk in charge of examinations
 Board of Nurse Education & Nurse Registration
 Department of Consumer Affairs
 1020 N Street, Room 448
 Sacramento, Calif. 95814
 (916) 445 3821

U.S. and foreign trained nurses are given identical examinations. The exams are administered three times a year (last year in winter, summer and fall). The July exam is for U.S.-educated applicants only. We don't have the facilities to give it to foreigners, too, following the big June graduation. It is more difficult to administer to exam to foreigners.

The exam, which lasts two days, is national and is scored by the:

National League for Nursing
 10 Columbus Circle
 New York, New York 10019
 (212) 582-1022

U.S.-educated nurses pass at a much higher rate than do foreign nurses. Lack of familiarity with the terms and inability to understand the directions could be factors here.

Results of past three exams show:

September 13-14 & 20-21, 1972
 (administered in Oakland & Long Beach)

	scheduled	appeared	didn't appear	failed	passed
Regular :					
Calif. recent grad	291	284	7	36	248
Reg. Out-of-state	96	90	6	7	83
Irreg. Foreign	427	361	66	232	129
Irreg. Foreign repeaters	<u>419</u>	<u>385</u>	<u>34</u>	<u>222</u>	<u>163</u>
Total	1660	1507	153	636	871

--2-- nurse boards

February 8-9, 14-15, 1973

	scheduled	appeared	didn't appear	failed	passed
Regular -- Calif. recent graduates	430	425	5	49	376
Reg. - out of state	27	22	5	2	20
Irreg. Foreign grad.	633	558	75	463	95
Irreg. Foreign repeaters	<u>563</u>	<u>524</u>	<u>44</u>	<u>443</u>	<u>31</u>
Total	1885	1740	145	1051	689

July 11-12, 16-17, 1973

	scheduled	appeared	didn't appear	failed	passed
Regular -- California recent graduates	3403	3370	33	280	3090
Regular -- Out of state	<u>179</u>	<u>166</u>	<u>13</u>	<u>14</u>	<u>152</u>
Total	3582	3536	46	294	3242

(Note: No foreign grads were permitted to take the July exam.)

(It will be noted that the exam success rate for U.S.-educated candidates is far better than that of foreign-educated candidates: Nine out of ten U.S. candidates pass. Only one out of four or five foreign-educated candidates pass. Non-English-speaking foreign candidates undoubtedly have a much worse record than do Canadians, for example.)

The most numerous foreign applicants come from: Japan, Korea, Canada, and China and the Philippines, with Filipinos leading the list.

We have no breakdown on national origin of applicants or those who pass.

Ms. Buzdas is forwarding additional information on Board (five member body) and testing.

Attachments:

Laws Relating to Nursing Education Licensure--Practice (See Page 28 for English comprehension requirement)
Board of Nursing Education & Nurse Registration Occupation Guide (See Page 6 for info on foreign applicants.)
Instructions-- Application for License.

#

San Diego Panel

Saturday, December 1, 1973

The names of those persons that will participate on this panel have not been established. There will be six panelists covering employment (affirmative action plans), education, media and social action programs for the Asian Americans and Pacific Peoples communities.

Basically this presentation from the San Diego Panel is a compromise to the original request for a separate public hearing in San Diego.

Community Redevelopment Panel

Saturday, December 1, 1973

Ms. Cynthia Chono
Member
Little Tokyo Anti-Eviction Task Force

Ms. Karen Hara
Member
Little Tokyo Anti-Eviction Task Force

Mr. Mark Masaoka
Member
Little Tokyo Anti-Eviction Task Force

Mr. Ken Izumi
Member
Little Tokyo Anti-Eviction Task Force

Mr. Akira Kawasaki
Businessman
Little Tokyo, California

Mr. George Umezewa
Member
Little Tokyo Anti-Eviction Task Force

The panel will cover the following four major areas relating to the redevelopment of the Little Tokyo Area:

1. The lack of information made available to the residents, business and community organizations regarding the plan for redevelopment of the Little Tokyo Area.
2. The provision of comparable housing for those residents affected by redevelopment. This will include low-cost housing for senior citizens.
3. The citizen participation provisions for the planning of the redevelopment project.
4. The minority contract compliance of all construction and employment contracts made by the Community Redevelopment Agency (CRA).

Mr. Colin W. Chiu
Director of Lawyers for Housing Project

Saturday, December 1, 1973

The Lawyers for Housing Project in Los Angeles is one of seven such projects in cities throughout the United States funded by the American Bar Association, the Ford Foundation and the Department of Housing and Urban Development. The Los Angeles Project receives additional funds from the Los Angeles County Bar Association.

The purpose of the project is to allow attorneys to become involved in and attempt to resolve some of the problems of providing low and moderate income housing.

Mr. Chiu has been the Director of the program since it was created in January, 1973. Prior to this position, he was employed by the Department of Housing and Urban Development for four years. As a HUD attorney, Mr. Chiu worked on public housing, FHA projects, and community development programs.

Mr. Stan Price
Directing Attorney for the Housing Law Section,
at the Western Center on Law and Poverty

Mr. Price has been involved in the area of housing since 1968, when he directed an Office of Economic Opportunity (OEO) project in Santa Monica entitled, "Housing and the Elderly."

He assisted in drafting S.B. 148, introduced by Moscone. This bill, if passed, would set up a State Housing Finance Agency with similar responsibilities as the HUD program.

As the current housing specialist at the Western Center, he has been involved in much housing litigation.

QUESTIONS FOR HOUSING SPECIALISTS

1. Can you explain the whole intent behind redevelopment Federal legislation? Is the Community Redevelopment Agency (CRA) regulated by these Federal laws?
2. Under Federal regulations, must CRA, which receives Federal funds, provide information about proposed redevelopment plans to communities affected by these plans?
3. Is there a Federal requirement that there must be citizen participation in the planning of the redevelopment of an area? Can you explain the function of PAC?
4. Are there Federal provisions for relocating both businesses and residents affected by construction of an area? If so, what are the financial provisions?

What if the resident disagrees with the amount of money offered for moving? What are the alternatives available to him? What happens if a resident or business does not want to move?

5. Are there provisions for comparable housing? Would you explain the term?

We have heard the terms "Section 23" and "Section 236 housing". Would you explain what they are and how they relate to redevelopment?

6. Must there be firm commitments for developing low-cost housing before other construction begins?

With the moratorium on low-cost housing programs, what can you foresee as the effect on redevelopment projects?

7. Are there Federal regulations that cover single adults in regards to housing relocation?
8. If there were to be no redevelopment in the area, what is the possibility of the City Housing Authority condemning building sites now set for redevelopment?

9. Are there Federal regulations ensuring that Affirmative Action programs be instituted for:
- CRA employees?
 - employees of contractors bidding on Federal construction jobs?
10. Is there a precedent for CRA providing apprenticeship training for minorities in the construction trades in conjunction with the appropriate unions?

Mr. Richard G. Mitchell
Administrator
Community Redevelopment Agency (CRA)

Saturday, December 1, 1973

Mr. Jaime Monroy
Equal Employment Opportunity Officer
Community Redevelopment Agency (CRA)

Mr. Mitchell has been in this position since 1968. He is responsible for all the redevelopment projects in Los Angeles.

Mr. Monroy has been with CRA for 12 years. He has worked in the real estate, and relocation and property management departments. He was senior project manager for both the Hoover and Pico Union Projects.

Mr. Monroy was the first Equal Employment Officer for CRA. He implemented the current Equal Opportunity program in 1969 and is now responsible for enforcing the program.

QUESTIONS FOR COMMUNITY REDEVELOPMENT AGENCY REPRESENTATIVE

Purpose of the Community Redevelopment Agency (CRA)

1. What was the purpose for the establishment of CRA and what is its function?

How many CRA employees? How many are Asian American or Pacific peoples?

Community Participation

2. What is the responsibility of CRA to provide information on its redevelopment plan, relocation costs and time schedules for enactment of its plan?

How is information disseminated to the community (residents, businesses, community organizations)?

When was the redevelopment plan first proposed and when was the community first informed of the plan? How?

Is there a Project Area Committee (PAC) for the Little Tokyo Redevelopment Project? When was it formed, who sits on it, and is there paid staff?

What provisions have been made/projected to allow community organizations (i.e. Pioneer Project, JACL) to return to the redevelopment area? What is the status of the planned community cultural center?

Relocation of Residents

3. What provisions have been made for comparable housing for displaced residents (singles and families)? What is planned?

Who pays for the relocation costs? How are the amounts determined? What happens to a resident who refuses to move?

What are the plans to provide housing in the redeveloped area for singles, families, poor, elderly, middle income? What would be the costs for new units for all of the above? Where are the proposed units to be located? Have the designated property sites been purchased by CRA?

Has there been a firm financial commitment from the Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) or anyone else to build units? How many units? Has this housing been financed through Section 23 or FHA 236? Which? How many houses or units?

Effect of Moratorium

4. With the moratorium on low-cost housing programs, what is the effect on the current redevelopment project?

Small Business

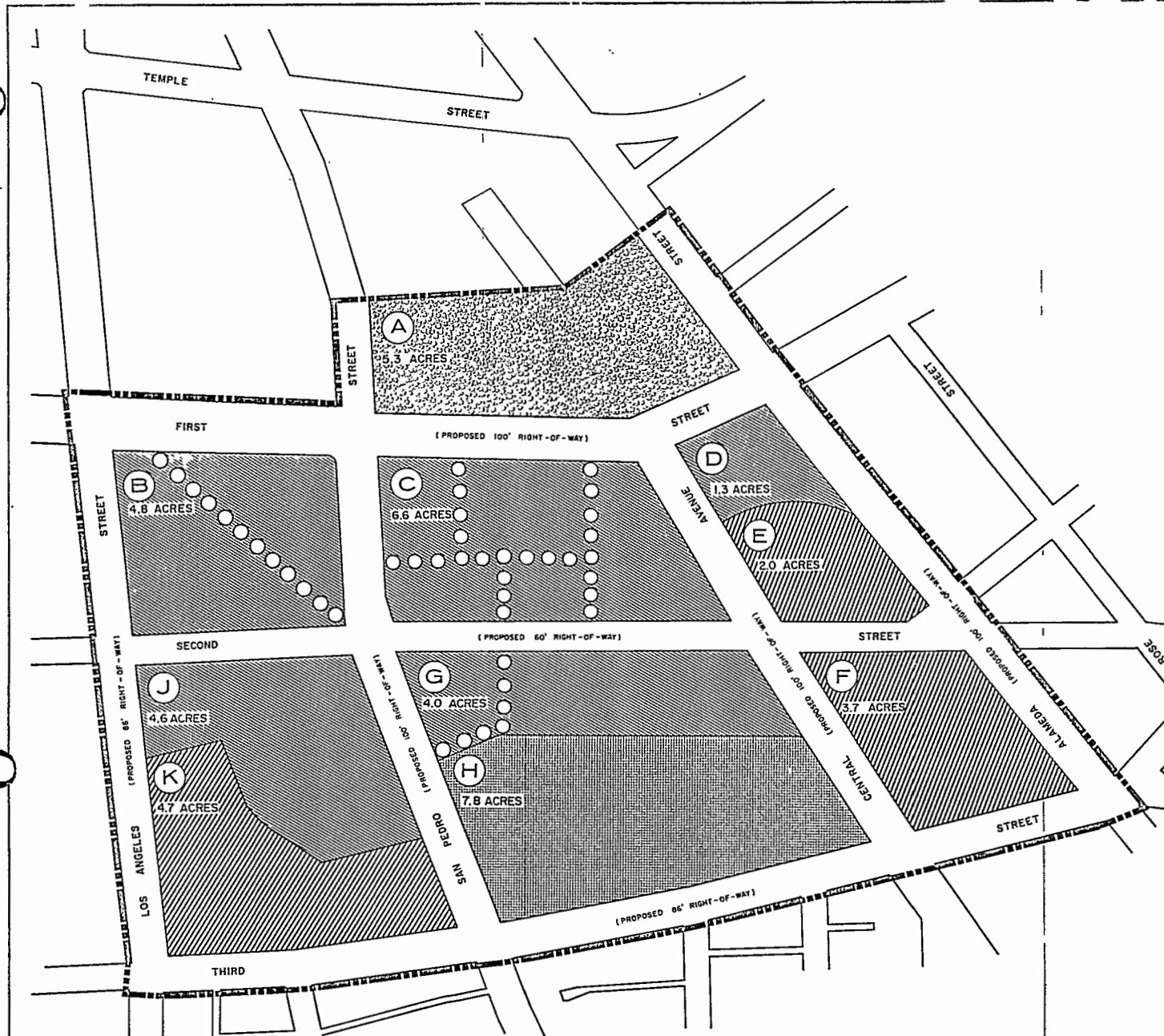
5. Are relocation costs paid?

What provisions are made to allow for small businesses to move back into the redeveloped area at comparable rental costs?








Affirmative Action

6. Has CRA signed any contracts to begin construction in the Little Tokyo Redevelopment Area? Will or has CRA required Affirmative Action plans from the contractors? If so, what are the statistics for minorities in the unions (construction, plumbers, electricians, etc.)?

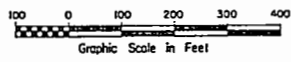
Will CRA initiate an apprenticeship training program in conjunction with the unions?

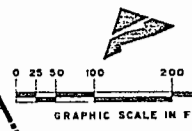
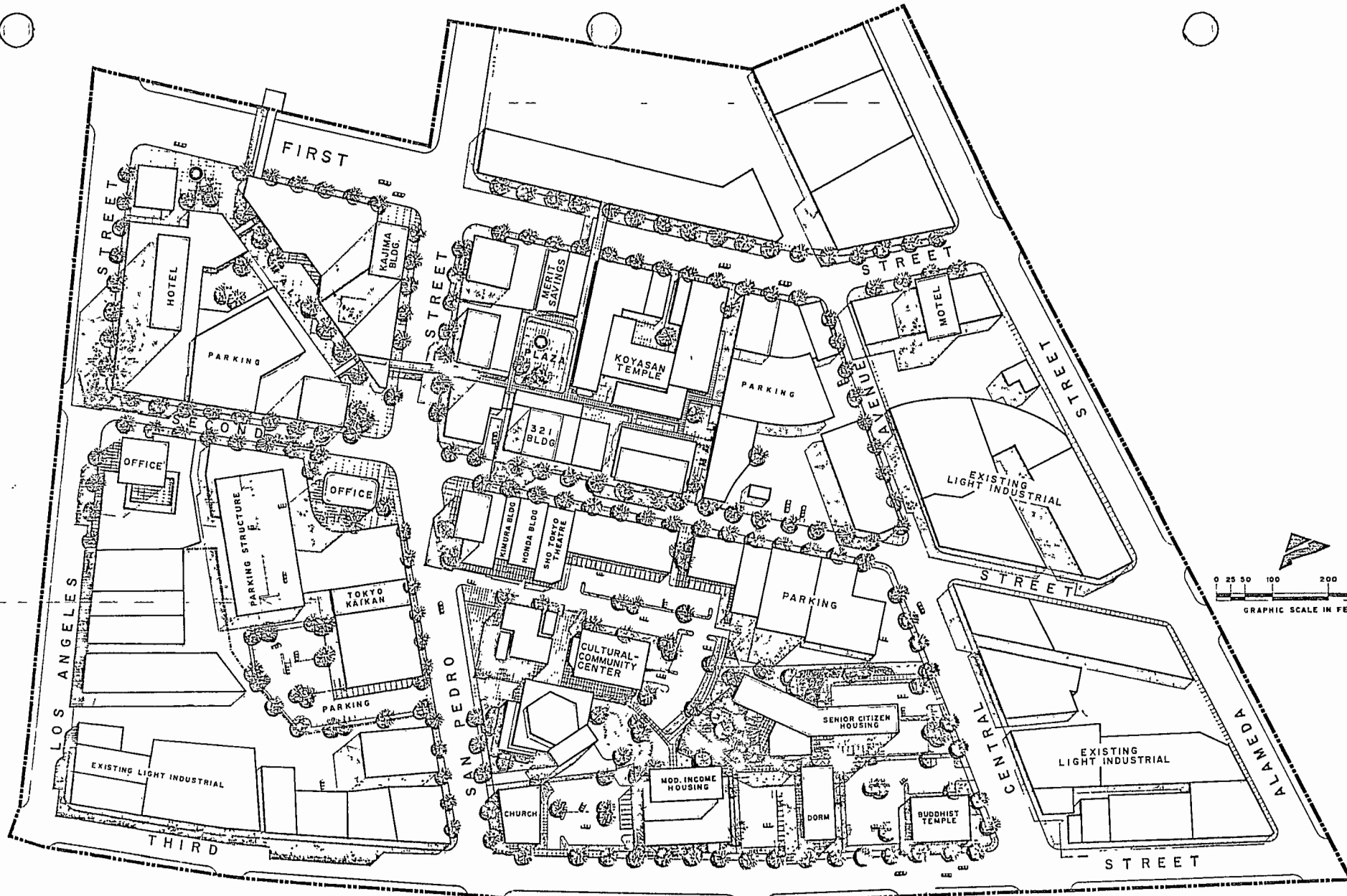


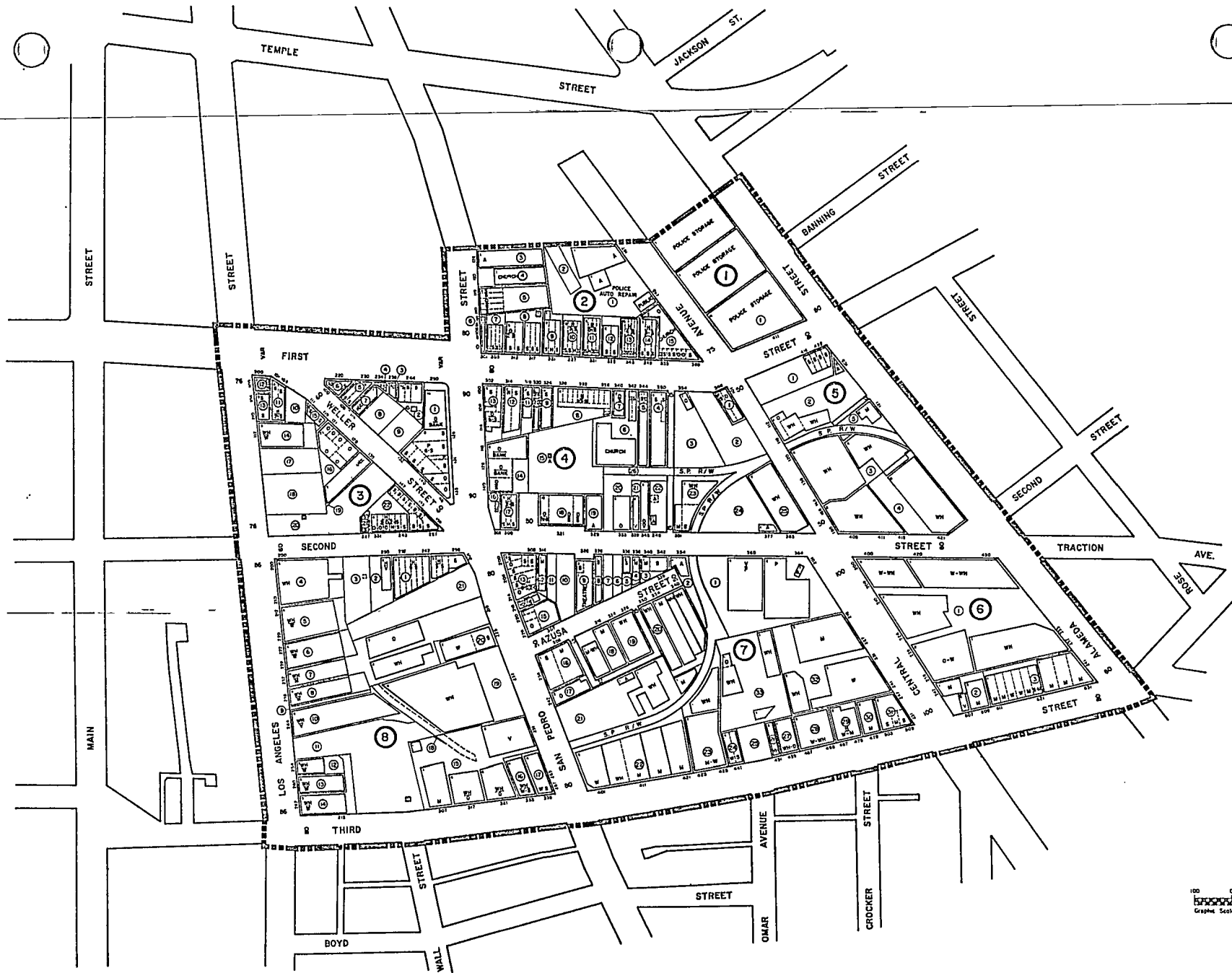
LEGEND

-  RE - USE AREAS
-  RESIDENTIAL (ALT. USE COMMERCIAL)
-  COMMERCIAL
-  PUBLIC - COMMERCIAL
-  INDUSTRIAL (ALT. USE COMMERCIAL)
-  PUBLIC PEDESTRIAN WAYS
-  PROJECT BOUNDARY

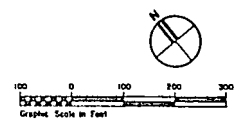
REDEVELOPMENT PLAN







- LEGEND**
- ⑦ BLOCK NUMBER
 - ⊙ PARCEL NUMBER
 - PROJECT BOUNDARY
 - ▭ MAIN BUILDING FOOTPRINT
 - ▭ COMMERCIAL
 - ▭ STORES
 - ▭ OFFICE
 - ▭ AUTOMOTIVE
 - ▭ HOTEL
 - ▭ INDUSTRIAL
 - ▭ MANUFACTURE
 - ▭ WHOLESALE
 - ▭ WAREHOUSE
 - ▭ VACANT
 - ▭ OTHER USES
 - ▭ PARKING
 - ▭ AUXILIARY BUILDING
 - ⋯ DOTTED LINES INDICATE STORES IN BUILDING
 - ▭ HOTEL OVER A STORE



LITTLE TOKYO REDEVELOPMENT PROJECT

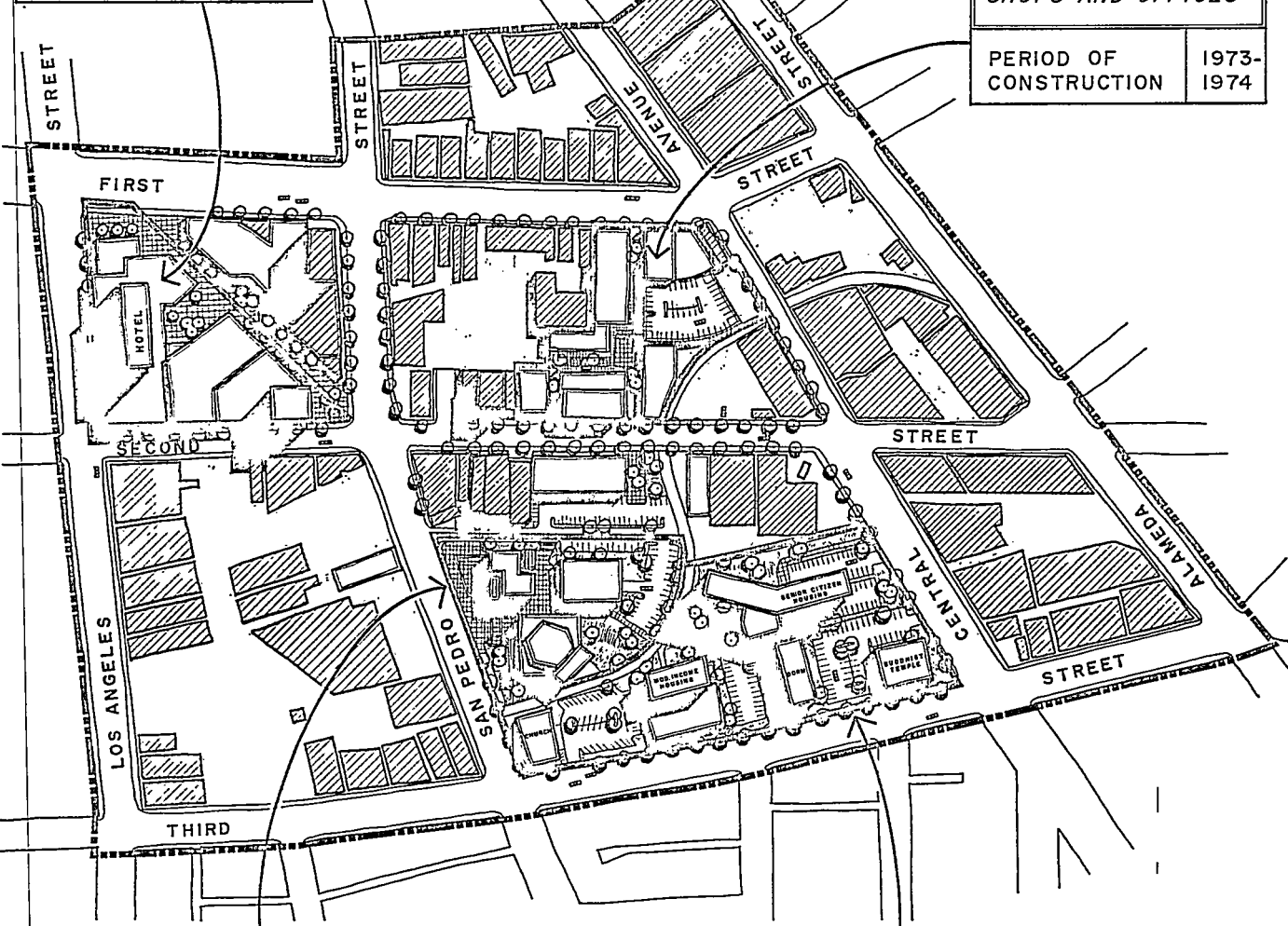
BUILDING INFORMATION MAP
 LITTLE TOKYO N.D.P. AREA CALIF.
 COMMUNITY REDEVELOPMENT AGENCY - CITY OF LOS ANGELES

ACTION AREA Nº 2
HOTEL

PERIOD OF CONSTRUCTION	1974-1976
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ACTION AREA Nº 1
SHOPS AND OFFICES

PERIOD OF CONSTRUCTION	1973-1974
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ACTION AREA Nº 4
CULTURAL COMMUNITY CENTER

PERIOD OF CONSTRUCTION	1975-1976
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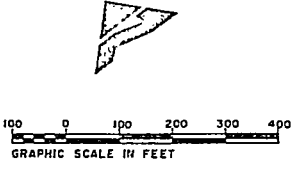
ACTION AREA Nº 3
SENIOR CITIZEN HOUSING AND CHURCHES

PERIOD OF CONSTRUCTION	1973-1974
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LEGEND

-  EXISTING BUILDING
-  PROPOSED BUILDING
-  PROJECT BOUNDARY

ILLUSTRATIVE PLAN OF SCHEDULED DEVELOPMENT



SAN PEDRO STREET

OFFICES
MUSEUM
LIBRARY
CLASSROOMS

GYMNASIUM

CENTRAL COURT

TO UNDERGROUND GARAGE

THEATRE

JAPANESE GARDEN

PARKING



JAPANESE AMERICAN CULTURAL COMMUNITY CENTER



LITTLE TOKYO
REDEVELOPMENT PROJECT
COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AGENCY I &

KAJIMA ASSOCIAT
HAYASHI TAKASE ARCHITECT A
PLANNING ARCHITECTURE INTERIORS