

# The CAA VOICE

Newsletter  
of the  
Committee  
Against  
Anti-Asian  
Violence

191 East 3rd Street, New York, NY 10009  
(212) 473-6485

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## Editorial

### Pivotal Time for Asian Americans

It has been ten years since the murder of Vincent Chin, twenty since the Asian American movement began, and fifty years since Japanese Americans were incarcerated during World War II. The present may prove to be another defining period for Asian Pacific Americans, one marked by both threat and opportunity.

Several profound trends are re-shaping life in this country. The first is the decline and restructuring of our economy. Hundreds of thousands of jobs largely held by white skilled workers are being permanently eliminated in manufacturing, and new jobs in the service industries often do not pay a living wage. The second trend is the

rapid globalization of trade, communications, and migration. Not only are our population and culture becoming more international, we as workers are competing more directly in the global arena for jobs and wages.

Corporations and the government are speeding this process in their haste to exploit new markets and cheap labor. Add to this their gross mismanagement of the now \$3 trillion budget deficit and steep cuts in programs serving human needs, and the result is a populace that is angry, alienated from the electoral process, and deeply frightened about its future.

It comes as no surprise then, that simplistic solutions to these complex problems have gained currency: buy American, do away with multiculturalism, close the borders. What we are

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### Report by U.S. Commission on Civil Rights Falls Short

The U.S. Commission on Civil Rights report, "Civil Rights Issues facing Asian Americans in the 1990's", released on Feb. 28, 1992 concludes that Asian Americans are the victims of "widespread bigotry, discrimination, barriers to equal opportunity, and even violence".

The report is based primarily on 1989 roundtable conferences organized by the Commission in San Francisco, Houston and New York, at which CAAAV and others testified and submitted materials. Because little field research was done, the findings and analysis are based on secondary and tertiary sources.

Federal attention to the continuing discrimination facing our communities is certainly needed. However, it is important to look critically at this document, which is a product of the Reagan-Bush administrations' undermining of civil rights protections – such as reducing funding for the Commission on Civil Rights and the EEOC, opposing several civil rights acts, and undermining affirmative action both through arguing against expansive interpretations of civil rights law and through its appointments to the federal judiciary.

#### Report Downplays Racism

The report begins with a chronology of anti-Asian legislation and immigration policies, through the period of Japanese American internment. It places these anti-Asian policies in the context of exclusionary "American nativist tradition", as if to bury these

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CAA AV General Meeting Held on February 8th

## Status Report on New York State Hate Crimes Law

New York state has neither enhanced penalties for bias-related crimes nor provided a mechanism to gather information about the prevalence of such crimes. On March 11, 1992, the Assembly passed Assembly Bill No. 6786B by 115 to 32. As Senate Bill No. 3126B, it is now stuck in the Senate's Codes Committee. Hate crimes law advocates from a broad range of communities consider this bill, known as the Cuomo-Goodman bill (S.3126B/A.6786B), to be acceptable legislation. While neither as comprehensive nor as strong as the Patterson-Green Anti-Bias Package, the Cuomo-Goodman bill is widely viewed as more likely to pass the Senate.

The Cuomo-Goodman bill creates a new offense, "Bias Related Violence or Intimidation." The bill provides for consecutive rather than concurrent sentences even though the charge may arise out of one underlying criminal act. Those protected include persons differentiated by race, color, creed, national origin, sex, disability, age and sexual orientation. The bill was specifically amended this year to cover forcible rape and sodomy at the urging of women's advocates. It provides that mistake of fact is not a defense, e.g. where someone heterosexual was assaulted because the perpetrator thought they were lesbian/gay, the victim's heterosexuality is no defense. The proposed law also amends Penal Law §§ 240.31 and 240.30, aggravated harassment in the first and second degrees respectively, adding sex, disability, age and sexual orientation to their coverage.

The Patterson-Green Anti-Bias Package is more comprehensive and provides stronger protections for the same protected categories as the Cuomo-Goodman bill. Patterson-Green's S.3574/A.5923 provides criminal sanctions for bias-motivated damage to property, and increases sanctions for discriminatory refusals to sell, rent or lease to someone because of their membership in a protected category. S.3573/A.6924 creates the crime of civil rights assault and provides criminal sanctions for bias-related actions that cause physical injury. S.3728/A.6374

creates a twenty person Governors Advisory Council on Bias-Related Violence to investigate incidents and recommend reforms of criminal and civil laws.

S.3695/A.6235 empowers the State Division of Human Rights to investigate bias-motivated crimes for prosecution, and to recommend investigations to the Attorney General or local District Attorneys. S.3985/A.6618 criminalizes both the intentional withholding of housing accommodations from the housing market (warehousing), and the harassment of tenants to vacate their apartments. S.3696/A.6234 provides an individual right to sue for damages under state law to persons who have been discriminated against, threatened, or subjected to violence or intimidation. S.3576/A.5921 creates the crime of civil rights murder, defined as a murder motivated by bias, and provides penalties for this offense equal to the penalties for murdering a police officer.

S.3658/A.6188 empowers the state to take over the supervision and operation of local school districts where 25% or more of the students drop out. S.3575/A.5922 increases penalties for bias-related violence by reclassifying criminal mischief, riot and coercion as violent felony offenses. Finally, Senate Resolution No. 617 urges Governor Cuomo to appoint a continuing Special Prosecutor to investigate and prosecute violent incidents motivated by bias.

State Senator Roy Goodman is the prime sponsor of the Governor's bill on the Republican side of the Senate. However, the Republican conference, which controls thirty five of the sixty one Senate seats, has blocked this proposed law for the last two legislative sessions. The Republican leadership has prevented the bill from coming to the floor by keeping it bottled up in the Codes Committee. Most advocates believe these Senators object to the inclusion of sexual orientation as a protected category.

The State's Black and Puerto Rican Legislative Caucus took a principled stand in support of lesbians and gays last legislative session. The caucus torpedoed an effort to negotiate the passage of a hate crimes law by excluding sexual orientation. The Cuomo-Goodman bill's inclusion of rape and sexual assault this year was in part a response to the Republican leaders' criticisms of the Democrats' failure to include it. At this

point, the Republican conference, which has blocked all hate crimes legislation for five years, needs intensive lobbying to pass this law.

CAAHV is a member of the Hate Crimes Bill Coalition, a broad based group that seeks passage of a New York State hate crimes law. For more information, contact the CAAHV office.

## Why We Need Civilian Oversight of the Police

Seung Sik Park was awarded a \$372,000 judgment in a police abuse lawsuit in July 1990. In 1983, two police officers beat Mr. Park with a nightstick and then arrested him. Criminal charges against the police officers were dismissed in 1985. However, the jury found that the police officers' actions rendered the city civilly liable for assault and false arrest.

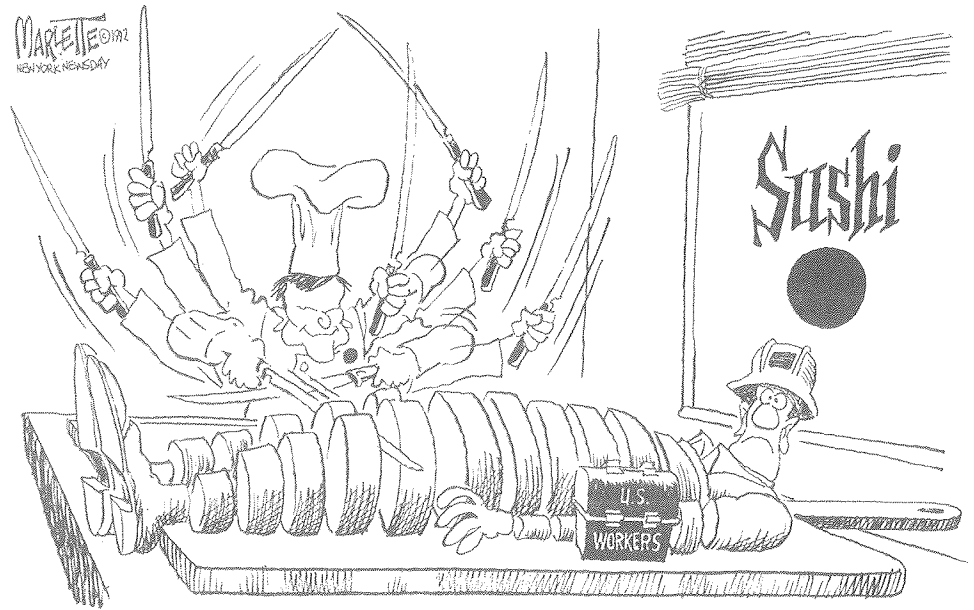
New York city paid over thirteen million dollars either to settle or pay judgments in police abuse claims against the New York City Police Department (NYPD) in 1990. By contrast, in 1980, the city paid out 1,788,000 dollars. Also in 1990, one thousand five hundred and twenty (1520) new civil claims alleging police abuse were filed against the city. These figures do not include settlements, judgments or claims against police agencies other than the NYPD, such as transit or housing police.

Police violence is a problem that Asian American communities share with other people of color. In the last six years, police violence accounted for about half of CAAHV's cases. However CAAHV, like other advocates for police brutality victims, steers people away from the Civilian Complaint Review Board (CCRB), the body charged with addressing civilian complaints of police violence.

The Civilian Complaint Review Board (CCRB) is essentially a part of the police department. Both the CCRB and the Internal Affairs Division are charged with addressing allegations of police misconduct. The Civilian Complaint Investigative Bureau (CCIB) is an arm of the CCRB, and investigates civilian complaints of police violence.

The CCIB/CCRB refer police vio-  
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**THE DOUG MARLETTE EDITORIAL CARTOON**



**Japan-bashing making mileage**

From coast to coast, Japan-bashing has taken various forms – from racial remarks, death threats, wall graffiti, hate mail, cancellations of business deals, rock throwing, sidewalk attacks, a bomb-tossing, to the ultimate – a killing of a Japanese businessman in a small California town.

What might appear to be simple name-calling has escalated to physical violence and vicious harassment. Alarmed parents dropping off pre-schoolers at child care centers are instructing their children to stay inside until they are picked up. A Japanese-American Girl Scout troop was taunted with "Japs" and with "I only buy from Americans" as they tried to sell cookies outside of a supermarket. A cross-burning occurred in front of a restaurant in a Los Angeles suburb. Stones were thrown through a window of a home in Bellflower, California. A gasoline bomb was tossed at a couple in San Francisco.

The United Auto Workers, carrying signs reading "Pearl Harbor II - Be American - Buy American" staged a rally in Linden, New Jersey. In South Carolina, Senator Ernest Hollings praising the productivity of American workers, drew a mushroom cloud and put underneath it, "Made in America by lazy, illiterate Americans – tested in Japan." The

comment drew applause.

Also fueling animosity is a recently published best-seller, *Rising Sun*, by Michael Crichton (Knopf Publishing), a thriller involving the murder of a white woman in the conference room of a major Japanese-owned corporation in Los Angeles.

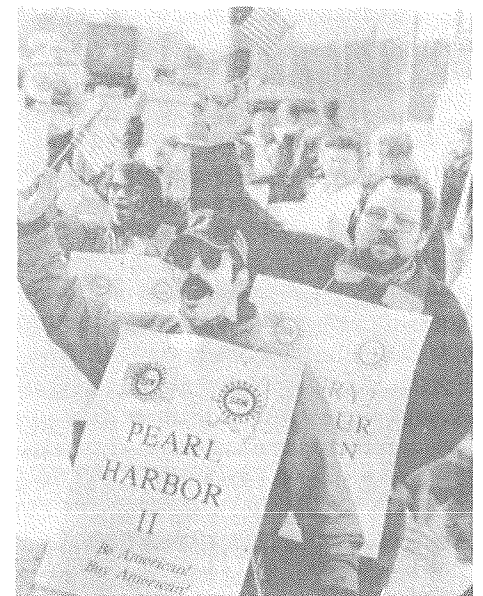
These incidents are causing anxiety and fear, not only among Japanese nationals and Japanese Americans but among all Asians because Asians are perceived to "all look alike." Ten years ago in a similar climate, Chinese-American Vincent Chin was murdered by two white men who mistook him for a Japanese.

Bush's trip to Japan with 18 top American corporation heads did not alleviate matters. Nor did Miyazawa's and Sakurauchi's criticisms of American workers. Caught in the cross-fire between corporate and political leaders on both sides, Asian Americans became the casualties. Bashing became chic.

One writer, Sheryl McCarthy, an African American woman columnist on the Newsday staff, wrote an article bucking the trend. On February 5th, she wrote a column implying that perhaps the criticism that House Speaker Sakurauchi made about American workers was not far from the truth, and could be taken as a wake-up call. She reminded readers that 20% of adult Americans are functionally illiterate. She also said that Prime Minister Miyazawa's criticism was for misplaced priorities: to make

money quickly, with an emphasis on earning, not on producing.

Asian Americans, however, must remember that Asians are not the only ones being bashed. All peoples of color, especially Blacks, Latinos, Native Americans; also Jews, poor whites, lesbians, gays, political dissidents, and those not acceptable to mainstream America are all targets for bashing. Scapegoating is a long-established political tactic, particularly during difficult economic times. Japan-bashing is just one more smoke-screen to obscure the failures of the social, economic and political system.



**"Buy American" Rally, Linden New Jersey - United Auto Workers Local 595 protest against Japanese imports and criticism of U.S. workforce - Associated Press**

## CAAAV Case Updates

### Byong Il Dang

Staten Island, 8 am, December 3, 1991. Jose Hernandez walked into the Victory Food Store requesting change for bus fare. When Myonghi Dang, one of the store owners, informed him that she did not have enough change, Hernandez cursed and hurled racial slurs and insults at her such as "You fucking Chinese, get out of the U.S.A.!" Hernandez then headed toward the door, picked up some food and threw it at her. Upon seeing Byong Il Dang, the other owner, entering the room, Hernandez walked up to him and punched him in the mouth. Mr. Dang was knocked unconscious and hit the back of his head against a refrigerator as he fell back. He sustained cuts on his face and on the back of his head and his teeth were loosened from the punch. Mr. Dang remained in the hospital for over two weeks to be treated for his injuries. The NYPD classified this incident as bias-motivated as a result of pressure from CAAAV

Hernandez has been arrested and is being charged with aggravated harassment and assault. His trial is scheduled for May 18. The Asian American Legal Defense and Education Fund and CAAAV will be organizing to pack the court room. *Please contact CAAAV if you are interested in participating.*  
J.E. Chu

Bensonhurst, Friday night, March 6.

### The Voice of Racism?

This racist caricature appeared in a Danceteria ad in *The Village Voice* on February 4, 1992, raising the specter of the "Yellow Peril" in the guise of a sick joke. The *Voice* and Danceteria were deluged by phone calls and letters, mostly from Asian Americans (including CAAAV) who were acutely aware of how such images feed into Japan-bashing and anti-Asian violence. The *Voice's* response was initially half-hearted - the printing of a critical letter from Eddie Kochiyama and a negative mention of Danceteria in the column "Rockbeat".

Apparently, however, controversy raged within the *Voice*. Two weeks later the *Voice* published a letter signed by 61 editors and writers condemning the printing of the ad. "This is not a free-

Mr. Chu was returning home when a group of about seven white teenage boys were hanging out on the sidewalk, three blocks from Mr. Chu's house. As Chu was walking, the boys intersected him. One of them stopped in front of Chu, looked at him and slugged him in the chest. Chu asked, "What did you do that for?" The boys surrounded him, taunting him with "chink" noises and hurling epithets such as "dumb chink." Chu attempted to walk away. One of the boys followed him, and continued to harass and intimidate him asking him, "What are you gonna do, huh?" As Chu fled, the boy chased him and kicked him.

### Woodside Projects, Queens

Over the past few months, problems with muggings and extortions targeting the Asian families of the Woodside NYCHA Project have raged out of control. At a meeting with several Chinese tenants of the project, it became clear this problem with robberies is so widespread that most of the Asian families have experienced at least one attack. (What is CAAAV going to do about it?)

### Cheo K. Lee

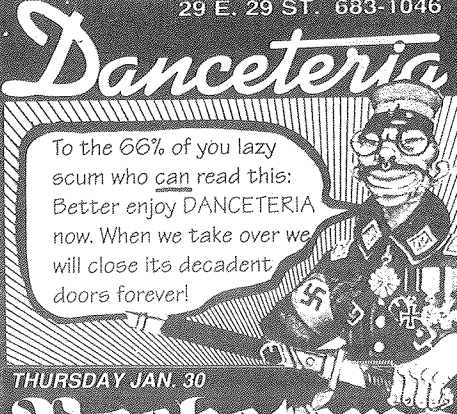
Mr. Lee recently called CAAAV to report two attacks that he experienced. One attack occurred at the beginning of February of this year in a Brooklyn-bound subway where a pan-handler cursed him with racist language, threatened him, and caused him to smash his

head against the door of the train, slashing his eyebrow. The other attack took place almost three years ago, and is of unclear status in the files of the NYC Human Rights Commission. On a June evening in 1989, Mr. Lee was drinking a beer at the Avenue U Grill and Bar in Brooklyn when a white man entered the premises and accosted him. This man then proceeded to hurl racial insults at Mr. Lee, calling him a "Moonie." Mr. Lee initially tried to ignore the repeated harassment until he could take it no longer and yelled back. When an argument ensued between the two men, the bar owner approached Mr. Lee and, without an explanation, ordered him to leave the bar. When Mr. Lee didn't immediately leave, the bar owner grabbed him at the throat, choking him so that he couldn't breathe and knocked him to the ground. Another customer intervened and pushed the owner off Mr. Lee who was on the ground. Mr. Lee got up and was again violently grabbed at the throat and knocked down by the bar owner. The other customer pushed the owner off once again. At this point, Mr. Lee picked himself off the floor, left the bar and called the police. The police officer who showed up, happened to be an acquaintance of the bar owner, the bar owner being a retired police officer. Instead of handling the case in a professional manner, the cop merely asked the bar owner why he did what he did and told him not to do it again.

speech issue. The *Voice*, like every publication, routinely screens ads for 'offensiveness' . . . Since the *Voice* has done little to cover either the Japan-bashing bent of recent political campaigning or the rising tide of anti-Asian violence, such an ad highlights the fact that, for the advocacy paper of record, Asian/Pacific Islanders and Asian Americans are a low priority."

Hopefully, there will be better coverage of Asian American issues by the *Voice*.

29 E. 29 ST. 683-1046



**Danceteria**

To the 66% of you lazy scum who can read this: Better enjoy DANCETERIA now. When we take over we will close its decadent doors forever!

THURSDAY JAN. 30

**Danceteria**

**WHAT'S UP** 12:PM

**PLANET DRED** 11 PM

& ROCK & ROLL FASHION SHOW & JERRY ADAMS BIRTHDAY BASH!  
DJ SETH K & EVEN STEVEN'S ROCK JAM  
OPEN BAR 10-11PM. FREE BEFORE MIDNITE WITH AD

CAAAV is monitoring the media, print and electronic, for anti-Asian statements. Let us know if you see or hear something racist.

## CAAAV General Membership Meeting

CAAAV had its first general membership meeting of the year on Saturday, February 8th. It was exciting to have over 40 people there -- especially new members -- to add fresh ideas and energy to the group. Board member Michelle Lee welcomed everyone, explained the day's agenda, and introduced John Hayakawa Torok, who will be working with Milyoung Cho. Then old-timers Mini Liu and Monona Yin talked about the growth of CAAAV from its beginnings in 1986 as an all-volunteer coalition. This chronology of CAAAV's accomplishments was useful in giving context and direction for CAAAV's future and in giving new members a sense of where they might participate.

Following this, members of each committee explained what their committee does and gave an update on current activities. The committees include Outreach/Education, Public Policy, Victim Advocacy, Fundraising, Newsletter, and Video. The idea for a Media Watch committee was also suggested by CAAAV member Tsuh Yang Chen in light of the recent articles and advertisements that are feeding the anti-Asian sentiment in this country.

There is a new "Study and Action" committee which will pool and share knowledge from CAAAV's members about the global and historical context of CAAAV's work. The impetus for this new committee came from the idea that since we are educating others about anti-Asian violence, we should continually educate ourselves about the struggles and successes of our forebears and contemporaries. This committee is being coordinated by board member Veena Cabrerros-Sud. May Ying Welsh debuted a select reel of the yet-to-be-released CAAAV outreach video. She invited feedback because, as she said, "it's a fetus!"

*General membership meetings will be occurring every three months and monthly bulletins will be sent to active members to keep them updated between these meetings.*



CAAAV members at Columbia University Asian Pacific American Awareness Month

## Pivotal Time for Asian Americans

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asked to believe in these misleading slogans are two basic equations: *that the interests of U.S.-based corporations are identical to those of the American people, and that to be American is to be white.* We must vigorously reject these two notions because, a) they are untrue, b) they invite a backlash against people of color, and c) they prevent us from focusing on the real source of problems.

We can look to other periods in our history when economic opportunism paved the way for racial scapegoating of Asians. As the mining boom in California dropped off in the mid-1880's, white miners led an anti-Chinese movement, resulting in the persecution and eventual exclusion of Chinese immigrants for sixty years. During World War II, white farmers in the western states vocally supported the internment of 110,000 Japanese Americans because it would rid them of competition.

Today, we have a new upsurge in anti-Asian hostility and violence, especially of the Japan-bashing variety (see inside article). Japan has been blamed for the U.S. economic decline since the early 1980's. But anti-Japanese sentiment crescendoed this past winter with the fiftieth anniversary of the bombing of Pearl Harbor and Bush's disastrous trip to Tokyo, accompanied by belligerent

American automakers. Remarks by Japanese officials about the greed and mismanagement of American executives were widely misreported as criticism of American workers and replayed ad nauseam.

In the words of one Nisei, "What hurts most is that we have been through all this before." Prove your loyalty. Take the blame. The one great difference today is that Asian Americans know exactly where this kind of inflammatory rhetoric can lead. Credit the work of the Redress Movement, ethnic studies, and every community organization that teaches our history. In this new round of anti-Asian scapegoating, positive activism is gaining momentum as well, in areas such as Asian American contemporary art, the South Asian community, lesbian and gay rights, and the anti-violence movement.

CAAAV and other organizations are growing rapidly both in membership and level of activity. Since January, members of CAAAV's outreach and education committee have made over 30 presentations to student and community groups. A new study committee has begun meeting on the first Friday of every month to discuss different aspects of Asian American history and activism. We will also be co-sponsoring a series of events in June commemorating the tenth anniversary of the death of Vincent Chin.

*This is a great time to get involved! The only way to avoid repeating the past is to participate in the present.*

Civil Rights Commission Report

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problems in the 18th and 19th centuries. Thus, the Commission fails to connect our past with today's struggles around racist immigration policies and the erosion of civil rights.

The analysis also downplays the role of race and racism by emphasizing discrimination due to language, cultural and religious differences. By equating our experiences to those of white, European immigrant groups, the report denies the deeply rooted role of racism in the experiences of people of color in this country. The Commission instead paints a picture of gradual, inevitable assimilation and equality into this society.

In its discussion of anti-Asian violence and police relations, the report focuses on problems associated more with the immigrant, rather than racial, aspects of the Asian American experience – such as being perceived as foreigners, being identified with foreign nations (e.g. Japan-bashing), having limited English proficiency, and facing cultural and religious differences. This approach points to solutions aimed at education, changes in attitudes of the general public and improved services. These reforms, though sorely needed, will not go far enough if the underlying racism in government and institutions is not challenged.

Although the Commission recognizes the myth of the model minority as a significant factor in anti-Asian sentiment, it may actually be feeding into the myth. The chapter on higher education focuses on discriminatory admission policies in three elite universities. The chapter on employment discrimination is concerned mostly with "glass ceiling" type problems. The only entry-level jobs discussed are in the construction trades. Here the Commission declines to investigate the charges that discrimination precludes Asian Americans, as well as other people of color, from such jobs.

**Government/Police Off the Hook**

The report details several racist murders of Asians, housing-related incidents (in predominantly white neighborhoods), vandalism of places of worship, harassment of Vietnamese

fisherman, and school and campus violence. It does not, however, address absent or inadequate responses by the government and the criminal justice system.

The recommendations on anti-Asian violence reflect the Commission's view that the federal government is neither responsible for the problem nor accountable for the solutions. As we have seen in the Vincent Chin and Jim Loo cases, community pressure can force the U.S. Department of Justice to prosecute perpetrators of racist violence. Rather than recommending more aggressive Federal prosecution of hate crimes, the Commission recommends the use of the Community Relations Service of the Department of Justice, which is not a law enforcement agency. Anti-bias laws, including the Federal Hate Crimes Statistics Act, are left to local and state governments for implementation. The media, not political leaders, is urged to "build a national consensus about the urgency of combatting all acts of bigotry and violence".

Racist police brutality contributes significantly to the problem of anti-Asian violence. In CAAAV's experience, nearly half of the cases involving serious injury are caused by the police. The Commission addresses this critical area half-heartedly in a section on police "harassment". Its recommendations fail to confront or condemn the alarming regularity with which police violence occurs, and merely calls for monitoring of "alleged" incidents, investigation and "appropriate action."

The Commission does call for such necessary reforms as: recruitment of Asian American police, language services and culturally-sensitive community outreach and liaison. These reforms are certainly needed. However, these reforms will not significantly improve police relations with the Asian American community in the absence of changes that address police racism and violence.

**Irresponsible Discussion of Boycott**

The Flatbush boycott should not be characterized as simply a problem of anti-Asian violence. The initial incident was a conflict with a Haitian customer. The boycott itself tapped into resentment of some grocers' racist treatment of African American customers, as well as some boycotters' racist sentiment against Koreans. To understand these boycotts, the

racial tensions between both communities must first be acknowledged.

The underlying causes of the boycott also need to be acknowledged and confronted – such as economic competition caused by racist employment and banking practices, and lack of government-fostered job training programs. These are problems affecting both communities and could be most effectively addressed if our communities worked together.

The report's extensive criticism of Mayor Dinkins' role certainly did not benefit the Asian American community in New York. It appears to have been intended to focus negative publicity on an African American, Democratic mayor.

**No Teeth behind Report**

This report and its 44 recommendations do not come with the mandate, provisions or funding for implementation and enforcement. At best, it can be used by community groups and agencies to push for reforms – better services, protective legislation, increased cultural sensitivity and awareness. However, the impetus for attaining a non-racist criminal justice system and economic and social justice must come from organizing within and among communities of color.



*Southeast Japanese community Center in Norwalk CA after being vandalized on November 8, 1991 (Photo courtesy of The Pacific Citizen)*

**Civilian Oversight of the Police**

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lence cases they 'substantiate' to the Department Advocate, who is the internal police prosecutor. In 1988, 157 out of 4,170 complaints disposed of by the CCIB/CCRB were substantiated, a rate of 3.8%. In 1989 the rate was 4.8%, or 157 substantiated out of 3,262 complaints. In 1990, the CCRB/CCIB referred only 81 complaints to the Department Advocate. Once substantiated and prosecuted, disciplinary action is usually limited to a 'talk,' loss of vacation days, or a short suspension.

The numbers of complaints lodged with the CCRB/CCIB declined from 7,073 in 1985 to 3,515 in 1989. This reflects the public perception that the police oversight mechanism is not effective. Although the CCRB/CCIB has reduced the numbers of claims they receive, police brutality seems to have increased.

The CCRB has no power to subpoena records or compel testimony. Until the creation of the CCIB in 1989, it did not have civilian investigators, relying entirely on the police units being investigated to investigate themselves. Over 75% of the CCIB's investigators are sworn police officers, not civilians, and most of the 'civilian' investigators have close ties to the police. Thus police continue to investigate police for police brutality. Most of the investigators are white, most of the brutalizers are white, and most of the brutalized are people of color, thus the low substantiation and prosecution rate is not surprising. The loss of public confidence in the fairness and impartiality of the oversight process is also not surprising.

CAA AV supports the two efforts underway to make the CCRB/CCIB truly civilian controlled. A coalition of lawyers is developing a federal civil rights law suit seeking damages and reforms to ensure meaningful oversight. The New York City Civil Liberties Union is spearheading an effort to amend the city charter both to ensure true civilian control of the CCRB/CCIB, and to expand its jurisdiction to police agencies other than the NYPD. *For more information, contact the CAA AV office.*

**Ten Years After the Death of Vincent Chin  
June Events on Anti-Asian Violence**

- Lin Lin (Billy Harlem): A Retrospective** April 15 - June 30  
Works of Lin Lin, who was murdered on August 18, 1992 while working as a street artist near Times Square. CUNY Graduate Ctr. Mall  
33 West 42 Street, NY
- Artists of Conscience II:** April 30 - June 20  
Tomie Arai & Ben Sakaguchi - Arai's installation "Framing an American Identity." Alternative Museum 594  
Sakaguchi's "Orange Crate Labels" and "Bomb and Banana" series. A commentary on Japan-bashing and its effects on Asians living in Broadway #402, NY  
America.
- New World Order: an exhibit by Godzilla** June 4 - July 11  
40 Asian American artists exploring the political Artist Space 223  
implications of the "new world order" to Asian West Broadway, NY  
Americans.
- Injustice: Made in America - Remembering Vincent Chin 1955-1982** June 5 - July 6  
A mixed media installation presented by Window at Art in General  
Godzilla in cooperation with CAA AV. Artists 79 Walker Street, NY  
Skowman Hastanan, Kyoko Kuda, Paul Pfeiffer,  
Debi Ray-Chaudhuri.
- Remember Vincent Chin: Caught in the Cross-Fire** June 13, evening  
Event by CAA AV and AALDEF. Panel on present Artists Space 223  
day Japan-bashing and anti-Asian violence. West Broadway, NY  
Followed by readings reflecting on the death of Vincent Chin and anti-Asian violence by the Asian American Writers Workshop and others.  
In cooperation with Godzilla.
- "Who Killed Vincent Chin?" - film by Chris Choy and Renee Tajima** June 19, evening  
Sponsored by Asian American Bar Association, TBA  
New York. Film showing with discussants.
- Asians at the End of the American Century** June 20  
A presentation by the Rockefeller Fellows '91-'92 TBA  
of the Asian/American Center, Queens College.  
Betty Kano, Elaine Kim, Keith Osajima, Monona Yin of CAA AV.
- Candlelight vigil in commemoration of Vincent Chin** June 23, evening  
Sponsored by a coalition of Asian American Foley Square  
groups, including CAA AV.

The Committee Against Anti-Asian Violence was founded in 1986 to organize Asian communities in the New York City area to combat racist violence and police brutality. through community education and organizing efforts, CAAAV strives to develop leadership within the Asian communities to speak out and effect change in public policies, the police department and the criminal justice system. CAAAV assists and advocates for victims of racist violence and police brutality.

CAAAV seeks to strengthen the understanding within the Asian communities of the economic and political roots of racism and racist violence and our commonalities with other people of color. CAAAV works in coalition with other community groups for racial and economic justice.

CAAAV's office is at 191 East 3rd Street. You may call during office hours (10:00 - 6:00 M - F) or leave messages at (212) 472 6485.

Name/Contact Person \_\_\_\_\_

Organization \_\_\_\_\_

City \_\_\_\_\_ State \_\_\_\_\_ Zip \_\_\_\_\_ Phone # \_\_\_\_\_

Individual Newsletter Subscriber - \$15/year.

Institutional Newsletter Subscriber - \$25/year.

CAAAV Supporter (Includes Newsletter) - \$25/year.

Subscription for Low-Income / Senior Citizen Member - \$7/year.

I would like to make a contribution of \_\_\_\_\_ to support CAAAV's work.

**CAAAV Newsletter Committee and Contributors**

- Veena Cabrerros-Sud
- Milyoung Cho
- Rajnikant Desai
- Eiko Fukuda
- Amy Hsi
- Kazu Iijima
- Eddie Kochiyama
- Yuri Kochiyama
- Taxie Kusunoki
- Mini Liu
- Marsha Tajima
- John Hayakawa Torok
- Monona Yin

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Newsletter of the Committee Against Anti-Asian Violence  
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