President's Message

Gung Hay Fat Choy! Gung Shi Fa Cai!

As we start the Year of the Green Wooden Rooster, I would like extend my wishes to everyone for great success, renewed energy, and vigorous health. The 4702 year of the Chinese calendar promises to be a lucky one for business and family. 2005 will also bring creativity, diligence, and family strength. We join the entire Chinese, Vietnamese, Korean, and the Tibetan communities in celebrating their New Year and wish that good tidings come with it and will be enjoyed by all.

The Asian Coalition had a busy year. We awarded a total of nine scholarships at the annual scholarship dinner held at Mirawa Restaurant in Chinatown. In the fall, we hosted a potluck dinner at Cathy Chung’s home to hear from the two candidates slated for the November election. Norman Yee, Cathy’s husband, won the School Board election with the highest vote, and Trustee Rodel Rodis was reelected for another term to the SF City College Board. The Asian Coalition supports the newly established student service program, APASS.

The two interim coordinators Nick Chang, and Minh Hoa Ta are planning several activities. Vice President/President-elect Maria Ma, Wilma Pang, and I were invited to attend Police Chief Heather Fong’s inaugural ceremony and reception at the City Hall rotunda. Chief Fong made history by becoming the first woman police chief in San Francisco.

Congratulations are in order for the newly elected officers for 2004-2006. Welcome Josie Loo, secretary, and Quinci Lee, membership chair. Thank you for accepting the various positions—Cathy Chung, nomi-
Asian Pacific American Student Success UPDATE
BY Minh Hoa Ta

Happy Lunar New Year! Most of you have probably heard about the APASS Open House on October 15, 2004. It was the beginning of what we hope will be an exciting and successful retention program for Asian and Pacific Islander students at CCSF. Through the advice and hard work of many committed faculty, students, staff and administrators, the support of the Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor and the Board of Trustees, APASS got off the ground in the Fall Semester of 2004.

APASS stands for Asian Pacific American Student Success and is dedicated to serving Asian and Pacific Islander students who are facing academic challenges at CCSF. The APASS Center offers workshops, academic and financial aid counseling, study group, and peer support group activities designed to help students overcome their academic anxiety and improve their study skills. The Center offers a comfortable facility where students can study together, seek advice from APASS counselors, join study groups and utilize the computer stations. APASS Center has been housing the Women Basketball team study group every Monday and the IDST 45 class “Pacific Islanders in the U.S.” every Thursday evening.

At the present APASS is staffed by a small but capable and highly motivated team. It has two part-time Coordinators, Minh Hoa Ta and Nicholas Chang; three part-time academic counselors, Singkin Yue, Maida Liu and Pearl Chen (who is partially assigned to this program); one part-time financial aid counselor, James Macale; and one full-time administrative support staff, Roma Cusi.

What’s next for APASS?

- APASS is sponsoring and helping to organize the Asian Pacific American Heritage Month celebrations in April along with the student clubs on campus.
- It is also expanding its counseling services, workshops and study groups.
- In collaboration with the Office of Mentorship, APASS is proposing to identify and recruit former IDST 45 students to mentor IDST 45 students in the Fall of 2005.
- APASS will assess current services, look for new ways to build on its strengths, forge new links with the academic and student service departments, the A/PI communities, and develop a stronger outreach component.
APASS will be welcoming a full-time Counselor and a full-time Director in the Fall of 2005.

APASS has received numerous positive comments from students who received its services but more work needs to be done to address the plight of the at-risk A/PI students. To that end, APASS Center welcomes your support, your referrals, and your comments. Charting a path for the future is a challenge, but it is also an exciting opportunity.

APASS Center is located in Batmale Hall room 208. Office hours are Monday to Friday, from 8am to 5pm. The telephone number is 452-5620. Come by and visit!
Fourteen Scholarships Available from Asian Coalition

By Mabel Michelucci

The Asian Coalition of City College of San Francisco will be awarding fourteen scholarships to deserving students of Asian and Asian Pacific Islander ancestry. This year marks the most scholarships ever offered through the Coalition. Six of the scholarships are directly from the Asian Coalition. The other eight are from gracious donors. Students must be currently enrolled in either credit or non-credit courses at any of the campuses of City College of San Francisco. This is the twenty-second year of the AC scholarship program and there will be fourteen awards of $400.

Five of the first six scholarships established by Asian Coalition, honor the memory of John Yee-hall Chin who served as one of the members of the first Board of Trustees in the San Francisco Community College District. The sixth scholarship honors the memory of Victor Chow, a former faculty member of the Biology Department at the Ocean Campus and co-founder of Asian Coalition.

We gladly accepted eight additional donor scholarships: four individual memorial scholarships and four others that are newly offered by non-profit organizations. The memorial scholarships honor Mr. Fok Tak Chor (a first time offer); Mr. Fan King Lau, Mr. T. F. Tsao (both are in their second year of offer) and Mr. Franklin W. N. Chin, now in its tenth consecutive year.

Two non-profit organizations also contributed two scholarships each bringing the total to fourteen scholarships. The Square and Circle Club, a S.F. Chinatown community-based women’s fund raising organization, celebrating its 80th anniversary donated two scholarships. This organization has been donating scholarships to C.C.S.F. students for the past 50 years. The California Transplant Donor Network (www.ctdn.org), a non-profit organization that saves and improves lives by facilitating organ and tissue donation for transplantation. This organization which is reaching out to the Asian community, to educate and promote the importance of organ donation also donated two scholarships.

The purpose of each scholarship is to acknowledge the struggles and sacrifices Asian and Asian Pacific Islander students encounter in pursuing their educational goals and to provide encouragement for their endeavors. Selection criteria includes financial need, academic progress, classroom participation, school/community service, potential leadership skills, and evaluations (from teachers or counselors).

Applications are available through the Scholarship Office at the Ocean campus and the counseling office at each campus. It can also be downloaded from the Asian Coalition website at: http://www.ccsf.edu/Organizations/Asian_Coalition/scholar.htm

Completed applications including the teacher evaluation must be returned in triplicate to Anna Q. Wong, Scholarship Committee Co-chairperson, c/o Chinatown North Beach Campus and received by Fri-

You have the power to Donate Life!
Sign up to be an organ donor!
http://www.ctdn.org
San Francisco International Asian American Film Festival  
March 10 to 20, 2005
The film festival presents a diverse collection of 131 of the finest films from Asia and America.

Opening Night Film: “Saving Face”, March 10  
Directed by Alice Wu  
“When a closeted lesbian's widowed mother turns up pregnant, refusing to name the father and ostracized by her traditional Chinese community, how long will they both "save face" at the expense of their hearts? A heart-melting romantic comedy full of humor and humanity, reminiscent of Ang Lee's THE WEDDING BANQUET. Featuring an outstanding comedic performance by San Francisco's own Joan Chen.”*

Closing Night Film: “The Motel”, March 17  
Directed by Michael Kang  
“Offering in his family's sleazy suburban motel, chubby Ernest befriends bad-boy tenant Sam, who sets out to show him a thing or two about becoming a man. Problem is, his newfound mentor may be more played-out than player.”*

Avoid sold-out shows and rush lines by purchasing tickets at www.naatanet.org/festival

*Film commentary is from the National Asian American Telecommunications Association web site:

Join the Asian Coalition Listserv!  
Are you an AC member or would just like to find out what’s happening with the Coalition? Join the AC listserv!  

It’s easy!  
1) Send the following message: subscribe asian to this address: majordomo@ccsf.edu

OR


<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number of Full-Time Faculty Members, Fall 2001</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>Asian</th>
<th>Percent</th>
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<tr>
<td>Professor</td>
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<tr>
<td>All</td>
<td>163,466</td>
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<tr>
<td>Men</td>
<td>126,415</td>
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<tr>
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<td>37,051</td>
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<th>College Enrollment by Racial and Ethnic Group, Fall 2001</th>
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<tr>
<td>All</td>
<td>15,928,000</td>
<td>1,019,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>Men</td>
<td>6,960,800</td>
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<td>Women</td>
<td>8,967,200</td>
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<td>Public 4 yr</td>
<td>6,236,500</td>
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<td>Public 2 yr</td>
<td>5,996,700</td>
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<tr>
<td>Private 4 yr</td>
<td>3,441,000</td>
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<td>Private 2 yr</td>
<td>253,900</td>
<td>11,700</td>
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<th>Employees in Colleges and Universities By Racial and Ethnic Group, Fall 2001</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Full-time</td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Administrative</td>
<td>146,523</td>
<td>3,541</td>
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<tr>
<td>Nonprofessional</td>
<td>759,524</td>
<td>29,127</td>
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<th>Public 2-year Colleges, Fall 2001</th>
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<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Administrative</td>
<td>22,566</td>
<td>462</td>
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<tr>
<td>Faculty</td>
<td>332,665</td>
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<tr>
<td>Nonprofessional</td>
<td>169,602</td>
<td>5,933</td>
<td>3.50%</td>
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Sunny Clark’s Version of I Have a Dream
By Mary Redfern
(Composed in honor of Sunny Clark, recipient of the 2004 Asian Coalition Outstanding Service Award)

I had a dream though some of you had doubt
I guess you didn’t know the strength of my clout.
Our roof was leaky but I finally got it fixed,
Don’t be surprised with my bag of tricks.

I had a dream of a bigger bungalow
And away I went wouldn’t you know
After a year the next one over was mine
And believe me it turned out fine.
And when all the signs were there,
someone you know took a big dare
to let our group place one in
and the Sunny Clark annex did begin.

Next on my wish list and goal
Was more service in total
And Family Pact program was expanded
By our students it was demanded
I met this challenge head on
And these trouble are now gone.

Then I started to look for more space
So mental health would get a new place.
I didn’t have to look very far,
Around the corner was up to par.
Remodeled and furnished quite nice,
I was able to do this for a good price.

I am not one to rest
You know I want the best
With Chancellor Day on my side
On getting a new building for Student Health
Even though I had to scramble for this wealth.
I battled hard and eventually won,
And next year if will soon be done?

You never know what will come along
But there will be another song,
Perhaps again I’ll give Mr. Day a holler
For another project another dollar.
You better watch out when I’m on a mission,
There’ll be sparks flying for my vision.
A champion of work yes I can be.
Now you see the picture, don’t mess with me.

I have always wanted the best,
so don’t expect me to take a long rest.
Yes please come along for the ride,
It may be bumpy but stay on my side,
For there may be many a pleasant surprise,
For there’s no sign of my early demise.

I have many a dream
and though it may seem,
I can be stubborn and tough as nails.
Just give me a chance, I will not fail.
I have dream, it’s not over yet,
Go to Las Vegas if you want to bet.
I have a dream for one and for all,
With your support I will not fall.

I have a dream and it’s coming true!

Nomination for Outstanding Service

The Asian Coalition Executive Board decided to recognize CCSF Asian-Pacific Islander employees for their outstanding services to the students, the college district, and/or greater community. Each year AC will select one classified employee and one faculty member for recognition. We know that there are many deserving individuals who are the backbone of CCSF. Please send your nominations on the attached form to Co-Chair Suzanne Lo at the Ocean Campus, R413, by March 31, 2005. Feel free to contact Suzanne (slo@ccsf.edu), if you have any questions.
Happy, Healthy & Prosperous New Year
By Suzanne Lo

In 2005, the Lunar New Year is the Year of the Rooster. Asian families in China, Japan, Korea, Vietnam, and around the world gather together for family reunions and welcome the blessings of the New Year. Each group has special ways of decorating the home, preparing and cooking the special feast for the family affair. The Japanese decorate their homes with ornaments made of pine, bamboo and plum trees, prepare a special New Year’s feast osechi, and give children special cash allowance, otoshi-dama. The Vietnamese greets each other with “Chuc Mung Nam Moi” on Tet. Families prepare banh chung. In the north, it is a square patty filled with shreds of fatty pork surrounded by a dense mixture of sticky rice and mashed ground green beans. In the south, a similar dish is cylindrical. Cay neu is a bamboo pole (New Year’s Tree) stripped of its leaves except for a tuft on top. Red paper is used to decorate the tree, which is planted outside the house during the Tet holiday. Homes are decorated with hoa mai, yellow flowering branches, and kumquat trees. In Korea, Solnal is the first day of the first month. The Koreans say a New Year blessing, "say hay boke-mahn he pah du say oh." Children put on new traditional clothes called hanbok. Family members wish each other prosperity and good fortune, and they exchange gifts. Children receive lucky money, candy and fruit from the elders. The family has rice-cake soup for breakfast. In parts of Korea, people usher in the New Year with a ritual called Jishin Balpgi. Loud drums and gongs are played to scare off evil spirits of the old year. In China, everyone offers several auspicious blessings to each other. The most popular wish is “Gung Hay Fat Choy” in Cantonese and “Gong Xi Fa Cai” in Mandarin. Special Chinese New Year’s foods and sweets are prepared, and red spring couplets are hung on the doors for good luck. Decorations include red lanterns, tangerine trees, and quince flower branches are displayed around the house. Children receive “hong bao” or “red envelopes” with lucky money. During the 15 day Spring Festival, there are lion danc-

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Chinese Symbol</th>
<th>New Year Day</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2000</td>
<td>Dragon</td>
<td>February 5, 2000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2001</td>
<td>Snake</td>
<td>January 24, 2001</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2002</td>
<td>Horse</td>
<td>February 12, 2002</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2003</td>
<td>Ram/Sheep</td>
<td>February 1, 2003</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2004</td>
<td>Monkey</td>
<td>January 22, 2004</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2005</td>
<td>Rooster</td>
<td>February 9, 2005</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2006</td>
<td>Dog</td>
<td>January 29, 2006</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2007</td>
<td>Boar</td>
<td>February 18, 2007</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2008</td>
<td>Rat</td>
<td>February 7, 2008</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2009</td>
<td>Ox</td>
<td>January 26, 2009</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Internet Sources

http://www.sanfranciscochinatown.com/
What’s happening locally in San Francisco Chinatown.

http://www.chcp.org/index.html
The Chinese Historical Cultural Project offers information on the history of San Jose Chinatown as well as the Chinese heritage.

http://www.educ.uvic.ca/faculty/mroth/438/CHINA/chinese_new_year.html
This Web site has extensive information on the 15 day celebration of the Chinese New Year. Information included on traditional foods, decorations, and taboos.

http://www.familyculture.com/holidays/newyear_resources.htm
This is an informative Web site that includes the Asian Lunar New Year—Korean, Chinese, Vietnamese, and Japanese celebra-
The Program

The 2004 Korea Summer Institute, part of the Asian Studies Development Program (ASDP), East West Center (University of Hawaii), was led by Dr. Ned Shultz, Director, The Center for Korean Studies, and Dr. Jun Yoo, Assistant professor of History. Seventeen professors (two librarians among the group), from as far as Middlesex Community College (Bedford, Maine) to Brigham Young University (Hawaii), spent four amazing weeks of lectures, films, discussions, and field study in Korea. Surprisingly, all of us studied and traveled comfortably well as a group under the guidance of Ned “Nim” (Korean for professor). This was the most rewarding experience I ever had in studying a country. These are personal glimpse of my own discovery of the beautiful mountainous peninsula, sometimes known as the “Land of Morning Calm.”

According to Ned “Nim”, we outlasted the other three previous groups with our singing, shopping, and stopping for “pit stops.” Perhaps it was because there were more women (ten to seven men) on this trip. We definitely made the trip fun and friendly for everyone. We didn’t care whether it was a “squat” or a regular toilet as we traveled from national museums, royal palaces, temples, to historic sites on long bus trips. Talk about modern technology, we were surprised by the control buttons on some fancy Western style toilets in the restrooms of Korea’s largest steel company building, POSCO. By the last week of the trip, both Ned “Nim” and Jun let their “hair down” and relaxed a bit from coordinating the itinerary and taking care of our needs. Jun sang Karaoke at the hotel with us ladies, and Ned “Nim” sang some oldies songs on our tour bus ride back to Seoul. Karaoke rooms are very popular just as in Hong Kong and Tokyo.

Studies and Lectures

During the first two weeks, typically each day the seventeen faculties start with Hangeul language lessons, and three hour lectures in the morning. The Hangeul alphabet was invented by King Sejong in 1443 of the Joseon Dynasty. Because its scientific and systematic nature of the Hangeul, it is an easy and convenient input system in the information age. Over half of the entire Korean population uses the Internet and owns cellular phones. But for us, we bowed to the Koreans with the two greetings for hello and good-bye—“Annyeonghassimnikka and Annyeonghigyesipsio.” Following the language lessons, we attended lunch symposia and another one and a half hours of film viewing or lectures on the history, geography, religion, art, music, literature, and economy. We eagerly learned more about this peninsula which is surrounded by three powerful countries—China, Russia, and Japan. The word “Korea” refers to both North and South Korea, the only nation remaining politically divided. South Korea usually means the Republic of Korea with its population of 48 million, of whom 10 million live in the capital, Seoul.

Contemporary Korean Cinema

Four Korean film screenings offered a glimpse of the sociocultural experiences of the Korean people. Their visual impact has made a strong impression on me and I feel more empathy with the Korean people. For example, the film, “Single Spark” has haunted me with the young man torching himself in protest of the deplorable working conditions of young women in the sewing factories, and another film, “Surrogate Womb,” portraying the young
Institute program, I discovered three highly recommended Korean films with beautiful natural scenery—“Chong=My Heart” “Chi-hwa-seon= Painted fire” and “Dharmaga Tongjoguro Kan Kkadalgun=Why has Bodhi-Dharma left for the east?” (1989). One of the classic film is Chunhyang (2000), the romantic tale of lovers torn apart by two different worlds unfolding in the spectacular settings of the 18th century Korea. This film is truly a blend of the Pansori style music with storytelling.

History and Culture

Numerous lectures and readings on Celadon art, Masked Dance Drama, one-person Pansori opera, Buddhist temple architecture, and the Sulmulnori percussion music prepared us for the Korea field study. During the last two weeks in South Korea, we examined the question of “sinicization of Korea,” the role of “Confucianism” in Korean culture, and Korea’s relative late “modernization” as well as the role of Japanese colonization from 1910-1945 and the reunification of the “two Koreas.” We managed to walk by one of the woman’s universities; Ehwa Women’s University and picked up their English language newspaper, Ehwa Voice.

Flavors of Seoul

With ten millions Korean residents, Seoul is a bustling cosmopolitan like any major American city. A few adventurous colleagues, maps in hand, took the subway stations deciphering the five colored system lines away from the big group. Instead of taking the usual tourist attractions and shopping, we saw where the local Koreans work, eat, shop, and live around modern high-rise apartment complexes. On the last evening with heavy rain, we failed miserably in speaking Korean to the taxi driver to take us back to the Hoam Faculty House at the Seoul National University. Luckily, all drivers have cell phones to call the translator.

On a few occasions, the Korean waitresses were very pleased whenever we uttered thank you in Korean with “Kamsahamnida!” They gladly served the barbeque style cooking from beginning to the end. Otherwise, we would have starved as we watched other customers cooked their own meals.

Taste of Korea

Spicy hot kimchi, the national Korean dish, was served with every meal. It is no wonder that garlic and chili peppers are the most popular spices for Korean cooks. As we discovered the flavors of Korean food, we ate fresh and spicy dishes from the natural taste of temple cooking to the sophisticated Joseon royal cuisine in the different restaurants. At breakfast, we often ate American style eggs, ham, sometimes Korean style bacon, and toasts.

We learned to appreciate the Korean food. On the flight to Korea, we were introduced to one of the most popular rice dish, bibimbap, for our dinner menu. It consists of a bowl of rice topped with fresh and cooked vegetables and red chili pepper paste. Everything is mixed together. Beef or a fried egg can also be added. Since then, at least for the first week, we had bibimbap for lunch. Whenever the university or the Korea Foundation hosted the dinners, we had the next popular Korean dish, bulgogi. Since beef is expensive, very thin slices of beef marinated in a mixture of soy sauce, sugar, green onions, garlic, black pepper, sesame seeds, and sesame oil were grilled at the table. Another popular beef dish is the braised short ribs simmered in a clay pot.

Besides kimchi, another common side dish was jeon, mini pancakes of thinly sliced meats, fish, and vegetables that are coated in flour, dipped in egg and pan-fried. They are served both ordinary meals and special feasts. It is similar to the Chinese egg foo-yung or the green onion pancake. Koreans love vegetables. One evening we experienced Korean temple cooking at Sanchon Restaurant in one of the alleys of Insa Dong District, popular for its antiques. We were pleasantly entertained by Korean dance performances as we sampled the various vegetables, roots, pine mushrooms, and seasoned herbs. There was chamoe, a small oval Korean honey melon with yellow rind and white ridges running lengthwise that was served. Along with the Korean watermelon, this is one of the most common summer fruits sold along the street markets. Koreans are embracing the sophisticated tradition of Joseon Royal Cuisine after broadcast-
to dine in a fine royal court cuisine restaurant called Hanmiri. It is an ancient Korean word meaning "one dragon." Royal court food, the food offered to the king, is this restaurant's specialty. The food is delicately seasoned, allowing the natural tastes to come out. Portions are served on small plates and our tables were covered with them during the course of the meal. The decor is Korean traditional style. Here are a few special dishes that we tasted with our silver spoons and chopsticks: royal hot pot cooked at the table in a brass pot that is kept warm by a small charcoal fire underneath; lettuce wraps with rice and other food with chili pepper paste sauce; pumpkin porridge; and grilled skewers of beef and vegetable brochette.

**Historic Sites and Cultural Venues**

Many of the sites are registered on UNESCO's World Cultural Heritage List. Visits to the restored royal palaces in Seoul, Confucian academy in Andong, and the Buddhist temples all around Gyeongju gave us a closer look at the architectural history of the Koryeo and Joseon Dynasties. The archaeological remains and burial tombs displayed in the museums allowed us an intimate appreciation of the artistic expressions and the development of Korean art. Many of the pale green celadon vases and gilt bronze Buddhist sculptures are designated as Korea’s national treasures.

As part of our assignments, we paired with another colleague to give a short oral presentation to one of the eight historic and cultural sites during our Korea trip. Kim, another librarian, and I, chose one of the most famous temples, Haein-sa, also known for the repository of the 13th century old Buddhist scriptures. On Gyeongsangnamdo’s northern border, and just over an hour’s drive west of Daegu, hidden in the forested Gaya Mountain, Haein-sa was built in the 3rd year of King Aejang of the Silla Kingdom (802). At the end of the Goryeo dynasty in 1230, King Gojong initiated the laborious carving of the Tripitaka Koreana woodblocks, hoping to repel the Mongolian invasion by the divine providence of Buddha. The project of inscribing the 80,000 volumes took 16 years to complete (1236-1251). Registered on the UNESCO’s World Cultural Heritage List in 1995, the two main depositories and two small depositories (built in 1488) were designed to optimize the preservation of the woodblocks with natural conditions and scientific architecture. The Tripitaka Koreana is recognized as the most valuable Buddhist canon carved in Chinese characters.

Inside the capital Seoul, the royal Gyeongbok Palace was built as the main residence by the King Taejo of the Chosun Kingdom in 1395. During the Japanese invasion of 1592 and the annexation by Japan in 1910, most of the 200 building on the palace grounds were torn down. A dozen structures have been completely restored to its splendor starting in 1865. Many of the architectural designs utilized the Chinese geomantic themes and colors. One of the highlights of the trip was attending a traditional cultural performance at the National Center for Korean Traditional Performing Arts.

**Demilitarized Zone (DMZ)**

Going to the demilitarized zone was not as eerie as we anticipated. The strict security and the bias of the American media did not ease the initial feeling of this surreal experience. The tensions against North Korea by the United States has lowered somewhat. The Koreans seemed to be accustomed to the riot buses and guards stationed around the perimeters of the military base and government buildings. The most interesting are the infiltration tunnels North Korea has dug under the DMZ. South Korea and the United States have discovered four. Tourists are allowed into the tunnel closest to Panmunjom. We rode on the tram that took us steeply down underground the interception shaft the South Koreans dug. Then we walked with ‘hard hats’ on through the dark tunnels that join the North Korean secret passage about 200 feet below the surface. We felt a bit apprehensive while we entered the well guarded Joint Security Area, where the officials of the two Koreas meet inside the blue building structures to discuss reunification of the
Visiting Daegu and Gyeongju cities

In the countryside, we visited two more UNESCO’s World Cultural Heritage sites built during the Silla kingdom, Bulguksa, the Temple of the Buddha Land (built 774), and Seokguram Grotto. Temple of the Buddha-land in southern Gyeongju province is one of the oldest surviving Buddhist monasteries in Korea.

Built during the reign of Silla King Bophung (514-539), the temple is now restored in a spectacular hillside. It also enshrined some of the most important Korean Buddhism’s national treasures. It is listed as UNESCO World Heritage Sites in 1975. Most of the stone structures—large granite blocks fitted together without mortar—are original. Next was the Stone Cave Hermitage, Seokguram. It is a grotto temple, set among pines and maples, which enshrines the white granite Kakyamuni Buddha image.

The Gyeongju Historic Area was once the center of the capital of the Silla Kingdom (57 BC to 935 AD). In this area the Tumuli Park of royal burial tombs look like large rolling grassy hills. Unearthed from the Anapji Pond nearby, the Gyeongju National Museum housed over 80,000 royal relics from the Silla period. At any time, 2,500 are on display. In front of the main building stands the bronze Divine Bell of King Seongdeok. Also called the Emile Bell, it stands over 3 meters high and weighs over 25 tons, making it Asia’s largest.

Visiting Andong Folk Village

Joseon dynasty style architecture and rural life has been maintained for the past 500 years in a hamlet called Hahoe. Hahoe is famous for its literati and military leaders and for a form of mask dance drama. Today it is appreciated for its rustic, traditional aesthetics. It is the most picturesque village in Korea with brown earthenware jars of fermented kimchis lined up in the courtyard and red chilies hanging from the thatched roof wooden houses. When Britian’s Queen Elizabeth II paid a visit to Korea in 1999, she chose to visit Hahoe. Another distinct “must see” attraction is the traditional Confucian academy where the aristocrats studied for their imperial examinations. The most famous is the Dosan Sowon Confucian Academy which was established by Yi Whang (1501-70), one of the foremost Confucian scholars of the last Joseon Dynasty during King Sonjo’s reign. Yi Whang and his academy are depicted on the Korean 1,000-won note.

The Summer Institute has exceeded beyond my expectations in the study of Korea. Nowadays the average Americans are becoming more fa-
Travels in Mexico
Guanajuato: The Birth Place of Diego

By Sirous Monajami (Librarian, Rosenberg Library)

Rivera

This winter I had an opportunity to travel to the City of Guanajuato in Mexico, considered by many to be the most beautiful colonial city in the Americas.

Guanajuato is the premier cultural city of Mexico. Its popularity has increased enormously in recent years, especially during the International Cervantes Festival, held each October, when tourists and artists pour into the city. Each year, more than thirty-eight countries participate in this cultural festival (one of the most famous in all Latin America) with activities such as dance, theater, opera, music and film.

Guanajuato, a small city of 95,000 inhabitants, is one of the most important and loveliest cities in Mexico, both traditionally and culturally. Old world charm permeates the ancient walls of the city and lures visitors from around the world. The extensive underground tunnels and walkways make Guanajuato a beautiful unique city. Guanajuato is full of handicrafts, hand-woven rugs and embroidered clothing. The city also has plenty of museums, art galleries, dance and music centers, restaurants, markets and beautiful colonial architecture. Non stop musical celebrations, dancing and social gatherings fill the streets of Guanajuato.

Guanajuato's rich history brims with Mexican artistes and revolutionaries. The muralist Diego Rivera and his twin brother were born in Guanajuato in 1886. The family moved to Mexico City when Diego was six year old. The 18th Century colonial house where Diego was born is now called Casa de Diego Rivera (Diego Rivera Museum) and it is open to public. The museum houses the original furniture and items belonging to the artist and his family. A collection of Diego Rivera's works is also on display.

Another popular attraction of Guanajuato is Museo de las Momias (Mummy Museum). On display are 119 mumified bodies, which have been preserved in perfect condition as a result of the high mineral content of the soil.

A Brief History of Guanajuato

Guanajuato owes its fame and fortune to rich veins of silver and gold discovered by the Spanish many years ago. During the pre-Hispanic times, the region was originally inhabited by the nomadic Chichimeca tribe. The territory was formally founded in 1554 by the Spanish. By 1741 King Philip V of Spain had officially designated Guanajuato a city. During the presidency of Benito Juarez, the city was the provisional capital of the country. In 1903, President Porfirio Diaz inaugurated the Legislative Palace, the Juarez Theater, the Peace Monument and the Hidalgo Monument. In 1945, the State College became the University of Guanajuato, Mexico's most important public university. University theater groups began to perform Cervantes plays, which, in 1972 led to the creation of the International
How to get to Guanajuato from San Francisco or Oakland

The easiest way to get to Guanajuato is to fly out of San Francisco or Oakland to Bajio International Airport (BJX), which is about 30 miles from Guanajuato, halfway between city of Leon and city of Silao. The only way to get from Bajio Airport to Guanajuato is to take a taxi which costs approximately $30. Usually Mexican Airline has direct flights out of Oakland or San Francisco to Bajio.

The Asian Coalition Scholarship Clearinghouse Project

By Terry Lee

The purpose of this project is to create a website where CCSF students may go to find a listing of various scholarships, grants, and other financial opportunities for Asian students. The website will also contain links to other CCSF campus offices such as financial aid, scholarship, EOPS, and APASS. Not only will our students discover new and helpful information, they will also be able to download the necessary applications (wherever possible) in order that the forms might be filled out immediately.

As it stands now, there are numerous private as well as public scholarships and financial aid opportunities available, but access to these sources, especially the private and smaller scholarships, is difficult, complicated, time-consuming, and limited. The project seeks to remedy this situation, and make it convenient and possible for Asian students to obtain scholarships in order to finance their education.

The AC clearinghouse will actively and continuously solicit from its membership as well as from other organizations and educational institutions information about scholarship opportunities. It is hoped that with the establishment of our Scholarship Clearinghouse, our organization will encourage and support individuals and organizations to donate schol-
NOMINATION FOR OUTSTANDING SERVICE
To Recognize CCSF Asian Pacific Islander Classified & Faculty Members

I Nominate:

NAME:_________________________________________________________

POSITION:______________________________________________________

CAMPUS:_______________________________________________________

PHONE:_________________________E-MAIL:_________________________

Write a brief description of the nominee’s specific areas of service (students, college district, and/or greater community), and why you think he/she should be considered:

_______________________________________________________________

_______________________________________________________________

_______________________________________________________________

_______________________________________________________________

_______________________________________________________________

_______________________________________________________________

Your Name
(Nominator):________________________________________________

Position:________________________________________________________

Campus: ___________________ Phone:______________________________
MEMBERSHIP FORM

Name:________________________ Campus:________________________

Department:______________________________________________

District Mail Box:__________ E-Mail:___________________________

Position:__Administrator  __Classified  ___Faculty  ___Student  __Other (i.e. Community)

Home Address:______________________________________________

City, Zip:____________________________________________________

Phone (home):_____________________(work):_______________________

Please indicate your interests and elaborate:

Cultural Activities __________________________________________

District Matters:____________________________________________

Political Issues:______________________________________________

Professional Workshops:_______________________________________

Other:____________________________________________________________________________________

How would you like to be involved with AC?

___Scholarship Committee  ___Annual Dinner Committee
___Raffle Committee  ___"Reception" for Students
___Organize or host a social  ___AC Officer/Executive Board
___Other (please describe):

Please make checks payable to ASIAN COALITION: $10/individual or $15/couple per academic year. Send to: Quinci Lee, CHNB
(Please submit application and Teacher Recommendation in triplicate)

Name ____________________________________________

Last (print legibly) First Middle

Address ____________________________________________

Number (print legibly) Street Apt.

__________________________________________ Phone ____________________

City Zip (area code)

Cell Phone __________________________ E-mail Address _________________________

(area code)

Student I.D. No.: _____________________________

Campus(es) Currently Enrolled: (1) __________________ (2) ______________

Class/Crse# __________________ Teacher __________________

Class/Crse# __________________ Teacher __________________

Class/Crse# __________________ Teacher __________________

Class/Crse# __________________ Teacher __________________

Class/Crse# __________________ Teacher __________________

If you are studying non-credit beginning levels of English i.e. ESL Lit, Levels 1, 2, 3, or 4, you may write your response to the following questions in your native language. All other students must write in English.

EXTRA-CURRICULAR ACTIVITIES: What school or community activities, clubs, or organizations have you participated in within the last three years? (You may include activities in your home country.)

________________________________________________________________________

________________________________________________________________________

________________________________________________________________________

________________________________________________________________________

________________________________________________________________________

________________________________________________________________________

continued on next page….
FINANCIAL NEED: What will you use this $400 scholarship for?

_________________________________________________________________________________
_________________________________________________________________________________
_________________________________________________________________________________

GOAL STATEMENT: What are your academic and career goals? What are your plans for future community involvement?

_________________________________________________________________________________
_________________________________________________________________________________
_________________________________________________________________________________

_________________________________________________________________________________

Additional information may be attached on a separate sheet of paper.

I hereby state that the information on this application is correct.

Signature_________________________________ Date___________________

Please return this application and the Teach Recommendation Form (page3) in TRIPLICATE to:
Anna Q. Wong
Chinatown/North Beach Campus
940 Filbert Street
San Francisco, CA 94133

ALL FORMS AND ANY ATTACHMENTS MUST BE SUBMITTED IN TRIPLICATE

AND MUST BE RECEIVED BY 5:00 P.M., FRIDAY, March 11, 2005

SELECTED APPLICANTS WILL BE CONTACTED FOR AN INTERVIEW
Dear Teacher/Counselor,

Your student, ____________________________ in ___________(course/no.), has applied for an Asian Coalition Scholarship. We would appreciate your assessment of this student in the following areas:

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Why do you feel this student is deserving of a scholarship award?

____________________________________________________________________________
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Other Comments:

____________________________________________________________________________
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____________________________________________________________________________

Signature_____________________Campus/Mailbox#________________Date __________
Print Name____________________Dept./Title____________________Extension__________

Please complete this form and return it to the applicant. Applicant is required to submit this form along with the Asian Coalition Scholarship Application, as this evaluation will be considered with the student’s application in the screening process. Thank you for your assistance.