

ASIAN STUDENTS UNITE!

VOL. 5 NO. 1

The Newsletter of the Berkeley ASU

JAN. '77

ASU Builds Winter Quarter Plans:

JOIN THE ASU!



100 YEARS OF OPPRESSION, WE DEMAND OUR RIGHTS!
20 YEARS OF EVICTIONS, WE DEMAND OUR RIGHTS!

ASU SUPPORTS CANE

On November 20, the Committee Against Nihonmachi Eviction staged a demonstration at SF City Hall to confront Mayor Moscone with the just demands of the tenants of Japantown. The more than 250 people who participated reflected the growing support for CANE's struggle to stop the destruction of our communities and to demand the right to decent low-cost housing. The four demands put before Moscone were that:

1. RDA withdraw its application for permit to demolish 1620-22 Laguna Street.
2. RDA stop the sale of the Sutter/Laguna buildings.
3. RDA repair the buildings of Sutter/Laguna and Waruku Sushi Bar and allow the tenants to remain there at rents they can afford.
4. The construction of Sumitomo Bank be halted: that low-rent housing be built instead.

The ASU, along with several other campus and community organizations, voiced its strong support for CANE's work in recognition of the important issues involved in this struggle. The flagrant refusal of Moscone to answer to the needs of the Japanese community demonstrated clearly whose interests he and the city government as a whole represent: the large corporations who have taken over Nihonmachi under the guise of "redevelopment".

CANE recognizes that the destruction and dispersal of Japantown in San Francisco is only one example of what is happening to Japantowns and other Third World communities all around the country. They point out that the struggle to retain the community, and the right to language, culture and to maintain a livelihood is part of a whole history of struggling against national oppression.

Moscone is beginning to feel the pressure of the mass support which CANE is gaining. CANE has demanded that he develop a concrete plan within three months which will meet the needs for low-cost housing, and will be furthering its offensive in the near future with a demonstration planned for late February.

CANE's strength clearly lies in its mass support and the pressure which we are able to exert. The ASU hopes to strengthen its support for CANE's work through mobilizing students around the current struggle and doing on-going education. As CANE continues to be a major focus of our work this quarter, we will be building student support through class presentations, mini-forums and other forms, and strongly encourage active student participation in the struggle to stop this systematic attack upon our communities.

The ASU encourages everyone who agrees with the perspective and thrust of our work to join in and help build our programs. Our organization is systematically dealing with the common situation we all face as Asian students--we are oppressed as a national minority and denied our right to self-determination. As a people, Asians are exploited in the labor market, denied the right to maintain our own communities, fed with lies about our history, confused about the role we play in society, in fact, systematically oppressed in every aspect of our lives. For Asian students here on campus, the University is not above this oppression, but rather is an example of the institutions which mask the inequality of our situation and cultivate attitudes that perpetuate the status quo. It is from this overview of society that the ASU organizes its work to meet the needs of Asian students.

The ASU tries to provide leadership in linking the struggles of Asian students with the revolutionary movement. We put out a definite revolutionary direction in all of our programs which we try to unite more and more people around; this is summarized by our Principles of Unity:

1. Strive to meet the political-educational-social-cultural needs of Asian students.
2. Expose and carry on work against racism and inequality.
3. Defend and build the educational rights of Asian students.
4. Establish communications and build relations between Asian people on and off campus.
5. Work with and support progressive struggles, particularly those of Third World peoples.
6. Strive to involve Asian students in the broad movement for social change.

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NORMALIZATION OF
U.S.-CHINA RELATIONS

'GANG OF FOUR'
(GETTING TOGETHER REPRINT)

INTERNATIONAL HOTEL

THIRD WORLD COALITION

STUDENT CAUCUSES

READER SURVEY

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Berkeley, Calif. 94720

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A VICTORY FOR THE PEOPLES OF

The ASU has always recognized and supported the leading role of the People's Republic of China in the struggle for socialism and in her support for struggles of all oppressed peoples. By studying the development of the Chinese revolution in particular, her analysis of Imperialism and National Oppression, we have drawn insight and inspiration from the U.S. ASU strives to build support for Socialist China, her achievements, positions, development, and future.

Recently, many people have expressed concern over events in China since the death of Chairman Mao Tsetung. The ASU Student, to further our education, understanding and support of China, we are presenting a reprint of a paper of I Wor Kuen, a revolutionary Marxist-Leninist organization. While the ASU does not have positions on the events in China, or points covered by the article, we feel that we can unite with its general thrust and approach. This reflects why we in the ASU also support the victory of the Chinese people over the "Gang of Four".

The Communist Party of China led by Chairman Hua Kuo-feng and the people of China currently are conducting a mass campaign to criticize and expose the revisionist "gang of four," Wang Hung-wen, Chang Chun-chiao, Chiang Ching and Yao Wen-yuan. The four attempted to replace the Marxist-Leninist line of the Communist Party of China with a revisionist one, overthrow through conspiracy a large number of the leading cadre in the party, government and army, and replace the revolutionary leadership of the party with their own decadent one. Their triumph would have led to the restoration of capitalism in China, and thus their exposure has been a great victory for the Chinese and revolutionary people everywhere.

Opposition to the Principle, "Grasp Revolution, Promote Production"

The four had posed as "leftists" and "heroes of the Cultural Revolution," but in reality they opposed socialism. One of the fundamental criticisms of the four is their violation of the principle "grasp revolution, promote production" formulated by Chairman Mao to guide the building of socialism. The principle is a scientific expression of the dialectical relation between revolution and production.

Revolution must play the leading role in socialism, for it determines the direction of production, as well as plays a powerful motivating force for production. It is for this reason that Chairman Mao issued the policy of taking "class struggle as the key link" in the development of socialism.

The successful development and expansion of production depends upon continuing the class struggle and revolution. At the same time the task of promoting production must be actively and vigorously taken up itself. As stated recently in a major article in Peking's *People's Daily*:

In the period of socialism, only by taking class struggle as the key link, developing production actively and building socialism successfully can we provide a solid material basis for consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat, build up a powerful national defense, support the world revolution better, improve the material and cultural well-being of the working people step by step and create the material conditions for the gradual elimination of the three major differences [mental and manual labor, urban and rural, and industry and agriculture —ed.], for the triumph of socialism over capitalism and the realization of the ultimate goal of communism.

However, the "gang of four" pitted revolution against production, distorting the dialectical relationship between the two. They opposed taking up the tasks of promoting production as a basic task of the dictatorship of the proletariat. This was part and parcel of their idealist and

metaphysical outlook.

Since the beginning of human society, mankind has engaged in production to meet his material needs. Under socialism, revolution is a motive force in promoting production and the leading factor. But the four advocated the erroneous line that "production will automatically rise when revolution is carried out well." This metaphysical view tried to negate the task of the dictatorship of the proletariat of leading and planning the development of the socialist economy guided by the theory of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought, and of tackling the particular problems that arise in the struggle for production. To negate these important tasks of developing production in a planned way would subvert the socialist economy and create a state of anarchy whereby capitalism would be restored.

The concrete impact and idealist, metaphysical basis of the four's revisionist line is being criticized by the masses of people throughout China. The workers and staff of a rolling stock plant in Peking, for instance, sharply criticized the "gang of four" for spreading anarchism, for disrupting the development of rational rules and regulations and order in production, and for sowing dissension between cadres and workers and among the workers. The workers of this plant said, "Just a few days before the plot of the 'gang of four' to usurp power was smashed, the conspirator and careerist Chinag Ching came to our plant and told the lie that Chairman Mao had not said 'Push forward the national economy,' unscrupulously opposing the great leader and teacher and sabotaging the principle of 'grasp revolution, promote production.' If we act on what the gang said, workers wouldn't run machines and peasants wouldn't grow crops, leaving the 800 million people nothing to eat but hot air, and nothing to wear but rags."

While sounding "left," the line of the "gang of four" was in essence thoroughly rightist, for it subverted the dictatorship of the proletariat.

Attacked Tachai and Taching

The "gang of four's" opposition to "grasp revolution, promote production" is also clearly seen in their deep hatred of Tachai and Taching, both personally selected by Chairman Mao and the Party as model and revolutionary production units as expressed in his slogans "In agriculture, learn from Tachai," and "In industry learn from Taching." Both units were advanced in combatting revisionism in China and advancing socialist construction. The four slandered Tachai as having "no respect for the party leadership" and "pursuing a policy of its own." They attacked Taching as "being behind politically" and "influenced by revisionism." In other words, the "gang of four" wanted to replace the correct line of the Party with their own metaphysical view which negated the basic role of the material on the mental and the struggle for production as one of the great revolutionary struggles. They opposed the dialectical way Tachai and Taching conducted class struggle and advanced production.

The "gang of four" went so far as to actually encourage disruption and decline in production and attacked those who paid any attention to production. In fact, it has been exposed how the four were the very ones who knew nothing of military affairs, factory or agricultural work, and arrogantly lorded over the masses of people while themselves leading a bourgeois decadent life-style.

The four even criticized those who showed concern for and assisted the victims of the Tangshan earthquake, pitting class struggle against taking care of the people's welfare. The victims of the earthquake pointed out that the four refused to go to the stricken area and declined to attend briefings on the anti-quake and rehabilitation work in Tangshan.



Chairman Hua Kuo-feng helps fill the earth around the tomb of Chairman Mao Tsetung. The solemn ceremony to lay the cornerstone.

China's Victory Over the Gang of Four Is a Victory for the Peoples of the World

Opposed Anti-Revisionism

The line and activities of the "gang of four" show that they were not concerned with the revolution and people, but only with their own careers. This is further revealed in their opposition to the Party's and Chairman Mao's teaching that revisionism is the main danger in China. The four raised, instead, that empiricism is the main danger and that opposition to empiricism, not class struggle, is the key link.

They raised this formulation to promote their image as self-styled "theoreticians" and to attack as "empiricists" the many cadre who had accumulated rich practical experience in revolution, production and scientific experiment. Before he died, Chairman Mao specifically countered the four and criticized their formulation saying, "It seems the formulation should be: oppose revisionism which included empiricism and dogmatism. Both revise Marxism-Leninism. Don't mention just one while omitting the other."

"Not many people in our Party really know Marxism-Leninism. Some think they know, but in fact know very little about it. They consider themselves always in the right and are ready at all time to lecture others. This is itself a manifestation of a lack of knowledge of Marxism-Leninism."

Both empiricism and dogmatism are counter to the Marxist theory of knowledge and distort the correct relationship between theory and practice. Dogmatists are those who mistake knowledge acquired through books for complete knowledge and negate the importance of practice and experience. They divorce theory from practice, and



Militia men and women of Tachai brigade in Shansi Province warmly cheering the great victory in smashing the plot of the "gang of four."

THE WORLD

the struggle against Imperial-
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In this issue of *The Asian*
Getting Together, the news-
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stone took place at Tienanmen Square on November 24, 1976.

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render Marxism-Leninism a lifeless
dogma. Empiricists, on the other hand,
mistake the perceptual knowledge gained
through experience for complete
knowledge. They refuse to deepen the
knowledge gained from experience and
raise it to a theoretical level. Therefore
they are unable to comprehend the inner
essence of things and the interrelationship
of things. Both empiricism and
dogmatism are a one-sided, subjective
approach to solving problems, and are
thus two sides of the same coin.

In reality, the "gang of four's"
opposition to empiricism was a sham and
they actually practiced idealism. This was
pointed out in a recent article in the
Liberation Army Daily:

Of course, Marxists oppose empiri-
cism. But this opposition is
fundamentally different from the
"opposition" peddled by the "gang of
four." In the name of opposing
empiricism, the "gang of four"
actually opposed the practical
experience accumulated in the three
great revolutionary movements, op-
posed the viewpoint that practice is
primary, opposed the materialist
theory of reflection and opposed Mao
Tsetung Thought that combines the
universal truth of Marxism-Leninism
with the concrete practice of
revolution.

The four hoped to overthrow a large
number of cadre and leading members at
all levels of the party and government by
labelling them "empiricists" and elevating
the "four" as the only holders of the
correct line. This was part and parcel of
their overall attempt to seize top
leadership in the country, and opposed
the revolutionary line of Chairman Mao.

Factionalism, Splittism and Attacks against the Party

Organizationally, the "gang of four"
engaged in factionalism and tried to
foment splits in the Party and among the
masses in order to create dissension and
confusion and to advance their own
careers. They tried to establish their own
party system and "cabinet," undermining
the Party's democratic centralism. They
launched ruthless attacks and fabricated
charges against any person who doubted
or opposed their erroneous line, while
granting special favors and promotions to
their own supporters.

The four also raised reactionary
slogans such as "suspect all" and
"overthrow all" in an attempt to
overthrow a large number of leading
cadres in the Party. Bent on causing
splits, undermining the unity of the Party
and the masses of people and gaining
power for themselves, they labelled as
"capitalist roaders" thousands of cadres
who had made important contributions
to the revolution and who upheld the line
of Chairman Mao and the Party. They
also directly countered Chairman Mao's
teachings that "we must be confident
that over 90% of the cadres are good or
comparatively good. Most of the cadres
who have made mistakes can correct
them." They opposed Chairman Mao's
policy to "help more people by educating
them and narrow the target of attack," to
unite all those who can be united, and to
"learn from past mistakes to avoid future
ones and to cure the sickness to save the
patient." Through their conspiracy to
slander and remove large numbers of
leading cadres, they actually were trying
to aim their real blow against Chairman
Mao's line and the Party Central
Committee.

Chairman Mao himself noted that
gang's conspiratorial organizational ac-
tivities and warned them: "Don't function
as a gang of four. Don't do it any more.



Filled with bitter hatred for the "gang of four," poor and lower middle peasants
of Huaifei City, Anhwei Province, furiously expose and denounce their crimes
of sabotaging the learn-from-Tachai movement.

Why do you keep doing it? Why don't
you unite with the more than 200
members of the Party Central
Committee? It is not good to keep a small
circle of a few. It has always been no
good doing so."

In spite of Chairman Mao's warning,
the four continued their factionalism.
They even attacked Premier Chou En-Lai.
Following Chairman Mao's death they
ambitiously tried to take over in a
complete way. The *People's Daily*
editorial of Nov. 28 stated that whenever
the "gang of four" meddled "they caused
splits, chaos and conflicts by force; both
revolution and production would suffer,
capitalism would spread unchecked and
counter-revolutionary activities would
become rampant. They played a role that
no overt class enemies are able to play."

But the gang of four's activities were
not successful in undermining the Party
and the country. Their activities
following Chairman Mao's death exposed
them as careerists and the decision of the
Party Central Committee to criticize and
expose the "gang of four" was a most
important victory for the Chinese people.

Mass Criticism Launched

The Chinese people are deepening the
criticism and exposure of the "gang of
four" by conducting mass meetings and
writing wall posters and articles
describing the various reactionary ideas
and activities of the four. For example,
10,000 industrial and communications
workers in Peking recently met to
condemn the destructive action of the
"gang of four." Cultural workers too,
throughout the country are exposing the
gang's sabotage of the developing socialist
culture. In Tientsin 5000 women
representatives condemned Chiang
Ching's view of women's emancipation as
splitting men from women and glorifying

the feudal past. Workers and peasants
across the nation are writing articles
expressing their deep feeling about the
"gang of four." These articles have helped
shatter the four's image of being
"leftists."

In early December too, the Standing
Committee of the National People's
Congress, one of the highest levels of the
government, met and strongly supported
the Party's decision to appoint Hua
Kuo-feng chairman and of the Party's
action to smash the "gang of four."

The Communist Party of China also
has made other important decisions to
further consolidate the contributions of
Chairman Mao, prevent the emergence of
groups such as the "gang of four" and
advance the revolution overall in China.
The Party on several occasions has
reaffirmed China's basic line in foreign
and domestic affairs as well as its firm
commitment to leading the Chinese
people in making revolution, building
socialism and further contributing to the
world revolution.

The Party has also commissioned the
publication of a fifth volume of Chairman
Mao's Selected Works, and very
importantly, the collected works of
Chairman Mao. Work has also been begun
on a memorial hall in Peking which will
house the remains of Chairman Mao and
help perpetuate the memory of him. The
Party too has initiated a nationwide
movement to take up the study of the
works of Chairman Mao as well as of
Marx, Engels, Stalin and Lenin in order to
raise the understanding of Marxism-
Leninism of the people. All these
measures have been enthusiastically
greeted by the masses of people in
China.



Students of the "July 21" Workers' University run by Taching Oilfield holding a
criticism meeting to denounce the crimes of the Wang-Chang-Chiang-Yao anti-party
clique.



NORMALIZATION (cont'd. from page 3)

S.F. Chinese community. Hundreds of people from the community and other parts of the Bay Area joined that morning for a short and lively rally which encouraged people to join the march, raising the slogans, "One China, U.S. out of Taiwan," and "Implement the Shanghai Communique, Normalize relations today!" With a lion dance at the head of the march, several hundred people carried bright red flags, colored banners, and placards demanding normalization and proclaiming support for socialist China. As the spirited and militant march went through Chinatown, many restaurant and garment factory workers came out to receive our leaflets. Shoppers and children jammed the sidewalks waving the five star flag of the PRC, and many others showed their support by joining our ranks.

This year's march was indeed a historic event for Chinatown and a significant blow against the reactionaries. At the same time, it was just a first step in more strongly and clearly demonstrating support for socialist China. It blatantly discredited and exposed the local reactionary Kuomintang (KMT) claim as the legitimate representatives and leaders of the Chinese community. (The local KMT reactionaries are members of Chiang Kai-Shek's political party.)

The march culminated in Portsmouth Square where several hundred more supporters waited for the bilingual program of skits, speeches, demonstrations, and songs.

This event in S.F. Chinatown was one of many normalization events held throughout the country in October. Other events took place in the Japantown and Mission communities, in other parts of California, in Boston, and New York.

WHAT IS NORMALIZATION?

Normalization of relations means that the U.S. government must recognize People's China as the sole legitimate government of the Chinese people, establish formal state-to-state relations, and end its long-time support for the reactionary Chiang regime in Taiwan. Normalization of relations also requires that the U.S. agree and adhere to the Five Principles of Peaceful Co-existence which China holds as the basis of her relations with countries having different social systems. These principles are (1) respect for sovereignty and territorial integrity of all states, (2) non-aggression against other states, (3) non-interference in the internal affairs of other states, (4) equality and mutual benefit, and

(5) peaceful coexistence.

In the historic Joint Sino-U.S. Shanghai Communique signed in 1972 during Nixon's trip to China, the U.S. government conceded that "there is but one China and Taiwan is part of China", that the "Taiwan question [should be] settled by the Chinese themselves", that the U.S. will work for the "withdrawal of all U.S. forces and military installations in Taiwan" and that it favored normalization of relations based on the five principles of peaceful coexistence.

SIGNIFICANCE OF NORMALIZATION

Normalization of relations with China has great importance to the masses of people because it would be a blow to imperialism. First, it would be a big setback to the U.S. imperialists' policy of hostility to People's China. After the Chinese revolution of 1949, the U.S. imperialists set up on China's Taiwan island the puppet Chiang regime which had been run off the mainland by the Chinese people. The U.S. imperialists called the puppet Chiang regime "China" and hoped to use it as a way to retake the mainland and destroy socialist China. The Chiang regime's only support is not from the Chinese people, but from the U.S. military, economic, and political aid. The U.S. imperialists have tried to isolate China internationally (preventing U.N. admission for 23 years) and brazenly threatened to invade China during the Korean and Vietnam wars of U.S. aggression. But due to the weakening position of U.S. imperialism and the growing international and domestic support for the PRC, Nixon had to sign the 1972 Shanghai Communique. The end of U.S. recognition of the Chiang regime will be a great victory over this imperialist policy.

Secondly, normalization of relations would facilitate the spreading of the truth about socialist China. Imperialists and reactionaries have continuously slandered China's achievements in building socialism. But it could not be denied that China's socialist system and her achievements stands in sharp contrast to the degradation and misery of capitalist society.

Thirdly, demanding normalization is a concrete expression of friendship and unity with the Chinese people. During the past several years there have been a number of cultural, educational, athletic (e.g. the recent volleyball match at Harmon Gym) and other exchanges. These exchanges are building ties between people of both countries. We must continue to deepen our understanding of China's leading role in the world and her

consistent struggle against the main enemies of the world's people - U.S. Imperialism and Soviet Social-Imperialism.

OBSTACLES

Rather than diminishing their role, the U.S. government and U.S. imperialists are instead building up their presence on China's Taiwan province. The U.S. government continues to hold full diplomatic relations with the Chiang regime. Various political schemes such as "two Chinas", "one China and one Taiwan", and "Taiwan independence" have been raised by the U.S. to continue its intervention in China's internal affairs. Militarily, thousands of U.S. troops are still stationed in Taiwan, while the U.S. 7th fleet regularly patrols the waters surrounding the island. In addition, through large economic investments, U.S. imperialists still extract huge superprofits from the laboring masses and continue to maintain an economic stronghold there.

The other superpower, the Soviet Union, also maintains a vicious and provocative campaign against China. The Soviets station a large military presence along China's borders and refuse to settle the border questions. The Soviet Union, like the U.S., practices a "two China" policy and supports the reactionary Chiang clique. At the Olympics this year, the Soviets adopted the position of allowing Taiwan athletes to participate in the games representing the "Republic of China." The Soviets have also stepped up collaboration with the Chiang regime through various channels, such as sports, tourism, and finance. It is clear that the Soviet Union would go to any ends to oppose the building of socialism in People's China.

NORMALIZATION IS A MASS QUESTION

The demand for normalization opposes the interests of the two superpowers. Political schemes of "two Chinas" and recognition of the illegitimate Chiang regime are used to cover imperialist intervention in China's internal affairs. Their schemes must be exposed as imperialist designs preventing the settlement of the Taiwan question by the Chinese themselves.

The obstacles to normalization can only be overcome by rallying mass support and building a broad movement demanding that the U.S. government immediately implement the Shanghai Communique. Only the active support of masses of people can make normalization of relations a reality.

This quarter we will be participating in another event to demand normalized relations with the PRC. A rally on or around February 28th will commemorate the 5th anniversary of the signing of the Shanghai Communique and the day an uprising in Taiwan openly demonstrated against and challenged the Chiang regime. By demanding normalization of relations we can show our support for socialist China and further our struggle against imperialism.

DOWN WITH THE KUOMINTANG!

ONE CHINA,
U.S. OUT OF TAIWAN!

THE MASSES DEMAND NORMALIZATION NOW!

I-HOTEL TENANTS WILL WIN!

For eight years the tenants and supporters of the International Hotel (I-Hotel) in San Francisco's Chinatown/Manilatown area have fought against evictions and the destruction of the building. The I-Hotel is one of the few remaining sites of low-cost housing available to the Chinese and Pilipino residents within their own historic communities. Throughout this struggle the I-Hotel tenants and supporters have demonstrated the importance of fighting national oppression, and have won the active support from UCB students as well as masses of progressive people throughout the Bay Area.

In the last period of time, the I-Hotel tenants and supporters have significantly advanced their struggle, focusing on two main issues. First, the I-Hotel tenants and supporters demanded that the city government buy the I-Hotel from the Four Seas Corporation (the present owner) through the process of eminent domain with no strings attached. This would be a step forward in forcing the city government to permanently maintain the I-Hotel as low-rent housing for the Chinatown/Manilatown community. Secondly, the I-Hotel tenants and supporters have maintained their vigilance in fighting against the recent eviction orders issued by the city courts.

The I-Hotel tenants and supporters recognized the critical importance of relying on the masses in order to win the demands. A mass rally and demonstration was called to mobilize active mass support for the I-Hotel struggle on Dec. 23. On this day, the city Housing Authority held a critical public hearing to vote on the issue of eminent domain and whether or not the city would buy the I-Hotel and take over ownership from the Four Seas Corporation. Here, numerous UCB students joined with over 500 other supporters to raise the I-Hotel demands: "Enforce eminent domain, no

strings attached!", "Stop the Evictions, We won't move!" The city government must unconditionally buy the I-Hotel and permanently maintain it as low rent housing for the Chinatown/Manilatown community! This principle of relying on the masses and not on Moscone or other "liberal politicians" and "key" individuals, was key, and resulted in the Housing Authority voting 5-0 in favor of enforcing eminent domain and taking over ownership of the I-Hotel from the Four Seas Corporation. This decision is another of the concrete gains that the I-Hotel tenants and supporters have won through engaging in mass struggle.



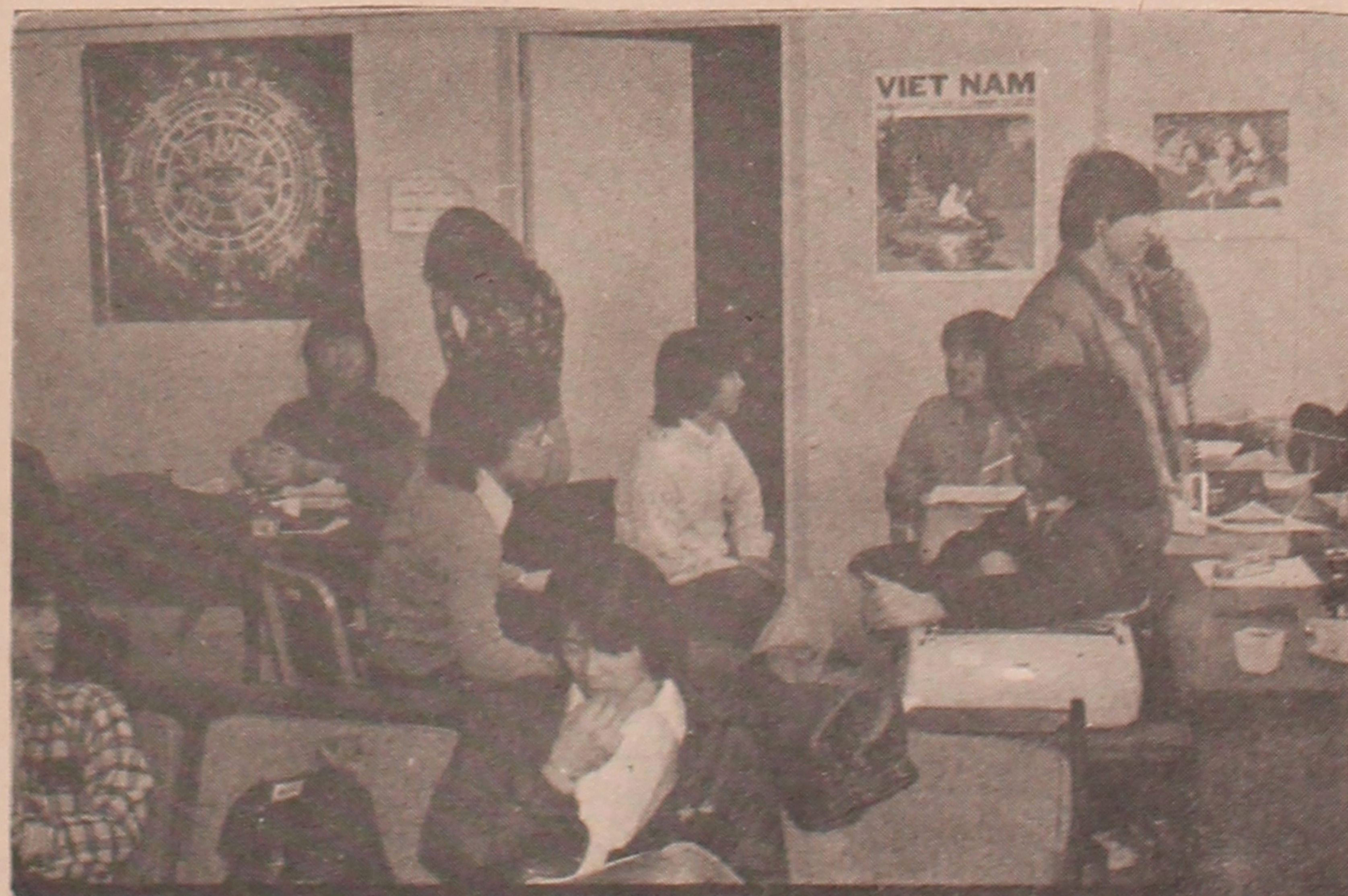
The I-Hotel tenants and supporters face a continued and protracted struggle. After eminent domain is enforced by the city government, the tenants must force city government to permanently maintain the I-Hotel as low-rent housing, and win their right to live in and maintain their historic community. Mayor Moscone, various liberal politicians and even some "leaders" of the International Hotel Tenants Association (IHTA), who have attempted to promote them-

selves as the "greatest" supporters of the I-Hotel, fundamentally oppose the principles of the I-Hotel struggle. These forces have voiced their own plan: They want to force the tenants themselves to rebuy the I-Hotel from the city at a cost of 1.2 million dollars; they also want to kick out the Chinese Progressive Association (CPA, a mass community organization) and the other organizations from the I-Hotel basement, into profit-making commercial offices and turn the basement into high-profit-making commercial offices and businesses. This "plan" of the liberal forces undermines the basic interests of the masses of I-Hotel tenants and supporters. An active mass campaign must develop to struggle against and expose it.

The struggle around the I-Hotel will undoubtedly continue and intensify in the upcoming months to meet the tenants demands. Through continued reliance on the masses, the struggle for the I-Hotel is bound to succeed. We in the ASU encourage all students to support the I-Hotel struggle. You can get involved by joining the Support Committee for the I-Hotel (which is the only legitimate support group with a correct outlook and concrete ties and relationship to the tenants) or helping to inform other students. If you are interested, please contact us at our office, 505 Eshleman, 642-6728. SUPPORT THE I-HOTEL! ENFORCE EMINENT DOMAIN, NO STRINGS ATTACHED! STOP THE EVICTIONS, WE WON'T MOVE!

Asian Student Lounge

The ASU feels there is a real need to provide an open center or place of activity where Asian students can get away from the daily drag on campus. That's why the student lounge/center was formed a year ago. Many meetings are held in the lounge. It's a comfortable place for the committees of ASU to do their work, and for the general membership to pick up the ASU newsletter or read other progressive literature that the ASU obtains regularly. It's also a place where Asians can meet other Asians on campus other than in classes. People can come up anytime to use the facilities. Some of the things which have attracted many people to use the student lounge are the large study and work tables, couches, music, and the ping-pong table. Students are welcome to come by between classes, during classes, and after classes to catch up on sleep, relax, or talk with other Asian students. You might even want to come up early one morning, leave your lunch in the refrigerator, come back during lunchtime, eat lunch and discuss relevant issues and end the hour with a brisk game of ping-pong with music for a background. Check it out. We hope that our lounge in 505 Eshleman Hall will continue to serve as a center of activity for Asians on the Berkeley campus.



WINTER QUARTER PLANS

(cont'd. from page 1)

Our understanding and implementation of these principles is constantly furthered through the ongoing work of our three committees, Asian American Studies, External Relations and Publicity-Outreach. This quarter, the AsAmSt Committee is focusing on working to build a progressive Third World college where, in contrast to the traditional university, the true history and current situation of Third World people can be learned, and where this understanding can be turned into activism to improve the situation on campus and in the communities. Our work here will take on two closely linked areas. First, we plan to develop student caucuses in Ethnic Studies which will make the classes more relevant by organizing student input; in addition, they can provide an overview to students by linking the learning in the classes with the active involvement of student organizations in current struggles. Second, we will be working in a coalition of progressive Third World organizations which will be on top of organizing the student caucuses and will provide systematic student leadership to the overall development of the College.

ASU has always worked to expand our work beyond campus organizing and link ourselves to the broad movement for social change. We work to deepen our understanding of the current struggles of Third World people and to provide concrete support to the work of other progressive organizations. This support is based on our recognition of the need to form genuine unity in our common struggles against systematic oppression and exploitation.

Here at Berkeley we're working on a Third World student coalition with MEChA and Black Board. On the other campuses in the area we're developing our joint work with the ASU's at Laney College, SF State, and UC Davis. Along with the student movement on campus we have established ties in the community thru our work with CANE (Committee Against Nihonmachi Eviction) and CPA, (Chinese Progressive Association).

The strengthening of these relations is a concrete way in which we see implementing our principles of unity. This process of establishing links to other progressive work, based on agreement of political principles moves us forward in building the overall movement for social change.

It is primarily through the outreach committee that we put forward our programs and perspectives to Asian students on the campus as a whole. By actively promoting our work we hope to involve more students in the building of our programs and activities. Through our newsletter, leaflets, posters and forums we try to present an overview of the work of the ASU and why we feel that Asian students should get involved. Other areas of our outreach include the student lounge, potlucks, parties, sportsnites, and film showings. These activities give us the opportunity to get to know each other and discuss the work of ASU with other people in an informal setting. By developing our outreach this quarter in a thorough and systematic way we hope to draw more people to our activities and build ASU into a unifying force representing the interests of Asian students.

We encourage everyone who agrees with the Principles of Unity as reflected in our work to join the ASU. Fill out our reader survey, or just come by and talk with us at our table in Sproul Plaza or our office in 505 Eshleman hall.

READER SURVEY

We would appreciate it if you would fill out and return this survey to our lounge or our table on Sproul Plaza, or mail it to ASU, at

505 Eshleman Hall
Berkeley, CA 94720

The ASU exists through the input and interest of Asian students, so we encourage everyone to suggest ways to improve Asian Students Unite and the work of the ASU.

Where did you get this newsletter?

Which articles were most interesting?

How could the newsletter be improved?

Do you want the newsletter to be mailed to you?

Do you want to be contacted for events?

Are you interested in working on a committee?
asian american studies
external relations
outreach

Are you interested in joining the ASU?

Do you have any suggestions concerning the work of the ASU?

Name

Address

Phone #

We encourage all of you to comment on and participate in the ASU's work. If you have other questions or ideas contact us at our table or in our lounge, or phone 642-6728. JOIN THE ASU!

TW COALITION (cont'd. from page 2)

Third World people in the U.S. More particularly, the demand for Third World Studies was raised at campuses throughout the U.S.

BUILDING THIRD WORLD COALITION IS
BUILDING THIRD WORLD STUDIES

It was from this orientation towards Third World Studies that the coalition was formed. We will fight to maintain Third World Studies as an important area of student work, putting forth language, culture and true history in a way that will develop an understanding of Third World oppression and a basis from which students can formulate strategies to combat this oppression. Each and every one of us can deepen our understanding of this struggle by becoming involved in the ongoing work and activities of the Coalition.

To help guide the work of the coalition, we have developed four tentative principles of unity:

- 1) Build the Third World student movement
- 2) Build Third World Studies to meet the needs of Third World students
- 3) Promote the leading role of Third World students in Third World Studies
- 4) Fight for the educational rights of students.

Many of the work areas of the coalition are still being developed right now. We encourage all students to join us in building the Third World coalition and its work.

