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Professor Lee

Research Methods

7 December 2018

Final Proposal

The formulating problem that our client faces is a lack of funding. By obtaining funding from a government agency, 8-Centric will generate visibility towards itself as a nonprofit and generate a sense of community in AAPI populations which will help build civic participation. To increase civic participation and visibility for the nonprofit, the bike project proposed by 8-Centric will build a sense of community for AAPIs. If more people have a reason to leave their homes they will be more likely to talk to those in the community and ultimately increase their civic participation. A documentary that shows why people should fund the electric bikes and why the bikes will benefit the community, and an interactive website with games relating to the bikes to generate excitement and educate people about 8-Centric will encourage government agencies and policymakers to provide funding to 8-Centric.

The narrative and textual analysis all share common elements that make them effective. In the three narratives watched for class, they all share a strong orientation, complicating action, resolution, and evaluation. These elements work together to make the narratives effective. The orientation gives a timeline and setting to help the viewer understand where the narrative is taking place, complicating action makes the narrative interesting, resolution solves the problem, and the evaluation helps the viewers form meanings from the narrative. The aspect of the coda was rare but when found in interviews like the one with Amy Guen it was seen to be very

effective on creating a relationship with the viewer, it left them with a final thought and gave them some closure. This is a great way to try to make an interview or documentary that will be effective on reaction from the viewer whether they take action on the idea or problem at hand.

In the Michelle Obama clip, Michelle is tells a story that combines an orientation, complicating action, resolution, and evaluation. Michelle Obama does a good job making her story relatable to viewers and establishing a problem with a resolution. The narrative analysis is a comprehensive analysis as it the narrative employs almost all the elements of narrative analysis and forms a relationship with viewers. The beginning of Amy Guen's interview was dull as she states the orientation. It picks up the pace when it reaches an emotional complicating action connecting to the viewer through her struggles and accomplishments all relating to her orientation. This lead to an effective coda as the viewers become engaged emotionally when they find out that Guen overcame her tragedies and obstacles to become very a successful giver. Escario's interview explored the complicating action of being an undocumented student at Harvard, the interview is very relatable especially for people his own age who are going through similar situations. The coda of the interview made for a satisfying ending when he maneuvered his way around the system that tried to hold him back for being undocumented.

Likewise, the websites all contain still images, symbols, hyperlinks, and written words. These elements contribute to the effectiveness of these websites by allowing the viewer to look at different aspects of the sites. Although theoretically these aspects should increase viewer agency, these sites do not achieve this because, even though many elements are present, the way they are implemented is restricting. The components of the front pages aim to make the each and every viewer have the same experiences with the website and draw the same conclusions. These

components are utilized in a way that don't allow individuals to deeply explore the website and draw their own conclusions about topics in the website. Overall, the interviews were more effective than the front pages of the websites.

The first theme is that a community organizations brings AAPI communities and non-AAPI communities together. Community organizations help build a sense of community which then in turn makes these communities more visible to other communities. From C.N. Le's Interview, "we really need to pay attention to what's going on in the community and fight for the preservation [of] community institutions" (25:20- 25:40). Le continued, "governments at the state level and on the federal level, they keep cutting and cutting resources and funding for these community organizations and other resources at the community level [...] shifting the burden to the communities themselves" (25:41- 26:30). If these government agencies provided funding for community AAPI and non-AAPI people would be more likely to interact and build a stronger sense of community. Stephanie Fan further discussed how community organizations benefit others and bring different communities together when she discussed her work in creating community schools. She says "It was an organization that brought together three communities: the Chinatown community, the South End community, and the Bay Village community, so there were three languages involved with our constituents: it was English, Chinese, and Spanish" (3:15-3:27). The programs that Stephanie Fan's Community Schools assisted in running brought different communities with different cultures together. These communities have come together through community organizations.

The second theme is the experiences of AAPI's in predominantly white communities. Good or bad AAPI's experiences like discrimination or achievement creating an organization

that brings the community together. Experiences in white communities helped shape their success of creating a community after they are rejected by the privileged. The privileged may see the immigrants as people who don't belong in the privileged communities and can only contribute by being in the working class. Stephanie Fan began talk about community schools and the disadvantage AAPI's had in early Chinatown: "those early days it was very tough to get the city to acknowledge that community people could have a voice, that our voices mattered and our feelings mattered in terms of what we wanted"(2:00-2:12). Stephanie went on to create a community organization with a budget of around \$4 million that eased immigrants or AAPI's sense of isolation. These bad experiences were also talked about in Lisette Le's interview: "I think a lot of folks in our community are facing the threat of displacement because of gentrification. Many people still do not speak or are not comfortable with their English and still have a hard time accessing a lot of jobs and job opportunities and so then there's a lot [of] federal policies that are being proposed right now that potentially would harm our immigrant community"(11:28-11:57). She expressed the problems AAPI's face from the privileged communities who employ them. Through Le's organization she hopes to create a voice for the AAPI community.

The third theme is what community means to those who identify themselves as AAPI. Having a home base and being apart of something larger than yourself is a comfort, especially to those who are underappreciated. Community is a means to support members who face challenges that encompass being part of a minority stereotype, being subjected to social injustice, and misrepresentation. An example of these social injustices would be the Harvard admissions policies that are criticized to discriminate against Asian Americans. Community is a necessity

when it comes to situations like this where there are so much inequalities in our society. Richard Chu said, “ You have divisions in the Asian American Minority themselves and you have people who support the model minority stereotype”(18:33-18:45). Chu claimed that there are so many different cultures in the AAPI community that get overlooked and lumped together into an all encompassing label of Asian American. C.N. Le agreed with Chu when he discussed the type of racism and discrimination that he faced as a child: “non-Asians can’t really distinguish between Vietnamese and other Asian Americans” (6:45-6:51). These issues brought up in both these interviews can be solved through a strong sense of community giving which would give AAPIs a community to identify with.

To further understand these issues, historical documents were found to show trends relating to these themes in the past and how they can translate into the future. There are nine historical documents in total including: one letter, one congressional document, one pamphlet, two newspapers, two photographs and two reports. These documents were produced from 1903 to 1996, although most of the documents had dates around the 1990’s. The earlier documents were produced around the time of World War I, there are documents from World War II era, The Chinese Civil War, The Civil Rights Movement, and many other social changes in the United States.

Overall, the topics of the documents focus on AAPI-American relations in the 20th century, starting in 1903 and leading all the way up to 1996. What many of the documents depict is the presence of AAPIs in Boston, with some depicting positive relations, and others negative. One document shows the graduating class of Wellesley College in 1917 that featured one AAPI graduate. Other documents show AAPIs fundraising for Chinese refugees in 1939. Both of these

photographs show positive AAPI-American relations in the community. There are also documents that discuss transportation around Boston relating to walking, biking, and environmentally friendly forms of transportation.

While all of the documents are similar to each other in one way or another, they all deal with different specific topics. In the letter, the writer goes over what the Vietnam Reconstruction Bill does and doesn't allow for refugees after the Vietnam War. This explicitly defines what the Vietnam Reconstruction Bill does not allow, which is not normally listed so explicitly. This highlights the poor treatment faced by the AAPI community in the US. The congressional document discusses the "The Bicycle and Pedestrian Transportation Improvement Act of 1991." This article is extremely helpful in understanding how budgets work as it shows that budgets can be manipulated and that we can propose that a small amount of the transportation budget or another budget can be taken and put towards the electrical stand still bikes. Similarly, the newspaper article about "Walk Boston" discusses allocating certain areas in Boston to be more pedestrian friendly, such as downtown crossing. This links to how people crave community activities like an pedestrian friendly walking space to socialize and shop. The pamphlet attempts to persuade community members who tend to use cars for transportation to consider the environmental consequences this could bring about. One of the photographs depicts AAPI men trying to raise money for Chinese refugees. This emphasizes the need for funds to be allocated for AAPI communities. Lastly, the report from the Chinatown Coalition outlines the amount of recreational activities available to the AAPI community. This emphasizes the lack of activities near Chinatown. If there were more recreational activities available for AAPIs, there would be a larger sense of community within Chinatown.

All of these documents are useful in answering the research question. While these documents are all vastly different, they all still deal with topics of funding, transportation, and recreation. The major issues all relate to the need for a sense of community among AAPI areas. By building bike stations in AAPI communities, not only is the issue of transportation being addressed, but the issues of recreation and community are as well. If there are more activities for people to participate in, it will give people more of a reason to gather and socialize in community spots, thus building strong community ties.

The best way to organize the themes discussed in the discourse analysis in a documentary would be in reverse order, because theme builds on each other and goes more in depth as we move through them. We first discuss what community means to those who identify as AAPI. We then move on to discuss the experiences of AAPIs in white communities and how they build their own communities. Next we discuss how community organizations bring AAPIs and non AAPI communities together. These themes work together chronologically to draw conclusions to each theme. When ordered in this way, the themes almost create a story arch, which creates a successful narrative. This links back to the narrative analysis found earlier in this paper in which Michelle Obama's interview told a relatable story. Viewers tend to relate more to narratives presented through a cohesive story, which is why ordering our themes in this manner is the most logical way to go about our documentary. A relatable and strong story in a documentary is most likely to convey the issues of funding in relation to the AAPI community, and will be the most persuasive in convincing government officials to allocate more funding towards AAPI areas. With more funding, community organizations can set up programs and recreational activities,

such as the bike project, that would build a stronger sense of community among those who identify as AAPI.

The strongest theme to expand upon is the theme of how community organizations bring people together and build a sense of community. In the document about recreation from the Chinatown Coalition, the lack of community organizations outlines the issues with AAPI communities not having a sense of community or any strong ties to the areas in which they reside. If there were more community organized recreation opportunities, the people in these areas would be more likely to go out and socialize with others, thus creating stronger ties to their communities. In Stephanie Fan's interview she discusses how community schools that offer different activities and classes for people of all ages after school ends brings the community together: "It was an organization that brought together three communities: the Chinatown community, the South End community, and the Bay Village community, so there were three languages involved with our constituents: it was English, Chinese, and Spanish" (3:15-3:27). These community schools not only united the AAPI community, but they united communities of all different cultures. Similarly, Lissette Le discusses her own community organization, VietAID, in her interview. In her interview, Le says "So I remember one time that my dad didn't know how to negotiate with some of his coworkers but I didn't really know how to kind of like communicate and I think later on when I was in college I realized that if there was an organization like VietAid where we lived I think some of the challenges that my parents faced could have been mitigated right because they would have had somewhere to go and that they would've had a community around them that they really kind of understood what they were going through." Le created VietAid as a community outreach program that supports economic

development and helps build civic involvement. This community organization provides a sense of community to those who it seeks to help. As Le reflects upon when she first came to the United States, she mentions the lack of community experienced by her family in a predominantly white area. If there were community organizations meant to help her family, and other immigrant families, to establish themselves, they would be able to feel a greater sense of community and ultimately have stronger ties to the community they lived in.

The discussion of the necessity of community organizations in terms of the historical documents that were previously discussed. Relating back to the newspaper article about Walk Boston showing pedestrians enjoying allotted car free areas, community organizations draw people out of their homes causing them to socialize with others. Walk Boston promotes transportation by walking or biking, reducing the amount of cars on Boston streets. By adding bikes in Chinatown, members of the community will have an environmentally friendly mode of transportation at their disposal. Additionally they will have a close and easy form of entertainment, that will give people a reason to spend time outside their homes and in the community socializing with others. This links to the recreation report regarding Asian youth from the Chinatown Coalition. This report depicts the lack of recreational activities geared towards the AAPI population, especially the youth: “many younger, survey respondents and coalition members have expressed their concerns and frustrations over the limited recreational facilities and programs for community members. The youth in particular have the least resources available to them.” Funding for community organizations would help to counter this issue, as they would be able to establish new activities and classes in the AAPI community, much like Stephanie Fan’s community schools did. This extends yet again to the bike project pitched by


8-centric. If the non-profit were to obtain more funding, they would be able to install the bikes in AAPI communities, ultimately generating a recreational area for the community. If there is a source of entertainment, then people are more likely to spend time in the community socializing and sharing ideas. These community organizations will further civic participation through this, which is why funding for them is essential.

An interactive website can help to emphasize the need for funding and further expand upon the idea of community organizations in AAPI communities. By focusing on the need for funding for the bike project for an interactive website, users will be able to click through the site and draw their own conclusions about the community organizations and how the bikes would benefit the sense of community in AAPI areas. Videos and hyperlinks can help the audience gain a feeling of agency through being able to click on what they are interested in and ignore what they aren't interested in. The front page will include a small description of why funding is necessary and what the funding will be used for followed by a button to make a donation. This button will be for any non-government worker who saw the documentary and wants to get involved in helping 8-centric's bike project to get funded, as well as a link to 8-centric's website. Then we will scroll down to a section where we include a video of Stephanie Fan talking about her community organizations. This will elaborate on the need for community organizations to create a sense of community in AAPI neighborhoods. Next, the front page will feature a slider with different historical documents and brief explanations of what they show. At the end of the website, there will be a section with some frequently asked questions. The answers to these will be viewed by clicking on the question. These questions will benefit the audience as the website becomes a one stop place for any information that they are looking for. This website will allow

the page visitors to explore the parts of the website that they are most interested in. Going back to the analysis of effective web pages, this front page is effective because it employs text, images, moving images, videos, hyperlinks, and buttons for visitors to explore on their own. It goes beyond just being a front page that allows visitors to scroll through by combining multiple elements. The audience will be able to learn as much or as little about the subject as they want.

The Website:


divi Home Sample Page




Funding for Community Bikes in Chinatown

Boston's Chinatown has a very low rate of civic participation. AAPIs living in Chinatown don't vote. This can be attributed to the lack of strong sense of community for those living in the area. To create a larger sense of community, community organizations must receive funding to create programs and recreational activities, like 8-Centric's bike project. If more people have a reason to leave their homes, they will be more likely to talk to those in the community and ultimately increase their civic participation.

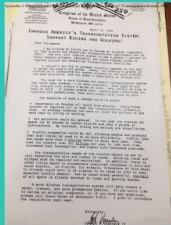
[Click here to donate!](#)



8-Centric is a nonprofit working out of Massachusetts. Their goal is to connect AAPIs with each other and the communities around them. [Click here](#) to learn more about who they are and how they help the community.



Stephanie Fan discusses her creation of Community Schools in Boston, bringing Chinatown, Bay Village, and the South End together. Her community schools helped to bring the people in these communities together through various classes and programs for AAPIs and other immigrants. Watch the video to hear her discuss how she created these and how they helped the community.





Congressional Letter from Joseph Kennedy II

This Congressional Document describes the allocation of state transportation funds to the "Bicycle and Pedestrian Transportation Improvement Act of 1991".

What is the population of AAPIs in Boston today?

According to the 2010 census, Boston has an AAPI population of 25,921

How big is Chinatown? 

How will The Bike Project improve civic participation? 

Website link: <https://sites.suffolk.edu/team5bikeproject/>

Appendices

Letters

1. Letter from Amy to Joe RE Vietnam era Reconstruction- Amnesty Bill
2. Congressional Letter from Joseph Kennedy II re America's Transportation System, 1991

Newspaper Articles

3. Chinatown Immigration Raid 1935
4. Walk Boston Address, Dorothea Hass 1991

Photograph

5. Madame Chiang, Wellesley College, Class of 1917
6. Funds for Relief for Chinese Refugees, 1939, Courtesy of Reggie Wong

Demographic Data

7. Chinatown Demographics 1990

Report

8. Recreation Report regarding Asian Youth

Informational Pamphlet

9. Consequences of Not Pursuing a New Vision: Transportation Vision from Oakridge National Laboratories

Raeagan. Kovacs

MEMO

TO: JOE

FROM: Amy

RE: Vietnam Era Reconstruction - Amnesty bill

This bill does not grant unconditional or blanket amnesty. It also does not mention the word "amnesty".

What the bill doesn't do:

-- does not grant an honorable discharge.

(It gives a certificate of resignation).

-- does not allow these people to get VA benefits.

-- does not grant immediate reinstatement of US citizenship.

-- does not supercede executive pardon authority.

What the bill does do:

-- each person who thinks he is covered by the bill must apply for relief.

-- each person must apply for citizenship, if he desires.

-- each person must petition if he feel that he is denied protection under the Act.

There is no relief for draft evaders who did not oppose the war or to other military personnel who were AWOL for reasons unrelated to the war. The bill does not apply to civilians convicted of offenses arising from anti-war demonstration.

The basic objective of the bill is to affect a reconciliator

FINANCE AND URBAN AFFAIRS
SUBCOMMITTEE:
HOUSING AND COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT
REGULATION AND INSURANCE
INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT
INSTITUTIONS AND FINANCE
COMMITTEE ON VETERANS' AFFAIRS
SUBCOMMITTEE:
HOSPITALS AND HEALTH CARE
EDUCATION, TRAINING AND EMPLOYMENT
SELECT COMMITTEE ON AGING
SUBCOMMITTEE ON HUMAN SERVICES

DEADLINE
APR 25th
Congress of the United States
House of Representatives
Washington, DC 20515

(617) 226-5111
629 MAIN STREET
CHARLESTOWN, MA 02129
(617) 242-0200

SERIES NO. 3.8

IMPROVE AMERICA'S TRANSPORTATION SYSTEM. SUPPORT BIKING AND WALKING!

April 19, 1991

Dear Colleague:

I am writing to invite you to become an original cosponsor of "The Bicycle and Pedestrian Transportation Improvement Act of 1991". The bill will require states to use a modest 3 percent of their federal primary, secondary, and urban highway funds to improve bicycle and pedestrian transportation facilities.

A nation's ability to prosper directly depends on how well it moves its people and goods. Today, our country's growth is stunted by a transportation system plagued by too much traffic, too much pollution, and too great a dependence on foreign oil.

The need for a more diverse and modern transportation system has never been greater -- or more possible. Over half of all U.S. workers live within 5 miles of work. Yet, barely 6% bike or walk to work. If states create safe, hassle-free conditions for cyclists and pedestrians, then more people will bike or walk.

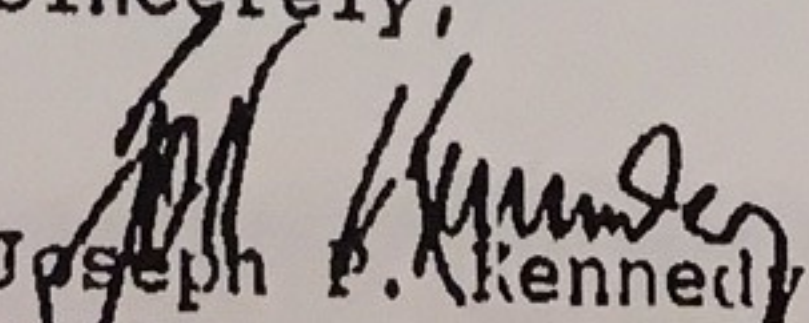
The benefits of such a change would be great:

- * Dependence on foreign oil would drop sharply. Sixty-three percent of imported oil is used for transportation, primarily cars. An average commuter can save at least 150 gallons of gas each year by biking or walking.
- * Air pollution would be reduced. In one year the average car spews out 62 pounds of carbon dioxide and over 9 pounds of hydrocarbons. By contrast, biking and walking are nonpolluting.
- * Traffic congestion would be cut, allowing people and products that must travel by road to do so more efficiently. Traffic jams now cause more than 2 billion hours of delay each year. They cost our country over \$41 billion per year in lost work time, increased fuel consumption, and higher auto insurance premiums.

The transportation needs of the country cannot be met by only expanding the size and number of roads. Existing roads and bridges must be repaired and maintained. In addition, there is often little space to accommodate predicted increases in auto and truck traffic. In Florida, for example, Interstate 95 from Miami to Orlando would have to be widened to 40 lanes by 2005 to meet expected traffic demand! And in urban areas generally, one-half of all space is already devoted to roads and parking spaces.

A more diverse transportation system will help create a safer, cleaner, and more prosperous America. If you would like to become an original cosponsor, or if you have any questions, please call Shawn Maher at extension 5-5111. I plan to introduce the legislation next week.

Sincerely,


Joseph P. Kennedy II
MEMBER OF CONGRESS

Re: Bicycle and Pedestrian Transportation

CONGRESSMAN JOH...

Raegan

CHINATOWN IMMIGRATION RAID, 1903. On October 11, 1903, the police in Boston used the opportunity of a funeral for a murder victim in Chinatown to arrest over 300 men for not carrying proper immigration documents. Eventually over 50 men were deported and over 100 fled the area. The press vividly portrayed how the police officers grabbed the escaping Chinese men by their queues and stepped on them during the arrest. It was the most famous anti-Chinese incident in Boston during the Exclusion era. (Courtesy of CHSNE collection.)

OVER 300 CHINAMEN ARRESTED IN BIG ROUND-UP BY POLICE



TONGS DARED DO NO HARM

Police from Chinatown to Grave During Funeral Procession of Wong Yuk Chung

Immigration Authorities Determined That All Celestials Who Cannot Show Registration Papers Must Leave Country—Denizens of Chinatown in Frenzy of Fear—Mad Rush to Escape—Prisoners Taken to Federal Building.



BOSTON CHINATOWN RAID, 1935. Although relations between the government and the Chinese community improved in the decades after the immigration raid, the police still regularly raided the neighborhood for suspects of gambling and crime. These four men were detained in a round-up in 1935. (Courtesy of CHSNE collection.)

walk Boston

Winter 1991

Volume 1 Number 2

Letter from the President

As the new year begins, **Walk**Boston is looking forward to a busy schedule. We'll get things off on the right foot in late January with a film and discussion at the Trinity Church in Copley Square, to be followed by a lecture in February by MIT Professor Gary Hack, and our official annual meeting in March.

Looking back on 1990, **Walk**Boston members can be proud of the progress we have made and the status we have achieved. From our inaugural meeting in March through to our final walk in November, **Walk**Boston's group activities have proved enjoyable and enriching. Individual members have spread **Walk**Boston's fame with participation in national conferences as well as commentary on local development projects. **Walk**Boston's name has appeared in several local newspapers in addition to a mention in the WTS National Newsletter. There is no doubt that we have established ourselves firmly into the mosaic of public interest groups in the Boston area.

This newsletter, in fact, contributes significantly to the growth of **Walk**Boston as an organization. The Fall 1990 issue was very well received, encouraging us to expand, at least for this edition, to an eight-page format. We encourage your comments and hope you become even more involved with **Walk**Boston.

Sincerely yours,

Dorothea Hass

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Kenneth A. Durvas

Downtown Crossing is the liveliest urban space in Boston.

Walk Boston Sponsors Film and Lecture

In January and February **Walk**Boston will present two programs as part of its mission to provide a forum for the discussion of pedestrian issues.

A film by William H. Whyte called, "The Social Life of Urban Spaces," will form the basis of the first program. This film sheds new light on the dynamics of the urban environment. It will be shown at **6:30 P.M. on Tuesday January 29** in the third floor meeting room of the Trinity Church in Copley Square. A \$2.00 donation is requested for the film. Preceding the film there will be a supper including soup, salad and dessert, beginning at 5:30. Reservations are needed and there is a \$4.00 charge for the meal. Please call Lorelle Siegel at 451-1570.

The February program will feature a lecture by Gary Hack, Professor of Urban Design at MIT and a partner of Carr, Lynch, Hack and Sandell, consultants in urban planning. Mr. Hack was involved in the design of Bellevue, WA, widely acclaimed as a successful pedestrian environment. He will share with us some of his recent work on designing linear parks in cities, including pedestrian areas at New York waterfronts. Mark this fascinating evening on your calendar: **Thursday February 28 at 5:30 P.M.** in the Guild Room of the Old South Church, Copley Square.

Raegan

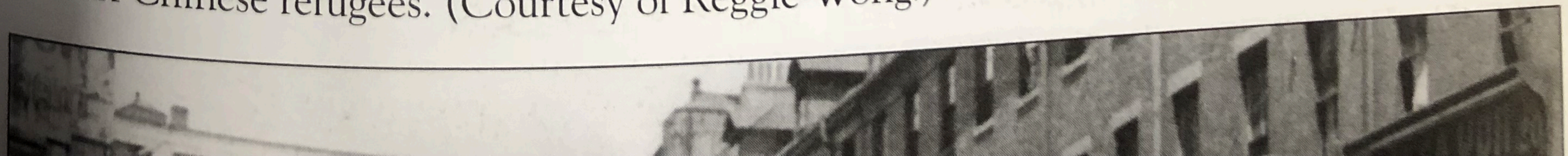


MADAME CHIANG, WELLESLEY COLLEGE, CLASS OF 1917. The most famous early Chinese female student in a New England college was undoubtedly Mei-ling Soong, later married to Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek. She graduated from Wellesley College in 1916 after transferring from Wesleyan College. In this photograph, Mei-ling Soong is seated in the first row, second from the right, with her class at a 1916 YWCA conference in Silver Bay, New York. (Courtesy of Wellesley College Archives.)

Appendix 6: Funds for Relief for Chinese Refugees, 1939, Courtesy of Reggie Wong



FUNDS FOR RELIEF FOR CHINESE REFUGEES, 1939. Raising large banners in both English and Chinese, Chinese residents in Boston organized a parade on Hudson Street advocating funds for relief for Chinese refugees. (Courtesy of Reggie Wong.)



Appendix 7: Chinatown Demographics

CHART D1

CHINATOWN DEMOGRAPHICS

Asian population of Chinatown Healthy Boston - 4,694	Boston Redevelopment Authority 1990 Census Summary. (1)
91% of Chinatown Proper residents are Chinese	<i>Chinatown Community Plan</i> . Chinatown/South Cove Neighborhood Council, March 1990. (2)
93% of Chinatown Proper residents are Asian	<i>Chinatown Community Plan</i> . (2)
Per capita income for Asians residing in Chinatown Healthy Boston - \$6,539 (1989)	BRA 1990 Census. (1)
Median incomes for Chinatown households \$9,059 compared with \$12,530 for Boston (1980)	<i>Recognizing Poverty in Boston's Asian-American Community</i> . Boston Persistent Poverty Project, Feb. 1992. (3)
Official Chinatown Healthy Boston poverty rate - 28% City of Boston poverty rate - 18.7%	BRA 1990 Census. (1)
25% unemployment rate in Chinese restaurant industry	<i>Healthy Boston/Chinatown Coalition Needs Assessment</i> . Dec. 1992. (4)
Boston's Asian employment/ population ratio - 54.5% versus Boston's - 60.1%	BRA 1990 Census. (1)
40% of Chinatown Proper residents have lived in Boston 5 years or less	<i>Chinatown Housing Survey</i> . BRA Policy Development and Research Dept. 1987. (5)
35.2% Chinatown Healthy Boston residents speak English "not well" or not at all (1990)	BRA 1990 Census. (1)
25% of Chinatown Proper housing units have 5 or more occupants, and 41% have more than one elderly person	<i>Chinatown Housing Survey</i> . (5)
36.7% Chinatown Proper residents live in housing where the number of people outnumber rooms versus Boston's 4.2%	<i>Recognizing Poverty in Boston's Asian-American Community</i> . (3)
Chinatown Proper has the lowest vacancy rate in Boston with 96.8% occupation	<i>Chinatown Community Plan</i> . (2)
52% of restaurants and 68% of grocery/food markets have fewer than 10 employees	<i>Chinatown Business Survey</i> . BRA Policy Development and Research Dept. April 1988. (6)
Average age of Chinatown Proper business 15 years but median age 6 years	<i>Chinatown Business Survey</i> . (6)
53% of surveyed businesses want to expand; 80% of those within Chinatown	<i>Chinatown Business Survey</i> . (6)
65% of Chinatown Proper residents have not completed high school	<i>Chinatown 2000</i> . MIT Urban Design Studio. 1988. (7) <i>Chinatown Housing Survey</i> . (5)
9% of Chinatown Proper residents have completed four or more years of college	<i>Chinatown Housing Survey</i> . (5)

GROUP NO. _____
 BOX NO. 6 FOLDER NO. 116
 SERIES NO. 6.1

A/A: Chinatown
 July 1994 - May 1995

CUNY
 MOAKLEY PAPERS
 MS 100

K. RECREATION

Many younger, survey respondents and coalition members have expressed their concerns and frustrations over the limited recreational facilities and programs for community members. The youth in particular have the least resources available to them. The South Cove YMCA's bubble was erected in mid-1976 as a temporary facility, one that was to be replaced by a new, permanent facility within five years. Negotiations continue to establish a new facility for the "Y". In the meantime, the "Y" continues to provide a range of services including summer day camp for community youth.

Community youth participating in the Youth Safety Town Meetings raised a number of concerns including the closing of the Chinatown Boys and Girls Club and the lack of a youth drop-in center.

Basketball is a popular form of recreation for community youth and court time is at a premium at the Quincy School Complex, which is open until 9 P.M., four nights a week. There is a basketball league for during the school year for the Boston Public School's Asian Culture Clubs. Unfortunately this league encompasses only a small number of the high schools.

Volleyball is another popular sport for community youth. Boston is an active participant in an annual tournament of competing teams representing the American and Canadian Chinatowns. Other league sports are non-existent in the community since the demise of the Pony League baseball team sponsored by the Maryknoll Sisters in the late 1950's and early 1960's. An occasional bowling league is convened at Boston Bowl in Dorchester.

The community pool is located in the Quincy School Complex and is used by a dedicated group of Asian men and women. In recent years there has been an increase in the number of Asian youth enrolled swim classes.

The QSCC and YES, both sponsor recreational outings for youth, such as ski trips to New Hampshire or Maine to afford youth to encourage participation in a variety of sports and recreational activities. Agencies have been attempting to expand access to other sports such as tennis, ice skating, roller skating, and hockey to offer all of the community's youth sports which appeal to their individual interests and abilities.

Youth who use the facilities at the "Y" or the QSCC come from all parts of the city and from Quincy. There is an integration of youth from different ethnic backgrounds including Chinese, Southeast Asians, Blacks and Hispanics depending upon the sport, or program.

There are few activities, or resources, to meet the sports or physical well being of adults, especially the elderly.

There are two Asian movie theaters and an annual Chinese Opera tour. Three martial arts schools provide training in various disciplines for both community and non-community members.

Boston's theater district is adjacent to Chinatown, though it is unclear how many local residents or community members have availed themselves of the productions at the Wang, Schubert, Wilbur or Emerson Majestyk theaters. The cost of tickets may be prohibitive for many community members. There is one disco located in the theater district, and a number of small theaters/comedy clubs. None, however, are geared to Asian audiences.

travel 1 mile in average U.S. car: 1860
equivalent used in a 10 mile bicycle commute: $\frac{3}{4}$ cup macaroni
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Appendix 9: Consequences of Not Pursuing a New Vision: Transportation
Vision from Oakridge National Laboratories

CONSEQUENCES OF NOT PURSUING A NEW VISION

PERVASIVE AIR POLLUTION: Ground level air pollution from cars is estimated to cause 30,000 deaths each year.

GLOBAL WARMING: Auto and truck emissions contribute 20 to 30 percent of the U.S. global greenhouse gases.

OZONE DEPLETION: Automobile air conditioners are the single largest source of chlorofluorocarbons (CFC's) that are destroying the earth's protective ozone layer.

THREATS TO ECONOMIC AND ENERGY SECURITY: The U.S. now consumes more oil for transportation than it produces. Imported oil averaged 45 percent of daily supply in 1989 at a cost to the economy of \$52 billion.

URBAN CONGESTION: In the next 30 years the number of cars and trucks on already congested highways will double, just as it has over the last 30 years, if current trends continue.

HIGHWAY SAFETY: As many as 49,000 people die in highway accidents each year. This carnage will rise to an incredible 75,000 every year by the year 2000 if travel grows at current rates.

ELEMENTS OF A NEW TRANSPORTATION VISION?

Expensive new by-passes, outer beltways and a new generation of super-highways will bring more sprawling, auto-dependent development, streams of new traffic and environmental destruction in its wake.

Streets, parking lots and alleyways already take up at least 40 percent of the average American downtown. Where will these thousands of new lane miles be built? Where will these billions of dollars for new roads come from? What will be the cost to other national programs and to the quality of urban and rural life?

Join us in our efforts at the federal, state and local level in articulating a new transportation vision for the country that will take us into the 21st century in a manner that is socially, economically and environmentally sound.

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