



FALL 2013

THE CULTURAL TIMES

PRESENTS

MULTICULTURAL CENTERS

HSU

20th

ANNIVERSARY

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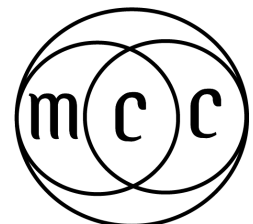
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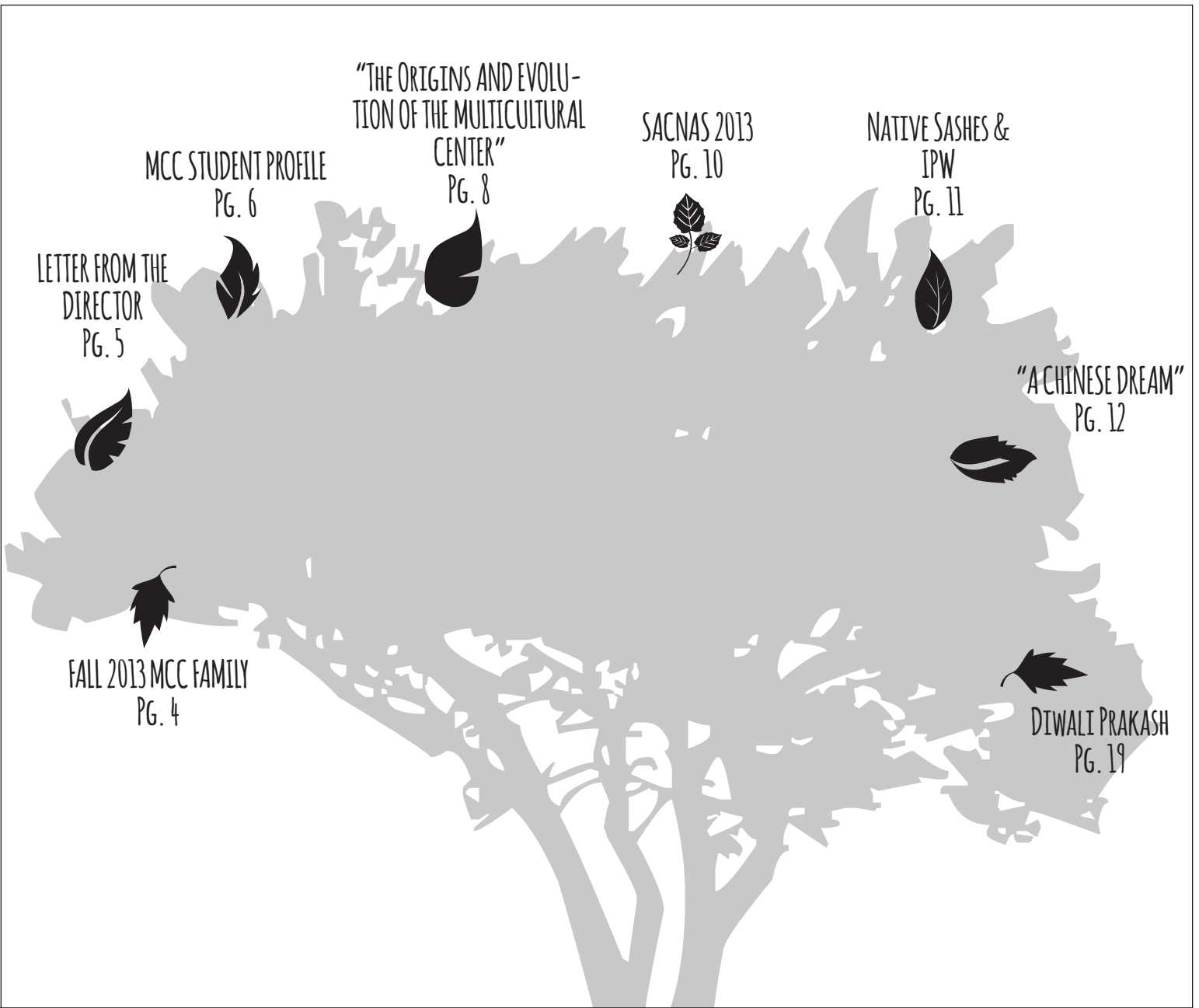
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LETTER FROM THE EDITOR

This is my first semester joining the MultiCultural Center staff and, I must admit, it truly is a blessing meeting every single one of these special individuals who care so much about the amazing diversity we have on HSU's campus. On top of that, it is an honor to have the task of producing this semester's *Cultural Times*—a special edition celebrating the MCC's 20th anniversary. Working closely with my peers has opened my eyes to the many different values and perspectives each staff member holds close to their heart, only to learn that we all share one common goal here: to explore identity and history, experience cultures and traditions, express feelings and ideas, and to empower and educate each other's work for social justice as not only a team...but a family. My many thanks goes out the entire staff for accepting me into their beautiful home (shout out to Clarissa King for being my partner in crime on this project) and for the outstanding support and guidance from the MCC *Charlie's Angels*, Mona Mazzotti, Amanda Staack, and Marylyn Paik-Nicely. Without you three, none of the team could do what we do best: fight for equality and inclusion for all.

Much Love,
Banning Ramirez, *Cultural Times* Editor

Jennifer Alejo, *Social Justice Summit Co-coordinator*
Rashod Berkley, *Events Staff*
Zach Britton, *Native American Community Building Co-coordinator*
Ruby Buentello, *Student Staff Office Manager*
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Kyla Winthers-Barcelona, *Office & Events Staff*

FALL 2013 MGC FAMILY

Marylyn Paik-Nicely, *Director*

Mona Mazzotti, *Outreach & Social Justice Programs Coordinator*

Amanda Staack, *Office Manager*

LETTER FROM THE DIRECTOR

E komo mai...welcome to the HSU MultiCultural Center (MCC) and thank you for reading our 2013 fall edition of the Cultural Times, the collective voice of the MCC and the communities we support and serve. *Mahalo* (thank you) to our Publications Team: Banning, Clarissa, Mona, and all the contributing writers for another outstanding Cultural Times!

The italicized words used in my opening paragraph are Hawaiian, one of the most beautiful languages in the world (in my opinion!). In sharing the Hawaiian words with you, I am sharing a little about me and where I grew up. At the MCC we encourage people to share their cultures, traditions, and identities. The MCC is a safe place to be you and to explore your identities; it is home away from home.

And speaking of home, the MCC began the 2013–14 academic year in a new home—the division of Retention and Inclusive Student Success (RISS). The creation of RISS is Humboldt State University's intentional institutional commitment to support our traditionally underrepresented students. I am very excited about this commitment and the possibilities that lay ahead. Student engagement, retention, success, and graduation are the goals of HSU, RISS and the MCC!

Being a part of RISS, Team-MCC spent some time this semester reflecting on our programs, community building, social justice advocacy, identity development, and leadership development. It was an opportunity to develop a new mission statement and re-vision our program. I would like to share the MCC's new mission statement with you:

The MultiCultural Center (MCC) is a dynamic and inclusive learning com-



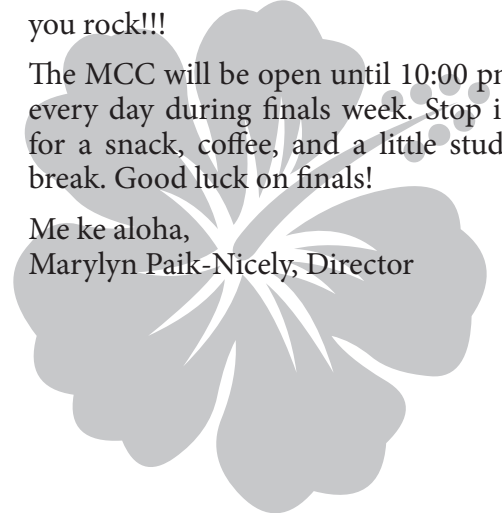
munity that supports students in their academic and personal journeys at HSU. We do this by creating community, a home away from home, and a safe place to Explore, Experience, Engage, Express, and Empower. The MCC is committed to retention and student success by providing co-curricular opportunities for leadership development, social justice advocacy, identity exploration and cross-cultural learning experiences. We are a student centered program that fosters acceptance and respect of all people.

- *Explore identity and history*
- *Experience cultures and traditions*
- *Engage to build and sustain community*
- *Express feelings, ideas and observations*
- *Empower each other to advocate for social justice*

The development of the new MCC mission statement is truly a reflection of our amazing and dedicated student staff. We cannot do all that we do without these students who are passionate about social justice, hard-working, insightful, compassionate, and did I say AWESOME! Mahalo Team-MCC... you rock!!!

The MCC will be open until 10:00 pm every day during finals week. Stop in for a snack, coffee, and a little study break. Good luck on finals!

Me ke aloha,
Marylyn Paik-Nicely, Director



MCC STUDENT PROFILE

ALANA SOUZA

I never envisioned that I would become a community building coordinator during my time here at HSU. When I started working here at the MultiCultural Center over a year ago, I was excited to be working at a place that had such strong feelings of family. Our staff is composed of students from different backgrounds, cities, states, yet we are all part of the same `ohana (family). I was accepted into the “fold” here at the MCC during my sophomore year, and I was quickly surprised how inclusive and fun all of our events are, even events outside of my own cultural background.

I started helping out with the Asian Pacific Islander events with the API Community Building Coordinator last year, Hanakekua Joao. Interestingly enough, Hana and I went to the same private high school all the way in O`ahu, Hawaii, but it wasn't until our paths crossed at MCC that we became great friends and great event planners. After successfully putting on events like Fred Korematsu Day, the 1st Makahiki (Lesson 1 as Coordinator: You can advocate for events from your own culture!), and the API Graduation Celebration, Hana and I were unstoppable.

I was super nervous to take the reins this year as the Asian Pacific Islander Community Building Coordinator, but so far, so good. Our API Creating Community event back in September was a success! We had great conversations, amazing food, and a bunch of cool activities that helped all of our



(Above: Hawai'i students, Alana Souza [Left] and Hanakekua Joao [Right] pose for a picture with MCC Director Marylyn Paik-Nicely)

API `ohana bond and learn about each other's different cultures.

Our process to create this great event was interesting (Lesson 2 as Coordinator: Food is a great motivator for planning sessions), our fearless leader, Marylyn Paik-Nicely, head of the MCC (and fellow Hawai'i girl!) helped me tremendously in solidifying our first event of the year; she let my team and I plan in the MCC after hours, she fed us (motivation, people!) and she helped us pick the activities that we would bring to life at our event!

My fellow planners: Hana (Lesson 3 as Coordinator: Don't be afraid to bug the person that had your job last), and new MCC recruits Kala and Diana (Lesson 4 as Coordinator: Don't be afraid to use freshmen at your disposal). Together we created and carried out an awesome event, and I am extremely proud to have been at the helm of that ship. My involvement with the MCC is an ongoing, fantastic experience that I will always cherish.

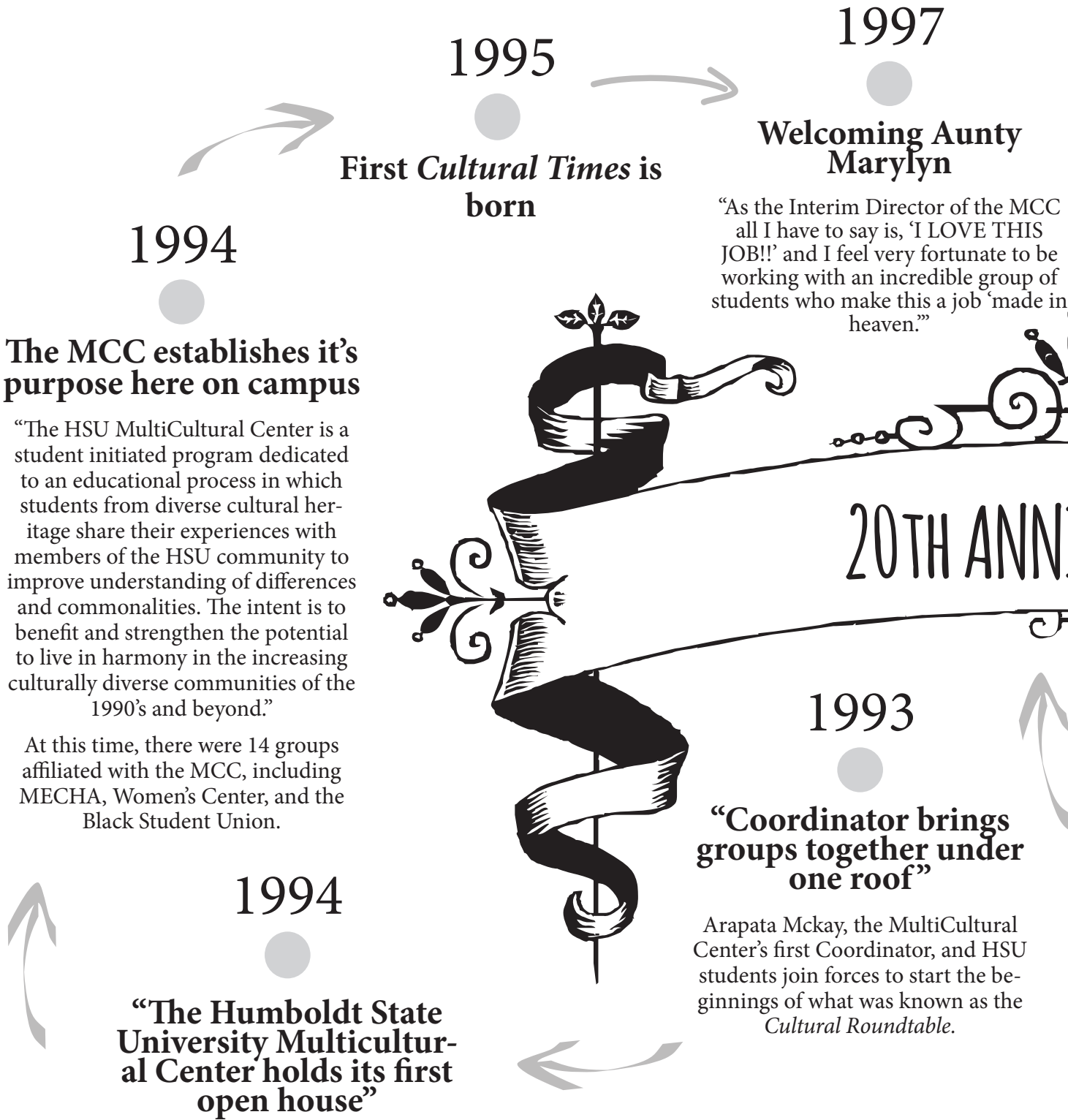


Working at the MCC has given me a great cultural purpose. I feel like I am really helping my community by putting on these events and opening up the dialogue between the different cultures that are represented by the API branch. I feel more at home, even though I'm 2,000 miles away from my actual home, because the people that work with me at the MCC are an extension of my family. We are there for each other and we've got a lot of love to give! Mostly though I feel happy, especially when I see that

our events have made students forget about their homesickness because we've brought a bit of "home" to HSU through our cultural and community building events.

This job is so rewarding and continues to be one of the best decisions I've made while attending Humboldt State. I'm so blessed to be able to do what I do and bring smiles to the other students while doing it.

Top: Alana Souza teaches a student how to do *origami*
Middle: Amanda Staack, Ruby Buentello, Kyla Winthers-Barcellona, and Angelica Lua pose for a picture at this semester's API Community Reception.
Bottom: Jamaeca Dedrick shows a reception guest how to make a bracelet.



1997

Welcoming Aunty Marylyn

“As the Interim Director of the MCC all I have to say is, ‘I LOVE THIS JOB!!’ and I feel very fortunate to be working with an incredible group of students who make this a job ‘made in heaven.’”

1995

First Cultural Times is born

1994

The MCC establishes it’s purpose here on campus

“The HSU MultiCultural Center is a student initiated program dedicated to an educational process in which students from diverse cultural heritage share their experiences with members of the HSU community to improve understanding of differences and commonalities. The intent is to benefit and strengthen the potential to live in harmony in the increasing culturally diverse communities of the 1990’s and beyond.”

At this time, there were 14 groups affiliated with the MCC, including MECHA, Women’s Center, and the Black Student Union.

1994

“The Humboldt State University Multicultural Center holds its first open house”

1993

“Coordinator brings groups together under one roof”

Arapata Mckay, the MultiCultural Center’s first Coordinator, and HSU students join forces to start the beginnings of what was known as the *Cultural Roundtable*.

20TH ANNIVERSARY

The Origins and Evolution of the

MCC

MultiCultural Center

Since it’s foundational beginnings thanks to the MCC’s first ever coordinator, Arapata Mckay, and the many students who’s voices on social justice wanted to be heard, the MCC has rapidly evolved over the past 20 years and won’t stop any time soon. But just how rapid has this growth been ever since its humble beginnings as the *Cultural Roundtable* in 1993? Thanks to the help of Mona Mazotti and MCC Archivist, Juan Quezada Gonzalez, the MCC is proud to present to you a timeline of significant happenings, events, and stories compiled from past Lumberjack articles, *Cultural Times*, and archives gathered from the Humboldt Room in HSU’s Library.

2001

Matt Foley, winner of the MCC Mural Contest, creates a mural for the house that “represents the concept of bringing communities together through music, art, localized work, dance, and festivals.”

2003

MCC Coordinates first ever, on campus Q-Fest

“Queer crossed cultural boundaries at the first Cross Cultural Queer Festival from March 26 through 28. Eleven films were featured on campus portraying queer lifestyles from different cultural perspectives. The idea began with the Community Coordinators of the MultiCultural Center who wanted to break stereotypes about queer people - queer can come in all ethnicities, shapes and sizes. Everyone is essentially united, regardless of ethnicity or sexual preference. Various student organizations such as the Black Student Union, the Asian Pacific American Student Alliance (APASA), and the Women’s Center became involved with the process.”

2008

“MCC welcomes new addition to the family”

Mona Mazzotti joined our MCC family at the beginning of this spring semester after a long and thoughtful search. She comes to us with a multitude of talents with experience in graphics and web design, community research, and organizing”

2004

The MCC Hosts it’s 10th Annual Diversity Conference

2006

Vine Deloria, Jr. Meeting Place in the MCC house dedicated as a memorial to the recently passed “scholar, activist, writer, and teacher.”

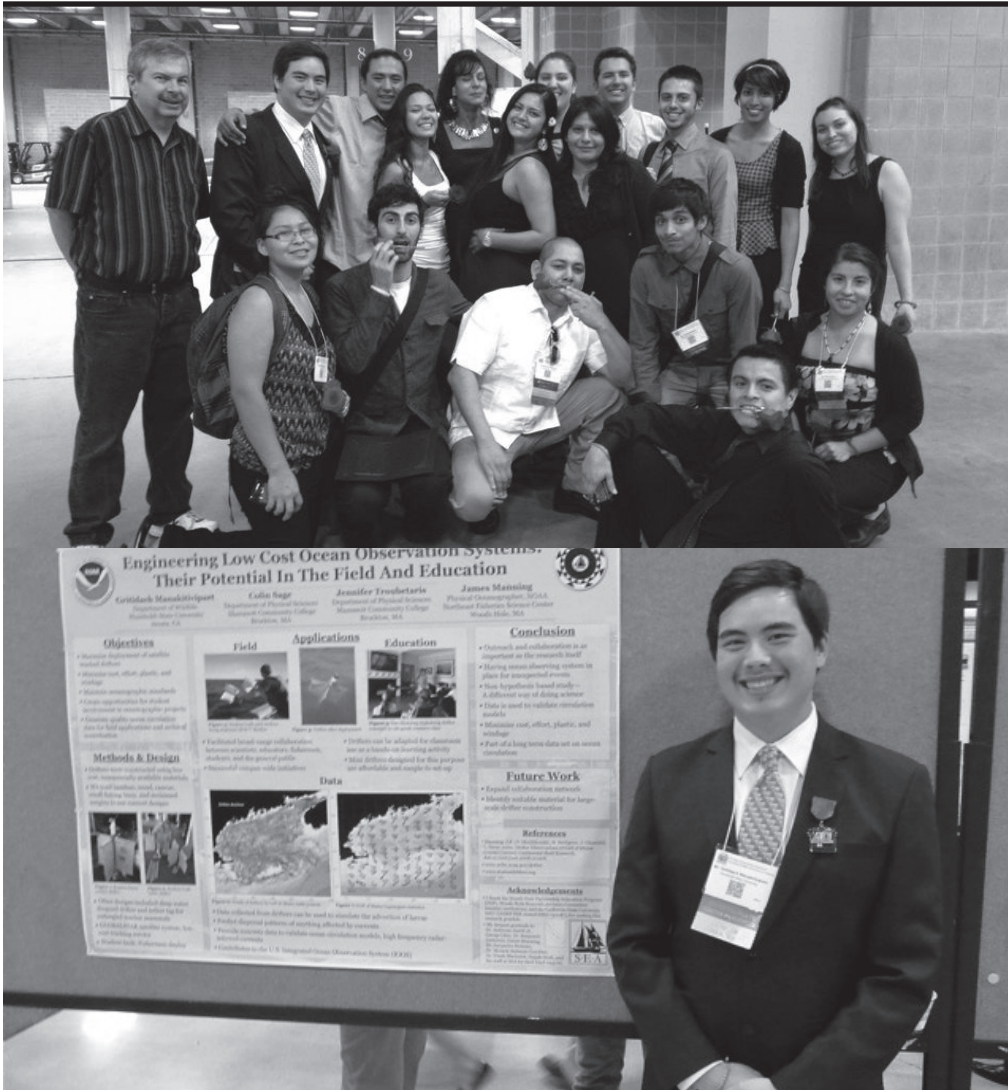
2007

The annual Diversity Conference evolves into today’s Social Justice Summit



SACNAS 2013

HSU students attend national conference in San Antonio, Texas for the Society for the Advancement of Chicanos and Native Americans in the Sciences.



Top: Student at the Society for Advancement of Chicanos in the Sciences National Conference (SACNAS)
Bottom: Gritidach Manakitivipart recipient of the Undergraduate Poster Presentation Award in Ocean Engineering.

Several undergraduate students represented Humboldt State University by presenting their individual research projects during the undergraduate poster board sessions. Over 4000 individuals attended the conference and two of our very own Humboldt State students brought home awards for their research. Araik Sinanyan received the Undergraduate Poster Presentation Award in Physiology/Pathology, and Gritidach Manakitivipart received the Undergraduate Poster Presentation award in Ocean Engineering. The hard work and dedication of our students seem to make an impression each year at the SACNAS Conference.

Not only were HSU students recognized at the conference, but a mentor from HSU received recognition as well. Dr. Jacquelyn Bolman, Director of the Center of Academic Excellence in STEM, was honored with the prestigious Distinguished Professional Mentor award. Dr. Bolman has been supporting and guiding Native students on campus for years as the Director of INRSEP (Indian Natural Resource Science and Engineering Program). INRSEP has recently been transformed into the Center of Academic Excellence in STEM where Dr. Bolman continues to serve all students in the sciences by providing guidance, opportunities, and a sense of community. Humboldt State University is quite fortunate to have an exemplary mentor like Jacquelyn who is dedicated to her students and is passionate about developing leadership for our communities.

This October 24 HSU students traveled to San Antonio, Texas to attend the 2013 SACNAS (Society for the Advancement of Chicanos and Native Americans in the Sciences) National Conference, with the support of the Center of Academic Excellence in STEM (formerly known as INRSEP). Students and professionals from across the nation come to this conference each year to present their scientific research, attend professional development workshops, and network with diverse professionals in the field of science.

HSU Centennial Exhibit: HSU Native Sashes

By Mona Mazzotti

In celebration of Humboldt State University's Centennial, the Goudi'ni Gallery held an HSU Native Sashes Exhibit September 26 through October 12 in recognition of the sashes presented to Native American HSU graduates since 1997. Created by students, staff and local community members, the sashes honor the students and highlight their academic achievements and participation in programs such as Indian Tribal & Education Personnel Program (ITEPP), Indian Natural Resources, Science & Engineering Program (INRSEP), and the MultiCultural Center.

The Goudi'ni Native American Arts Gallery is the only public art gallery in the California State University system solely devoted to the work of contemporary and traditional Native American artists. Since HSU resides on traditional Wiyot homeland, the gallery was named Goudi'ni, the Wiyot word for Arcata, which roughly translates as "one is way up and one looks back".

Other Centennial Celebration Exhibits included The Clark Museum where they presented HSU's history, Native Culture, and the University's first sport star, Elta Cartwright. HSU's Art Department presented *Now at First Street Gallery* where the exhibited works of art were by current and former professors and staff members of the Art Department as well as *Revisit: Art by Former Faculty* at the Reese Bullen Gallery. Upcoming in February 2014 *Ten Years Out: Art by HSU Alumni* will be exhibited at the Reese Bullen Gallery.



HSU Hosts the Annual Anniversary of Indigenous Peoples Week

By Devina Miller

This year HSU celebrated its annual Indigenous Peoples Week (IPW) on campus with community gatherings, exhibits, lectures and much more that represent the indigenous peoples of America and our rights to our land. Although this week is usually in protest to "Columbus Day" on our campus, we strive to represent the reality of our history and to teach students on the resilience of the Native American peoples of this land that we originally inhabited before our "discovery."

The week kicked off with drumming on the quad from our very own HSU Inter-Tribal drum group and the Native American Creating Community Reception. Included in this week of events were lectures such as "Respecting the Rights of Mother Earth" and "Respecting the Rights of Indigenous People". Teachers opened up their classrooms and staff opened their doors to those who were interested to learn more. It was a week to share, teach, and listen for many of the people on campus, whether they are indigenous or non-indigenous. The importance was to dedicate IPW to all nations and people, to bond our communities through sovereignty and indigenous pride.

A CHINESE DREAM

ESSAY & ART BY
MARILYN LIU



Growing up listening to my mother speak of her childhood never really fazed me until I was in classrooms discussing the American Dream, a concept based on socioeconomic mobility—meaning anybody can move up the class ladder if they tried hard enough, made the right decisions, and put their heart into it. It was not until sometime in high school that I made connections between stories of my mother growing up in poverty in the Szechuan province of China and the socioeconomic construct of the American Dream. Economic globalization is the “increasing economic interdependence of national economies across

the world through a rapid increase in cross-border movement of goods, service, technology, and capital.” It is propelled by the rapid growing significance of information in all types of productive activities and marketization, and the advance of science and technologies (Joshi). With the effects of globalization, it is imperative that we pay attention to what happens in the People’s Republic of China since it has become incredibly influential amongst countries globally, now more than ever. The People’s Republic of China or simply China, not to be confused with Taiwan which is also known as the Republic of China, has been a United Nations member since 1971, and is one out of five permanent members of the United Nations Security Council—a

charter under the United Nations responsible for the maintenance of international peace and security. China is also a member of many multilateral organizations such as the World Trade Organization, the Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation, BRICS (an association of emerging national economies: Brazil, Russia, India, China and South Africa), the Shanghai Cooperation Organization, the Bangladesh-China-India-Myanmar Forum for Regional Cooperation, and the G20 (a group of twenty finance ministers and central bank governors) (Muldavin). China’s high level of participation in international affairs and its rapid economic growth has transformed it into a major economic power. However, despite China’s booming economy, its cur-





rently widening wealth gap has stoked concerns over its impact on political and social stability (Al Jazeera). China's central regime (what their government is often referred to) is wrong in allowing this inequality to develop, and should invest more money into health, education, and job training in order to narrow the gap.

Some may be confused to learn of economic class division in China since it is common knowledge that China is a "communist" country. It is true that China used to have a centrally planned economy without private businesses or capitalism, however during Mao's era there were great efforts to propel the country toward a modern, industrialized society. After Mao's death in 1976, perspectives of China's Communist Party had changed. Following his death,

Deng Xiaoping took power and introduced a new approach to modernizing China during his economic reform and moved China's economy towards a more market-oriented mixed economy (Hart-Landsberg). "Since economic liberalization began in 1978, China's investment-and-export-led economy

has grown almost a hundredfold and is the fastest-growing major economy in the world" (China's GDP). However, agricultural collectivization was dismantled, farmlands were privatized to increase productivity, and inefficient state-owned enterprises were restructured by introducing western-style management systems and unprofitable ones were outright closed, which resulted in substantial job losses (Hart-Landsberg). After Deng's rule, Jiang Zemin, who served as General Secretary of the Communist Party of China from 1989 to 2002 and as President of the People's Republic of China from 1993 to 2003, led China further into the capitalist world system. Under Jiang, China has "sustained an average

of 8% GDP growth annually, achieving the highest rate per capita economic growth in major world economies, raising eyebrows around the world with its astonishing speed" (Tomoyuki). After Mao's era, the central regime steered away from pure communism and China's economic expansion was

achieved by continuing the transition to a market economy.

The People's Republic of China has an economic model that is unique and unlike any other. China's central regime has a tight control over the lives of its citizens, while it has a laissez-faire approach to their economy. Although some human rights activists may even call out China's government for political oppression, over the past 30 years, Chinese citizens have "increasingly shaken off the state's control of their most basic daily activities, such as finding a job, choosing a place to live, and deciding what to wear or with whom to be friends. These changes may not constitute political reform, but they

have unmistakably made China a better place" (Importing China). On the other end of the spectrum, business executives, who recognize the workings of the free market better than the doctrine of liberal ideology, are driven by a profit-motive and are enthused by China's economic model; some international business communities prefer to emphasize that trade and business with the outside world has made China

"In Beijing, migrants do not receive social services from the government; furthermore, it is exceptionally complicated to become a legal Beijing resident."

a more open, liberal society (Importing China). Although China has allowed economic prosperity, their economic model still has its shortcomings. I have visited China at least five times over the span of 10 or so years. I have traveled to cities like Chengdu, Chongqing, Shanghai and Beijing—there are stores ranging from basic no-names to high-end designer brands, an abundance of bicycles, scooters, and cars dominating the streets, and construction is plentiful. I have also visited more rural areas, like the countryside just outside of Shifang where infrastructure is in poor condition, and most families are struggling to get by. Money flows, but its possession is far from equal.

Economic disparity can hardly be just. When the central regime started changing its policies to advance China, they should have taken all of its people into consideration. From around 500 B.C to 1905, which was before Mao's

era, China was run on a Confucian System of Government, where the power

the government's failure to compassionately tend to the needs of its people.

"In order to combat the widening income gap between rich and poor, the Chinese government needs to battle economic corruption, raise minimum wage and require state companies to turn over more profits to pay for social programs."

relationship between a government and its people were like parent and child. Confucianism is a philosophy that seeks a harmonious society and is based on human to human relationships where the family model is core on both the micro and macro level (World History). The central regime has been advancing the Chinese economy since Mao's era, while conversely neglecting attention towards the impoverished. Although official Confucianism is no longer the state ideology, this philosophy is still culturally entwined in the lives of the Chinese—I have no doubt that if Confucius were alive today, he would surely criticize and frown upon

The central regime neglects those in lower socio-economic classes. Since China joined the World Trade Organization in 2002, many farm jobs were lost due to the food imports coming into the country resulting in about 150-200 million

Chinese peasants leaving for cities in order to find jobs (To Have or Have Not). Migrants are aware that it is very risky to travel out of the countryside, but do so anyway in hopes of escaping poverty. The difference between crossing borders from rural areas to urban areas is almost like crossing international borders for some. One of the only ways to get around laws to leave rural regions is to join the army, but even the luckier migrants who do make it into the city are faced with wage discrimination in the workplace. A documentary featured on PBS in 2002 called *To Have or Have Not*, illustrates the effects of this discrimination





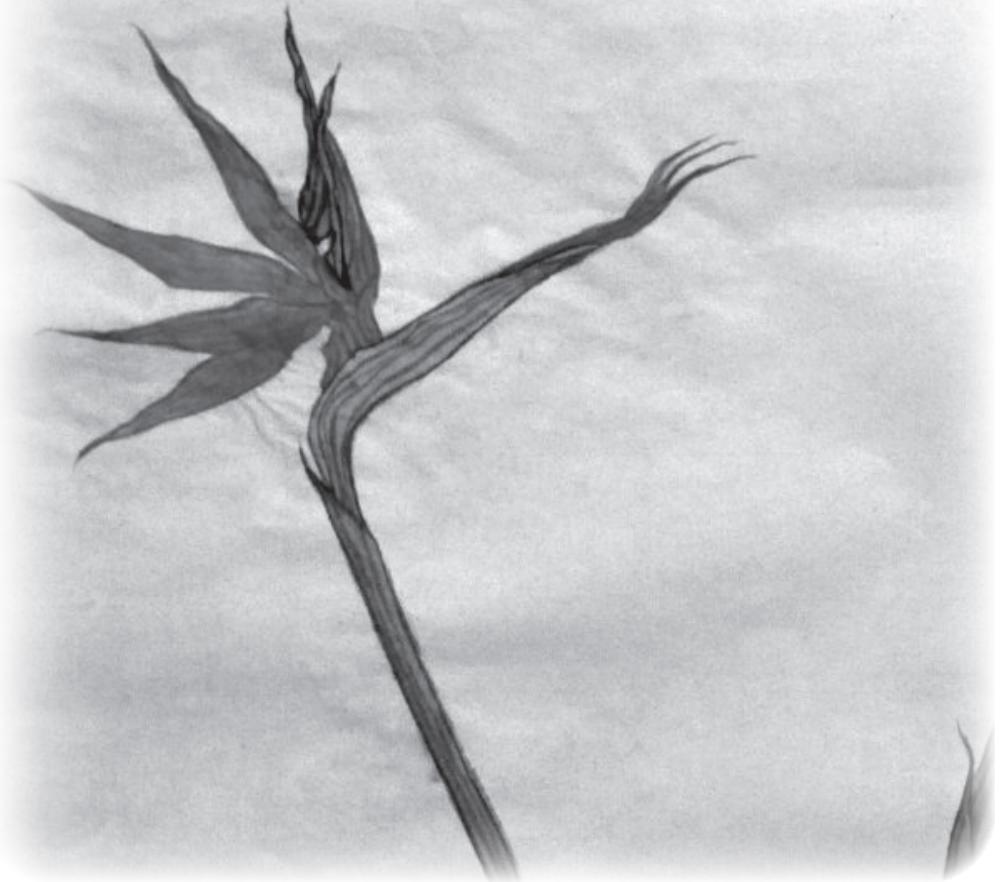
through the life of Mister Li, a man who provided for his family of three on only 125 dollars per month despite being well educated and working as an editor for a local newspaper, for he only earned a fraction of the normal salary due to being an illegal migrant. Since public schools recognized by the state do not accept migrant students, his daughter was compelled to attend a privately-run school specifically for migrants with low income. In 2011,

migrant schools were abruptly closed in the Chinese capital leaving thousands of migrant workers' children in Beijing with no schools to attend, thus destroying any chance to enter college or university, creating little to no mobility in the socio-economic ladder (Migrant schools). Education officials claimed the schools were closed for not meeting official standards on construction, sports facilities and other safety issues; however, since migrant

schools receive no government funds, it is unrealistic to have expected migrant schools to meet these standards. In Beijing, migrants do not receive social services from the government; furthermore, it is exceptionally complicated to become a legal Beijing resident. In Article II and III of the Constitution of the People's Republic of China, it explicitly states that the National People's Congress is "responsible to the people" and that the state "protects the lawful

rights and interests of the minority nationalities and upholds and develops the relationship of equality, unity and mutual assistance among all of China's nationalities" (Constitution). However, with the evident inequality among the work place and in education, the central regime is unmistakably functioning in an unconstitutional manner.

In order to combat the widening income gap between rich and poor, the Chinese government needs to battle economic corruption, raise minimum wage and require state companies to turn over more profits to pay for social programs. As stated in an article in Al Jazeera, a well known international news source, the Chinese government has issued a pledge to narrow the gap, promising more spending on health, education, and job training "but gave few details and no sign of how Beijing will enforce changes that might hurt state industry and other politically influential factions." In theory, providing accessible health care, proper education and job training to those on the low end of the economic spectrum will help narrow the gap—but the luxurious lifestyles of officials, Communist Party figures, and military officers who drive extravagant cars, own villas, and send their children to elite foreign universities have fueled political tensions. Wealth that has been brought into China has been concentrated in the hands of a few, and is a significant contributing cause to the gap in income between the city and countryside. I am appreciative of the central regime's acknowledgment in the gap, but unless policies are implemented to help the cause, I am reluctant to believe any substantial change will occur. I grew up hearing stories of my mother's experiences with poverty, learning of the American Dream, and after reflecting on the socio-economic construct of today, I truly empathize with the poor who despite trying really hard, making the right decisions and putting their heart into their desires of breaking free of their socioeconomic conditions, still feel they can no longer make a life in China.



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Happy 20th Birthday, MCC!



The MultiCultural Center along with the College of Professional Studies celebrated HSU's Centennial with a kick-off block party in August on the Events Field. We had a guest appearance from our new, local hooper President Rollin Richmond (above).

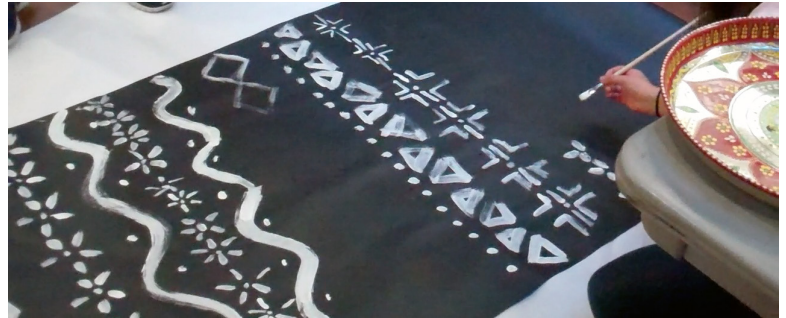
In September, the MCC threw a follow-up gathering during Homecoming weekend for alum and guests celebrating the MCC's 20th Anniversary. Consisting of lots of good music, dancing, and lots and lots of food, staff members had the chance to enjoy in the festivities.

HSU'S 1ST DIWALI PRAKASH WAS CELEBRATED FRIDAY, NOV 15 IN THE NATIVE FORUM



Diwali is the South Asian “Festival of Lights” with roots in the Hindu tradition. Observed with celebrations of lights, fireworks, and sweets, it is an official holiday in the countries of India, Nepal, Sri Lanka, Myanmar, Mauritius, Guyana, Trinidad & Tobago, Suriname, Malaysia, Singapore, and Fiji.

There was Bollywood Dancing by Ya Habibi Dance Company, Henna Tattoos, Rangoli & Alpana Making, Card Making, Diya Painting, Bollywood Music and Powerpoint, Showcase of Spices, Sweets, and Refreshments from Bollywood Indian Cuisine.



SOCIAL JUSTICE EVENT CALENDAR

SPRING 2014

Events listed below are subject to change. For more information about the MCC and the most up-to-date information about our events, please visit us at www.humboldt.edu/multicultural

JANUARY

- 20th Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. Day
- 21st Classes Begin
- 29th Fred Korematsu Day (*observed*)
- 31st Lunar New Year: Horse

FEBRUARY

- 1st-28th Black History & Liberation Month
- 3rd Register for the Social Justice Summit!
- 22nd International Cultural Festival

MARCH

- 1st-31st Women's Herstory Month
- 3rd-7th Celebracion Latina
- 7th-8th Social Justice Summit
- 17th-21st Spring Break
- 31st Cesar Chavez Day

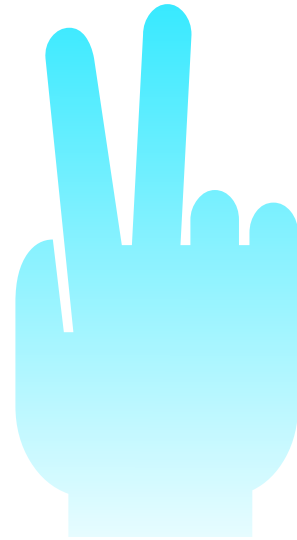
APRIL

- 5th California Big Time & Social Gathering
- 11th National Day of Silence

MAY

- 10th Q-Grad Celebration
- 12th-16th Finals Week
- 16th Cultural Graduation Celebrations
- 17th Commencement
- 17th MCC Open House

FINALS WEEK
Dec 16th-20th
MCC Open Late
& Snacks Provided



7th Annual

Noon-6PM
Lumberjack Arena

California Big Time
&
Social Gathering

www.humboldt.edu/multicultural
HUMBOLDT STATE UNIVERSITY

5th
APRIL
2014

20TH ANNUAL SOCIAL JUSTICE SUMMIT

Register for 1 unit in Ethnic Studies or Women's Studies



March
7 & 8,
2014

humboldt.edu/summit

Diversity of Resistance



Photo courtesy of the Native Cultures Fund