

TWO STOP

Dramaturgy Guide

Intro Video on Korean American Perspective on Riots:

<https://youtu.be/V3ua7tFw-vI?si=MsO2UfFRDcJNAVIE>

Great Timeline to start of Riots and Korean Armed response

<https://youtu.be/xWMj-mFUDGA?si=I8i2x8SIDnNxl7Pj>

First Person POV of chaos of Riots:

<https://youtu.be/t8oLWryt7gQ?si=RpDI1Z2uZXTbeOWg>

Background for Riots

In 1991, the beating of Rodney King ignited protests against policing and systemic racism. Thirteen days later, tensions worsened when a Korean American convenience store owner, Soon Ja Du, shot and killed a Black teenage girl, Latasha Harlins, who was accused of shoplifting. Du was convicted of voluntary manslaughter and sentenced to probation and a \$500 fine—an outcome that left many South Central residents angry and frustrated. Harlins' death and the light sentencing recalled the murder of Vincent Chin only a decade previously. Chin, a Chinese American, was killed by two white automobile workers who blamed him for layoffs caused, in part, by Japanese car imports. Similar to Du, the workers did not serve any jail time. Yet these parallels were lost on some Asian Americans, who rallied behind Du. Tensions reached a tipping point in April 1992, when the officers in the Rodney King police brutality case were acquitted.

A videotape shot on March 3, 1991, by a man who watched police officers brutally beat Rodney King, an African American motorist who had been pulled over for speeding after an eight-mile chase. When the officers' initial efforts to bring a noncompliant King to the ground failed, they clubbed him with their batons dozens of times. The videotape, which was broadcast across the [United States](#), prompted a huge outpouring of protest.

On April 29, 1992, protest and violence erupted almost immediately after the jury—composed of 10 whites, a Hispanic, and an Asian—acquitted the officers of charges that included assault with a deadly weapon and excessive use of force (though the jury was deadlocked on the excessive-force charge against one of the policemen).

Over five days, angry rioters, which included Black and Latino people, looted stores and burned down buildings. The devastation spread from South Central to Koreatown and other areas (but not, notably, higher-income areas of the city). [LAPD staged on Rodeo Drive ensuring the riots did not reach affluent parts of city] Korean Americans reported that police and firefighters failed to help protect their businesses.

Mainstream media coverage intensified the situation by focusing on racial tensions between Korean and Black Americans. Coverage dismissed the inequality that both communities had historically faced in the United States. Instead, news stories tended to focus on a few Korean Americans armed with guns and defending their neighborhood from

rooftops. These stories conveniently ignored that some Black and Latinx people were helping defend Korean-owned businesses from the looters.

By the end of the riots, over 1,000 properties were destroyed, over 60 people died, and over a billion dollars in property was lost. Days later, 30,000 people gathered together in solidarity for a multi-racial peace march, including those from the Korean and Black communities.

The 1992 riots marked a moment of significant civil unrest in U.S. history—the largest in Los Angeles since the Watts Rebellion in 1965. As a result, many initiatives started to address policing, economic disparities, and interethnic tensions.

The Riots

April 29, 1992, Hundreds of protesters congregated outside police headquarters in downtown Los Angeles, chanting, “No [justice](#), no peace.” At the intersection of Florence and Normandie avenues, in predominantly Black South Central Los Angeles—not far from [Watts](#), where large-scale rioting had resulted in 34 deaths in 1965—a growing crowd began harassing motorists. Live television coverage captured an assault on a white truck driver, Reginald Denny, who was pulled from the cab of his vehicle, beaten, and smashed with a cinder block (he was rescued by people from the neighborhood who had been watching the event unfold on television). That incident became one of the most enduring images of the riots, as indelibly inscribed in the popular memory as the King video. The overwhelmed police on the scene had retreated.

Violence, looting, and arson spread to [encompass](#) much of the Los Angeles region, from Pacoima in the [San Fernando Valley](#) to [Long Beach](#), south of the city. Much of the worst rioting, though, occurred in South Central, the Pico-Union neighborhood, and Korea town, where relations between Korean merchants and their African American customers had already been tense. As firefighters battled blazes throughout the area, they became targets of snipers, and even air traffic was disrupted by safety concerns.

Gov. [Pete Wilson](#) mobilized a first [contingent](#) of [National Guardsmen](#) (eventually, some 6,000 guardsmen were deployed). On May 1 Rodney King, speaking on television, made a plea for calm, famously asking, “Can we get along?” That day, U.S. Pres. [George Bush](#) dispatched 3,000–4,000 army troops and marines, along with 1,000 riot-trained federal law officers, to help restore order. The next day he declared Los Angeles a federal disaster area. On May 4, with calm prevailing, the dusk-to-day curfew that had been imposed on the city was lifted, and Los Angeles businesses and schools reopened.

10 people were killed by law enforcement officials while 44 others were killed in “homicides or other incidents tied to the rioting”. Even if some of those 44 others were not the result of homicides but instead “other incidents”, that still means a distinct majority of the deaths that occurred during the riots were the result of civilians and not police officers or national guardsmen.

Over One Billion in damages

May 19, 2017 Authorities identified the last of the 53 people killed during the riots in Los Angeles -- more than 25 years later. The man was recently identified through fingerprints as 18-year-old Armando Ortiz Hernandez. Hernandez died of "inhalation of smoke, soot, carbon monoxide and thermal burns," Winter said. His body was found May 2, 1992, inside an auto parts shop that was set ablaze during the unrest in South Los Angeles.

News report from start of the Riots

<https://www.history.com/speeches/outbreak-of-92-los-angeles-riots>

Overview of the Riots:

<https://youtu.be/eesevuappqk>

Raw News Footage of Riots:

https://youtu.be/FGRRpgOxMn8?si=kAJ_Dqw7WkSXIdqX

-- 07:56 / 49:25 Reginald Denny pulled from vehicle

-- 01:23:28 Greg Williams interview who tried to save man

Reginald Denny Beating:

<https://archive.org/details/1992-la-riot-raw-footage-of-reginald-denny>

Black Owned Business Owners watching their stores get looted, focus on firefighters:

<https://youtu.be/yW0hzEeiwvo?si=M128ifMeZAPH7jWY>

--Images of looters looting on camera

--Owner whose store was not looted

--05:56 Images of stores burning

PBS background info focus on African-American and Koreans tensions

“Resentment and fear grew between newly immigrated Koreans and Black residents of South Central, possibly due to cultural differences and a lack of historical knowledge of past African American civil rights struggles.”

<https://ca.pbslearningmedia.org/resource/1992-los-angeles-riots-civil-unrest-riots-video/asian-americans/>

Korean Shops during Riots

NBC Story on Korean Shop Owners during Riots

<https://youtu.be/8Dvwn4aXE8s>

"...Yes, Bourdain featured [Roy] Choi's four-restaurant empire (Kogi, Chego, A-Frame and Sunny Spot). But before that, he and Choi went up on a rooftop so the chef could explain how he guarded Koreatown businesses from looters at 22 years old.

"Everything you see here, all this was being looted," recalled Choi as he pointed to the streets. "Chairs and rocks, and everything being thrown through walls. If you go straight down Western on Venice, the whole plaza burned on fire. We were calling 911, and there was no response."

During the three days of fire and looting that [killed 55 and injured 2,000](#), the LAPD abandoned Koreatown, leaving its residents and business owners to fend for themselves.

"I was here all three days. I didn't see any cops," said Choi, who later added that the cops set up their front line on Rodeo Drive in Beverly Hills.

Video:

1. Check out CNN Parts Unknown Season 1, Ep 2: Koreatown
--Great intro to Koreans moving to America in 1965 and how they came to open shops and the 1992 Riots

D Line

<https://ca.pbslearningmedia.org/resource/1992-los-angeles-riots-civil-unrest-riots-video/asian-americans/>

<https://ca.pbslearningmedia.org/resource/1992-los-angeles-riots-civil-unrest-riots-video/asian-americans/>

<https://www.britannica.com/event/Los-Angeles-Riots-of-1992>

https://www.reddit.com/r/AskHistorians/comments/6gnzwx/58_people_died_in_the_1992_la_riots_were_most_of/

https://www.huffpost.com/entry/anthony-bourdain-koreatown_n_3135251

The Korean War

June 25, 1950 to July 27, 1953

(There is an Armistice. This war still has not officially ended.)



Significant Facts:

- ❖ --2.5 million persons lost their lives
- ❖ --Chosin Reservoir campaign near the Manchurian border lasted 17 days and ended on Dec. 13, 1950. It cost many of them fingers and toes and still impacts their health today. The battle began after 120,000 Chinese communist forces poured into North Korea and, in terrifying nighttime attacks, encircled 30,000 allied soldiers and Marines
- ❖ --According to Malcolm Gladwell in his podcast THE BOMBER MAFIA, the American bombing campaign of North Korea was so brutally effective, often using Napalm and incendiary devices, there was nothing standing or left to bomb in all of the North.
- ❖ The U.S. Armed Forces fought for the first time as an “Integrated” Units
- ❖ --War started and stopped at 38th Parallel
- ❖ --General MacArthur went beyond containment and with Truman approval, he “invaded” North Korea and was pushed back. He wanted to use Atom Bomb and was relieved of command.
- ❖ --This was the first battle of the Cold War that would lead to Cuban Missile Crisis, Vietnam War, and Afghanistan. The Soviet Union, China, United Nations, and U.S. were the puppet masters and combatants.
- ❖ --More than half of the deaths in the Korean War were of civilians, constituting a higher civilian death rate than in either World War II or the Vietnam War.

YouTube Video on Korean War:

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=yxaegqvl4aE&ab_channel=SimpleHistory

A particularly brutal conflict, took the lives of an estimated 3 to 4 million people, many civilians, and left the Korean Peninsula devastated, particularly in the North, where roughly 25 percent of the population was believed to have been killed. Seoul, the South’s capital, suffered widespread destruction, changing hands four times.

The conflict started when North Korea, which had the backing of the Soviet Union and China, invaded the South in June 1950 and quickly pushed South Korean forces to the southeastern tip of the Korean Peninsula. The United States, under the auspices of the United Nations and with

troops led by Gen. Douglas MacArthur, invaded behind enemy lines in September at the coastal city of Incheon, pushing the North Korean forces back past their border.

“We went from 236 down to 30 men who were not frozen or wounded,” Devasher recalled. Their guns froze, they couldn’t dig foxholes because the ground was “solid ice,” and they were surrounded by thousands of Chinese “firing on us all the time.” When the U.S Navy Corsairs dropped napalm and bombs on the enemy, “we stacked them up like cordwood for protection.”

Chosin veteran Billy Gene Devasher was with the 7th Marines Regiment, 1st Marines Division

A particularly bloody stage of the conflict came after the allied forces drove the North Korean troops to the Chinese border, and China entered the conflict in October 1950. The ensuing fighting over the mountainous terrain of North Korea was known for its harsh conditions, especially in wintertime.

For the next two years, the two sides fought to a standstill roughly centered on the area of the 38th parallel, the prewar dividing line between the two Koreas. The United States, North Korea and China agreed to an armistice in July 1953, which South Korea refused to sign. The armistice halted the military conflict but left the combatants still technically in a state of war that has lasted to this day. It also created the Demilitarized Zone that separates North and South Korea

R & R during Korean War

Despite prostitution being illegal since 1948, women in South Korea were the fundamental source of sexual services for the [US military](#) and a component of Korean-American relations.^[4] The women in South Korea who served as prostitutes are known as *kijichon* (기지촌) women, also called as "Korean Military Comfort Women", and were visited by the US military, Korean soldiers, and Korean civilians.

Yankee princess (양공주; 洋公主; *yanggongju*^{[13][14][15]}) also translated as Western princess, were other common names and literal translations for the prostitutes in the *Gijichon*, U.S. military Camp Towns^{[1][16][17]} in South Korea.^{[18][19][20]} The term "Western princess" has been commonly used in the press, such as *The Dong-a Ilbo* for decades.^[18] It is also used as a derogatory term when referring to [interracial](#) couples, particular those between a white male and Korean female.^[21]

Yankee whore (□□□; *Yanggalbo*)^[13] and Western whore are also common names. The women are also referred to as [U.N. madams](#) (유엔마담^{[22][23]}).^[24]

In Korean society, prostitution is viewed as a "necessary evil".^[35] The U.S. military have explained it as military culture that allows for American GIs to blow off steam and prevent [homosexual](#) tendencies.^[36] Prostitutes for U.S. soldiers were esteemed to be at the bottom of the social hierarchy by South Koreans.^[37] They were also lowest status within the hierarchy of prostitution.^[38]

During the Korean War (1950–1953), the US military ran an official “rest and recuperation” (R&R) furlough programme that facilitated the travel to Japan of at least half of all deployed American troops. The sexual exploitation of local women during the Korean War influenced the conduct of the programme, which amounted to sex tourism for the US military. The article highlights the harms of the programme for Japanese women who were sold for prostitution to American GIs by compatriot pimps and traffickers.

After approximately six months in Korea GIs were automatically eligible for an R&R leave, usually in Japan. The military goal behind R&R for war-weary GIs was to provide a break from combat to enable soldiers to restore their fighting spirit. It evolved from efforts to lessen “shell shock” during World War I and “combat fatigue” in World War II. Today, the Army also uses the term “R&R” to identify “Resilience and Restoration” Centers. While sharing the same acronym, these R&R Centers, like the one at Ft. Hood, Texas, provide outpatient mental health services to active duty personnel. This type of R&R is not a leave for everyone in a combat zone, but is targeted for those suffering from “Post Traumatic Stress Disorder” or other mental health issues similar in nature to “shell shock” or “combat fatigue.”

The troops, recognizing this, routinely referred to it as I&I (Inter-course and Intoxication) or A&A (Ass and Alcohol). Drinking to excess and military prostitution were the predominant features of many R&R breaks. Unlike my peaceful experiences at my ROK friend Lee’s home village, there was nothing restful about the six days I spent in the Japanese cities of Osaka and Nara.

The last bit of information came from the expectations of my peers—late adolescent men who had been away from family and friends living in a violent and, what I now recognize (but did not then), misogynistic environment. During boot camp we trained with cadence calls on marches that objectified sex as recreational and rough; these offensive cadences are no longer allowed in today’s Army (Lineberry, 2002). For us, they equated military strength with sexual prowess (Butler, 2000): “This is my weapon, this is my gun. One is for shooting, the other’s for fun.” This environment was intolerant of any individual who gave any sign that he might not enjoy an R&R experience like this—recall the corporal’s taunts described in Chapter 8 in the section on Contact Patrols. Alexander (2004) suggested most GIs that chose not to have an “I&I” experience on leave would lie to their buddies that they did on return to the unit.

The only expectation or limitation I recall from the Army about behavior during R&R was to use condoms to prevent sexually transmitted diseases (STDs then referred to as VD). There were the basic training lectures stateside that we interpreted to mean, “Don’t damage government property!” We endured periodic “short arm” inspections in the Army’s attempts to prevent VD. Perhaps my oddest experience in Korea was standing in formation with 5,000 other men, pants down, penis ready for inspection by medical personnel walking through the long files. I also benefitted through observations of one of my buddies who returned to the front lines from R&R with Gonorrhea. No one in earshot of his agonizing moans during the long march to the company rear for treatment would want to follow those footsteps.

D Line

<https://www.nytimes.com/2018/04/25/world/asia/korean-war-.html>

<https://www.dvidshub.net/news/459863/korean-war-battle-chosin-military-medics-saved-chosin-frozen>

<https://www.iwm.org.uk/collections/search?filters%5BeventString%5D%5BKorean%20War%201950-1953%5D=on>

<https://erenow.org/ww/korea-traces-of-a-forgotten-war/11.php>

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/United_States_military_and_prostitution_in_South_Korea

The Vietnam War

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Significant Facts:

- ❖ The war lasted from 1954 to 1975
- ❖ 2,709,918 Americans served in uniform in Vietnam.
- ❖ The Vietnam War was the longest war in American history and the most unpopular American war of the 20th century
- ❖ United States lost 58,000 lives (86% were Caucasians, 12.5% Black, 1.2% other) and 350,000 wounded
- ❖ Of those killed, 61% were younger than 21 years old
- ❖ 11,465 of those killed were younger than 20 years old
- ❖ The average infantryman in the South Pacific during World War II saw about 40 days of combat in four years. The average infantryman in Vietnam saw about 240 days of combat in one year thanks to the mobility of the helicopter. One out of every 10 Americans who served in Vietnam was a casualty.
- ❖ U.S. soldiers had mercilessly slaughtered more than 400 unarmed civilians in the village of My Lai in March 1968.
- ❖ on May 4, 1970, at [Kent State](#) University in [Ohio](#), National Guardsmen shot and killed four students. At another protest 10 days later, two students at Jackson State University in [Mississippi](#) were killed by police.

- ❖ The Pentagon Papers, a [top-secret Department of Defense study](#) of U.S. political and military involvement in Vietnam from 1945 to 1967 was published in the *New York Times* in 1971—shedding light on how the Nixon administration ramped up conflict in Vietnam. Leaked by military analyst Daniel Ellsberg, further eroded support for keeping U.S. forces in Vietnam.
- ❖ After years of warfare, an estimated 2 million Vietnamese were killed, while 3 million were wounded and another 12 million became refugees.
- ❖ Due to conflict, Congress passed the War Powers Act in 1973
- ❖ In the United States, the effects of the Vietnam War would linger long after the last troops returned home in 1973. The nation spent more than \$120 billion on the conflict in Vietnam from 1965-73; this massive spending led to widespread inflation, exacerbated by a worldwide oil crisis in 1973 and skyrocketing fuel prices.

The Vietnam War was a long, costly and divisive conflict that pitted the communist government of North Vietnam against South Vietnam and its principal ally, the United States.

During [World War II](#), Japanese forces invaded Vietnam. To fight off both Japanese occupiers and the French colonial administration, political leader [Ho Chi Minh](#)—inspired by Chinese and Soviet [communism](#)—formed the Viet Minh, or the League for the Independence of Vietnam.

Following its 1945 defeat in World War II, Japan withdrew its forces from Vietnam, leaving the French-educated Emperor Bao Dai in control. Seeing an opportunity to seize control, Ho's Viet Minh forces immediately rose up, taking over the northern city of Hanoi and declaring a Democratic Republic of Vietnam (DRV) with Ho as president.

Both sides wanted the same thing: a unified Vietnam. But while Ho and his supporters wanted a nation modeled after other communist countries, Bao and many others wanted a Vietnam with close economic and cultural ties to the West.

By 1957, the Viet Cong and other opponents of Diem's repressive regime began fighting back with attacks on government officials and other targets, and by 1959 they had begun engaging the South Vietnamese army in firefights.

By 1962, the U.S. military presence in South Vietnam had reached some 9,000 troops, compared with fewer than 800 during the 1950s.

In August of 1964, after DRV torpedo boats attacked two U.S. destroyers in the Gulf of Tonkin, Johnson ordered the retaliatory bombing of military targets in North Vietnam. Congress soon passed the [Gulf of Tonkin Resolution](#), which gave Johnson broad war-making powers, and U.S. planes began regular bombing raids, codenamed [Operation Rolling Thunder](#), the following year.

By November 1967, the number of American troops in Vietnam was approaching 500,000, and U.S. casualties had reached 15,058 killed and 109,527 wounded. As the war stretched on, some soldiers came to mistrust the government's reasons for keeping them there, as well as Washington's repeated claims that the war was being won.

The later years of the war saw increased physical and psychological deterioration among American soldiers—both volunteers and draftees—including [drug use](#), post-traumatic stress disorder ([PTSD](#)), mutinies and attacks by soldiers against officers and noncommissioned officers.

On January 31, 1968, some 70,000 DRV forces under General Vo Nguyen Giap launched the [Tet Offensive](#) (named for the lunar new year), a coordinated series of fierce attacks on more than 100 cities and towns in South Vietnam.

Reports of the Tet Offensive stunned the U.S. public, however, especially after news broke that Westmoreland had requested an additional 200,000 troops, despite repeated assurances that victory in the Vietnam War was imminent. With his approval ratings dropping in an election year, Johnson called a halt to bombing in much of North Vietnam (though bombings continued in the south) and promised to dedicate the rest of his term to seeking peace rather than reelection.

Opposition to the war in the United States bitterly divided Americans, even after President Richard Nixon signed the [Paris Peace Accords](#) and ordered the withdrawal of U.S. forces in 1973. Communist forces ended the war by seizing control of South Vietnam in 1975, and the country was unified as the Socialist Republic of Vietnam the following year.

The subsequent treaty signed in July 1954 at a [Geneva conference](#) split Vietnam along the latitude known as the 17th Parallel (17 degrees north latitude), with Ho in control in the North and Bao in the South. The treaty also called for nationwide elections for reunification to be held in 1956.

The Vietnam War had pierced the myth of American invincibility and had bitterly divided the nation. Many returning veterans faced negative reactions from both opponents of the war (who viewed them as having killed innocent civilians) and its supporters (who saw them as having lost the war), along with physical damage including the effects of exposure to the toxic herbicide [Agent Orange](#), millions of gallons of which had been dumped by U.S. planes on the dense forests of Vietnam.



D Line

<https://www.history.com/topics/vietnam-war/vietnam-war-history>

Crack Epidemic



The name *crack* is attributed to the crackling noise that is made when the substance is smoked.

Crack cocaine causes weight loss, [high blood pressure](#), hallucinations, seizures, and [paranoia](#). Emergency room visits due to cocaine incidents such as overdoses, unexpected reactions, suicide attempts, chronic effects, and detoxification increased fourfold between 1984 and 1987.

The initiation of crack cocaine into socially eroded communities took place during President Ronald Reagan's term in office, when there was a structural shift that caused huge manufacturing industries to move outside the cities.

The emergence of crack cocaine in the inner cities led to a drastic increase in crime between 1981 and 1986. Federal prison admission for drug offenses soared, and murder and nonnegligent [manslaughter](#) rates increased significantly. There were also marked increases in robbery and aggravated assault.

Numerous African American families have struggled for generations with persistent poverty, especially in the inner city. These conditions were further strained during the 1980s and 1990s by the widespread use of crack cocaine. For many, crack use became an obsession, dominated their lives, and superseded family responsibilities. This behavior placed additional pressure on already stressed kin support networks.

Heroin had been broadly popular in the inner city during the 1960s and early 1970s. Snorting cocaine became popular during the 1970s, but mostly among wealthier populations. During the early 1980s, some cocaine users (especially drug dealers) started to smoke freebase, a costly and challenging process involving mixing powder cocaine with ether over an open flame (Hamid, 1992). Crack cocaine represented an innovation that allowed users to conveniently smoke cocaine vapors on a low cost-per-dose basis. During the mid-1980s, the use of crack spread widely, especially in inner-city New York. Use was quite common in other American cities, although the timing of the crack era and prevalence varied across locations

The subcultural behaviors associated with crack use also led to much interpersonal violence, duplicity in relationships, increased prostitution, child neglect and abuse, and family dissolution ([Johnson, Golub & Dunlap, 2000](#)). Crack users placed a heavy burden on families of orientation, extended kin, and community members who sought to support these persons. Crack users also

greatly disappointed their offspring who might otherwise have depended upon them, thereby placing additional burdens on family, kin, and community.

Crack epidemic, the significant increase in the use of [crack cocaine](#), or crack, in the [United States](#) during the early 1980s. Crack cocaine was popularized because of its affordability, its immediate euphoric effect, and its high profitability. The crack [epidemic](#) had particularly devastating effects within the [African American communities](#) of the inner cities by causing the increase of addictions, deaths, and drug-related crimes.

Crack cocaine is highly addictive and is produced by the conversion of cocaine, a fine white crystallized powder substance, into a smokable form that could be sold in smaller portions but distributed to more people.

Crack began to be produced in the early 1980s. The method is to dissolve cocaine hydrochloride into water with [sodium bicarbonate](#) (baking soda), which precipitates solid masses of cocaine crystals. Unlike powder cocaine, crack was easier to develop, more cost efficient to produce, and cheaper to buy, which made it more economically accessible. Crack sold for anywhere between \$5 and \$20 per vial (a small capsule that contains pebble-size pieces of crack that were approximately one tenth of a gram of powdered cocaine). Crack cocaine was noted for its instantaneous and intense high, which kept users [craving](#) more, thus causing an upsurge in crack cocaine addictions. Between 1982 and 1985, the number of cocaine users increased by 1.6 million people.

Single mothers employed mutual-support networks of relatives and close friends who came to be defined as kin (*fictive kin*) providing the basis to various survival techniques: single-mothers often lived in multi-generational households; female kin frequently adopted the child of a young mother and served as the child's *mama*; non-resident fathers provided money, supplies, emotional support and child care to various degrees; current boyfriends provided similar support; single mothers continually traded goods and services (especially childcare); more fortunate network members shared monetary windfalls; more stable households performed child-keeping, raising children whose household dissolved from changing relationships, eviction, and economic circumstances; and, more stable households took in boarders and allowed families with nowhere else to go to double up.

D Line

<https://www.britannica.com/topic/crack-epidemic>

<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC2565489/>

Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder



Post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD) is a real disorder that develops when a person has experienced or witnessed a scary, shocking, terrifying, or dangerous event. These stressful or traumatic events usually involve a situation where someone's life has been threatened or severe injury has occurred. Children and adults with PTSD may feel anxious or stressed even when they are not in present danger.

If you have PTSD, you may often feel on edge, keyed up, or irritable. You may be easily provoked. This high level of arousal may cause you to actually seek out situations that require you to stay alert and ward off danger. On the other hand, you may also be tempted to use alcohol or drugs to reduce the level of tension you're feeling.

Signs & Symptoms

Symptoms of PTSD may last months to years. PTSD symptoms may include:

- Flashbacks, or feeling like the event is happening again
- Trouble sleeping or nightmares
- Feeling alone or detached from others
- Losing interest in activities
- Having angry outbursts or other extreme reactions
- Feeling worried, guilty, or sad
- Frightening thoughts
- Having trouble concentrating
- Having physical pain like headaches or stomach aches
- Avoidance of memories, thoughts, or feelings about what closely associated with traumatic events
- Problems remembering
- Negative beliefs about themselves or others

- Irritability
- Feeling very vigilant
- Startling easily

PTSD has been known by many names in the past, such as “shell shock” during the years of World War I and “combat fatigue” after World War II, but PTSD does not just happen to combat veterans. PTSD can occur in all people, of any ethnicity, nationality or culture, and at any age. PTSD affects approximately 3.5 percent of U.S. adults every year. The lifetime prevalence of PTSD in adolescents ages 13 -18 is 8%. An estimate one in 11 people will be diagnosed with PTSD in their lifetime. Women are twice as likely as men to have PTSD. Three ethnic groups – U.S. Latinos, African Americans, and Native Americans/Alaska Natives – are disproportionately affected and have higher rates of PTSD than non-Latino whites.

1. **Intrusion:** Intrusive thoughts such as repeated, involuntary memories; distressing dreams; or flashbacks of the traumatic event. Flashbacks may be so vivid that people feel they are reliving the traumatic experience or seeing it before their eyes.
2. **Avoidance:** Avoiding reminders of the traumatic event may include avoiding people, places, activities, objects and situations that may trigger distressing memories. People may try to avoid remembering or thinking about the traumatic event. They may resist talking about what happened or how they feel about it.
3. **Alterations in cognition and mood:** Inability to remember important aspects of the traumatic event, negative thoughts and feelings leading to ongoing and distorted beliefs about oneself or others (e.g., “I am bad,” “No one can be trusted”); distorted thoughts about the cause or consequences of the event leading to wrongly blaming self or other; ongoing fear, horror, anger, guilt or shame; much less interest in activities previously enjoyed; feeling detached or estranged from others; or being unable to experience positive emotions (a void of happiness or satisfaction).
4. **Alterations in arousal and reactivity:** Arousal and reactive symptoms may include being irritable and having angry outbursts; behaving recklessly or in a self-destructive way; being overly watchful of one's surroundings in a suspecting way; being easily startled; or having problems concentrating or sleeping.

According to a survey by the Veterans Administration, some 500,000 of the 3 million troops who served in Vietnam suffered from post-traumatic stress disorder, and rates of divorce, suicide, alcoholism and drug addiction were markedly higher among veterans.

They may be **impulsive, acting before they think**. Aggressive behaviors also include complaining, "backstabbing," being late or doing a poor job on purpose, self-blame, or even self-injury. Many people with PTSD only use aggressive responses to threat. They are not able to use other responses that could be more positive.

Why Is Anger a Common Response to Trauma?

One way of thinking is that high levels of anger are related to a natural survival instinct. When faced with extreme threat, people often respond with anger. Anger can help a person survive by shifting his or her focus. The person focuses all of his or her attention, thought, and action toward survival.

Anger is also a common response to events that seem unfair or in which you have been made a victim. Research shows that anger can be especially common if you have been betrayed by others. This may be most often seen in cases of trauma that involve exploitation or violence.

Everyone has thoughts or beliefs that help them understand and make sense of their surroundings. After trauma, a person with PTSD may think or believe that threat is all around, even when this is not true. He or she may not be fully aware of these thoughts and beliefs.

For example, a combat Veteran may become angry when his wife, children, or coworkers don't "follow the rules." He doesn't realize that his strong belief is actually related to how important it was for him to follow rules during the war in order to prevent deaths.

D Line

<https://www.samhsa.gov/mental-health/post-traumatic-stress-disorder#:~:text=PTSD%20makes%20you%20feel%20stressed,months%20or%20even%20years%20later.>

<https://www.psychiatry.org/patients-families/ptsd/what-is-ptsd>

<https://www.ptsd.va.gov/understand/related/anger.asp#:~:text=They%20may%20be%20impulsive%2C%20acting,that%20could%20be%20more%20positive.>

<https://www.ptsd.va.gov/understand/related/anger.asp#:~:text=They%20may%20be%20impulsive%2C%20acting,that%20could%20be%20more%20positive.>

Script Notes

Pg 6 Can you get a bead through the holes?

A Bead-- In American English **when you focus narrowly on something or define it carefully** you “get a bead” or “draw a bead” on it. In this expression the term “bead” comes from the former name for the little metal bump on the end of a gun barrel which helped the shooter aim precisely at a target

Pg 10 Gook

A Gook-- is a derogatory term for people of East and Southeast Asian descent.^[1] Its origin is unclear, but it may have originated among U.S. Marines during the **Philippine–American War** (1899–1902) and more recently the Viet Cong during Vietnam War.

Koreans possibly comes from the **Korean** word "국" (*guk*), meaning "country",^[11] "한" (*hanguk*), meaning "Korea", or "미" (*miguk*), meaning "America".^[12] U.S. soldiers in the Korean War might have heard locals saying *miguk* (미국), referring to Americans, and misinterpreted this as "Me gook."

Pg 11 a princess phone with spiral cord



Pg 12 news anchor or live footage of Florence and Normandie at the beginning of the Riots



Pg 12 mass looting of Tom's liquors in South Central



Pg. 13 Reginald Denny pulled from his truck



Pg. 19 8 or 10 clicks

“Clicks”—Military slang for kilometers, distance on map. Using this shorthand word of one syllable, instead of the longer four-syllable word, allows for briefer and more efficient communication, a hallmark of military culture.

Pg 28 Japanese occupied all of Korea back then

Japanese colonial rule (1910-1945) was a contradictory experience for Koreans. On the one hand, Japanese colonialism was often quite harsh. For the first ten years Japan ruled directly through the military, and any Korean dissent was ruthlessly crushed. Beginning in 1939 and during World War II, Japan mobilized around 5.4 million Koreans to support its war effort. Many were moved forcefully from their homes, and set to work in generally extremely poor working conditions, although there was a range in what people experienced. Some Japanese politicians and scholars, including now Prime Minister Fumio Kishida, deny that Koreans were forced laborers, and instead claim that they were "requisitioned against their will" to work.^{[14][15][16]} Women and girls aged 12–17 were infamously recruited, according to the international consensus, forcefully by Japan into functional sexual slavery. They are now euphemistically referred to as "comfort women", and are a continuing source of controversy.

Pg 48 Mod Squad

American counterculture [crime drama](#) series, originally broadcast for five seasons on [ABC](#) from September 24, 1968, to March 1, 1973.

They were The Mod Squad ("One black, one white, one woman"), described by one critic as "the hippest and first young undercover cops on TV".^[5] Each of these characters represented mainstream culture's principal fears regarding youth in the era:



Pg 49 I Dream a' Genie and cross your arms, nod your head and you gone

I Dream of Jeannie is an American [fantasy sitcom](#) television series, created by [Sidney Sheldon](#) that starred [Barbara Eden](#) as a sultry, 2,000-year-old [genie](#) and [Larry Hagman](#), as an [astronaut](#) with whom she [falls in love](#) and eventually marries.

The characteristic pose of the title character before she does magic that includes her disappearing.

Pg 54 fled from the north during the Korean war

The **Korean War** was fought between [North Korea](#) and [South Korea](#) from 1950 to 1953. The war began on 25 June 1950 when North Korea invaded South Korea. The war ceased with an [armistice on 27 July 1953](#). North Korea was supported by [China](#) and the [Soviet Union](#) while South Korea was supported by the [United States](#) and the [United Nations](#) (UN)

The combat ended on 27 July 1953 when the [Korean Armistice Agreement](#) was signed. It allowed the exchange of prisoners and created the [Korean Demilitarized Zone](#) (DMZ) between North and South Korea. The conflict is among the most destructive wars in the modern era, inflicting around 3 million fatalities and a larger proportion of civilian deaths than World War II or the [Vietnam War](#). Thousands of massacres occurred, including the [killing of tens of thousands of suspected communists](#) by the South Korean government and the torture and starvation of [prisoners of war](#) by the North Koreans. Virtually all of Korea's major cities were destroyed. North Korea became one of the most heavily bombed countries in history,^[46] and an estimated 1.5 million of its people fled the country.^[47] No [peace treaty](#) was ever signed, making this a [frozen conflict](#).

Pg 60 They tried to tear down Parker Center
Rioters overturn a parking attendant booth at the LAPD Parker Center in downtown Los Angeles

