



## A simple shrimp pad thai that requires just one skillet

By America's Test Kitchen

Our version of this take-out classic is surprisingly easy to make and requires just one skillet.

While truly authentic pad thai, with its

sweet, sour, and salty flavors, requires hard-to-find ingredients like preserved daikon, palm sugar, and dried shrimp, our simplified recipe uses accessible ingredients to create a simple flavor profile.

### One-Pan Shrimp Pad Thai

Servings: 4

Start to finish: 1 hour

- 8 ounces (3/8-inch-wide) rice noodles
- 1/3 cup lime juice (3 limes)
- 1/3 cup packed brown sugar
- 1/4 cup fish sauce
- 1 pound extra-large shrimp (21 to 25 per pound), peeled and deveined
- 2 tablespoons vegetable oil
- 4 garlic cloves, minced
- 8 ounces (4 cups) bean sprouts
- Fresh cilantro
- 1/4 cup dry-roasted peanuts, chopped

Bring three quarts water to boil in large saucepan. Place noodles in large bowl. Pour boiling water over noodles. Stir, then let soak until noodles are soft and pliable, but not fully tender, stirring once halfway through soaking, 12 to 15 minutes. Drain noodles and rinse under cold running water until water runs clear. Drain well and set aside.

While noodles soak, squeeze 1/3 cup lime juice. Whisk sugar, fish sauce, and lime juice together in bowl. Mince garlic. Chop 1/4 cup cilantro. Chop peanuts.

Peel and devein shrimp. Pat shrimp dry with paper towels.

Heat oil in 12-inch nonstick skillet over medium-high heat until just smoking. Add shrimp in single layer and cook until spotty brown and cooked through, about two minutes per side. Stir in garlic during last minute of cooking. Transfer shrimp to plate and tent loosely with aluminum foil.

Add noodles and lime juice mixture to the now-empty skillet and cook over medium heat until sauce is thickened slightly, about four minutes.

Add sprouts and shrimp to skillet and cook until shrimp and sprouts are warmed through and noodles are well coated and tender, about three minutes. Sprinkle with cilantro and peanuts and serve.

Nutrition information per serving: 478 calories (98 calories from fat); 10 g fat (1 g saturated, 0 g trans fats); 143 mg cholesterol; 1,894 mg sodium; 76 g carbohydrate; 2 g fiber; 21 g sugar; 21 g protein.

Easy recipes similar to One-Pan Shrimp Pad Thai are found in Dinner Illustrated.

### Bill seeks historic site status for Oahu internment camp

HONOLULU (AP) — A bill before congress would designate a World War II internment camp on Oahu as a national historic site, allowing access to more protections and funding.

Hawaii News Now reports the Honouliuli Internment Camp opened in 1943 to hold Japanese Americans and prisoners of war. It was established as a national monument in 2015.

Democratic U.S. representative Colleen Hanabusa, who introduced the measure, says the site would be entitled to additional funding under the new designation. The measure would also open up opportunities for more preservation efforts and archaeological research.

The public is not currently allowed to visit the site, but a public memorial is being planned.

The National Park Service says the site will give the history of internment, martial law, and the experiences of prisoners in Hawai'i.

### New school named after Asian immigrant activist

MOUNTAIN VIEW, Calif. (AP) — Silicon Valley officials are naming a new elementary school after an award-winning journalist who grew up in the country illegally.

The *San Francisco Chronicle* reported that the Mountain View Whisman School District board voted to name the school after Jose Antonio Vargas.

Vargas emigrated with his family from the Philippines to the U.S. when he was 12 years old. He attended Mountain View High School.

He revealed his undocumented status in a *New York Times Magazine* essay in 2011.

School board president Laura Blakely said Vargas has been an inspiration for other students in the district who have grown up without U.S. citizenship. She said the decision was motivated in part by current national news about immigration, but more so by the writer's achievements.

Vargas called the board's decision an honor.

## Harvard, Asian-Americans group spar over data in bias case

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Duke University economist Peter Arcidiacono, says race plays a major role and works against Asian Americans.

The study found that if Harvard relied only on the academic scores it assigns to each applicant, more than half of admitted students would have been Asian American over the six years. Instead, they made up 22 percent.

Arcidiacono largely puts the blame on subjective categories that disfavor Asian Americans. They received lower scores than any other racial group in the category for "personal qualities," for example, and they fared worse than whites in the overall rating assigned by Harvard.

Yet he notes that Harvard alumni who interview applicants and provide separate ratings scored Asian Americans higher than whites overall, a contrast that Arcidiacono says suggests bias.

The university says the analysis is flawed because it excludes applicants believed to have an advantage regardless of race, including relatives of alumni and athletes recruited by the school.

Instead, Harvard sought its own study from David Card, an economist at the University of California, Berkeley, who found no evidence of discrimination.

Looking at a wider pool of applicants and admissions factors, Card found that the effect of being Asian American was "statistically indistinguishable from zero."

Harvard also objected to the group's use of a 2013 internal study that was uncovered during discovery. The inquiry, which was conducted amid earlier allegations of bias, explores the racial makeup of the school's admitted class.

A chart from the report indicates that, even considering factors like legacy status and extracurricular activities, Asian Americans would be expected to make up about 26 percent of the admitted class. In reality, they made up 19 percent.

Students for Fair Admissions said the report is proof of intentional discrimination and that Harvard "killed the study and quietly buried the reports."

Harvard countered that the study was never intended to evaluate possible discrimination and that it was "incomplete, preliminary, and based on limited inputs."

The lawsuit raises implications for many other universities that, like Harvard, say they consider race among many factors.

In 2016, the Supreme Court examined the topic and upheld race-conscious admissions at the University of Texas, but the justices warned that other colleges still must be able to prove affirmative action is the only way to meet diversity goals.

Blum also was a driving force behind that case, helping Texas student Abigail Fisher sue the university. Fisher is also an executive in Students for Fair Admissions, according to the group's tax filings.

The court filings followed a battle over a trove of Harvard data reviewed by lawyers earlier in the lawsuit.

Harvard argued that its records should be filed confidentially to protect students and the admissions process. Blum's group said the public should have access to the records, and the U.S. Education Department weighed in to agree.

The judge ultimately sided with Harvard, but Blum said he believes the rest of the records will be released "in the next few weeks."

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The staff at The Asian Reporter wish you and your family a safe and happy Independence Day!