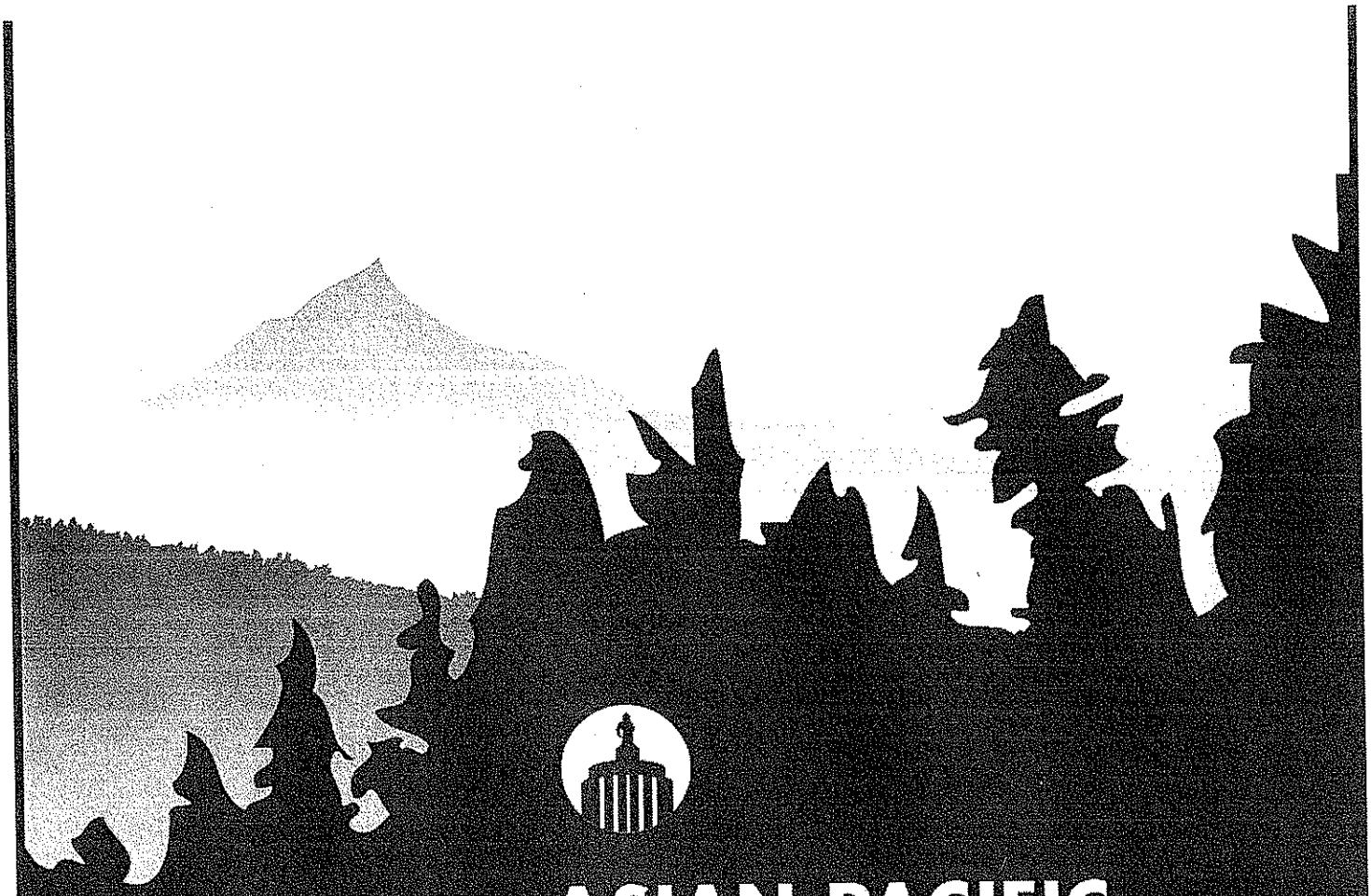
ATTACHMENT 12

Asian Pacific Legislative Day Program
May 8, 2009
Oregon State Capitol
Salem, Oregon



ASIAN PACIFIC LEGISLATIVE DAY PROGRAM

MAY 8th, FRIDAY, 9:30 AM to 5:00 pm
Capitol Building, Salem, Oregon

Co-Sponsored by Oregon Commision on Asian Affairs

APANO

Asian Pacific American Network of Oregon

PO Box 6552, Portland, Oregon 97208 / 503-896-7560
www.APANO.org / info@apano.org

Dear Legislative Day Participant -

"Leadership is a process to create change" - MIT Leadership Center

We are in Salem today to show leadership and be powerful in speaking up for the best interests of our Asian and Pacific Islander communities. We are here to communicate who we are, our great diversity of languages, cultures and religions, and our mission to raise awareness about the needs of Asians and Pacific Islanders. Each of us today is an important part of making change, and each of us can make a real difference. We will each be able to meet in close quarters with an elected official or key staff, and each new relationship we can make will be a direct benefit to our communities. We want you to open up today and build a connection with your elected representative or senator, to take in the information and ideas being shared, and take this opportunity to lead. Your presence is a blessing for our communities, thank you for taking part in this important occasion.

Sincerely,

Thach Nguyen, Outgoing APANO Chair

SCHEDULE OF EVENTS

9:00 AM	Capitol Hearing Room 350	**Introductions and Orientation**
9:45 AM	House & Senate Chambers	**Senate and House Invocations and Courtesies**
10:30 AM	Capitol Hearing Room 350	**Legislative Training**
12:15 PM	Capitol Hearing Room 350	**Lunch Panel featuring:**
	Catered by Marco Polo	**Margaret Carter**, State Senator **Nick Kahl**, State Representative **Peggy Ross**, Director, Governor's Affirmative Action Office **Sho Dozono**, Oregon League of Minority Voters
1:00 PM	Various legislators' offices	**House and Senate Offices Legislative Meetings**
3:00 PM	Capitol Hearing Room 350	**Debrief**
3:45 PM	Capitol Hearing Room 350	**Commission on Asian Affairs (optional)**
4:00 PM	Capitol Hearing Room 350	**Get on the Bus**

INVOCATION:

Reverend Lafitaga Lafitaga Jr. was born in the village of Fagasa, American Samoa. Lafi graduated from Marist Brothers Catholic School in 1974 and soon after entered the Air Force Academy. Rev. Lafitaga went on to enlist in the Air Force and served 20 years as an Air Flight Mechanic. After his service to our country, Lafi enter the Kanana Fou Seminary School in American Samoa from 2001-2005 and finished with a degree in divinity. Rev. Lafitaga has been a pastor for the Portland Ekalesia Samoa church since 2006. The church is a part of the Congregational Christian Church of American Samoa and The United Church of Christ. Rev. Lafitaga is the son of a pastor and has six other siblings; one of his brothers is also a pastor in Hawaii. He has been married to his wife Lima for 30 years and has three children.

Venerable Phra Arjan Subin is the Abbot of the Wat Buddha Oregon in Turner, Oregon. He is originally from Thailand. The Wat was built on February 25, 1999. It was erected from funds donated by Buddhists from all over Oregon and nearby states. A Buddhist Monastery is currently being built, which will be used not only for meditation education, but also as a language learning center providing languages classes including Thai, Laotian, Cambodian and Vietnamese.

KEYNOTE SPEAKERS:

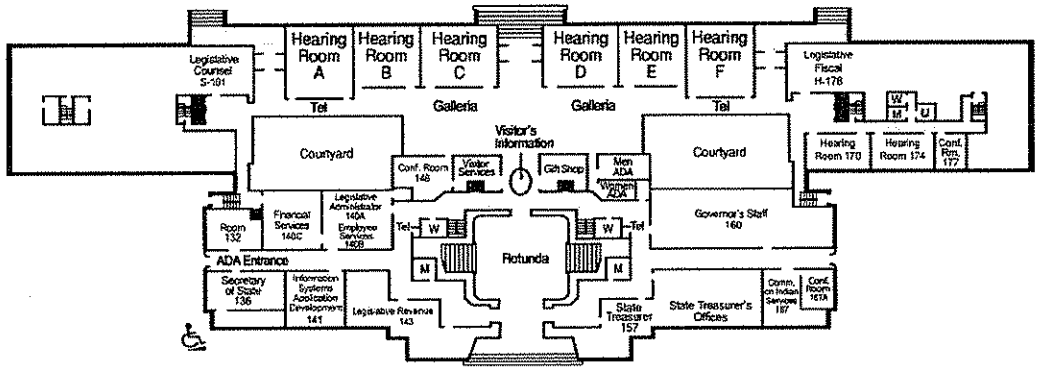
Senator Margaret Carter, (D-Portland, SD22) Co-Chair, Ways and Means Committee is the first African American woman elected to the Legislative Assembly. As a legislator, she has helped to create the Oregon Convention Center, a permanent state Head Start Program, the Oregon Youth Conservation Corps, was the chief sponsor of the Oregon Anti-Apartheid Act (South Africa Divestiture) Act of 1987, the Oregon Human Rights & (Sudan) Anti-Genocide Act of 2005, the bill to establish a state holiday to honor Dr. Martin Luther King Jr., advocacy for emerging, minority and women businesses, and funding for the Portland Public Schools. In 2005, Senator Carter was co-sponsor of Senate Bill 1 to create parity for mental health services; and chief sponsor of Senate Bill 847 to restore assistance for low and moderate income families for home ownership in North-Northeast Portland.

Representative Nick Kahl (D-Portland HD49) has deep roots in East Multnomah County. Rep. Kahl attended David Douglas High School, continued his education at Mt. Hood Community College, and went on to earn his Bachelors Degree at Portland State University. After spending several years working in alternative education at the Serendipity Center, Rep. Kahl went on to become a hiring manager at a staffing firm where he gained valuable business experience. Since then Rep. Kahl has been pursuing his law degree at Lewis & Clark Law School. Along with his career and education experience, Rep. Kahl has a long history of involvement in Oregon's democratic party at the State and County level.

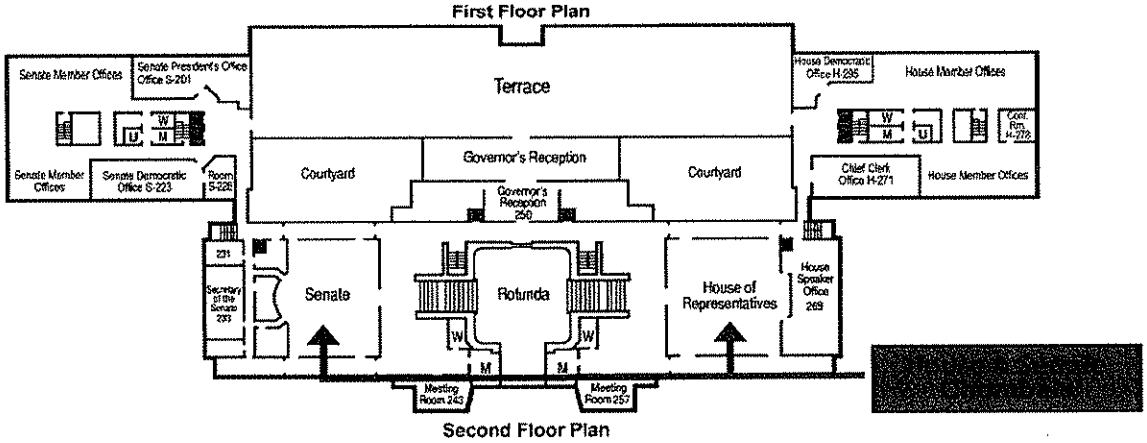
Peggy Ross is the Director of the Governor's Affirmative Action Office in the State of Oregon. She brings extensive experience promoting diversity and inclusiveness in the workplace. Some of her achievements as the Affirmative Action Director include serving on numerous boards where the focus has been leveling the playing field for People of Color, people with disabilities and women in the areas of employment, education, health and housing; and narrowing the "diversity gap" in Oregon commerce by developing and implementing diversity strategies and training programs to raise cultural awareness within the workplace, resulting in better teamwork, greater efficiency and improved productivity at all levels.

Sho Dozono has been in the travel industry for over 30 years, and since 1987 has served as president and CEO of Azumano Travel in Portland, Oregon. In 2001, he became the first minority to chair the Portland Metropolitan Chamber of Commerce in its 110-year history. In 2002 he was named Travel Agent of the Year by the American Society of Travel Agents. A strong advocate of diversity and equal opportunity, Dozono is a respected business and civic leader and devotes much of his time to civil and individual rights. A third-generation Japanese American, Dozono was born in Japan. At the age of ten, he emigrated to the United States with his family. Sho and his wife, Loen have been married for 39 years and have raised five children.

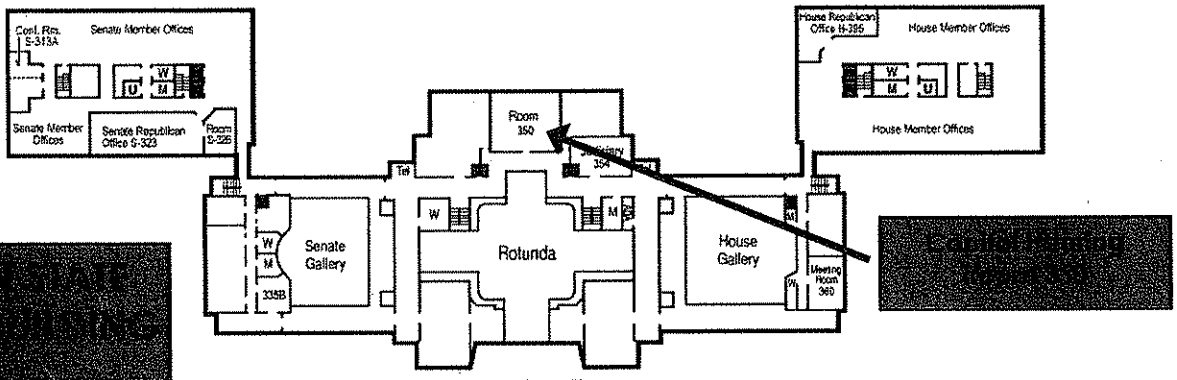
MAP TO HELP YOU FIND WHERE YOU ARE GOING



First Floor Plan



Second Floor Plan



Third Floor Plan

APANO BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Executive Committee (elected April, 2009 through April, 2010)

Co-Chairs - June Schumann, Japanese, Portland and Pamela Phan, Vietnamese, Portland
Secretary - Emily Ryan, Korean, Portland
Treasurer - Thomas Ngo, Vietnamese-Indian, Portland
Policy Advocacy Chairs - Maileen Hamto, Filipina, Clackamas and Alex Arzadon, Filipino, Beaverton
Membership & Fundraising Chairs - Jennifer Kue, Hmong, East Portland and Phu Dao, Vietnamese, Portland
Organizational Development Chair - Mardine Mao, Cambodian, Beaverton

At-Large Members:

Lee Po Cha, Hmong, Portland
Hongsa Chanthavong, Lao, Portland
David Kong, Cambodian-Thai, Portland
Phyllis Lee, Chinese, Corvallis
Mary Li, Chinese, Portland
Simeon Mamaril, Filipino, Portland
Melissa Nolledo, Filipina, Eugene
Ace Salu, Samoan, Portland
Kathy Wai, Burmese, Happy Valley

API Legislative Day is sponsored by:

APANO
Asian Pacific American Network of Oregon

Oregon Commission on Asian Affairs

APANO
Asian Pacific American Network of Oregon

ADDRESS PO Box 6662, Portland, OR 97208
PHONE 503-896-7580 EMAIL info@apano.org
WEB www.apano.org

2009 State Budget Cuts Impact on Asians and Pacific Islanders

Background:

Every two years, the Oregon Legislature and Governor set the Budget for State Services. This 2 year "biennial" budget, is funded primarily from individual and corporate income taxes, property taxes, and fees related to State Services such as DEQ and Liquor/Tobacco. In 2009 Oregon will also receive nearly $1 billion in federal stimulus dollars. Our Governor Ted Kulongoski estimates the total budget at $54 billion dollars for 2009-2011. Due to the economic recession, income to the State is down, and the state has to cut about $4.4 billion or 8% based on the 2007-2009 biennial budget.

Why the State Budget is Important to Asian and Pacific Islanders in Oregon:

- **Asians and Pacific Islanders are the second fastest growing community in Oregon,** with many new immigrants and refugees resettling from West (Iraq), Central (Kyrgyzstan) and Southeast (Burma) parts of Asia. Approximately 1,000 refugees arrive each year in Oregon, joining the thousands of API families who have immigrated here over the last century.

State Expenditures:

Education - 27%
Human Services - 25%
Administration - 18%
Economic and Community Development - 9%
Public Safety/Judicial - 8%
Transportation - 8%
Natural Resources - 3%
Other - 2%

- **Human Services and Education are critical to our API communities.** Expenditures in these areas fund job opportunities, services to children, families and seniors, and supporting academic achievement. State Budget Cuts are estimated to: Drop 6,500 seniors and people with disabilities from in-home care; Drop 3,500 working families from day care; Drop 2,745 low-income families from programs to help them find jobs.

- Asians and Pacific Islanders in Oregon include people who are refugees and recent immigrants who have **difficulties accessing state services due to language and cultural barriers which limit communication and create inequities for our communities.**

APANO
Asian Pacific American Network of Oregon

ADDRESS PO Box 6552, Portland, OR 97208
PHONE 503-896-7580 EMAIL info@apano.org
WEB www.apano.org

APANO Position Paper 2009: Health Equity and Reform

Background:

Health care is increasingly becoming a civil rights issue in our country, and in Oregon. The Universal Declaration of Human Rights proclaims well-being and medical care to be a basic human right. US health care spending increases each year, while quality and access continuing to be serious problems for People of Color, Immigrants and Refugees. In 2008, $2.4 trillion was spent on health care, or 17% of the GDP in America, and in Oregon costs are estimated to be above $1.6 Billion. The escalation of costs, insurance premiums, and access to quality affordable care, has an impact on our economy. It is more expensive for companies to hire new workers, fewer dollars are available for community investment, and families may sacrifice higher education for health care. Federal and State governments have prioritized addressing this nation's growing health care crisis.

Key Facts:

- 15.6% of Oregonians are chronically uninsured, or approximately 576,000 individuals.
- 1 in 3 Oregonians go uninsured for at least part of every year.
- 10% of Asian and Pacific Islanders are uninsured, or approximately 15,000 persons.
- 428,000 persons are covered by Oregon Medical Assistances Programs such as the Oregon Health Plan, many of whom may lose coverage with rising unsustainable health care costs.
- Health insurance is commonly tied to employment, and individual plans are often too costly. The recession and job losses lead more individuals and their families to be without care.
- Asians and Pacific Islanders are disproportionately impacted by health conditions for example Breast and Cervical Cancer among Vietnamese Women, and Hepatitis B in general.
- Cancer is the leading cause of death in the API populations at 27.5%
- 22% of API women in Multnomah County do not receive prenatal care compared to 15% of White non-Hispanic women.
- Pacific Islanders are disproportionately impacted by diabetes, obesity, and gout, and struggle with language and cultural barriers as smaller and more isolated communities.

The uninsured population is an alarming number. The growing number of individuals in our communities who do not seek, or cannot receive medical attention leads to more serious illness, long-term care needs, chronic disease, and even premature death. This reality puts a severe strain on families and communities that struggle to provide care, hurting productivity, and adding stress and anxiety to the lives of active citizens and residents.

APANO
Asian Pacific American Network of Oregon

ADDRESS PO Box 6552, Portland, OR 97208
PHONE 503-896-7560 EMAIL info@apano.org
WEB www.apano.org

APANO Position Paper 2009: Immigration and Civil Rights

Background:

Asians and Pacific Islanders have been settlers in Oregon and the west coast of North America for over 200 years. Communities have developed across Oregon as families came seeking economic opportunity, freedom, and equality, despite racialized legal barriers. Noteworthy legal barriers include:

- The Naturalization Act of 1790 restricting citizenship to "Free Whites"
- 1853 Territorial Laws banning Chinese from voting and testifying in court
- 1882 Chinese Exclusion Act
- 1924 National Origins Act restricting nearly all Asian immigration, including wives of laborers
- Executive Order 9066 which resulted in the internment of Japanese American citizens

Many who arrived were recruited by businesses that needed cheap labor. Hawai'ians, Filipinos, Chinese, Japanese and Koreans came to work in logging, railroad construction, and agriculture. Vietnamese, Cambodian, Hmong, Lao, Burmese, and Nepalese came as refugees. Samoan, Indian, and Tongans arrived in pursuit of education and job opportunities.

There are an estimated 150,000 Asians and Pacific Islanders in Oregon, from 30+ ethnic and racial communities. Our histories, languages, and cultures are profoundly diverse. In America, and Oregon, our stories are woven together by common experiences as people in pursuit of economic opportunities, people escaping political conflicts, and our universal quest to prosper and live with dignity.

Immigration in America continues to be a defining political issue, and the lived experiences of Asian and Pacific Islanders remind us that economic marginalization, school discrimination, and civic prejudice are critical issues in helping us understand how to create a community that is equitable, sustainable and prosperous. Building a country of humane immigration laws guarantees civil rights for all people and develops a social climate that is welcoming to people of different national origins and cultural backgrounds.

Why Asians and Pacific Islanders are concerned about Immigration and Civil Rights in Oregon:

- Asians and Pacific Islanders are the second fastest growing communities in Oregon.
- Portland, OR is a major relocation center for the Office of Refugee and Resettlement, with up to 2,000 refugees annually.
- In the post-September 11 climate, experts say that Asian and Pacific Islander Americans, particularly South Asians, are even more at risk of being victims of hate crimes.
- Over the last 20 years, Asian and Pacific Islanders have become the fastest-growing targets for hate crimes and violence.
- Social isolation and bullying due to race, culture and ethnicity in public schools create hostile learning environments for Asian and Pacific Islander children. Nationally Asian Pacific Islander students are twice as likely to be victims of serious violence in and out of school.
- Academic achievement is a key measure for immigrant and refugee families success and civic integration.

API Legislative Day May 8th 2009 – Return to Registration Table or Arlyn Sanchez

LEGISLATIVE MEETING REPORT CARD

(please print clearly)

Office of _____

Meeting Time: _____ For How Long? _____

We met with _____ (name + title)

API Captain: _____

API Participants (*pass around and have everyone sign their full name*):

_____

_____

_____

REPORT CARD

Established working relationship?	☐ Yes	☐ No
Supports our Health Equity Principles	☐ Yes	☐ No
Supports HB 2009 (Health Authority)	☐ Yes	☐ No
Supports HB 2128 (Health Board	☐ Yes	☐ No
Supports HB 2599 (Safe Schools)	☐ Yes	☐ No
Supports SB 392 (Tax Credit for Poor)	☐ Yes	☐ No
Supports HB 5022 (Office of Civil Rights)	☐ Yes	☐ No

Anything else we should know?

ATTACHMENT 13

Commission Letter Supporting
Grant Application
Asian Pacific American Network of Oregon
September 29, 2009

Oregon
Theodore R. Kulongoski, Governor

Oregon Commission on Asian Affairs
Oregon Advocacy Commissions Office
"Advocating Equality and Diversity"
3218 Pringle Road SE, #270
Salem OR 97302
Office: 503.378.2139
Fax 503.373-1427
Cell: 503 884-5607

September 29, 2009

To Whom It May Concern:

On behalf of the Oregon Commission on Asian Affairs (COAA), I am pleased to submit this Letter of Commitment in support of APANO's NWHF Grant. We are enthusiastic about this grant opportunity and look forward to continuing our partnership with APANO through the help of continued funding by the NWHF.

Last year, APANO and the COAA partnered on an unprecedented Oregon State Legislative Advocacy Day. In May, over 80 Asian and Pacific Islander (API) Oregonians, representing over a dozen ethnic backgrounds, gathered at the Oregon State Capitol to receive training on the legislative process and meet with legislators. The event provided an opportunity for traditionally underrepresented parties to discuss important health care issues directly with the lawmakers that make decisions that affect their lives and communities.

In 2011, the COAA is looking forward to co-sponsoring the second API Legislative Advocacy Day with APANO. COAA will provide volunteer and logistical support, assist in training and will facilitate arrangements for meetings with Oregon legislators. As a state agency, the Commission on Asian Affairs is in a unique position to serve as a liaison between the API community and government officials and lawmakers.

Please do not hesitate to contact me if I can be of further assistance in this matter.

Sincerely,

Liani Jean Heh Reeves
Chair, Oregon Commission on Asian Affairs

ATTACHMENT 14

Filipino-American Association of Portland and Vicinity, Inc. 50th Foundation Anniversary
March 7, 2009
Portland, Oregon

Filipino-American Association of Portland and Vicinity, Inc

50th Foundation Anniversary

A Golden Year Anniversary Celebration and Induction of 2009 Incoming Officers

March 07, 2009
6:00PM
Monarch Hotel
12566 SE 93rd Avenue
Clackamas, OR 97015

I want to thank the Filipino American Association of Portland & Vicinity Inc for inviting me to speak here tonight.

It is an honor to celebrate your 50th year golden anniversary as an organization serving the Filipino community of Oregon.

I am the Chair of the Oregon Commission on Asian Affairs. We are a government agency that works for the implementation and establishment of economic, social, legal, and political equality for Asian American & Pacific Islanders in Oregon.

The core function of the Commission on Asian Affairs is to facilitate communication between state government and Oregon's Asian Pacific American communities. We provide the State with information on how to best provide services to all of its diverse citizens and advocate on issues that affect our Asian Pacific American communities.

This a time of celebration for the FAAPVI. However, I stand before you in a time of economic crisis. The Commission, like all state agencies, is facing significant threats to its budget. The commission was de-funded entirely during the budget crisis in 2003; we were forced to shrink wrap our belongings, fire our staff and shut our doors on the community.

We were re-established in 2006 under a new office, the Office of Advocacy Commissions, which houses four advocacy commissions – the Commission on Asian Affairs, Commission on Black Affairs, Commission on Hispanic Affairs, and the Commission for Women. The four advocacy commissions share a modest office, one full time administrator and one administrative assistant.

Our existence is once again threatened by the dire budget situation.

Nothing would satisfy me more than if I could say to you that the Commission is no longer needed. But we all know that is not the case.

Our stories as Asian Pacific Americans are filled with moments of great tragedy and glory. Our history in this country is long and rich. Filipinos started coming here to this country on Spanish ships as early as the 1700s settling down in the Louisiana bayous.

As different Asian Pacific American ethnic groups, our stories are intertwined and complex; sometimes one of our success stories comes at the expense of another.

I am a lawyer, so I like to tell story through the law and political successes and failure. I think it's also important to reflect on the past in order to get a clear sense of where we are going in the future.

Unfortunately, Filipinos in America have been just one of the Asian ethnic groups targeted by the law.

As Asian Pacific Americans, we have been the target of numerous anti-immigration laws and other laws that target us because of our Asian ancestry.

1790

- The Naturalization Act of 1790 restricts U.S. citizenship to "free whites."

1858

- California passes a law to bar entry of Chinese and "Mongolians."

1862

- Oregon passes a law banning inter-racial marriage. Applies to Blacks, Native Americans, Asians, Native Hawaiians.

1878

- *In re Ah Yup* court rules Chinese not eligible for naturalized citizenship.

1882

- Chinese Exclusion Act prohibits Chinese immigration to the U.S.
- Meanwhile, the Treaty of Amity and Commerce allows Koreans to immigrate to the U.S.

1887

- Massacre of 31 Chinese miners in Snake River, Oregon.

1889

- *Chae Chan Ping v. U.S.* upholds constitutionality of Chinese exclusion laws.

1894

- U.S. circuit court in Massachusetts declares in *In re Saito* that Japanese are ineligible for naturalization.

1898

- *Wong Kim Ark v. U.S.* decides that Chinese born in the U.S. can't be stripped of their citizenship. A significant victory.

1899-1902

- **Across the world, US annexes the Philippines, the** Philippine American War becomes America's first colonial war. One quarter of the population of Luzon dies in the three-year conflict.

1903

- First group of Korean workers arrives in Hawaii.
- Filipino students (*pensionados*) arrive in the U.S. for higher education.

1904
- Filipinos are exhibited as part of World's Fair in St. Louis.

1905
- San Francisco School Board attempts to segregate Japanese schoolchildren.
- California's Civil Code is amended to forbid marriage between whites and "Mongolians."

1907
- First group of Filipino laborers arrive in Hawaii.
- Asian Indians are driven out of Bellingham, Washington.

1909
- Filipinos are exhibited as part of Seattle's Alaskan-Yukon-Pacific Exhibition.
- There are only seventeen Filipinos in Washington State.

1913
- California passes alien land law prohibiting non-citizens from owning land.

1917
- Asiatic Barred Zone Act prevents U.S. immigration from most of eastern Asia and the Pacific Islands.
- Arizona passes an Alien Land Law.

1918
- Servicemen of Asian ancestry who had served in World War I receive right of naturalization.

1920
- Large scale immigration of Filipino farm workers begins.

1920
- 10,000 Japanese and Filipino plantation workers go on strike.

1922
- Cable Act declares that any American female citizen who marries "an alien ineligible to citizenship" would lose her citizenship.
- *Takao Ozawa v. U.S.* declares Japanese not eligible for naturalized citizenship.

1923
- *U.S. v. Bhagat Singh Thind* declares Asian Indians not eligible for naturalized citizenship.
- Idaho, Montana, and Oregon pass alien land laws.
- *Terrace v. Thompson* upholds constitutionality of Washington's alien land law.
- *Porterfield v. Webb* upholds constitutionality of California's alien land law.

1924

- Immigration Act denies entry to virtually all Asians **except Filipinos.**

1927

- Gong Lum v. Rice, Supreme Court of Mississippi rules for separate but equal facilities for Mongolian children.
- Filipino Federation of America organizes to obtain U.S. citizenship for its members.

1928

- Filipino farm workers are driven out of Yakima Valley in WA.

1930

- Anti-Filipino riot in Watsonville, California.

1933

- Filipinos are ruled ineligible for citizenship and therefore are barred from immigrating to the U.S.

1934

- Tydings - McDuffie Act spells out procedure for eventual Philippine independence and reduces Filipino immigration to 50 persons a year.

1937

- Washington's Alien Land Law is amended to include Filipinos.

1941

- Washington State Supreme Court rules in favor of Pio DeCano, a Filipino, who challenged Washington's Alien Land Law prohibiting Filipinos from owning and leasing land.

1941

- Japan attacks the U.S. Pacific fleet at Pearl Harbor, Hawaii. The U.S. declares war against Japan.
- Japanese forces invade the Philippines. Thousands of Filipinos fight beside American soldiers in the Philippines.

1942

- President Franklin D. Roosevelt changes draft laws.
- Forty percent of California's Filipino population registers for the draft.
- President Franklin D. Roosevelt signs Executive Order 9066 which leads to internment of thousands of Americans citizens of Japanese descent.

1943

- 442nd Combat Unit made up of Japanese Americans forms and becomes the most highly decorated single unit that fought in World War II.
- As members of the armed forces, Filipinos are allowed to become U.S. citizens. 1,200 Filipino soldiers at Camp Beale have citizenship conferred on them.
- Congress repeals the Chinese Exclusion Act but allows only 105 immigrants per year.

1944

- Korematsu v. the U.S. rules that the order excluding Japanese Americans from the West Coast is justified because of military necessity.

1945

- Japanese American soldiers help liberate Dachau, a Nazi concentration camp in Germany. World War II ends.

1946

- President Harry S. Truman signs the Filipino Naturalization Bill allowing Filipinos to become citizens.
- The Philippines gains its independence.
- Wing F. Ong is elected to the Arizona House of Representatives and becomes the first Asian American to become a state legislator.

1952

- The McCarran-Walter Act repeals the racial restriction of the 1790 Naturalization Law.
- First generation Japanese receive the right to become naturalized citizens.
- Fujii Sei v. State of California rules that the Alien Land Law is unconstitutional.

1952

- Oregon repeals its law banning inter-racial marriage.

1956

- California repeals its alien land laws.

1958

- Richard and Mildred Loving married in Washington, D.C. to evade Virginia's Racial Integrity Act banning inter-racial marriage. Having returned to Virginia, they were arrested in their bedroom for living together as an interracial couple.

1959

- The Filipino American Association of Portland and Vicinity was incorporated as a nonprofit organization in the State of Oregon.

1962

- Daniel K. Inouye becomes U.S. senator and Spark Matsunaga becomes U.S. congressman from Hawaii. First Asian representatives to United States Congress.

1964

- Patsy Takemoto Mink becomes first Asian American woman to serve in Congress as representative from Hawaii.

1965

- Immigration Law abolishes "national origins" as basis for allocating immigration quotas to various countries - Asian countries now on equal footing.

1958

- The United States Supreme Court ruled unanimously in Loving v. Virginia that laws banning inter-racial marriage were unconstitutional.

1974

- *Lau v. Nichols* rules that school districts with children who speak little English must provide them with bilingual education.

1976

- President Gerald Ford rescinds Executive Order 9066 (1942).

1981

- Commission on Wartime Relocation and Internment of Civilians concludes the internment was a "grave injustice" and that Executive Order 9066 resulted from "race prejudice, war hysteria and a failure of political leadership."

1982

- Vincent Chin, a Chinese American draftsman, is clubbed to death with a baseball bat by two Euro-American men.

1987

- The U.S. House of Representatives votes 243 to 141 to make an official apology to Japanese Americans and to pay each surviving internee $20,000 in reparations.

1992

- 2,300 small businesses are destroyed in Koreatown during the Los Angeles riots.
- 102nd Congress unanimously passes legislation designating May of each year as Asian Pacific American Heritage Month for the nation.

1995

- Oregon Commission on Asian Affairs is established by the Oregon State Legislature by SB 342. It is sponsored by Oregon's first Asian American representative Senator John Lim.

1999

- David Wu is the first Chinese American elected to the House of Representatives in Oregon.

1999

- A Filipino postal worker Joseph Ileto was murdered by white supremacist Aryan Nations member.

2000

- President Clinton nominates Norm Mineta as the 33rd Secretary of Commerce and the first Asian American to hold an executive cabinet post. (He later served as Secretary of Transportation under the Bush administration.)

2001

- Elaine Chow becomes the first APA woman appointed to a Presidential Cabinet as Secretary of Labor.

2008

- The Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE)in Seattle deported 49 Filipinos, 44 Indonesians and 13 Cambodian under the US Patriot Act.

2009

- Three Asian Americans appointed to the presidential cabinet: secretary of commerce, a record: former Washington Gov. Gary Locke, the only Chinese-American to have served as the governor of a state, Energy Secretary Steven Chu and Secretary of Veterans Affairs Eric Shinseki.

2009

- 50th anniversary of the Filipino American Association of Portland & Vicinity, Inc.

Today, things are better. By law, we can vote, own land, marry whoever we love. We have come far, but we can always go farther.

But while some of our community is thriving, others still struggle.

There is a huge educational and economic gap within the diverse and growing Asian community. While some Asian groups have a high level of educational success, many other groups do not.

49% of Asians as an entire class, age 25 and older, have a bachelor's degree or higher level of education. Asians have the highest proportion of college graduates of any race or ethnic group in the country.

However, Cambodians, Hmong, and Laotians have the highest rates of having **Less than a High School** education and the lowest rates of having either a **College Degree** or an **Advanced Degree**.

Our stories are intertwined. Not just as APAs, but all ethnic and racial minorities. Our success and failures depends on the success and failure of all. As MLK said from the jail in Birmingham, "Injustice anywhere is a threat to justice everywhere."

The Oregon Commission on Asian Affairs continues to work for the economic, social, legal and political achievement of the Filipino community and all Asian Pacific Americans.

This State rests on the backs of the Filipino farm workers; and on the education of Filipino students.

Our economy is founded on the education of Filipino students; on the backs of Filipino businesses, Filipino laborers and farm workers; and Filipino professionals of every sort.

Our freedom is founded on the backs of the Filipino soldiers who have fought with the United States in numerous conflicts.

As the Chair of the Oregon Commission on Asian Affairs, I want to thank you for your fifty years; thank you for your contributions to the State of Oregon. And look forward to the next fifty.

ATTACHMENT 15

Female Students of Color in Education: Overcoming Stereotypes, Cultural Misunderstandings, and Other Barriers

by Bill Y. Chin

1st Annual GAPA Conference

March 7, 2009

Portland State University

Portland, Oregon

Female Students of Color in Education: Overcoming Stereotypes, Cultural Misunderstandings, and Other Barriers

By Bill Y. Chin

1st ANNUAL GAPS CONFERENCE
March 7, 2009
Oregon Commission for Women
Portland State University

Today, education is perhaps the most important function of state and local governments. Compulsory school attendance laws and the great expenditures for education both demonstrate our recognition of the importance of education to our democratic society.

Brown v. Board of Education, 347 U.S. 483, 493 (1954) (ruling that "separate but equal" is inherently unequal).

White men	Men of color
White women	***Women of color***

Education	**Education:**
Workplace	Pre-school
Housing	Grade school
Health Care	High school
Other areas	**Undergraduate/ Graduate school**

SOME OBSTACLES:

1. Sexism and racism combo

2. Racism from the majority culture
   a. "external" majority society

   b. "internal" majority peer friends

3. Sexism
   a. "external" majority society

   b. "internal" community

4. Stereotypes

5. Microaggressions (C.M. Pierce, *A Report on Minority Children*, Psychiatric Annals (1975))

6. Cultural misunderstandings/Culture shock
   a. alienation

   b. depression

   c. isolation

SOME SOLUTIONS:

1. Admit a "critical mass" of students of color (not just one).

2. Support student of color organizations; specialized counseling services (e.g., "Sister-Friends").

3. Hire more teachers/professors of color.

4. Hire more counselors/administrators of color.

5. Professors/administrators be aware of **cultural/racial/ethnic** + **gender** obstacles faced by female students of color.

   a. Training new teachers (graduate school of education).

   b. Continuing education.

   c. Self-education.

6. Community leaders.

   a. Recognize the specific needs of young women of color.

   b. More women of color as community leaders.

SOME RESOURCES:

M. Rick Turner, *Don't Forget the Women: African American Female College Students*, Black Issues in Higher Education (2001)

First Person, First Peoples: Native American College Graduates Tell Their Life Stories (eds. Andrew Garrod & Colleen Larimore 1997)

Natasha A. Mitchell, *Sister-Friends: A Counseling Group for Black Female Undergraduates*, Journal of College Counseling (2000)

Zhixin Su, *Socialization Experiences of Asian American Students in Professional Schools: A Case Study* in Research on the Education of Asian and Pacific Americans (eds. Clara C. Park, A. Lin Goodwin, & Stacey J. Lee 2001)

Byron L. Zamboanga, *A Look at How Minority Graduate Students Might Be Perceived in Graduate Schools by Their Fellow Caucasian Colleagues*, Building Diversity in the University and the Community–5th Annual National Conference (2000)

Susan R. Sy & Jessica Romero, *Family Responsibilities Among Latina College Students From Immigrant Families*, Journal of Hispanic Higher Education (2008)

Marisa Saunders & Irene Serna, *Making College Happen: The College Experience of First-Generation Latino Students*, J. Higher Educ. 153-54 (2004)

Sandra Smith & Mignon R. Moore, *Intraracial Diversity and Relations Among African-Americans: Closeness Among Black Students at a Predominantly White University*, American Journal of Sociology (July 2000)

J. Paul Grayson, *The Experience of Female and Minority Students in First Year Science*, Institute for Social Research (1993)

Mary McRae, *How Do I Talk To You, My White Sister?* (2004)

American Bar Association, *Visible Invisibility: Women of Color in Law Firms*, Commission on Women in the Profession

Thelen Reid Brown Raysman & Steiner, *Study of Minority Student Attitudes–Summary Results: Public Opinion Survey* (2005)

Marlene Kim, *Women of Color: The Persistent Double Jeopardy of Race and Gender*, The American Prospect (Sept. 2008)

Beverly Daniel Tatum, *Why Are All the Black Kids Sitting All Together in the Cafeteria?* (1999)

Beatriz Chu Clewell, Bernice Taylor Anderson, & Margaret E. Thorpe, *Breaking the Barriers: Helping Female and Minority Students Succeed in Mathematics and Science* (1992)

Iris Jacob, *Sisters' Voices: Teenage Girls of Color Speak Out* (2002)

Teaching From A Multicultural Perspective (Sage Pub. 1994)

Brown v. Board of Education, 347 U.S. 483, 493 (1954)

Bill Chin, Professor of Legal Analysis and Writing
Publications

Works Published As Part of a Collection

School Violence and Race: The Problem of Peer Racial Harassment Against Asian Pacific American Students in Schools, 10 THE SCHOLAR: ST. MARY'S LAW REVIEW ON MINORITY ISSUES 333 (2008).

Blue Spots, Coining, and Cupping: How Ethnic Minority Parents Can Be Misreported As Child Abusers, 7 JOURNAL OF LAW IN SOCIETY 88 (2005).

The "Relay" Team-Teach Approach: Combining Collaboration and the Division of Labor to Teach a Third Semester of Legal Writing, 13 PERSPECTIVES 94 (Winter 2005).

Multiple Cultures, One Criminal Justice System: The Need for a "Cultural Ombudsman" in the Courtroom, 53 DRAKE LAW REVIEW 651-65 (Spring 2005).

Meeting the Needs of Asian Law Students, 18 THE SECOND DRAFT 18 (Dec. 2003).

Implausible Denial: The Government's Denial of the Role of Race in Its Prosecution of Wen Ho Lee, 5 RUTGERS RACE & THE LAW REVIEW 1 (2003).

Severing the Link Between International Tension and Discrimination Against Asian and Arab Americans, 13 INTERNATIONAL LEGAL PERSPECTIVES 8 (2002).

Basketball Fever, PORTLAND C.A.C.A. TIMES (Chinese American Citizens Alliance, Portland, Oregon), Sept./Oct. 2002.

Life in America as Told by Asian American Authors, PORTLAND C.A.C.A. TIMES (Chinese American Citizens Alliance, Portland, Oregon), July/Aug. 2002.

Living Space for Asian Americans in Portland's Chinatown, PORTLAND C.A.C.A. TIMES (Chinese American Citizens Alliance, Portland, Oregon), May/June 2002.

Wen Ho Lee: A Case of Racial Profiling, PORTLAND C.A.C.A. TIMES (Chinese American Citizens Alliance, Portland, Oregon), May/Apr. 2002.

Portland Chinatown: Change and Renewal, PORTLAND C.A.C.A. TIMES (Chinese American Citizens Alliance, Portland, Oregon), Jan./Feb. 2002.

Lending a Helping Hand, PORTLAND C.A.C.A. TIMES (Chinese American Citizens Alliance, Portland, Oregon), Nov./Dec. 2001.

September 11, PORTLAND C.A.C.A. TIMES (Chinese American

* * *

ATTACHMENT 16

Accent Bias Against Students of Color
William Y. Chin
2009 NAAPAE Annual Conference
Tacoma, Washington

Accent Bias Against Students of Color

William Y. Chin
Lewis & Clark Law School
Oregon Commission on Asian Affairs
Portland, OR

2009 NAAPAE Annual Conference
Tacoma, WA

Accent

- A distinguishing regional or national style of ***pronunciation***

(Webster's New Twentieth Century Dictionary) ("Dialect" includes distinguishing vocabulary, grammar, and pronunciation)

Continuum

Diff. lang.-------dialect—**accent**--Stnd. Engl.

Scope of this talk	Cultural traditions bias	Skin color bias	**Accent bias**
Public places			
Work			
School			X

- "Today, education is perhaps the most important function of state and local governments."

(*Brown v. Board of Education*, 347 U.S. 483, 493 (1954) (holding that "separate but equal" is inherently equal))

Types of accent bias

	Peers	Teachers
Overt	x	x
Subtle	x	x

Peer harassment

- 1 of 3 bullied (Isami Arifuku, API Youth Violence Prevention Center, Oakland)
- Harassment underreported (Coalition for Asian American Children and Families)
- More than half (of 15 APA students in a study) reported "discrimination because of their ethnicity, culture and *language* . . ."
  - (Zhixin Su in Research on the Education of Asian and Pacific Americans)

Overt bias

- "[M]any times throughout my life I remember people just passing by doing the 'ying, ying, yong' thing, just the way that people think Asians speak."
  - (from a Chinese American respondent in *Forever Foreigners or Honorary Whites* by Mia Tuan)

"Is it really shame to have Asian accent?"

- "I'm korean and I moved to america 6 months ago. . . . When I speak English (I go to highschool) they tend to laugh at me . . . which proves that I have problem with my accents. . . . I feel very ashamed of my accent and depressed."

(Yahoo! Answers)

Peer

"Tran and Paw [Laotian refugees] never voluntarily read anything to the class. They are too afraid that no one will understand them and they will appear 'dumb' to the others."

(*"My Trouble Is My English": Asian Students and the American Dream* by Danling Fu)

Subtle accent/language bias

- "Gee, you speak English so well."

Research – Asian accent

Stnd. Am. Engl. (N. Ca.) | **Vietnamese accent**
[male/female] | [male/female]
--college students; early 20s

---

*97 college students (various ethnicities, ages, gender)
*small groups heard one of four tapes
*60-second tape (favorite activity, movie, job incident, etc.)
*questionnaires

(*Listeners' Cognitive and Affective Reactions to English Speakers with Standard American English and Asian Accents* by Hosoda, Stone-Romero, & Walter (2007))

Research – Asian Accent

- Intellec. Competence – not upgraded
- Leadership – downgraded
- Poorer communicators
- Less threatening
- More concerned for others
- Listeners experienced more negative affect (discomfort, etc.)

Research – Arab accent

Gen. Am. Engl. | **Middle-Eastern/Arab**

-8 speakers (intl. grad. TAs)

-4 accents (Arab, Latino, E. Eur., SE Asian)

---

*East/SE Asian college students (NS and NNS of English)

*20-second reading (U.S. geography)

*questionnaires

(*The Perception of Arab-Accented Speech by American Native Speakers and Non-Native Speakers from East and South-East Asia* by Selim Ben Said (2007))

Research – Arab Accent

- Both NS and NNS:
- Most pos. (Pleasant) – Male E. Europ.
- Least pos. (Pleasant) – Male Arab
- Most pos. (Educated) – Male E. Europ.
- Least pos. (Educated) – Male/Fem. SE Asian

Not all accents are equal

- "If somebody speaks with a heavy Mexican accent, that's viewed as a negative. But if someone speaks with a heavy French accent . . . , it's not viewed the same way."

(sociolinguist Carmen Fought of Pitzer College)

Research (negative expectations)

- "[T]wo characteristics of black children, their race and dialect, result in negative evaluations of their performance . . . ."

(DeMeis and Turner, *Effects of Students' Race, Physical Attractiveness, and Dialect on Teachers' Evaluations*, 1978) (subjects were white, female, elementary school teachers)

Research (speech attitudes)

- *"[B]lack* speakers as a group were rated lower than *white* speakers
- and that black and white *lower-SES* speakers were rated lower than black and white *middle-SES* speakers."

(Granger, Matthews, Quay, and Verner; a paper presented at the Annual Meeting of the American Educ. Research Assoc. 1977) (respondents were mostly white pre-school and primary-grade teachers)

Research
(low-expectation stereotype)

- "[L]ower ratings on traits associated with scholastic success were consistently assigned to the speakers of Spanish-influenced English . . . despite the evidence that both groups had comparable academic writing ability."

(Cecilia E. Ford, *The Influence of Speech Variety on Teachers' Evaluation of Students with Comparable Academic Ability*, 1984) (respondents were elementary teachers and teacher trainees in an urban area of the U.S. with a high Hispanic population)

Micro-aggression

(African American psychiatrist Dr. Chester Pierce)

- Subtle insults directed against people of color in everyday life
- Cumulative effect

Consequences

- *Psychological/Emotional*: depression, low self-esteem, alienation, and more
- *Physical*: colitis, food disorders, and more

Consequences

- Not asked to read
- Not called on
- Become invisible

Consequences

- Tracked as low-level learner
- Not referred to TAG programs
- Self-fulfilling prophecy

Accent = Stereotype

- Asian = foreigner; "fob"
- Latino/a = illegal immigrant
- Black = _____
- Etc.

Law-based Solutions

- Lawsuits
- Anti-racial discrimination policies
- Laws prohibiting racial bias in hiring teachers of color

Federal law

- **(f)** [schools must] take appropriate action to overcome ***language barriers*** that impede equal participation by its students in its instructional programs.

(20 USC 1703(f))

Federal law

–*National origin* discrimination

–*Race* discrimination

–Both

(US Dept. of Educ. (Office for Civil Rights))

Racially hostile environment

- Sufficiently severe, pervasive, or persistent
- Interfere with student's ability to benefit from the school's programs

(US Dept. of Educ. (Office for Civil Rights))

State law/School policy

- Prohibiting "harassment, intimidation, or bullying of any student" motivated by
  - Race
  - Color
  - Ancestry
  - National origin

(Washington State law requiring each school district to adopt such a policy)

School-based Solutions

- Anti-racial bias programs
- Anti-harassment policy
- Cultural competency curriculum in schools of education
- Cultural competency classes for teacher license renewal

One high school's policy

- Discrimination, harassment, and bullying includes "**mimicking someone's accent**"

(Mount Austin H.S. in Australia)

School-based Solutions

- Hire more
  - –Teachers of color
  - –Administrators color
  - –Counselors of color

Classroom-based solutions

- Set guidelines early on
- Let L2 speakers read/talk
- Give assignments that L2 speakers want to share

Accent

Who we are