

"EMERGING TOGETHER"
In celebration of Asian/Pacific American Heritage Month

I. Introduction

A fact that might surprise many people in the United States is that over half of the world's population (58%) is Asian. The U.S. population is becoming increasingly diverse, probably the most diverse in the world. According to the 2000 Census, Asian Pacific Americans are the fastest growing minority group in the country, now comprising over 4% of the population. (However, Hispanics had the largest increase in population from the 1990 Census.)

Like other immigrants who brought their unique culture and heritage to America, Asian Pacific American influence and contributions have permeated almost every facet of American life. Yo-Yo Ma (cellist), I.M. Pei (architect), Norman Y. Mineta (former Secretary of Transportation), Elaine Chao (former Secretary of Labor), Michael Chang (tennis player), Tiger Woods (pro-golfer), Michelle Kwan (figure skater), Ann Curry ("Today Show" anchor), Jerry Yang (co-founder of Yahoo), Dr. David Ho (Time's Man of the Year in 1996), Gary Locke (Secretary of Commerce and former Washington governor), Jocelyn Enriquez (hip hop singer), Lucy Liu ("Ally McBeal" actress), Ang Lee (Director of the 2000 Academy Award winner "Crouching Tiger, Hidden Dragon") and Vera Wang (fashion designer) are just some of the Asian Pacific Americans whose names may be familiar to you. There are also achievers in the fields of science, research, medicine, computer science, and technology whose contributions to American life may be well known only to those within their professions. Additionally, there are Asian Pacific Americans whose presence is felt every day by many of us who live in metropolitan areas – the greengrocers and owners of corner delis, drycleaners, Asian restaurants, convenience stores, and other small businesses. For example, in the District of Columbia, the *Washington Post* estimates that two-thirds of the small business licenses are owned by Asian Pacific Americans.

Asian Americans have been a part of American life for over 150 years!

Despite their tremendous growth in population and contributions to American life, very little is known about Asian Pacific Americans in general. Unlike the federal judiciary, data collected by government agencies on minority groups often lump Asian Pacific Americans into the "other" category or completely overlook them. Further, data collected on Asian Pacific Americans are almost never disaggregated into the individual Asian ethnic groups. It was not until the 2000 Census that Pacific Islanders were broken out from the general Asian category in the census forms. The aggregation of the diverse Asian American and Pacific Islander populations into one category had given rise to objections from some groups, particularly Native Hawaiians in recent years. They pointed out that they are an indigenous people whose ancestors once had their own independent nation, and have little, if anything, in common with persons of Asian ancestry.

The Asian Pacific American community represents over 50 countries and Asian ethnic groups. Asian Pacific Americans are also often seen as foreigners no matter how long they have been in the United States. In reality, the Asian Pacific American community includes not only immigrants and families who have been here a few months but also those whose ancestors arrived over 150 years ago to help build the transcontinental railroad and support the agricultural economies of the West Coast and Hawaii. Asian Pacific Americans are often seen as successful, wealthy, and highly educated. This may be true for some of the more established groups such as Japanese or Chinese Americans, but the perception masks the disparities among different Asian ethnic groups. Some of the newer immigrants -- especially Southeast Asians such as the Vietnamese, Hmong, Cambodians, and Laotians, are disadvantaged and many are struggling to adjust to American life. One important distinction between Southeast Asian Americans and other Asian Pacific Americans is that the majority of Southeast Asians came to America as political refugees from war-torn countries rather than as immigrants who were motivated by economic opportunities.

Asian Pacific American Heritage Month celebrations provide an opportunity for us to educate ourselves about this important segment of American society and remind us that America continues to be a unique place of experimentation as we strive to create a truly multicultural society.

This program is designed to help your understanding of the Asian Pacific American communities living in cities and towns across America. Certainly, not all the characteristics described apply to all members of a particular ethnic group. After all, Asian Pacific Americans born in the U.S. probably have taken on the cultural attributes of their "home" country -- the United States!

II. Background of Asian Pacific American Heritage Month

The efforts to establish Asian Pacific American Heritage Month began in 1977 when Representatives Frank Horton (R-NY) and Norman Y. Mineta (D-CA) introduced Pacific/Asian Heritage Week (House Resolution 540) in the House of Representatives. The legislation called upon the President to proclaim the first 10 days of May as Pacific/Asian Heritage Week. In the same year, Senators Daniel Inouye (D-HI) and Spark Matsunaga (D-HI) introduced Senate Joint Resolution 72 in the Senate, similar to the legislation introduced by Reps. Horton and Mineta in the House of Representatives.

Although legislation was passed on July 10, 1978 proclaiming an Asian Pacific American Heritage Week in May, the proclamation had to be renewed annually because the legislation did not contain an annual designation. It was not until October 23, 1992 that President George Bush signed legislation designating May of each year as "Asian Pacific American Heritage Month." The law (HR 5572), introduced by Reps. Horton and Mineta, was approved unanimously by the House of Representatives and the Senate during the 102nd Congress.

III. Overview of Asian Pacific American Immigration to the United States

From the mid-1800's to World War II, Asian immigrants were essential in helping America industrialize. And today, Asian Pacific Americans are helping to move America into the 21st century. Political leaders, policy-makers, and the media are beginning to recognize the importance of the Asian Pacific American community, which will likely grow in numbers and political strength in the 21st Century.

A. *The Chinese Workers During the Gold Rush and the Building of the Transcontinental Railroad*

In the mid- to late 19th century, Asian immigrants came to the United States for gold and to support the growing agricultural and railway industries. When gold was first discovered at Sutter's Mill in 1848, fewer than a hundred Chinese, mostly merchants and traders, were living in California. Word quickly spread in China and many men made their journeys across the ocean hoping to make their fortunes in "Gold Mountain," their name for America. To this day, the Chinese translation for "San Francisco" is "Gold Mountain." By 1860, there were approximately 41,000 Chinese in the United States. At first, the Chinese were welcomed and even recruited during the Gold Rush as cheap labor. Many obtained high-interest loans or agreed to work for a number of years to pay their passage to America. But in 1850, California imposed a foreign miner's tax and enforced it mainly against Chinese miners, who often had to pay more than once. Eventually the tax became a complete ban against Chinese miners (Sucheng Chan, *Asian Americans, an Interpretive History* (Boston: Twayne Publishers, 1991).

Since the mid-1800's, Asian immigrants have been essential to America's agricultural and industrial growth.

Expelled from the gold mining fields, the Chinese found work building the transcontinental railroad. Chinese workers constructed the western half of the first transcontinental railroad, deemed critical to linking the established and emerging U.S. markets and providing a gateway to the Pacific. As discussed in greater detail below, anti-Chinese sentiment led to the passage of the Chinese Exclusion Act of 1882, not only banning Chinese immigration but also denying citizenship to legal residents. By 1910, about 70,000 Chinese lived in the United States.

B. *Japanese, Filipino, Korean and Indian Agricultural Workers*

Around the same time that the gates to America were closed to the Chinese, the desire for cheap labor introduced in consecutive stages Japanese, Indian, Korean and Filipino workers. In the late 19th century, Japanese and Filipino laborers were hired to work on farms, mostly in California in response to the chronic labor shortage in the agricultural industry. Asians provided agricultural labor not only to the West Coast but also in Hawaii. Hawaiian agriculture was largely dependent on Japanese and Filipino farm workers because the native Hawaiians were too few to be an adequate labor force. They supplemented the Chinese workforce who settled there before the imposition of the Chinese Exclusion Act. Korea offered yet another pool of agricultural labor as political

unrest caused by Japanese aggression drove many Koreans into exile. This resulted in an influx of Koreans in the early 1900's, mostly to work on the plantations in Hawaii.

In the early 1900's there were only about 2,000 Asian Indians in the United States. Many were professionals, students, and merchants. Later, Asian Indian immigrants from the Punjab region were recruited to supplement the earlier waves of Chinese and Japanese agricultural workers.

Like the Chinese, immigrants from Japan, Korea, and India began to experience a backlash as their numbers increased. The Alien Land Law of 1913 prevented anyone of Asian ancestry from owning land, and *Ozawa v. United States* (260 U.S. 178.43 S.Ct. 65, 67 L.Ed. 199 (1992)) barred Japanese from becoming a citizens. The gates closed for Japanese, Koreans, and Indians with the passage of the Immigration Act of 1924, which barred anyone ineligible for citizenship from immigrating to the United States. Approximately 275,000 Japanese had immigrated within the 30-year span before the law was passed.

C. Filipinos Not Covered by the Immigration Act of 1924

The last significant migration from Asia came from the Philippines. Since the Philippines was a U.S. territory and its residents were U.S. nationals, they were the only Asians eligible for immigration after the passage of the Immigration Act of 1924. Filipinos came to the United States mostly as contract laborers in Hawaii and as college students on scholarships established by the United States when it annexed the Philippines. Between 1920 and 1929, approximately 50,000 Filipinos immigrated to the United States. This surge in population was halted with the passage of the Tydings-McDuffie Act of 1934, converting the Philippines into a commonwealth. Filipinos were reclassified as aliens and prohibited from applying for citizenship. Only 50 Filipinos from any nation of origin were allowed to immigrate to the United States in any given year, except for plantation labor to Hawaii. Those Filipinos in Hawaii were not permitted to move to the continental U.S.

D. Growth of U.S. Born Asian Pacific American Population

In the early 1930's, when immigration slowed, there were almost half a million Asians living in the United States. Like struggling immigrants from other countries, they found work wherever they could---often at the bottom of the economic ladder. In addition to the railroads and the plantations in Hawaii and the West Coast, Asian immigrants helped build many of the vineyards in California and provided labor to emerging manufacturing industries. In the western states, Filipino workers helped shape the American labor movement, forming alliances with Mexican and white workers. In 1936, Filipino farm worker activists initiated a strike that laid the foundation for Cesar Chavez's United Farm Workers movement.

Successive generations of U.S. born Asian Pacific Americans became better educated and were able to advance farther than their parents on the rungs of the economic

ladder. As mentioned below, they combined with the post-1965 influx of immigrants to create the Asian Pacific American middle class.

E. Easing of Immigration Restrictions After the Immigration and Naturalization Act of 1965 Leads to Influx of Skilled Workers

When Asian immigration was severely restricted in the first half of the 20th century, the growth of the Asian Pacific American population was through U.S.-born Asian Pacific Americans. It was not until 1965, with the passage of the Immigration and Naturalization Act, that Congress eliminated the final vestiges of the anti-immigration laws. Since then there has been a dramatic growth in the Asian Pacific American population. See section V. below for the current growth trends.

The second wave of Asian immigration produced by this relaxation of restrictive immigration laws was heavily Chinese, Filipino, South Asian, and Southeast Asian. Only the Japanese American population, which was the largest group in 1970, has not grown substantially during the past three decades.

Post-1965 immigration was different from the earlier Asian immigration in significant ways. Unlike the majority of Asian immigrants in the 1800's to the early 1900's, who were primarily agricultural and railroad workers, the post-1965 group consisted of persons who were skilled and were admitted based on their potential economic contributions to this nation. Many entered the U.S. under occupational preferences, resulting in a high percentage of college-educated immigrants. These more recent immigrants, along with the highly educated second-generation Asian Pacific Americans mentioned above, have formed the backbone of the significant Asian Pacific American middle class.

The immigration preference given to skilled workers has helped create an Asian Pacific American population that differs from the majority population in key respects. Asian Pacific Americans, on average, are slightly better educated than white Americans. Asian Pacific Americans, again on average, also may have household incomes equal to or slightly higher than the incomes of white Americans. See census information in section V below for a more detailed discussion of Asian Pacific American demographics. Also, see the "*Important Milestones in Asian Pacific American History*" segment.

F. Influx of Refugees After the Vietnam War

Vietnam, located South of China on the Indochina peninsula, was occupied by the Chinese for 1,000 years (11B.C.-A.D. 939), followed by 900 years of independence under eight different dynasties (A.D. 939-1883), and then by seventy years of French colonial rule (1883-1945). After World War II, Vietnam experienced thirty years of almost continuous warfare. From 1946 to 1954, the nationalist Vietminh headed by Ho Chi Minh, fought for control over the newly created Democratic Republic of Vietnam against the French, who withdrew military forces following the *Geneva Accords* which partitioned the country along the 17th parallel. The communist North Vietnamese waged

guerilla warfare against the anti-Communist South Vietnamese in an effort to reunify the country.

Prompted by fears that a North Vietnamese victory would lead to further Communist takeovers in Southeast Asia, the United States sent military advisers to Vietnam in 1962 followed by combat troops in 1965.

By the time the U.S. pulled out of Vietnam in 1975, it is estimated that the war had cost 50,000 American lives and 3 million Vietnamese lives. Over 5 million Vietnamese became refugees.

In 1973, the U.S. involvement in Vietnam came to an end when it signed the Paris Peace Treaty. In 1975, the United States withdrew its troops and advisers from Laos, South Vietnam and Cambodia. The North Vietnamese government took over South Vietnam by invasion with armed forces. The Khmer Rouge regime took over Cambodia. Then the communist movement, financed and supported by the North Vietnamese and Russian governments, took over Laos by invasion with armed forces and formed the Lao People's Democratic Republic.

The first wave of 130,000 refugees (roughly 125,000 of them Vietnamese) left Southeast Asia in spring 1975. They were first airlifted by the U.S. government to the Philippines and Guam and then to one of the refugee centers in the United States (Fort Chaffee, Arkansas; Camp Pendleton, California; Eglin Air Base, Florida; or Fort Indiantown Gap, Pennsylvania). This group included dependents of U.S. servicemen and those with sponsors already living in this country. The second wave of Vietnamese refugees began during 1978 and lasted through the mid-1980's. These were the "boat people," who took to sea in rickety, overcrowded boats.

Between 1975 and 1995, it is estimated that the Lao's People's Democratic Republic killed over 300,000 people in Laos. Laotians who had helped the United States during the Vietnam War began immigrating to the United States in large numbers in the mid 1970's. From 1975-1994, approximately 263,000 Laotian refugees made their way to the United States.

The Hmong in the U.S. came mainly from Laos as refugees after the Vietnam War. Many had been recruited by the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) to fight in the once-secret wars in Laos. Upon the collapse of the Laotian government supported by the U.S., the new government marked the Hmong for genocidal extinction. Many of the Hmong fled from invaders and from chemical weapons, losing many lives as they traveled through the jungle and swam the Mekong river to Thailand. Unlike the one hundred and thirty thousand Vietnamese who were evacuated in late April 1975 by the Americans and allowed into the United States under the "parole" power of the U.S. Attorney General, the Hmong and other ethnic groups from Laos did not win that privilege until December 1975, when Congress admitted 3,466 Hmong under parole. By the early 1980's, some fifty thousand Hmong had been resettled in the United States.

The successful resettlement of these Southeast Asian groups can be largely attributed to the efforts of voluntary agencies, many associated with church groups, who

arranged for sponsorship of the refugees to provide food, clothing and shelter as they settled in. They have settled in just about every state in the country, but a large number of Vietnamese settled in California and Texas; Hmong populations tend to be concentrated in Minnesota and Wisconsin.

IV. Laws Affecting Asian Pacific American Immigration and Citizenship

A. Early Anti-Asian Laws

As previously mentioned, the mid-1800's witnessed a large influx of Asian immigrants, mostly Chinese, into the United States. As the number of Asian immigrants increased and they made the transition to small business and farming, rising tensions led to the portrayal of Chinese as the "yellow peril."

Anti-Asian sentiment was so strong that Congress passed the Chinese Exclusion Act of 1882, barring all Chinese laborers from entering the U.S. and prohibiting naturalization for those already here. This act was the first ban on immigration based on nationality. In 1889, the U.S. Supreme Court upheld the constitutionality of the Chinese Exclusion Act in *Chae Chan Ping v. U.S.*, 130 U.S. 581, 9 S.Ct. 623, 32 L.Ed. 1068 (1889). The Court deferred to the government's sovereign power to deport alien residents, and recognized national security concerns in protecting the country's labor force from the "scourge of the yellow people." The Act caused many Chinese families to be separated for decades.

Other examples of anti-immigration laws include:

- Even after a 1907 law allowing only white persons to become citizens was amended to include African Americans, similar legislation to include Asian Pacific Americans was rejected. It was not until 1952, with the passage of the McCarran-Walter Act, that naturalization eligibility was extended to all races and ethnicities.
- In 1907, Japan and the U.S. reached a "Gentlemen's Agreement" whereby Japan stopped issuing passports to Japanese laborers desiring to emigrate to the U.S.
- In 1917, a law was passed barring immigration from most Asian countries other than Japan.
- The Immigration Act of 1924 essentially barred all Asian immigration by banning admission of persons ineligible for citizenship.
- States, particularly Washington and California, also actively targeted Asian immigrants. For example, in the early 1900's, Washington and California passed laws prohibiting persons ineligible for citizenship from purchasing land. These laws were designed to discourage the immigration of Japanese who might wish to farm land in the U.S.

The culmination of institutionally condoned discriminatory treatment of Asian Pacific Americans occurred on February 19, 1942. On that date, after the bombing of Pearl Harbor by the Japanese and the entry of the U.S. into World War II, President Franklin D. Roosevelt signed Executive Order 9066. Shortly thereafter, all U.S. citizens of Japanese descent were prohibited from living, working, or traveling on the West Coast of the United States. Without due process of law, 120,000 Americans of Japanese ancestry were evacuated to internment camps in desolate areas of the U.S. and were incarcerated there, many for the duration of the war.

B. Repeal and Reparations

Ironically, in the climate of strong anti-Japanese sentiment created by World War II, efforts by Chinese American groups led to the repeal of the Chinese Exclusion Act. During World War II, China became a strong ally of the United States. In fact, a few weeks after the bombing of Pearl Harbor, *Time* magazine published an article with instructions on how to distinguish Chinese “friends” from Japanese “enemies.” Taking advantage of the shift in sentiment, Chinese American groups, assisted by the “China lobby,” a small group of Chinese sympathizers and members of Congress, successfully lobbied Congress to overturn the Chinese Exclusion Act in 1943.

More recently, to atone for the injustice to the Japanese Americans who were interned during World War II, the Civil Liberties Act of 1988 was passed by Congress and signed by President Ronald Reagan on August 10, 1988. The Act provided for a redress payment of \$20,000 and a letter of apology from the President of the United States to each surviving internee. The Act also established the Civil Liberties Education Fund to sponsor research and public educational activities so that the events surrounding the Japanese internment will be remembered and its causes may be better understood.

C. More Recent Laws Affecting the Status of Asian Pacific Americans

The U.S. defeat in Vietnam triggered a large influx of war refugees, beginning with the Vietnamese and Hmong who had been America’s allies. The Indochina Migration and Refugee Assistance Act of 1975 established a program of resettlement for refugees who fled from Cambodia and Vietnam, allowing up to 200,000 Southeast Asians to enter the United States under special “parole” status that exempted them from the normal immigration process. Congress also passed \$405 million in resettlement aid to assist the refugees. One year later, the Immigration Act of 1976 made Laotians eligible for the same refugee resettlement programs.

The Federal Voting Rights Language Assistance Act of 1992 made the availability of bilingual ballots more widespread. However, the “English Only” movement has sought to establish English as the official language of all government business. For example, in 1984 California voters passed an initiative to require all voting materials and ballots to be published only in English.

V. Rapid Growth of the Asian Pacific American Population

A. Background on Asian Pacific American Data

“Asian Pacific American” refers to persons having origins in any of the original peoples of Asia or the Pacific Islands. The term obviously subsumes an enormous amount of diversity in culture, history, immigration status, languages spoken, religion, and other factors. There may be vast differences among various Asian Pacific American communities depending on their geographical locations, paths of immigration, and levels of acculturation. We have provided a general overview of the specific ethnic groups in section VI. For more information about the culture, religions, festivals, languages, and customs of Asian ethnic groups, please visit <http://www.askasia.org/>.

Although the state-by-state information from Census 2000 is now available, there has not been a cross-state analysis of data by race. Also, disaggregated data for the Asian and the Native Hawaiian and Pacific Islander categories will not be released until later this year. A direct comparison with the 1990 Census is also difficult because 2000 Census respondents were allowed for the first time to identify one or more races to indicate their racial identity, resulting in a total of 63 racial categories.

Analysis of data on Asian Pacific Americans is complicated not only by the difficulty of cross-comparisons between 1990 and 2000 census data, but by the fact that the data are often incomplete.

The Interim Report of the President’s Advisory Commission on Asian Americans and Pacific Islanders found that in much of the data collected and used by the federal government, Asian Americans and Pacific Islanders were invisible, relegated to a residual

According to the 2000 interim report of the President’s Advisory Commission on Asian Americans and Pacific Islanders, *Interim Report to the President and the Nation: A People Looking Forward* (“The Interim Report”), Asian Americans and Pacific Islanders have been “MIH” - “Missing In History” as taught in classrooms, as reflected in the media and the arts, and as understood by government policymakers and program planners.

category of “Other.” When data about Asian Americans and Pacific Islanders were available at all, the data were often contradictory or self-canceling when aggregated and often misanalyzed. The Interim Report also noted that Native Hawaiians and Pacific Islanders often remain a footnote or asterisk as part of the broad “Asian American and Pacific Islander” category, ignoring their importance as diverse, indigenous peoples. The 2000 Census marks the first time that the “Native Hawaiian and Pacific Islanders” category has been disaggregated from the general “Asian” category.

For the reasons cited above, most of the statistics presented in sections I-IV relate to Asian Pacific Americans as a whole, and at times the data presented below on Asian Pacific American subgroups will vary depending on the information available from the 1990 and 2000 census, the Interim Report, and various other sources.

B. Asian Pacific Americans are the Fastest Growing Minority Group in the U.S.

According to Census Bureau figures for 2000, the Asia Pacific American population is estimated at 11 million, or 3.7 % of the total United States population. The total population of Asian Pacific Americans jumped to a range of 10.5 million to 12.8 million, a 48.3% increase from 7.3 million a decade ago. But including those whose race is Asian and one or more other races leads to a total Asian Pacific American population of 11.9 million, which would be a 72.2% jump from the size of the Asian Pacific American population in 1990.

Asian Pacific Americans remain the fastest growing racial/ethnic population in the U.S., increasing 95% from 1980-1990 and 45% from 1990-1999.

Though still a small portion of the population, Asian Pacific Americans are the fastest growing minority group in the country, strengthening their numbers in enclaves and spreading thinly across many states. Although 80% of Asian Pacific Americans reside in 10 states (California, New York, Hawaii, Texas, New Jersey, Illinois, Washington, Florida, Virginia and Massachusetts), the fastest growing Asian American and Pacific Islander populations are in Georgia, Nevada, North Carolina, Nebraska, Arizona, Delaware and New Mexico. The Asian American and Pacific Islander population is expected to reach 37.6 million persons, or comprise 9% of the U.S. population, by the year 2050. (*U.S. Census Bureau, 1999 and 2000; Department of Health and Human Services, 1999; Urban Institute Metropolitan Housing and Communities Center, 2000*). Asian Americans and Pacific Islanders had a higher rate of population growth between April 1, 1990, and July 1, 1999, than any other race or ethnic group: 45% (<http://www.census.gov>).

C. Trends and Observations about Asian Pacific Americans

The following trends and observations about the current Asian Pacific American population have their roots in immigration history, which is discussed in detail in sections III and IV above.

The Majority of Asian Pacific Americans Reside in the Western United States and Live in Urban Areas.

According to the 1999 Census Bureau Population Estimates Program, the states with the highest numbers of Asian Pacific Americans were California, New York, Hawaii, Texas, and New Jersey.

In 1999, most Asian Pacific Americans resided in the western U.S. (53 %). As discussed previously in sections III and IV, Hawaii and the West were the early gateways of immigration for Asian Pacific Americans.

About 96% of Asian Pacific Americans resided in metropolitan areas, with 45% in cities and 52% in suburbs (*U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census. (May 5, 2000) [2000b]. "Census Bureau Facts for Features: Asian Pacific American Heritage Month: May 1-31," <http://www.census.gov>*). In 1998, California had 3.9 million Asian Pacific Americans, more than any other state. New York was second with 995,000,

followed by Hawaii with 757,000, Texas with 556,000, and New Jersey with 453,000 (*U.S. Department of Commerce, 2000b*). The five metropolitan areas with the highest population of Asian Pacific Americans were: Los Angeles-Riverside-Orange County, California (1.8 million); New York-Northern New Jersey-Long Island, New York (1.3 million); San Francisco-Oakland-San Jose, California (1.3 million); Honolulu, Hawaii (566,000); and Washington, D.C.-Baltimore, Maryland (373,000) (*U.S. Department of Commerce, 2000b*).

Please see *Asian Pacific American Population By State* for the state-by-state comparison of Asian Pacific American populations according to the 1999 Population Estimate Program of the U.S. Census Bureau.

As of 1997, about 60% of Asian Pacific Americans in the U.S. were born in another country.

The Majority of Asian Pacific Americans Are Foreign-Born. Since the advent of the 1965 immigration law that allowed more Asians to come to the U.S., the Asian Pacific American population has “changed from a largely U.S.-born population to a predominantly foreign-

born population of new immigrants and refugees who speak a language other than English” (*Hune, S. and Chan, K. S. (2000). “Educating Asian Pacific Americans: Struggles and Progress.” In T.P. Fong and L. H. Shinagawa (eds.), Asian Americans: Experiences and Perspectives. Prentice-Hall*). The median length of residence of those who were foreign-born was 11.6 years, and 44 % were naturalized citizens. Most foreign-born Asian Pacific Americans were from the Philippines, China, and Vietnam (*U.S. Department of Commerce, 2000b*). The Philippines, China and Vietnam were among the 10 leading countries of birth of the foreign-born population in 1997. (<http://www.census.gov/Press-Release/www/2000/cb00ff05.html>)

The Asian Pacific American Population is Young. Again, because of the large influx of Asian Pacific Americans after 1965 compared to the trickle of Asian immigrants in the 50-year period prior to 1965, the Asian Pacific American population is relatively young. In 1999, children under 18 comprised 29% of all Asian Pacific Americans, while persons over 65 were only 7% of that total. The comparable numbers for whites were 24% under 18 and 14% over 65 (*U.S. Department of Commerce, 2000b*).

The Asian Pacific American “Success” Statistics Mask Socioeconomic Problems within the Community. Many may view Asian Pacific Americans as a “model minority” because of their high academic achievement, earnings, and success. However, examination of the realities behind the stereotype leads to a less rosy picture.

a. The Diversity of the Asian Pacific American Community Should Not Be Overlooked. As noted previously, the Asian Pacific American community is extraordinarily diverse. It includes persons whose ancestors were indigenous to territories that are now U.S.-controlled, such as Native Hawaiians, American Samoans, and Guamanians; refugees from war-torn countries such as Vietnam, Laos, and Cambodia; fourth- and fifth-generation Americans of Japanese and Chinese ancestry; highly educated immigrants from the Philippines, India, Hong Kong, and Taiwan and

their relatively privileged children; Korean immigrants who own small businesses; and many others.

b. The Educational Attainment of Asian Pacific Americans Varies by Groups. As discussed in sections III and IV, immigration laws affecting Asian Pacific Americans, especially post-1965, favored those immigrants with skills or those who could fill job shortages in the United States. For example, many Filipinos who immigrated to the United States after 1965 are doctors and nurses, and Indian Americans are highly represented in the medical, scientific, and technology fields. Thus, it is not surprising that the educational attainment of Asian Pacific Americans is the highest in the country.

In 1999, 42% of Asian Pacific Americans age 25 or older had a bachelor's degree or higher, whereas only 28% of whites age 25 or older could say the same (U.S. Department of Commerce, 2000b). About 70% of Asian Pacific Americans age 18 to 21 attended college in 1998, versus half of whites (*U.S. Department of Commerce, 2000b*). Asian Pacific Americans received 10% of the doctorates conferred by the nation's colleges and universities, including 22% of the doctorates in engineering and 21% of those in computer sciences (*U.S. Department of Commerce, 2000b*). These are extremely high percentages, considering that Asian Pacific Americans represent only 4% of the population of the United States.

However, the educational attainment of different Asian Pacific American groups varies widely. For example, the 1990 census showed that 88% of Japanese but only 31% of Hmong had graduated from high school. Among Pacific Islanders, those with a high school diploma ranged from 64% of Tongans to 80% of Hawaiians (*U.S. Department of Labor, Women's Bureau. (June 1998). "Facts about Asian American and Pacific Islander Women,"* (<http://www.dol.gov/opa/media/press/wb/archive/wb98331.htm>).

The high levels of education attained by Asian Pacific Americans have been only partially translated into earnings and occupational status. Census Bureau figures from the 1997-1999 March Current Population Survey indicate that Asian Pacific Americans earn slightly less per year (\$32,000) than whites (\$33,200), and that while 19% of whites are in management positions, only 15% of Asian Pacific Americans hold those jobs (*Ong, P. M. (2000). "The Affirmative Action Divide." In P. M. Ong (ed.), Transforming Race Relations, pp. 313-361. Los Angeles, CA: LEAP Asian Pacific American Public Policy Institute and UCLA Asian American Studies Center*).

c. Asian Pacific Americans' High Median Household Income Is Distributed Among More Household Members. Asian Pacific Americans had the highest median household income of any racial group in 1998: \$46,637, as compared to \$42,439 for whites, \$25,351 for African Americans, and \$28,330 for Hispanics (*U.S. Department of Commerce, 1999b, p. 24*). However, the income per household member among Asian Pacific Americans was lower than that for whites, since there were 3.15 people in Asian Pacific American households and only 2.47 people in white households (*U.S. Department of Commerce, 2000b*).

According to the 1990 census, the median income of Japanese, Indian, Filipino and Chinese American families exceeded that of the general population, but Koreans lagged slightly behind, while Vietnamese, Cambodians and Laotians fell well below the national level. The median family incomes of the top two groups, Japanese and Indian Americans, almost tripled those of the bottom two, Cambodians and Laotians (*Yin, X. (May 7, 2000). "Asian Americans: The Two Sides of America's 'Model Minority.'" Los Angeles Times, p. M1*).

d. Asian Pacific Americans Have the Lowest Poverty Rate Among Minorities, But Concentrations of Poverty Exist Throughout the Community. About 1.4 million Asian Pacific Americans, or 12.5%, were poor in 1998. For whites the poverty rate was 8.2%; for African Americans, 26.1%; for Hispanics, 25.6% (*U.S. Department of Commerce, 1999a, b*).

While the poverty rates for Japanese, Filipino and Indian Americans were 3.4%, 5.2% and 7.2%, respectively, in 1990, 24% of Vietnamese, 42% of Cambodians and 62% of Hmong lived below the poverty line (*Yin, 2000, p. M1*).

While the overall U.S. poverty rate in 1990 was 13.1%, and the poverty rate for all Asian Pacific Americans was 14.1%, Pacific Islanders and Southeast Asians experienced poverty at much higher levels: Pacific Islander, 17.1%; Vietnamese, 25.7%; Laotian, 34.7%; Cambodian, 42.6%; and Hmong, 63.6% (*Hune and Chan, 1996-97, p. 49*).

e. Over a Third Of Asian Pacific Americans Are Linguistically Isolated. Often the well-publicized successes of the earlier Asian immigrants who have succeeded in America overshadow the plight of those who are still struggling to adjust to their new country. According to the 1990 Census, approximately 35% of Asian Americans and Pacific Islanders live in linguistically-isolated households, in which none of the individuals aged 14 years or older speak English "very well." Sixty-one percent of Hmong American households, 56% of Cambodian American households, 41% of Korean American households, and 40% of Chinese American households are linguistically isolated. (*The Interim Report, 7*). The linguistic isolation of these Asian ethnic groups should be an important consideration for public policymakers as they evaluate the need for specific outreach and assistance to limited English-proficient members of the population.

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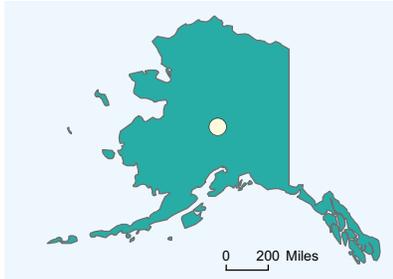
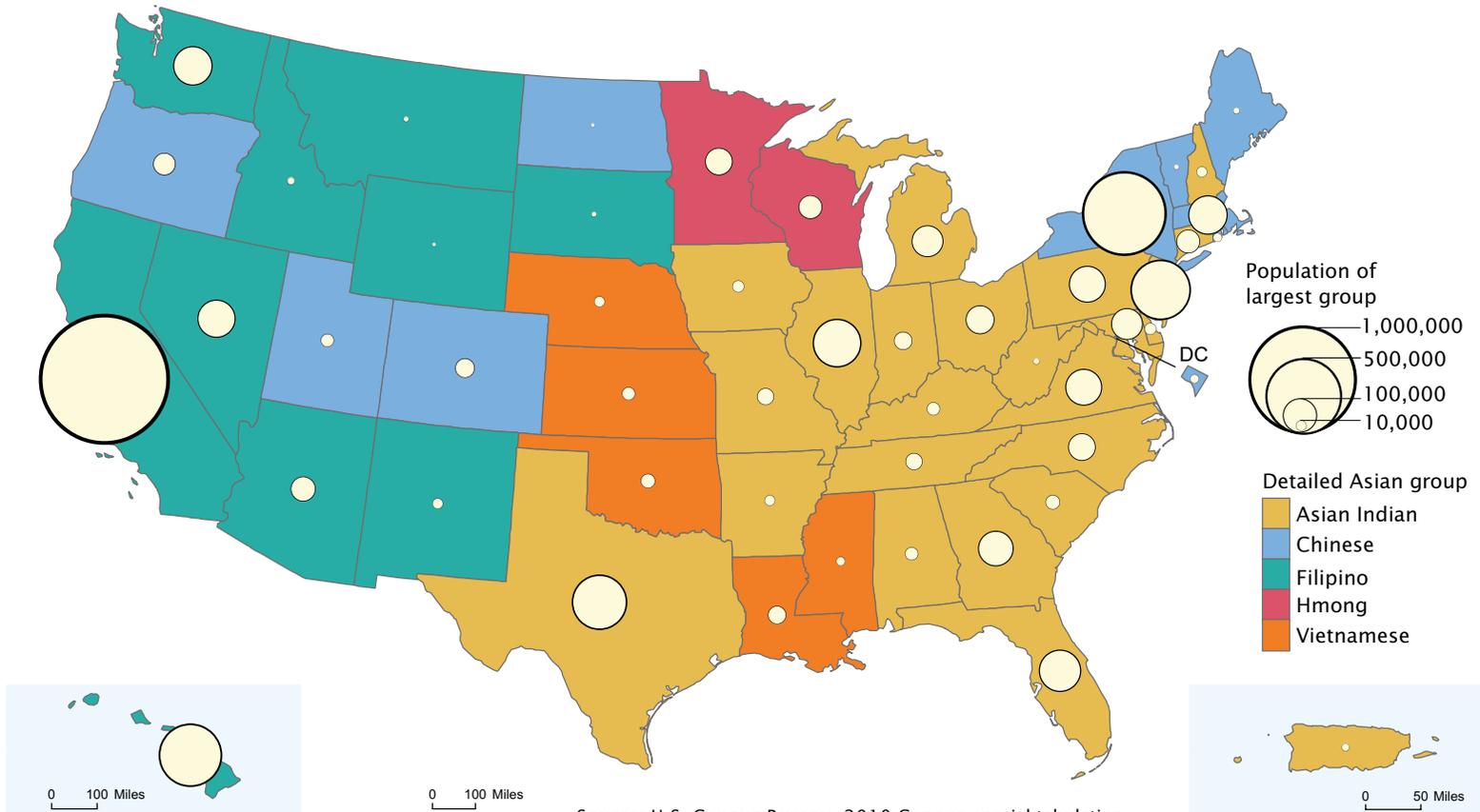


Figure 11.
Largest Detailed Asian Group by State: 2010

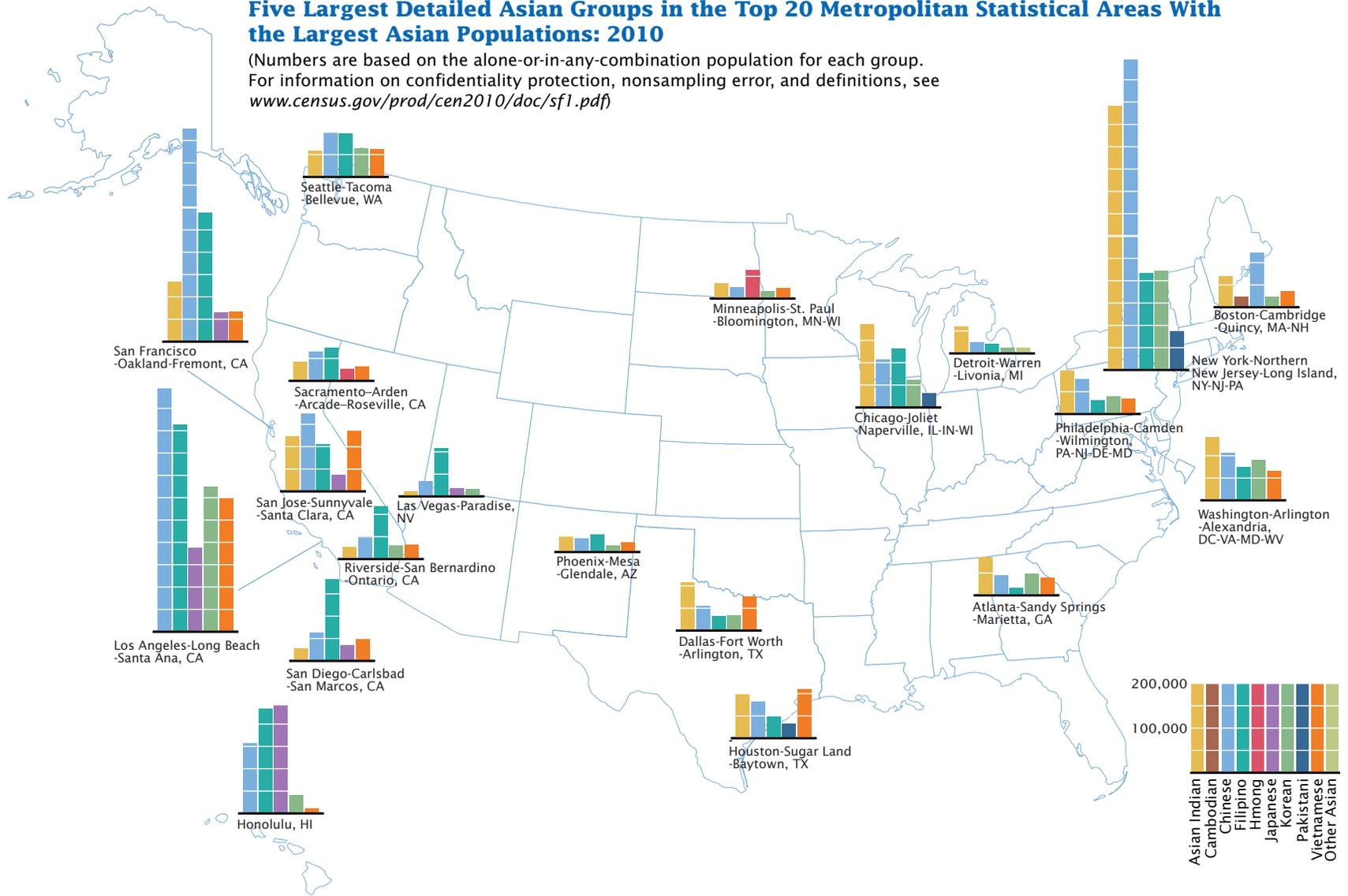
(The area of each circle symbol is proportional to the population of the largest detailed Asian group in a state. The legend presents example symbol sizes from the many symbols shown on the map. Numbers are based on the alone-or-in-any-combination population for each group. For more information on confidentiality protection, nonsampling error, and definitions, see www.census.gov/prod/cen2010/doc/sf1.pdf)



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 Census special tabulation.

Figure 12.
Five Largest Detailed Asian Groups in the Top 20 Metropolitan Statistical Areas With the Largest Asian Populations: 2010

(Numbers are based on the alone-or-in-any-combination population for each group.
 For information on confidentiality protection, nonsampling error, and definitions, see www.census.gov/prod/cen2010/doc/sf1.pdf)



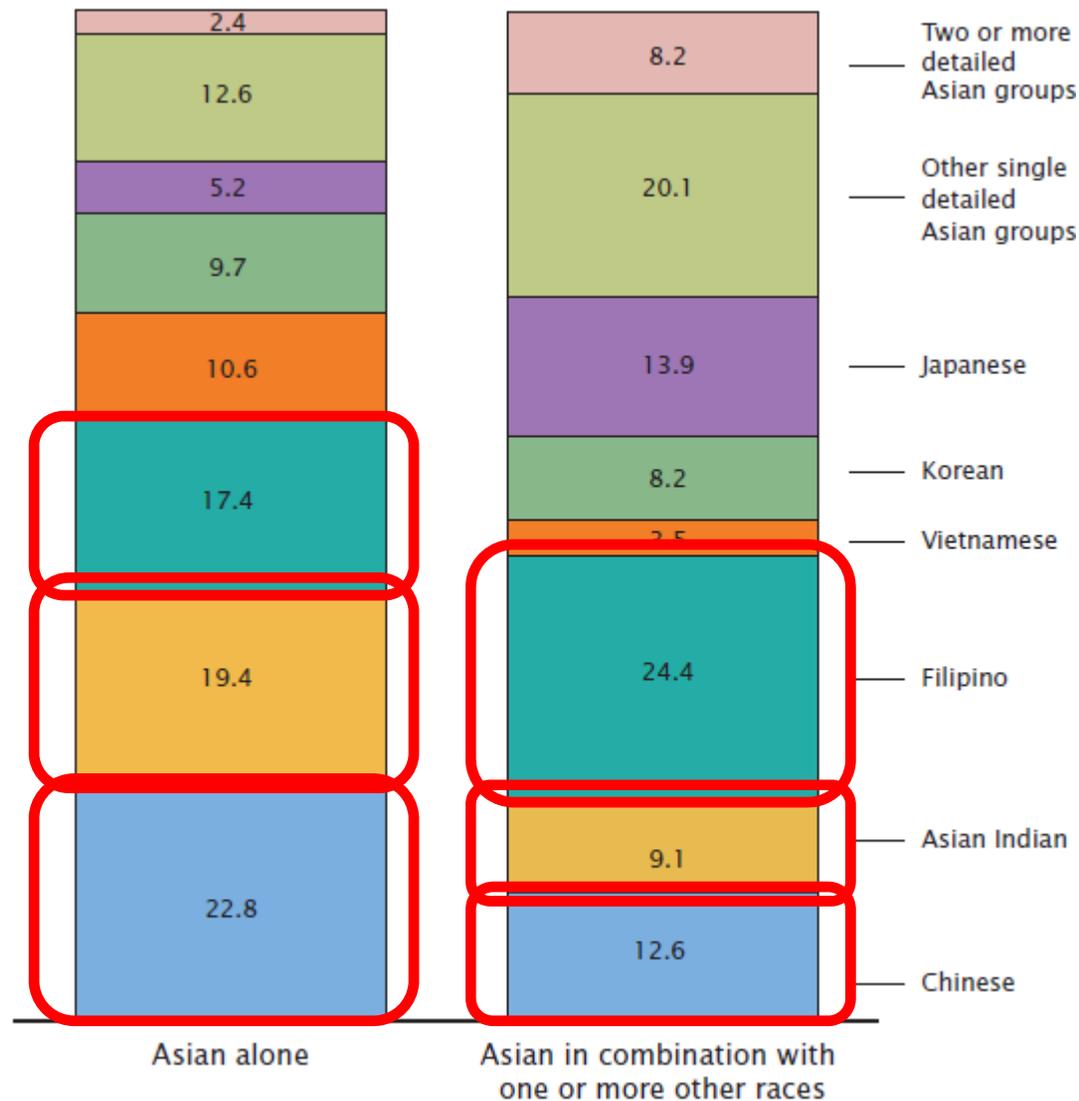
Asian Population: 2000 and 2010

	<u>2000</u>	<u>2010</u>	<u>Increase</u>
Asian alone or in combination	11,898,828	17,320,856	5,422,028
Asian alone	10,242,998	14,674,252	4,431,254
Asian in combination	1,655,830	2,646,604	990,774

Sources: Census 2000 and 2010 Census

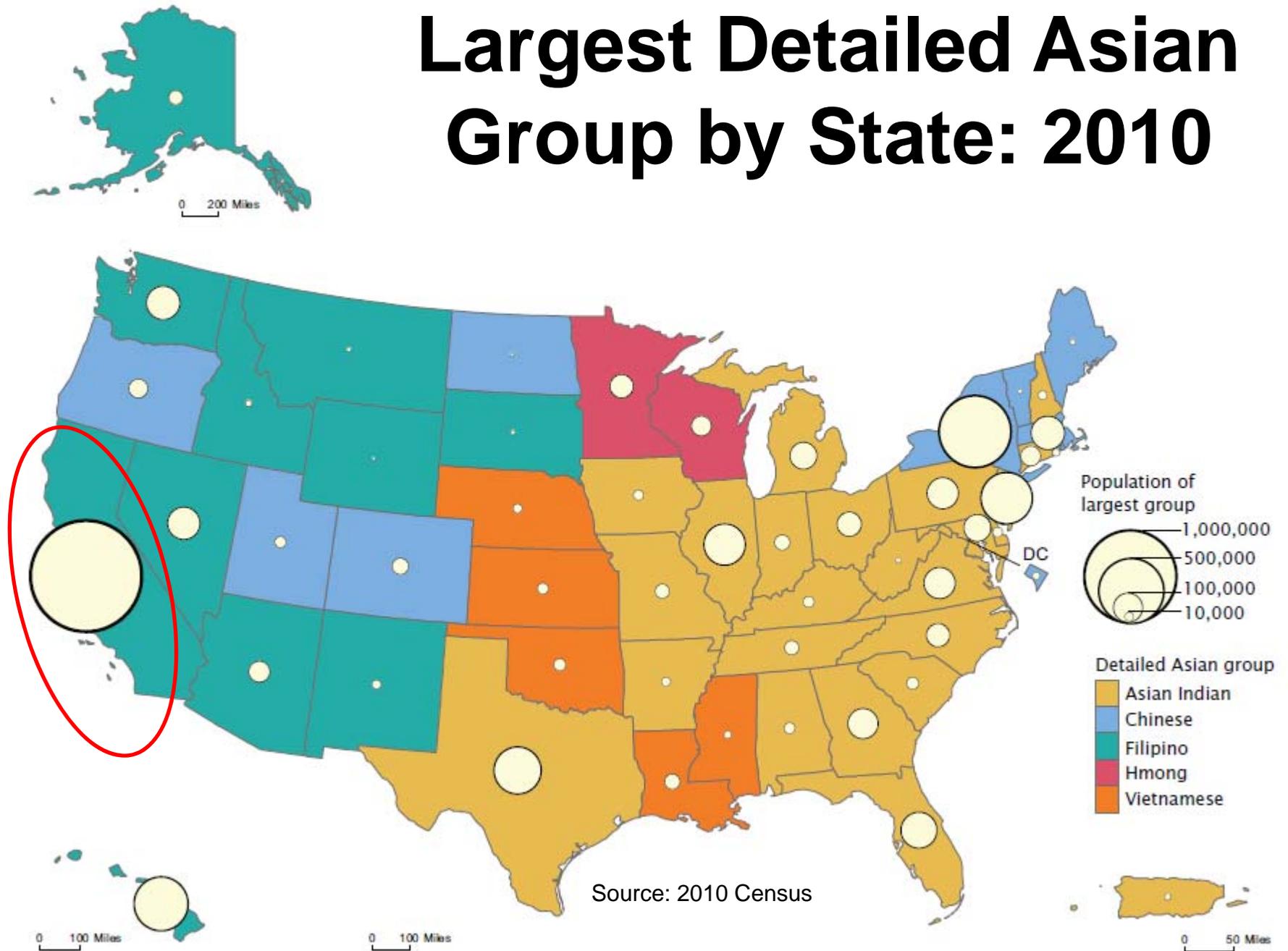
INFORMATION ON DETAILED ASIAN GROUPS

Percentage Distribution of the Asian Population by Detailed Group: 2010



Source: 2010 Census

Largest Detailed Asian Group by State: 2010



Summary

- Asians were the fastest-growing race group
- Asian population concentrated in the West
- Asians represent more than 50 percent of population in Hawaii
- Among Asians, the largest multiple-race combination was Asian *and* White
- Chinese was largest detailed Asian group
- Among detailed Asian groups with populations of one million or more, Japanese had highest proportion reporting multiple detailed Asian groups and/or another race (41 percent)

NHPI Population: 2000 and 2010

	<u>2000</u>	<u>2010</u>	<u>Increase</u>
NHPI alone or in combination	874,414	1,225,195	350,781
NHPI alone	398,835	540,013	141,178
NHPI in combination	475,579	685,182	209,603

- Section 4-

Table of Asian Pacific American
Population by State

ASIAN PACIFIC AMERICAN POPULATION BY STATE

Source: Population Estimates Program, Population Division, U.S. Census Bureau, July 1, 1999.

Rank by State	Estimated API Pop. 7/1/99	Population Estimates Base 4/1/90	4/1/90-7/1/99 Numeric Change	4/1/90 to 7/1/99 Percent Change	Percent of API in the State	Rank of percent re API Pop.
1 CALIFORNIA	4,038,309	2,951,722	1,086,587	36.8	12.2	2
2 NEW YORK	1,024,625	709,127	315,498	44.5	5.6	5
3 HAWAII	753,691	695,564	58,127	8.4	63.6	1
4 TEXAS	577,306	331,428	245,878	74.2	2.9	14
5 NEW JERSEY	469,435	277,024	192,411	69.5	5.8	4
6 ILLINOIS	416,006	292,421	123,585	42.3	3.4	11
7 WASHINGTON	343,690	215,454	128,236	59.5	6	3
8 FLORIDA	281,366	156,444	124,922	79.9	1.9	23
9 VIRGINIA	258,371	161,195	97,176	60.3	3.8	10
10 MASSACHUSETTS	233,239	146,030	87,209	59.7	3.8	9
11 MARYLAND	209,147	141,271	67,876	48	4	8
12 PENNSYLVANIA	202,969	139,966	63,003	45	1.7	25
13 MICHIGAN	166,287	106,210	60,077	56.6	1.7	26
14 GEORGIA	160,566	76,819	83,747	109	2.1	22
15 OHIO	132,638	91,929	40,709	44.3	1.2	35
16 MINNESOTA	130,537	78,577	51,960	66.1	2.7	15
17 OREGON	110,015	70,239	39,776	56.6	3.3	12
18 NORTH CAROLINA	105,689	53,102	52,587	99	1.4	29
19 ARIZONA	102,539	58,362	44,177	75.7	2.1	20
20 COLORADO	99,939	61,650	38,289	62.1	2.5	18
21 NEVADA	88,208	39,439	48,769	123.7	4.9	6
22 CONNECTICUT	84,337	51,807	32,530	62.8	2.6	16
23 WISCONSIN	83,265	54,217	29,048	53.6	1.6	27
24 MISSOURI	61,483	41,758	19,725	47.2	1.1	37
25 INDIANA	58,665	38,085	20,580	54	1	38
26 LOUISIANA	54,652	41,519	13,133	31.6	1.3	33
27 UTAH	54,647	34,024	20,623	60.6	2.6	17
28 TENNESSEE	54,053	32,104	21,949	68.4	1	39
29 KANSAS	47,767	32,422	15,345	47.3	1.8	24
30 OKLAHOMA	45,301	34,586	10,715	31	1.3	31
31 IOWA	37,047	25,715	11,332	44.1	1.3	32
32 SOUTH CAROLINA	35,604	22,680	12,924	57	0.9	40
33 ALABAMA	28,435	21,922	6,513	29.7	0.7	49
34 ALASKA	28,040	20,213	7,827	38.7	4.5	7
35 KENTUCKY	27,662	18,025	9,637	53.5	0.7	47
36 NEW MEXICO	26,427	15,148	11,279	74.5	1.5	28
37 RHODE ISLAND	23,140	18,906	4,234	22.4	2.3	19
38 NEBRASKA	22,574	12,629	9,945	78.7	1.4	30
39 MISSISSIPPI	19,601	13,094	6,507	49.7	0.7	46
40 ARKANSAS	18,790	12,661	6,129	48.4	0.7	45
41 DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	16,120	11,556	4,564	39.5	3.1	13
42 DELAWARE	16,054	9,146	6,908	75.5	2.1	21
43 NEW HAMPSHIRE	14,974	9,376	5,598	59.7	1.2	34
44 IDAHO	14,430	9,608	4,822	50.2	1.2	36
45 MAINE	9,484	6,711	2,773	41.3	0.8	44
46 WEST VIRGINIA	8,746	7,497	1,249	16.7	0.5	51
47 MONTANA	5,391	4,302	1,089	25.3	0.6	50
48 NORTH DAKOTA	5,272	3,512	1,760	50.1	0.8	42
49 VERMONT	4,921	3,231	1,690	52.3	0.8	43
50 SOUTH DAKOTA	4,876	3,165	1,711	54.1	0.7	48
51 WYOMING	4,091	2,921	1,170	40.1	0.9	41

- Section 5-

Time Line that Chronicles Significant
Events in Asian Pacific History

ASIAN PACIFIC AMERICAN HERITAGE MONTH

IMPORTANT MILESTONES IN ASIAN PACIFIC AMERICAN HISTORY 1565-2009

***click on the hyperlinks to see more**

1565-1815

During the Spanish galleon trade between Manila and Mexico, Filipino sailors are conscripted aboard the Spanish ships. During this period, the Philippines is under Spanish colonial rule. Some of the sailors jump ship and land on the coast of Louisiana. Some of their descendants still live in New Orleans today.

1825

First known Asian American New Yorker is born to a Chinese merchant seaman who had married an Irishwoman.

1847

Chinese immigration to the United States as indentured “coolies” increased to supplement the shrinking African slave labor force. Coolies, although they often work alongside slaves, become free men after they serve their eight-year contracts and pay off their indebtedness for passage, food, clothing, and other necessities. Peru and other parts of South America also become major markets for human cargo from Asia.

1848

Gold is discovered at Sutter’s Mill in California. At this time only a few hundred Chinese live in California.

1850-1860

Lured by America which they dub “Gold Mountain,” Chinese flock to the United States. By 1860, about 41,000 Chinese are settled in the United States. By comparison, 2,500,000 European immigrants arrive during the same 10-year period.

1850

California imposes Foreign Miner's Tax and enforces it mainly against Chinese miners, who often have to pay more than once.

1852

First group of Chinese contract laborers lands in Hawaii. Over 20,000 Chinese enter California.

1854

The Supreme Court of the State of California rules in *People v. Hall* (4 Cal. 399, 1854 WL 765 CAL) that Chinese cannot give testimony in court. See <http://www.cetel.org>.

1862

California passes the *Act To Protect Free White Labor Against Competition With Chinese Coolie Labor, And To Discourage The Immigration Of The Chinese Into The State Of California* by imposing a "police tax" of \$2.50 a month on every Chinese. To see the law, click <http://academic.udayton.edu/race/02rights/statute1862.htm>.

1865

Central Pacific Railroad Co. recruits Chinese workers for the transcontinental railroad.

1868

U.S. and China sign Burlingame - Seward Treaty recognizing rights of U.S. and Chinese citizens to emigrate between the two countries.

1869

Completion of first transcontinental railroad.

1875

The 43rd U.S. Congress passes the Page Law, which bans importation of Chinese, Japanese, and other Oriental women for prostitution and barred felons from immigrating to the United States. See [Page Law](http://www.cetel.org/1875_page.html). http://www.cetel.org/1875_page.html

1878

In re Ah Yup, 1 F. Cas. 223 (1878), ruled that a Mongolian is not a "white person," within the meaning of the term as used in the naturalization laws, and a native of China of such race is not entitled to become a citizen of the United States.

1882

Chinese Exclusion Law suspends immigration of Chinese laborers to the United States for 10 years. See [1882 Chinese Exclusion Act](http://www.cetel.org/1882_exclusion.html). http://www.cetel.org/1882_exclusion.html

1886

Chinese laundrymen win case in *Yick Wo v. Hopkins* (118 U.S. 356, 6 S.Ct. 1064, 30 L.Ed. 220 (1886)). The U.S. Supreme Court rules that a law with unequal impact on different groups is discriminatory.

1888

The Scott Act bars Chinese laborers from re-entering the United States, nullifying about 20,000 certificates of re-entry that would have allowed them to re-enter prior to its enactment. See [Scott Act](http://immigrants.harpweek.com/ChineseAmericans/2keyIssues/ScottAct.htm).

<http://immigrants.harpweek.com/ChineseAmericans/2keyIssues/ScottAct.htm>

1889

The Supreme court in *Chae Chan Ping v. U.S.* (130 U.S. 581, 9 S.Ct. 623, 32 L.Ed. 1068 (1889)) upholds the constitutionality of Chinese exclusion laws.

1892-1893

Geary Law renews exclusion of Chinese laborers for another 10 years and requires all Chinese to register with the government. Supreme Court case *Fong Yue Ting v. U.S.* (149 U.S. 698, 13 S.Ct. 1016, 37 L.Ed. 905, (1893)) upholds constitutionality of Geary Law. See [Geary Act](#) and [Fong Yue Ting v. U.S.](#)

1898

Wong Kim Ark v. U.S. (169 U.S. 649, 18 S.Ct. 456, 42 L.Ed. 890 (1898)) rules that Chinese born in the U.S. cannot be stripped of their citizenship. See [United States v. Wong Kim Ark](#). <http://www.tourolaw.edu/patch/Wong/>.

1902

Congress extends the Chinese Exclusion Act.

1903

First group of Korean workers arrive in Hawaii. Filipino students arrive in the U.S. for higher education.

1904

Chinese exclusion laws extended indefinitely and made applicable to U.S. insular possessions such as the District of Columbia. See <http://www.csupomona.edu/~jis/2003/Liu.pdf>.

1907

Japan and the U.S. reach "Gentlemen's Agreement" whereby Japan would stop issuing passports to laborers desiring to emigrate to the U.S. President Theodore Roosevelt signed Executive Order 589 prohibiting Japanese with passports for Hawaii, Mexico, or Canada from re-emigrating to the U.S. First group of Filipino laborers arrives in Hawaii.

1913

California passes alien land law prohibiting "aliens ineligible to citizenship" from buying land or leasing it for more than three years.

1917

Arizona passes alien land law prohibiting "aliens ineligible to citizenship" from buying land or leasing it for more than three years. The Immigration Act of 1917 bars immigration from most Asian countries other than Japan. Japan remains covered under the "Gentlemen's Agreement" of 1907.

1922

The U.S. Supreme Court case, *Takao Ozawa v. U.S.* (260 U.S. 178.43 S.Ct. 65, 67 L.Ed. 199 (1922)) declares that Japanese are not eligible for naturalized citizenship.

1924

Immigration Act of 1924 bars anyone deemed "forbidden to be a U.S. citizen" from immigrating to the United States. At this time, the Philippines is a U.S. territory so Filipinos are not affected by this Act. However, the Act virtually shuts down immigration for Japanese, Chinese, and Indians because previous laws had made them ineligible for U.S. citizenship.

1942

President Franklin D. Roosevelt signs Executive Order 9066 authorizing the Secretary of War to designate military areas "from which any and all persons may be excluded" - primarily enforced against Japanese Americans. This order ultimately leads to the incarceration of 120,000 Japanese Americans in internment camps spread across the country. Congress passes Public Law 503 to impose penal sanctions on anyone disobeying orders to carry out Executive Order 9066.

1943

Congress repeals all Chinese exclusion laws, grants right of naturalization, and provides a small immigration quota to Chinese. See [Chinese Exclusion Repeal Act](http://www.cetel.org/1943_repeal.html). http://www.cetel.org/1943_repeal.html.

1944

The 442nd Regimental Combat Team, a battalion composed exclusively of Japanese Americans, gains fame for bravery during World War II. The unit goes on to become the highest decorated combat team in U.S. military history.

1946

Wing F. Ong becomes the first Asian American to be elected to state office (Arizona House of Representatives).

1956

California repeals alien land laws. Dalip Singh from the Imperial Valley, California, becomes the first Asian Pacific American elected to Congress.

1962

Daniel K. Inouye becomes a U.S. Senator and Spark Matsunaga is elected Congressman from Hawaii. Senator Inouye continues to serve as U.S. Senator for the state of Hawaii.

1964

Patsy Takemoto Mink becomes the first Asian Pacific American woman to serve in Congress. She continues to represent her district in Hawaii today.

1965

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

See [Immigration Act of 1965](http://www.thenagain.info/WebChron/USA/ImmigrationAct.html).

<http://www.thenagain.info/WebChron/USA/ImmigrationAct.html>

1974

Lau v. Nichols, 414 U.S. 563, 94 S. Ct. 786, 39 L.Ed. 2d 1 (1974), rules that school districts with children who speak little English must provide them with bilingual education.

1975

More than 130,000 refugees start to enter the U.S. from Vietnam, Kampuchea, and Laos.

1976

President Gerald Ford rescinds Executive Order 9066, the order incarcerating Japanese Americans during World War II.

1978-1980

Massive exodus of "boat people" from Vietnam.

The Socialist Republic of Vietnam and the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees set up an Orderly Departure Program to enable Vietnamese to emigrate legally.

1981

Commission on Wartime Relocation and Internment of Civilians (established by Congress) holds hearings across the country and concludes the internment was a "grave injustice" and that Executive Order 9066 resulted from "race prejudice, war hysteria and a failure of political leadership."

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.

1988

The U.S. Senate votes to support redress for Japanese Americans. American Homecoming Act allows children in Vietnam born of American fathers to emigrate to the U.S.

1989

President George H.W. Bush signs into law an entitlement program to pay each surviving Japanese American internee \$20,000.

1993

Connie Chung becomes the first Asian American to be a nightly news anchor for a major network (CBS).

1996

Gary Locke is elected governor of the state of Washington. He is the first Asian American governor of a state on the mainland.

2000

Norman Yohsio Mineta is appointed Secretary of Commerce for the Bill Clinton administration.

2001

Elaine Chao is appointed Secretary of Labor. She is the first female Asian American cabinet member.

2008

Anh Cao wins a special election for a seat in the House of Representatives representing New Orleans, Louisiana. He is the first Vietnamese-American to serve in Congress.

2009

President Barack Obama names Gary Locke to be Secretary of Commerce, Eric Shinseki to be Secretary of Veterans' Affairs, and Stephen Chu to be Secretary of Energy.

SOURCES:

Sucheng Chan, *Asian Americans, an Interpretive History* (Boston: Twayne Publishers, 1991). <http://www.asian-nation.org/first.shtml>

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Infoplease, *Timeline of Asian American History*,
<http://www.infoplease.com/spot/asiantimeline1.html>.

- Section 6-

“Just for Fun” Quizzes

**ASIAN PACIFIC AMERICAN HERITAGE MONTH
“JUST FOR FUN” SELF-QUIZ**

INTERESTING FACTS CHALLENGE

Asian Pacific Americans have made contributions to daily American life in significant and small ways. From origins of words and toys to popularizing Asian languages in American schools, there are many interesting facts related to the Asian Pacific American community that you may have not been aware of. Test your knowledge about this community (or your guessing skills) and take this 10-minute Self-Quiz. There is no reward but your own personal satisfaction and, of course, “bragging rights”.

- 1. Where does the word “catsup” come from?**
a) Malaysia b) China c) Singapore d) Philippines

- 2. What other uses are there for a “yo-yo” besides a toy?**
a) a measuring tool b) a weapon c) a talisman

- 3. Martin Luther King, Jr. modeled his nonviolent movement on similar efforts by Mahatma Gandhi, who came from which country?**
a) Sri Lanka b) Bangladesh c) India

- 4. Where do the games “Chutes and Ladders” and “Parcheesi” originate?**
a) China b) Thailand c) India d) Korea

- 5. The word shampoo originally meant “to press or massage” in what language?**
a) Vietnamese b) Hindi c) Malay d) Tagalog*

- * Tagalog is the national language of the Philippines

- 6. Although well-known for its New Zealand origins, the kiwi fruit is also native to:**
a) South Central China b) Indonesia c) India

- 7. There are 60 million people in the world named:**
a) Jones b) Patel c) Chang or Zhang d) Kim

- 8. Where was the practice of “yoga” developed?**
a) India b) China c) Japan d) Singapore

9. What is the fourth most popular foreign language course in U.S. colleges?

- a) Chinese b) Japanese

10. The Manila envelope was named after a city in which country?

- a) Japan b) Philippines c) Indonesia

11. Which of the following martial arts did not originate in an Asian country?

- a) Karate b) Capoeira c) Silat d) Taekwondo

Answers to the Interesting Facts Quiz:

1. a) Malaysia. The word "ketchup" originates from the Malay word "koetsiap" which means seafood sauce.
2. b) Weapon. The yo-yo originated from the Philippines where it was first used as a weapon during battle.
3. c) India
4. c) India
5. b) Hindi
6. a) South Central China
7. c) Chang (spelled Zhang in China)
8. a) India. Around 2500 B.C., the practice of yoga was developed by the Indian scholar Pantanjali as a pathway for fulfillment and personal development.
9. b) Japanese. Chinese ranks fifth right behind Japanese in popularity.
10. b) Philippines
11. b) Capoeira

**ASIAN PACIFIC AMERICAN HERITAGE MONTH
“JUST FOR FUN” SELF-QUIZ**

CELEBRITY CHALLENGE

Asian Pacific Americans have made many contributions in the arts, music, sciences, sports, government, etc. Do you know who they are? Take this 15-minute “Just for Fun” Quiz to find out. There is no reward but your own personal satisfaction and, of course, “bragging rights.”

1. Can you name the Chinese American figure skater who won the 2002 bronze medal at the Winter Olympics?
2. Match the following Asian ethnicities with the following celebrities who have multicultural backgrounds.

Tia Carrere (*Wayne’s World*)
Tiger Woods
Keanu Reeves (*The Matrix*)
Ann Curry (*The Today Show*)

Filipino
Thai
Hawaiian/Chinese
Japanese

3. Who is the author of the *The End of History*?
a. Gish Jen b. Grant Ujifusa c. Francis Fukuyama
4. Who is the Tony Award-winning playwright who wrote *M. Butterfly*?
5. Who are the two Asian Pacific American actors of the original *Star Trek* and *Star Trek Voyager* series? Hint: they played Mr. Sulu and Ensign Kim.
6. Who is the Grandmaster who popularized Tae Kwon Do in America?
7. Who is the only Asian Pacific American Cabinet member appointed under both Democratic and Republican Administrations?
8. Who conducted and directed the New York and the Los Angeles Philharmonic Orchestras?
a. Zubin Mehta b. Seiji Ozawa c. Kent Nagano
9. Who is the author of *The Joy Luck Club*?
a. Maxine Hong Kingston b. Amy Tan c. Phoebe Snow

10. Who is the AIDS researcher who became *Time*'s Man of the Year in 1996?
11. Who is the actor who played the master in the *Karate Kid* movies?
12. What is the name of the television cooking show hosted by Martin Yan?
13. Which Asian Pacific American journalist served the longest as a television news reporter/anchor?
14. Who was the youngest French Open/Grand Slam tennis champion?
15. Who is the South Asian modern day guru of new age spirituality based on the concepts of healing and self-discovery?
16. Who designed the Vietnam Veterans Memorial?
17. Can you name the famous building designed by I.M. Pei in Washington, D.C.?
18. Which Asian Pacific American actor played Superman on television's *Lois and Clark: The New Adventures of Superman*?
19. Who is the Chinese American cellist who has recorded everything from tango to Bach to original Appalachian music?
20. Who was the Vietnamese American actor who starred in *21 Jump Street*?
21. Who is the famous Samoan who played linebacker for the San Diego Chargers?
22. Who is the first Asian Pacific American woman appointed to the U.S. Cabinet?
23. Who is the Japanese baseball player who broke the Major League Baseball record for hits in a season in 2004?
24. Who is the famous Samoan football player who currently plays strong safety for the Pittsburgh Steelers?

Answers to the Celebrity Challenge:

1. Michelle Kwan
2. Tia Carrere (Filipino); Tiger Woods (Thai); Keanu Reeves (Hawaiian/Chinese) and Ann Curry (Japanese)
3. c. Francis Fukuyama
4. David Henry Hwang
5. George Takei (Sulu) and Garrett Chang (Ensign Kim)
6. Jhoon Rhee
7. Norman Y. Mineta, Secretary of Commerce under President Bill Clinton and Secretary of Transportation under President George W. Bush
8. a. Zubin Mehta
9. b. Amy Tan
10. David Ho of the Aaron Diamond AIDS Research Center
11. Pat Morita
12. *Yan Can Cook*
13. Connie Chung
14. Michael Chang
15. Deepak Chopra
16. Maya Lin
17. East Building of the National Gallery of Art
18. Dean Cain
19. Yo-Yo Ma
20. Dustin Nguyen
21. Junior Seau

22. Elaine Chao, Secretary of Labor appointed by George W. Bush
23. Ichiro Suzuki
24. Troy Polamalu

**ASIAN PACIFIC AMERICAN HERITAGE MONTH
“JUST FOR FUN” SELF-QUIZ**

HISTORY AND POLITICS CHALLENGE

Like other immigrants, Asian Pacific Americans have found their passage to America to be fraught with struggle, and their search for political empowerment today has been influenced by this experience. Several legal, historical, and political milestones are significant to Asian Pacific Americans. Do you know what they are? Take this 15-minute “Just for Fun” Self Quiz to find out. There is no reward but your own personal satisfaction and, of course, “bragging rights.”

1. What is the ethnicity of the first Asian Pacific American elected to the U.S. Congress?

- a) Japanese b) Chinese c) Indian d) Korean

2. When were anti-miscegenation laws abolished in all 50 states?

- a) 1940 b) 1974 c) 1962 d) 1967

3. When the city of San Francisco levied special license fees only against Chinese laundries, the U.S. Supreme Court ruled in 1896 that “race neutral” laws could not be selectively enforced against a particular group because that violated the Fourteenth Amendment to the U.S. Constitution. What is the name of this landmark case?

- a) *In re Ah Yup* b) *Yick Wo v. Hopkins* c) *Chae Chan Ping v. U.S.*

4. Young Asian Americans in the late 1960s were inspired by the Black Power Movement, so they declared “Yellow Power” and “Yellow is beautiful.” Students from which university coined the term “Asian American” to replace “Oriental,” which was seen to represent the “European colonialist view of Asia”?

- a) University of Michigan b) Harvard University c) UC Berkeley

5. Since the first Asian Pacific American was elected in 1956, how many serve in Congress now?

- a) 1-5 b) 5-10 c) 10-20 d) over 20

6. The 442nd Regimental Combat Team, the most decorated unit in America's military history, was composed entirely of:

- a) Chinese Americans b) Japanese Americans c) Filipino Americans

7. Who was the first Asian Pacific American governor in the United States?

- a) George R. Ariyoshi b) Gary Locke c) Spark Matsunaga

8. The Chinese Exclusion Act of 1882 had a significant impact because it:

- a) barred Chinese from immigrating to the United States
b) prevented legal residents from becoming citizens
c) was the first ban ever passed by Congress targeting a group based on race.
d) all of the above.

9. The U.S. defeat in Vietnam in 1973 triggered a massive migration of war refugees including:

- a) Vietnamese
b) Hmong
c) Laotians
d) all of the above

10. Which President signed the law designating May as Asian Pacific American Heritage Month?

- a) Ronald Reagan b) George H. W. Bush c) Bill Clinton

11. Who was the first Asian Pacific American woman to serve in Congress?

12. Which of the following Asian Americans has never been appointed to the United State cabinet?

- a) Elaine Chao
b) Norman Mineta
c) Gary Locke
d) Anh Cao

If you would like to learn more, see the segments entitled *Important Milestones in Asian Pacific American History*, *"Emerging Together" - A Celebration of Asian Pacific American Heritage Month*, and the *Recommended Viewing and Reading List*

Answers to the History and Politics Challenge:

1. c) Indian. Dalip Singh Saund, a Punjabi Sikh, was the first Asian American elected to the U.S. House of Representatives. He was elected in 1956 in the mostly white district of California's Imperial Valley, ultimately serving three terms in the U.S. House of Representatives.
2. d) 1967
3. b) *Yick Wo v. Hopkins*
4. c) UC Berkeley. Yuji Ichioka and Emma Gee, then graduate students, are credited with coining the term. The term "oriental" has become increasingly less accepted and even considered offensive by some Asian Pacific Americans. The more commonly used terms now include "Asian Americans," "Asian Pacific Americans," and "Asian Americans and Pacific Islanders."
5. b) 5-10. They are Sen. Daniel Inouye (D-HI), Sen. Daniel Akaka (D-HI), Rep. Robert Matsui (D-CA), Rep. Patsy Mink (D-HI), Rep. Mike Honda (D-CA), Rep. David Wu (D-OR), Del. Eni Faleomavaega (D-Samoa), and Del. Robert Underwood (D-Guam).
6. b) Japanese Americans. On February 19, 1942, President Roosevelt issued Executive Order 9066, which authorized the evacuation and internment of Japanese Americans for fear that they would be disloyal to the United States. Approximately 23,000 Japanese Americans served during World War II while their families remained in internment camps in California, Idaho, Wyoming, Utah, Arizona, Colorado, and Arkansas.
7. a) George R. Ariyoshi. George R. Ariyoshi, a Japanese American, served as Governor of the State of Hawaii from 1973 to 1986. Governor Gary Locke of Washington is Chinese American. In 1998, he became the first Asian Pacific American governor in the continental United States.
8. d) all of the above. The constitutionality of the Chinese Exclusion Act was affirmed by the U.S. Supreme Court in 1889. It was not repealed until 1943.
9. d) all of the above. The first wave of war refugees consisted primarily of Vietnamese after the fall of Saigon. The flow of refugees increased from Cambodia after Vietnam attacked the weakened Khmer Rouge in 1978, allowing more people to escape the "killing fields." In Laos, rural minority groups such as the Hmong, who had assisted the U.S. military during the "secret war" it waged outside of Vietnam, also fled repression. To address the refugee crisis, Congress passed the Indochina Migration and Refugee Assistance Act of 1975 and later the Refugee Act of 1980. For the first time, the U.S. created eligibility standards for political refugees and assistance programs.

10. b) George H.W. Bush. The law (HR 5572), introduced by Rep. Frank Horton (R-NY) and Norman Mineta (D-CA), was approved unanimously by the House of Representatives and the Senate during the 102nd Congress.

11. Patsy Takemoto Mink. She was elected in 1964 to represent Hawaii.

12. d) Anh Cao. He is the first Vietnamese American to serve in Congress.

**ASIAN PACIFIC AMERICAN HERITAGE MONTH
“JUST FOR FUN” SELF-QUIZ**

ASIAN CUISINE CHALLENGE

Asian cuisine has been influencing American culinary tastes for a long time. Asian immigrants who came to the United States brought their cooking styles, tastes, and foods with them. Americans who live in large metropolitan areas often have a variety of Asian restaurants to choose from and many neighborhoods have specialty stores that carry Asian foods so people can cook them at home. Even those who live in rural areas can often count on at least one Chinese restaurant in a nearby town.

Take this 10-minute “Just for Fun” Self-Quiz to test your familiarity with Asian cuisine. There are no rewards but you will be better informed the next time you order at an Asian restaurant! At the end of the quiz, please submit your recommendations of Asian restaurants that you enjoy so your fellow co-workers can try them out!

1. Can you match the following food items with their Asian cuisines?

Pad Thai	Chinese
Kung Pao Chicken	Filipino
Adobo	Thailand
Samosas	Indian
Chicken Tandoori	Japanese
Sushi	Vietnamese
Pancit Bihon	Korean
Tempura	
Bi Bim Bap	
Pho	
Peking Duck	
Bulgogi	
Lo Mein	

2. What herb is often associated with Vietnamese cuisine?

a. cilantro b. dill c. parsley

3. Can you match which European influence is most associated with the following Asian cuisines?

Indonesian	Spanish
Filipino	French
Vietnamese	Dutch
	German
	Italian

4. What spice is often associated with Indian cuisine?

- a. garlic b. curry c. ginger

5. Can you match the following drinks with their countries of origin?

Sake	Philippines
Mao Tai	Thailand
Tsingdao Beer	India
Tuba	Japan
Lassi	China

6. Can you match the following desserts with their countries of origin?

Kheer (rice pudding)	China
Manju (steamed cake)	Japan
Halo-Halo (ice and tropical fruit sundae)	Thailand
Almond cookies	Philippines
Mango and sticky rice	India

7. Can you match the following types of tea with their countries of origin?

Ceylon Tea	India
Formosa Oolong Tea	Taiwan
Darjeeling Tea	China
Keemun Tea	Sri Lanka

For more information about Asian cuisine and recipes, visit <http://www.orientalfood.com>.

What is your favorite Asian Restaurant?

Name:

Location:

Type of Asian cuisine:

Comments:

Answers to the Asian Cuisine Challenge

1.

Pad Thai (Thailand)
Kung Pao Chicken (Chinese)
Adobo (Filipino)
Samosas (Indian)
Chicken Tandoori (Indian)
Sushi (Japanese)
Pancit Bihon (Filipino)
Tempura (Japanese)
Bi Bim Bap (Korean)
Pho (Vietnamese)
Peking Duck (Chinese)
Bulgogi (Korean)
Lo Mein (Chinese)

2. a. cilantro

3.

Indonesian (Dutch)
Filipino (Spanish)
Vietnamese (French)

4. b. curry

5.

Sake	Japan
Mao Tai	China
Tsingdao Beer	China
Tuba	Philippines
Lassi	India

6.

Kheer (rice pudding)	India
Manju (steamed cake)	Japan
Halo-Halo (ice and tropical fruit sundae)	Philippines
Almond cookies	China
Mango and sticky rice	Thailand

7.

Ceylon Tea	Sri Lanka
Formosa Oolong Tea	Taiwan
Darjeeling Tea	India
Keemun Tea	China

- Section 7-

Recommended Reading & Video List

**ASIAN PACIFIC AMERICAN HERITAGE MONTH
RECOMMENDED READING AND VIEWING LIST**

**Great Links For Books, Videos And Asian Pacific American Heritage Month
Celebrations**

VIDEOS

* Some are available on loan from the Fair Employment Practices Office, others are available for purchase or rental at <http://www.asianamericanmedia.org> or <http://www.cetel.org/programs.html>.

The Center for Asian American Media (CAAM) is a non-profit organization dedicated to presenting stories that convey the richness and diversity of Asian American experiences to the broadest audience possible. We do this by funding, producing, distributing and exhibiting works in film, television and digital media. <http://www.asianamericanmedia.com>

CET -- RESOURCES: Asian American history web sites and resources
A comprehensive list of Asian American history Web sites, media sources and related online resources -- part of the CET and Ancestors in the Americas Web site <http://www.cetel.org/programs.html>

Recommended Videos from the Fair Employment Practices Office (FEPO):

Ancestors in the Americas

This series produced by Loni Ding is the first in-depth television series to present the untold history and contemporary legacy of early Asian immigrants to the Americas, from the 1700s to the 1900s.

Coolies, Sailors and Settlers: Voyage to the New World

Traces the global forces that brought the first Asians--Filipinos, Chinese and Asian Indians--to the Americas and the Caribbean in the 18th and 19th centuries, and looks at their lives as sailors, coolies, and finally settlers.

Chinese in the Frontier West

Portrays the large-scale immigration of Chinese during the Gold Rush, their central role in developing the American west, and their landmark legal battles to overcome discrimination and expand the definition of "American."

Mamie Tape and the Fight for Equality in Education

Gives an account of the struggle of Asian Pacific Americans for equality in the California public schools.

See these videos on the FJTN during May or go to <http://www.cetel.org/programs.html> to order copies.

A Family Gathering is a first person account of the Japanese internment during World War II (Academy Award Nominee, Best Documentary, Short Subject), 1988, 30 minutes & 60 minutes, documentary, with study guide.

<http://distribution.asianamericanmedia.org/browse/film/?i=66>

Separate Lives, Broken Dreams gives an in-depth look at the impact of the Chinese Exclusion Act of 1882 on generations of Chinese and Chinese Americans. 1994, 47 minutes, documentary.

<http://www.asianamericanmedia.org/separatelivesbrokendreams/synopsys.html>

Maya Lin: A Strong Clear Vision is a portrait of the Chinese American artist/architect/sculptor who designed the Vietnam Veterans Memorial while an undergraduate student at Yale University.

http://www.americanfilmfoundation.com/order/maya_lin.shtml

BOOKS

For an extensive list of Asian American publications, click [UCLA AASC PRESS PUBLICATIONS CATALOGUE](http://www.sscnet.ucla.edu) at <http://www.sscnet.ucla.edu>, the website for the Asian American Studies Center of the University of California in Los Angeles.

Reading Lists - Asian Pacific American Heritage Month 1999

Asian Pacific American Heritage Month 1999 Selected Resources Internet Sites, Print Bibliography, and Videos. All titles listed are available at the Central Library.

<http://www.co.arlington.va.us/lib/reading/apa.htm>

AACP, Inc. - AsianAmericanBooks.com Home Page

Bookstore that sells books and other media having to do with Asian Pacific Americans.

<http://www.asianamericanbooks.com/>

READING LIST

History, Education and Politics

Sucheng Chan, *Asian Americans, an Interpretive History* (Boston: Twayne Publishers, 1991).

Susan Gall and Irene Natividad (eds.), *"The Asian American Almanac: A Reference Work on Asians in the United States,"* (Detroit: Gale Research, Inc., 1995).

S. Hune and K.S. Chan, *"Educating Asian Pacific Americans: Struggles and Progress."* In T.P. Fong and L. H. Shinagawa (eds.), *Asian Americans: Experiences and Perspectives.* (New Jersey: Prentice Hall, 2000).

Bill Ong Hing, *"Making and Remaking America Asian America Through Immigration Policy, 1850-1990,"* (Stanford, CA: Stanford University Press, 1993).

President's Advisory Commission on Asian and Pacific Islander Affairs, *"A People Looking Forward, Interim Report to the President and the Nation"*, January 2001.

Ronald Takaki, "*Strangers from a Different Shore: A History of Asian Americans*," (Boston, MA: Little, Brown and Company, 1989)

Helen Zia, *Asian American Dreams, The Emergence of an American People* (New York, NY: Farrar, Straus and Giroux, 2000).

Literature

Shirley Geok-Lim and Amy Ling, eds, "*Reading the Literatures of Asian America*," (Philadelphia, PA: Temple University Press, 1992).

Elaine H. Kim, "*Asian American Literature: An Introduction to the Writings and Their Social Context*," (Philadelphia, PA: temple University Press, 1982).

Popular Fiction

The Bonesetter's Daughter by Amy Tan, 353 pages (February 19, 2001).

The Kitchen God's Wife by Amy Tan, 532 pages paperback edition (June 1992)

The Joy Luck Club by Amy Tan, 288 pages (1989).

The Woman Warrior : Memoirs of a Girlhood Among Ghosts
by Maxine Hong Kingston , 209 pages paperback edition (May 1989)

Snow Falling on Cedars by David Guterson, 460 pages (October 1995)

Who's Irish by Gish Jen, 208 pages, (1999)

ASIAN PACIFIC AMERICAN HERITAGE MONTH RELATED SITES

ARTS

Celebrate Asian-Pacific Heritage Month

The National Register of Historic Places Celebrates Asian-Pacific Heritage Month
<http://www.asiasocietymuseum.com>

Preliminary Guide to Resources on Asian American Artists at the Archives of American Art

Preliminary Guide to Resources on Asian Pacific American Artists at the Archives of American Art, photographs of Yasuo Kuniyoshi, ca. 1940 taken in his studio during his work for the Federal Art Project, NYC. <http://www.si.edu>

ASIAN PACIFIC AMERICAN EXPERIENCE IN THE UNITED STATES

Asian and Pacific American Experience

Asian and Pacific American Experience. Rosalie Borobod, member of one of the oldest Filipino Families in New Orleans, circa, 1898 <http://www.hanford.gov>

SPLC:Teaching Tolerance -- Asian Pacific American Heritage Month

Asian Pacific American Heritage Month: Looking Beyond the 'Model Minority' The Asian American community is one of the fastest growing ethnic groups in the United States.

<http://www.asiasociety.org/special-reports/apahm.html>

Asian Pacific American Heritage Month In this new site area you'll find special web-based projects we've created for our members and constituents.

<http://www.asiasociety.org>

CULTURE

<http://www.ambassadorprograms.org> programs/culture/asian-culture.asp

-- excellent site for culture, arts, cuisine, etc.

ASIAN PACIFIC AMERICAN HERITAGE MONTH POSTERS

One America-Cultural Diversity Materials - posters, buttons, bookmarks, magnets, mugs, banners One America provides cultural diversity posters, buttons, mugs, banners, lapel pins <http://www.oneamerica.net/>.

Section 8

List of Asian American and Pacific Islander Federal Judges

California

A. Wallace Tashima, Senior Circuit Judge
Edward M. Chen, District Judge
Dolly M. Gee, District Judge
Paul S. Grewal, Magistrate Judge
Robert N. Kwan, Bankruptcy Judge
Anthony W. Ishii, Senior District Judge
Kenly K. Kato, Magistrate Judge
Victor B. Kenton, Magistrate Judge
George Herbert King, Chief District Judge
Lucy H. Koh, District Judge
Ronald S. W. Lew, Senior District Judge
Arthur Nakazato, Magistrate Judge
Jacqueline H. Nguyen, Circuit Judge
Donna M. Ryu, Magistrate Judge
Dana Makoto Sabraw, District Judge
Alka Sagar, Magistrate Judge
George H. Wu, District Judge

Colorado

Michael J. Watanabe, Magistrate Judge

District of Columbia

Raymond Chen, Circuit Judge
Srikanth Srinivasan, Circuit Judge

Georgia

Justin S. Anand, Magistrate Judge

Guam (U.S. Territory)

Joaquin V.E. Manibusan, Jr., Magistrate Judge
Frances Tydingco-Gatewood, Chief District Judge

Hawaii

Kevin S. C. Chang, Magistrate Judge
Derrick Kahala Watson, District Judge
Leslie E. Kobayashi, District Judge
Susan Oki Mollway, Chief District Judge

Illinois

Edmond Chang, District Judge
Young B. Kim, Magistrate Judge
John Z. Lee, District Judge

Kentucky

Amul R. Thapar, District Judge

Minnesota

Tony Leung, Magistrate Judge

New York

Denny Chin, Circuit Judge
Pamela K. Chen, District Judge
Marilyn D. Go, Magistrate Judge
Kiyo Matsumoto, District Judge
Lorna G. Schofield, District Judge

Nevada

Miranda M. Du, District Judge
Mike K. Nakagawa, Chief Bankruptcy Judge

North Carolina

Lena M. James, Bankruptcy Judge

Northern Mariana Islands

Ramona V. Manglona, Chief District Judge

Tennessee

Tu M. Pham, Magistrate Judge

Texas

Diana Song Quiroga, Magistrate Judge
Brenda T. Rhoades, Chief Bankruptcy Judge

Washington

Brian Tsuchida, Magistrate Judge