FORGE AHEAD

Advocating for Elders - and Ourselves
By Daphne Kwok

Seattle City Council passes resolution on anti-Chinese legislation

Ed Chow: A life of Service

OCA | EMBRACING THE HOPES AND ASpirations OF ASIAN PACIFIC AMERICANS
About OCA – Asian Pacific American Advocates

OCA - Asian Pacific American Advocates is a national membership-driven organization of community advocates dedicated to advancing the social, political, and economic well-being of Asian Pacific Americans (APAs) in the United States.

To fulfill its mission, OCA has adapted the following goals to:
• Advocate for social justice, equal opportunity and fair treatment;
• Promote civic participation, education, and leadership;
• Advance coalitions and community building; and
• Foster cultural heritage

Founded as Organization of Chinese Americans in 1973, OCA has since grown to a robust national advocacy organization to advance the civil rights of Asian Pacific Americans and aspiring Americans. The organization presently has over 100 chapters, affiliates, and partners, impacting more than 35,000 individuals all across the country through local and national programming. While the organization’s headquarters remain in Washington, DC, allowing OCA to directly engage in critical public policy issues on a macro level, it continues to largely remain as a grassroots constituency of lay advocates from all walks of life and diverse ethnic identities addressing uniquely local level issues impacting over 19 million Asian Pacific Americans across the country.

OCA takes no collective position on the politics of any foreign country, but instead focuses on the welfare and civil rights of Asian Pacific Americans.
In This Issue

5  From the Board
   Message from the Executive Vice President, Message from the Chief Executive Officer, Message from the Editor

7  Feature Articles
   Counting the Invisible, Advocating for Elders, Seattle Passes Historic Resolution, Ed Chow: A Life of Service

12 Constituent Development
   Asian American Scientists, Chapter Highlights: OCA - Greater Phoenix and OCA - Westchester Hudson Valley, OCA Achievements 2015-2016

18 Viewpoints
   An Undocumented Immigrant’s Testimony, Book Review: The Making of Asian America

20 Thank You For Your Support
   Lifetime Members, Donors, Become a Member
Message from the President

LESLIE MOE-KAISER | OCA National President

I am extremely proud of OCA’s advocacy and communications activities in the past year. These are the core of OCA’s mission, and I cannot say enough about the alacrity with which staff addresses the growing complexity of issues that affect our community. This year, especially, divisive rhetoric has required timely responses from OCA.

In this pivotal election year and thanks to continued Coulter Foundation support, OCA is intensifying its civic engagement activities as chapters sign up for voter registration training sessions and hold voter registration drives around the county. In addition, a best practices session was presented at the April National Board Meeting to encourage greater involvement with the community. OCA will continue its efforts at the grassroots level until the November elections. With a focus on closer coordination between the National office and chapters, we will make a difference at the polls.

I am equally proud of OCA’s leadership programs which provide opportunities for emerging leaders. We anticipate exceeding expectations again in 2016 for the number of participants in APA Y-Advocate, APIA U, B3, and MAAP. Thank you to all Chapters that host these critical trainings as we stoke the leadership pipelines from which many current chapter and national leaders have emerged. Of course, what would OCA be without the Internship Program? We have a strong cohort of Summer Interns whom you will see at Convention.

With a new grant from UPS, OCA is entering a new area: the Women’s Initiative. We are working to provide a leadership program by the end of 2016. Please stay tuned.

Now we turn our attention to the 43rd Annual OCA National Convention in Jersey City, New Jersey. We have many dynamic sessions for everyone from high school and college students, to young professionals/millennials, Generation X, seasoned professionals, and seniors. Just as society has become more complex, we strive with more intention for an inclusive society based on ideals of freedom, justice, and liberty. Convention sessions mirror these ideals as we “forge ahead” to build a bright future for our community.

Please join me in giving shout-outs to the National staff, OCA - New Jersey (led by Convention Co-Chairs Virginia Ng and Karen Low), the hundreds of volunteers and supporters, and interns who work miracles to make Convention a success. You can recognize all of them by their ribbons.

And thank you to our members and supporters for modeling civic engagement and leadership for the next generation. You make a better future possible for us all!
Once again, we welcome the return of summer – and along with it, the return of OCA’s National Convention. Thanks to support from members and supporters like you, year after year, our convention remains one of our most successful annual events. For that, we at OCA are immensely grateful.

It is only because of our members and supporters that OCA has been able to serve the community for over four decades. Every victory we have achieved is a direct result of many hours spent laboring together towards the common goal of improving our local and national Asian Pacific American community. Strangers who never knew one another before now work side-by-side, dedicating themselves to our common goal. With each day, we grow stronger together as a family. In creating this family, we have created a place for all individuals of Asian and Pacific Islander descent to call home.

As a family, however, we must not only grow strong but maintain our strength. One of our most important goals at OCA is to remain diligent in our financial solvency. Our corporate-funded and self-funded programs and events have always played a key part in OCA’s advocacy work. For example, our highly successful internship program – now in its 27th year – has produced many thought leaders and policy makers within the Asian Pacific American community, and continues to do so year after year. Without your financial support, we would not be able to maintain the integrity and standards we place on our internship program and we would not be nearly as successful in our efforts.

So as you read this edition of IMAGE and see the good work being done by OCA members around the country, consider helping us continue our efforts here at OCA. We would like nothing more than to be able to better serve you and your local community through our nationwide efforts.

For information on how to donate, please see the back page of the magazine. For a list of our Lifetime Members and individual supporters, please see page 20.
Dear Friends of OCA,

It is my pleasure to welcome you to the Spring/Summer 2016 edition of IMAGE magazine, which has been published nationally by OCA – Asian Pacific American Advocates for over three decades. This edition of IMAGE will be included in the registration packet at the 43rd annual National Convention at the Westin Jersey City Newport in Jersey City, New Jersey from July 21-24, 2016.

OCA is a national organization that serves all Americans and aspiring Americans of Asian and Pacific Islander descent, with over 100 chapters and affiliates across the country dedicated towards advancing the social, political, and economic well-being of Asian Pacific Americans. In the past year, the OCA National Center and OCA chapters around the country have worked hard to fulfill this purpose.

Just one of the many ways that OCA helps make life better for Asian Pacific Americans is by working to keep the members of military safe from deadly hazing. After this issue was brought to national attention by the death of Pvt. Danny Chen in 2011, OCA has fought hard to ensure that hazing will never cause the death of another soldier. I am proud to say that the effectiveness of our advocacy is evidenced this year by the inclusion of anti-hazing language in the 2017 National Defense Authorization Act: legislation that will protect young people like Danny who wish to serve their country.

However, this single victory does not begin to encompass the many ongoing battles OCA is fighting around the nation, and I hope that this issue will help bring to light some of our organization’s diverse interests. In this issue, we cover the ongoing efforts to obtain justice for Asian American scientists falsely accused of espionage, the National Center’s work on data disaggregation in education, and OCA – Seattle’s recent success in getting the city of Seattle apologize for anti-Chinese discrimination. We hope reading about these efforts will help expand your horizons and inspire you to get involved.

Hope to see you at the National Convention in New Jersey!
Counting the Invisible

JUSTIN TRINIDAD | OCA Civil Rights Fellow

Decision makers constantly rely on the assumption that Asian Americans are the highest-income, best-educated, and fastest-growing racial group in the U.S., with Asians now making up the largest share of recent immigrants. The model minority myth plagues all systems in the US making it appear that AAPIs are doing better than all other races. However, by lumping AAPI data into one racial category, we lose insights on the struggles of poverty, low educational attainment, and health disparities within our diverse communities. For too long, the model minority myth has left out underserved ethnic groups from accessing targeted resources and interventions.

The AAPI community includes over 48 distinct ethnic groups and over 300 languages. The model minority myth masks the plight of refugee AAPI communities who continue to face economic and educational barriers to success. Hmong, Lao, and Cambodian Americans have an average high school achievement rate of 63% compared to 95% of Taiwanese Americans and 85% of the total US population. Among Native Hawaiian and Pacific Islander ethnic groups, only 3% of Marshallese, 12% of Samoan, 13% of Fijian, and 13% of Tongan Americans obtain a bachelor’s degree.

OCA and partner organizations have long advocated for data disaggregation, particularly in the reauthorization of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act (ESEA) over the past year. Congressman Mike Honda introduced the All Students Count Act which would have amended the ESEA to require annual state report cards on student achievement disaggregate AAPI data. This amendment, however, was not incorporated into ESEA as we had hoped, and the final compromise reached was technical assistance. Under the reauthorized ESEA, State Educational Agencies (SEAs) are able to request for technical assistance from the US Department of Education to disaggregate Asian American, Native Hawaiian, and Pacific Islander data, using the same race response categories as the decennial census of the population, and to use such data to improve academic outcomes for such students. The US Department of Education also introduced the data disaggregation (D2) Grant, a competitive grant that would allow SEAs to apply for funding to disaggregate AAPI data in their schools. We hope this is the first of many efforts that will allow institutions to begin collecting such data to produce better-informed policies.

What can you do to continue the fight for data disaggregation? Join state level campaigns to push your legislators to disaggregate AAPI data. AB 1726 in the California legislation aims to uncover health and education disparities in the California AAPI population. Washington and Rhode Island have also introduced legislation to disaggregate AAPI data. Furthermore, share your stories and struggles as Asian Americans and Pacific Islanders to educate your school boards, local and state governments, and workplaces on the importance of disaggregated data to ensure that all parts of our community are counted.

Justin Trinidad is the Civil Rights Fellow at OCA National Center, where he is responsible for OCA’s education policy portfolio, working with partner organizations under the National Council of Asian Pacific Americans (NCAPA), and coordinating the annual JACL/OCA Leadership Summit.
Advocating for Elders—
and Ourselves

DAPHNE KWOK | AARP Vice President of Multicultural Markets & Engagement

“When is it time to take away the car keys from my mom or dad?”

“How can I fix up our home so that it is safe for my aging parents?”

“What am I going to do when my mom and dad will no longer be able to live independently?”

Yes, I have reached the age where these issues are dominating the conversations when getting together with my friends. And yes, some of my friends are already balancing work with caring for their parents. And yes, even some of my friends who are much younger than I am, have already been caregivers. Yes, I am one of the people who dreads having to face the above issues that each and every one of us eventually will have to address. AND IT IS IMPORTANT THAT WE FACE THESE ISSUES SOONER RATHER THAN LATER! That is what I have learned over the past three years working for AARP.

Having grown up living inside “The Beltway” – the Washington, DC Beltway – I knew that AARP was a powerhouse lobbying organization for the elders. I had no idea about the discounts that most people are interested in. I really did not even know about all of the issues and resources that AARP addresses until I started working for AARP! And now that I know how incredibly important the information and issues that AARP has that we ALL need to know, I want to be able to share this information with everyone!

Having spent my career empowering the Chinese American and Asian American & Pacific Islander community in the civil rights arena for OCA, political arena, disability rights arena – I now want to focus my work on helping to empower the 4.3 million AAPIs who are 50 years old and older.

For instance, OCA and our AAPI community have addressed employment discrimination due to race, ethnicity, accent discrimination, the glass ceiling. But we haven’t begun to address employment discrimination occurring among our older workers. AARP has been fighting age discrimination through federal and state legislation. In a New York State AARP research report, AAPIs said that age discrimination was one of the major issues of concern to them. 10,000 people a day turn 65 years old. Let’s start addressing age discrimination!

Since Day 1, OCA’s mission of civic engagement has focused on the importance of voter education and voter participation. Some of the issues OCA has addressed have included: immigration reform, language access, bilingual ballots as part of the Voting Rights Act, hate crimes legislation, advocating against English-only legislation to name a few. Now it’s time to add to the repertoire issues pertaining to the 50-plus age cohort such as the Care Act, which provides rights to caregivers upon the discharge of their loved ones from the hospital. Or the Work and Save Act which would enable small businesses to be able to provide financial savings opportunities for their employees. Or during this current election cycle, asking candidates “To Take a Stand” on social security when they become President.

Our community has had highly successful educational campaigns for Hepatitis B and Bone Marrow Donor drives. Now we need to also add to the agenda the impact of hearing loss. Did you know that hearing loss affects not just quality of life but can have real effects on your health, and can lead to depression? We also need to start to add to our educational campaigns more information and resources about dementia/Alzheimer’s.

Our community has made great strides in raising mental health issues. Now we also need to add social isolation and its impact on our elders with mental health needs. Did you know that social isolation is equivalent to smoking 15 cigarettes a day? Hearing loss, by the way, leads to social isolation. And in our AAPI
community, social isolation is compounded by language and cultural isolation.

Our community is so focused on the well-being of our children: providing day care, after school programs, summer school supplemental programs, SAT prep, and often, language school on the weekends! We also need to ensure that our elders remain equally active – keeping their brain challenged and in use, whether through social interaction at senior centers, or brain games on paper or on computers, or through health and wellness programs. Thank goodness for Mah Jongg, Go, badminton and ping pong! Can we all pledge to help out one senior who is socially isolated?

I also want to shout about the accomplishments of AAPIs who help those of us who are 50-plus. Our community has produced innovators who've revolutionized the technology world – from Jerry Yang, one of the founders of Yahoo, to James Park, the co-founder and CEO of Fitbit, the wristwatch gadget that helped spark the current "wearables" revolution.

But did you know about Kenneth Shinozuka, who at the age of 14 developed a sensor and a mobile app that alerted caregivers when his grandfather who had Alzheimer’s climbed out of bed and started wandering? He just graduated from high school, and at 17 is now CEO of his own company, SafeWander. There must be numerous Kenneths out there from our AAPI community working on patents, devices and services that will serve our AAPI seniors. I want to know who they are so we can highlight them and talk about their inventions! Are you one of them? Let me know!

Where is a one-stop site to learn about all of the above issues I have raised and more? AARP!

AARP has built a reputation ever since 1958 as the credible source of vetted information for Americans who are 50-plus. There is a wealth of information on the www.aarp.org website that is available to all. Information about the 3 questions I posed at the top of the article can be found at the website! One can spend hours going through just a small fraction of the website!

To get more specific AAPI information you can go to our website www.aarp.org/aapi.

I encourage you to go to our websites, learn about the myriad of information addressing your health, wealth and self!

_Daphne Kwok is Vice President, Multicultural Leadership for Asian American & Pacific Islander Audience Strategy at AARP. She is also a member of President Obama’s Advisory Commission on Asian Americans & Pacific Islanders, and served as Executive Director of OCA from 1990-2001._
Last year, the Seattle City Council unanimously passed a historic resolution expressing regret for the anti-Chinese legislation and riots in the 1800s, acknowledging the contributions of Chinese to Seattle, and reaffirming the City’s commitment to civil rights of all people.

Former City Councilman Nick Licata initiated sponsorship of the resolution at the urging of the Greater Seattle Chapter of OCA – Asian Pacific Americans Advocates and the local chapter of the Chinese Americans Citizens Alliance. “We shouldn’t bury our history,” Licata said in reference to the numerous anti-Chinese legislation and anti-Chinese riot in Seattle in 1886. “Discriminatory policies ripple from the past and still affect Chinese communities today. Awareness and recognition of shameful policies in our history is the first step to moving forward together,” he added.

“I am really glad to have the opportunity to support this excellent resolution that honestly acknowledges the racist policies towards Chinese in the past,” said Councilmember Kshama Sawant. “The Chinese did some of the hardest work with some of the least amount of pay — being the backbone in building this region. This resolution honors that struggle,” she added.

“The resolution was a strong and powerful statement that expressed gratitude for the contributions of the Chinese and denounces the racial discrimination towards the early Chinese pioneers,” OCA – Seattle Chapter President Jacqueline Wu. “It also recognized the role of the Chinese in the history of this city and will make us feel that we are a valuable and integral part of Seattle.”

“This resolution was a very significant step towards recognizing one of the great — but often overlooked — injustices in our city’s history,” said CACA member Bettie Luke, whose grandfather was Mayor Yesler’s servant at the time of the 1886 riots. “Passage of the resolution helps educate and remind us of the sacrifices Chinese made to Seattle. It means a lot to the Chinese community in Seattle because it gives us recognition long overdue.”

Initially, the early Chinese were tolerated, and even welcomed by a fair amount of the early Seattle settlers. After all, many of the Chinese were brought here to help do work at low wages that were often shunned by whites. In Seattle the early Chinese laid the tracks for the first railroads to the town; graded Pike, Union, Washington, and Jackson Streets; worked at local canneries and sawmills; grew produce; worked as domestic servants; dug the earliest portion of the Lake Washington Ship Canal, and established a Chinese quarter in what is now Pioneer Square. At one point, there were 700 Chinese in the town, about 10 percent of Seattle’s total population. Indeed, the arrival of Chinese was once seen as a sign of progress.

But by the mid-1880s, economic times grew worse and many men in the Seattle and the region were out of work. Perceived as “unfair laborers”, who were willing to accept lower wages, and “tools of the Capitalist,” the Chinese became the number one targets.

A number of discriminatory and unfair laws were passed at the federal, territorial, and local levels to get rid of all the Chinese because they were seen as “unfair labor,” unassimilable, inferior, deceitful, and heathens based on race. In 1882, the federal government passed the infamous Chinese Exclusion Act, which prohibited Chinese laborers from entering the United States. When these laws failed to exclude or get rid of the Chinese, mobs forcibly and brutally drove them out of Seattle, Tacoma and other towns in the Territory.

On November 2, 1885, a mob of hundreds, armed with guns and clubs, marched to Chinese shanties that dotted the city’s business district and along the waterfront. Smashing doors and breaking windows, they told the Chinese to pack and to grab their belongings while kicking and dragging them out of their quarters. Chinese were directly removed
from Tacoma by the anti-Chinese mob. But to make sure that the Chinese would not return, some of the mob went back to burn down the Chinese quarters along the waterfront.

Meanwhile, the citizens of Seattle waited for legislative action to remove the Chinese and awaited the outcome of conspiracy trials of leaders of the anti-Chinese direct action group, that wanted to forcibly remove the Chinese. Seventeen persons were charged with conspiring to deny Chinese their legal rights under the equal protection laws. Following 14 days of testimony, the jury deliberated for 10 minutes and handed down a “not guilty” verdict, which served to motivate and encourage the call for direct removal of the Chinese.

On December 3, 1885, the Seattle City Council passed the so-called “Cubic Air Ordinance,” similar to those enacted in California towns. The ordinance provided that each resident of Seattle was entitled to a sleeping compartment 8’ x 8’ x 8’. On February 5, the Seattle City Council passed additional ordinances to expedite the removal of Chinese from the city. One ordinance prohibited the operation of wash houses in wooden buildings. Another prohibited the sale of goods in the streets. Still another instituted a license fee for itinerant and non-residential fruit vendors. All of these laws were aimed at the Chinese.

The passage of these ordinances did little to diminish the cry of the anti-Chinese forces to immediately get rid of the Chinese. On the night of February 6, the direct action agitators and idle transients finalized their plans to expel the Chinese at a mass public meeting.

The next morning, on February 7, 1886, the direct action group carried out their plans to expel the Chinese. This huge mob of some 1500 forced the Chinese from their homes and marched them to the steamship Queen of the Pacific, to be transported to San Francisco.

During the afternoon, a writ of habeas corpus was issued by the District Court to the master of the steamship requiring him to bring before the Court the Chinese persons then on board of his vessel who were alleged to be unlawfully deprived of their liberty.

The next morning the Chinese were marched to King County Courthouse. There, Judge Roger S. Green told them that those who stay would be protected. Having just experienced the anger and hatred of an uncontrollable mob, all except 16 Chinese chose to leave.

After their courthouse appearance, the Chinese were taken back to the waterfront dock under the guard of Sheriff McGraw and his deputies. But the Queen of Pacific could only take a limit of 196 passengers. Another 160 Chinese left for Portland on the next two steamers the following two weeks.

The antagonism directed at the Chinese, and the suffering and harm inflicted upon them is among the worst against any racial or ethnic immigrant group in the history of the American West. The impact of the exclusionary laws and the Anti-Chinese Movement on the Chinese in America was lasted for decades. These laws lead to the segregation of the Chinese into the Chinatown ghettos, deprived them of opportunities and rights afforded others, and drastically curtailed their population growth.

(Author’s note: Similar resolutions have been passed by the U.S. Congress, State of California, and City of Tacoma. The Greater Seattle chapter of OCA - Asian Pacific American Advocates is currently working on establishing a memorial in the vicinity of the dock where the Chinese were forced on steamships in 1886 as a reminder of the anti-Chinese riots and to pay tribute to the early Chinese in Seattle.)

Doug Chin is OCA - Greater Seattle’s Co-Secretary and former chapter president.
Over the years, Ed Chow has held several high ranking political appointments, received a Bronze Star for his service in Vietnam, and been a personal friend and student of Bruce Lee. However, on a first meeting with Ed one could be forgiven for not assuming the nature of his achievements, simply because of his unassuming and humble nature.

Ed grew up Chinese American in the International District/Chinatown of Seattle, Washington in the 1950s. From a very early age, his views on race were affected by his high school’s microcosm of diversity, bringing together Black, Latino, Japanese, Chinese, and Jewish kids in the city. Though the kids at school were definitely low-income, Ed recalls, “We never knew we were poor because we had clothes on our back and enough food at home.” Where Ed grew up, kids were in this sense all equal to one another; all their houses were the same size, and nobody had significantly more than anybody else.

In Ed’s family, public service is a fact of life. Of his brothers, one served in the Navy, another was in the Airforce, while another is a judge. His mother was also the first Asian American County Elected Official in Montgomery County, Maryland. In true Cantonese fashion, he was encouraged to love his mother, his family, and also his country; which propelled him towards service in the Army during the Vietnam War.

During his service, Ed acquired a reputation as a shrewd commander and a fixer of problematic units. Though he observed that many officers coasted through their two or three year deployments, Ed worked hard to stand out above the rest. He knew that his career path had been paved for him by Japanese Americans who served with honor and distinction in WWII, and that he would have to live up to their precedent if he wanted to maintain the reputation of Asian Americans in the Armed Forces for future generations.

The respect for diversity in the Army in the late sixties vastly differs from what it is today. In response, Ed began to push back against racial discrimination in the Army. He remembered the distinct unfairness of not being invited to dine with his white company commander because of his race, so he took the necessary steps to eliminate racial discrimination from his own command. Ed had no problem putting a sergeant in command whether they were white or black, as long as they got the job done. Through this experience, he began to realize the advantages of diversity and would carry this philosophy with him to his future appointments.

Ed's first political appointment was at the then troubled Department of Emergency Services of the State of Washington. While at the department, Ed found that the leadership skills he utilized to rebuild problematic units in the Army were compatible with fixing some of the recurring problems at the department. True to the leadership style he developed in the Army, Ed quickly fired and replaced ineffective managers to better achieve his mission. As a result of his effectiveness, he...
slowly climbed the ranks to deputy director and eventually
director, cleaning up the agency and preparing the department
to meet the challenges that arose from the Mount St. Helens
volcanic disaster. “I don’t want to say I gained their friendship,
I gained their confidence,” Ed said of
his time at the department. “You don’t
make friends when you have things to
clean up.”

After the Department of Emergency
Services, Ed served as City Manager of
Kent, Washington. There he made it a
point to increase representation of
underrepresented groups, including
women, African Americans, Latinos,
Asians, and Native Americans. One of his most memorable
fights for inclusion was the hiring of the city’s first woman
firefighter. When the Fireman’s Union fought back by
claiming that a female firefighter would be unable to lift a 200
pound person down a ladder, he countered by showing that
many male firefighters were unable to do so themselves. The
first woman firefighter of Kent, Washington would go on to
pass first in her class in physical fitness, and Ed would leave
office with minority staff representation up from zero to
twenty percent.

Ed’s hard work in Washington State eventually led to an
appointment as a Deputy Assistant Secretary for the U.S.
Department of Veteran’s Affairs, a position that would in turn
lead to his most prestigious appointment as the Secretary of
Veterans Affairs for the State of Maryland. While there, he set
a model for other appointed officials by working 60-plus hour
weeks and meeting with each of his employees and fellow
appointees over lunch as his treat. He took particular pride in
representing the State of Maryland at events for communities
with low visibility such as the Sri Lankan or Nepalese
communities. He even travelled on his own dime to assist the
Governor on a trade mission to China, even though the
mission was not a part of his purview as Secretary.

In the midst of his hectic work schedule since moving to
Washington, DC, Ed still found time to volunteer his time
with organizations like Vietnam Veterans of America and also
join the OCA – DC chapter. A long-time chapter member, Ed’s
most recent contribution was hosting a group of OCA interns
to pass along helpful knowledge from his long and
distinguished career.

Since retiring as a government official, Ed has kept himself
busy by helping other young Asian Pacific Americans get
political appointments. He does this through a class that he
created to pass on the wisdom he developed over his decades
of working as a public servant. Although Ed was recently
diagnosed with terminal cancer, the outpouring of support and
praise from the many lives he touched has been commensurate
with his achievements, including a statement on the
congressional record by Congresswoman Tammy Duckworth
on his support for veterans.

In March, OCA – DC, OCA – NOVA, and the OCA
National Center jointly held a dinner event recognizing
his life and accomplishments. Luminaries from across the racial,
political, and governmental spectrum came to honor him,
including former Governor Martin
O’Malley, former U.S. Secretary of
Veterans Affairs Eric Shinseki, and
Major General Antonio Taguba. In
the twilight of his life, Ed remains
an honest, funny, and humble public servant whose
willingness to go the extra mile to help another remains
his greatest asset. Of the many pieces of advice he gives,
the one that may best symbolize his life and character is:
“Pay it forward if it’s a good idea. Don’t do it for a
reward; do it because it’s right to do.”
In Review: OCA’s Advocacy to Guard Against Racial Profiling Following the Dismissed Cases of Chinese American Scientists

ARYANI ONG | OCA - Greater DC

WASHINGTON, D.C. — In the past year, OCA - Asian Pacific American Advocates (OCA), joined midway by the OCA - DC chapter, has been actively involved in efforts by national civil rights organizations and advocates to question whether four Chinese American scientists were the targets of racial profiling. Between 2013 to 2015, the scientists were arrested and indicted on espionage-related charges, purportedly to benefit China. The cases were later dropped. Consequently, several members within the Asian American community questioned whether the scientists – all naturalized U.S. citizens - had been unfairly treated because of their ethnic Chinese background. The following are highlights of OCA’s advocacy and public awareness activities:

- **May 2015** - OCA issues a press release announcing that it had sent a letter to the Attorney General of the U.S. Department of Justice to investigate whether racial profiling had occurred in the case of Sherry Chen. Chen was a hydrologist working for the National Weather Service under the U.S. Department of Commerce. Chen’s case was dropped in March 2015, following a similar pattern as the cases of two former Eli Lilly scientists, Guoqing Cao and Shuyi Li in 2013, and Dr. Wen Ho Lee in 1999. CEO Ken Lee and Policy and Communications Manager Kham Moua attended the press conference hosted by Rep. Ted Lieu (D-CA).

- **September 2015** – The case of Dr. Xiaoxing Xi, a physics professor at Temple University, is dropped. OCA issues a press release announcing it had signed on to a letter by Committee of 100. The letter is a second request to Attorney General Loretta Lynch for an investigation. C100 kicks off a series of speaker panels around the country to raise public awareness. OCA - Greater Philadelphia invites Xi’s daughter Joyce as a guest speaker at its chapter picnic.

- **October 2015** — Rep. Judy Chu (D-CA), Chair of the Congressional Asian Pacific American Caucus (CAPAC), and Rep. Ted Lieu (D-CA), convene a conference call of community leaders, including OCA staff and members, across the country.

- **November 2015** – OCA members attend a Capitol Hill press conference led by Rep. Judy Chu (D-CA), Ted Lieu (D-CA), Mike Honda (D-NY), and Grace Meng (D-NY). The Members of Congress publicly call for a meeting with the Attorney General. Sherry Chen and Dr. Xiaoxing Xi also speak about their experiences, the impact of the investigations and prosecutions on their personal and professional lives, and the $200,000 legal fees they have each incurred.

- **December 2015** – OCA - DC chapter member Aryani Ong and former statistician Dr. Jeremy Wu — both former community members who participated with the U.S. Department of Energy Task Force Against Racial Profiling during the Dr. Wen Ho Lee investigations — draft propositions for a new coalition comprising of community leaders who participated in the October conference call.

- **February 2016** – The coalition — including OCA and its DC chapter — reorganizes to focus on broader policy issues than the individual legal cases. OCA - DC creates a new civic engagement committee, and passes a resolution to involve the chapter in advocacy and community education around this issue.

- **March 2016** - OCA submits a letter to the U.S. Department of Homeland Security (DHS) during the public comment period. OCA takes a stand against DHS request to exempt its system of data collection — called the insider threat program — from the Privacy Act. The insider threat program is considered to be implemented without sufficient civil rights and privacy protections, and the cause of Chen’s investigation. C100, 80/20 and the Federation of American Scientists also submit comments. Chen is notified that she will be terminated from her job with the federal government.
• **May 2016** – OCA and OCA – DC chapter works with the coalition to strategize around a national campaign to coincide with the airing of a 60 Minutes segment on the Xi and Chen cases. They work on drafting a letter to the Inspector General of the U.S. Department of Justice requesting an independent investigation. Also, they release their own action alerts to support the social media campaign led by the Asian Americans Advancing Justice - Asian Law Caucus. OCA - Greater Philadelphia chapter hosts an Asian American Heritage Dinner with Xi as one of its featured speakers.

• **June 2016** – OCA is among the lead parties who send a letter addressed to the Department of Justice Inspector General Michael E. Horowitz and calling for an independent investigation. The other parties are the National Council of Asian Pacific Americans (NCAPA), National Asian Pacific American Bar Association (NAPABA), Asian Americans Advancing Justice, who are joined by 77 other Asian Pacific American, civil rights, and civil liberties organizations.

• **July 2016** – OCA invites Sherry Chen, Joyce Xi and National Asian Pacific American Bar Association attorney Navdeep Singh to speak on a national security panel at its annual convention in New Jersey.

---

**Chapter Highlight: OCA Greater Phoenix**

**Making a difference in the Valley of the Sun**

**OWEN FITE | OCA - Greater Phoenix**

SCOTTSDALE, AZ — OCA Greater Phoenix Chapter (GPC) dedicated the past year to civic engagement and educational programs for the betterment of the Phoenix metropolitan community.

Many of these efforts focused on voter registration, tabling numerous events including the AAAA Asian Festival, local Arab American Festival, Filipino Heritage Celebration, and Vietnamese Lunar Calendar Celebration to increase political participation. OCA - GPC also prioritized canvassing campaigns where volunteers walked neighborhoods to encourage residents to sign up for the absentee ballot. Our committed volunteers logged hundreds of hours in community service by assisting in our civic engagement programs.

OCA - GPC was equally proud to have hosted OCA National Programs in Phoenix such as APIA-U, MAAP, and two APA-Y seminars. The participants interacted with facilitators and learned about many of the issues that OCA works against each day. The audiences came out with greater confidence and a renewed sense of leadership that enabled them to have a positive impact in their circles.

The Greater Phoenix Chapter intends to build on its accomplishments and connect with even more of the APIA population this upcoming year.
Chapter Highlight: OCA Westchester Hudson Valley

Building bridges between Black and Asian communities

LINDA SLEDGE | OCA - Westchester Hudson Valley

HUDSON VALLEY, NY — In response to the racial tensions created by the tragic shooting of Akai Gurley, a young black man, by rookie NYC police officer Peter Liang, OCA-Westchester Hudson Valley (OCA-WHV) hosted a dialogue between concerned citizens from local Black and Asian communities to discuss common issues of social justice. Co-sponsor of the April 26, 2016 event was the Martin Luther King Jr. Freedom Center in White Plains, NY.

The forum was organized by Mark C. Fang, Westchester County Human Rights Commissioner and Counsel to the OCA-WHV Executive Board and Dr. Xin Zheng, past president of OCA-WHV. Bill Kaung, former chapter president, and Raymond Zheng, chapter representative from Young OCA, were also on the organizing team.

Fang noted that the purpose of the meeting was to engage the local Chinese and Black communities in an “extraordinary conversation on race … following a blueprint originally set forth by President Obama in response to the Trayvon Martin verdict in July, 2014.”

Gurley’s death was, at the time, the third in a row of high profile police shootings of young black men nationwide. Tensions between the Black and Chinese-American communities after the Gurley shooting, exacerbated by intense media scrutiny, had built for over a year during which Liang was removed from the police force, tried, convicted, and sentenced. Black advocacy groups sought transparent review and just sentencing of all police officers. The Asian community was somewhat divided, with many Chinese believing that Liang was scapegoated. Interest in the case ran particularly high among the more than 50 participants at the OCA-WHV forum since Liang had been sentenced days before. However, the discussion at the Thomas Slater Center in White Plains, NY, was not simply to dissect the Gurley/Liang case. Instead, Fang, who presided over the meeting, urged attendees to explore the racial dynamics between Black and Asian communities, build upon their history as civil rights allies, and find ways to work together in order to “generate better understanding between races.”

The dialogue that took place was personal, candid, and impassioned. Many attendees were surprised at the wide diversity within each ethnic community. Some in the Black community did not know the “difference” between a Korean judge and a Chinese police officer, expressing the fear of possible bias. Kaung, who lectures widely on Chinese-American history, emphasized to Black attendees that Asians are “not the same” but come from “different cultures, religions and geographic backgrounds” just as American Blacks do. The evening ended on an encouraging note. “While we did not feel that Westchester County has the same negative conflicts between Blacks and Asians,” as portrayed in some media accounts of the Gurley/Liang case, Kaung concluded that, “we all agreed there is a need to have more communication between the two communities in Westchester and more discussions of this type.”

In trenchant and compassionate closing remarks, the Hon. Kathie E. Davidson, Supervising Judge of the Westchester Family Court and a Black American, called for future meetings to address the common concerns of Asian and Black Americans arising from their mutual histories of racial bias and their shared vision of social justice. Echoing Judge Davidson, Peggy Chen, current president of OCA-WHV, called for greater chapter involvement with the local Black community, especially in the area of criminal justice reform.

Linda Ching Sledge is an author and member of OCA - Asian Pacific American Advocates’ Westchester Hudson Valley chapter.
2015 - 2016 OCA Highlights

June 2015
OCA applauded the Supreme Court for rightful expansion of marriage equality.

July 2015
OCA hosted the 2015 National Convention in San Francisco, California, with an emphasis on “Unifying Asian Pacific Islander America”.

August 2015
OCA strongly condemned the use of anti-immigrant term ‘Anchor Baby’ by presidential candidates.

September 2015
Asian American advocates called upon the Attorney General to investigate pattern of racial profiling against Chinese American scientists.

October 2015
OCA and OCA – New York memorialized the tragic loss of Private Danny Chen by continuing the fight against military hazing.

November 2015
Six AAPI leaders from the corporate world were honored at the 2015 OCA Corporate Achievement Awards in Crystal City, Virginia.

OCA passed a resolution at the National Board meeting in support of American Samoans’ right to US Citizenship.

OCA and immigration rights advocates strongly opposed the Fifth Circuit Court of Appeals decision to delay Executive Action on immigration.

December 2015
OCA stood in solidarity with Muslim, Sikh, and South Asian Americans against anti-Muslim hate and violence, and condemned calls for Muslim exclusion.

OCA strongly opposed the Supreme Court challenge to affirmative action in Fisher v. University of Texas - Austin.

January 2016
OCA was pleased by the Supreme Court’s decision to hear case on President’s immigration executive action programs.

February 2016
In the wake of the trial of Officer Peter Liang, OCA reaffirmed its support for increased oversight of police misconduct.

The JACL/OCA Leadership Summit took place in Washington, DC, training 30 next generation leaders selected from JACL and OCA chapter membership.

March 2016
OCA was a leading voice for AAPIs in successful coalition efforts to expand broadband access in low-income communities through the Lifeline Program.

OCA and partner organizations supported the reintroduction of the Reuniting Families Act to help fix the broken family immigration visa backlog.

April 2016
As a result of advocacy by OCA and many others, anti-hazing language was included in the 2017 National Defense Authorization Act.

May 2016
OCA joined others in calling for an independent investigation by the Department of Justice Inspector General on the apparent pattern of racial profiling in the arrests of scientists Dr. Xiaoxing Xi and Sherry Chen.

June 2016
The National Center welcomed its 27th summer intern cohort, a diverse group of 19 college students from around the country.

OCA, together with NCAPA, launched the #ImmigrationStoryIn5Words Campaign, gathering over 3 million impressions.

July 2016
The 2016 OCA National Convention is held in Jersey City, New Jersey.
Ivy Teng Lei: An Undocumented Immigrant’s Testimony to the White House

IVY TENG LEI | OCA - New York Board Member

My name is Ivy Teng Lei. My family came to the United States when I was seven years old. I was born in Macao, China, a beautiful Portuguese-influenced Chinese city where the foods are slightly sprinkled with a hint of Western culture. A traditional pork bun had orange-color dressing, and Chinese egg custard was covered in crème brûlée. These are the stories I’d tell my friends whenever they asked me about Macao. It was my only way of “connecting” to the birthplace that I had not visited in 18 years and felt very little connection to. I’d tell them about the casinos and how fast the city grew. I’d brag about the money coming in, and the opportunities, the bridges, the landmarks—all of which I read about but never experienced.

The truth is, it took a lot for my parents to uproot our entire family. We arrived at JFK on August 26, 1998. After our tourist visa expired, we continued to live in America. Being undocumented has been one of the biggest challenges—the phrase “living in the shadow” is a very accurate way of describing our way of life. We never caused trouble, never asked for more than what we were given, and were perpetually afraid to attract anyone’s attention. We were very poor, and since my parents couldn’t afford babysitters and we had very few relatives in the states, my siblings and I spent most of time in the garment factory where our mother worked. Everyone in the factory loved me, especially the sewing ladies who were alone and had left their family in China to make a living here and send money back to their kids. Our family, much like the aunts and uncles in the factory came here to work, and send money back to China where their family is struggling to bring food on the table. Some of them used the money to build houses and start businesses back home. Most of the time, they’d send more than half their paycheck back and keep the rest for living expenses, including my family who has supported my grandpa’s medical bills for all the years we’ve lived in America. Even though we’re not physically in China, our presence here further strengthened our family’s opportunities back home. My cousin’s education, including his laptop, is just a symbol of our sacrifice and hard work.

It was junior year in high school when the principal set up appointments with each student to ask about his or her college prospects. She laid out all the options that I learned very young would never be available to me. I considered saying thank you and leaving without telling her the truth—I didn’t want to feel like a burden but eventually, I said, “I’m not supposed to be here.” To my surprise, I was not the only one in school. She didn’t tell me their names, but the fact that I knew there were classmates just like me made me feel empowered.

There were very few schools and scholarships that didn’t require legal status at the time. I decided to apply for the best city university we could afford and was fortunate enough to be accepted. I worked random part-time jobs to pay for my tuition and expenses, and with the help of my family, I graduated with a BA in Communications minoring in Mathematics.

For immigrant youth who are brought to the U.S. at a young age, we’ve become integral parts of this country. But being undocumented and all of the consequences that come with being undocumented can make you feel like the wind has been knocked out of you. Like you might not have a future. But DACA has changed that.

Through the mentors who have taken me under their wing, I was able to intern to gain work experience and then was finally accepted to a full-time competitive rotation program at one of the largest advertising holding companies. I have since worked in various Fortune 500 companies and have assimilated to the life that I never thought I would have. A badge, a phone, and email address assigned just for me means so much more to me than the means to entering a building or a telecommunication tool—it’s a constant reminder that I have a status, and my existence is meaningful. This would have never been possible without DACA, and I thank President Obama everyday for changing my life.

Ivy Teng Lei is a former board member for OCA - Asian Pacific Advocates’ New York chapter. She presented this testimony in June to the White House and the Korean, Filipino, Mexican, Indian embassies in-person, as well as the Chinese embassy via a separate meeting.
Book Review: The Making of Asian America

STAN LOU | OCA Vice President of Education and Culture

When I first heard about this book, I thought to myself, “Do we need another book about the immigration stories of Asians to America?” Most of us who have been involved with the Asian Pacific American (APA) community are probably saturated with our history. Another book would be like preaching to the choir! I know I have read and am more than familiar with the excellent books from Ronald Takaki, Maxine Hong Kingston, Iris Chang, Peter Kwong, and others.

But I also have read Angel Island: Immigrant Gateway to America, the excellent book that Erika Lee co-authored with Judy Yang. In fact, I wrote a review of that book for the IMAGE Fall 2010 issue! From that experience I know that Erika Lee is an exceptional historian and writer. Then I saw early reviews of her new book indicating that Lee updates the stories based on the new waves of Asian immigrants since the Immigration and Nationality Act of 1965. This news led me to see what The Making of Asian America: A History had to offer.

As a “spoiler alert,” I will state that the book was as advertised — fresh new interpretations of old stories, updates to the experiences of the post-1965 immigrants, and bold opinions and conclusions. The first part of the book delves deep into the earliest histories of Asians coming to America; i.e., in the 1500s when Filipino sailors left their ships and stayed in America. After that initial foray, immigrants from Asia continually came to America for various reasons; to escape colonialism, to get away from poverty and famine, to work as indentured laborers or “coolies.” Lee systematically describes the immigrations by each ethnic group – Chinese, Japanese, Indians, Koreans, Filipinos, etc. Her writing is similar to the technique she and Yang used to tell the stories of Angel Island. It’s rather an academic approach; more so because Making did not relate personal stories of individuals, as the earlier book did.

The immigrants’ stories reach a critical stage in the latter part of the 1800s. Anti-immigration and nativist feelings caused Asians to become a “despised minority” and brought about the Chinese Exclusion Laws — which were later expanded to include most of the other Asian ethnicities. This hate went on for decades, well through the first half of the 20th century. Many of the prejudices and atrocities experienced by the various Asian immigrants during this period that climaxed, so to speak, with the imprisonment of Japanese Americans during World War II by the US government. In recognition of the present-day consequences of those times, Lee concludes that the Chinese became the first “undocumented immigrants.”

The passage of the Immigration and Nationality Act of 1965 marked a turning point in the Asian American story. Many view the Act to reflect a change in America’s view of Asian Americans from “despised” to “model minority.” However, Lee points out that the label associated with Asian Americans changed easily throughout the rest of the century and into the new one, depending on the issues at hand — cheap labor, anti-communism, overachievement, espionage, yellow peril, perpetual foreigner, etc. So the 1965 Act effectively divided the community into two: pre-1965 and post-1965. The earlier Asian America was formed of mostly blue collar types who knew racism, poverty, and hard times. The later Asian America mostly comes from more privileged and even prosperous backgrounds. This is where Lee diverges from others in her genre. She examines the impact of these new immigrants, and concludes that Asian America has evolved into these two distinct groups; one-size-fits-all labels cannot be applied to Asian Americans as a whole. By extension, this means statistics and data must be disaggregated in order to meaningfully reflect the APA community.

In my mind, Erika Lee has now written the new definitive narrative of Asian America. I know our narrative is dynamic, is still being developed, and will certainly take on new twists. But for the latest rendition, I highly recommend that all students of Asian American history and heritage add this book to their library. I am personally very pleased that OCA - Asian Pacific American Advocates chose to honor her for her outstanding achievements at the 2016 National Convention.

Stan Lou serves as OCA’s Vice President of Education and Culture. He is also an active member of OCA’s DC chapter.
ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

OCA Lifetime Members

We salute OCA Lifetime Members for their lifetime commitment and dedication to the organization. We apologize if we have inadvertently omitted anyone from this list. Please contact the OCA National Office at 202-223-5500 or MNguyen@ocanational.org to provide updates and or corrections.

Ken Yeung Arkansas
Rosemary Abram and Steven Lee At Large
Ann Elizabeth Chan At Large
Hardy W. Chan At Large
Wai Ching Lam At Large
Marjorie Lee At Large
Mary and Fred Lee At Large
Leslie Moe-Kaiser At Large
Robert Wu At Large
Alex Mark At Large
Paul and Wendy Leung At Large
Sonya Gong and Shane M. Jent Central Illinois
Leolie Moe-Kaiser Central Illinois
Johnny and Anne Hsu Colorado
Raymond Wu Columbus
Grace Chen and David Hind Columbus
Colin Chang Dallas/Fort Worth
Felix Chao Dallas/Fort Worth
Joe N. and Loanne Chiu Dallas/Fort Worth
William Kwan Dallas/Fort Worth
Frances Leung Dallas/Fort Worth
Kai Tung Li Dallas/Fort Worth
S.B. Woo Delaware
Chi-Ming Chow Detroit
Gregory Christophor and Majorie Chin Detroit
Carl Frank Rosenberger Detroit
Claire Faith Weinan Detroit
Clyde Wu Detroit
Moses & Margie Wu Detroit
Aiden Yee Detroit
Ai Zhen Xu & Qu Zhou Detroit
William C. Uy East Bay
Peter and Mingfeng Chang Eastern Virginia
Richard Cheng Eastern Virginia
Caron Sang and Frank C.S. Fang Eastern Virginia
Nancy Mah Eastern Virginia
Stanley Tseng Eastern Virginia
Joyce Wang and Dr. Leon Ru-liang Eastern Virginia
Pearl Lin Fairfield
Miriam Yeung and Haratio Yeung Fairfield
Ken & Ashley Lee Georgia
Alice Cha Greater Chicago
Charles Cha Greater Chicago
Brandon Hou Greater Chicago
Sylvia Lam Greater Chicago
Kam Liu Greater Chicago
Ling Liu Greater Chicago
Kitty Pon Greater Chicago
Woon-Wah Siu Greater Chicago
Donald Sheu Greater Chicago
Theresa and Dr. Peter Chang Greater Houston
George Gee Greater Houston
Hwa-Shan Ho Greater Houston
Alice and Mark Lee Greater Houston
Wen Ching Lee Greater Houston
Paul Y. Sha Greater Houston
Martha Wong Greater Houston
Dai-Shan Wong Greater Houston
Raymond Wong Greater Houston
Victoria Ma Greater Houston
Deborah F. Ching and Mark M. Mayeda Greater Los Angeles
Michelle Chiu Greater Los Angeles
Tom Hayashi Greater Los Angeles
Cassandra Kwok Greater Los Angeles
Eugene Moy Greater Los Angeles
Jeri Okamoto and Daniel Floyd Greater Los Angeles
Mary Au Greater Washington, DC
Glen Fukushima Greater Washington DC
Ginny Gong Greater Washington, DC
Kenneth Hum Greater Washington, DC
Michael C. Lin Greater Washington, DC
Stan Lou Greater Washington, DC
Anchen Wang and Jimmy Lin Greater Washington, DC
David Yeh Greater Washington, DC
Ed Weibman Greater Washington, DC
Peter Yang Greater Washington, DC
Peter Wu Greater Washington, DC
Sandy Nguyen Greater Washington, DC
Sandy Yan Greater Washington, DC
William and Ann Tong Greater Washington, DC
Kung Lee Wong Greater Washington, DC
Sharon Wong and Melanie Wong Greater Washington, DC
Jessie Cheng Hawaii
Carol Tsai Hawaii
Stanley Jia Kentuckiana
Geoffrey Lee Lehigh Valley
Ann Elizabeth and Howard Chan Long Island
Thomas and Parshad Eng Long Island
Rene Snugge and Dean Franics Long Island
Peter K. Gong Long Island
Edward Kang Long Island
Annie Kwan and Alan Ng Long Island
Albert Lau Long Island
Alfonso and Lana Tan Long Island
David Wong Long Island
Andrew K.C. Wong Long Island
Patrick Leung Minnesota
George and Asunta Cha New England
Jane Chen New Jersey
Lian and Margaret C. Hao New Jersey
David T. Lin New Jersey
Julie and Keith Wang New Jersey
Keith Wang New Jersey
Chung Shue and Sue Tai Yang New Jersey
Ying Chan and Kelvin Mark New York
Rose Eng New York
Jeannie Lee Jackson New York
Thomas J. Lee New York
Wah Lee and Christina Chong New York
Betty Lee Sung New York
Marriam Tassawar New York
Benjamin Wallace New York
Wilen Wong and Virginia Chow New York
Qing Wu New York
Alice Chang Northern Virginia
Michele Kee and Joe Tan Northern Virginia
Songbae Lee Northern Virginia
James Tse Northern Virginia
Frank and Heidi Liu Pittsburgh
Howard and Marie Chan Sacramento
Jee and Kim Cho Sacramento
Diana Gin Sacramento
Dwanchen and Rung Fong Hsu Sacramento
Richard Ikeda Sacramento
Dominic Ling Sacramento
Sam Ong Sacramento
Jimmie Yee Sacramento
C.C. and Regina Yin Sacramento
Claudine Cheng San Francisco Bay
Michael Chiu San Francisco Bay
Wai Ling Eng San Francisco Bay
Virginia C. and Herbert Gee San Francisco Bay
Helen Y.H. Hui San Francisco Bay
Amy Ai and Yu-Mei Lee San Francisco Bay
Robert E. Lee San Francisco Bay
David F. Lee III San Francisco Bay
John Y. Lai San Francisco Bay
George M. Ong San Francisco Bay
Cindy Tong San Francisco Bay
Jessie Lee Yip San Francisco Bay
Linda and Alan Bien San Mateo
Flora and Shiu-Wing Chan San Mateo
Philip Wang San Mateo
Stanley Wang San Mateo
Andrew Chen Silicon Valley
Winnie Tang South Florida
Austin and Mary Tao St. Louis
Wendy Karahalios Tucson
Sen Maw Fang and Theressa Fang Utah
Michael W. and Jennifer Kwan Utah
Jason Bobadilla and Caroline Marippa Westchester/Hudson Valley
Jean and Stanley Chang Westchester/Hudson Valley
Jaclyn A. Chu Westchester/Hudson Valley
Celine Fong Westchester/Hudson Valley
Gary Guo and Jin Li Westchester/Hudson Valley
William Kaung and Sinforosa Tan Westchester/Hudson Valley
Jenny Kho Westchester/Hudson Valley
Edwina Kho Westchester/Hudson Valley
Elaine Lai and Robert Rosen Westchester/Hudson Valley
C. Joanna Lee Westchester/Hudson Valley
Sheldon and Hong Pang Westchester/Hudson Valley
Lisa Summa Westchester/Hudson Valley
Peter To Westchester/Hudson Valley
Andrew Torelli Westchester/Hudson Valley
Victor Yau Westchester/Hudson Valley
Vincent Young Westchester/Hudson Valley
Mary Ann Yu Westchester/Hudson Valley
Alice S. and Charles W. Cha Westchester/Hudson Valley
Janet Lew Carr Wisconsin
Cecil Fong Greater Houston
Thank You!

OCA would like to thank the following individuals for their dedication and generosity. The following list reflects donors since 2013. If your name has been erroneously omitted, please contact the OCA National Center at 202-223-5500.

$50,000+
Ken & Ashley Lee

$25,000+
George Cha

$10,000+
Hardy Chan
Claudine Cheng
Daphne Kwok
OCA - Greater Sacramento
OCA - Westchester/Hudson Valley
OCA - Greater Houston

$5,000+
Jean and Stanley Chang
Carol Tsai
Vicky Wong
OCA - St. Louis
OCA - New York
OCA - Wisconsin

$1,000+
Rosemary Abriam
Steve and Teresa Chan
Debbie Chen
Angela H. Chiang
William Chiang
Michael Chiu
Jim L. Chung
Wai-Ling Eng
Michael and Debbie Fung
Lian and Margaret Hao
Linda and Michael Head
Bill Imada
Frank and Jeanette Kam
Wendy Karahalios
Lucinda Lee Katz
Bill and Rose Kaung
Michele Kee
Michael Kwan
Eling Lam
Dr. Robert Lee
Mary & Fred Lee
Rose Lee
Suzie Lee
Anna Lee
Fay and Hong Leung
Edward Lew
William M Li
Robert Lim
Michael Lin
Vida Lin
Albert Lin
Eric Lin
Chi Loek
Stan Lou
Weiming and Caroline Lu
Leslie Moe-Kaiser
Gingee and Tom Moy
Duy Nguyen
Diana and Michael Sands
Vicki Shu
Woon-Wah Siu
Colin Tam
Thong Tarm
Hui Kwang and Julie Wang
Wendy & Ken Wilbur
Astria Wong
Ronald and Terry Wong
Miriam & Horatio Yeung
Peter & Helen Yu
OCA - East Bay
OCA - Georgia
Li Family Charitable Fund
OCA - Tucson
OCA - Greater Chicago
OCA - Greater Phoenix
OCA - Greater Seattle
OCA - Phoenix
OCA - Greater Los Angeles
OCA - Detroit
OCA - Greater Washington, DC
OCA - Northern Virginia
OCA - San Mateo
Daniel SooHoo
George Wu
Sue Pai and Chung Yang
Clifford & Elaine Yee
OCA - Central Illinois
OCA - Eastern Virginia
OCA - New Jersey
The Cha Family

$100+
Linda Akutagawa
Marjorie Bee
Ingrid and Dieter Behrens
Gloria Besthoff
Pauline Brody
Deborah Buhles
Guoliang Cao
Bill Lann Lee Carolyn M. Yee
Janet Lew Carr
Sulia Chan
Ann & Howard Chan
Tai Chan
Teresa Chan
Vida Chan Lin
Andrew Chang
Hong Chang
Florence Chen
Sium & Veronica Chen
Fengchi Chen
Grant Chen
Vivian Chen
Doris Chew
Doug Chin
Francis Chow
Katty Chow
Rose Chu
Thomas Chu
Christopher Chung
Kelvin Chuu
Roger S Dong
Heather Fong
Cecil Fong
David Fung
Paul Gam
Paul Gee
Rogene Gee Calvert
Tom & Anita Ging
Diana Gorin
Margaret Holmes (Ihag)
Dwanchen Hsu
Nancy Huang
Bruce Huang
Betty Jeung
Susan Jin Davis
ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Kathryn Komoto
Sharon Kosai
Alexandra Kuo
William and Eileen Lai
Willie Lau
Tsiwen Law
Shirley Lee
Sophie Lee
Major Kurt Lee
George W. Lee
Grace Lee
Hoover Lee
L. Ray Lee
Shirley & Victor Lee
Sandra Lee Kawano
Rebecca C. Leng
James Liao
Victor Lim
Marcia Lim
Nancy Lim-Yee
Jean Liu
Jeffrey Liu
Jason Liu
Dr. Gerald Lo
Chong Lo
Michael J. Lok
Dr. Gerald and Gemma Lou
Frank Lu
George Lu
Julie Lu
Kevin and Linda Luke
Maria Isabel Manalac
Jim and Gayle McCallum
Eugene Moy
Diane Nguyen
Loida Nicolas-Lewis
Hiroshi & Sumie Nishikawa
Sanjay Patel
Elaine Pavelka
Victoria Rumsey
Michele and Theodore Russo
Sonia Helene Segarra Law
Kun Shi
Eward & Helen Sing
Levin Sy
Santiago Sy
Joanne Tabellija-Murphy
Teresa and Henry Tam
Austin Tao
Peter and Helen Tao
Dorothy Thom
Lisa Thong
Kelly Tian
Stephen To
John Tohe
Mary Tom
Nancy Tom
Cindy Tong
Fallo & David Tran
Raymond and Yoshiko Uno
David and Lydia Wan
Kenneth Wang
Jun Wang
Martha Watanabe
Linda & Scott Weidman
Andrew & Olive Wong
Wilem Wong
John Wong
Wesley Wong
Carol Wong
Allan Wong
Chung Wong
Mary Wong
Nancy Wong
Alex Wu
Bryant Yang
Sanfu Yang
Joann Yee
Cecilia Yep
Gwendolyn Yip
Chun & Joanne Yip
Wang Yung
Hengli Zhang
Hongwen Zhou
Fang Zhou
OCA - San Francisco Bay

$25+

Susan Gabrielle Amato
Zhen Brayman
Christina Bui
Flora Chan
Joyce Chan
Bessie Chan
Andrew Chich-Liang Chang
Nora Chang
Charles Chen
Ellen Chen
Bin Chen
Swee Cheng
Cora Chin
Elaine Chu
Jye Chu
Laarni Dacanay
Lynne Delveaux
Aimee Do
Mabelle Dong
Candy Eng
Milton and Veronica Eng
Gary Faas
John and Cherryl Forsatz
Karen Fung
Dean Hirabayashi
Eric Hoang
Sun Yi Huang
Tiffany Ino
Lawrence Joe
Franklin & Clarissa Kang

Ming-yuan Kao
June Kao
Kendall Kosai
Gerald M Kosicki
Melody Lam
Sam Law
Margaret Lee
Orance Lee
Melvin and Regina Leong
Peter Leung
Wei & Melodie Lew
Liong Liem
Heng Pooi Lim
Wendy Lim
Samuel K. Lip
Joey Liu
Brian Lock
Bettie Luke
Kha Ly
Tracy Mai
Mary Dynne Montante
Floyd Mori
Jeffrey Moy
Robert S. Moy
Richard Mui
Raymond Murakami
Mary Nicely
Aryani Ong
Quyhn Nhu Phan
Erica Rendall
Amy Robinson
Kei-Mei and Henry Shih
Hendra Soetjahja
Lisa Spivey
Shung Sung
Chun Lee Tang
Bill Tashima
Lavinia Taumoepeau
Leona Thao
Tong Thao
Andrew Toy
Sang Leng Trieu
Pang Kou Cathy Vue
Chihyuan Wang
Peter & Julie Wen
Curtis & Christine White
Margaret Wong
Tamiko Wong
Teresa Wong
Jacqueline Wu
Haitao Xu
David Yee
Lorna Young
Carol Young
Chilin Yu
Jun (Eugene) Zhang
BECOME AN OCA MEMBER TODAY!

Founded in 1973, OCA is a national organization dedicated to advancing the social, political, and economic well-being of Asian Pacific Americans.

We encourage you to join the OCA chapter nearest you. If there are no chapters in your area, you are welcome to join as an OCA Member-at-Large. You can also join online at www.ocanational.org, under “Get Involved”.

OCA Membership Form (all fields are required)

First name: ___________________________________________________________________________
MI: ___ Last name: _____________________________________________________________________
Address: _______________________________________________________________________________
City, State, Zip: _________________________________________________________________________
Home Phone: (_____) ___________ - ___________ Work Phone: (_____) ___________ - ___________ x
Cell Phone: (_____) ___________ - ___________ Birthday: ____/____/___________
Email: _________________________________________________________________________________
Spouse/Partner Name (optional): _______________________________________________________________________
Email: ___________________________________________________________________________ Phone: (_____) ___________-_____________
☐ Check here if renewing an existing membership

OCA Membership Categories:
☐ $10 Youth/Student (up to full-time undergraduate)
☐ $20 Senior Citizen: 65 years of age or older
  ☐ $30 Senior 2-year
  ☐ $60 Senior 5-year
☐ $40 Individual
  ☐ $70 Individual 2-year
  ☐ $140 Individual 5-year
☐ $50 Family: 2 adults + 2 children (under 18)
  ☐ $90 Family 2-year
  ☐ $180 Family 5-year
☐ $1000 Individual Lifetime
☐ $1500 Family Lifetime: 2 adults + 2 children who age out after 18

☐ Yes, I would like to join an OCA chapter in my area!
  Please send my information to this local chapter: _______________________________________
☐ Yes, I am interested in starting an OCA chapter in my area — please send me more information!

Please make your check or money order payable to OCA, and send it with this form to:

OCA National Center
Attn: Membership
1322 18th Street NW
Washington, DC 20036

Telephone: (202) 223-5500
Fax: (202) 296-0540

Email: oca@ocanational.org
Site: www.ocanational.org

Special offer for readers of IMAGE:
For a limited time, receive a complimentary membership or renewal with your charitable donation of $25+ (New members only). Thank you for your support!

☐ $25 (New members only) ☐ $150
☐ $50 ☐ $200
☐ $75 ☐ $250
☐ $100 ☐ $500
☐ Other: ___________

SPRING/SUMMER 2016 • IMAGE 23