

Virtual

C L E V E L A N D

ASIAN

FESTIVAL

[www.ClevelandAsianFestival.org](http://www.ClevelandAsianFestival.org)

Saturday, May 22 @ 10:30 a.m.

#CAF2021CLE





In the Name and by the Authority of  
**THE STATE OF OHIO**



**WHEREAS**, during the month of May, the culture, history, traditions, achievements, and contributions to the United States of Asian Americans and Pacific Islanders are recognized and celebrated; and

**WHEREAS**, the month of May was chosen because it commemorates the immigration of the first Japanese to the United States on May 7, 1843, and it marks the anniversary of the completion of the transcontinental railroad on May 10, 1869, with most of the tracks laid by Chinese immigrants; and

**WHEREAS**, about 18 million Asian Americans and 1.4 million who trace their roots to the Pacific Islands reside in the United States, according to 2019 census estimates; and

**WHEREAS**, recognition for Asian Americans and Pacific Islander Americans was first introduced by a joint resolution of Congress and signed into law by President Jimmy Carter in 1978 for a weeklong commemoration and then expanded to a monthlong recognition signed by President George H. W. Bush in 1992; and

**WHEREAS**, Ohio is home to more than 300,000 Asian Americans and Pacific Islander Americans who make valuable contributions to our state's rich culture, economy, and diversity.

**NOW, THEREFORE**, We, Mike DeWine and Jon Husted, Governor and Lieutenant Governor of the State of Ohio, do hereby recognize May as

**ASIAN AMERICAN AND  
PACIFIC ISLANDER  
HERITAGE MONTH**

on this the 1<sup>st</sup> day of May 2021.

Mike DeWine  
Governor



Jon Husted  
Lieutenant Governor

# What is a Hate Crime?

“ ... A crime committed based on the victim’s perceived or actual race, color, religion, national origin, sexual orientation, gender, gender identity, or disability. ”

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## Ensure Your Safety & Seek Help

**Your first and foremost priority should be to ensure your physical safety!**

- + Seek medical attention immediately, if necessary.
- + Talk to someone you trust about the experience.
- + Remember that hate crimes can happen to anyone. You are not to blame!

2

## Record Details About The Incident

**After the initial shock of the incident has passed, write down exactly what happened.**

- + Include as many specific details as possible.
- + Keep and make copies of all documentation (e.g., hate mail or recordings of hate calls).
- + Photograph any physical injuries, offensive graffiti, and/or evidence of vandalism.

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## Report The Incident

+ If you experience hate, you should report it. Contact local law enforcement and provide them with detailed information. Secure the names, contact information, and badge numbers of the investigating officers.

+ **Report a suspected hate crime to the FBI at 1-800-225-5324.** You can state your preferred language for translation services.

+ Consider reporting the incident to a community organization that is tracking hate crimes. This is only for data collection purposes. You should also report to local law enforcement and the FBI. + If you are concerned about your immigration status, consider seeking legal advice. U.S. immigration law provides several protections for immigrants who are victims of crime.

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## Contact A Community Organization

Contact a local community organization for assistance and support. Community organizations may be able to assist with dealing with law enforcement, language translation, seeking medical care or psychological counseling, locating an attorney, handling media, fundraising, and identifying a support network.

### Resources for more information on...

Legal aid, working with law enforcement, mental health and more, visit the National Asian Pacific Bar Association's (NAPABA) Hate Crime Resources at: [www.napaba.org/page/HateCrimeResources](http://www.napaba.org/page/HateCrimeResources)

COVID-19, visit the Asian & Pacific Islander American Health Forum's website at: [www.apiahf.org](http://www.apiahf.org)



# Working With...

## Law Enforcement



### The Preliminary Investigation

Law enforcement officials will first conduct a preliminary investigation at the scene of the crime.

### The Follow-Up Investigation

There may be a follow-up investigation. Officers may conduct interviews, document the incident and apparent motives, arrest suspects, [notify the FBI](#).

### Hate Crime Indicators

Law enforcement officials will consider the following bias indicators: racial, ethnic, gender and/or cultural differences; comments, written statements, or gestures; drawings, markings, symbols, or graffiti; organized hate groups; previous bias crimes or incident.

### FBI Involvement

The Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) is the lead agency for enforcing federal civil rights law. The Hate Crimes Unit of the FBI's Civil Rights Division investigates crimes motivated by bias toward race, color, religion, national origin, sexual orientation, gender identity, disability, or gender.

### Resources for more information on...

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## The Media



### Develop Talking Points

Identify a specific target audience and create messages that will achieve your goals. Specify what you want people to do, how they should do it, and why.

### Issue A Press Release

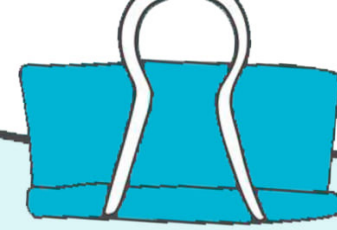
If the topic is newsworthy, consider answering these questions in a press release: Who? What? When? Where? Why? And how? Keep the press release short and include your contact information.  
Example: <http://bit.ly/3IGqJJD>

### Write Blog / Social Media Post

Summarize your main points, establish your credibility, and use evidence. Be as concise and to the point as possible. For social media, be sure to use the hashtag [#StopAAPIHate](#) to maximize visibility.

“  
*Note: Before speaking with the media, consider the victim's concerns regarding publicity. You may want to seek legal advice.*  
”

COVID-19, visit the Asian & Pacific Islander American Health Forum's website at: [www.apiahf.org](http://www.apiahf.org)



# Checklist for Community Organizations

## ✓ Offer Assistance to Hate Crime Victims

Assess and provide for the particular needs of the victim(s). These needs can be filing a police report, working with police and prosecutors, seeking medical care or psychological counseling, locating an attorney, finding a language translator, handling media inquiries, obtaining financial assistance, and offering a support network.

## ✓ Reporting Hate Crimes and Hate Incidents

Determine whether the victim wants law enforcement involvement. Reporting to law enforcement will prompt further investigation. Reporting to community organizations that track hate incidents will only record the incident.

### Reporting to Law Enforcement

+ Contact local law enforcement and provide them with detailed information. Secure the names, contact information, and badge numbers of the investigating officers.

+ **Report a suspected hate crime to the FBI at 1-800-225-5324.** You can state your preferred language for translation services.

### Reporting to Community Organizations

Report the incident to a community organization that is tracking hate crimes, like [Stop AAPI Hate](#). This is only for data collection purposes.

## ✓ Speak out Against Acts of Hate

Hate crimes must be denounced swiftly in order to provide a message to the public that hate will not be tolerated. Here are some things you can do to speak out against hate crimes:

**Communication:** Issue a press release; contact local media; coordinate a press conference

**Community:** Work with local leaders; organize community events

**Government:** Facilitate meetings with law enforcement and local, state, and federal officials to address your community's concerns.

## ✓ Educate and Mobilize the Community

Raise community awareness regarding hate crimes and violence by providing workshops, holding community briefings, facilitating town hall meetings, organizing conferences or panel discussions, and translating community education materials.

## ✓ Create an Anti-Hate Crime Task Force

As a longer-term solution, create or take part in an anti-hate crime task force that meets on a regular basis and is involved with local and national organizations.

### Resources for more information on...

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## Facts & Figures

DiversityInc  
MEETING IN A BOX

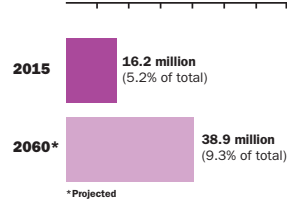
### Asian American and Pacific Islander Heritage Month

For All Employees

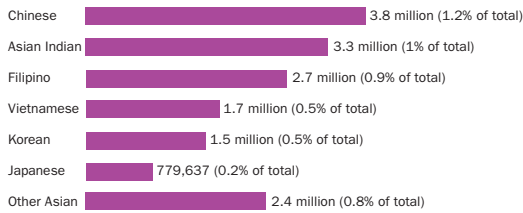
## Facts & Figures

### POPULATION

#### U.S. Population

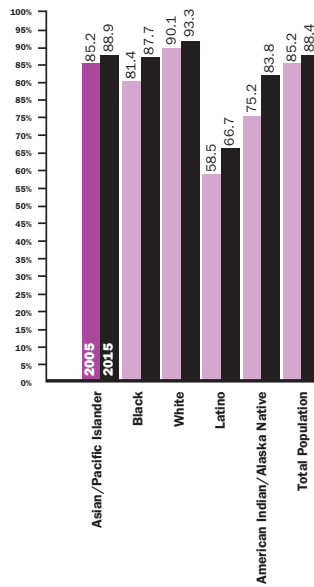


#### Largest Ethnic Populations

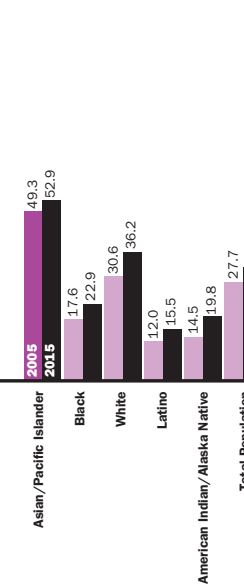


### EDUCATION

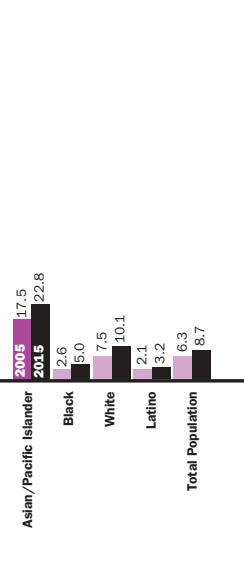
#### Percentage of Population Age 25 and Over Who Completed At Least High School



#### Percentage of Population Age 25 and Over With At Least a Bachelor's Degree



#### Percentage of Population Age 25 to 29 With At Least a Master's Degree



## Facts & Figures

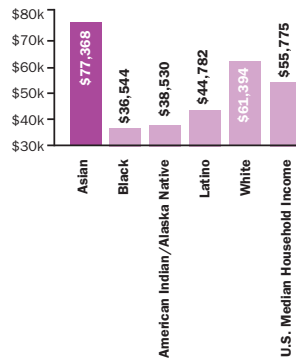
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### Asian American and Pacific Islander Heritage Month

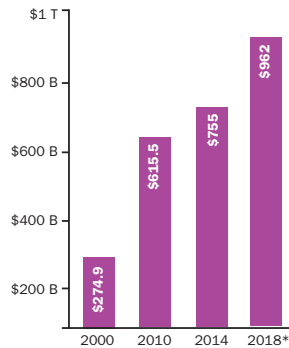
For All Employees

### FINANCES

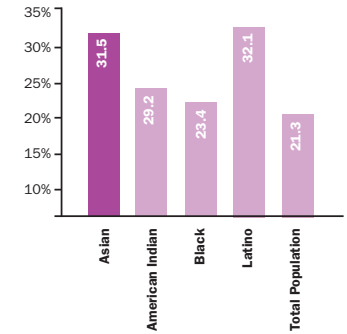
#### Median Household Income (2015)



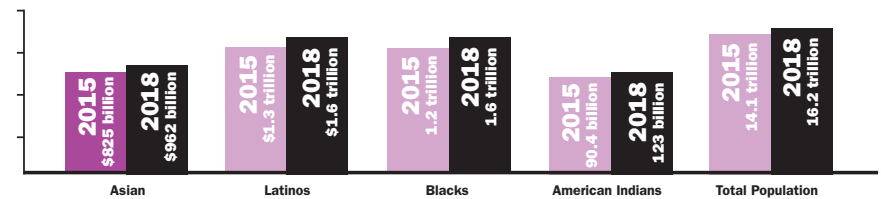
#### Asian Buying Power



#### Percent Projected Change in Buying Power (2014-2019)

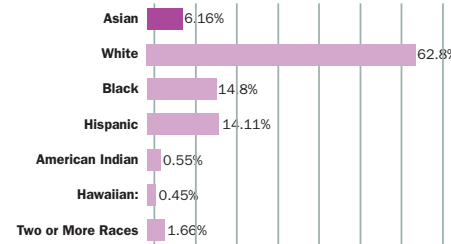


#### Buying Power

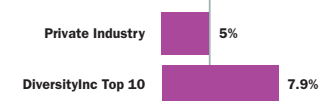


### EMPLOYMENT

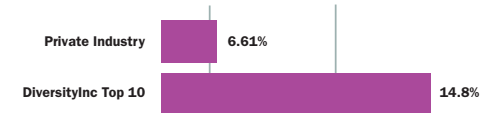
#### Participation Rate



#### Asian Executives/Senior Level Officials & Managers



#### Asian First/Mid-Level Officials & Managers



SOURCES: U.S. CENSUS, EEOC, NATIONAL CENTER FOR EDUCATION STATISTICS.

## Origins of Asian Pacific American Heritage Month

A national celebration established in 1977 with the participation of civil rights organizations such as the Japanese American Citizens League and Organization of Chinese Americans.

May is Asian Pacific American (APA) Heritage Month—a celebration of Asians and Pacific Islanders in the United States. Much like Black History and Women’s History celebrations, APA Heritage Month originated in a congressional bill.

### Congressional Bills Establish Celebration

In June 1977, Representatives Frank Horton of New York and Norman Y. Mineta of California introduced a House resolution that called upon the president to proclaim the first ten days of May as Asian/Pacific Heritage Week. The following month, senators Daniel Inouye and Spark Matsunaga introduced a similar bill in the Senate. Both were passed.



On October 5, 1978, President Jimmy Carter signed a Joint Resolution designating the annual celebration.

### APA Becomes Month-long Celebration

In May 1990, the holiday was expanded further when President George H. W. Bush designated May to be Asian Pacific American Heritage Month. May was chosen to commemorate the immigration of the first Japanese to the United States on May 7,

1843, and to mark the anniversary of the completion of the transcontinental railroad on May 10, 1869. The majority of the workers who laid the tracks were Chinese immigrants.

Asian Pacific American Heritage Month is celebrated with community festivals, government-sponsored activities, and educational activities for students. This year’s theme is “Lighting the Past, Present, and Future.”

### Asian-American History:

**From Chinese laborers in the 1800s to millions of U.S. citizens today**  
by David Johnson

When they first arrived in the United States, Asian (usually Chinese) immigrants were welcomed, or at least tolerated. After the California gold rush brought thousands of Chinese to California, however, Asian immigrants faced restrictive laws and occasional violence.

In the late 1800s Chinese, and eventually other Asians, were excluded from citizenship. These laws were repealed during World War II, followed by further immigration-law changes, making it easier for Asians to enter the United States.

Today, Asian immigrants have a high rate of assimilation and participation in the American mosaic.



## Origins of Asian Pacific American Heritage Month

### Gold Rush Boom

The Chinese were the first Asians to arrive in large numbers. By the 1830s Chinese were selling goods in New York City and toiling in Hawaiian sugarcane fields.



Gold was discovered in California in 1848, eventually attracting thousands of Chinese miners and contract laborers. In 1850, just over 1,000

Asian immigrants entered the U.S., but ten years later, the figure had jumped to nearly 37,000, mostly Chinese.



### Violent Protests

In some quarters, Chinese workers were welcomed. The Central Pacific Railroad recruited Chinese to work on the transcontinental railroad in 1865. Three years later the Chinese and the U.S. ratified the Burlingame Treaty which facilitated Chinese immigration.

However, many people feared being “overwhelmed” by the influx, which had swelled to nearly 65,000 in 1870, and over 107,000 in 1880. Some cities passed laws against Chinese and other Asians, often referred to as “Mongolians.” Anti-Chinese riots erupted in Chico, California, in 1877 and in Rock Springs, Wyoming, in 1885.

### Japanese Arrive

Meanwhile, increasing contact with Japan prompted Japanese to move to Hawaii and California to work in agriculture. In 1869 the Wakamatsu Tea and Silk Colony was established in California.

### Contact with the Philippines

In 1899, following the Spanish-American War, the Philippines came under U.S. control, prompting increased immigration. In 1902 the pensionado program, which allowed Filipinos to study in the U.S., was implemented.



Because most Filipinos are Roman Catholic, their integration into American life was somewhat easier than for other Asians. Though Filipinos faced the same prejudices as Chinese and Japanese laborers (as described in Carlos Bulosan’s book *America is in the Heart*), Filipinos arrived with English skills, making assimilation easier.



# Origins of Asian Pacific American Heritage Month

## Japanese Internment

During World War II, more than 100,000 Americans of Japanese ancestry were placed in internment camps. Even though many did not speak Japanese or have close ties to Japan, they were nonetheless regarded as wartime threats. Although the U.S. was also at war with Germany and Italy, Americans with ancestors from those countries did not face internment.

In 1988 Congress passed a measure giving \$20,000 to Japanese Americans who had been interned during the war. President George H.W. Bush signed it the following year.



## Increasing Numbers

Although Asian immigration increased steadily through much of the 20th century, the region still contributed fewer newcomers than Europe, Latin America, and North America.

The McCarran-Walter Act of 1952 eliminated race as a barrier to immigration, and in 1965 national quotas were ended, thus facilitating Asian immigration.



## A More Diverse Group

In 1979 the United States and China resumed diplomatic relations, making immigration easier for Chinese. But, new arrivals came from other Asian countries as well, including India and Pakistan. And in 1975 following the Vietnam War, more than 130,000 refugees fleeing from the

Communist governments of Vietnam, Cambodia, and Laos arrived on U.S. shores. Millions of Asians arrived in subsequent years.

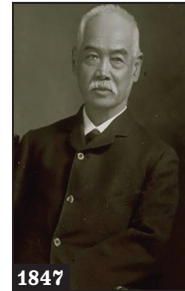


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Asian American and Pacific Islander  
Heritage Month

For All Employees

# Timeline



- 1763** First recorded settlement of Asians in the United States: Filipinos in Louisiana
- 1790** First recorded Indian immigrant in U.S.
- 1820** First recorded Chinese immigrant in U.S.
- 1847** Yung Wing becomes first Chinese to graduate from U.S. college (Yale)
- 1848** California Gold Rush leads to first large-scale Chinese immigration
- 1854** California Supreme Court rules that Chinese cannot testify against whites
- 1858** California bars Chinese immigrants
- 1865** Central Pacific Railroad Company hires first of 12,000 Chinese workers
- 1869** First Transcontinental Railroad
- 1869** First Japanese settlers arrive on the U.S. mainland, in California
- 1870** Naturalization Act of 1870 restricts naturalized citizenship to whites and Blacks
- 1878** California Circuit Court rules that "Mongolians" are not eligible for naturalization
- 1879** California's Second Constitution prohibits the employment of Chinese
- 1882** Chinese Exclusion Act suspends immigration of Chinese laborers for 10 years
- 1885** First recorded Korean immigrants
- 1886** In *Yick Wo v. Hopkins*, Supreme Court rules that law with unequal impact on different groups is discriminatory
- 1898** U.S. assumes control of the Philippines and Hawaii after winning Spanish-American War
- 1898** In *United States v. Wong Kim Ark*, Supreme Court upholds 14th Amendment, that all people born in U.S. are citizens
- 1906** San Francisco Board of Education segregates Chinese, Japanese and Korean schoolchildren
- 1907** Executive Order 589 prevents Japanese and Koreans from entering U.S. mainland
- 1922** In *Takao Ozawa v. United States*, Supreme Court rules that Japanese cannot be naturalized
- 1923** In *United States v. Bhagat Singh Thind*, Supreme Court rules that Asian Indians cannot be naturalized
- 1924** Immigration Act of 1924 effectively prohibits immigration of all Asians
- 1942** Executive Order 9066 results in 120,000 Japanese Americans being sent to internment camps
- 1943** Congress repeals Chinese Exclusion Act and grants naturalization rights
- 1946** Luce-Celler Act permits Filipinos and Indians to immigrate and grants them naturalization rights
- 1946** Wing Ong is first Asian American elected to state office (Arizona)
- 1949** U.S. grants 5,000 educated Chinese refugee status after Communist takeover of China
- 1956** Dalip Singh Saund of California becomes first Indian American in Congress
- 1959** Hiram Fong of Hawaii becomes first Chinese American in Senate

# ASIATOWN BUSINESS GUIDE

## CHINESE

### **BO LOONG RESTAURANT**

3922 St. Clair Ave. | Family-friendly Cantonese banquet hall

### **DAGU RICE NOODLE**

3710 Payne Ave. | Hearty bowls of noodle soup and bubble tea

### **EMPEROR'S PALACE**

2136 Rockwell Ave. | Cantonese classics, dim sum, and vegan dishes

### **HAN KABOB & GRILL**

3710 Payne Ave. | Northern Chinese eats featuring street kabobs

### **LI WAH RESTAURANT**

2999 Payne Ave. | Szechuan, Hunan, and Cantonese classic dishes

### **LJ SHANGHAI**

3142 Superior Ave. | Noodle house with xiaolongbao and pan fried flat noodles

### **SIAM CAFE**

3951 St. Clair Ave. | Vietnamese, Thai, and Chinese cuisine with live seafood tanks

### **SICHUAN HOT POT**

2162 Rockwell Ave. | Spicy Sichuan hot pot and dry pot dishes, offering dry beef

### **SZECHUAN CAFE**

2999 Payne Ave. | Szechuan and Shaanxi specialties, including pao mo soup

### **SZECHUAN GOURMET**

1735 E. 36th St. | Szechuan comfort foods, featuring dry hot pot

### **WONTON GOURMET**

3211 Payne Ave. | Classic Cantonese dishes and noodles, salt baked pork

## THAI

### **MAP OF THAILAND**

3710 Payne Ave. | Thai curries, noodle dishes, and other specialties

## KOREAN

### **HA AHN RESTAURANT**

3030 Superior Ave. | Homestyle Korean dishes and hand rolled sushi

### **MIEGA BBQ & GRILL**

1541 E. 38th St. | Korean BBQ with bento box lunch specials

### **KOREA HOUSE**

3700 Superior Ave. | Great for a night out, with Korean Fried Chicken and tofu ball

### **RISING GRILL**

3709 Payne Ave. | Korean BBQ with tabletop grills featuring seolleongtang

## VIETNAMESE

### **NUMBER ONE PHO**

3120 Superior Ave. | Corner bistro with pho, bun, and com

### **PHO LEE'S**

1541 E. 38th St. | Vietnamese dishes with locally sourced meat

### **SUPERIOR PHO**

3030 Superior Ave. | Pho, banh mi, and bubble tea with combination specials

## BAKERY

### **BALL BALL WAFFLE**

2999 Payne Ave. | Hong Kong style street food and milk tea

### **KOKO BAKERY**

3710 Payne Ave. | Sweet and savory baked goods, drinks, and shaved ice

## HERBALIST

### **ASIA PLAZA PHARMACY**

2999 Payne Ave. | Full service pharmacy, bulk herbs, tea sets

### **BAI WEI HERBS**

1541 E. 38th St. | Herbal consultations and treatments

### **TAK YUEN TONG**

2999 Payne Ave. | Herbal consultations and remedies, acupuncture services



## MARKETS

### ASIA FOOD CO.

1541 E. 38th St. | Asian grocery staples featuring bakery and prepared foods

### GOOD HARVEST

3038 Payne Ave. | Roasted duck, produce, seafood, and housewares

### KIM'S MARKET

3700 Superior Ave. | Korean staples, including fresh kimchi, perilla, banchan, soju

### PARK TO SHOP

1580 E. 30th St. | Dense selection of noodles, spices, frozen dumplings, and cookware

### TINK HOLL

1735 E. 36th St. | Produce, seafood, meats, ceramics, and clothing

## SALONS

### A9 SALON

3240 Superior Ave. | Chinese haircuts, care, and styling

### ANNA BEAUTY CENTER

3101 Superior Ave. | Shiseido boutique, offering facials, hot stone massages, makeup

### SUN HAIR SALON

3710 Payne Ave. | Korean haircuts, styling, and haircare

## SHOPPING

### BLUEPRINT BOUTIQUE

3307 Superior Ave. | Street fashion, sneakers, and music

### FLOWER CITY GIFT SHOP

2999 Payne Ave. | Incense, glassware, jewelry, tea sets

### SISTERS GIFT SHOP

2999 Payne Ave. | Jewelry, clothing and more hand selected from China

### R&R GIFTS

2999 Payne Ave. | Official Sanrio retailer, herbal teas, and weaponry

For more info, visit [www.asiatowncleveland.org](http://www.asiatowncleveland.org).

# ASIATOWN Bingo

VISIT, SHOP, AND EAT YOUR WAY THROUGH ASIATOWN TO  
FIND THESE SPECIAL ITEMS!

XIAOLONGBAO	SOONDUBU	BUBBLE TEA	GUNDAM	CONGEE AND YOUTIAO
SALT BAKED PORK CHOP	ROASTED DUCK	SHISEIDO FACIAL	EGG TART	SZECHUAN PEPPERCORNS
TEA SET	GINSENG	<i>Free</i>	TOM YUM KUNG	BANH MI
GUDETAMA	SHAANXI PULLED NOODLES	DRY HOT POT	DIM SUM	KOREAN ICE CREAM
PHO	BUN DAU HU	SEOLLEONGTANG	KOREAN FRIED CHICKEN	DRAGON FRUIT

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FACEBOOK: /ASIATOWNCLEVELAND

WECHAT: @ASIATOWNCLEVELAND

TWITTER: @ASIATOWNCLE

