

沙加緬度中華文化基金會

Sacramento Chinese Culture Foundation

P. O. Box 160841, Sacramento, CA 95816

February 2012 www.chineseculturefoundation.org

2012 SCCF General Membership Meeting

On February 12, 2012, we held our annual membership meeting at Asian Pearl Restaurant. Over 180 persons enjoyed the scrumptious dinner and inspiring program. Emcee Danny Vuong delighted the crowd with his upbeat spirit.

After a short slide show highlighting activities in 2011, SCCF president Mayue Carlson introduced Michael Yount, who announced that Wells Fargo Foundation had given SCCF a grant of \$13,500 to promote Chinese language education. Chevo Ramirez, vice-president of WFF, described



his wish to provide incentive for children in the community to learn their mother tongue. Several local schools sent representatives to hear about the scholarship opportunities. Details about the program are included in this newsletter.

Entertainment included inspiring performances by students of Michael Chan, who played several traditional and contemporary pieces. Sophie Zhang played the Butterfly Lovers' Concerto which garnered her a standing ovation.



Over a dozen door prizes were generously donated by Cathay Bank, Jinky Dolar, Ana Lopez and other individuals.



Members and guests savor delicious dinner with animated conversation.



SCCF board members with sponsors

Year of the Dragon at Scottish Rite Temple

February 18, 2012

Photos courtesy of Steven Leung, Xiaojun Li, Eileen Leung



2012 CNYCA Committee members greet audience



Babes in training



Oliver Chin, children's author, autographs books for patrons



Student volunteers supervise children's arts and crafts



Young dragon and lion dancers grace the stage



Local dance groups perform under stunning stage decorations



Wai Moy and Helen Yee greet guests with calligraphy and zodiac information

Bus tour to Sonoma and Mendocino Counties



Founded in 1987 in Glen Ellen, Quarryhill is one of the pre-eminent Asian botanical gardens globally, featuring one of the largest collections of documented, wild-collected Asian plants in the world. Over the years, it has grown into a world-renowned botanical institution, providing other botanical gardens, arboreta, researchers, conservationists, students, and the visiting public with living examples of the beautiful and threatened temperate flora of East Asia, www.quarryhillbg.org 採石場山植物園

City of 10,000 Buddhas in Talmage, Mendocino County, in 1974, is one of the first [Chinese Zen](#) Buddhist temples in the United States, and one of the largest Buddhist communities in the [Western Hemisphere](#). Visitors can see the meditation hall, wildlife, schools and gift shop. Vegetarian restaurant on site, www.cttbusa.org 万佛城



Date: Saturday, April 28, 2012

Time: 8am-5pm

Meeting place: Target parking lot at Riverside Blvd and Broadway, Sacramento, southwest corner. Bring snacks to share.

Cost: \$35 for members, \$60 for non-members. (Joining SCCF entitles you to discounted price and 1 year membership at same cost). Price includes air-conditioned coach transportation, entrance fee, docent tours, snacks and vegetarian lunch at temple. Garden tour involves walking on gravel trails. **For information**, call Eileen at 530-757-8667 or email: ecleung@ucdavis.edu

Registration Form: prepayment required by April 16, 2012. Minimum sign-up required. No refunds, substitutions OK. Send check to SCCF, P.O. Box 160841, Sacramento, CA 95816.

Member Name (s) _____ Cell Phone _____ @ \$35 = \$ _____

Non-member Name (s) _____ Cell Phone _____ @ \$60 = \$ _____

Do non-members wish to join SCCF? Yes _____ No _____

1882 Project 提醒排華法案

Chinese people entering the US have been subject to the most stringent of immigration laws in any country. We have the infamous reputation that US government passed exclusion laws directed only to the Chinese race.

What are the Chinese Exclusion Laws?

The Chinese Exclusion Laws involved eight bills Congress passed between 1879 and 1904 that explicitly discriminated against persons of Chinese descent based on race. The anti-Chinese legislation imposed increasingly severe restrictions on immigration and prohibited their naturalization, and was in place for more than 60 years. For details on the laws, visit our website at <http://www.1882project.org/history/>.

What was the significance and impact of the Chinese Exclusion Laws?

The eight Chinese Exclusion Laws contradicted the Declaration of Independence's basic founding principle that all persons are created equal, and the spirit of the 14th and 15th Amendments. When Congress debated the anti-Chinese legislation, Members of Congress repeatedly used virulent and derogatory racist language that portrayed Chinese immigrants as outsiders who could not, and should not be allowed to, assimilate in America. The Chinese Exclusion Laws legitimized anti-Chinese attitudes that led to the political alienation and persecution of Chinese throughout the United States. For more information on anti-Chinese riots, violence, and persecution, visit our website at <http://www.1882project.org/history/>.

Why should I care about the Chinese Exclusion Laws?

By discriminating on the basis of race, the Chinese Exclusion Laws violated fundamental American civil rights, including the right of persons in the United States to equal protection of the laws. Just as a small number of Representatives and Senators stood up to the anti-Chinese legislation during the congressional debates, all Americans must stand up and fight against injustice against all people when it is perpetrated.

What do the congressional resolutions addressing the Chinese Exclusion Laws seek?

The congressional resolutions summarize the Chinese Exclusion Laws, acknowledge Congress's role in violating fundamental civil rights, and express regret for the passage of the laws. The resolution also appreciates the contributions Chinese immigrants and Chinese-Americans have made to the United States, and affirms Congress's responsibility and commitment to protect the civil rights of all people, regardless of race or ethnicity. The resolutions do not include monetary reparations because it is impossible to identify all the people who were harmed and to quantify meaningfully the harm the anti-Chinese legislation inflicted.

Why should Congress act now?

A sitting Congress has the power to acknowledge its own history and express regret for what a past Congress has done. Although the Chinese Exclusion Laws were repealed in 1943 as a war measure after China became a World War II ally of the United States, Congress has never expressly acknowledged that the anti-Chinese laws violated fundamental civil rights. By acting now, Congress can make amends during the lifetimes of the last living generation that were directly subjected to the Chinese Exclusion Laws.

What is the 1882 Project? The 1882 Project focuses on educating legislators and the public about the Chinese Exclusion Laws, and their significance and impact. The project aims to work with Congress to pass resolutions expressing regret for the passage of the Chinese Exclusion Laws, and to increase public awareness of the laws. Several national civil rights organizations spearhead the 1882 Project: the Chinese American Citizens Alliance, the Committee of 100, the National Council of Chinese Americans, and OCA.

For additional information, please log on to: www.1882project.org

The Chinese Exclusion Laws

- 1790 Naturalization Act: Although Congress amended the naturalization laws to allow persons of African descent to become naturalized American citizens, the Senate explicitly rejected an amendment to extend naturalization to persons of Chinese descent.
- 1879 "15 Passenger Bill": Congress restricted Chinese immigration by limiting the number of Chinese passengers permitted on any ship coming to the U.S. to 15. Leaders in the Congressional debate expressed the view that Chinese persons were "aliens, not to be trusted with political rights." President Rutherford B. Hayes vetoed the bill as being inconsistent with U.S.-China treaty commitments that permitted the free movement of peoples.
- 1882 Chinese Exclusion Act (20 Year): Congress suspended the immigration of skilled and unskilled Chinese laborers for twenty years, and expressly prohibited state and federal courts from naturalizing Chinese persons. President Chester A. Arthur vetoed this bill for being incompatible with U.S.-China treaty obligations.
- 1882 Chinese Exclusion Act (10 Year): In light of President Arthur's veto of the 20 year ban, Congress revised the Chinese Exclusion Act to impose a ten year ban on the immigration of Chinese laborers. Congress kept in place the provision expressly prohibiting courts from naturalizing Chinese persons. The new act mandated that certain Chinese laborers wishing to reenter the U.S. obtain "certificates of return." *This was the first federal law excluding a single group of people from the United States on the basis of race or ethnicity alone.*
- 1884 Exclusion Law Amendments: Congress broadened the Chinese Exclusion Act of 1882 to apply to *all persons of Chinese descent*, "whether subject of China or any other foreign power." The amendments also imposed stricter documentation requirements on travel for persons of Chinese descent.
- 1888 Scott Act: Congress prohibited all Chinese laborers who left the United States, or who in the future would choose to leave, from reentering. The Scott Act canceled all previously issued "certificates of return," meaning that 20,000 Chinese laborers then overseas who held these certificates could not return to the United States. The Supreme Court recognized that the act abrogated U.S.-China treaty obligations, but nonetheless upheld the act's validity, reasoning that Congress had absolute authority to exclude aliens.
- 1892 Geary Act: Congress extended all previous Chinese Exclusion Laws by ten years. By requiring Chinese persons in the United States to carry a "certificate of residence" at all times, the Geary Act made Chinese persons who could not produce these certificates *presumptively deportable* unless they could establish residence through the testimony of "at least one credible white witness." Congress also denied bail to Chinese immigrants who applied for writs of habeas corpus.
- 1902: Congress indefinitely extended all Chinese Exclusion Laws.
- 1904: Congress made permanent all Chinese Exclusion Laws
- 1943 Repeal: Congress repealed all laws "relating to the exclusion and deportation of the Chinese." Congress permitted 105 persons of Chinese descent to immigrate into the United States each year, and enabled persons of Chinese descent to become American citizens. The 1943 repeal, however, was enacted a wartime measure to counteract enemy propaganda after China became an ally of the United States during World War II, with little acknowledgment of the injustice of the laws. Neither then nor afterward has Congress expressed regret at its passage of the Chinese Exclusion Laws.

Scholarship grant from Wells Fargo Bank

SCCF is proud to announce it has received \$13,500 from Wells Fargo Bank to reward outstanding students who study Chinese in public, private or non-profit language schools. Information and applications have been sent to local schools.

**WELLS
FARGO**

1. \$1000 will be awarded to each public or private school which can verify their 501-c-3 status. Cash awards will be given to individual students.
2. Students should excel in Chinese reading and writing and have at least 2 years of formal Chinese language instruction.
3. Each student application must have letter of recommendation from teachers or principles and examples of student work.
4. Deadline for nominations is April 30, 2012.
5. Awards will be presented in June 2012.

Don't miss exhibits by Chinese Artists in Sacramento

The Center for Contemporary Art, Sacramento, founded in 1989, is a member-supported, nonprofit organization dedicated to the advancement and appreciation of new and experimental art by international, national and regional artists.

Hanging in the Balance: Ten Emerging Chinese Artists presents the work of ten young artists, all born in the 1980s and growing up in the radically changed capitalist, globally-connected China: Cao Shumo, Libin Chen, Chen Wei, Jia Zhixing, Jin Jing, Meiya Lin, Ma Wen, Wei Na, Yang Jian, and Zhifei Yang. Most of them earned recent MFAs in multimedia and fine art under the exhibition's curator, Quin Jian, at the Xiamen University of Art in China and at the Sandberg Institute of Amsterdam. They have all held residencies, lived and exhibited in Europe as well as China. Except for Libin Chen, *Hanging in the Balance* is their first exposure in the United States. The exhibition does not travel after the CCAS showing. Located at 1519 19th Street, Sacramento. www.ccasac.org

An exciting art exhibition featuring 200 terra cotta warriors by artist Gong Yuebin is showing at Crocker Art Museum, March 10-April 29, 2012. It depicts a futuristic prediction of war and rebirth.

www.crockermuseum.org



Photo courtesy
of Liz Wong

LOCKE FOUNDATION PRESENTS

ASIAN PACIFIC SPRING FESTIVAL

SATURDAY MAY 19, 2012, 11:00AM-5:00PM

COME CELEBRATE
ASIAN PACIFIC HERITAGE MONTH

DRAGON DANCE - FOOD - MUSIC - RAFFLE - SILENT AUCTION
POKER TOURNAMENT AT DAI LOY GAMBLING HALL - TAIKO DRUMS
MAH JONG DEMONSTRATIONS - MARTIAL ARTS DEMONSTRATIONS
CULTURAL DISPLAYS & MORE!

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Community Calendar 2012

SCCF Sponsorship in bold

April 28, **SCCF bus tour to Sonoma and Mendocino counties.** See Page 3.

May 5, 2012, 5:30-11 pm, **OCA-GSA Dragon Boat Fund raiser**, Doubletree Hotel, Sacramento. \$600 table of 10. www.ocasacramento.org

May 5, 2012, Saturday, 7pm, **Mongolian Dance Performance**, Delta College, Stockton, www.dca.deltacollege.edu. Tickets \$10-\$50.

May 6, 2012, Sunday, 7 pm **Mongolian Dance Performance**, Crest Theater, Tickets: \$38-\$100.

May 17, 2012, Thursday, 6pm, **Chan House Restoration Fundraising dinner**, Yummy Kitchen, Folsom: \$35 per person for 9-course dinner; www.friends of chanhouse.org

May 19, 2012, **Locke Asian Pacific Spring Festival**, 11am-5pm, downtown Locke, free admission and free parking. Dragon dance, cultural entertainment, food, poker tournament, mahjong demonstration, raffle prizes, art auction. Www.lockeca.com

May 19, 2012, 10 am-3pm. **Tours of Wakamatsu** (Japanese silk colony) in Gold Hill, El Dorado County. Entertainment, arts and crafts, tea ceremony. For tickets and program schedule, visit www.arconservancy.org/wakamatsufestival or call 530-621-1224.

May 19, 2012, **Heritage Day**, in Fiddletown, Amador County. Free admission. Visit the Chew Kee Herbal Store and Chinese Gambling House. Www.fiddletown.info

May 20, 2012, Sunday, 10 am-5pm, **Pacific Rim Street Fest**, Old Sacramento. Free admission. Entertainment, food, exhibits.

September 23, 2012, 11am-3pm. **Sunday, Chinatown Mall Fair**, downtown Sacramento. Free admission.

The Teahouse of the August Moon

April 12 - May 5, 2012



by **John Patrick**
directed by Diane Fetterly

NEVADA THEATRE

To Contact CATS:
530-273-6362
www.catsweb.org

"... Pain makes man think. Thought makes man wise.
Wisdom makes life endurable." -- Sakini

SCCF Membership Application/Renewal

Last Name _____ First Name _____

Name in Chinese characters (if available) _____

Mailing address _____

Email _____ Tel () _____ Fax () _____

I would like to volunteer for the following activities:

Event planning _____ Publicity _____ Membership recruitment _____

Event logistics _____ Speaker's Bureau _____

Special interests in Chinese history and culture: _____

Membership Dues: Individual, \$25/year Family, \$45/year Lifetime membership, \$150/\$200

Please return this form to: SCCF, P. O. Box 160841, Sacramento, CA 95816-0841 or any SCCF board member.

Office use only:

Date application received _____ Membership Year _____ Renewal _____

SCCF

P. O. Box 160841

Sacramento, CA 95816-0841

2012 Board

President: Mayue Carlson
Vice-Pres: Eileen Leung
Secretary: Michael Yount
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If your address label is printed in RED,
please send in renewal membership fee as
soon as possible to continue receiving news-
letters.