

沙加緬度中華文化基金會

Sacramento Chinese Culture Foundation

P. O. Box 160841, Sacramento, CA 95816

July 2012 www.chineseculturefoundation.org

Annual Picnic



Date: Sunday, August 5, 2012

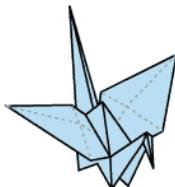
Time: 11 am- 2pm

Place: William Land Park, by the Zoo

Across from the Funderland entrance I-5 to
Sutterville Rd. Turn left on Land Park Drive.
Turn Right on 16th Ave. Look for SCCF banner.



Cost: SCCF members, free
\$5 for non-members
Children under 12, free
Guests joining SCCF on-site, free



Member contributions of desserts would be greatly appreciated
Bring Your Family and Friends for a Fun Day of Games, Fellowship, Arts and Crafts



For Reservation and information, call Helen Yee 916-392-1001
or email Rhyji@aol.com

-----Cut and send -----

Please send reservation and payment (if applicable) by July 30 to:

SCCF, P. O. Box 160841, Sacramento, CA 95816-0841

Persons Attending: _____ Members _____ Non-members _____ Children

Payment enclosed (Please make check payable to SCCF) \$ _____

Name: _____ Dessert Contribution (type): _____

Wells Fargo Scholarship Award Gala



SCCF announced the availability of scholarship grants through the Wells Fargo Foundation in February 2012. Each school that offered Chinese language instruction was eligible for \$1000 to be distributed among 2-6 students. Ten area schools submitted applications for individual students who excelled in Chinese language. In May 2012 the SCCF scholarship committee led by Michael Yount and Mayue Carlson, Eileen Leung, Paul Chow, Danny Vuong and Michelle Lau reviewed applications. On June 10, 2012, in the grand Wells Fargo Bank Downtown lobby, the awards ceremony was held.

Students from the following schools were present with their teachers, proud parents and families.



Full house audience of students, parents, teachers and guests awaits program.

Emcee Steve Yee kicks off program.

Public Schools

- 1) Elder Creek Elementary
- 2) William Land Elementary
- 3) Mira Loma High School
- 4) Kennedy High School
- 5) Western Sierra Collegiate Academy, Rocklin

Chinese Schools

- 1) Chang Cheng Chinese School
- 2) NewStar Chinese School, Davis
- 3) Confucius School
- 4) Sun Yat Sen Chinese School
- 5) Sacramento Mandarin School



Elder Creek Elementary parents, teachers and kids

Each school demonstrated its students' knowledge of Chinese language and culture through individual or group performances such as storytelling, song, dance, martial arts and musical talent. The standing room only crowd oohed and aahed as each group received applause, Certificates of Achievement, SCCF checks and WF chopstick souvenirs. State Assemblyman Richard Pan's office also provided Certificates of Recognition to each recipient.



Teacher Ann Go describes William Land Elementary's immersion Chinese language program

Chevo Ramirez, vice president of Wells Fargo Foundation, and Rick Cwynar, vice president of Marketing, Wells Fargo Bank received the Diversity and community Award respectively from SCCF.

Venue, validated parking and refreshments were generously provided by Wells Fargo Bank.

June 10, 2012: An Affair to Remember

Photos courtesy of Wes Fong, Xia Cheng Wu, Vicki Beaton and Liz Wong,



Sun Yat Sen students introduce their song



Steve Carlson, Helen Yee, Jimmy Zhang and Mamie Yee enjoy student performances.

Jason Huang from Chang Cheng Chinese School croons popular Chinese song in preparation for future auditions.



Chevo Ramirez accepts Community Award from SCCF president Mayue Carlson



SCCF board with Chevo Ramirez (center) : Michelle Lau, Helen Yee, Paul Chow, Eileen Leung, Mayue Carlson, Steve Yee, Vicki Beaton, Michael Yount, Jimmy Zhan, and Wes Fong



Chevo Ramirez and Darrel Woo, Sac City Unified School Board member with award winners.

From Chinatowns to Ethnoburbs...Part II Sacramento

Most of the early Chinese immigrants were male sojourners (single or married with family in China) who planned to stay only temporarily to work and then return home. They lived very frugally in rented quarters, sending home and saving as much money as possible. There were a smaller number of Chinese merchants or businessmen who had their families with them. By the second decade of the twentieth century, more and more Chinese immigrated to Sacramento to settle permanently because of the deteriorating conditions in China and for a better future in America; some bringing their families, some sending for their families at a later time, some starting families here. The oldest Chinese families settled in areas bounded by Broadway and I Streets, 5th Streets to 16th streets. Many Chinese children attended Lincoln Elementary School, site of the current CALPERS building, California Junior High and McClatchy/Sacramento High Schools.

The Sacramento Chinese community gradually became more gender-balanced and family-oriented as the "bachelors" returned to China or passed away in America and the number of families rose. The families often rented or purchased homes away from Chinatown's core district.



From William Burg, architect of Wong Center at 3rd and J Street: "Sacramento had a Chinatown and a Japantown, both of which were almost entirely demolished in the 1950s and 1960s. The blocks between I and J Street and 3rd/5th were constructed as a Chinese cultural center in the 1970s. The buildings were designed using common (some might say stereotypical) Asian

motifs, generally by non-Chinese architects like Carter Sparks (best known for designing Streng mid-century homes in Land Park and south Sacramento.) The buildings include two senior citizen apartment buildings, several restaurants, a gift shop, a Confucius temple, meeting spaces for a couple of Chinese benevolent associations, a small gift shop, and a small museum that is almost never open. It isn't really a tourist destination kind of place, except for the occasional festival held on the site."

Due to urban renewal and improved economic status, they

moved to ethnoburbs like South Land Park, Greenhaven, Pocket and Elk Grove. These communities are populated not only by the emerging middle class Chinese, but also by other ethnic groups.



Once the original Chinatown was bifurcated by Interstate 5 construction, the fate of Chinatown was sealed. The "new Chinatown" center built across from Downtown Plaza was advertised to be the heart of the Chinese community;

however, the demise of Chinese businesses and restaurants in the center is caused by the mass exodus of working people in the capitol and financial centers to suburban homes after 5pm. The decline of Chinatown as a population center coincides with the urban decay in many American cities. When long established stores like Weinstocks, Breuners, Magnin and Roos-Atkins closed, downtown Sacramento became a ghost town at night. There is not even a single street in central Sacramento that can be considered as Chinatown. While a few businesses like small grocers and restaurants still survive today on Broadway, Vietnamese and Vietnamese-Chinese opened grocery stores, restaurants, nail shops and jewelry stores dominate business along Stockton Blvd.

Sacramento City Council voted unanimously in 2010 to designate a stretch of [Stockton](#) Boulevard from Fruitridge Road to Florin Road as [Little Saigon](#). [Business owners](#) and residents had called it that for years, but the council's designation made it the only ethnic neighborhood in the city to be officially recognized. Growth in the neighborhood has been significant in recent years, driven by a generation of Vietnamese [business owners](#) who were children when their families fled their homeland after the fall of Saigon in 1975. More than 500 businesses, ranging from new restaurants to nail and beauty salons, grocery and jewelry stores herald the emergence of a new ethnoburb.



Characteristics of Chinese in Ethnoburbs

Immigrants from Taiwan

After 1965, liberal immigration policies opened the floodgates from Taiwan. First they came as international students, earned their college degrees and remained in US to pursue their careers. After obtaining US citizenship, they sponsored immediate family members and relatives. Others brought capital to start new industries ranging from toy manufacturing to apparel to electronics. Chinese banks played a key role in lending money to Chinese entrepreneurs to grow their business in San Gabriel Valley and Silicon Valley. Many franchises in Taiwan have established branches in California; other businesses adopt names of established firms from home country. They came with strong financial background and settled directly in suburbs. Native Taiwanese (who speak Min Nan) and those who fled China to Taiwan (who speak Mandarin) sometimes clash regarding home country politics. Many Taiwanese hold dual citizenship in both US and Taiwan and actively participate in politics on both coasts.

Immigrants from HK

With imminent takeover by China in 1997, uncertainty reined for the future of Chinese living in Hong Kong. While they enjoyed the laissez-faire investment haven as a colony of UK, rich families began to relocate their wealth to other countries decades ago in anticipation the Communist regime would curtail individual freedom. Most have strong investment and international trade savvy and English fluency. While they held special Certificates of Identity issued by UK, few were granted full citizenship. Many applied for immigration through relatives who were already US citizens; once granted permanent residency, husbands returned to HK to run their own businesses; they left wives and children in the new country. Flying back periodically to the new country to visit family has led to the term "astronaut parent".

Immigrants from Mainland China

The majority came after 1965. Until the early 1980's many lacked formal education and high level job skills and were typically sponsored by family already in US.

At the end of 1978, the Communist economic policy allowed Chinese students to study aboard, hoping to enhance its caliber of technology and science to aid the PRC in economic growth. Many, however, decided to remain in Western countries. After the Tiananmen Square incident, in 1989 President George H. Bush signed an Executive Order allowing all Chinese citizens who entered by April 11, 1990, to stay; then President Clinton signed the Chinese Student Protection Act allowing these to apply for permanent residency; about 100,000 Chinese students accepted this offer. Dual citizenship is illegal in China; naturalized US citizens cannot hold PRC citizenship. Family reunification laws have allowed them to sponsor their families.

Another group of wealthy capitalists from Shanghai and Guangzhou have brought capital to invest in business ventures such as wineries, high tech and banking. They have purchased homes in wealthy enclaves once closed to Asians, in San Marino, Arcadia and Hillsborough. Some have built mini-mansions in the Riverlake area of Sacramento.

Other groups of immigrants still live on the edge; they may have held high-level professional jobs in China, but their limited English ability keeps them in low paying, no-benefit jobs such as restaurants and service industries such as hotel housekeeping or convalescent home workers. Still others end up providing child care.

Immigrants from Vietnam

The end of the Vietnamese War brought a huge influx of refugees into the US. Many who were ethnic Chinese settled in Chinatowns. By 1984 Vietnamese Chinese owned half the businesses in Chinatowns. Shop signs and restaurant menus were written in English, Chinese and Vietnamese. True Vietnamese settled in Westminster and Garden Grove in Orange County and San Jose. It is possible to survive without learning to speak English in ethnic ethnoburbs. While the first generation had limited English skills to assimilate fully into American society, subsequent generations made up for lost time as many second generation Vietnamese American youth excelled as high school valedictorians and entered the professions.

Immigrants from southeast Asia

The newest group of immigrants come from Laos, Cambodia, Burma and other parts of southeast Asia including the Hmong and Iu-Mien tribes. Assimilation into mainstream society is steady but slow, as there are many cultural shocks to be overcome. Many remain on government assistance; others are slowly recognizing the importance of education. Law enforcement, social service agencies are trying to facilitate community relations. Many live in low income housing including inner city Chinatowns, where prior Asian immigrants resided.

Upward mobility of Chinese and Chinese Americans in US and California are supported by 2010 census data and Pew Report. While statistics can only report the macro-economic trends, in general, Chinese have higher education levels and earning power than other minorities. This is partly due to cultural emphasis on education, filial piety and diligence. (Ed. Comment. Life would be boring if every one became a doctor, lawyer or engineer. Society needs art, music, literature and social workers.)

Source:

Li, Wei, Ethnoburb, University of Hawaii Press, 2000

1887 Chinese Massacre Remembered In Lewiston, Idaho

Each year Lewis and Clark State College in Lewiston, Idaho, sponsors a conference to remember the nearly three-dozen Chinese gold miners massacred on the Oregon side of Hells Canyon in 1887. It brings together historians and others to talk about the Chinese who once lived and worked in the region during the gold-mining era in the 1800s. The conference has become a major venue for collecting knowledge of the Chinese history in the Pacific Northwest.

Lewiston is located near the border of Washington and Idaho at the confluence of the Snake and Columbia Rivers. Its Beauk Aie Temple, dated 1888, was purchased by the Chinese community as a way to cope with the murders. The Hells Canyon massacre was



Master E-man dispels hate and shame from the canyon. Photo courtesy of Kyle Mills, Lewiston Tribute, June 23, 2012.

one of the worst pogroms in Chinese American history. Gregory Nokes' book, Massacred for Gold: The Chinese in Hells Canyon, was the first account of the murders and subsequent cover-up.

Taoist priest Grand Master E-Man from Los Angeles said he

and colleagues came at their own expense. They offered sticky rice wrapped in green leaves so the fish in the river would leave the spirits of the deceased alone.

This year a granite plaque was installed on June 22, 2012 with over 100 Chinese Americans attending from California, Oregon, Washington and as far as Taiwan. The ceremony was intended to forgive the unforgivable, recognize the crime and honor the victims. While some questioned bringing up the past, Marcus Lee of Portland, Oregon's Chinese Benevolent Association said, We are not here to look for blame. We want the younger generations of Chinese Americans to know what early immigrants endured; it is a part of history that needs to be taught in schools."



Photo courtesy of Lyle Wirtanen, conference chair.

The 5-year project to remember the fallen was started by non-Chinese historians who believed acts of domestic terrorism should not be forgotten.

Yu Shan Hua Yuan 榆山花園

Classical Chinese Garden Dedicated

In the wooded hills of a Placer County family estate, a new classical Chinese garden was dedicated on June 24, 2012, with pomp and circumstance. Built over a two-year period, the garden is the brainchild of local attorney John Poswall and his wife Peg Tomlinson. The idea was conceived from a dissertation published in 1776 on *Oriental Gardening* by Scottish architect Sir William Chambers.

Poswall and his artisans translated sketches into the real thing, including importing the tiles from China. The garden features a grand entrance, Buddha garden, Lotus gate, bridges, meandering streams, and a pavilion.



After a dedication by Darrell Corti, Sacramento's premier wine merchant, the gates were opened to over 200 guests to the cadence of the triumphant *General's March* performed by Capitol City Orchestra, conducted by Michael Chen. Over 20 musicians provided renditions of classical Chinese tunes. The garden is named "Yu Shan Hua Yuan" or Garden of Mountain Happiness., a name chosen by Madame Cecilia Chiang, of the legendary Mandarin Restaurant in San Francisco.



Guests included Joan Leinecke, Madame Cecilia Chiang, Kurt Spataro, Kitty O'Neill and a host of area's fine dining personalities. Food stations featuring Chinese canapés and hors' d'oeuvres, fine wine and food fit for a king. Oriental lanterns, foo dog statues, teak benches and a

mellow breeze added to the ambience of a star-studded garden party. If you are interested in visiting this garden in the future, stay tuned to this publication.



Community Calendar 2012

August 5, SCCF Picnic, Sunday, 11am-2pm, William Land Park near Funderland Carousel. Free to SCCF members; \$5 for guests.

August 25, Multi-cultural festival in Elk Grove Park, free admission.

September 21, 2012, Friday, International Day of Peace, California State Capitol Steps.

September 23, 2012, 11am-3pm. Sunday, Chinatown Mall Fair, downtown Sacramento. Dragon dance, stage entertainment, food, community booths, arts and crafts, moon cakes. Free admission.

September 23, 2012, Autumn Moon Festival, San Francisco Chinatown, parade, arts and crafts, stage entertainment, free admission.

September 30, Mid-Autumn Festival.

September 30, 2012, Sunday, APAPA Voter Education Forum, CSUS Student Union, noon-5pm, lunch provided, free admission.

February 10, 2013, Chinese New Year of the Snake

February 16, 2013, Chinese New Year Celebration in Sacramento



In Memoriam

Chih Yi Wang
1922-2012

On June 30, 2012,, Mr. Chih Yi Wang passed away at his home at age 90. SCCF has lost its beloved founder and benefactor.

In 1986, Mr. Wang he donated seed money to establish the Sacramento Chinese Culture Foundation to promote Chinese culture. He wanted to ensure that the younger generation remember the past and appreciate Chinese language, culture and history.

Born in China, on June 11, 1922, he was educated in Taiwan and had a distinguished career in the ROC armed forces. He came to US to obtain his MS in Accounting from SUNY at Binghamton. After a short stint in Florida, he moved to California in 1970 and worked for the City of Roseville as an accountant until his retirement in 1984. Mr. Wang served as SCCF president from 1986-90.

Through the years, he supported SCCF programs enthusiastically. He was proud that SCCF has been able to sustain its leadership in the community. He read the SCCF newsletter regularly. He is survived by his wife, Pi-Chun, 4 children and 11 grandchildren.



Mr. Wang , second from right, honored at 25th anniversary event on November 13, 2011, at Crest Theater.

Services will be held at East Lawn Mortuary at 5757 Greenback Lane, Sacramento, CA 95841, at 2pm on Friday, July 6, 2012. In lieu of flowers, the family has requested remembrances be made to Sacramento Chinese Culture Foundation.

SCCF expresses deepest sympathy to the Wang family.

安息

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

Treasurer: Danny Vuong

Membership: Helen Yee

Newsletter: Eileen Leung

Web master: Wes Fong

At large:

Vicki Beaton

Paul Chow

Wes Fong

Michelle Lau

Steve Yee

Jimmy Zhan

If your address label is printed in RED,
please send in renewal membership fee as
soon as possible to continue receiving news-
letters.