

Chapter 1 : Does Harvard Treat Asian-American Applicants Unfairly? The Case Goes To Trial | NCPN News

Aug 29, 2014 - Asian-Americans are the fastest growing minority in Massachusetts, according to the census, yet it was only a decade ago when the first Asian-American got elected to the Legislature.

Five images of the Filipino settlement at Saint Malo, Louisiana As Asian Americans originate from many different countries, each population has its own unique immigration history. Many settled and married Hawaiian women. Most Chinese, Korean and Japanese immigrants in Hawaii arrived in the 19th century as laborers to work on sugar plantations. By 1850, the number of Chinese immigrants in San Francisco had jumped to more than 20,000. Ineligibility for citizenship prevented Asian immigrants from accessing a variety of rights such as voting. *United States v. Wong Kim Ark*, the Supreme Court upheld the racial qualification for citizenship and ruled that Asians were not "white persons." Although the absolute numbers of Asian immigrants were small compared to that of immigrants from other regions, much of it was concentrated in the West, and the increase caused some nativist sentiment known as the "yellow peril". Congress passed restrictive legislation prohibiting nearly all Chinese immigration in the 1880s. Immigration rapidly increased following the enactment of the Immigration and Nationality Act Amendments of 1952 as well as the influx of refugees from conflicts occurring in Southeast Asia such as the Vietnam War. Asian American immigrants have a significant percentage of individuals who have already achieved professional status, a first among immigration groups. Asian American movement The Asian American movement refers to a pan-Asian movement in the United States in which Americans of Asian descent came together to fight against their shared oppression and to organize for recognition and advancement of their shared cause during the 1960s to the early 1980s. William Wei described the movement as "rooted in a past history of oppression and a present struggle for liberation. For a more comprehensive list, see List of Asian Americans. Arts and entertainment[edit] See also: Asian-American literature Asian Americans have been involved in the entertainment industry since the first half of the 19th century, when Chang and Eng Bunker the original "Siamese Twins" became naturalized citizens. More recently, young Asian American comedians and film-makers have found an outlet on YouTube allowing them to gain a strong and loyal fanbase among their fellow Asian Americans. Tina Turner, and as recent as *Fresh Off the Boat* in 2002. Please expand the section to include this information. Further details may exist on the talk page. August When Asian Americans were largely excluded from labor markets in the 19th century, they started their own businesses. They have started convenience and grocery stores, professional offices such as medical and law practices, laundries, restaurants, beauty-related ventures, hi-tech companies, and many other kinds of enterprises, becoming very successful and influential in American society. They have dramatically expanded their involvement across the American economy. In 2007, Asian Americans own 1. An Wang founded Wang Laboratories in June 1946. Amar Bose founded the Bose Corporation in 1946. Jerry Yang co-founded Yahoo! Government and politics[edit] Main article: Asian Americans in government and politics Asian Americans have a high level of political incorporation in terms of their actual voting population. Since 1980, Asian Americans have been active at the national level and have had multiple officeholders at local, state, and national levels. The highest ranked Asian American in the legislature was Senator and President pro tempore Daniel Inouye, who died in office in 2012; by order of precedence the highest ranked Asian American in office is currently Secretary of Transportation Elaine Chao. With higher proportions and densities of Asian American populations, Hawaii has most consistently sent Asian Americans to the Senate, and Hawaii and California have most consistently sent Asian Americans to the House of Representatives. Carol Lin is perhaps best known for being the first to break the news of 9/11 on CNN. Fareed Zakaria, a naturalized Indian-born immigrant, is a prominent journalist and author specializing in international affairs. John Yang won a Peabody Award.

Chapter 2 : The Rise of Asian Americans | Pew Research Center

A 'Health Disparities Report' by UMass-Boston on Data Collected on the Health of Asian Americans in Massachusetts concluded that "public health data collected at both the state and local.

For more on this series, please [click here](#). The observers say Americans typically "lump" Chinese Americans who have a "successful" public image in the same group as other ethnic Asian citizens whose livelihood struggles are little understood. They say such "lumping" has made U. It also has prompted some ethnic Asian communities to join forces to help their members overcome such struggles. Figures for both segments of the population have risen sharply in the past decade. Ignorance lingers The last major survey of American opinion about ethnic Chinese U. A contributor to the study, Chinese American rights activist and former journalist Helen Zia, says "lumping" remains common in SoundCloud "Most whites and blacks think all Asian Americans go to prestigious universities like Stanford and Yale, are good in math, and own shops where they make lots of money," Gallagher says. Highlighting the true picture Gallagher says that in reality, many Chinese and other Asian Americans are struggling financially, live in poor neighborhoods and lack sufficient health care. They are in jobs that they cannot advance from, and their children are going to face the same situation," he says. Gallagher says Cambodian and Hmong Americans have particularly high rates of poverty, but their plight gets little coverage in the U. But, by coming together, they have strength in numbers and more leverage with firefighters, police and schools to achieve the political needs of their communities. SoundCloud "These programs have been at the forefront of spreading knowledge about Asian American history and culture," Wei says. Founded in , its list of universities with Asian American studies courses and departments has grown into the dozens. Other forms of self-identification While some U. Another 14 percent said they simply call themselves "American. Wu, a Chinese American commentator who heads the University of California Hastings College of the Law, says those findings do not surprise him. Sociologist Gallagher says Chinese and other Asian Americans whose families have been in the United States for one or more generations have assimilated into American culture much faster than other ethnic minorities. Census Bureau gives individuals the freedom to identify themselves as they wish. Graphics by Idrees Ali. Additional research by Haleema Shah.

Chapter 3 : Harvard defends admission policy as Asian-American bias trial ends

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Chinese includes those identifying as Taiwanese. Based on mixed-race and mixed-group populations, regardless of Hispanic origin. There is some overlap between groups due to individuals identifying with multiple Asian groups. See methodology for more detail. Population estimates from U. Asian population was born in another country. Yet, when and how Asian immigrants arrived in the U. Looking forward, Asians are projected to become the largest immigrant group in the country, surpassing Hispanics in More Asian immigrants have arrived in the U. They include new arrivals from China and India, two of the top three countries of origin along with Mexico , with many looking to study , work or reunite with family. Other Asian immigrants have come to the U. Unauthorized immigrants from four nations in Asia were among the top 15 origin groups for unauthorized immigrants – India , , China , , the Philippines , and Korea , Asian population overall does well on measures of economic well-being compared with the U. But these overall figures hide differences among Asian origin groups. Four groups have household incomes well below the median household income for all Americans: Asians overall were also less likely than the general U. But again, there are large differences between Asian subgroups. Eight of the 19 Asian groups analyzed had poverty rates higher than the U. These shares vary widely by Asian origin group. Households headed by some Asian groups have homeownership rates well below the U. Nevertheless, homeownership is on the rise among Asian Americans. Seven-in-ten Asians in the U. Multigenerational families are households that include two or more adult generations or one that includes both grandparents and grandchildren. Aside from Hawaii, where U. See full methodology here.

Chapter 4 : Key facts about Asian Americans

News about Asian-Americans, including commentary and archival articles published in The New York Times.

This new edition of our report on Asian Americans provides data on 14 smaller Asian origin groups with population counts below 1 million in the Census, along with detailed data on the economic and demographic characteristics of adults in nine of these groups. Our original report contained survey and Census data on all Asian Americans as well as specific information on the six largest Asian origin groups. Asian Americans are the highest-income, best-educated and fastest-growing racial group in the United States. They are more satisfied than the general public with their lives, finances and the direction of the country, and they place more value than other Americans do on marriage, parenthood, hard work and career success, according to a comprehensive new nationwide survey by the Pew Research Center. A century ago, most Asian Americans were low-skilled, low-wage laborers crowded into ethnic enclaves and targets of official discrimination. Today they are the most likely of any major racial or ethnic group in America to live in mixed neighborhoods and to marry across racial lines. Asians recently passed Hispanics as the largest group of new immigrants to the United States. The educational credentials of these recent arrivals are striking. This is double the share among recent non-Asian arrivals, and almost surely makes the recent Asian arrivals the most highly educated cohort of immigrants in U.S. Compared with the educational attainment of the population in their country of origin, recent Asian immigrants also stand out as a select group. Recent Asian immigrants are also about three times as likely as recent immigrants from other parts of the world to receive their green cards—or permanent resident status—on the basis of employer rather than family sponsorship though family reunification remains the most common legal gateway to the U.S. The modern immigration wave from Asia is nearly a half century old and has pushed the total population of Asian Americans—foreign born and U.S. born, adults and children—to a record high. Asian Americans trace their roots to any of dozens of countries in the Far East, Southeast Asia and the Indian subcontinent. Each country of origin subgroup has its own unique history, culture, language, religious beliefs, economic and demographic traits, social and political values, and pathways into America. But despite often sizable subgroup differences, Asian Americans are distinctive as a whole, especially when compared with all U.S. According to the Pew Research Center survey of a nationally representative sample of 3,000 Asian Americans, conducted by telephone from Jan. 2002 to Feb. 2003, they also stand out for their strong emphasis on family. Their living arrangements align with these values. They are more likely than the general public to live in multi-generational family households. Asian Americans have a pervasive belief in the rewards of hard work. By their own lights, Asian Americans sometimes go overboard in stressing hard work. The immigration wave from Asia has occurred at a time when the largest sending countries have experienced dramatic gains in their standards of living. But few Asian immigrants are looking over their shoulders with regret. And by lopsided margins, Asian Americans say the U.S. Respondents rated their country of origin as being superior on just one of seven measures tested in the survey—strength of family ties. The survey was conducted only among Asian Americans currently living in the U.S. As is the case with all immigration waves, a portion of those who came to the U.S. However, return migration rates are estimated to be lower for immigrants from Asia than for other immigrants, and naturalization rates—that is, the share of eligible immigrants who become U.S. For more details, see Chapter 1. Asians in the U.S. For example, adults living in China are more satisfied with the way things are going in their country than Chinese Americans are with the way things are going in the United States. By contrast, the publics of India and Japan have a more downbeat view of the way things are going in their countries than their counterpart groups do about the U.S. Across the board, however, U.S. Asians are more likely than Asians in Asia to say their standard of living is better than that of their parents at a similar stage of life. Asians also exceed Asians in their belief that hard work leads to success in life. And while many U.S. Asians say that Asian-American parents place too much pressure on their children to do well in school, even more Chinese and Japanese say this about parents in their countries. For more details on these and other cross-national comparisons, see Chapter 4. For example, Indian Americans lead all other groups by a significant margin in their levels of income and education. Seven-in-ten Indian-American adults ages 25 and

older have a college degree, compared with about half of Americans of Korean, Chinese, Filipino and Japanese ancestry, and about a quarter of Vietnamese Americans. More than seven-in-ten Japanese and two-thirds of Filipinos live in the West, compared with fewer than half of Chinese, Vietnamese and Koreans, and only about a quarter of Indians. The religious identities of Asian Americans are quite varied. According to the Pew Research survey, about half of Chinese are unaffiliated, most Filipinos are Catholic, about half of Indians are Hindu, most Koreans are Protestant and a plurality of Vietnamese are Buddhist. Among Japanese Americans, no one group is dominant: There are subgroup differences in social and cultural realms as well. Japanese and Filipino Americans are the most accepting of interracial and intergroup marriage; Koreans, Vietnamese and Indians are less comfortable. Koreans are the most likely to say discrimination against their group is a major problem, and they are the least likely to say that their group gets along very well with other racial and ethnic groups in the U. In contrast, Filipinos have the most upbeat view of intergroup relations in the U. The Japanese are the only group that is majority U. Their pathways into the U. The Vietnamese are the only major subgroup to have come to the U. Asian Americans have varying degrees of attachment to relatives in their home countries—likely reflecting differences in the timing and circumstances of their immigration. They have different naturalization rates. Fully three-quarters of the foreign-born Vietnamese are naturalized U. History Asian immigrants first came to the U. They endured generations of officially sanctioned racial prejudice—including regulations that prohibited the immigration of Asian women; the Chinese Exclusion Act of 1882, which barred all new immigration from China; the Immigration Act of 1892 and the National Origins Act of 1924, which extended the immigration ban to include virtually all of Asia; and the forced relocation and internment of about 120,000 Japanese Americans after the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor in 1941. Large-scale immigration from Asia did not take off until the passage of the landmark Immigration and Nationality Act of 1952. Over the decades, this modern wave of immigrants from Asia has increasingly become more skilled and educated. Today, recent arrivals from Asia are nearly twice as likely as those who came three decades ago to have a college degree, and many go into high-paying fields such as science, engineering, medicine and finance. This evolution has been spurred by changes in U. These trends have raised the education levels of immigrants of all races in recent years, but Asian immigrants exceed other race and ethnic groups in the share who are either college students or college graduates. It is not yet possible to make any full intergenerational accounting of the modern Asian-American immigration wave; the immigrants themselves are still by far the dominant group and the second generation has only recently begun to come into adulthood in significant numbers. Among all second-generation Asians, the median age is just 17; in other words, about half are still children. But on the basis of the evidence so far, this immigrant generation has set a bar of success that will be a challenge for the next generation to surpass. The two groups also have similar shares in poverty and homeownership rates. Not surprisingly, when it comes to language fluency, there are significant differences between the native- and foreign-born adults. Family formation patterns are also quite different. Among adults, the median age is 30, versus 44 for the foreign born. There are also differences between the native born and foreign born in the share of recent mothers who are unmarried. Even as births to single mothers have become more widespread in recent decades, Pew Research surveys find that a sizable majority of Americans believe this growing phenomenon has been bad for society. About one-in-five Asian Americans say they have personally been treated unfairly in the past year because they are Asian, and one-in-ten say they have been called an offensive name. Older adults are less likely than young and middle-aged adults to report negative personal experience with bias. Of those who do say it makes a difference, a slightly higher share say that members of their group are helped rather than hurt by their race. Those with less education are more prone than those with more education to say that being an Asian American is an advantage. Group Relations Overall, more than eight-in-ten Asian Americans say their group gets along either very or pretty well with whites; roughly seven-in-ten say the same about relations with Hispanics and just over six-in-ten say that about their relations with blacks. In several cities across the country, there has been a history of tension between Koreans and blacks, often arising from friction between Korean shopkeepers and black customers in predominantly black neighborhoods. Asian-American newlyweds are more likely than any other major racial or ethnic group to be intermarried. There are notable gender differences. Asian women are twice as likely as Asian men to marry

out. Among blacks, the gender pattern runs the other way—men are more than twice as likely as women to marry out. Among whites and Hispanics, there are no differences by gender. Among Asian-American newlyweds, Japanese have the highest rate of intermarriage and Indians have the lowest. More than half of recent Japanese newlyweds married a non-Asian; among recent Indian newlyweds, just one-in-eight did. Today, however, Asian Americans are much more likely than any other racial group to live in a racially mixed neighborhood. This comparison should be treated with caution: Each of the other groups is more numerous than Asians, thereby creating larger potential pools for racial enclaves. Identity Despite high levels of residential integration and out-marriage, many Asian Americans continue to feel a degree of cultural separation from other Americans. Not surprisingly, these feelings are highly correlated with nativity and duration of time in the U. In these identity preferences, Asian Americans are similar to Hispanics, the other group that has been driving the modern immigration wave. Hispanics are more likely to identify themselves using their country of origin than to identify as a Hispanic or as an American. Recent immigrants, however, tend to be somewhat less upbeat in these assessments than are immigrants who came before. By contrast, only about a third of all Americans say they are doing much better than their parents at a similar stage of life. There are only minor differences between Asian Americans and the general public in their expectations about the upward mobility of their children. On this measure, there are sizable differences among U. About a third of Koreans and Indians feel this way, as do one-in-four Chinese and Filipinos, and just one-in-five Japanese. Political and Social Attitudes Compared with the general public, Asian Americans are more likely to support an activist government and less likely to identify as Republicans. While they differ on the role of government, Asian Americans are close to the public in their opinions about two key social issues. The survey was conducted in all 50 states, including Alaska and Hawaii, and the District of Columbia.

Chapter 5 : Auditor Bump Appoints Vanna Howard of Tewksbury to Serve on Asian American Commission

Asian Americans, often stereotyped as model minorities, have found themselves in the center of a debate on affirmative action in a lawsuit against Harvard.

Chapter 6 : Media & minorities : the politics of race in news and entertainment - NOBLE (All Libraries)

The Asian American Commission is a permanent body dedicated to advocacy on behalf of Asian Americans throughout Massachusetts. The Commission's goal is to recognize and highlight the vital contributions of Asian Americans to the social, cultural, economic, and political life of the Commonwealth; to identify and address the needs and challenges facing residents of Asian ancestry; and to.

Chapter 7 : Asian Americans - Wikipedia

News on Asian-American continually updated from thousands of sources around the net.

Chapter 8 : Harvard accused of ranking Asian-American applicants lowest on "personal qualities" - CBS News

Bibliography, etc.: Includes bibliographical references and index. Contents: "Reality" television, American myths and racial ideology -- Racial politics in fictional media-film and television -- African Americans in film and television entertainment -- Native Americans in film and television entertainment -- Hispanics in film and television -- Asian Americans in film and television.

Chapter 9 : Media & minorities : the politics of race in news and entertainment in SearchWorks catalog

BOSTON -- In a federal court case deciding if Harvard University discriminates against Asian-American applicants, both parties say the evidence is firmly on their side. Harvard and the group.