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Research Methods in Communication

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Proposal (Parts 1&2)

Research shows that there is a lack of civic engagement among Asian American Pacific Islanders (AAPIs) in the United States. We specifically address the factors that contribute to the lack of participation in community building events and activities, volunteering, and voting among AAPIs. The first step to increase participation and combat such factors is for AAPIs to recognize civic engagement as critical in order to their societal visibility. To achieve this goal, we have identified affluent AAPI parents as our target audience. We narrowed down the audience to those with younger children from infants to eight-year-olds, as they are most likely to be accessible and willing to improve visibility for the sake of their children.

An examination of different narratives shows that each interview was thorough and impactful on viewers in a different sense. To begin, the interview with Auntie Amy contained much factual information about her life, but not much on Amy's thoughts or feelings about the events mentioned probably because the interview lacked an abstract, but has other categorical elements, such as orientation, complicating action, resolution, evaluation, and coda. This interview could have benefitted from less orientation-based details, as they do not add to the main purpose of the interview, which was to express Amy's gratitude for and involvement with Boston's Chinatown. The interview with Ai Weiwei also lacked an abstract as well as a coda. Similar to Auntie Amy's, the interview discusses the history of the artist's life but fails to reflect on his feelings about such occurrences. It is important to note the artist does not speak in this

interview and that the interviewer has likely never met their subject. This interview essentially serves as an account of Ai Weiwei's life's work told from a third person account and consisted primarily of orientation-based anecdotes.

In contrast to these two very impersonal clips is an interview with Michelle Obama by CNN in which she passionately explained how she met her husband, the 44th President of the United States, Barack Obama. This interview is incredibly personal and includes all narrative elements, except for a coda. This interview follows an unstructured format which allows Michelle to speak freely about her relationship, which effectively improves the quality and relatability of the interview in terms of an emotional connection with the viewer. In relation to garnering a strong evaluation, the narrative about Dario Guerrero, an undocumented student in the United States, evokes a strong sense of sympathy from viewers by explaining his struggles with the education system and his residency in the country. Finally, the interview with Laura Lai in which she discusses her shared lifetime with her husband lacked a definitive abstract, but similarly to Michelle's interview, had strong evaluative qualities.

Additionally, a textual analysis of five Asian American community group webpages revealed interesting uses of components such as written words, images, and hyperlinks. Each webpage has a specific purpose. For example, the Boston Chinatown Atlas informs visitors of the area's history and evolution. The Commonwealth of Massachusetts Asian American Commission informs more specifically about news and events related directly to the commission. The use of images and hyperlinks are common. Among all, the Asian American Community Development Corporation relies heavily on visuals to entice visitors into engagement, which works effectively. The site most difficult to maneuver is that of the Boston Asian Youth Essential Service because the majority of its content is embedded in an abundance of hyperlinks

and it lacks captivating visuals. Also, four of the five sites do not have a translation feature, which is counterintuitive if they intend to engage AAPIs who may not speak English.

Here we name why some narratives and webpages are most effective. Michelle Obama's CNN interview and Dario Guerrero's narrative were incredibly effective at establishing a relationship between the interviewee and the viewer because the evaluation resonates with most people due to their relatable and sympathetic nature. Both interviews provide a concrete reason for the viewer to care about what is expressed to them by initiating emotional engagement. In contrast to this engagement, the interviews with Auntie Amy and Ai Weiwei were ineffective at establishing a relationship between interviewee and viewer as they provide no reason for the viewers to care about the information being told to them. These interviews are saturated with orientation-based facts, which ultimately limit them from being more effective than others. Among the websites, the Boston Chinatown Atlas site is the most effective at inviting and enticing visitors to learn about the area. Through its use of a transitional feature that displays large images of particular time periods that take up the majority of the screen, the visitor does not need to exert any effort to navigate while investigating the subject matter. However, the information is presented to them and does not promote agency. Sites for organizations such as the Commonwealth of Massachusetts Asian American Commission and Asian American Civic Association are more effective in this regard because their extensive use of hyperlinks allows visitors a sense of agency by allowing them to choose which links they click, determining how much information they access. The only aspect of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts Asian American Commission's site that appears contradictory to this notion would be their apparent lack of available translation. If the site is meant for non-English speakers, it does not provide a sense of agency to its intended demographic. The website of the Asian American Civic

Association, in contrast, does feature translation options that allow the targeted populations to engage with the information. Embedded videos within the majority of sites, including the ones most immediately mentioned also serve as a significant element of interest and engagement for site visitors. The inclusion of this feature simplifies the viewing experience, eliminating the need to open links in a new tab, which takes them away from the source site. In conclusion, the most effective interviews were those that establish a strong, personal connection with viewers. As well as this, the most effective websites are those that visually intrigue visitors while maintaining a suitable and fascinating degree of agency, so the visitor may feel they are in control of their site experience.

Discourse Analysis

The first prevalent theme amongst Asian American Pacific Islander (AAPI) interviewees is the internalized shame and guilt surrounding their relationship to cultural identity when living in the United States. Concerning this shunned identity, many of the interviews also addressed

issues of finding a definitive voice as an AAPI while dealing with this pressure to conform to American cultural expectations. Without a voice, individualized problems are widely ignored and unrepresented in government matters. The first interviewee to speak on this theme was C. N. Le, a faculty member in the Sociology Department and Director of the Asian American Studies Certificate Program at the University of Massachusetts, Amherst. In his experience as an immigrant from Vietnam growing up in Southern California, he felt he was “socialized... to be as white as possible” which led him to “lose [his] identity as Vietnamese... and as a person of color.” (00:08:32) It is evident that as a cultural outlier, he felt pressure to assimilate and identify as those surrounding him. When began to study sociology and Asian American studies in college, Le seemed to finally understand how these feelings of “inequality” (00:05:31) and pressure to revoke a cultural self that impacts Vietnamese immigrants as well as other marginalized groups. By gaining this comprehension, Le “rediscovered and embraced [his] identity as an Asian American” and wants to give his students “the opportunity to have that same experience.” (00:05:40)

Adding to Le, Stephanie Fan, member of many civic organizations and a former teacher in Boston Public Schools addresses her experience coming to recognize how this phenomenon of shunned identity has impacted the Chinatown community. She expressed frustration when seeking recognition from state institutions in charge of funding desired projects: “it was very, very tough to get the city to acknowledge that community people could have a voice, that our voices mattered, [and] that our feelings mattered in terms of what we wanted.” (00:02:02) Asian Americans have continually been discounted as individuals, told not to assert themselves, and to allow the white majority to decide what is best for them.

Many interviewees also address the stereotypical homogeneous view of AAPIs. Within the category of Asian American Pacific Islander, there is a diverse array of ancestries and communities that are ignored as separate entities. Due to this stereotypical view, it is difficult for different groups to be recognized as such or separate themselves from the image of being a model minority. When questioned about obstacles AAPI's may still face, Stephanie Fan was quick to retort "I'm not sure I can speak to that because I'm not in touch with all the Asian American communities." (00:11:10) This quote accurately illustrates that even in our questioning, these heterogeneous groups have subconsciously been lumped together. She finishes by stating "one of [the obstacles] has been what people call the massing of data," which statistically means that as data is collected about these diverse subgroups, it is still categorized under "one category: Asian American." (00:11:22) The massing of data contributes to the notion that all Asian Americans are the same and should be treated accordingly.

Because of this stereotypical view of sameness within AAPI communities, Richard Chu emphasizes that all Asian Americans are seen as a model minority, meaning that they are perceived to have more socioeconomic success compared to the average population. This notion is dangerous, as it "discounts the fact that many other Asians do not belong to that model minority stereotype. If we are not careful at pointing that out, many of us in the Asian American community are really left out or just misrepresented." (00:01:30) If all AAPIs are perceived as having interchangeable national identities as well as socioeconomic status' by the rest of society, they face immense pressure to defy these stereotypes, seeking accurate representation and excessive wealth. C.N. Le adds that when select AAPIs are witnessed attaining financial success, "it has the danger of lulling people into thinking all Asian Americans are the model minority, when in fact, we see there are a lot of Asian American communities [and] ethnic groups that are

really struggling to meet basic needs. (00:10:44) This stereotype of sameness amongst the AAPI community is damaging to their external perception, as well as the psyche of the AAPI individual.

The final theme addressed in the interviews is the variations of discrimination AAPIs face. Because of the model minority stereotype, AAPIs are discriminated against after emigrating to provide more opportunities for their children, and again when those children join the workforce. The discrimination challenging the opportunities of children of immigrant families, Richard Chu points out, is due to affirmative action. While the policy of affirmative action serves to favor those who are discriminated against in terms of employment and education, in the case of Harvard University, students who would normally be aided by this policy were not being offered acceptance. This instance has sparked outrage among immigrant parents “who want their children to be able to go into Harvard [because they have] worked hard and spent a lot of money and effort to make sure that their children go to [on of] the top-notch schools in the country.” (00:14:47) To leave your own country in search of a more secure and worthwhile future for the next generation is a major sacrifice, and the societal cooperation they receive from institutions such as Harvard is meager in comparison, leading to AAPI’s believing they “discriminate against Asians.” (00:14:58)

If the next generation of AAPIs can attend and afford higher education, there are further discriminatory elements they must deal with when choosing a career path. Stephanie Fan explains “if you go into the sciences or engineering, there’s a better chance that you will not be discriminated against because the facts speak for themselves, but if you go into something like history, [if] ‘you have a bit of an accent, [you cannot] be hired as a professor’” (00:14:44). After so much dedication to a higher paying job and secure future as well as the sacrifices of individual

immigrant parents, AAPI academics are still relentlessly discriminated against, as if an accent makes them any less able to excel at the duties of a particular career.

Historical Document Analysis

Of the historical documents gathered, four were newspaper articles. Five are letters between citizens and those in power. One is a court memorandum. The next is a poster and transcript of the event described in the poster. As well as this, there is a census of population and housing document. Another is a photograph. Four are pages from a commencement program. All four newspaper articles are from the year 1984. Two of the letters are from 1995. Another letter is from 1996. The last two are from 1998 and 1999. The memorandum is from 1998. The poster

is from 2004. The census of population and housing accounts for the years 1950, 1960, and 1970. The photograph is from 1988. The commencement program pages are from the years 2007, 2010, and 2017.

The document topics are as follows. Two of the newspaper articles from *The Workshop Gazette*, a Suffolk University student newspaper describe a Chinese cultural event known as the August Moon Festival. Another newspaper article addresses the lack of community building activities available for youths and talks about establishing programs in which time could be better spent. The last newspaper article discusses the celebration of West Indian heritage in Boston. One of the letters expresses concern about genocide in East Timor. Another letter mentions a new amendment which reinstates previously denied refugee status of children of Vietnamese refugees. The next letter addresses the disappointment felt by the Urban League of Eastern Massachusetts due to the discontinuation of a program that provided jobs to those with who will have difficulty obtaining one otherwise. The last letter addressed to the Mayor mentions discourse between two AAPI associations. The memorandum is in relation to the last letter, as a restraining order was filed between AAPI associations to prevent the breach of a settlement. The “Fresh off the Vote” poster is meant to advertise an event in which high school and college students are to be reminded of the importance of voting. The census document shows in percentages which racial populations occupied particular Boston neighborhoods over a thirty-year span in decade-long intervals. The photograph shows AAPIs in Chinatown showing interest in a display about an upcoming election. The four pages from the Suffolk University commencement program list the order of events which take place at the ceremony. Overall, the documents address the embrace of AAPI culture as well as legal and political discourse within the Boston Chinatown community and some issues abroad.

Of the newspaper articles, the “Established Agencies Ready To Help” article written by Arthur Sheridan in 1984 serves to inform the community of agencies such as the Boys and Girls Club of Boston who intend to “help teenagers structure their education and social development.” The writer describes his experience visiting these institutions in order to help readers understand what these organizations provide and how “teenagers react to these services.” Reading this article as opposed to another document provides information about the apparent concern for Boston’s youth and the effort being made to ensure teenagers act “constructively” instead of “destructively.”

Of the letters, the one addressed to Mayor Thomas Menino from the Asian American Civic Association (AACA) in 1998 regarded discourse between their association and another AAPI organization, the Chinese Consolidated Benevolent Association (CCBA). The AACA reached out to Mayor Menino in the hopes of obtaining assistance in their pending lawsuit against the CBBA. As owners of the building the AACA occupies, the CBBA have threatened to have the AACA physically removed from the building, despite their renewable leasing agreement. The AACA asks that Mayor Menino support them in their motion to “enjoin CBBA from removing AACA from the building,” and shutting down the valuable services they offer to the community. This document, unlike many, shows that particular AAPI organizations did not support each other and, in fact, tried to sabotage the function of others.

Accompanying this letter is a memorandum document. This memorandum states the facts of the AACA’s case against the CBBA. This document provides the formal details of the AACA’s suit through very specific and compelling subsections. Without this document, all details surrounding the case would not have been clarified.

The poster created by the Chinese Youth Initiative advertises an event the group held to inform “all high school and college students” of the importance of voting, as seen through their clever title “Fresh off the Vote.” The event served to remind young AAPI voters of the difference they can make by voting and how their vote matters in terms of “college tuition, war drafts, and affirmative action.” What is gathered from this document is the prevalence of the concern of young voters and the motivation groups such as the Chinese Youth Initiative had to inform other AAPIs their age and solve problems in their community.

The census of population and housing shows how people of color were categorized in the years 1950, 1960, and 1970 in terms of percentages per Boston district. The document is sorted into three categories: total population, white population, and non-white population. The percent of “non-whites” increased in every Boston neighborhood as the three decades passed. This document, unlike others, shows not only the increase in minority populations but that these groups were not further categorized, distinguishing between and gathering data for different racial or ethnic groups was not a priority.

The photograph depicts pedestrians in Boston’s Chinatown in 1988 stopping to gaze at an information display concerned with an upcoming election. This photo is important in recognizing political involvement and affiliation amongst AAPIs. It confirms that members of the community were interested enough to stop and inform themselves on the political climate and issues that may affect them.

Of the Suffolk University commencement pages, the one from the year 2017 shows the order in which the events of the ceremony took place including the prelude, national anthem, commencement address, and closing remarks. This commencement document is of particular importance because it states the name of Suffolk University’s first African American

commencement speaker in over 10 years. This document reminds that while other minority groups are rarely given the opportunity to speak at such events, AAPI speakers are non-existent.

The census document illustrates a lack of visibility for AAPIs. It displays the population of each Boston neighborhood as it evolved through the years 1950, 1960, and 1970. The data is separated into white and non-white, there was clearly no need to categorize the non-white data any further, as those more specific populations were regarded as unimportant. While the data does not denote the specific population of AAPIs, it does express the overall rise in the percentage of non-white residents in each neighborhood. In 1950, the overall non-white population of Boston only totaled 5.5 percent. In 1960, it rose to 9.8 percent, and by 1970, the population nearly doubled to 18.1 percent. This document connotes that while the population of “non-whites” rose, minority populations were not being acknowledged as separate entities beyond simply not being white.

The newspaper articles from the 1980s reflect different cultural events of Boston’s AAPI population at the time. One from the year 1984 describes the Chinatown community’s push for summer programs in the city to keep students preoccupied and out of trouble in the months in which they are away from school. The next article from 1984 highlighted a celebration of West Indian heritage in Boston. It is likely that with the rising population of “non-whites” in Boston from 1950-1970, the numbers continued to rise in the coming decades. Because of this, there would have been a rise in cultural events, like the West Indian heritage parade and the Chinatown August Moon festival, as described in the next two articles from the same year. These articles describe the myth behind the August Moon festival as well as other aspects of the festival such as performances and other activities. Due to the influx of immigrating AAPIs by the 1980s,

there was enough collective crowdsourced funding and dedicated organizations to be able to make these kinds of events possible.

In a photograph from 1988, AAPI pedestrians in Chinatown are shown looking at an informational display about upcoming elections, particularly the presidential race of former Massachusetts governor and Democrat Michael Dukakis' presidential run against George H.W. Bush. This image confirms political interest among AAPIs. While this photo cannot speak for voter turnout, it does show that AAPIs were willing to stop and inform themselves on their current political climate and how that may affect them.

In 1995 and 1996 letters were exchanged between Massachusetts Congressman Joseph Moakley and a concerned resident of Dorchester named James Murphy. Mr. Murphy wrote to Moakley, calling on him to use his influence to stop the funding and training of Indonesian officers responsible for the genocide of the people of the nation of East Timor in Southeast Asia. With the popularization of the internet, the 1990s began the age of interconnectedness based on access to technology in America. Due to the simultaneous rise of information accessible online and continued immigration, more people were able to be aware of the perspectives, struggles, and experiences of other cultures. This is observable in another congressional letter to Van By Nguyen about the Vietnamese refugee crisis. Many Americans were opposed to accepting Vietnamese refugees because they and/or their parents were prejudiced due to their involvement in the Vietnam War, but ultimately, the letter states that Vietnamese refugees living in America and their children will be given resident or citizenship status. These letters also reinforce that there was clear unrest among the AAPI community in the United States in regard to the treatment of other AAPIs. The initiative taken to send letters to Congress reflects their willingness to incite

change and not have decisions made by others blindly affect other members of their community on the local and global scale.

While this concern for AAPIs abroad was being brought to the attention of politicians, in Boston a 1998 letter to Mayor Menino sent by Mary Chin addresses a lawsuit between two AAPI civic associations based on a residency dispute. The court memorandum confirms the case went to the Suffolk Superior Court, as it states the AACA sued for the right to stay in their building. These documents clearly show discourse between AAPI associations, proving that at the time there was not unquestioned unity and between varying AAPI groups. In a 1999 letter to James Kerasiotes, Joan Wallace-Benjamin writes on behalf of the ULEM, to express her disappointment in the “discontinuance of a program impacting the employment, and training opportunities for men and women across the entire city.” The end of a program that provided so much employment will actively contribute to the devolvement of minority communities in Massachusetts, affecting many. This document informs that at the end of the 1990s, funding for programs to help these groups and the less educated were being cut drastically.

In the 2000s, Chinese youth initiatives encouraged young AAPIs to vote, as seen in the poster. To inform young AAPI voters on political issues that may affect them ultimately serves to give the community a larger voice and have their interests better represented.

Finally, we see commencement records from Suffolk University in 2007, 2010, and 2017. The commencement in 2017 had an African American speaker, the first non-white speaker in over 10 years. While the documents previously analyzed have seen a rise in tolerance and inclusivity over the years, the lack of representation of AAPIs in the academic setting of Suffolk University has not improved.

Interactive Website

<https://sites.suffolk.edu/team6/>

Recommendations

If a documentary film were to be produced highlighting the themes acquired from our interviews, the most effective method of organizing their points would be as follows: first, the effects of homogenous stereotyping, next, how that stereotyping insights discrimination, and finally concluding by discussing the shame and guilt felt by the Asian American and Pacific Islander (AAPI) community in relation to their identity. This is the most effective order in which to present these themes because the information discussed in the interviews about “model minority” stereotyping lends itself to then explain why AAPIs are discriminated against. For example, the interviews that address stereotyping, particularly Stephanie Fan’s, establish AAPIs as needing to be disaggregated in the minds of others to dispel their perception of sameness. If this view of homogeneity, perpetuated by the model minority stereotype were to be eliminated, the discrimination elaborated on by Richard Chu in the next theme would affect AAPI communities significantly less. Presenting shame and guilt last would reinforce our point of

identity confusion amongst the AAPI community due to stereotyping and discrimination. Faced with these feelings daily, it is likely that at some point in their lifetime, AAPIs have felt a degree of shame or guilt about their minority status. This final theme would drive the previous two home emotionally, as feeling different is an easily relatable notion. This will establish a connection to the viewer regardless of their racial or ethnic identity.

Our documentary film could focus on the plight of at least two young families as they try to defy these stereotypes and overcome the discrimination they and their children have or will face throughout their lifetimes. The documentary should begin with a brief history of the tribulations of AAPI immigrants on their journey to the United States then discuss how this transition permeates into the dynamics of families and the identity of individuals. Because the subjects of the documentary are families, it is more likely that our targeted audience of young, relatively wealthy AAPI parents will be moved by their stories. As each theme is addressed, their personal answers accompanied by the insight of our interviewees would provide the audience with a reason to care about the information presented.

The most prevalent theme amongst our interviews and historical documents is the stereotyping of AAPIs as an indistinguishable aggregate. The entire AAPI community, consisting of various cultural identities, are ascribed the same identity by those unmotivated to differentiate between them, denoting each separate group as “Asian.” To illustrate this stereotype, we would first highlight the interview with Richard Chu to establish the consequences of this thinking. He explains that AAPIs are defined as a “model minority,” meaning they are believed to have increased socioeconomic success in comparison to the average population. This label ignores “the fact that many other Asians do not belong to that

model minority stereotype. If we are not careful at pointing that out, many of us in the Asian American community are really left out or just misrepresented.” (00:01:30)

To follow, C.N. Le adds to the explanation of this concept when stating that when select AAPIs achieve financial success, their accomplishments may “lull people into thinking all Asian Americans are the model minority, when in fact, there are a lot of Asian American communities [and] ethnic groups that are struggling to meet basic needs. (00:10:44) These stereotypes inflict direct harm on the AAPI community because if all AAPIs are perceived as successful, those struggling in comparison are discounted, allowing ignorance to reign further.

Stephanie Fan’s interjection, when asked about what obstacles AAPIs may still face, is also a useful addition in illustrating this theme. She states that she was “not sure [she could] speak on [all AAPIs] because [she was] not in touch with all the Asian American communities,” (00:11:10) which serves as a jolting reminder of our tendency to think of all AAPIs as having similar matters of concern. She also mentions that because of this perceived homogeneity, data collected is “massed” under “one category: Asian American.” (00:11:22) This massing of data again perpetuates that all AAPIs have the same concerns and are affected the same way. In fact, by massing data so carelessly, further false assumptions can be made about differing groups. Ultimately, this stereotype is destructive to the lives of AAPIs and should be presented as such.

Concerning our historical documents, the first to reflect this sameness stereotype is a census of population and housing denoting the change in the percentage of “white” and “non-white” residents in each Boston neighborhood between the years 1950, 1960, and 1970. The mere categorization of AAPIs as well as other minorities as “non-white” exemplifies the census taker’s reluctance to differentiate between all racial groups, nevermind subsets of the AAPI population. While AAPIs are not directly referenced in this document, it serves as evidence of a

historical disinclination of others to specify racial or ethnic groups beyond the confines of the white population. This document would be presented after Stephanie Fan's remarks about the dangers of massing data. Because all minorities are classified as "non-white" in the document, the severity of this massing as fuel for stereotyping is even greater. Given the staunchness of the two categorizations, it is clear that the census creators were not concerned by this possibility.

The next historical document is a correspondence of two letters between Thomas Menino, the Mayor of Boston, and the Asian American Civic Association (AACA). Sent in 1998, the letter describes a housing quarrel between the AACA and the Chinese Consolidated Benevolent Association (CCBA), another AAPI organization, and asks for Menino's help in winning a suit brought against the CCBA for their actions. This document challenges the sameness stereotype because it would be assumed that all AAPI groups share the same concerns and that they would be motivated by the same issues. This document challenges this stereotype, as it establishes discourse between AAPI groups.

Education plays a vital role in understanding and preventing instances of discrimination. Our website will function as a resource for AAPIs to access information on the ways in which their voices are continually diminished by the majority. This website will allow AAPIs to educate themselves on the value of their identity and the importance of engaging within their communities in order to have their voices heard by those who discount them.

When discussing what kind of frontpage would appear most effective, we concluded that websites that promote a sense of agency for visitors produce the best user experience. Therefore, our three themes, stereotyping, discrimination, and shame and guilt, exist as hyperlinks for users to click and access more information. Because the user has to click on each link, they are ultimately in control of how much information they are imparted. Within these hyperlinks are

our historical document analyses and interview clips. The decision to put these items within links was made in order to keep the image of the frontpage straightforward and uncluttered. These sources can easily be accessed with a simple click. However, we decided to embed a video on the lower portion of the front page. Making this video watchable from our site prevents users from leaving our website in order to watch, which may decrease the likelihood of them exploring it further. The video we chose to include features informative testimonials from AAPIs, which are hopefully relatable to our target audience. We wanted to update this video weekly to provide fast and captivating content. By having the videos updated weekly, we may establish a reason for users to return to the site.

As well as promoting agency, our website has a transitional display feature in which information is presented to visitors. While agency is important, overloading the visitor with information can intimidate and can potentially turn frequent visitors away from the site. By using this transitional feature that also displays our themes, users are able to preview information they can find within the hyperlinks. Additionally, behind each preview is an image related to the theme, further reinforcing the concept as well as providing a visual aid to visitors, which is vital in today's very image-oriented world. Visual media has been by far the most consumed media in recent years, mostly due to the widespread use of smartphones and the internet. The brain understands images 60,000 times faster than text according to a study from the University of Minnesota. This feature is also important considering we would like to appeal to younger users. Therefore our site must intrigue visually.

Regarding other content included on our front page, we had initially planned on incorporating a translation feature to accommodate those who do not understand English. We chose not to implement this feature considering our target audience of younger professionals

with families will likely be English speakers. Instead of this, below our weekly video are links to community resources. This feature would accommodate for those visiting the site that are not necessarily our target audience but could still find our information compelling and useful. These links would be related to resources such as education and employment opportunities, government aid programs, daycare programs, youth groups, or fitness centers. These resources are meant to encourage visitors to engage with their community in person or increase their quality of life.

<https://sites.suffolk.edu/team6/>

Appendices

Newspaper Articles

1. Chinatown's August Moon Festival – The Workshop Gazette
2. Established Agencies Ready to Help
3. Celebration Displays Proud Heritage

Congressional Letter

4. Letter to James Murphy from John Joseph Moakley
5. Letter to John Joseph Moakley

Voting Pamphlet

6. Fresh off the Vote

Demographic Data

7. Percent Composition of the Total Population by Planning Districts, 1950-1960-1970

Photograph

8. Photograph of Chinatown, Boston circa 1988, Photographer Unknown

Chinatown's August Moon Festival

How It All Began Years Ago...

By Louisa Wong
 Gazette Staff

This is the tale that explains the origin of the August Moon Festival.

It began approximately 4,000 years B.C. During that time there lived a power hungry emperor and his family. The emperor was an excellent archer, but besides his daily practice of archery, he also practiced medicine.

He had just concocted some pills for eternal youth and life, which he had planned to take. At that time, China was believed to have 10 suns.

The people loved to worship the suns.

Because the emperor was power hungry, he preferred the people to worship him rather than the suns. He attempted to shoot down all the suns and succeeded in shooting down nine suns. As he was about to shoot down the last one, a messenger gave him notice that his wife had stolen and eaten his youth pills. The emperor rushed back to his palace and demanded to know the reason why his wife had taken his pills.

Instead of answering, the frightened woman dashed off toward the moon and turned into an angel. This is why, today, one is able to distinguish what appears to be a woman's face in the moon.

Meanwhile, the emperor having chased his wife halfway to the moon, fell back to earth and died.

The emperor's son had now taken over, and he began the tradition of worshipping the moon every 15 days, especially on August 15, when the moon was at its fullest, in order to remember and worship his mother.



Young spectator doesn't want to leave.

Fireworks Crackled This Year; Rain Didn't Hamper Festival

By Louisa Wong
 Gazette Staff

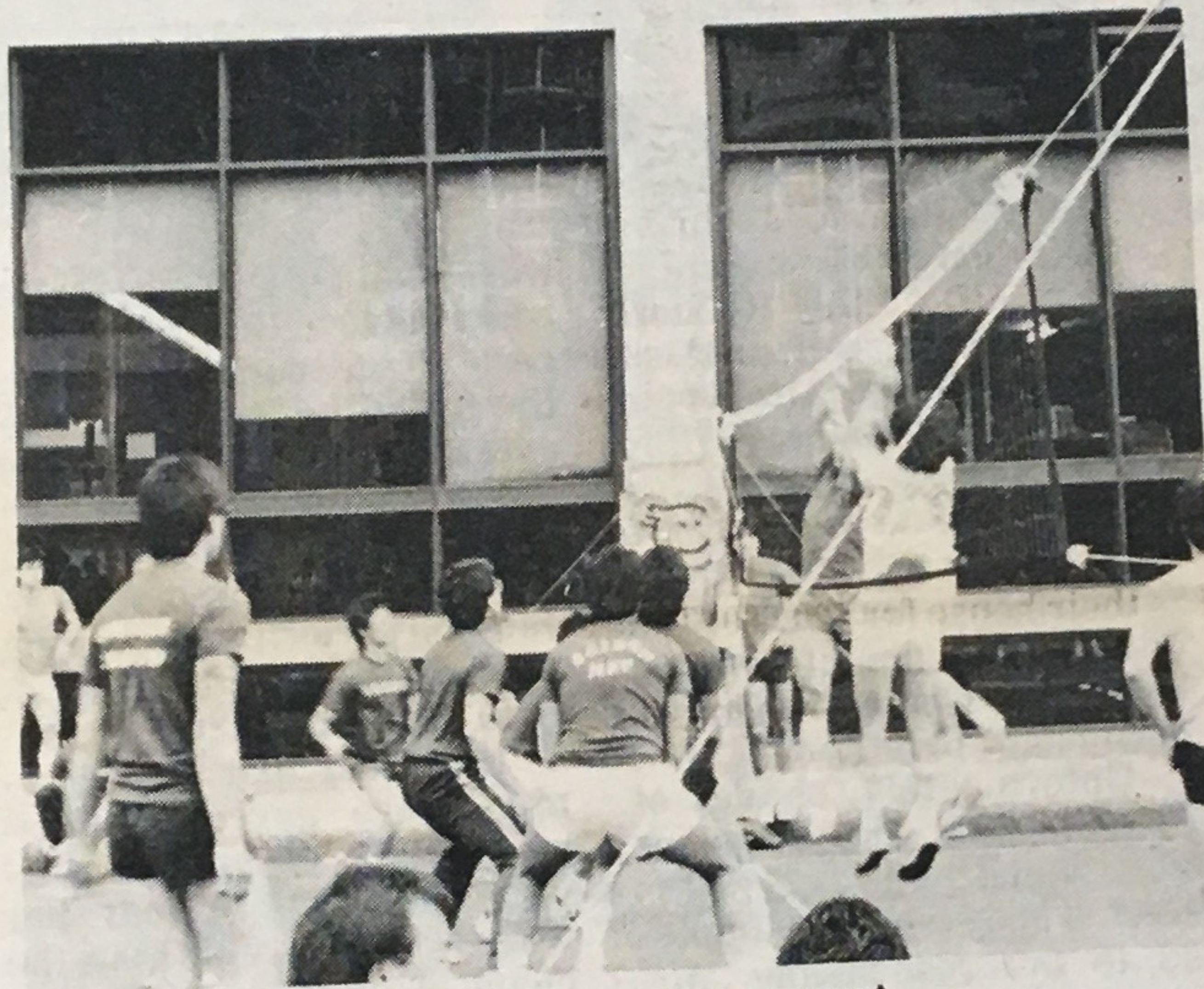
The August Moon Festival took off with a bang of firecrackers, under a cloudy, patchy sky in Boston's Chinatown last Sunday, but the weather did not hamper the fun and exciting atmosphere.

Even when the first drops of rain fell, the crowds were still there. There were live stage performances, a dragon dance, martial arts, singing, dancing and fashion shows.

Boston Mayor Raymond Flynn, and Salvatore DiMasi state representative for Chinatown, were among the speakers for the day. DiMasi expressed his enjoyment in participating at the festival and wished that everyone have a wonderful time.

The streets were filled with people, young and old, and concession stands representing various places all over Chinatown. Children and teens were seen holding balloons, and the air was filled with chatter.

Among the many represented were those from The Big Sister Association, the Boston Chinese Evangelical Church, The South Cove Community Health Center, and various Chinatown shops, clubs and restaurants. Various streets



Volleyball was a key event.

were blocked off for the special occasion. The parking lot off Tyler Street was converted into a miniamusement park, which was a popular attraction for the children.

People paid for chances to win prizes, such as huge stuffed toys, a unicorn, or maybe even a Gizmo, a character from Steven Spielberg's film "Gremlins."

Pagoda Park, in Chinatown, and other streets were blocked off for thrilling volleyball challenges. On one court the men played with a

nine man set as opposed to the traditional six-man set. On another court the women played with six players. Teams from New York competed against Boston's home teams.

All in all, the day was quite delightful. The Chinese culture was preserved through pleasurable experiences. The Oriental food presented a vital part of the culture. There was Chinese pastry, consisting of nut cakes, melon cakes, coconut tarts and almond cookies.



Chinese women demonstrate traditional Oriental dances.

Chinese culture was further displayed through live performances which brought out centuries-old dances passed down through generations. Chinese music buzzed in everyone's ears and the Chinese language in Cantonese and Mandarin dialects was heard throughout the streets.

All this brought together the greater Boston's Chinese community who gathered to share a common denominator of culture, to meet old friends

and to establish new friendships.

There were never too many people in the streets. As Calvin Lee of Allston commented, "It's just right, not too crowded."

Both Brenda Wong and Chuk Young of Brighton said they had enjoyed themselves. As did Yvonne Kwong of South End and Cathy Lee of Chinatown.

"It was an experience we'll both remember," said Lee.



Performer charms a large crowd at the August Moon Festival.

Appendix 2: Established Agencies Ready to Help

By JEANNETTE WILLIAMSON

There seems to be an epidemic of births among teenage girls in the United States today. This problem seems especially serious among black teens. The majority of all black children are born to single teen-age mothers. In 1984, fifty-seven percent of births to mothers 15 to 17 years of age were to black teens, according to recent studies.

Many teens engage in sexual activities for more reasons than satisfying their sexual urges. It could be that they are not told

how to prevent an unplanned pregnancy and about the consequences of having a baby at a young age.

Teens are also subject to peer pressure. Boys, for instance, are not "cool" if they are virgins.

Some girls have babies so that they can feel important and needed. They think, "At last I am somebody and I have someone to love me," as they hold a newborn baby.

Boys, besides proving that they're cool because they're not virgins, feel that they prove their manhood by fathering children they do not want.

Many teens do not realize the difference between sex and love. Love is often lack in their relationships. Most boys will tire of the added responsibilities of a girlfriend and baby and will soon find a reason to leave. When this happens, the mothers are left to head their own household.

These young women are rarely able to support themselves and depend primarily on the food stamps they get from welfare. One mother interviewed described how she felt when she went to buy some food for her baby at a local grocery store where one of her friends from high school worked.

"I was never so ashamed in my

life," she said. "I got to the front of the line at the register and there was one of the girls from school. I remembered how, at school, we used to laugh and talk about those girls that got pregnant and had to get food stamps from welfare. I was sure that she remembered this as I paid for the food with my food stamps and lifted my baby out of the carriage.

"Needless to say, I never went back to that store again."

Some teen mothers find that they often lose a lot of so-called friends when they become pregnant. When 17-year-old Tina moved out of her parent's home and got an apartment with her

boyfriend after she became pregnant, she had a housewarming party and invited all her friends from school over, but they showed up.

There are places that teen mothers can get help. Many mothers have benefited from a program launched in 1974 by the Rockefeller Foundation in New York. It is called SMART: Mothers' Advance through Training.

SMART is a program to improve the job skills of single mothers through on-the-job training. Its ultimate goal is to improve the quality of life of the young

Established Agencies Ready To Help

By ARTHUR SHERIDAN

Some youths find the streets of many communities difficult. During the summer many teens

become bored. They run out of things to do. Some choose to add some excitement by grouping with other kids and doing something destructive instead of something

constructive. Agencies are being formed or already exist in area communities that help teenagers in structuring their educational and social development.

Recently, I visited some of these places for the youths of Greater Boston. I have listed some information that will help you in understanding what some of the organizations provide for services and how the teens react to these services.

BOYS AND GIRLS CLUB OF BOSTON (Roxbury Clubhouse)

According to Donald Potts, director of the club, parents bring their children here for many different structural programs.

Potts also said the club offers many different types of activities for teens from Mattapan, Jamaica Plain, Dorchester, and other selected communities.

The director also pointed out that the facility used to accommodate the activities is ninety years old. But the interior of the clubhouse hardly shows the age of the building.

The club keeps up to date with the changing technical desires and drives of the entire community.

Don Frye, assistant director said

working so close to the kids helps her to understand more and how to solve their problems. The other kids are working at the club and a job placement program. Teenagers call Tevis Collier said he was here." He said the kids, gets people, but and parties that are a atmosphere be difficult of any Alex Cambr (teen) work because with importance. It und resp the





By Kathy Cooper

Youth ready for the celebration to begin.

Celebration Displays Proud Heritage

By KATHY COOPER

Through the ages, West Indians who have migrated to different parts of the world have managed to hold onto parts of their unique culture.

Last weekend the proud West Indians once again shared their culture with other Bostonians by holding a carnival on Martin Luther King Blvd. It continued a long history of carnivals held by West Indians.

The very first West Indian Carnival is believed to have been held in the Carribean Islands in the late 1600's.

It all began when the slaves saw their French masters celebrate with grand balls. The slaves decided to have a celebration of

their own. They also wanted to mock their masters, so they made costumes and wore masks on their faces so that their masters would not recognize them.

Clarence Cooper, leader of the band "Unity," said that this led to an annual celebration for West Indian people.

As the years passed, the original meaning for the carnivals faded, but they are still held for dancing, singing, having fun and watching different outfits.

In Boston, the event lasted for about two weeks. Harry Edwards, secretary of the Carribean American Carnival Day Association, said the purpose of the event is to try and "spread our culture throughout North America." He said, "we are trying

to make our people feel at home away from home."

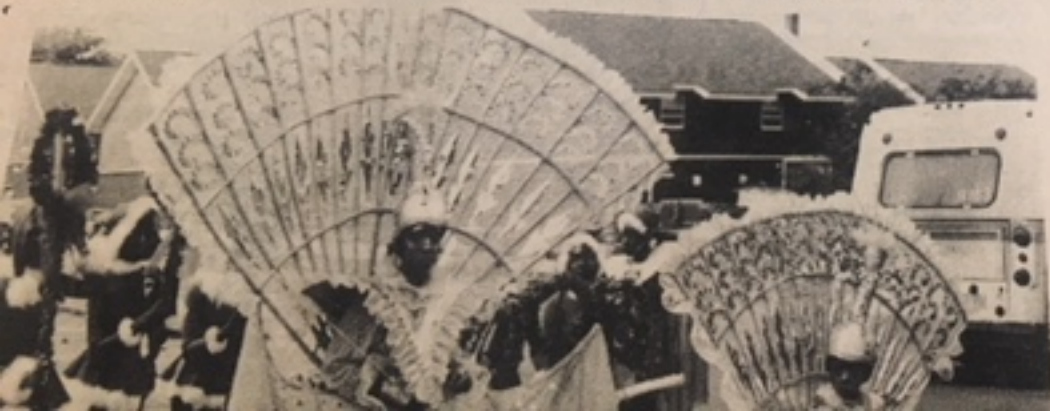
In addition he said, it is important to expose Americans to the West Indian culture.

The event said Edwards, cost about \$30,000.

Among the most popular events are the bands. Pirates in The City, Tropical Fantasy, Hearsts and Kisses and The Easter Parade, were among the bands that were enjoyed by the crowd.

At the carnival many people chose to pay up to \$30 for elaborate costumes.

One said: "I do it because it's part of the West Indian culture. It is part of the enjoyment. I had this opportunity and I appreciate it. I've been doing it since my childhood. I do it for fun."



JOHN JOSEPH MOAKLEY
9TH DISTRICT, MASSACHUSETTS

COMMITTEE ON RULES
RANKING DEMOCRATIC MEMBER

JOHN WEINFURTER
CHIEF OF STAFF
WASHINGTON

FREDERICK W. CLARK
DISTRICT DIRECTOR
BOSTON

Fur 701



Congress of the United States
House of Representatives
Washington, DC 20515-2109
May 9, 1995

h. murphy

PLEASE RESPOND TO:

- WASHINGTON OFFICE
235 CANNON BUILDING
WASHINGTON, DC 20515
(202) 225-8273
FAX: (202) 225-3984
- BOSTON OFFICE
WORLD TRADE CENTER
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- BROCKTON FEDERAL BUILDING
166 MAIN STREET
BROCKTON, MA 02401
(508) 586-5555

Mr. James Murphy
794 Dorchester Avenue, #2
Dorchester, Massachusetts 02125

Dear Mr. Murphy:

Many thanks for contacting my office to voice your opposition to any anticipated support for the government of Indonesia, especially in the wake of their continuing human rights abuses in East Timor. Please know, as usual, I support your input and interest in this issue.

I contacted my good friend and Rules Committee colleague, Rep. Tony Hall (D-Ohio) who has been the definitive Congressional leader on East Timor over the past decade. Congressman Hall's office advised me that U.S. contributions to IMET have, in fact, been suspended for a number of years, but there is some thought being given at the State Department to refunding the Indonesia aid program. Please know that Congressman Hall and others in the human rights community are already mobilizing to discuss their reaction to this course of action. I will monitor events as they unfold in this area and will certainly do all that I can to continue the existing U.S. ban on assistance to a nation that has for so long so flagrantly violated the most basic of human rights.

If I can be of any additional assistance on this or any other issue, please don't hesitate to contact me again.

Sincerely,

JOHN JOSEPH MOAKLEY
Member of Congress

JJM:mve

United States
Representatives
15-2109

794 Dorchester Ave. #2
Dorchester, MA 02125
April 28, 1995

Representative Joseph Moakley
U.S. House of Representatives
Washington, D.C. 20515-2109

Dear Mr. Moakley,

I am writing today to express my extreme concern on the continuing and ongoing genocide of the East Timorese peoples. In 1975, East Timor was illegally annexed by Indonesia, and a continuing blood bath and genocide of local peoples continues to this very day. The overall number of peoples butchered by the Indonesian military troops and authorities is estimated to be near ONE-THIRD of the local populace, frankly I am astounded and dismayed that the world press and other dignitaries have not spoken out. This figure would rank this genocide with Pol Pot's abomination in Cambodia in the 1970's and 1980's.

Now, my main concern is your support to stop the funding and training of Indonesian officers within the United States. This is a legacy of 1950's Cold War hysteria, of which the US has been training Indonesians despite it's abysmal record on human rights. I do not understand how we can even consider the funding to a government of thuggery and mayhem, which has been well documented over the years. Please voice your opposition to IMET funding for the Indonesian officer corps.


Also, I must express my opposition to any funding of military aid for Indonesia: supplies, small arms, munitions, or weapons of war. They are a fairly

Letter

CONSTITUTIONAL MEMBER
KEVIN RYAN
CHIEF OF STAFF
WASHINGTON

FREDERICK W. CLARK
DISTRICT DIRECTOR
BOSTON

E-mail: jmoakley@hr.house.gov
URL: <http://www.house.gov/jmoakley/welcome.html>


Congress of the United States
House of Representatives
Washington, DC 20515-2109
October 25, 1996

020 225-6273
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Van Be Nguyen
12 Hallam Street, #1
Dorchester, Massachusetts 02125

Dear Friend:

Thank you for contacting my office regarding section 595 of the Senate version of the Foreign Operations Appropriations bill (H.R. 3540). I appreciate hearing from you on this important issue.

Under the Orderly Departure Program (ODP), 437,000 Vietnamese refugees, immigrants and parolees have been admitted to the United States, including approximately 150,000 persons under the Former Reeducation Camp Detainee subprogram. As you are aware, in April 1995 the State Department changed the eligibility criteria so that adult unmarried children of former prisoners would no longer be considered for derivative refugee status under the Orderly Departure Program (ODP). Consequently, about 3,000 adult unmarried children have been denied resettlement.

You will be pleased to learn that the amendment, which reinstates the refugee status of adult children of former Vietnamese reeducation camp internees resettled under the ODP, was included in the Omnibus Consolidated Appropriations bill (H.R. 3610) for fiscal year 1997. The bill passed the House of Representatives on September 28, 1996 by a vote of 370 to 37, passed the Senate by voice vote and was signed by the President on September 30. Specifically, section 584 expands the definition of "refugee of special humanitarian concern" under the Immigration and Nationality Act to include certain adult children of former Vietnamese reeducation camp internees resettled in the United States under the ODP Program on or after April 1, 1995.

Once again, thank you for contacting my office on this critical matter. If I can be of further assistance to you on this or any other issue, please do not hesitate to contact me.

Fresh off the Vote

Skits, Discussions,
Live Music, Free
Refreshments and
Free Admission

Calling All Highschool and College Students!



Feel like your vote is unimportant? What if everyone felt this way?

Don't think you'll be negatively affected? College tuition, war drafts, affirmative action

Where: Josiah
Quincy Auditorium

When: Saturday, August 21
1:00 - 3:00 PM

Mark Your Calenders!

Don't have time to vote? Take five minutes to vote and make a difference

Presented by the Chinese Youth Initiative

Program:

1. Intro
2. Icebreaker: getting to know each other
3. "Teenage mother" (skit)
4. How voting affects you!
5. "Go vote ... or else!" (big-ass skit)

- break -

6. "Then he got high ..." (skit)
7. Musical performance by Melissa Li!
8. "Papercut" (skit)
9. Give me the details!
10. Speak out!
11. Thank you's

The Chinese Youth Initiative (CYI) is a program based in Chinatown, sponsored by the Chinese Progressive Association (CPA), for Boston area youth. Through workshops, discussions, and community activities, the program aims to educate youth on the issues facing Chinese-Americans as a group and within the larger context of Asian-Americans in today's society. By working directly with the Chinatown community, CYI also hopes to increase youth involvement in the community.

Program activities include both year-long and short-term events. We have worked with the Chinese Progressive Association on projects such as voter registration and neighborhood organizing campaigns. We also have monthly workshops and discussions on topics that are important to Asian-Americans today.

CPA Mission: The Chinese Progressive Association is a grassroots community organization which works for full equality and empowerment of the Chinese community in the Boston area. Our activities seek to raise the living and working standards of Chinese-Americans and to involve ordinary community members in making decisions that affect our lives. We emphasize and provide education to develop both skills and awareness towards the goal of empowerment.

For more info about CYI contact:
Lawrence Joe at lawrence@cpaboston.org

Chinese Progressive Association
33 Harrison Avenue, 3rd Floor, Boston, MA 02111
Tel: (617) 357-4499 Fax (617) 357-9611
www.cpaboston.org

Thank you for coming!

Chinese Progressive Association
Josiah Quincy School

Melissa Li

Asian Garden Restaurant

Ginza Japanese Restaurant

Ho Yuen Bakery

Eldo Cake House

Special thanks to:

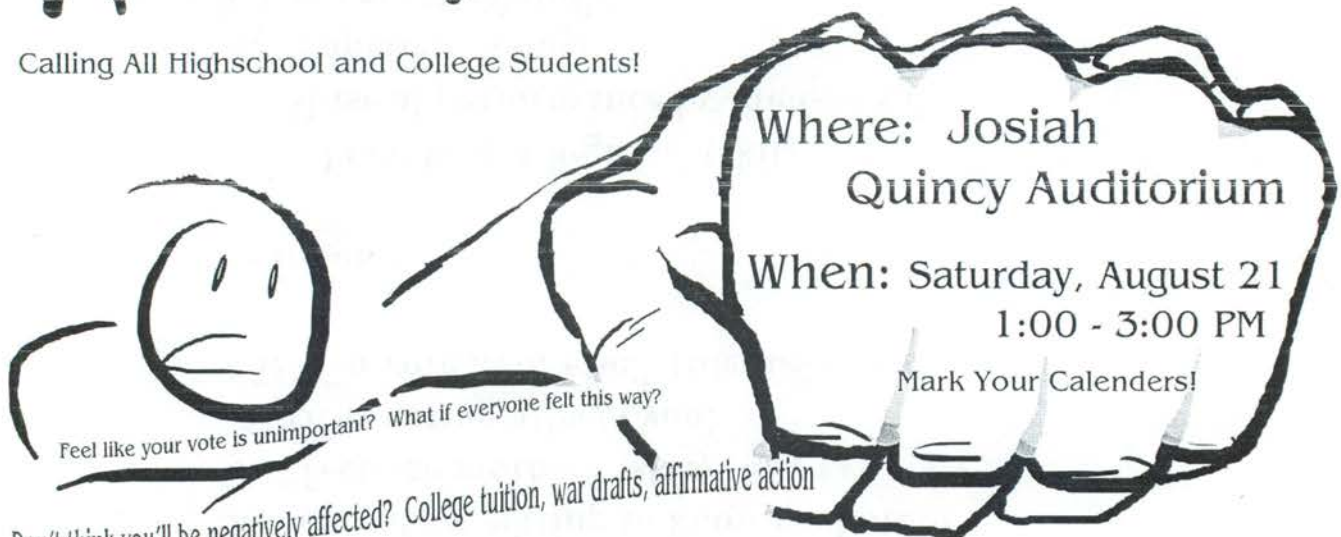
www.apiavote.org/volereducation.html
www.firs.gov/
www.rockthevote.org/
www.civicyouth.org
registerandvote2004.org
www.youthvote.org

For further info on youth voting, please visit:

Fresh off the Vote

Skits, Discussions,
Live Music, Free
Refreshments and
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Calling All Highschool and College Students!



Where: Josiah
Quincy Auditorium

When: Saturday, August 21
1:00 - 3:00 PM

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Don't have time to vote? Take five minutes to vote and make a difference

Presented by the Chinese Youth Initiative

(Hand out playing cards)

Introduction (5) (Everybody)

Lisa: Welcome everyone and thank you for coming today. We're CYI, the youth intern group of the Chinese Progressive Association in Chinatown.

Sandra: These past seven weeks we've been learning about the history and problems in our Chinese community and how to approach and solve them.

Steve: Since voting is such an important factor in improving our community, we decided for a final project to hold this event to educate and motivate youths from high school and college to vote.

Shirley: Voting is a way of voicing your opinion...That is why voting is important.

Lawrence: (Incites argument) Points he makes: Rich white people run for office, I only count for one vote, have other things to do.

Shirley: Counters arguments

(Lawrence leaves)

(Cheers for Shirley)

Tom: Whoa! Never mind that. Introduces himself

Shirley: Ditto

Lisa: Ditto

Steve: Ditto

(Lawrence comes in)

Sandra: Ditto

Lawrence: Ditto

All: Welcome to Fresh Off the Vote!!!

Icebreaker (8) (Lisa, Steve, Sandra, Shirley)

Lisa: Now that you've heard about us, it's time to learn something about the people around you.

Steve: Take out the card you had received when you sat down. Find the other person with the same number and color card as you. Once you find them, find out what their name is, what school they go to, and what's their favorite cartoon character and why. Go!

(Mingling. Lisa goes to change)

Sandra and Shirley picks out 2-3 pairs to share what they learned

Teenage Mother Skit (4) (Lisa, Shirley, Tom)

Tom: Here's our first performance today by Lisa Kwan. Enjoy!

(An enormous wave of applause)

Stand Up Sit Down (15) (Steve, Tom, Lisa, Sandra, Shirley)

Steve: We are going to ask you a few questions to get an idea of the opinions in the room.

Who here knows someone fighting in Iraq?

If there is a draft reinstated, should women be included?

Who here agrees to increasing the size of the army?

Tom: Who here has been affected in some way by the budget cuts?

How many of you are planning to go to college and not sure how you're going to pay for it?

Lisa: Who here is working for minimum wage or less?
Who here applied for a job/internship for summer?
Who actually got the job?

Shirley: Whose parents have voted?
How many here are eligible to vote?
Whose going to register to vote when they turn 18?

Sandra: Now here's some voting statistics. Will have crowd stand in proportion to statistics. 1/2 register, 1/2 actually vote of those who register, 4/10 women vote, 4/10 men vote, 1/2 White people vote, 3/10 Hispanics vote, 1/5 Asian Americans vote

As you can see, voting, especially for Asian Americans is very low. Do you think politicians would care about Asian American issues if they didn't vote? As an eligible voter, you should exercise your right to vote and make your voice heard.

Skits (10) (Everybody)

(Lauren, Jessica, Alice set up food)

Tom: If that didn't convince you to vote this will.

(Stage and house lights down, set up)

Steve: I'm so apathetic that if I died, it'd be the first thing I've done in years.

(Music comes on. Shirley enters and dances around. Comes up to Steven)

Shirley: Hey Stevey Wevey

...

Sandra: Feed it to me!!

(Lights down) (Stage and house lights up)

Laurence: We will have a short 10 minute break. There is refreshments outside the auditorium. Please don't bring any food into the auditorium. Be back promptly. Enjoy!

Break

(Melissa sets and does sound check)

Get High Skit (2) (Laurence, Tom, Shirley)

Melissa Li (10) (Sandra, Melissa Li)

Sandra: She's the bomb. I love her songs and I bet you'll love her songs too. Please welcome Melissa Li

Lil Timmy Skit (5) (Shirley, Laurence, Sandra)

Group Discussions (20)

Steven: These skits and Melissa's music have brought up a few points. What we would like now is for people to divide up into three groups and discuss some of these issues. So please count off by threes. 1s go with Laurence and Steven, 2s go with Sandra and Shirley, and 3s go with Lisa and Tom. In groups come up with a statement to use in the Speak Out!

Speak Out!

Laurence: (Explains game)

Debrief (Sandra, Laurence)

What do you think the point of this game is?

(As one vote, we don't have much of a voice, but as a collective we are louder and can get our message across)

(After the point of the game is made, Sandra will outline clear action steps people can take to get people to vote)

ACTION STEPS & CONCLUDING REMARKS

Leave you with a few dates and action steps:

Go out to vote yourself, and encourage your friends and family to vote as well. It is important for you to go out to vote... if every individual took the initiative to go out to vote, things could be very different. But don't just leave it to other people to go out to vote, actively *encourage* others to vote. One vote *can* make a difference, but *100 more* voters will make an even *bigger* difference!

- Ask your parents, relatives, and friends if they are registered to vote. If they are not, find out if they are *eligible* to vote
- Help your parents, relatives, and friends to understand why it is important to vote, and why they should register to vote
- Help your parents, relatives, and friends to vote by picking up a voter registration form for them at the back of this auditorium at the end of this event. Also, you can pick up forms from the Post Office. Make sure that you send in their voter registration forms by the deadline.
- if your parents, relatives, and friends are in any way confused about voting or who to vote for, help them to understand the issues. You don't need to tell them who to vote for, but explain to them what the issues are and who represents what. Also, host a party – you can talk about the issues there.
- Finally, on election day, help your friends, relatives, and friends (if they need help) to go to the polling places to place their vote.

Reminder of dates:

September 14 is the Primary Election
Deadline to register to vote is Wednesday, August 25th




November 2 is the General Election
Deadline to register to vote is Wednesday, October 13th

Also, and this is really important, please don't let your voting participation stop this year because it is a presidential election year. Next year, 2005, is the city elections, in which the City Councillors and the Mayor will be running for re-election. While the local and city elections get less publicity and fewer people often come out to vote, each vote counts even *more* in these elections for that reason. It is particularly important that every eligible voter comes out to vote in the City Elections because the city elections determines who is going to represent you locally on very local services *including* funding for education, funding for police and fire departments, etc. etc.

According to the 2000 Census, the City of Boston has become a majority "minority" community, meaning that the majority of the residents in Boston are people of color. However, while people of color may be 51% of the Boston's population, they are only 3 out of 13 city councilors and about 5 percent of corporate CEO's.

2004 Presidential Candidate's Platforms:

Compiled by the Chinese Youth Initiative

Topic	 <p>George W. Bush Republican Party</p>	 <p>John Kerry Democratic Party</p>	 <p>Ralph Nader Independent Party</p>
<p>Civil Rights Issues</p> <p>Women's Issues</p> <p>Disability & Mental Health Issues</p> <p>Gay Lesbian Bisexual Transsexual Rights</p>	<p>On record Bush has opposed Affirmative Action though stating he supports it. Bush does not intend on expanding on the coverage of federal hate crime laws, ignoring gender and sexual orientation crimes.</p> <p>Bush does not believe in the woman's right to choose with abortions. Bush has had a track record of failing to expand women's rights and address women's rights issues during the past four years.</p> <p>Bush's administration helped pass the Disabilities Act and plans to pass the New Freedom Initiative Act. That act will expand research on technologies to integrate disabled Americans into the workforce.</p> <p>Bush supports the banning of same-sex marriage through an Amendment in the Constitution. Bush opposes same-sex couples from adopting.</p>	<p>Kerry sponsors The Fairness Act, which will expand civil rights to citizens and protecting them from illegal actions by companies and the government. Kerry supports the legalization of non-legal immigrants.</p> <p>Kerry will increase funding for research on breast and cervical cancer, while requiring healthcare to cover contraceptive costs. Kerry believes in protecting a woman's right to choose with abortion and addressing other gender inequality issues.</p> <p>Kerry supports better healthcare and services to those with disabilities and the mentally ill through project IDEA. He supports a committee to address and propose solutions to improve disabilities services.</p> <p>Kerry does not support the legalization of same sex marriages and instead supports nation-wide civil unions. He recommends the destruction of laws against openly gay members in the military.</p>	<p>Nader supports Affirmative Action as well as strengthening federal hate crime laws that protect a wider group of people.</p> <p>Nader supports a woman's right to choose on abortions.</p> <p>Unspecified information.</p> <p>Nader fully supports same-sex marriage as well as full and equal rights for the Gay Lesbian Bisexual Transgender community.</p>
<p>Education</p>	<p>Bush wants to provide parents with the opportunity to transfer their children to higher performing public, charter, or private schools through the "Choice Incentive Fund". Other programs such as the "Reading First" and "Early Reading First" try to ensure literacy to every child by the third grade. Furthermore, Bush wants to strengthen and modernize support for vocational education through redirecting \$1 billion to annual funding. Bush also plans to increase pell grant opportunities for college students by increasing the maximum award amount. Bush is against affirmative action and supports a concept called English plus in which English is the priority.</p>	<p>Kerry plans to establish a National Education Trust Fund to ensure schools always get the funding they need. With the "No Child Left Behind" act, he hopes to add at least \$10 billion per year towards this cause. Kerry also plans to set aside \$3.5 million for after school opportunities through "School's Open 'Til Six". For college students, Kerry wants to offer a refundable College Opportunity Tax credit, giving up to \$4 thousand of tuition for every year of college and offer aid to states that keep tuition down. Through the utilization of 24.8 billion dollars of federal money, Kerry wants to increase school construction and modernization. Kerry opposes English only efforts and supports affirmative action.</p>	<p>Through guaranteeing a pre-school education for all children, such as the Head Start program for children from low-income housing, Nader hopes to improve school readiness for students. In addition, Nader does not support the "No Child Left Behind" act and standardize testing. Instead, he focuses on the importance of state and local governments in the education issue and wants to rebuild and improve crumbling schools within 3 years.</p>
<p>Health Care</p>	<p>Bush will work towards making health care more accessible and affordable, by funding numerous programs and giving refundable tax credit to provide millions of Americans the care they need.</p>	<p>Kerry will lower family premiums by up to \$1,000 a year, cut waste from the system, lower the cost of prescription drugs to provide real relief to seniors, and use targeted tax cuts to extend affordable, high-quality coverage to 95% of Americans, including every child.</p>	<p>Nadar wants to replace the existing fragmented, market-based system with a single-payer health plan where the government finances health care, but keeps the delivery of health care to private non-profits, and allows free choice of doctors and hospitals for patients.</p>
<p>Jobs & Economy</p>	<p>Within 5 years, Bush plans to cut the deficit in half through investing and aiding states in helping their economies rebound, providing assistance to small businesses, and creating more jobs in America. Through cutting taxes for small businesses, more jobs will be created since it employs 7 out of the 10 jobs in America.</p>	<p>Kerry's economic plan encourages the improvement of the middle-class lifestyle through creating better paying jobs within America; increasing the opportunity for small businesses, as well as cutting back the middle-class taxes. With the reduction of small business taxes, more jobs will be created within America. In addition, to protect and ensure workers, Kerry plans to invest in the jobs of tomorrow and enforce trade agreements. Kerry hopes to cut the deficit by targeting the wealthy through rolling back their tax cuts and ending corporate welfare.</p>	<p>Nader intends to use the federal budget surplus to rebuild the country and provide for communal needs such as public works, schools, libraries, parks, jobs, and taxes. Nader plans to increase corporate taxes and improve trade pacts to help the workers. Investing in these public works, new energy and preventative health sources, we can simultaneously create new jobs and rebuild the country.</p>



This information has not been officially endorsed by the candidates.

VOTE SEPTEMBER 14, 2004
FOR SUFFOLK COUNTY SHERIFF
(Boston, Revere, Chelsea, Winthrop)

The Sheriff of Suffolk County is an elected official who serves a six-year term. There are 14 sheriffs representing 14 Massachusetts counties.

What does the Suffolk County Sheriff do?

- -Maintains custody of pre-trial detainees at the Suffolk County Jail
- -Maintains custody of House of Correction inmates who have been found guilty of a crime
- -Improves public safety by seeking ways to rehabilitate offenders and reduce repeat offenders
- -Manages approximately 1100 department employees, including correction and jail officers.

Candidate	Andrea Cabral 	Stephen Murphy 
Current Occupation	Suffolk County Sheriff	Boston City Councilor
Endorsements (partial lists)	US Senator Ted Kennedy, Sen. Dianne Wilkerson, City Councilor Chuck Turner	US Congressman Stephen Lynch, Rep. Sal DiMasi, Register of Deeds Francis "Mickey" Roache
Experience	16 years in law enforcement at Sheriff's Department, Middlesex County courts, and Suffolk County District Attorney's.	19 years in public service as state budget analyst, personnel director, and city councilor.
Contact	617-524-6138 Cabral for Sheriff PO Box 14 Boston, MA 02119	617-333-9923 Murphy for Sheriff 1434 Hyde Park Ave Hyde Park, MA 02136
Top 3 issues	1. Increase comprehensive training programs for staff and correctional officers	1. Provide better fiscal management of jails
	2. Continue to renew confidence in Sheriff's department	2. Build intergovernmental coalitions
	3. Continue to develop innovative reentry programs	3. Build stronger community ties
Why you should vote in this race	Sheriff's office is critical to lowering the crime rate and making the streets safer.	Sheriff's department is a \$90 million institution. If it were a city it would be the 9 th largest in MA and your tax dollars are driving it.

Unofficial Information

Prepared by Chinese Progressive Association, Commonwealth Education Project & MassVOTE
The Civic Engagement Initiative

IF THIS IS YOUR FIRST TIME VOTING, BRING A PHOTO I.D. WITH ADDRESS!

September 14 is Election Day. Why Should We Vote?

Chinatown's history shows what happens to a community with no political clout. Sixty years ago, the state built a massive highway that destroyed homes and took away the neighborhood's only library. In 1974, the City moved Boston's adult entertainment district to Chinatown. For years, Chinatown residents remained politically inactive and government officials paid no attention to them.

Now, the image of Chinese Americans is changing. Over the last five years, through CPA's mobilizing efforts, voting in Chinatown has increased over 200%. Because of that, more politicians are taking notice and they're listening to what Chinatown residents have to say, and working more closely with neighborhood groups.

A sign of increased political clout was last year's candidates' forum in Chinatown for the at-large city councilors' race. Six out of the eight candidates came to speak in front of over 200 people. Last year, voter participation rates were highest in communities of color. Voting was up 78 percent in the 38 precincts with the largest proportions of black voters, up 76 percent in the 10 most Latino precincts, and up 83 percent in the five precincts with the most Asian voters. **Chinatown voting increased by 274%.**

Despite these accomplishments, **however, Chinese Americans still lack real political clout.** Unlike South Boston residents who, five years ago in the Seaport project, forced the mayor to make massive promises of community benefits, Chinatown residents face the constant challenge of getting their interests considered before real estate developers, investors, and others who benefit from large-scale luxury developments surrounding Chinatown. One such development, South Bay is a 10-acre piece of land, located south of Kneeland Street, which the MA Turnpike Authority wants to sell for millions of dollars. **Will Chinatown really benefit from the South Bay development plan?**

On a national level, we have severe budget cutbacks in public benefits such as Section 8, Mass Health, and subsidized housing for non-citizens that have disproportionately affected immigrants and people of color. For these reasons, it is vital that communities of color come out to the polls and choose leaders that will represent their interests.

In addition, **we need to continue the momentum of increased voter power** at this year's election. After last year's historic city elections, people are watching Boston communities of color to see how many of them will come out to vote again this year. They will be waiting to see whether Boston's "new majority," made up of 51% people of color, will indeed continue to be a political force this election season.

The first step is the state Democratic primary on September 14th when Boston residents vote for Suffolk County sheriff. **The sheriff is an important official who affects crime and public safety.** The candidates for the sheriff's race are Andrea Cabral, who is the current sheriff, and Stephen Murphy, an at-large city councilor who has served on the council since 1997. This race also would have an indirect impact on the makeup of the Boston city council. If elected to be the Suffolk County sheriff, Stephen Murphy would be replaced in his at-large city councilor position by Patricia White, newcomer and daughter of former mayor Kevin White, who came in fifth in last year's final city election.

This is an important year for Boston communities of color to vote. We need to continue to build political clout so that our interests are reflected in local and national policy decisions. Come out to vote at the primary on September 14th, and again in the presidential election on November 2nd!

For information, contact the Chinese Progressive Association at 617.357.4499.

Massachusetts Voters' Bill of Rights

Your voting rights are protected. These rights are guaranteed to qualified registered voters.

You have the right to vote if you are a qualified registered voter.

You have the right to cast your ballot in a manner that ensures privacy. You have the right to vote without any person trying to influence your vote and to vote in a booth that prevents others from watching you mark your ballot.

You have the right to remain in the voting booth for five minutes if there are other voters waiting and for ten minutes if there are no other voters waiting.

You have the right to receive up to two replacement ballots if you make a mistake and spoil your ballot.

You have the right to request assistance when voting from a poll worker or anyone of your choice, except your employer or an officer of your union or their representatives.

You have the right to vote if you are disabled. The polling place must be accessible, and there must be an accessible voting booth.

You have the right to vote if you cannot read or write or cannot read or write English.

You have the right to vote but must show identification if: you are a first-time voter who registered to vote by mail and did not submit identification with the voter registration form; or your name is on the inactive voter list; or your vote is being challenged; or if requested by the poll worker. Acceptable forms of identification are: Massachusetts driver's license, other printed documentation containing your name and address such as a recent utility bill, rent receipt on landlord's letterhead, lease, or a copy of a voter registration acknowledgment or receipt.

You have the right to vote by absentee ballot if: you will be absent from your city or town on Election Day; or if you have a physical disability that prevents your voting at the polling place; or if you cannot vote at the polls due to religious belief.

You have the right to cast a provisional ballot if you believe you are a qualified registered voter but a poll worker tells you that you are ineligible to vote.

You have the right to follow up any challenge to your right to vote through the complaint process.

You have the right to vote if you are not currently incarcerated for a felony conviction and have registered as a voter after your release.

You have the right to take this Voters' Bill of Rights or any other papers, including a sample ballot, voter guide or campaign material, into the voting booth with you. Please remember to remove all papers when you leave the booth.

You have the right to vote at your polling place any time between 7 am and 8 pm for state and federal elections—hours may vary for local elections. If you are in line at your polling place when the polls close at 8 pm, you have the right to vote.

You have the right to bring your children into the voting booth with you.

*If you feel that your right to vote has been violated in any way,
call the Secretary of the Commonwealth's Elections Division at 1-800-462-VOTE (8683).
This call is free within Massachusetts.*

MEET THE STAFF

LAWRENCE JOE



"Lawrence? I don't like him. He stole my shoes! I mean, what's up with that? He absolutely ruined my new Italian leather stiletto heels! He de-fluffed Froo-Froo! My precious Slavic Bunny. Poor

Froo-Froo! I WILL AVENGE YOU! Err.. I mean... .. yes. I love CYI!" - Mark Liu

Lawrence is a professional monopoly player by day and a slave driver by night. He owns a sweatshop hidden in CPA's basement guarded by wild baboons. That is right. He is a dangerous man. His quaint obsession with de-fluffing Slavic bunnies has earned him one too many spots on the America's Most Wanted list.

THE CHINESE YOUTH INITIATIVE TEAM



The Chinese Youth Initiative Team gets together at the Pacific Garden restaurant for dim-sum on their last official day. Behold. We are number one! Viva le CYI! Hurray! (Oh no, Laurence is thinking deep thoughts again... we are doomed.)

MEET THE STAFF

SANDRA LEE



"Sandra is soooooo hot! I mean, DAMN! If I had my way, we'd be in a Vegas Chapel saying I DO! But seriously, I think I'm in love with her. I've only known her for six weeks, but it's love at first sight, I know it!" - Tom Luo

Sandra is a convicted murderer. She has a criminal record that was discovered by the CYI coordinator one week ago. Apparently, she has murdered forty-six people and still has not been locked up. We are afraid to tell someone due to her criminal record, but someday...

Despite her record, she practices recycling, hunting Arabic Chinchillas, gardening, and saving trees on a daily basis. She owns her own franchise of popular day cares across the nation as well as Antarctica.

LISA KWAN



"Lisa? Who's Lisa? I don't think I know anyone named Lisa..." - Stephen Chow

Lisa is indeed an intern at our CYI program. She is an avid Olympian as well, but only has two gold medals, unlike Laurence, who has four. She plots to destroy him one day, and his bunny farm too.

It is all for the gold... all for the gold. She will challenge him this upcoming fall at Olympic Table Tennis. Her choice of an assassination weapon will be a regular everyday used butter knife. The butter will still be warm.

Lisa goes by the name of "G Thug \$\$\$." On her free time, she enjoys free styling with various artists, such as Fifty Cent, Little John, Mos Def, and yes...TUPAC. (I know he's not dead! You just can't see him like I can...) Her new album is coming out on the 29th of August. It is called Confessions Part III featuring Usher. Look for it in stores near you!

MEET THE STAFF

TOM LUO



"Tom is the most stoic CYI person I know. He doesn't talk and sometimes I wonder if he's a mute. He stares at the wall and seems to have short-term spasms that end up with a call to 911 and mad drool." - Lawrence Joe

Lawrence is actually very wrong, Tom is not a CYI intern. He just stops by every once in awhile to pet people. Sometimes, he even purrs in deteriorated English. He also enjoys shampooing random passerbys around the office. Tom desires to be a hot new hair stylist and will enroll in Blaine to achieve his goal, this fall. As a devout worshipper of Ms. Cleo, his beloved idol, he wants to be a psychic after his hair styling career. Visit Tom at www.petme.com/shampoo/.

*Everything said about Tom Luo was correct.

SHIRLEY CHENG



"Shirley might seem like happy valley girl, but deep down inside...she's a monster!!! She has abused me....physically on more than six occations, and only within the CYI internship! I mean, I just met her!!! She's crazy....help me..." -Sandra Lee

What Sandra Lee stated was definitely unheard of. Some would say that they would not be surprised of the possibility, but Shirley is a charming lady, despite her 78 laughing wrinkles displayed on her forehead. She has a family of her own and even a german poodle. She's been married six times, divorced 5 times, and never had a problem. (Though they never found her divorced spouses' bodies...) She drives a salmon pink station wagon and lives in Pleasantville, Sunny California.

LAURENCE LOUIE



"He is an energetic, outgoing, fighting machine. This 6-foot-tall man will destroy you in a game of volleyball; proceed with caution. WARNING: This ferocious, never ending growing boy will eat your entire family as long as there

is a fork and some duck sauce." -Shirley Cheng

Though some people say that he is a fighting machine, or a "wild animal," he is actually very gentle and enjoys peaceful games of golf. He is extremely talented in arts such as origami, cheerleading and the study of various musical artists. He is also a four time gold medallist in the luge and synchronized swimming event of the Olympics. It is said that he is often compared to figures such as Ernest Hemingway, Britney Spears, Neil Armstrong and Bruce Lee.

STEPHEN CHOW



"This homie be crazy man! Every time I see him, he's got girls on his left, and girls on his right. I heard his street name was "Chowchow Luv" but it's only a myth. Who knows, son!?" -Laurence Louie

*Everything said about Stephan Chow was correct.

MARK LIU



"Mark is definitely that dude from Backstreet Boys, he's so hot, sizzle. He can sing, cartwheel and irish clog dance! Now that's hot right there." - Lisa Kwan

Mark was indeed a Backstreet Boy, but left before their first video. He became a dancer at Chip N' Dales and highly enjoys his style of living. He will be on "E! True Hollywood Story" in April of 2005.

MEET THE STAFF

I would like to volunteer with the Chinese Progressive Association!

I am interested in helping out with:

- Administrative Duties (translating materials, maintaining the membership database, etc.)
- Adult ESL Tutoring
- Campaign to Protect Chinatown
- Drop-In Service (must be available: Monday – Wednesday from 9am – 5pm – must be bilingual)
- Worker's Center
- Get-Out-The-Vote Election Activities (see backside for more information)

I can commit to work on the following days:	Mon	Tues	Wed	Th	Fri	Sat
Between the hours of	:			and		:

I am proficient in:				
<input type="checkbox"/> English	<input type="checkbox"/> Cantonese	<input type="checkbox"/> Mandarin	<input type="checkbox"/> (Other)	_____

Name _____	Day Tel _____
Address _____	Eve Tel _____
City and Zip _____	Email _____

Additional Interests or Comments _____

I want to build Chinese American political power in Boston!

Sign me up to help Get Out the Vote in the 2004 elections!

Voter Registration Deadline: Wednesday, October 13
Election Day: Tuesday, November 2

With the State Primary Elections now behind us, we need to turn our attention now to the November General Elections! Come help the Chinese Progressive Association mobilize Boston Chinese-American voters to exercise their voting power!

CPA is coordinating **Get Out The Vote** and voter education efforts in three Boston precincts with the highest percentage of Chinese voters. **We need a lot of volunteers to help!** The voter registration deadline for the November General Election is Wednesday, October 13th. If you can help with any of these tasks, please contact me at (617) 357-4499 or via email at: lawrence@cpaboston.org. Thanks!

8 ways that you can get involved this election season:

#1 9/27 - 10/27: VOTER REGISTRATION AND ABSENTEE BALLOT DOORKNOCKING (bilingual people preferred) (Locations: Tai Tung, Castle Square, Mission Park, etc.)

*Tell us when you're available (daytimes best). Please note: The Voter Registration deadline for the November General Election is in two weeks, on WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 13th!

#2 FRIDAY 10/15, 10 am - 3 pm, VOTER ED MAILING WORK DAY at CPA (as many as possible)

#3 10/20-11/1, EVENING PHONE CALLING FROM HOME (bilingual people most needed!)

#4 SATURDAY 10/23, 10am - 1pm, LIT DROPS/POSTING (4-10 people -- does not need to be bilingual)

#5 SATURDAY 10/30

10am - 1pm POSTING (4-8 people -- does not need to be bilingual)

2:30 pm **ELECTION DAY VOLUNTEER ORIENTATION**

4 - 8pm PHONE BANKING (6 people, bilingual most needed)

#6 SUNDAY 10/31, 10am - 2pm, PHONE BANKING (6 people, bilingual most needed)

#7 MONDAY 11/1, 5 - 9 pm, PHONE BANKING (6 people, bilingual most needed)

#8 **ELECTION DAY HELP, TUESDAY, 11/2, 6:30 am - 8:30 pm** (specify time slot available)

-outside leafletting

-help block captains

-transportation

-phone banking

-inside election monitors (bilingual needed)

Return to: Chinese Progressive Association, 33 Harrison Avenue, 3rd Floor, Boston, MA 02111.
Tel. (617) 357-4499, Fax (617) 357-9611, Email: justice@cpaboston.org

Appendix 7: Percent Composition of the Total Population by Planning Districts for Years 1950-1960-1970

PERCENT COMPOSITION OF THE TOTAL POPULATION BY PLANNING DISTRICTS
FOR YEARS 1950-1960-1970

Planning Districts	Total Population	White Population			Non-white Population		
		1950	1960	1970	1950	1960	1970
East Boston	100.0	99.9	99.8	98.9	.1	.2	1.1
Charlestown	100.0	98.7	99.4	98.6	1.3	.6	1.4
South Boston	100.0	99.9	99.7	98.3	.1	.3	1.7
Central	100.0	95.4	90.1	90.9	4.6	9.9	9.1
Back Bay-Beacon Hill	100.0	98.7	97.8	96.1	1.3	2.2	3.9
South End	100.0	67.7	58.3	47.3	32.3	41.7	52.7
Fenway-Kenmore	100.0	96.9	90.9	90.9	3.1	9.1	9.1
Allston-Brighton	100.0	99.4	99.1	95.8	.6	.9	4.2
Jamaica Plain-Parker Hill	100.0	99.1	95.0	84.0	.9	5.0	16.0
Washington Park-Model City	100.0	84.6	55.8	23.9	15.4	44.2	76.1
Washington Park	100.0	73.1	31.4	7.5	26.9	68.6	92.5
Campus High	100.0	42.7	34.7	17.4	57.3	65.3	82.6
Model City	100.0	94.0	67.6	30.8	6.0	32.4	69.2
Dorchester	100.0	99.8	98.8	79.6	.2	1.2	20.4
Dorchester 1	100.0	99.8	96.9	87.0	.2	3.1	13.0
Dorchester 2	100.0	99.8	99.5	89.6	.2	.5	10.4
Mattapan	100.0	99.6	98.9	58.0	.4	1.1	42.0
Roslindale	100.0	99.6	99.0	97.4	.4	1.0	2.6
West Roxbury	100.0	99.1	99.8	99.3	.1	.2	.7
Hyde Park	100.0	99.8	99.7	99.3	.2	.3	.7
Planning District Totals	100.0	94.7	90.2	81.9	5.3	9.8	18.1
Harbor Islands	100.0	94.6	89.1	79.0	5.4	10.9	21.0
Crews of Vessals	100.0	100.0	91.7	100.0	-	8.3	-
City Totals	100.0	94.7	90.2	81.9	5.3	9.8	18.1

Source: 1950 and 1960 Censuses of Population and Housing; 1970 Census of Population and Housing First Count



Appendix 8: Boston's
Chinatown circa 1988