

Communities

Families

Dedications

Commitments

Strategies

Inspiration

Visions

Problem Solving

Asset Building

Cultural Competence

CELEBRATING
THE

20th Anniversary

2000



**The Center for Pan Asian
Community Services, Inc**

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My tenure at CPACS started as a volunteer during the summer of 1990. With rapid increase of Asian Immigrants in the city of Atlanta, the community center was facing the critical shortage of both human and financial resources at the time. While assisting Asian immigrants' multifaceted needs as they struggle to readjust to the new country, I realized that their problems are not totally separated or different from my own as members of the same Asian American community. Committed to providing culturally competent and comprehensive programs to the Asian Americans in the region, I as the executive director and CPACS as the first pan Asian service providing agency have grown together to celebrate the 20th anniversary. Without a clear organization structure and service categories, I sought to search resource to provide ESL classes, citizenry skill classes, intergenerational dialogues, job skill training, walk-in health clinic and the other educational programs for the past ten years.



As the quantity and quality of CPACS programs expand, I am more in debt to all my colleagues and staff who made the agency what it is today. I would especially like to thanks colleagues who guided me to make the right decisions at the right time. Without their assistance, my tenure at CPACS has not been possible.

As I reflect my ten years at CPACS, I would also like to recall what I learned from a CPA. He advised me to “think twice before you do anything today based on how your own decision can impact your future” Before I take another step with CPACS, I am remembering what he said as an advice and began to imagine celebrating the 20th anniversary with you all thank you.

Executive Director
Chaiwon Kim





Collaborative Networks

Throughout the twenty-years of operation, the agency was able to build many layers of collaborations and networks. The selected list of such collaborating organizations includes: Dekalb Board of Health, Fulton MHMRSA, the Department of Human Resources, the Carter Presidential Center, the Center for Disease Control, Metropolitan Atlanta Community Fund, Atlanta's Women's Fund, the Metropolitan Life Foundation, the Atlanta Collaborative Kitchen, Asian/Pacific American Council of Georgia Inc., the Jewish Foundation, the Atlanta Community Food bank, the Latin Association, Avon Breast Cancer Research Foundation, and the United Way. As the first and the only service-providing Pan-Asian organization, the agency also works closely with other racial-ethnic minority communities, such as the Vietnamese Faith Baptist Church, Taiwanese Association of America, the Chinese Community Church, Filipino-American Association of Greater Atlanta, Korean Church of Atlanta, Indian American Cultural Association, and Korean Community Presbyterian Church. Educational institutions in the region, such as Emory Rollins School of Public Health, the Department of Sociology at Georgia State University, and Student Internship Program Office at Agnes Scott College and Dekalb Perimeter College have been resourceful for providing a stream of students/volunteers through their internship programs and/or assisting various programs.

A Brief History of CPACS



1984-1986

Address: Rock Spring Presbyterian Church
1924 Piedmont Rd., NE
Atlanta, GA 30324

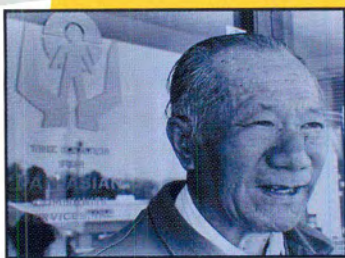
Chair: : Hyun Hak Kim, M.D.
Exec. Dir: Mr. Tay Il Kim



1986-1988

Address: 4877 Lawrenceville Hwy.
Tucker, GA 30084

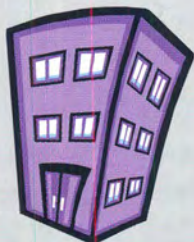
Chair: Paul K. Chang, MD
Exec. Dir: Mr. Tay Il Kim (7/25/86)
Ms. Moon Ahn (4/16/88)



1988-1989

Address: C/O Office of Soo Woo Ahn 3700
Longview Dr. Chamblee, GA 30341

Chair: : Chul Nam Lee, M.D.



1991-1995

Address: 5302 Buford Hwy., Suite B-4
Doraville, GA 30340

Chair: : Sun-Hee Kim, M.D.
Exec. Dir: Ms. Chaiwon Kim



1989-1991

Address: Seoul Plaza
Jimmy Carter Blvd.
Norcross, GA 30048

Chair: : Sun-Hee Kim, M.D.

Services

Selected Programs & Services

Computer Training

A five-week long series of computer training is offered. From computer illiterates to oft-travelers of cyber-space have been benefited from these computer classes. On-site computer training has largely two parts: taking a month-long training or walk-in as one's schedule permits. Asian American women often come into the computer-room to practice typing and using computers during their lunch breaks and/or while their children are in school.



Social Service

Comprehensive social services are provided at the agency. Along with translation and interpretation services, visitation to the elderly housing, assisting Asian Americans to apply for various social and federal services, making referral services, and advocating the rights of victims (of domestic violence, racial discrimination, and other social injustice).



Women's Program

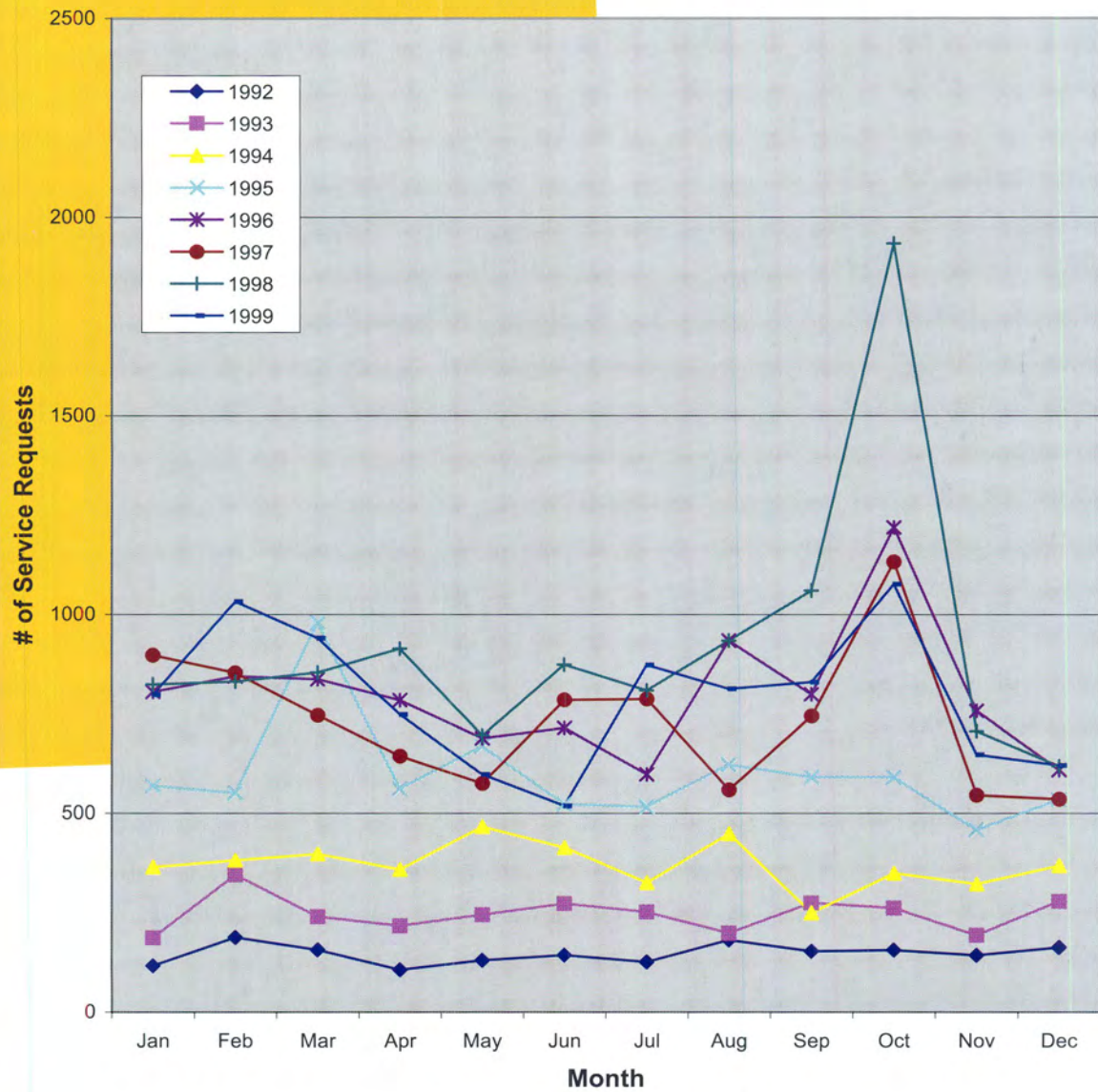
There are two branches of programs that specifically serve women: various advocacy services and educational programs. Culturally competent counseling and family-centered approaches to serve victims of domestic violence and the rest of the family members are offered at the site. Professional legal counseling is also provided. Educational programs for women include job training, support groups, family enrichment programs, etc. Along with these advocacy and educational programs, addressing special health care concerns for women are also carried out through bi-monthly affordable mammography drives and self-examination of breast cancer.



Annual Statistic Report



Center for Pan Asian Community Services, Inc.
Monthly Intakes (1992-1999)



The Greater Atlanta Area Population



	Total Population				
	1990	2000	2010	2020	% change '90-'20
Atlanta region	2,557,800	3,115,500	3,603,800	4,169,700	63.0
Fulton County	670,000	750,000	807,700	888,200	32.4
Dekalb County	553,800	608,700	622,100	647,300	16.9
Cobb County	453,400	524,800	601,900	658,400	45.2
Clayton County	184,100	209,100	225,900	241,700	31.3
Gwinnett County	356,500	499,500	601,200	711,100	99.5
Rockdale County	54,500	75,400	99,600	136,900	151.2
Henry County	59,200	111,200	177,100	264,900	347.5
Douglas County	71,700	91,500	116,200	145,200	102.5
Cherokee County	91,000	148,800	219,000	301,900	231.8
Fayette County	62,800	95,900	133,100	174,100	177.2

SES (Socio Economic Status) of Asian Americans

Between the two extremes of poverty and wealth, there is a significant Asian American middle class, comprised of both the first generation Asian immigrants and their second and subsequent generations. According to the 1990 Census data, the median household income of Asian Americans was \$36,784, compared with \$30,056 for all households. Per capita income of Asian Americans was lower, however, compared to all others – \$13,638 versus \$14,143 nationwide. Social scientists and Asian American Studies scholars attribute this disparity between the oft-quoted high annual incomes of Asian American households and the lower per capita income to the following factors: larger households with more workers per household; a higher cost of living in metropolis where the majority of Asian Americans reside; and longer hours of labor. Some also point to the problem of under-employment among Asian Americans. That is to say that Asian Americans in the workforce hold a greater number of advanced educational degree compared to co-workers in like positions. ¹

¹ For further information and discussion of the socio-economic status of Asian Americans, see Juanita Tamayo Lott, *Asian Americans: From Racial Category to Multiple Identities*, Walnut Creek, CA.: AltaMira Press, 1997; and *The State of Asian Pacific America: A Public Policy Report, Policy Issues to the Year 2020*, Los Angeles, CCA.: LEAP Asian Pacific American Policy Institute and UCLA Asian American Studies Center, 1993.

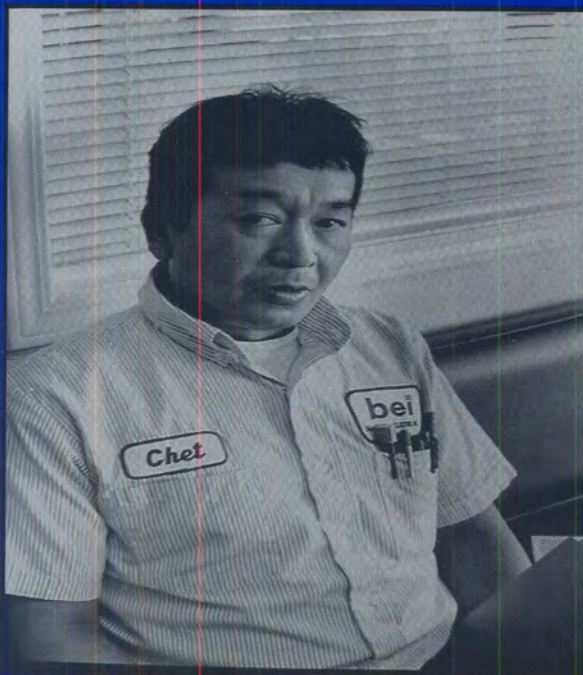
Who are Asian Americans

Living in the Greater Atlanta Area?

REFUGEES:

Cambodian Americans

Cambodian natives who arrived in the United States before 1975 are army officers (or other employees) associated with the U.S. government. Although some of their family members began arriving in the Atlanta area as early as in 1979, the majority of Cambodians came between 1981 and 1984. They were mainly farmers and landowners from the mid-western heartlands of Cambodia. In the last few years, most Cambodian refugees coming to the Atlanta area are being sponsored by relatives who arrived in the area several years ago and are now willing and able to help out.



Laotian/Hmong Americans

As an aftermath of the Vietnam War, approximately 10% of Lao's national population became refugees in their own land in 1971. When the Communist gained power in 1975, Laotians who had been loyal to the old regime and its allies, including the United States, had to flee for their lives. As early as 1978, many churches and service agencies in the Atlanta area, volunteered to sponsor Laotian families.

Laotian refugees who came into the Atlanta area are not ethnically homogeneous. There are several Laotian ethnic group represented in the U.S., but two major groups live in the Atlanta area are: the Lowland Laotians and the Highland Laotians, or Hmong. These two groups speak different languages, practice different religions, celebrate different holidays, and have different marriage and funeral customs.

Who are Asian Americans

Living in the Greater Atlanta Area?

Korean Americans


Although Koreans started to come to the United States as early as in the 1880s, Korean "immigrants" started to come into the Hawaii islands in 1903 to work on the sugar and pineapple plantations. A significant number of Koreans who came to work in Hawaii later traveled to California and other West Coast area to work as un- and semi-skilled laborers to build the railroads and work in fruit farms. Immigration ceased in 1910 as a result of Japan's annexation of Korea, and again in 1924 as a result of the U.S. exclusionary laws which imposed widespread restrictions on people from all Asian countries. And the end of World War II and the Korean War brought the next opportunities for immigrants who are also known as spouses and dependents of American military personnel who were stationed in South Korea, along with students and other dissents of the military regimes in S. Korea.

With the passage of the 1965 Immigration and Naturalization Act, continuous influx of highly skilled and educated professionals and their family members have come to the U.S. The growth of the Korean American community in the Greater Atlanta is a recent phenomenon. According to the ARC report, there were approximately 300 Koreans in the area in 1970. By 1984 this number has risen to 5,50. Today, various sources the estimate Korean American population figure as approximately 45,00 to 50,000. Drawn by economic opportunity and a mild climate, Korean American families seek out a wide variety of entrepreneurial opportunities.

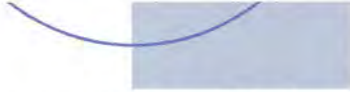


Asian Indian Americans

As the sixth largest country in the world with the second largest national population, Asian Indians who have come to the U.S. represent diverse cultural backgrounds. As "Asian Indians," they come from more than 850 language/dialect groups, vastly differently geographical and customary cultures.



For Further census Bureau Facts about APIA (Asian Pacific Islander American)



Income & Poverty

Asian and Pacific Islanders have the highest median household income among the nation's race groups in 1998: \$46,637. However, the income per household member of Asian and Pacific Islander households as a group was lower than that for Asian and Pacific Islander households as a group was lower than that for non-Hispanic White households. This may be contributed to the larger average size of API households, 3.15 people, compared with 2.47 people in non-Hispanic White households.

<<http://www.census.org/Press-Release/www/1999/cb99-188.html>>

Poverty remained statistically unchanged among APIA between 1997 and 1998, as 1.4 million or 12.5 percent were poor in 1998.

<<http://www.census.org/Press-Release/www/1999/cb99-188.html>>

Education

In 1999, a higher proportion of APIA (42 percent) than non-Hispanic White (28 percent) age 25 and over had a bachelor's degree or higher; however, a lower proportion of APIA (85 percent) than non-Hispanic Whites (88 percent) were high school graduates. Seven in 10 non-Hispanic APIA ages 18 to 21 attended college in 1998, versus half of non-Hispanic Whites.

<<http://www.census.org/Press-Release/www/2000/cb00-76.html>>



The Selected Local News Coverage of Asian American



“ASIAN-AMERICAN WRITERS SCORE BREAKTHROUGH”

Hillel Italie, (*The Atlanta Constitution*, March 11, 2000)

“Helen Zia, author of the just-released “Asian American Dreams: The Emergence of an American People,” sees proof of her thesis on book publishing. “One of the themes of my book is that Asian-Americans have reached a critical mass,” said Zia, a Chinese-American from Oakland, CA,

“and all the books scheduled to be published are evidence of that.” . . . “We are not just telling immigrant stories anymore,” said Quang Bao, managing director of the Asian American Writers’ Workshop. “We are also telling love stories and other kinds of stories. There’s an interest in all kinds of literature.”

“IN U.S., RACIAL BACKGROUND COUNTS”

Clarence Page, (*The Atlanta Constitution*, March 20, 2000)

“That new census questionnaire you should have received in the mail by now contains a new wrinkle. For the first time, Americans are able to check more than one race.

“A HISTORY OF LIES”

George Barton, (*The Atlanta Constitution*, April 15, 2000)

“On April 8, a letter writer stated that the U.S. Census Bureau has never released individual information that it gathers to any person or agency. . . . The Census Bureau denied any role in the Japanese internment for more than 20 years, and even lied about it in its training manuals for year 2000 census workers. A government agency does not gain trust with chronic lying. Is it any wonder that many people are afraid to fill out their census forms?”

“CULTURAL CLASHING IN METRO COURTROOMS”

Milo Ippolito, (*The Atlanta Constitution*, A1, April 22, 2000)

“Old ways of doing things sometimes land immigrants on the wrong side of the law . . . When Young Lee was arrested for beating her stepdaughter black and blue with a cane, she claimed that’s how Korean families discipline their children. . . . But after viewing photos of the dark bruises and red stripes covering the teen’s body, a jury convicted Lee. She faces five to 20 years in prison.”

“ONLY IMMIGRANT BOOM CAN BALANCE FEWER BIRTHS”

Ronald Fernandez, (*The Atlanta Constitution*, A11, June 6, 2000)

Academics refer to a nation’s potential support ratio – how many workers the nation will one day have to support the aged . . . In the United States, our ratio is now five workers for every aged person. But unless Americans get to work making lots more babies than they have lately, our support ratio could drop, by 2050, to 2.4 workers for every senior citizens . . . To continue on our present population course, developed nations must drain even more well-educated brainpower from the poorer nations as they simultaneously extend the level and extent of unskilled immigrant exploitation. As in Spain or Italy, Americans desperately need what many Americans do not want” more immigrants . . . One option os to welcome and respect immigrants and their cultures of origin . . . The last option is this: Immigrants realize they have great power. Banding together, Latinos and Asians begin to exploit their 21st-century opportunity as forcefully as we have exploited their enduring poverty.

“STEPMOTHER’S SENTENCING IN CANNING CASE DUE THIS WEEK”

Milo Ippolito, (*The Atlanta Constitution*, June 18, 2000)

“A Korean immigrant should find out Thursday what kind of punishment she will get for disciplining her stepdaughter with countless lashes from a wooden-cane. . . Six more Korean immigrants, including two other pastors, stood up for the stepmother in court.”

“ASIAN-AMERICANS SUFFER UNDUE SCRUTINY”

Clarence Page, (*The Atlanta Constitution*, A9, June 19, 2000)

Some people unfortunately still need an extra leap of the imagination to think of Asian - Americans as “looking” American. From at least the mid-1800s, when waves of Chinese worked the railroads or Japanese farmed in California, prejudices toward Asian-Americans have run hot and cold, from “model minority” to “yellow peril” and back again . . . After Pearl Harbor, President Franklin D. Roosevelt issued an executive order that led to the uprooting and interning of more than 120,000 Japanese-descended Americans. Significantly, no such order was issued in “intern” Americans of German or Italian descent. . . I don’t envy the new ombudsman. Washington’s slickest spin doctors would have a tough time warming up the chilly message sent to the government’s treatment of Wen Ho Lee.”





“ECONOMIC CLOUD SOURING AMONG STATE’S MINORITIES”
David Pendered, (*The Atlanta Constitution*, C1, 6, September 8, 2000)

“Compared to the same groups in other states, Asians, Hispanics and American Indians in Georgia ranked second, fourth and fifth, respectively, when their disposable income in 1990 was compared to projections for 2001 . . . Asians in Georgia had the most dramatic percentage increase in minority buying power during the period of the study, posting the nation’s second-highest growth rate. Their disposable income next year is expected to be \$3.8 billion, more than triple the \$1.1 billion figure for 1990. The growth of Georgia’s Asian community, which Census figures show has more than doubled since 1990, to barely 161,000 residents. Like other minority groups, Asians have benefited from the states’ good economy, said Vietnam-born investment analyst Baoky Vu of Atlanta . . . Georgia’s American Indians are projected to more than double their buying power to \$390 million next year, as compared to \$180 million a decade ago. That growth rate ranks fifth in the country, according to Humphrey’s study.”

“CONYERS FAMILY GANGS UP ON INTRUDER”

Andrea Jones, (*The Atlanta Constitution*, C1, C7, September 12, 2000)

“Won Kim was sick of being robbed. He’d been twice held up at gunpoint at the Covington gas station he runs with his family. And their home had been ransacked three times since they moved to Conyers five years ago. Saturday morning, the 47-year-old former Korean police officer decided to fight back. After a night visiting with relatives who were staying at their home on Fieldstone View, Kim awoke about 5 a.m. to a tap on his forehead. When opened his eyes, he saw a masked man standing over his bed with a gun . . . The pari fought over the gun and struggled into the living room. . . Rockdale County sheriff’s deputies arrived three minutes later and took Mori to jail, where he was charged with armed robbery and burglary.”

“WEN HO LEE CASE SHAMES U.S. AGENCIES”

(*The Atlanta Constitution*, A15, September 14, 2000)

“It should also serve to remind all Americans just how easy it can be to get sucked up into a whirlpool of paranoia and hysteria that clouds the national judgment.”

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