EO COMPLAINT PROCESS

"EO HOTLINE"
502-210-6527

If you have concerns, you may file either an Informal or Formal Complaint.

Informal Complaint

- Not filed in writing

- No timeline or suspense nor is it reportable

- You can see your EOL, EOA or chain of command to resolve your concern

Formal Complaint

- Filed with EOA within 60 days from the incident
- File in writing and complainant swears to accuracy of information
- Mandatory timeline and is reportable (commanders may authorize investigations of complaints over 60 days)

ETHNIC OBSERVANCES TIMELINE

JANUARY: 3rd Monday in January
"Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. Birthday"

FEBRUARY: 1-28 February
"National African American/Black History Month"

MARCH: 1-30 March
"Women's History Month"

APRIL/MAY: April/May Sunday to Sunday for week encompassing Yom Hoshoah
"Days of Remembrance" for Victims of the Holocaust

MAY: 1-31 May
"Asian American and Pacific Islander Heritage Month"

JUNE: 1-31 June
"LGBT Pride Month"

AUGUST: 26 August
"Women's Equality Day"

SEPTEMBER/OCTOBER: 15 Sep-15 Oct
"National Hispanic Heritage Month"

NOVEMBER: 1-30 November
"National American Indian Heritage Month"

USACC AND FORT KNOX

Asian-American and Pacific Islander Heritage Month

Definition of Asian-American: many people think of Asian-Americans as one single homogenous group. Actually they are one of the most diverse groups. As describe in DOD Directive 1350.2, an Asian or Pacific Islander is a person having origins in any of the original peoples of the Far East, Southeast Asia, the Indian subcontinent, or the Pacific Islands. Origin of the Asian-American includes, for example China, India, Japan, Korea, the Philippine Islands, and Samoa.

In 1970, there were 1.5 million Asian-Americans living in the United States. By 1980, there were 3.7 million. By 1990, there were 7.2 million, representing almost a 100 percent increase in just the last twenty years.

This rapid increase has made Asian-Americans the fastest growing segment of our population. Demographic experts predict that this group will continue at an even greater rate. However, then, as now, Asian-Americans will still comprise less of the total population that will Hispanics and African-Americans,

In 1990, Asian-Americans were the largest population group in Hawaii, where they were 63% of the population. The four largest groups of the Asian population in the United States are: Chinese (1.7 million), Filipino (1.5 million), Japanese (850,000), and Korean (800,000).

Chinese (1840 – 1882): The major influx of Chinese immigrants to the U.S. took place during the period 1840 to 1882. Most of the Chinese who immigrated to the U.S. did so because of the turmoil ongoing in China. They were primarily poor people, not very well educated, and had few professional skills. In most cases, they hoped to earn money for them to take back with them when they returned to their country. The work they received during this period was primarily in agricultural. Since this type of work was very labor intensive, there was a constant need for laborers. There was also a need for laborers in building the cross continental railroad.
Most Chinese came to the U.S. voluntarily to work and paid there own way. They also brought with them the tools they had used in China for years. One of the tools was called the sluice. It is the long inclined trough used for separating gold ore. When gold was discovered in 1848 at Sutters Mill in California, the sluice was introduced and used. A large percentage of individual groups that immigrated to the U.S. eventually returned to their native country. Approximately
55 percent of the Asians who came to the U.S. did not stay.

Japanese (1860 – 1907): The Japanese started coming to the U.S. in the 1860s and brought with them extensive experience in agriculture.

Filipino (1899 – 1946): The Philippine Revolution against Spain began in April of 1896, culminating two years later with a proclamation of independence and the establishment of the First Philippine Republic. However, the Treaty of Paris, at the end of the Spanish-American War, transferred control of the Philippines to the United States. U.S. colonial rule of the Philippines began in December 1899, with very limited local rule permitted beginning in 1905. Partial autonomy (commonwealth status) was granted in 1935, preparatory to a planned full independence from the United States in 1945. But what was envisioned as a 10-year transition period from a commonwealth to a fully sovereign state was interrupted by the Japanese occupation of the islands during World War II. Full independence was only granted to the Philippines in July 1946.

Koreans (1901 – 1907): Koreans began coming to the U.S. in 1901. During this time, Korea was under the control of Japan. There were only approximately 7200 Koreans in the U.S. until the late 1960s. However, Koreans are now the third largest source of immigration in the U.S. today.

LEGISLATION AFFECTING AAPI PERSONS

In 1852, California passed a **Foreign Miners Tax**. They passed this legislation to tax all foreigners who were involved in mining. As one of the reasons the Chinese came to the U.S. were to work in gold mines, it directly affected them. Initially, each Chinese was required to pay a tax of three dollars a month, which was a majority of their monthly earnings. In 1853 the tax was raised to $4 a month. Tax collectors who got to keep a percentage of the tax were authorized to seize and sell property on one hour's notice for failure to pay tax. This caused even more hardships on the Chinese since the laws were not even printed in Chinese until 1855. Furthermore, there was a law in California that prevented the Chinese, along with Negroes, Indians and mulattos from testifying in court.

The next piece of legislation was the **Naturalization Act** of 1870. This was the first national legislation that impacted on Asians. This act forbade the entry of spouses into the U.S. and it excluded the Chinese from obtaining citizenship. The legislation also applied to Jews coming from Europe and other groups.

The **Chinese Exclusion Act** was passed by Congress in 1882 was the first national legislation directed specifically towards a specific racial or ethnic group. This act specifically precluded Chinese immigration for a ten year period.

In 1892 congress passed the **Geary Act**. This Act continued the Chinese Exclusion Act. As a result of the Naturalization Act of 1870, the Chinese Exclusion Act and the Geary Act, the Chinese community consisted mainly of a male society. In 1854 there were 4500 Chinese immigrants in the U.S. and only 16 of them were women. This gave rise to the concept of the "mutilated family." Whereas the husband is in the U.S. and the wife and family remain in China. This started the gradual decline of the Chinese community.

The Japanese immigrants saw what was happening to the Chinese and negotiated **The Gentleman's Agreement** of 1907. This Agreement stated the Japanese agreed to voluntarily restrict immigration. Since Korea belonged to Japan during that time, it cut off Korean immigration. The Gentleman's Agreement allowed the Japanese to set up the "picture bride' system. This system allowed them to send pictures back and forth to Japan, get married based on the picture, and then allowed them to bring their spouse to the U.S. This created a population increase amongst the Japanese.

In 1913 the **Alien Land Act** was passed. This Act prevented aliens who were ineligible for citizenship from owning land in California.

In 1922 the U.S. government passed the **Cable Act**. This Act says that if you are an American female and you marry a foreign male, you lost your citizenship to the United States.

The **Exclusionary Immigration Act** of 1924. It is also known as the National Origins Act. It excluded all Asians from immigration. It also put immigration quotas on British, Germans and others. The Exclusionary Immigration Act did not apply to Filipinos, as they were considered U.S. nationals. This Act basically excluded the immigration of all Asians, except the Filipinos.

The U.S. passed the **Tiddings-McDuffie Act** in 1934 which granted common wealth status to the Philippines giving them their independence. As the Philippines became a free country, they were no longer considered U.S. nationals and became subject to immigration quotas. The quota allowed the Philippines was 50 people per year.

On May 3d, 1942, the President issued **Executive Order 9066**. Executive Order 9066 basically stated that all persons of Japanese ancestry living in certain parts of the country were to be interned. Over 110,000 individuals of Japanese ancestry were relocated and interned. Two-thirds of them were actually citizens of the U.S. The internment order had the Japanese trying to sell everything they had. Other Asian groups also were often mistaken for being Japanese. Chinese store owners had put signs in their windows "Chinese Store" so as not to be mistaken for a Japanese store. Since the Chinese were our allies, they now became the "good folks."

In 1943, the **Chinese Exclusion Act was repealed** and a quota system was set up to allow 100 Chinese to immigrate each year. Filipinos were also allies. After W.W.II in 1946, Filipinos in the United States were allowed to petition for U.S. citizenship. This lasted until 1976.

In 1952 the **Walter-McCarren Act** was passed and Asians who were not born in the U.S. were eligible for naturalization. It changed the Exclusion Act to an Act that had restrictions. It wasn't until 1965 that President Johnson signed the National Origins Act which removed from the immigration laws all of the quotas and provided entry on a first come first serve basis.

From 1975 into the 1980's there have been over 400,000 Southeast Asian refugees entering the U.S. e.g., Vietnamese, Laotians, and Cambodians. They came to primarily seek freedom from persecution.