

**THE SENATE OF THE ASSOCIATED STUDENTS  
CALIFORNIA STATE UNIVERSITY, LONG BEACH**

**Bill Number:** Senate Resolution #2021-11  
**Title:** Condemn Rising Anti-Asian American and Pacific Islander Violence  
**Sponsored by:** Senator-at-Large Sumaiyah Hossain  
**Date Submitted:** April 9, 2021  
**Date Approved:** April 28, 2021

**WHEREAS** the Associated Students, Incorporated (ASI) Board of Directors at California State University, Long Beach (CSULB) is the recognized voice for over 37,000 students; and

**WHEREAS** the ASI “seeks to facilitate the achievement of students’ educational objectives and life goals through programs, services, and facilities that advocate student needs and interests, compel student representation in campus decision making, and provide students with resources” that are necessary for their intellectual, social, and physical development;<sup>1</sup> and

**WHEREAS** that the ACS Demographic and Housing Estimates listed in 2019 a population of 462,645 in Long Beach, of which 64,065 (13.8%) identify as Asian;<sup>2</sup> and

**WHEREAS** that Data USA listed in 2019 that CSULB had 38,674 students enrolled, of which 7,786 (20.1%) identify as Asian;<sup>3</sup> and

**WHEREAS** that anti-Asian violence and hate crimes towards the Asian, Asian American, and Pacific Islander communities can be traced back to U.S. legislation as follows:

- Anti-Coolie Act of 1862: sought to prevent southern plantation owners from replacing enslaved African American workers with unfree contract or “coolie” laborers from China. Southern landowners recruited workers, generally from China or India because the planters believed them to be a racially distinct, cheap, and controllable labor force. This conflation of Chinese contract workers with African slaves and unfree “coolies” later fueled anti-Chinese immigration campaigns.<sup>4</sup>
- Page Act of 1875: prohibited the importation of unfree laborers and women brought for “immoral purposes;” enforced primarily against Chinese and legislated amid the spread of anti-Chinese fervor from the West Coast to the rest of the U.S.; an early effort to restrict Asian immigration without categorically restricting Asian immigration based on race and instead restricted select categories of persons whose labor was perceived as immoral or coerced.<sup>5</sup>
- Chinese Exclusion Act of 1882: Meant to curb the influx of Chinese immigrants to the United States, particularly California, The Chinese Exclusion Act of 1882 suspended

<sup>1</sup> <https://www.asicsulb.org/corporate/resources/about-us>

<sup>2</sup> <https://data.census.gov/cedsci/table?q=long%20beach&tid=ACSDP1Y2019.DP05&hidePreview=false>

<sup>3</sup> <https://datausa.io/profile/university/california-state-university-long-beach#:~:text=6%2C972-,The%20enrolled%20student%20population%20at%20California%20State%20University%2DLong%20Beach,American%20Indian%20or%20Alaska%20Native.>

<sup>4</sup> <https://immigrationhistory.org/item/act-to-prohibit-the-coolie-trade-2/>

<sup>5</sup> <https://immigrationhistory.org/item/page-act/>

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Chinese immigration for ten years and declared Chinese immigrants ineligible for naturalization. The Geary Act of 1892 later reinforced the Chinese Exclusion Act.<sup>6</sup>

- Immigration Act of 1917: created a “barred zone” that extended from the Middle East to Southeast Asia from which no persons could enter the United States. Its main restriction consisted of a literacy test intended to reduce European immigration, with exemptions for those who could show they were fleeing persecution. This law also further clarified funding and administrative procedures to facilitate enforcement of immigration laws and expanded excludable classes of immigrants.<sup>7</sup>
- Executive Order 9066: President Roosevelt authorized the internment of tens of thousands of Japanese Americans and resident aliens from Japan. E.O. 9066 gave the military broad powers to ban any citizen from a fifty- to sixty-mile-wide coastal area stretching from Washington state to California and extending inland into southern Arizona. The order also authorized transporting these citizens to assembly centers hastily set up and governed by the military in California, Arizona, Washington state, and Oregon. The executive order was also applied to smaller numbers of residents of the United States who were of Italian or German descent;<sup>8</sup> and

**WHEREAS** that the Stop AAPI Hate National Report indicates 3,795 anti-Asian hate incidents between March 2020 and February 2021 that include verbal harassment, shunning, physical assault, civil rights violations (i.e., workplace discrimination, refusal of service, barring transportation), and online harassment;<sup>9</sup> and

**WHEREAS** that in an analysis of hate crimes in the 16 largest U.S. cities in 2020, the Center for the Study of Hate and Extremism at California State University, San Bernardino reported a 149% surge in anti-Asian hate crimes despite an overall hate crime decrease of 7%;<sup>10</sup> and

**WHEREAS** that anti-Asian hate crimes in Long Beach are generally unreported due possibly to language barriers, cultural stigma, or misunderstanding what qualifies as a hate crime;<sup>11</sup> now therefore, be it

**RESOLVED** that the ASI Board of Directors condemns violence and harmful actions targeted towards Asians, Asian Americans, and Pacific Islanders; and be it further

**RESOLVED** that the ASI Board of Directors encourages the university to take actionable measures in stopping anti-Asian hate, helping improve the reporting system of violence and hate crimes, as well as in creating a welcoming and safe place for our Asian communities; and be it finally

<sup>6</sup> <https://www.history.com/topics/immigration/chinese-exclusion-act-1882>

<sup>7</sup> <https://immigrationhistory.org/item/1917-barred-zone-act/>

<sup>8</sup> <http://historymatters.gmu.edu/d/5154#:~:text=Authorizes%20Japanese%20Relocation-Executive%20Order%209066%3A%20The%20President%20Authorizes%20Japanese%20Relocation,and%20resident%20aliens%20from%20Japan.>

<sup>9</sup> <https://secureservercdn.net/104.238.69.231/a1w.90d.myftpupload.com/wp-content/uploads/2021/03/210312-Stop-AAPI-Hate-National-Report-.pdf>

<sup>10</sup> <https://www.csusb.edu/sites/default/files/FACT%20SHEET-%20Anti-Asian%20Hate%202020%203.2.21.pdf>

<sup>11</sup> <https://lbpost.com/news/anti-asian-hate-crime-reports-non-existent-in-long-beach-underreporting-might-be-a-reason>

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**RESOLVED** that an electronic copy of this resolution, upon approval by the ASI President be distributed to CSU Chancellor Joseph Castro, Long Beach Mayor Robert Garcia, Long Beach City Council Members, CSULB President Jane Conoley, Vice President for Student Affairs Beth Lesen, Dean of Students Piya Bose, all current and future ASI Officers, the Daily 49er, and 22 West Media.

Maythe Alderete Gonzalez  
Maythe Alderete Gonzalez, Vice President &  
Chair, Associated Students Board of Directors

Delivered to the President of the Associated Students on:

5/10/2021  
Date

Omar Prudencio Gonzalez  
Omar Prudencio Gonzalez, Associated Students President

5/10/2021  
Date

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