CITY COUNCIL
CITY OF NEW YORK

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TRANSCRIPT OF THE MINUTES

Of the

COMMITTEE ON CULTURAL AFFAIRS, LIBRARIES AND INTERNATIONAL INTERGROUP RELATIONS

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HELD AT: Committee Room - City Hall

B E F O R E: JAMES G. VAN BRAMER

Chairperson

COUNCIL MEMBERS:

Elizabeth S. Crowley

Julissa Ferreras

Peter A. Koo

Stephen T. Levin

Andy L. King

Costa Constantinides

Laurie A. Cumbo Helen K. Rosenthal

A P P E A R A N C E S (CONTINUED)

Paul Yoo Korean-American Association of Queens

Sung K. Min Korean-American Association of Greater New York

Kwon Kim
Korean Community Services

Sunny Hahn, Retired Specialist Commission on Human Rights 2013 New York City Council Candidate

Dr. Kim
The Korea Society

Sam Yoon President and Executive Director Council of Korean Americans

Kyung B. Yoon
Executive Director and Co-Founder
Korean-American Community Foundation

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CHAIRPERSON VAN BRAMER: And now, good afternoon for the record. Welcome everyone. My name is Jimmy Van Bramer, and I am proud to be the Chair of the Committee on Cultural Affairs, Libraries and International Intergroup Relations. With me today are Council Members Helen Rosenthal from Manhattan and Peter Koo from Queens who is the prime sponsor of the important resolution that we are taking up today. I do want to recognize Council Member Andy from the Bronx. He has already been here, and may come back, and welcome to everyone who is joining us. Committee is thrilled to be taking up Resolution No. 417, sponsored by my terrific colleague from Queens Council Member Peter Koo. And this resolution would recognize and commemorate January 13th as Korean-American Day in the City of New York. I know that everyone here knows how important and significant the Korean-American Community is in Queens where we get to live, but all throughout the five boroughs in New York City.

According to the U.S. Census Bureau's

2011 American Community Survey, New York City is home
to at least 100,000 ethnic Koreans with two-thirds

living in the Borough of Queens. According to the

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whole.

2010 United States Census, the Korean population of Manhattan has nearly doubled to approximately 20,000 since the Year 2000, Council Member Rosenthal.

Korean-Americans make up thriving enclaves across New York City. Many communities throughout the five boroughs including Flushing and Bayside, but also including Sunnyside where I live and represent—we have a thriving Korean community in Sunnyside—are home to so many merchants, small business owners, and cultural and other establishments, entrepreneurs, professionals, self—starters. Their contributions have helped shape the city that we live in today, and have had a measurable impact on the country as a

Therefore, it is entirely appropriate that the City recognize the extraordinary contributions of Korean-Americans. Resolution 417 is the first step towards ensuring that New Yorkers of Korean ancestry receive the recognition and appreciation that they so richly deserve. I want to recognize our Counsel Anita Kilawan to my left, and my Legislative Director, Cody Reiter, who is to our right. And ask our distinguished colleague Council

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2 Member Peter Koo, prime sponsor of this resolution to 3 say a few words.

COUNCIL MEMBER KOO: Thank you, Chairman Van Bramer. I appreciate you holding the hearing today on legislation that I have introduced, which seeks to make January 13th Korean-American Day in the City of New York. Because of the leadership, we are taking an important step in the legislative process today. So I thank you. January 13th is the day the first Korean-American, and first Korean immigrants cam to the United States back in 1903, 102 men, women, and children traveled across the Pacific Ocean and landed in Honolulu, Hawaii seeking better lives for themselves in America. Today, according to the 2010 U.S. Census, there are now over 104 million Korean-Americans living here. After China, the U.S. is the home to the largest Korean community outside of Korea.

Korean-Americans have made tremendous contributions to all sectors of our society such as the rural, government, academia, medicine, science, and business. For example, Korean-Americans own and operate 192,465 businesses in the country of which 23,948 are in New York State. I want to thank all my

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colleagues who are supporting this bill, including
Council Members Vallone and Johnson, who himself is
part Korean. I hope to earn everyone's support. I
also want to thank Congresswoman Meng and all the
members of the Congressional Asian-Pacific American
Caucus, and their ongoing efforts in recognizing
January 13th as the Korean-American Day. And most
importantly, I want to thank all the members of the
public who have taken time out of their busy day to
have their voices heard on this matter. I appreciate
all of you coming here, and I look forward to

much, Council Member Koo, and now we'll call up the first panelists, Paul Yoo, Korean-American
Association of Queens; Soo Min, Korean-American
Association of Greater New York; and Kwon Kim, Korean
Community Services. If the three of you would take your place here at the table, the sergeant-at-arms will take your testimony.

listening to your testimony. Thank you, Mr. Chair.

[background discussion]

CHAIRPERSON VAN BRAMER: Thank you.

24 We're missing a seat so why don't we-- We'll call up

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2 Sunny Hahn. Is Sunny Hahn there? You can have the 3 fourth seat. Okay.

[Pause]

CHAIRPERSON VAN BRAMER: We'll add one more. Why don't we start with you from my left to right. Is that good?

KWON KIM: Please.

CHAIRPERSON VAN BRAMER: Mr. Kim.

[Pause]

City Council Members and the Committee on Cultural
Affairs, Libraries and International Intergroup
Relations who are here today advocating for this
important legislation. On behalf of Korean Community
Services of Metropolitan New York that was found in
1973 as a non-profit multi-social service agency
currently serving 1,100 individuals everyday, I'm
Kwon Kim. I'm here to testify today to ask the City
to pass this important piece of legislation for the
Korean-American community of the City of New York.

As mentioned in this resolution, the first Koreans immigrated to the United States on January 13, 1903. Then, in 1952 then that current Voter, Immigration and Nationality Act went into

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effect, then killing the National Origin Act from

1924, and Asian immigrants were allowed into this
country. But the total was only one in five people
per year. But in 1965, President Johnson signed a
new immigration law that allow repealed the
Nationality Act, but also established a new
immigration policy to enable Asian immigrants to come
to the United States. After this law was passed,
many Koreans came to the United States for a better
life for themselves, and for their children.

After the devastation of the Korean-- and a weak economy, Koreans immigrated to the United States with the hope of a brighter future themselves and no less their children. Since then, the Korean-American community has established themselves all over the nation in many areas especially as small business owners. Koreans immigrated here and started a grocery store, dry cleaners, fish market, nail salon, and many other businesses. That was a time when the Korean-American community was surviving and establishing themselves here in this new country. Many of them did not know the English language, but managed to run a successful business and not only survive, but also thrive.

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Koreans are very hardworking and value education, and these values were passed on to their children many of whom were born in the United States and known as the second generation. Because of the sacrifice of the first generation, the second generation was able to attend college and with a post-college degree and become successful professionals in various fields. The second generation is now starting their own traditions, business, culture and starting their own family. Now, that we have a third and future generation growing up in the United States, it is important to recognize our heritage, history, and roots. It is important for our children to know where they came from, and understand the sacrifices that were made so that they could live a better life here in the United States.

The federal and New York State already commemorate January 13th as a Korean-American day. We are grateful that the New York City Council is taking the initiative to make this an official day within the city. We sincerely appreciate the forthcoming New York City Council and the Committee of Cultural Affairs, Libraries and International Intergroup

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Relations in trying to pass this important
resolution. We strongly urge the Council to pass
this resolution so that we can recognize the Korean
immigrant history for the future generations in this
very important proud City of New York. Thank you.

CHAIRPERSON VAN BRAMER: Thank you very much, and I want to recognize that we have been joined by Council Member Laurie Cumbo from Brooklyn also on our committee. Next.

SUNG K. MIN: Good afternoon. I'm very glad to appear before you today. I wish to speak in favor of January 18th-- January 13th as Korean-American Day in New York City. My name is Sung K. Min, and I am the President of the Korean-American Association of Greater New York. My organization represents half a million Korean-Americans in the Greater New York area. It is an umbrella organization for over 20 communities, businesses, artistic, and really just schools. There is a deep history about why we should have a Korean-American Day in our city. And I would like to share six historic facts. The first Korean immigration was in 1903 as a group of 102 people in Hawaii.

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Fact No. 1: However, 20 years before that, in 1883 there was a historic meeting at the Fifth Avenue Hotel at 21st Street and Fifth Avenue in Manhattan. It was the first actual meeting between the 21st President Chester A. Arthur and the representatives of the Korean Government, known as the Probing Mission. They followed the United States-Korean Treaty of 1882, also known as the Treaty of Peace, Amity, Commerce, and Mitigation.

Fact No. 2: On this occasion, the important mission was to visit the post office on 31st Street and Eight Avenue, which enabled adopting a postal system fashioned after the U.S. model one year later in Korea, known as Chusong [sp?] at that time.

Fact No. 3: This widget or service majority [sic] in Korea adopting an electrical system, a communication system, a postal system, and the best of farming tools and techniques.

Fact No. 4: We are close to the place where the first nationwide meeting of the Korean-Americans took place. This was in 1921.

Fact No. 5: The New York Korean Church founded in 1921 around 15th Street was mainly key

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figures recognizing their efforts to resist the

Japanese government, which had colonized Korea. They
include: Seo Jae-pil, who was the first KoreanAmerican medical doctor; Kim-Il-Sung, [sp?] who was
the first president in Korea. Jovian Liu, who is a
famous politician; Kim Dai-Yung, Chan Dae-Fu, [sp?]
Chesan Joo, [sp?] Il Chai Wong, [sp?] Wocho Si, [sp?]
Kim Hanon, [sp?] and Cho Meng. [sp?] After the
Korean independence, many of these individuals became
the political leaders of Korea.

Fact No. 6: New York City was also the birthplace of the Korean National Anthem written by world famous composer and conductor Ahn Eak-Lay.

Conclusion: So I repeat once again that

New York City was definitely responsible for the

advance of electricity, communication, and the postal

system spreading to Korea. It was the focal point to

Korea's Independence Movement, and the place where

Korea's subsequent leaders were incubated. Today,

the hard work and good nature of the Korea-American

have contributed greatly to the quality of New

Yorkers. We hope to grow to a community that can

receive the love of the entire city, and designation

January 13 as Korean-American Day in New York City

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with the goal of our name [sic] in achieving that.
Thank you very much.

Thank you for inviting me to testify
before you today. Recognizing the others who have
gathered here that January 13th is commemorated as
Korean-American Day in the City of New York. My name
is Paul Yoo and I am the President of the KoreanAmerican Association of Queens. My organization
represents the hundreds and the thousands of KoreanAmericans in the Borough of Queens. Our other
directors is made up or our community's major nonprofit organizations such as Korean Community Service
of Metropolitan New York; the Korean-American Family
Service Center at Lincoln Center [sic]; KoreanAmerican City Empowerment; Korean-American Chamber of
Commerce in Greater New York, and more.

I believe that the diversity is one of the most important elements that contributes to our empowerment. [sic] The service that you provide, the communities in which we live and work, and the lives of us all. By promoting an inclusive environment where everyone respects individuals and the contributions of the people of different backgrounds, experience, and perspective. I believe

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that we can each strengthen the quality of our lives.

New York is one of the most ethnic diverse cities in

the United States. New Yorkers come from all

backgrounds, some from considerable generations of

Americans, and some who are first generation

immigrants. The diversity is part of what makes our

great city strong, and that we Korean-Americans are

proud of ourselves for leaving our contributions.

In the 2011 American Community Survey,

New York City is the home of 100,000 Koreans with

two-thirds living in the Borough of Queens. On the

other hand, overall Greater New York combined it's a

typical area enumerated with 218,764 Korean-American

agents as of the 2010 United States Census. The

second largest population of Koreans outside the

Korea. However, we believe that actually about half

a million Koreans are living in the Greater New York

area. But above this, I want to emphasize the

contribution that Korean-Americans have made to our

city. There are over 10,000 small business owners

and operated by Koreans in the Greater New York area.

And we Koreans have been one of the great providers

of goods and services here for the case.

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Korean-Americans has delivered fresh produce to many areas in the city that would have otherwise have gone without. This is backbreaking work that requires constant diligence. Korean-Americans also operate roughly 80% of all dry cleaner business in the city. Those are just two examples among many in the area of our business. Countless New York City ledgers have also entered the Korean food as well as the Korean 

artistic complements [sic], and also improve

themselves by learning the arts of the tech window.

The New York Times had documented that

Everywhere we go, we improve
neighborhoods making them safe, and a wonderful place
to live and to raise children. And we have improved
this in the modern hill sic] area surrounding the
Long Island Railroad Station what used to be a
dangerous and a dark area. So many thousands of
people come and celebrate the merchants in the area
and the Korean culture. This has become an annual
event, but it's just the beginning. Whenever you may
have a Samsung or AG phone in your pockets, or you
may drive cars made by Hyundai, these global
companies show what we are capable of. Friendship
with our neighbors in the greatest city in the world

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will greatly overcome our languages, and the cultural barriers and all of us to reach our full potential.

American Day in the City of New York will have raised awareness of our community, and have such friendship.

More importantly, it is shown as a memento of us

Korean-Americans to work harder than ever

continuously making contributions to the developments

of our great city. So, again, I thank you for

inviting me to testify, and I would like to thank

Councilman Paul Vallone, and Councilman Peter Koo, as

well as everyone here for all of their efforts.

Thank you very much.

CHAIRPERSON VAN BRAMER: Thank you very much. I just want to recognize that we have been joined by Council Member Costa Constantinides also of Queens, and a member of this committee. And the last person on this panel, Sunny Hahn.

SUNNY HAHN: Yes. Thank you Council

Member Peter Koo for introducing this great

resolution, and thank you Council Member and

Committee Chair Van Bramer, and, too, Council Member

Cumbo and Council Member Constantinides. Thank you,

and also Committee Counsel for all of you working on

- 2 these things for Korean-Americans in New York City.
- 3 Thank you very much. My name is Sunny Hahn. I'm a
- 4 long time Queens resident and New York City
- 5 Commission on Human Right specialist, a retired Human
- 6 Rights Special and 2013 New York City Council
- 7 candidate. America becomes multi-racial, multi-
- 8 | ethnic, multi-religious, and multi-cultural society.
- 9 In a few decades the preeminent racial and cultural
- 10 group, which founded and built America, there is
- 11 less.

12 It will become a member of a minority

13 | themselves. In most all the centers in America,

14 | white Christians are no longer the majority. The

15 ∥ majority of Koreans are Christians. It is my firm

16 belief that the majority of Koreans are descendants

17 of Israelites holding traditions and values that are

18 | very similar to that of Jewish people. Koreans live

19 or try to live by Judeo-Christian principles or way

20 of life. Just like Jewish people, Koreans seek

21 excellence in achievements almost to an insane level.

22 | Evidence of that can be seen everywhere. Koreans

23 | have been in New York City for only a little over 40

 $24 \parallel \text{years.}$  Yet, we have changed the landscape of the

25 city's economy and cultural lives.

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We invented 24/7 delis and restaurants and salad bars. Now, we are the leader of spa and wellness movement. A disproportionate number of students in high school students are Koreans. Many members of the New York Philharmonic are Koreans. Korean influence, Koreans' influence is in many fields. The World Bank's President is a Korean, who was formerly the President of Dartmouth University a prestigious university in America. We are in academia, in science as well as medical and cultural fields. A Jewish friend told me that—told me last Friday that one of the two largest synagogues in Manhattan is led by a Korean woman. But more than for their achievements and economic status, they are peacemakers.

Nevertheless, I know that we caused great anger and animosity for the Korean language, signage, and building so many Korean churches. Yes, we are unique people. We work hard, study hard, play hard, and worship God hard. I have no doubt when we are fully assimilated into American society, we will become an invaluable asset to this greatest country in the world. For these reasons, I would like to strongly support the designation of January 13th of

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Korean-American Day in New York City as it was the day in 1903 when the first group of Koreans landed on American soil to become a part of this great country.

Please say yes and support the Resolution No. 417.

Thank you to all of you.

much for your testimony. I want to recognize that we have been joined by Council Member Elizabeth Crowley also of Queens. We have you outnumber Laurie Cumbo. [laughter] I want to let you know that, and I want to thank the four panelists so much. A very fascinating history, some of which I was not aware of, and I'm grateful to Council Member Koo for bring this very important resolution to us so we could learn more about the history of the Korean-American community in New York. And also take this rightful step in honoring and recognizing the many contributions of Korean-Americans in the City of New York.

I also want to say that I haven't been this self-conscious about the brand of phone that I have until you mentioned which phones I have. I'm not sure that I have one of those two makers, but--No, I don't think it is Samsung, but it is an iPhone

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here. I don't know. We'll figure that out, but I couldn't agree more, and I really thank all of you for being here. I know Council Member Koo and several members of the committee have questions. So I will first turn it over to the prime sponsor of this resolution, our good friend Peter Koo.

COUNCIL MEMBER KOO: Thank you all for coming to testify. I just have a few quick questions. Do you think that this Korean-American Day celebration could attract tourism and help to contribute to the City's economy. I think I should ask Mr. Kim.

that it's the identity. When a person seeks their identity, the personality is secured, and is spiritually healthy. That means that a person can contribute more. And a different thing by recognizing the Korean Day is give them the following generation where they can form, and that they are in it for themselves. And with that identify, definitely they can contribute more, and that's the basic starting life or status. And after a few generations later, not only to second generation and a first generation, that is so important. So giving

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them where they came from is the basis of their life, and they can contribute more as a very healthy citizen and a member of New York City.

[Pause]

COUNCIL MEMBER KOO: [off mic] What would be the significance— What would be the significance of recognizing Korean-American Day in New York City? Sunny Hahn.

SUNNY HAHN: Well, if I may, that while, as I said, Koreans are hard working and working hard to really succeed, and actually a lot of them are actually made it. But, by designating or creating Korean-American Day in New York City, we are bringing the Korean-Americans into the mainstream rather than
And giving them as an immigrant, while running businesses and seeking success. However, certainly the designation will give Korean-Americans a pride, as well as sensible responsibility as fellow

Americans and fellow New Yorkers. So that there will be, in my opinion, an invaluable thing to give them a sense of responsibility to fellow other contributors and mainstream members of New York City to work to promote the wealth of the city.

[Pause]

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COUNCIL MEMBER KOO: There are other cities in the U.S. that celebrate Korean-American Day. I heard you mention a couple. And so, what are those cities that celebrate Korean-American Day? Mr. Min, do you know?

SUNG K. MIN: I don't remember except that the federal government announced the Korean-American Day on January 13th. I think that was done three years ago. Does anyone remember that?

PAUL YOO: I think in 2003.

SUNNY HAHN: Oh, 2003 we celebrated?

PAUL YOO: Yes, we celebrated it. Yes.

[background conversation]

SUNNY HAHN: But in Hawaii for sure. I lived in Hawaii for three years where the whole thing originated, and it is a big thing. And actually, we celebrated the 100th Anniversary in New York as well as Hawaii. It was a really big thing in Hawaii, as it was in the city when we reached the 100th, the day of our immigration to the United States of America, which is 2003. A huge celebration. In fact, I organized a photographic exhibition celebrating that was importing a lot of history photos from Hawaii. As it was collected tons of photos to create an

- exhibition in Flushing Town Hall. I was told by the

  Flushing town staff it was the most visited, the most
- 4 successful exhibition in the history of the Flushing
- 5 Town Hall.
- 6 COUNCIL MEMBER KOO: Thank you. So I
- 7 | will now ask more questions. Has there been a
- 8 | national movement to recognize Korean-American Day?
- 9 | I know they have done some work in Congress to
- 10 promote legislation.
- 11 [Pause]
- 12 SUNNY HAHN: Sorry, I didn't get your
- 13 | question clearly.
- 14 COUNCIL MEMBER KOO: Has there been a
- 15 | national movement to recognize Korean-American Day in
- 16 the USA.
- 17 SUNNY HAHN: Maybe Sung. Sung, you may
- 18 | be the right person to answer because he represents
- 19 | the Council of Korean Americans in Washington, D.C.
- 20 So if any national movement, he may be the one who
- 21 may know. Excuse me.
- 22 SUNG K. MIN: [off mic] Maybe Ms. Yoon
- 23 | will know. I mean she has been in that-- [sic]
- 24 CHAIRPERSON VAN BRAMER: Right, I think
- 25 Ms. Yoon will testify after this panel.

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COUNCIL MEMBER KOO: [interposing] Oh,
okay.

CHAIRPERSON VAN BRAMER: So we will get that answer in the second round for Council Member Koo.

COUNCIL MEMBER KOO: Thank you very much.

CHAIRPERSON VAN BRAMER: Thank you very

much Council Member Koo, and I think we are going to

go to Council Member Cumbo and then Council Member

Constantinides and Council Member Crowley has

questions as well.

COUNCIL MEMBER CUMBO: Thank you. Thank you so very much for your testimony, and thank you to our Chair Jimmy Van Bramer, and thank you so much to Council Member Koo for bringing this to our body. This is so important, and just hearing the testimony, I was very excited to learn so much more about the history of Korean-Americans in the United States of America. I certainly think it's a history that more New Yorkers and those nationwide should also know about. And I think that this is a great opportunity to do so. My question involves wanting to know more about in New York City without it being legislated, up until this point what has typically happened in

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New York City on the date of January 13th? Have
there been events? Have there been programs maybe
organized with the United Nations or with other
organizations that are Korean based? Has there been
something or a tradition going on every January 13th
up until point.

[background conversation]

SUNNY HAHN: Yes, I believe we have a celebration in this city, and I am sure they have a big celebration in Hawaii. There are two that I know, but in other states and cities, including Washington, D.C., I'm not aware.

COUNCIL MEMBER CUMBO: But in New York were there events happening that happened right here in this city on a regular basis?

SUNNY HAHN: I believe the Korean-American Association of Greater New York as well as Korean-American Association of Queens they do little celebrations.

COUNCIL MEMBER CUMBO: Because I like celebrations. [laughs]

SUNNY HAHN: Oh, really? And if you designate, I am sure either association will initiate a big celebration. No doubt about it.

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	COUNCII	L MEMBEF	R CUMBO:	And	also	ınform	me
in my ign	orance, a	ınd I ap	ologize	about	that	, are	
there Kor	ean Day p	arades	or Korea	an Day	fest	ivals t	hat
happen in that way already on other days?							

SUNNY HAHN: In October because I'm sure of the weather situation because it's easier to have a celebration in the fall instead of in the heart of the winter. So since the Korean nation began on October 3rd, that's around the time that the Korean-American Association of Greater New York, they organize a big Korean festival including a Korean-American Day parade.

COUNCIL MEMBER CUMBO: Oh, it's fantastic.

SUNNY HAHN: Yes.

COUNCIL MEMBER CUMBO: And would-- Do you anticipate in any way that Korea, Korea, the Mother Land Korea would be able to-- Do you think that they would anticipate any level of support or any engagement in the sense--

SUNNY HAHN: [interposing] But if we succeed in designating January 13th as Korean-American Day of New York City, I have no doubt that

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we are going to get some support from our mother land.

absolutely fantastic and amazing. And has there been any thought in terms of education wise some way of bringing this into the schools to inform them that it's Korean-American Day so that way they would haveour schools and our students would have an opportunity to learn about this rich culture as well.

SUNNY HAHN: That would be wonderful.

COUNCIL MEMBER CUMBO: And that's something--

SUNNY HAHN: [interposing] Absolutely wonderful.

COUNCIL MEMBER CUMBO: --that you would be thinking about. Well, I just want to say that I'm in favor of this. I think that this is very exciting. Again, I love celebrations, and as a new Council Member, I had an opportunity to go to Council Member Koo and Vallone's district. And it was really very moving to me because I chair the Women's Issues Committee, and we were organizing a great deal in the month of October around Domestic Violence Awareness Month. And I had an opportunity to meet Grace Yoon,

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who is the Korean-American, Executive Director of the Korean-American Family Service Center. And I was really very impressed with the work that they were doing in Council Members Koo and Vallone's district. And so, I certainly applaud their efforts in terms of bringing very serious issues to the forefront, and being a unified body. And I was very proud to work with them, and to be in Flushing in the district to discuss that. So I thank you very much.

SUNNY HAHN: Thank you.

emphasize the Korean Day in the City. Koreans have such a long history of their lives with the United States. Koreans were in the industrialization of the South Korea as with America, and for a long time in the future also. And our following generation there may be some connection that South Korea is giving them this input and demonstration within the city. They are emphasizing them an example of how America is supporting South Korea. And we have still responsibility within a corporation within the two countries.

SUNNY HAHN: And also, if I may add piggybacking on what Mr. Kim said, that when-- About

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was so impressed.

20 some odd years ago when Korean merchants had some difficulty dealing with— running businesses in African-American neighborhoods there were some frictions and things like that. So that out of that there was a wonderful thing that happened. So the Korean groups organized some scholarships as well as some programs to send African-Americans, young African-Americans to Seoul to study for one year, or something lie that. I don't know in detail, but I know that program exists, and just as Robert Sinclair, who was the spokesperson of the Triple A, he is one of those— a beneficiary of that program. He went to Korea. With only one year of studying in Yangsan [sp?] University he speaks fluent Korean. I

COUNCIL MEMBER CUMBO: I just want to say that as a teenager when those challenges were happening with the African-American and Korean community. And up to this point, it seems that there has been a growing understanding and mutual respect for one another's culture--

23 SUNNY HAHN: [interposing] Yes.

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SUNNY HAHN: [interposing] That's right.

bring up is a very interesting point, the ability to have Korean Day be really a day to show a lot of the collaborations and a lot of the intersections with other cultures. And what that has actually brought to the City of New York would be very interesting to bring everyone in to show what those relationships look like today.

SUNNY HAHN: Just like in human relations, we went through the growing pains, a period of growing pain. Now, it is time for us to step up to become a mainstream to really take responsibility as we enjoy the freedom to succeed.

CHAIRPERSON VAN BRAMER: Thank you very much, Council Member Cumbo, and I believe Council Member Constantinides is next.

want to thank our chair of this committee, Jimmy Van Bramer for holding this hearing today, and for Peter Koo for your great leadership in bringing this.

Echoing my colleague's comments earlier saying thank you for bringing this to our attention. I actually have no questions for you. I just want to say thank

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you for your great testimony, and for your advocacy on behalf of the Korean-American community. And I just want to ask if the committee staff could add my name as a co-sponsor of the resolution. Thank you.

SUNNY HAHN: Thank you.

much. I believe Council Member Cumbo also would like her name added to the resolution. So you are already growing in power [laughter] simply by being here.

The numbers are dramatically increasing. Did you have anything else Council Member Constantinides?

Council Member Crowley.

COUNCIL MEMBER CROWLEY: Thank you,

Council Member Jimmy Van Bramer for having this

hearing today. I would like to thank my colleague

Peter Koo for introducing this resolution. Please

also add my name on as co-sponsor in recognizing

January 13th as Korean-American Day.

SUNNY HAHN: Thank you.

COUNCIL MEMBER CROWLEY: I'm proud to represent an area of Queens with a growing Korean-American population, areas in Maspeth, Woodside, Middle Village, and throughout the 30th Council District. I know for generations going back over a

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And more recently, you have technology that comes from Korea, and the art, and the culinary expertise that comes here to New York that we are able to share amongst ourselves. Such a strong culture, and in a patriotic way your country has been a storage ship holder of America. Whenever we need you in times of turmoil, and I know your location to North Korea sometimes, it's difficult to be such a strong democracy next to a Communist country. So I look forward to our growing relationship together not only as a city, but as a country. Thank you.

SUNNY HAHN: Thank you.

CHAIRPERSON VAN BRAMER: Thank you very much, Council Member Crowley, and I just want to say one story about the Korean community in my district.

I was very proud when a young Korean-American man came to my office asking for a letter of recommendation to Annapolis. And I was thrilled to meet his mother and his younger brother. And we were very, very thrilled to write that letter of recommendation. And, needless to say, he was accepted, and he is currently serving at Annapolis and serving our country with great distinction. And

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every year we have a terrific Memorial Day parade in Woodside, Queens and stop at all of the various monuments. And Sean and his family take part in that ceremony as representatives of our local Woodside Korean-American community. So that is a great honor, and he is going to go on to do great things for our country. And his brother wants to follow in his footsteps and go to Annapolis as well. So with that, I'm going to say thank you to this panel for your testimony and your support. It was completely overwhelming because you got three council members to sign onto this resolution just based on your testimony alone. So thank you very much.

I'm going to call the next panel. Sam

Yoon, who has been referenced many times. The

Council of Korean-Americans; Kim Yoo, Korean

American Korean Foundation, and Dr. Yung Buk Kim,

also from the Korea Society. So if the three of you

will join us, and Mr. Yoon will start with you

perhaps.

[Pause]

CHAIRPERSON VAN BRAMER: And now that you've switched seats, we'll start with Dr. Kim.

[background conversation]

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[Pause]

DR. KIM: Members of the Committee, thank you for your time and thank you for the opportunity to testify on behalf of the Korea Society in support of Resolution 417 recognizing and commemorating January 13th as Korean-American Day in New York City. The Korea Society was founded in 1957, none other than under the leadership of James Van Fleet, an American General who led the United States Army and the United Nations forces in the Korean War, and defeating and the liberation of the Europe in World War II. General Van Fleet knew at that time, the first time, the high cost of freedom and started a great teaching of the Korean people as they struggled to overcome a legacy of a Colonialism world and the hardship to establish a vital independent state. He chose New York City when founding the organization dedicated to the friendship between the United States and Korea. That is the Korea Society.

Since that time, Korea has grown into one of the world's largest economies as you all know, and the relationship between the United States and Korea has blossomed into a great partnership in world

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affairs, business, culture, and education. This friendship, which benefits all Americans, has come about in North Moore Park thanks to the Korean-American Community. Their accomplishments and successes have made Korean-Americans our greatest ambassadors for the strong relationship between the United States and Korea.

Today, New York City is alive with the benefits of U.S. Korea ties, our museums, galleries, and concert halls in which Korean artists and students from all backgrounds. Who know Korean as a foreign language in New York City public schools, Korean businesses from the corner neighborhood store, to the corner of his own work street make great contributions to the economic development of our city. And New York City remains the center of the diplomatic city societies and organizations that foster a greater understanding between cultures. In all these areas, Korean-Americans have taken the lead, and provide a vital people-to-people contacts, and create strong international ties. Therefore, with deep appreciation for the invaluable contributions Korean-Americans have made to the United States and New York City in particular, the

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members and Board of Directors of the Korea Society
enthusiastically support the recognition and
commemoration of January 13th as Korean-American Day.
Thank you.

CHAIRPERSON VAN BRAMER: Thank you very much, Dr. Kim and we learned another thing that the Korea Society was founded by a Dutch American, James Van Fleet. And as you can see, I am a Dutch American with the first name of James.

DR. KIM: [interposing] Right.

CHAIRPERSON VAN BRAMER: So I'm glad that our people could be a part of this celebration in such a meaningful way. So thank you very much, Dr. Kim. I do want to recognize that we have been joined by our Finance Chair Council Member Julissa Ferreras also of Queens, which has such a large Korean and Korean-American population that we all so cherish. Next, we will hear from Stan Yoon from the Council of Korean Americans.

STAN YOON: Thank you very much, Chairman Van Bramer, Council Member Koo, and the other Council Members. I really appreciate the opportunity to testify before you today. I want to say that as a former City Councilman from the City of Boston, I

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really appreciate the role that the City Council can play in the life of a constituent community like the Korean-American community. To lift them up and to celebrate their contributions to the City. So I appreciate that. My name is Sam Yoon, and I'm the President and the Executive Director of the Council of Korean Americans. We are based in Washington, D.C. We are a non-partisan, a non-profit membership organization whose mission is to be a strong clear voice for the Korean-American community at the national level. We have 79 members across the country including eight here in New York. Each of our members is highly accomplished in their own right, but also passionate about community service and leadership.

My testimony is going to just offer three points about this resolution, which, obviously, I fully support. First of all, for the City of New York to recognize Korean-American Day, it's important for our entire community, but it's particularly important for people in my generation who you would call second generation Korean-Americans. The first generation Korean-Americans who were and raised in Korea, naturally have a stronger attachment to their

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Korean identity than those of us who were born here.

And the concern of organizations like mine is that—
and you've heard this before I think from Kwon Kim—
we maintain a sense of ethnic pride and identity
through successive generations where, in fact, it
gets easier and easier to lose.

And we look to our Asian immigrant brothers and sisters in the Chinese and Japanese communities, and see how they maintain that strong sense of identity by celebrating their history in America just as much, if not more, than in their home country. In recognizing Korean-American Day gives the younger generation, but for all generations, a chance to affirm a dual identity as Koreans and as Americans. And for my kids, for example, who will be third generation Korean-Americans it says to them that we have a place as immigrants in the history and life of this country, and that's really important.

Second, the recognition of KoreanAmerican Day I think is timely. As we have discussed a little bit, Korean-American Day was established in 2003 by Congress on the 100th Anniversary of the first Koreans arriving in Hawaii. However, within the past five years, Korean-American leadership I

2 think is really coming to its own. First generation Korean-American organizations have plowed the fields 3 for us for decades. I want to mention that you've 4 heard from some of the first generation civic 5 associations who for decades we stand on their 6 7 shoulders. Their work has benefitted us, but here in the City of New York as early as 2009, a record five-8 - I believe five Korean-Americans ran for City 9 Council. It is unprecedented, and I just met someone 10 who ran two years ago. And then two years ago I 11 12 think Ron Kim, of who we are incredibly proud nationally, became the first elected Korean-American 13 14 in the New York State Legislature. So new Korean-15 American organizations have really flourished over 16 the past five or ten years as well. KALCA, Yoon Kim [sic] was a founding chairman or board member of this 17 18 organization, The Korean American League for Civic Action, the Korean-American Community Foundation to 19 my left holding some of the largest galas I've seen 20 in the country literally for our community. My 21 2.2 organization, the Council of Korean Americans was 23 part of this very trend. Just recent. We were 24 founded just three years ago by leaders from 25 Washington, DC from Silk and Dowling here in New York 2014, but your timing is very good.

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who recognized that our community needed a national network of leaders, and a strong voice. So here we are. You have offered your Resolution in the year

Finally, Korean-American Day gives civically Korean-American organizations a chance to speak and to advance, to advocate on behalf of our community. I noticed that in your resolution, you congratulate the efforts of dedicated individuals for their outstanding advocacy. Korean-Americans like their Asian immigrant brothers and sisters come stereotyped as not being very vocal or loud. I can't tell you how many times people have said to me that they wish that we had an Asian-American Al Sharpton. You know, that may or may not be a good thing in your eyes, but nevertheless, Korean-Americans do have advocates, and they have important causes. Some like New Yorkers Jim Dae Yung [sp?] Kim call attention to universal human rights issues like at the historical recognition of the so-called comfort women during the Japanese occupation. And they have done incredible work in bringing that issue to light at the local level and the national level. Others call attention to our broken immigration system. Like one of my

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board members, Haipin Yin [sp?], who literally sat in the Oval Office with President Obama to press him to take action on immigration reform. Dae Yoong Yoon, the same last name. No relations, but she fasted for 22 days on the Capital Hill lawn calling Congress to pass an immigration bill. As you know, President Obama made a major address to the nation last Thursday outlining executive actions that he's taking to fix, to temporarily fix the broken system that affects hundreds of thousands of Koreans living in America as well as millions of other immigrants and families.

I ask the New York City Council to recognize that among the Korean-Americans living in your city—and I know that there are very precise numbers in your resolution—but among them are easily tens of thousands of Koreans who are undocumented and qualify for relief under the President's plan. So I ask for your support on their behalf because they are members of our community. They are here in the United States and the City of New York for all of the reasons that your resolution celebrates. This country, this city is a land of opportunity. It's a place where anyone who works hard enough can start a

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business, raise a family, and find a cure for cancer.

And, even, as you've mentioned Chairman Van Bramer,

serve in our military and fight for our freedom, as

your resolution points out.

So thank you once again for recognizing

Korean-Americans and our accomplishments and our

history. Thanks also to Representative Grace Meng

and Charlie Wrangle for celebrating Korean-American

Day this past January. And thanks to this committee

for holding this hearing. I look forward to

celebrating with you, hopefully, if this passing this

coming January 13th. And I am happy to answer any

questions you may have. Thank you.

CHAIRPERSON VAN BRAMER: Thank you very much, Mr. Yoon, for the final testimony at today's hearing.

MYUNG B. YOON: Right. So thank you very much, and I am so pleased to be able to testify at this hearing today. And I've learned a lot too, and I know that today we've heard a lot about the great contributions of Korean-Americans to New York City to our economy, to the culture to our culinary diversity. But equally important I want to address how Korean Americans are helping to strengthen the

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social fabric that makes our city great. So I am the Executive Director and the Co-Founder of the Korean-American Community Foundation. We are a 12-year old organization, and since 2002, we have provided nearly \$4 million in funding and capacity-building support to more than 40 organizations in the Greater New York area that are serving our most vulnerable and marginalized neighbors.

This has all been possible because

Korean-Americans with a shared vision of giving back

collectively and strategically to strengthen the city

and country where we have chosen to put down our

roots and to build or future. And to build the

future of our children's generation. From day one,

the focus of our foundation has been to help

children, adults, families and seniors access

opportunities to allow them to not only survive in

the short term, but to thrive in the long term. And

it's not lost on us because this approach mirrors the

journey of many immigrants in this country,

immigrants and their children who move from merely

surviving to thriving in this land of opportunity.

And everyone of us in this city brings our own stories of struggles and victories. And as

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Sam has just said, the timing of this is all-critical because most of us are immigrants or our children immigrants. And that makes us different in that many of us in this room know someone who couldn't get a job because of limited English proficiency. Or had to choose to go without health insurance so that their children could go to school. Many of us know someone, many in our own families or a friend's circle who have been touched by domestic violence or mental health issues, or financial hardships. And we know how daunting it is to try to tackle these kinds of issues on our own.

real deep lasting change, the change that will transform communities can only be achieved when donors, non-profits, policymakers and activists, all of us come together with a shared purpose. And we hope that the City Council will recognize the positive difference that Korean-Americans have made and continue to make in creating a city in which we all can thrive. So I thank you for this opportunity to the City Council for recognizing the contributions of Korean-Americans by designating January 13th as Korean-American Day. Thank you.

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CHAIRPERSON VAN BRAMER: Thank you so very much to this second panel, and I am really very excited by this because you have all conveyed so powerfully how much this would mean to the Korean-American community in New York City. And I wanted to ask our sponsor of the resolution if he wanted to say a few words in closing. But I just want to say I support this 100%, and we will look to move this and the entire City Council. I am very hopeful. So I want to thank Council Member Koo for bringing this to this City Council, for his leadership, and look forward to celebrating with everybody on January 13th.

COUNCIL MEMBER KOO: Thank you, and thank you very much for coming to this hear and speaking. I myself as a first generation Korean-American. I came here 40 something years ago, and in the beginning I struggled, and went to college, and was working many low wage jobs through college. And formed a family, and worked in the hospital. Then later on, I started my business. So America is really good to immigrants. I always use my story as an example. So I see the same thing in Korean-Americans, too. All the first generation Korean-

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2 Americans they came here to work in grocery stores, in the dry cleaning business, in delis, in 3 restaurants. They all are hard jobs, but they 4 5 struggled, and they had perseverance. And all the 6 children, the second generation remember it. They 7 all go to different fields in managing, and in 8 academia. They have contributed so much for America. So I want to thank all of you guys for doing a 9 10 wonderful job, and working for yourself first, but also bring up the second generation, the third 11 12 generation. Especially, the new generation I come across, they are really, really needed. They do a 13 14 lot of volunteer work in our city. I can see in 15 Midtown Center a lot of people are laborious. They 16 are doing pro bono work for the community. Those are really appreciated by our community. They are all 17 18 trying to help. They are only trying to help not only there, but actually everyone in our community. 19 20 So I want to thank each one of you for coming here to testify, and we will pass this resolution in the next 21 2.2 session very probably.

CHAIRPERSON VAN BRAMER: Not tomorrow,
[laughs] but we hope very soon after that, Council
Member.

COUNCIL MEMBER KOO: So this is something
we want to celebrate with all of you, and also an
indication with all the minorities groups that
together we will make New York City a better city.

6 Thank you.

CHAIRPERSON VAN BRAMER: Thank you very much, and we are officially adjourned. Thank you again so much everybody.

KYUNG B. YOON: Thank you.

[gavel]

## ${\tt C} \ {\tt E} \ {\tt R} \ {\tt T} \ {\tt I} \ {\tt F} \ {\tt I} \ {\tt C} \ {\tt A} \ {\tt T} \ {\tt E}$

World Wide Dictation certifies that the foregoing transcript is a true and accurate record of the proceedings. We further certify that there is no relation to any of the parties to this action by blood or marriage, and that there is interest in the outcome of this matter.



Date November 30, 2014