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Fall 2020

## Introduction to Asian American Studies: Final Zine Project (1)

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This zine is an accumulation of all of the zines that our group has made throughout the semester based upon reading assignments covering a wide variety of issues that affect Asian Americans in the United States. The following are some of the zine topics within this final accumulation of our zines throughout the semester, to give you an idea of what follows this introduction page. The first zine is based off a text from Erika Lee, titled “The Chinese Must Go!” which touches upon the anti-Chinese movement in the United States and the issues associated with movements against Chinese immigrant labor in the states around the turn of the 20<sup>th</sup> century. Next, is a zine about a text from Nerissa Balce titled, “Filipino Bodies, Lynching, and the Language of Empire” which focuses on American colonialism in the Philippine Islands and the framing of Filipinos as degenerate and savage by US imperialists which led to racialized atrocities such as lynching’s and beatings of Filipinos. It also addresses the irony of sending black soldiers to fight in the Philippines for the United States while the United States failed to protect black Americans back at home. A few pages after is a zine that is created based on a text written by Diane Fujino, called “Concentration Camps and a Growing Awareness of Race”. This text is about life in internment camps for Japanese Americans during the second world war following the attack on Pearl Harbor. Next is a zine created from the text “Militarized Migrations” by Crystal Mun-hye Baik which is about the Korean War and the subsequent masses of migrations that followed, specifically addressing Korean brides migrating to the States in order to marry American soldiers they met while on deployment in Korea and Korean children being brought to the US for adoption purposes. Another zine included is based off the text “Militarized refugees” by Yen Le Espiritu which focuses on three major military installations during the Vietnam War and the role they played in both creating refuges and transporting refugees to a new life in America. These are just a few topics of the many zines that you will find in this accumulation of our group’s zines from this past semester. We want our readers to be able to read through these zines and be able to understand what the reading was about, specifically any key points and how the topic of each specific text is significant in its own social or political respect. However, what we want our readers to understand is not limited to this, but also includes how each specific text significance relates to contemporary America and the issues that stem from these topics.



There was a race war that started in Shasta county. In 1853 there were 3000 Chinese people in Shasta county and by the end of the decade only 160 remained.



- Anti-Chinese violence in LA 1871
- Hangings occurred
- Police helped and this was the biggest mass lynching in history



Disturbing propaganda from Chinese Exclusion Act of 1812

Chinese immigrants allowed in Hawaii before the rest of the US shown on this graph



Protests that went on in Chinatown, LA as a response to anti-Chinese violence. Very cool to

# Filipino BODIES, LYNCHING, and the Language of EMPIRE

1898

Filipinos were racialized as savage black bodies and this idea of the Filipino savagery would affect the lives of Filipino migrant workers in the 1920's and later decades.

1899

January 7, 1899, The Cleveland Gazette quoted a black journalist who said the Blacks in the US should oppose all expansion until the US could protect its Black citizens from being terrorized in their own country.

On February 4th, 1899, shortly before the US Senate ratified the Treaty, hostilities broke out between Filipino troops and US soldiers when an American private opened fire on a Filipino who did not listen to the commands given

by the American soldier. This was the start of the Philippine-American war.

On the same day, the Washington Bee reported that many black people opposed US expansion.



## Bodies

While it cannot be denied that economic and imperialist motives largely drove the American decision and desire to control the Islands of the Philippines and fight in the war; US Imperialists gained support for their colonizing efforts by framing the Filipinos in a way that portrays them as degenerated and savages. They were shown as dark children like "savages", often feminized, and stripped of any character or decency needed for self-governance and suitability for living in a civilized fashion. It was the misuse and intentional mischaracterizations of the Filipinos dark skin and "savage" behaviors that were weaponized to warrant the denial of human rights to what was seen as an "inferior race". The bodies of Filipinos and subsequently the "actions" of Filipino bodies would be used against them, overseeing lynching's and beatings of men, women and children in the Philippines; along with discrimination and violence later in the US during the 20th century.



1899 (cont.)

In 1899, many African American soldiers were sent to the Philippine Islands as a part of the wave of American troops sent to fight in the Philippine-American war. (1899-1902) They were warned that the same lynching and beatings that were taking place in the American South, were also taking place in a similar fashion to

Filipino men, women, and children during the war.

1930's

In the '30s, California saw an increase in the states' Filipino immigrant population which provoked anti-Filipino sentiment and Filipino farmworkers were the subjects of racial violence and discrimination.

1946

America is in the Heart; labor activists and writer Carlos Bulosan chronicles the lives of Filipino farmworkers during the great depression.



## Lynching

During the war, the characterization of dark savage children, unfit for civilized society led to rampant lynchings and beatings of the local Filipino population. As a large contingent of the American fighting forces were black Americans, it was called into question what business the United States has in invading another country under the flag of annexation, when it could not even protect its citizens from racial violence back in the states. From 1899-1902, almost 2,000 black men, women and children were lynched in the US. In large part, this occurred in the American South. For many black American soldiers, they were faced with the reality that they were fighting on the side of the mob that was lynching Filipinos, whom they had just "freed" from the Spanish. This has many similarities to the reality that back in the United States, black Americans were still being lynched by a mob, almost a half century after enslaved black Americans were "freed". Some black American soldiers walked away because of this and a few even joined the ranks of the Filipino army.

## Empire

The idea of the US empire pops up early in American political discourse. By the 1890's, the necessity and natural order of expansion had taken such a strong foothold in the American identity that it was practically embedded in the fabric of American society from a political standing. The idea delivering freedom and safety to territories under US expansion often through violence and conflict was softened by being woven into the fabric of our society and normalized as previously described. At the same time, dialogue regarding the subjects of the "American Empire" began to appear discussing the "savagery" and "inferiority" of the "darker" races, such as Filipinos, for example. This "natural order" called for the subjugation of lesser races through laws, policies, or lynchings. This language of empire was disseminated through American discourse, primarily but not limited to political discourse, but also made its way into various forms of literature and other media at the time.

### A closer look at public opinion

*Critical voices in the Negro press suggest that for many black Americans, the Philippine-American war was an effort to enforce Jim Crow laws on another dark race.*

*January 7, 1899 The Cleveland Gazette quoted a black journalist that said the Blacks in the US should oppose all expansion until the US could protect its Black citizens from being terrorized in their own country.*

*One week after the start of the war on February 11, 1899, a Bee editorial claimed that most of the black citizens were completely against the ratification of the treaty. The consensus among black citizens was naturally opposed to the ratification because they were denied their rights in the United States.*

*February 18, 1899 the War was described as a slaughter and a war of greed by the Indianapolis Recorder*

*March 11, 1899 The Washington Bee wrote the Filipinos exhibited "the spirit of Heroism" and their fight showed that all oppressed people will fight and die for their liberty*

*May 16 1899 The editors of the Salt Lake City Broad Ax opposed the annexation completely because of the blatant racism that was commonly displayed by the white soldiers to the Filipino citizens.*

IN THE WINTER OF 1936, DURING WHICH DU BOIS TOURED MANCHUKO, CHINA AND JAPAN, THE ATROCITIES AND VIOLENCE RESULTING FROM JAPANESE IMPERIALISM, AGGRESSIVE MILITARISM AND COLONIAL RULE THROUGHOUT ASIA HAD BECOME WIDELY KNOWN. DU BOIS HOWEVER, HELD STRONG TO HIS POSITION FIRST IN A COLUMN FOR THE PITTSBURGH COURIER IN THE LATE 1930'S AND AGAIN FOR THE AMSTERDAM NEWS, WHERE IN BOTH HE SHARPLY DIVERGED FROM OPINIONS CRITICAL OF JAPAN'S FOREIGN POLICY COMING OUT OF BOTH LEFT AND RIGHT SIDES OF THE POLITICAL SPECTRUM.

LEADING BLACK COMMUNISTS OFTEN DISMISSED A PRO-JAPAN ORIENTATION AMONG BLACK AMERICANS AS A CASE OF "SYCOPHANTIC ADORATION" AND RIDICULED BLACK JAPANOPHILES AS "BLACK HITLERS", "CRACKPOTS" OR "FANATICS". THE PUBLICATION OF A PROPAGANDIST PAMPHLET TITLED IS JAPAN THE CHAMPION OF THE COLORED RACES? DEMONSTRATED BLACK COMMUNISTS EFFORTS TO DISCOURAGE BLACK WORKING CLASS FROM EXPRESSING OPPOSITION TO WESTERN IMPERIALISM PURELY ON THE GROUNDS OF RACE.

IN JANUARY 1940, HENRY L. STIMSON, WROTE A LETTER TO DU BOIS, PERSUADING HIM TO PUBLICLY OPPOSE JAPANESE MILITARISM AND EXPANSIONISM IN ASIA AND RALLY BEHIND CHINA TO PROTECT AMERICAN INTERESTS IN THE REGION. STIMSON WAS SECRETARY OF WAR UNDER TAFT, GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF THE PHILIPPINES AND SECRETARY OF STATE UNDER HOOVER.

C.L.R JAMES TOOK A POSITION THAT ECHOED THE TONE OF DUBOIS AND HE ANALYZED THE SIGNIFICANCE OF THE GROWING STRENGTH OF THE PRO-JAPAN TENDENCY IN RACE-PRIDE AND RELIGIOUS ORGANIZATIONS WITHIN THE BLACK COMMUNITY DURING THE LATE 1930'S AND EARLY 1940'S. JAMES CONCLUDED THE DESIRE SHARED BY WORKING CLASS BLACKS WAS IN REALITY A DESIRE FOR THE DESTRUCTION OF THEIR SEEMINGLY UNBREAKABLE OPPRESSOR, AMERICAN IMPERIALISM, AND THE HUMBLING OF ITS PRIDE.

JAMES OBSERVED THE DYNAMIC WAYS IN WHICH THE BLACK FREEDOM STRUGGLE GAINED STRENGTH AND COULD INTERVENE WITH TERRIFIC FORCE UPON THE GENERAL SOCIAL AND POLITICAL LIFE OF THE NATION. HE WOULD FOCUS ON THE DESIRE ON THE PART OF WORKING-CLASS BLACK AMERICANS TO ARTICULATE CAPACITIES FOR SELF-FASHIONING AND SELF-EMANCIPATION WAS NOT A DIVERSION FROM CLASS STRUGGLE.

JAMES CLAIMED THAT REVOLUTIONARY MOVEMENTS TAKE FORMS THAT ARE OFTEN CULTURAL AND RELIGIOUS RATHER THAN BEING EXPLICITLY POLITICAL. THE HISTORICAL BLACK STRUGGLE HAD BOTH A VITALITY AND VALIDITY OF ITS OWN ACCORDING TO JAMES AND COULD EXERCISE A POWERFUL INFLUENCE UPON THE REVOLUTIONARY PROLETARIAT. JAMES AND DUBOIS WERE AWARE OF THE REVOLUTIONARY POTENTIAL OF THE CHALLENGE OF INDEPENDENT BLACK POLITICAL THOUGHT AND ACTION.

DESPITE DU BOIS'S PRO-JAPAN ORIENTATION REPRESENTING A FAILURE IN JUDGEMENT, IT ILLUSTRATED HOW DU BOIS, A LEADING BLACK INTELLECTUAL CONCERNED WITH CIVIL RIGHTS AND HUMAN RIGHTS, PAN-AFRICANISM, AND DECOLONIZATION, GRAPPLED WITH THE PEDAGOGY OF HUMAN LIBERATION TO PRESENT A PARADIGM THROUGH WHICH DARKER NATIONS AND PEOPLE COULD TAKE GIANT LEAPS.

DU BOIS WAS UNABLE TO PRODUCE AN EFFECTIVE STRATEGY OF CRITICISM TO BRING RACE AND EMPIRE TOGETHER TO MOUNT A RIGOROUS CRITIQUE OF WHITE SUPREMACY. HE DID NOT ACKNOWLEDGE THE FACT THAT THE JAPANESE PATH TO TERRITORIAL EXPANSION WAS THE STATE PROPAGANDA OF CREATING A PAN-ANTI-IMPERIALIST, ASIAN NATIONALIST FRONT AGAINST WHITE SUPREMACY. DU BOIS BECAME CAUGHT UP IN THE FACT THAT HE SAW ANTI-IMPERIALISM SOLELY IN TERMS OF RACE RATHER THAN WORKING THROUGH THE DIALECTICS OF RACE AND NATION.

DESPITE ENCOUNTERING THEORETICAL AND CONCEPTUAL LIMITS TO ACHIEVING LEGITIMACY, DU BOIS'S PRO-JAPAN CHALLENGE RESONATED WITH THINKERS AND ACTIVISTS IN JAPAN AND OKINAWA WHO WERE DEVISING A GLOBAL THEORY OF RACIAL STRUGGLES AGAINST WHITE SUPREMACY IN THE SECOND HALF OF THE 20TH CENTURY.

IN LATE 1939, DU BOIS TOURED THE LIBRARY OF TOKYO IMPERIAL UNIVERSITY WHERE HE FOUND SOME OF HIS OWN BOOKS AND SAW A COLLECTION OF JAPANESE ART, INCLUDING THE PRINTS OF COMMODORE MATTHEW PERRY'S EXPEDITION IN 1854 WHICH DU BOIS WAS QUOTED POINTING OUT THAT HE, "SAW A PRINT OF PERRY'S EXPEDITION WITH NEGRO SAILORS,".

COMMODORE PERRY'S EXPEDITION MARKED THE BEGINNING OF THE MEIJI ERA AND WOULD INTRODUCE A NEW POLITY, ECONOMY, TECHNOLOGY AND CULTURE TO THE YOUNG NATION-STATE OF JAPAN, HOWEVER, ACCORDING TO DU BOIS THIS EVENT WAS NOT SIMPLY THE BEGINNING OF MODERN JAPAN.



DU BOIS CONTENDS THAT THE EVIDENCE OF RACE CONTACT ACROSS THE PACIFIC COMMUNICATED THE GLOBAL DYNAMICS OF RACIAL STRUGGLES ANIMATED BY ANTI-IMPERIALIST AND NATIONALIST CURRENTS.

STARTING AT LEAST AT THE TURN OF THE 20TH CENTURY, DU BOIS HAD BEEN EXPLORING HIS INTEREST IN TRANSPACIFIC RACE CONTACT IN AN ATTEMPT TO DEVELOP A NEW GLOBAL THEORY OF RACIAL STRUGGLES.

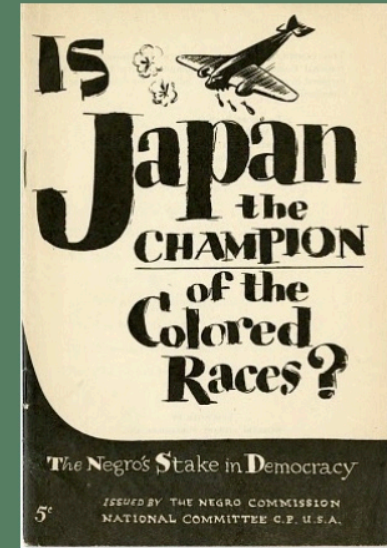
IN THE LATE 1930'S, DU BOIS EXPLAINED, "JAPAN WAS RISING TO NATIONAL STATUS THROUGH THE CHINESE WAR AND THE RUSSIAN WAR, DESPITE RIVALRY WITH GERMANY, RUSSIA AND GREAT BRITAIN, SHE ACHIEVED NEW AND NEARLY EQUAL STATUS IN THE WORLD, WHICH ON THE UNITED STATES REFUSED TO RECOGNIZE... EUROPE WAS DETERMINED TO DOMINATE CHINA AND ALL BUT SUCCEEDED IN DIVIDING IT BETWEEN THE CHIEF WHITE NATIONS WHEN JAPAN STOPPED THE PROCESS."



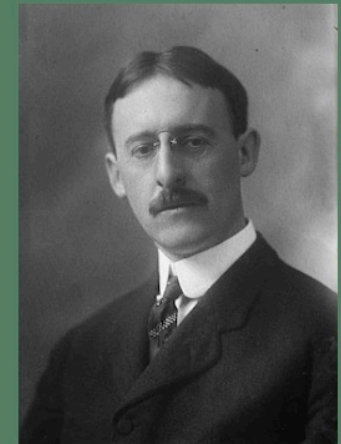
AFTER JAPAN'S VICTORY OVER RUSSIA IN 1905, DU BOIS STOOD RESOLUTE IN DEFENDING HIS PRO-JAPAN POSITION, CELEBRATING JAPAN'S PAN-ASIANISM AS A FORCE OF ANTI-IMPERIALIST NATIONALISM AGAINST UNDERLYING WHITE SUPREMACY OF IMPERIALISM AND COLONIALISM.



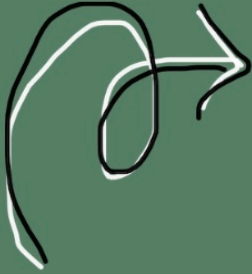
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## *Heartbeat of Struggle: The Revolutionary life of Yuri Kochiyama*

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On February 19<sup>th</sup>, 1942 President Franklin D. Roosevelt signed Executive order 9066 which established the forced relocation of Japanese Americans through the establishment of “military areas” that anyone and everyone could be removed from.

April 3<sup>rd</sup>, 1942, Yuri and her family left San Pedro for the Santa Anita Assembly Center. This was the first major separation from her friends and old life, that becomes a theme throughout the next few years of her life. During the trip to the Santa Anita Assembly Center, Yuri writes letters to 4 friends

In 1942, Yuri was holding a Sunday school class of around 5 to 6 teenage girls, and they wanted to do something of service. This group would be known as the Crusaders. A girl suggested that they could write letters to Nisei soldiers and so they began writing to a dozen or so soldiers. Word got around and more girls wanted to join in the letter writing so the program expanded very quickly.

- When people got relocated to new camps, many established Crusader groups in the new camps they arrived at. The camp at Jerome where Yuri would later be moved to would go on to have the largest Crusader group.
- Yuri had to delegate different duties based on the age range of Crusaders by splitting them into subgroups.
- The soldiers expressed their gratitude for the letter writing campaign and even sent money to pay for stamps and crayons for kids. Soldiers often shared how the letters helped to keep spirits high during tours overseas.

In mid-May 1942, Six weeks after arriving at Santa Anita, Yuri experiences the first of a few experiences which would change her outlook and understanding of the camps forever. She overhears the conversations of many of the people around her and starts to understand the problems of the Japanese people and this would go on to lead her away from her color-blind view of the world and surface a more racialized worldview (1)

On October 12, 1942 Yuri and her mother were moved to a more permanent concentration camp. They arrived in Jerome on October 16<sup>th</sup>, and as one of the last groups to depart, Yuri had to say goodbye yet again and experience another separation event.

(1) Impactful events that raised Yuri’s awareness of discrimination:

- In a police raid during August of 1942, around 200 policemen entered the Santa Anita Assembly center and began a unit-to-unit inspection confiscating a large variety of household items. They stole money and property, often just picking up trunks and taking them out of internee’s habitations. Yuri noted the high tensions resulting in large mobs forming and acting against the policemen for which soldiers were sent in to restore order. Yuri maintained a belief at this time that American institutions upheld the professed values of democracy and fairness.
- In September 1942, a friend told Yuri about a Japanese American woman who applied to 14 nursing schools and was denied by all of them based on her racial background. This made Yuri question the US and wonder if maybe it was not the land of “Justice and Liberty for all”. Yuri references that her statements were “the feeling of perhaps a good three-fourths of the people here”
- The Iseis made sure that their children would be educated and the Nisei did make good grades in school but when they entered the outside world, racial prejudice and discrimination showed them that what Caucasian teachers tried to instill in all students was only meant for Caucasian students who wouldn’t face the same obstacles as Black and Orientals graduates entering the outside world.

For each in turn must leave this camp  
And part with those now near  
And Yet well take a bit of all  
The things we once held dear...  
Though years and distance lies between  
And paths may never cross  
The richness of our memories  
Will never bring a loss.

Poem by Yuri the night before leaving for Jerome

Life in the Jerome camps was described as very similar to life in Santa Anita, with communal living, a hospital, school, Buddhist temples, recreation centers and an athletic field. Yuri continued to teach Sunday school and worked with the Crusaders.

In February 1943, the War Relocation Authority wanted to determine the loyalty of Japanese Americans in order to permit “loyal ones” to work outside the camps. They administered a questionnaire called the ‘Application for Leave Clearance’ to all adult internees. (2)

In January 1944, the reinstatement of the Nisei draft created a crisis within the concentration camps. This triggered hostilities between those who advocated military service and those against it. In other camps, violence often broke out between JACL leaders and those opposed to JACL’s policy of “constructive cooperation” with the US government.

- Anti-draft campaigners argued that holding Japanese American families behind barbed wire while asking their sons to fight for the United States was the ultimate hypocrisy.



[www.holocaustcenterseattle.com](http://www.holocaustcenterseattle.com)

#### Nisei Soldiers:

- Nisei soldiers were relegated to racially segregated units, but the military failed to recognize the cultural difference between Nisei from Hawaii and the U.S mainland.
- The two groups learned to work together and trust one another. In Europe they were given some of the hardest and most dangerous assignments.
- After Nisei soldiers liberated Bruyeres, France from German control they succeeded on what was thought to be a suicide mission to rescue ‘The lost Battalion’ near Biffontaine, France.
- Perhaps most ironic of all, the Nisei soldiers liberated the 30,000 prisoners at the Nazi death camps at Dachau in April 1945 while their families lived in camps back in the States.
- The Nisei men of these two units paid a heavy price for their valor and success, seeing many casualties through their endeavors but would become one of the most decorated units of its size in US military history, earning more than 15,000 medals for a unit size of 3000 men.



[www.newyorker.com](http://www.newyorker.com)

#### Anti- Japanese Racism and how Nisei handled it:

- One of the ways in which Nisei coped with racism was by demonstrating strong American loyalties. Adjusting to circumstances rather than working on change is a Japanese cultural value and likely played part in the reason that many Nisei coped in this way.
  - JACL: Japanese American Citizens League was a middle-class Nisei group that advocated cooperation with the US government as a means of demonstrating patriotism.
- There were only two concentration camps in the South, Yuri would end up at the Jerome camp. A historian observed that the social attitudes in Southern Arkansas were that of the deep south and racism directed at Black people transferred to the Japanese when they arrived in large numbers. Jerome at its peak housed about 8500 internees in a state which previously was home to a total of three Japanese Americans.

(2) The questionnaire had some questions that caused many dilemmas for Nisei. Question 27 asked if they were willing to serve in combat whenever called to action and question 28 asked them to swear allegiance to the US and forswear allegiance to Japan.

- If they answered no to 28, Nisei felt they were disloyal to a country they lived in most of their lives but if they answered yes, they were stateless people because the US denied them natural citizenship on racial grounds.
- Some Nisei thought that answering yes to 28 would mean they previously held allegiance to Japan.
- Most believed that if they answered differently than their family, they would be separated.
- \*People who answered no to question 28 were transferred to Tule Lake in California. This would be the reason for the third major separation event for Yuri and again she would have to say her goodbyes to many old friends and new acquaintances.



# REENCOUNTERS: ON THE KOREAN WAR AND DIASPORIC MEMORY CRITIQUE, MILITARIZED MIGRATIONS

CRYSTAL MUNHYE BAIK

The United Nations correlates refugee status with someone's personal level of exposure to clear and immediate dangers such as physical warfare and political persecution. It's pointed out how such a narrow definition of a refugee masks the complexities of refugee migrations linked to the Korean War and American military occupation.

Matt, Jakob, Deshaun, Mikey

THE AUTHOR USES THE TERM MILITARIZED MIGRATIONS, A KEY TERM THAT INDEXES THE RACIALIZED, GENDERED, AND SEXUALIZED CONDITIONS THAT WERE THE DRIVING FORCE BEHIND KOREAN MIGRATION.

THIS US MILITARY GOVERNMENT IN KOREA WOULD REMAIN FROM SEPTEMBER 1945 - AUGUST 1948, WHEN THE SOUTH KOREAN STATE WAS ESTABLISHED AND AS A RESULT THE NUMBER OF AMERICAN TROOPS WOULD SHRINK TO ONLY 22,823. AS OF AUGUST 2017, THE US STILL HAD 23,468 SOLDIERS SCATTERED ACROSS 83 MILITARY INSTALLATIONS AND AFFILIATED SITES ACROSS THE COUNTRY.

BETWEEN 1950-2000, NEARLY 100K KOREAN WOMEN MIGRATED TO THE US AS FIANCES OR WIVES OF AMERICAN TROOPS. AROUND 4,000 WOMEN MIGRATED ANNUALLY BETWEEN 1970 AND THE LATE 1980S. NEARLY 20% OF KOREAN AMERICANS TODAY CAN TRACE THEIR MILITARIZED MIGRATION HISTORY KOREAN WAR BRIDES. THERE WAS A GROWING DEMAND IN THE US FOR ADOPTABLE CHILDREN FROM KOREA, JAPAN, EUROPE THAT ALMOST DOUBLED AROUND 1950-1960.

How the US sustained its self-crafted image as the humanitarian leader of the "free world"  
1) US government justified the occupation of foreign nations by emphasizing the need to save and protect countries from communism  
2) they sought to assimilate into the American population certain selected groups of diasporic subjects under the banner of liberal multiracial democracy.

## Aloha, Vietnam: Race and Empire in Hawaii's Vietnam War

Simeon Man

“...Their tasks included building schools, roads, clinics and initiating training programs on public health and vocational skills. This would be crucial in transforming South Vietnam into a modern nation-state similar to the Hawaiian transition to statehood not long before...”

### Militarization of Hawaii

In 1951, the US Army announced plans to establish the Hawaiian infantry training center at Schofield Barracks to train inductees from the US and the territories of Guam, Samoa and Hawaii for the Korean War.

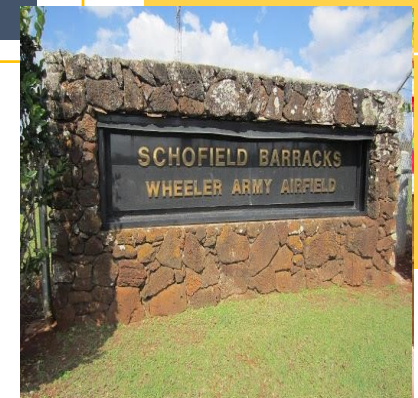
### Statehood of Hawaii

Lawrence Nakatsuka told the White House, also in 1957, that Hawaii didn't want independence, they wanted equality and statehood was the answer and would also affirm the US as an empire for racial equality and freedom. This is an example of the violence of liberal empire, in proclaiming statehood a civil rights imperative, it effectively silenced Native voices calling for decolonization.

In January 1959, the Hawaii state legislature voted and passed the statehood bill but violated the 1953 United Nations resolution which stated that voters must be given other choices on the ballot besides territorial status or statehood including independence and separate systems of self-government.

## Kara Villages

The place where soldiers received advanced training before going to war from the mid to late 1960's. It was distinguishable from the rest of the army compound by its makeshift huts, booby traps and “Viet Cong Insurgents” being role played by Native Hawaiians and Asian American GI's in an attempt to recreate the terrain of Southeast Asian war zones for training purposes



Matt, Deshaun,  
Jakob, Michael



Operation helping hand, which tallied over \$800,000 worth of goods and shipped them to Vietnam to be distributed to local Vietnamese, choreographed and captured by the army photographer, not only confirmed to the people of Hawaii the positive impact of their humanitarian effort but also reproduced colonial logic of the US as a nonviolent and benevolent empire.



William  
L.  
Calley

In February 1965, US ambassador to South Vietnam warned the State Department against deploying US troops on racial grounds because he claimed that the American soldiers as they were trained were not suitable guerilla fighters for Asian forests and Jungles. He raised the question regarding how the US soldier would tell the difference between Viet Cong and a friendly Vietnamese farmer and suggested that the US should keep to the policy of keeping ground forces out of a direct counterinsurgency role.



Operation Helping hand made a racialized war of aggression against the Vietnamese seem an impossible reality to Hawaii's citizens as it seemed they were supporting the 25th division who stood for inclusion and progress, and it was not possible for any deviation from that path in their eyes.

The Soldiers of the 25th infantry division sought to overcome racial differences with the Vietnamese by engaging in humanitarian projects and in 1966, the second brigade embarked on a civic action campaign to cultivate habits of self-governance among the villagers and in order to win their loyalty to the South Vietnamese government.



Lyndon  
B.  
Johnson



# Militarized Refuge(es)

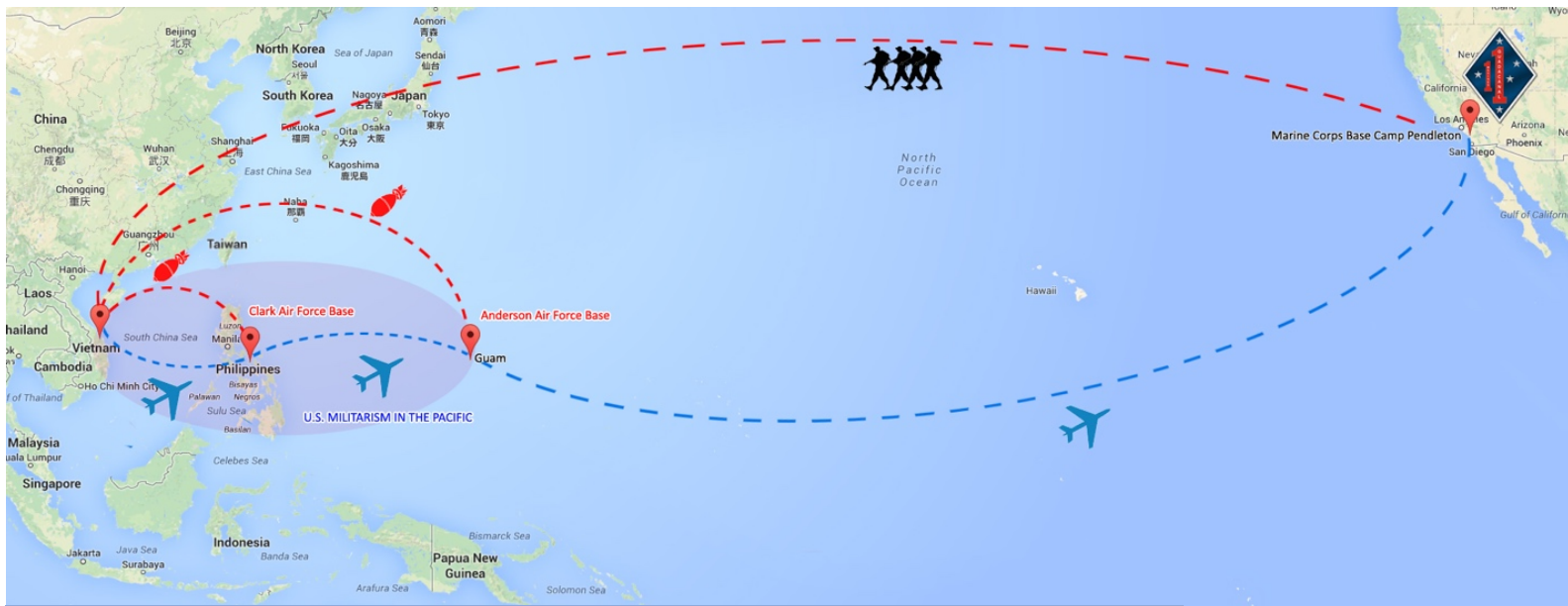


Figure 1: Map of the routing of U.S. military and weapons to Asia and of the “return” of Vietnamese refugees to the U.S.

## Clark Air Force Base in The Philippines

Clark Air Force Base, initially an Army Cavalry post until the creation of the Air force in 1947, was created as a direct consequence of U.S. colonial occupation of the Philippines. An agreement signed in 1947 made the US bases in the region virtual territories of the United States. This would be highly controversial however due to the fact that the terms had been arranged prior to WWII, meaning that the agreement was between the US and its colony rather than an agreement between two sovereign nations. In 1951, the US and Philippines signed a mutual defense treaty which obligated both countries to provide joint defense against any external attack on either country. Though the treaty was in good faith, it was in effect a colonial tactic to further entrench military control of the Philippine islands. In 1979, pressed by Filipino intellectuals, the Philippines and the US signed a new agreement that establish Philippine sovereignty over the bases but still guaranteed the United States unlimited military use of them. Because of the base’s prominence and proximity to Saigon, it was designated the first refugee “staging area” or temporary housing site. In the Spring of 1975, more than 30,000 refugees flown in on C-130 airplanes, transited through Clark AFB in this short time. Not long after the refugees began to surge into the Philippines, on April 23 the Philippine President Ferdinand Marcos informed the US ambassador that they were not going to allow any more Vietnamese refugees and must close the most prominent refugee staging area in the Asia-Pacific region. On that very same day, US officials moved the most prominent staging area from Clark AFB in the Philippines to Andersen AFB located on the island of Guam.

## Andersen Air Force Base on the Island of Guam

Once American control of the Pacific was secured, military leaders built permanent installations on key islands in Micronesia and the installation in Guam happens to be one of the most prominent. On August 11, 1945 Admiral Chester Nimitz informed the US Chief of Naval Operations that in order to make Guam the “Gibraltar of the Pacific”, it would require 75,000 acres or 55% of the Islands land. By 1950, the US controlled close to 60% of the Island and even today, that number has only fallen down to about one-third of the Island in US control. The Organic Act also passed in 1950, decreed Guam as an unincorporated organized territory of the US and thereby gave full authority over the island to the United States. In effect, the land had been stolen from the local population who were pushed aside in the name of humanitarianism while the true underlying motive was militarization. The island had only about 200 square miles of land and few local resources making it not an ideal location for large-scale refugee operation, but it would become the major refugee staging point in the Pacific anyway. Operation New Life was the massive undertaking requiring manpower from all military branches where nearly 20,000 military personnel were involved in the Guam refugee operation. Temporarily housed in military barracks, the refugees would eventually move to a massive tent city that was erected by servicemen to provide space for about 50,000 refugees. At the start it was estimated that Guam could shelter a maximum of 13,000 people for a short time but would see more than 115,000 evacuees pass through Guam on their journey. Not only did they come in larger numbers than expected but they stayed longer than expected as well only worsening the large refugee’s population problem. The operation was not closed until October 16, 1975 and the last refugee would not leave the island until January 15, 1976.

## Camp Pendleton in California

Marine Corps Base Camp Pendleton is a 125,000-acre amphibious training base in San Diego County, Southern California. Pendleton is where the largest Vietnamese population outside of Vietnam got its start in America because it would be the first-place refugees would call home when they finally arrived in the States. Like Clark and Andersen AFB, Pendleton emerged from a history of conquest sitting on land that once was traditional territory of the Juaneno, Luiseno, and Kumeyaay tribes of indigenous peoples. These territories had been discovered in the region by Spanish padres and voyagers in the late 18<sup>th</sup> century, then was “owned” by some Anglo-American settlers for about a century and ultimately, was acquired by the US Marine Corps in 1942. The fact that the base sits upon “stolen” land was replaced with the myth that the land was simply unused, “empty land”. But the fact that this “empty land” was not in fact empty at all continues to be proven and re-proven today, as of 2001 more than 17 discoveries of Native American remains and artifacts have been recovered from major military projects at Camp Pendleton. Pendleton being the very first military installation on US mainland to provide accommodations for Vietnamese evacuees housed over 50,000 refugees temporarily between April and August 1975. Similarly, to Guam, constructing the tent city was a massive undertaking requiring nearly 9,000 marines and civilians working for six days. After the defeat in Vietnam, Operation New Arrivals as it was called was key to US efforts to rebound after the loss. As the nation was still recovering from news of the loss and agony of a deeply divisive war, watching US Marines working around the clock providing water, food, clothing, medicine, shelter, etc. to the first 18,000 refugees must have felt like a step in reclaiming faith in Americas goodness as we moved away from the extremely unpopular war. But the largely unacknowledged reality, and one that the Author points out repeatedly throughout the text is the fact that the refugee recovery mission and the military violence that preceded and in part caused it was executed by the same military outfit: Camp Pendleton’s first Marines. The very same individual who was responsible for directing combat efforts in the region, General Paul Graham, would go on to be responsible for directing rescue efforts in the region. The author goes on to point out that Graham would be promoted and awarded during his lengthy career which was built on the role that he played in executing both violence against and recovery of Vietnamese bodies.

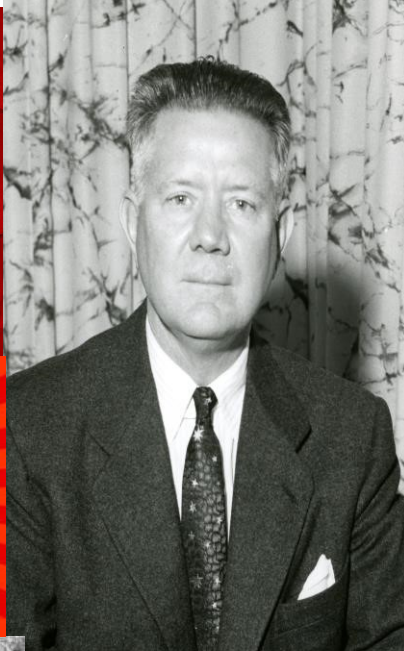
## The Three Bases and an Analysis of Figure 1

All three Pacific military bases, Clark AFB, Andersen AFB, and Marine Corps Camp Pendleton were credited and valorized for rescuing and resettling Vietnamese refugees in 1975 while simultaneously being the very force responsible for inducing the displacement. There was a massive number of bombings throughout the country and ground fighting provided by Marine units that displaced an estimated 12 million people in South Vietnam and that is not even counting the displacement in North Vietnam which there are not statistics for. Espiritu describes what she calls an “Organized forgetting” by which US officials and scholars recognize only the refugees fleeing Vietnam after 1975, thereby overlooking the millions of long-term refugees who stayed in Vietnam and whose dislocation was the direct consequence of US military brutality. Combined, the hyper-visibility of the of the post 1975 rescue and recovery of refugees who left Vietnam and the “un-visibility” of the refugees who remained in Vietnam who had been displaced throughout the entire war from the start allowed the US to portray itself as a “refugee providing” rather than “refugee-producing” nation when in fact it was both.

Figure 1: This illustration depicts the Pacific Ocean sandwiched between the Western side of the United States and the Eastern side of China, Japan, Vietnam and all the Islands in between. It does a great job to depict the routes taken by 1) marines deployed from Camp Pendleton to Vietnam. 2) refugees traveling from Vietnam to Clark AFK in the Philippines to Andersen Air Force Base in Guam and finally to Camp Pendleton in the States. 3) The bombing routes and munitions supply routes from both Clark AFB and Andersen AFB going into Vietnam providing supplies and air support for the Marines on the ground. I think that what is so great about this image is that if you remember that these are the routes taken for very different purposes by the same military apparatus, that helps to really visualize how the US military was responsible for rescuing and recovering refugees that were displaced by the very same soldiers brought over via the bright red route from Camp Pendleton to Vietnam as well as the bombs flown over the bright red routes from either Clark or Andersen or both.



Figure 2: Tent City at Camp Pendleton 1975



# THE COLD WAR ORIGINS OF THE MODEL MINORITY MYTH

## Robert G. Lee

- 1945- 4,500 work stoppages that involved 5 million workers occurred. (mainly wildcat strikes and sit down)
- 1946-steel workers went on strike
- 1946- miners went on strike
- May 1946- Truman seized the railroads to prevent strikes
- 1947- Militant labor called general strikes to shut down business in Houston, Rochester, Pittsburgh, and Oakland
- 1949- Chinese Communities in the US were divided in their attitudes toward the communist revolution.
- 1940's- By the end of the 1940's 1/3 of all manufactured goods were made in America

1957- Congress authorized the Chinese Confession Program.  
1945-1960- Real income rose by 30%  
1974- the writer Frank Chin states "whites love us because we're not black"

This displays the elevation of Asian Americans to model minorities just because they were politically silent and ethnically assimilable

During WWII 120,000 Japanese Americans dealt with physical hardship, economic ruin, family disintegration, and psychological trauma.

1964- the Watts riot was a demand by the African Americans for economic equity as formal political rights along with the dismantling of Jim Crow segregation in the south.

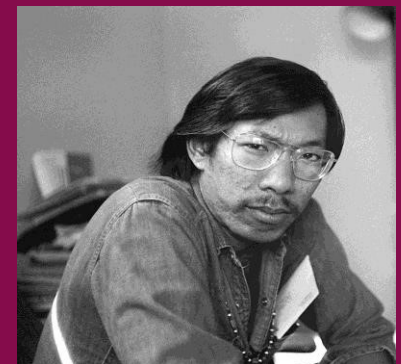
1965- Lyndon Johnson's assistant secretary of Labor published a *report on the Black Family* which blamed Black poverty on the "tangle of Pathology"

1970- The underutilization of welfare programs displayed Asian Americans self-reliance

1970- 15% of Chinese families in New York city had incomes lower than the federal poverty level  
Only 3.4% had enrolled to receive public assistance.

1970s- the voice and story of the Japanese and their camp experience came to light during the Asian American movement in the 1970's

1980's - Redress Movement





# *The Citizen and the Terrorist* by Leti

*Volpp*



## The Resurgence of Racial Profiling

Prior to the September 11<sup>th</sup> Al Qaeda terror attack on the World Trade Center there was a strong belief that racial profiling was inefficient, ineffective, and unfair. In fact, polls presented such overwhelming opposition to the practice among the public that President Bush and AG Ashcroft were compelled to condemn the practice and even sought data on traffic stops, etc. in an effort to put an end to racial profiling.

Following the attack, America was unified around the horrific and painful event, but there was exception to this unification. Public consensus had flipped from the previous years and Americans gave in to the practice of racial profiling against persons who appear “Middle Eastern, Arab or Muslim”. Many questions arise from this sudden flip of public opinion regarding something that seemed so widely agreed upon prior the September 11<sup>th</sup> attack. Was fear alone enough to blur the lines of what is right and wrong or were there external factors at play contributing to the erosion of anti- racial profiling beliefs among the American population?

## US Government and Racial Profiling

The Patriot Act gave the US Attorney General power to take into custody any alien who is certified, on his reasonable belief, as a terrorist or person engaged in other activity that threatens the national security of the US. By November 5, 2001 the DOJ announced that 1147 persons had been detained and subsequently halted reporting the number of detainees but it was believed that there had been between 1500 and 2000 people detained who are virtually all Arab and Muslim Immigrants. The administration defended the policy of not releasing data to the public regard those who were detained claiming concern for the privacy rights of the detainees. This was challenged by the director of the ACLU’s Immigrants’ Rights Project who pointing out that the government was concerned about rights after is arrested and jailed hundreds of people without giving proof that detainees were being treated fairly.

The US DOJ also engaged in what was described as a drag net form of racial profiling in which they conducted investigatory interviews of male noncitizens from “Middle Eastern” countries, “Islamic” countries or others with suspected ties to Al Qaeda. Investigators had to report all immigration status violations to the INS including minor visa violations. These interviews are called voluntary interviews however they are not free of coercion or consequences. In one instance, a student from Ohio was criminally charged and indefinitely held for telling FBI investigators that he worked twenty hours a week when he actually worked twenty-four hours per week. Additionally, media reports and anecdotal evidence strongly suggest that suspicions and anonymous tips based on ethnic and/or racial stereotypes motivated the bulk of arrests made.

The Absconder Apprehension Initiative directed the DOJ to target for removal any noncitizens who already have final orders of deportation but have not yet left the country with the specification that they “come from countries in which there has been Al Qaeda terrorist presence or activity.” As a result, the government moved 320,000 noncitizen individuals with Middle Eastern or Muslim background to the front of the line in an effort to expediate their deportation process. This was an expansion of a program from the Iranian Hostage crisis which required all Iranian citizens on nonimmigrant student visas to report to their local INS office or face deportation.

## Governmental Shortcomings

Despite having directives in place from the United States Department of Transportation to protect the civil rights of passengers. Airport officials, airlines, and passengers have practiced racial profiling against those appearing “Middle Eastern, Arab or Muslim”. Many men fitting this “profile” were kicked off of airplanes as a result of airline staff and fellow passengers refusing to fly with them on board. The government had failed to fulfill the responsibility of protecting the rights of ALL citizens, despite having actually put into place directives intended to do just that. In a CNN/USA Today/Gallup poll, 58 percent of those surveyed backed more intensive security checks for Arabs, including US citizens. 49 percent favored special identification cards for such people, and 32 percent supported “special surveillance” for them. President Bush, one of many people in positions of government leadership with real potential to quell this surging countrywide racial profiling issue repeatedly fell short on attempts to spread and anti- racial profiling message to the American public. In one instance, in an attempt to send an anti- racial profiling oriented message, Bush referred to a situation in which his Arab American Secret Service agent was possibly racially profiled on an American Airlines flight and Bush stated that he would be “madder than heck” if investigators find that American Airlines actually racially profiled the agent. Bush failed the public because of the fact that he spoke out against racial profiling, although being quite uninspiring in his rhetoric and approach, while simultaneously overseeing the US government racially profiling persons appearing “Middle Eastern, Arab or Muslim”. There is a heavy presence of hypocrisy in the fact that Bush claims he would be “madder than heck” about finding out his Arab American secret service man was racially profiled while at the very same time allowing government investigations to be launched on people because of their race, while American citizens attack and threaten other citizens and noncitizens because of race and while liberties given to all Americans across the country are reeled back for persons appearing “Middle Eastern, Arab or Muslim”. Bush had the ability intervene in government operations, he had the opportunity to change the narrative among the American population, he had the opportunity to encourage inclusion of all people regardless of race or religion in the countrywide unification in the days, months and years following the September 11<sup>th</sup> attack on the World Trade Center. But as it happens all too often, government failed to protect the civil rights while claiming to hold them so dearly.



# RODRIGUEZ



➤ In 2003 Philippine president Gloria Macapagal- Arroyo encouraged the US businesspeople to hire Filipino workers to fill their employment

➤ American colonizers first come into contact with the Filipinos in 1898 ○ They considered Filipinos backwards and savage

➤ According to the POEA 1236013 Filipina and Filipino workers were deployed in about 200 countries and territories globally.

○ These workers joined the already deployed 8,233,172 migrant workers totaling about 10 percent of the total population in the Philippines



➤ A 2008 statistic indicates that 51.6 percent of migrants were men

○ 48.4 percent were women

➤ ¼ migrants were between 25-29 years old

○ ⅓ were unskilled workers

➤ In 2008 alone, migrants remitted over \$16 billion US dollars through official banking channels



➤ In 2001, there was mass protests against President Joseph Estrada which occurred and brought down the administration

➤ Colonialism in the Philippines had socio-economic repercussions long after national independence in 1946.

- New migration reforms were created in the Act of 1995

