



Hanifa Abdul Hameed, Li Zhou, Vox

Yellow Peril, Power and Asian American Pacific Islander (AAPI) Representations 101

Thursday May 26, 2022
11:00 a.m. to 12:00 p.m. PT
Nancy Magpusao Burke she/her



Our Time



01

Setting the Tone
Community Guidelines
Activity
Working AAPI Descriptions

02

Yellow Peril
Perceptions
Practices
Policies

03

Yellow Power
Popular Culture
Behind the Scenes

04

Representations
Activist Acts
Ethnic Studies



Community Guidelines

Active listening

Brave space

Closed captions option

Comments in chat

Participation

One Mic, One Star, mute





Name 5 prominent Asian Americans/Pacific Islanders?




Video: What Kind of Asian Are You?

Ken Tanaka



Video: What Kind of Asian Are You?

Ken Tanaka



Reactions
Take-aways

Asian American and Pacific Islander Identities





East Asians generally people from **China** (including Macau and Hong Kong), **Korea, Japan, Okinawa, Taiwan, and Mongolia.**

South Asians commonly refer to countries: **Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, the Maldives, Nepal, Pakistan, and Sri Lanka.** Ethnic groups include Sindhi, Gujarati, Punjabi, Tamil, and many others.

Southeast Asians usually refer to following countries and ethnic groups: **Myanmar/Burma, Brunei, Cambodia** (Khmer, Cham, Khmer Loeu), **Indonesia, Laos** (Hmong, Lao, Lao Loum, Lu Mien, Khmu, Tai Dam, Tai Leu, and many other ethnic groups), **Malaysia, Singapore, Thailand, Timor-Leste, Philippines, and Vietnam** (Vietnamese, Khmer Kampuchea Krom, Montagnards).

Pacific Islanders persons whose origins are the original peoples of **Polynesia, Micronesia, and Melanesia.** Polynesia includes **Hawai'i** (Native Hawaiian), **Samoa** (Samoan), **American Samoa** (Samoan), **Tokelau** (Tokelauan), **Tahiti** (Tahitian), and **Tonga** (Tongan)



AAPI Identities: Duality of Hypervisibility and Invisibility



Hypervisibility

Cultural Stereotypes - "Other"

Model Minority Myth

Xenophobia, gendered perceptions



Invisibility

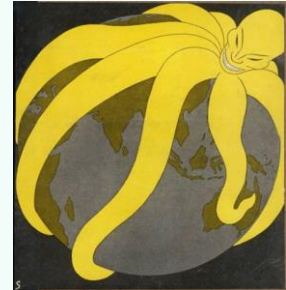
Hidden Stories of Activism

American History and Presence

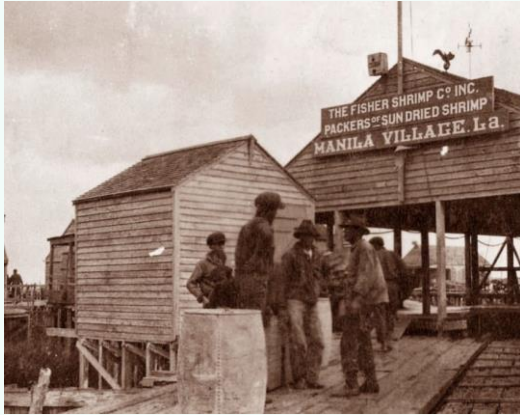
Differential Inclusion

Yellow Peril

- Also known as yellow specter, yellow terror
- Exaggerated yellow skin, especially the Chinese
- Refers to Asian “invasion” of lands and threat to western ways of life, values
- Labor tensions, job competition, “otherness” and being too foreign



AAPI Presence in the United States



Manila Men settlements Louisiana



Transcontinental Railroad Sierra Nevada

16th Century Spanish galleon trade; Filipinos escaped forced labor settling in Louisiana ~1763

1850's Gold Rush: wave of Asian immigrants to West Coast, factories, transcontinental railroad

1885: Japanese and Koreans immigrate, replacing Chinese labor in railroad constructions, farming, fishing

1907: Japanese immigration restricted

1965: Immigration and Nationality Act allows greater numbers of Asians and Pacific Islander to come to the United States with families

1970's: Refugees from Vietnam, Cambodia and Laos arrive, escaping violence, war



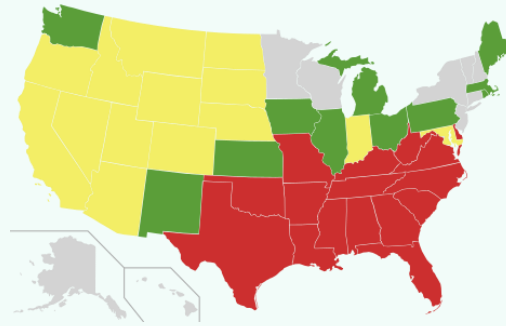
Yellow Peril: Snapshots in Time



Chinese Exclusion Act

More than 200,000 Chinese Immigrants came to the US after the gold rush of 1849

In 1882, Congress passed the Chinese Exclusion Act to halt their immigration



Anti-miscegenation Laws

1861: Nevada first state to ban marriage between whites and Asians

14 states outlawed marriages between Asians and Whites: AZ, CA, GA, ID, MI, MO, MT, NE, NV, OR, SD, UT, VA, WY



Japanese Internment

1941, Roosevelt signed Executive Order 9066

120,000 Japanese Americans forced from their homes into internment camps; viewed as threat, enemy-like

Date of repeal of anti-miscegenation laws:

No laws passed | Before 1888 | 1948 to 1967 | Overturned on June 12, 1967

Yellow Face: Minstrelsy in Motion Pictures



**1915: Mary Pickford in
Madame Butterfly**



**1928: Anna May Wong
in Across to Singapore**



**1935: Luise Rainer in
The Good Earth**



1944: Katherine Hepburn in Dragon Seed



Yellow Face in Motion Pictures



1961: Mickey Rooney
Breakfast at Tiffany's



1965: Keye Luke and Warner
Oland Charlie Chan

...I think I can accomplish much more as an actor than as an artist, because of the wider reach of the medium.

I want to play good, representative types, so as to help clear up the debris of misunderstanding and misconception of the Chinese which Americans may have, and vice versa. And I want to be a real credit to the industry...

-Keye Luke





AAPIs on Screen

Who comes to mind, past or present?



Asian American Pacific Islanders On-Screen



1950-1970's



1980's-1990's



2000's-present



Asian American Pacific Islanders On-Screen



1950-1970's



Maureen Hingert,
Gunmen of Laredo



Nancy Kwan,
Robin Crusoe



Kam Fong, Gilbert Lani
Kauhi, Hawai'i Five-O



George Takei
Star Trek



Pat Morita,
Happy Days

1980's-1990's



Ming Na Wen ER



Dustin Nguyen, 21
Jump Street



Cary-Hiroyuki Tagawa,
Kelly Hu, Nash Bridges

2000's-present



Auli'i Cravahlo, Moana



Mindy Kaling,
The Office



Awkwafina, Shang-Chi



Darren Criss, Glee



Jason Momoa, Dune



Sandra Oh
Killing Eve



Asian American and Pacific Islander Activism



YOUR ASIAN WASN'T QUIET

She wasn't a model minority. Wasn't your Asian fantasy. Maybe chose a path other than motherhood. She speaks truth to power. This is what Asian America looks like. Get used to it. **NOT CREATED IN YOUR IMAGE**



And she thinks critically about media propaganda.

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Wong Kim Ark

On March 28, 1898, the U.S. Supreme Court issued its landmark decision in *United States v. Wong Kim Ark*, holding that children born in the United States, even to parents not eligible to become citizens, were nonetheless citizens themselves under the 14th Amendment of the U.S. Constitution.

Born in San Francisco to Chinese immigrants who were barred from ever becoming U.S. citizens under the 1882 Chinese Exclusion Act, Wong Kim Ark was denied re-entry to the United States after a trip to China, on the grounds that the son of a Chinese national could never be a U.S. citizen.

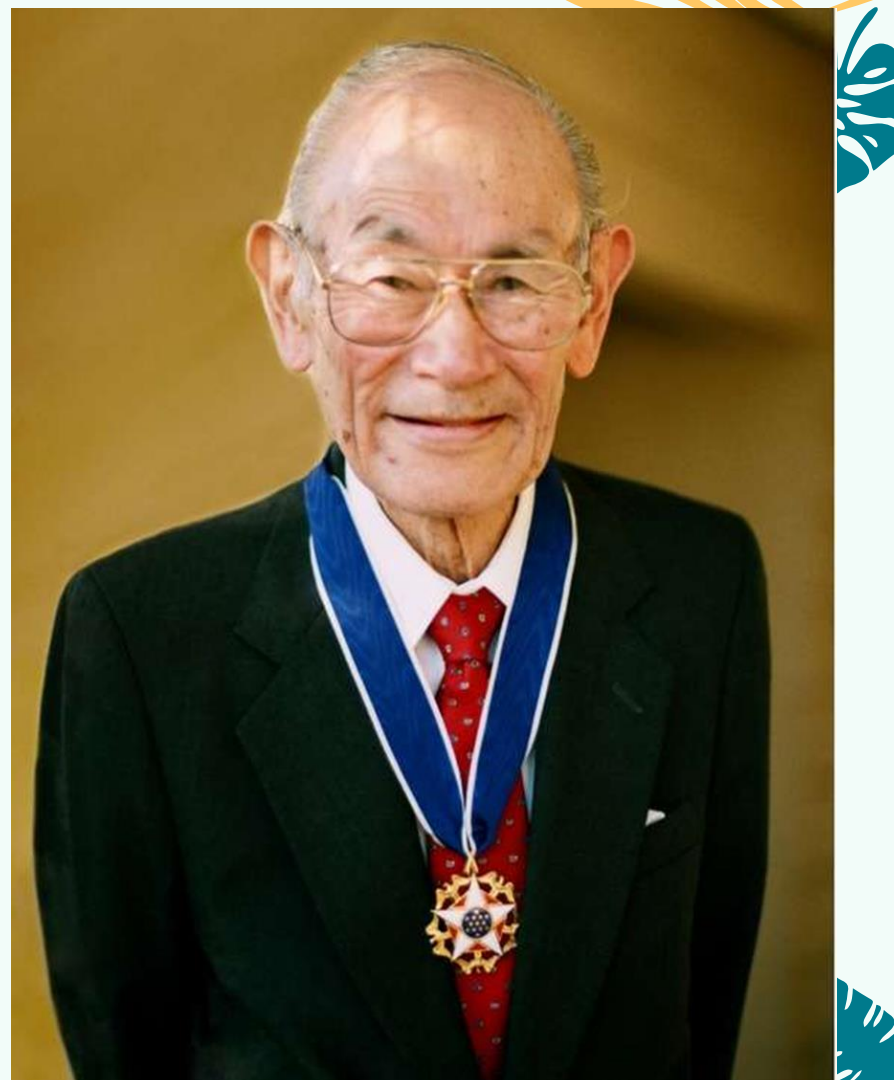
-Zinn Educational Project



Fred Korematsu

In 1942, at the age of 23, Fred Korematsu refused to go to the government's incarceration camps for Japanese Americans. After arrest and convicted of defying the government's order, he appealed his case to the Supreme Court. In 1944, the Supreme Court ruled against him, arguing that incarceration was justified due to military necessity.

In 1983, Peter Irons, a legal historian, and researcher Aiko Herzig-Yoshinaga, discovered key documents that government intelligence agencies had hidden from the Supreme Court in 1944 showing no treason. A pro-bono legal team with Asian Law Caucus re-opened Korematsu's 40-year-old case. On November 10, 1983, a federal court in San Francisco overturned the conviction.



Yuri Kochiyama

Political activist for social change through her participation in social justice and human rights movements.

In 1943, under President Roosevelt's Executive Order 9066, Kochiyama and her family were sent to a concentration camp in Jerome, Arkansas, for two years. The experience led Kochiyama to engage in activism around governmental abuses

In 1963, she met Malcolm X. Their friendship and political alliance changed her life and outlook. She joined his group, the Organization for Afro-American Unity, to work for racial justice and human rights.



Asian Americans for Native Americans' self-determination



Photo: From 1969-1971 Native Americans reclaimed Alcatraz Island near San Francisco as Native land from the federal government.

Asian Americans, particularly Chinese and Japanese Americans supported the Red Power Movement with the Indians of All Tribes (IAT) who went to Alcatraz to bring supplies, support the movement and demand Native American self-determination.



Haunani-Kay Trask

Haunani-Kay Trask was an author, historian, human rights advocate, poet, professor at University of Hawai'i at Mānoa and the first director of the Kamakakūokalani Center for Hawaiian Studies.

Known as an outspoken leader for the Hawaiian sovereignty movement Dr. Haunani-Kay Trask was a founding member of Ka Lahui Hawai'i, an organization that promotes Hawaiian self-determination for Native Hawaiians and Hawaiian self-governance.





Students can go through their whole educational life, not hearing a single fact or historical reference to Asians in America.



We need to teach how Asian Americans experience life and race in America, and how Asian Americans have stood up not just for other Asians, but for all Americans to fight against racism. This kind of learning is essential for all of us to see the humanity of each other.

Helen Zia, a Chinese American activist, author, journalist, TIME

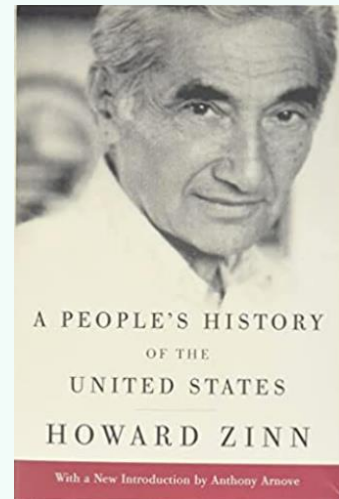




Progress in Ethnic Studies



- Ethnic Studies: historical and contemporary narratives, contributions, struggles and resistance of historically marginalized communities. It includes historical and sociological analysis of how colonialism, race and racism are powerful social, cultural and political forces.
- 1960's Ethnic Studies Movement: rooted in California, where students protested in the late 1960s at San Francisco State University and UC Berkeley to demand courses in African American, Chicano, Asian American and Native American studies.
- March 2021: Following 3 years of drafts, approval of Assembly Bill 101 established. Requires all public high schools in California to offer at least one ethnic studies course, starting in the 2025-26 school year, including Asian Americans and Pacific Islanders



EQUITY TALKS



Beyond the Rainbow: LGBTQIA+ Communities and Controversies

with Dr. Shaun Travers

Tue June 7, 2022

1:00 p.m. to 2:00 p.m. PT

tinyurl.com/rainbowjun7

Use link and scroll down to June 7



EQUITY TALKS

JUNETEENTH



Reclaiming Liberation After Struggle: Recognizing Freedom and the Humanity of Blackness in Juneteenth



Dr. Teresa Hodges

Thu June 16, 2022

1:00 p.m. 2:00 p.m. PT

tinyurl.com/blacklibjune16

Use link and scroll down to June 16



EQUITY TALKS: DIVERSITY, EQUITY & INCLUSION PROGRAMS | HUMAN RESOURCES
TRAININGANDENGAGEMENT@CARLSBADCA.GOV
ACCOMMODATIONS/INFO: NANCY.MAGPUSAOBURKE@CARLSBADCA.GOV | 760.603.2440

LGBTQIA+ Pride Month June 2022

Equity Talks: Diversity, Equity & Inclusion Programs | Human Resources
TrainingandEngagement@carlsbadca.gov

Accommodations/Info: nancy.magpusaoburke@carlsbadca.gov | 442-339-2440