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Asian American History and Politics

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Asian American history and politics

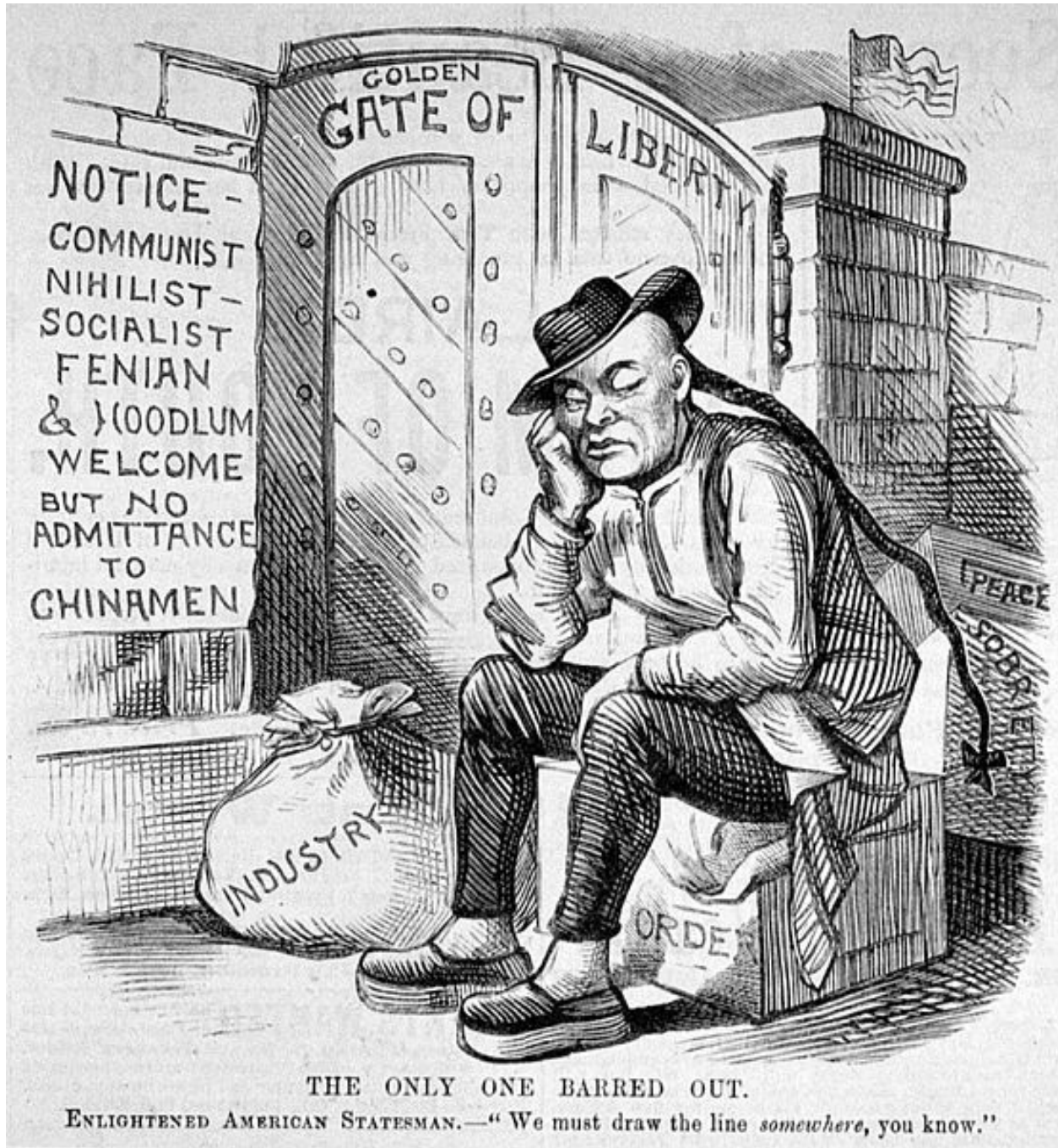
By Rahaf Abdalkareem.



Introduction

Asian American Studies offers a scholarly avenue to discuss questions of racial inequality, domestic capitalism, and global imperialism. The debate also includes research on how Asian Americans of the first and second generations cope with adaptation and assimilation, in particular on their Americanization and active pursuit of higher education and prestigious professions in a community that still discriminates against them. In the United States, Asian American Studies focuses on the identities, historical and current perspectives of people and communities. Nationalism, migrants, Asian American masculinity, Asian American femininity, cultural politics, and media coverage are topics and concerns that are central in this document.

The Chinese must go! By Erika Lee.



Key Points

In the article, the author points out the motion put forward by senator John F. Miller to expunge bringing in Chinese labourers to the country. His reference to the Chinese was "degraded and inferior race." Chinese labourers were deemed to be an economic danger to the White race of America. Industrialists loved and praised the Chinese labourers as they deemed them to be industrious and very cheap laborers. When foreigners were permitted to enter, they were mortified by the broad screening, both by question and actual assessment. As time advanced into the last part of the 1800's the discussion became about the addition of Hawaii which troubled the subject of how this would influence 32% of their absolute population, Chinese immigrants. The viability of showing the investigation Chinese workers' experience was to a great extent subject to the memory of history and the manner in which Erika Lee conveyed the message. Lee conveyed her message with particular examples and vigorously depended on the power of the social order and how size doesn't make a difference, the law is the thing that will mistreat individuals.

Social / Political significance

Since they were not as expensive to hire as their White counterparts, The Chinese were present in all the sectors of the transcontinental railroad, agriculture, fishing and mining industries. Their industriousness helped propel the USA far ahead economically. Due to their availability, lots of jobs could be done as people were competing for a chance to work. Some politicians took advantage of this and campaigned to remove all Chinese from the USA. The economy's growth may have been evident, but the hate of the Chinese by the whites was evident.

Its significance today

The hate of the Chinese by part of the whites is still present to date. In most cases, they get stereotyped in the USA. However, just like other minorities, it's something they have learnt to live

with. what the Chinese community has done to the country is undeniable. They have been part and are still part of the current growth taking place. We are as yet living with issues about migration and about work racial issues and about globalization. They're as yet loaded issues that we're discussing today. The Chinese were the first to be not able to enter. So, it makes way for individuals to comprehend that America is a gatekeeping nation.

Chapter 3: Filipino Bodies, Lynching, and the Language of Empire.



Key Points

The article begins with a reflection of the history of the American- Philippine war and labor migration as the cause for the permanent figuration of the Filipinos in the U.S. during the 19th as

well as 20th centuries. The Filipinos were the second-largest immigrants from Asia to the U.S. According to the authors, the book “America is in the Heart” by Carlos Bulosan depicts the Filipino farm workers’ lives in a great depression. The text depicts the violence during the 1930s when the anti-Filipino sentiment was provoked by the increased immigration of the Philippines. During the war, the subjects of racial discrimination and violence were the Filipino farm workers. The authors vividly elaborate on the lynching of the three Filipino farmworkers. Balce's advanced a large number of examples that show how the Philippines were victimized against to their depiction of being corrupt savages who can't control or administer themselves. Balce's notes that many needed to romanticize the talk of the empire and racial domination many needed to fight against it and make the viciousness. The idea of the article depends on the reason for the two hypotheses, correspondence and study against U.S. imperialism.

Social Significance.

The story of the lynching of the three Filipino farmworkers who were lynched is a clear indication of inter-social conflict between two races. The Filipinos are the victims of racial violence and discrimination, whereby they are brutally harassed by the Americans. The reason why the Philippines were the victims was that they were residing in a native country. Significantly, the text is an example of the current victimization of refugees or non-citizens in most countries worldwide.

Applying it Today

Today, the Filipinos in the united states are still experiencing discrimination in workplaces which is mainly associated with their health conditions. The workers are facing discrimination in terms of their job concerns, unpleasant working conditions, choices of their job categories, education, income, gender as well as other demographic factors. Also, the Filipinos are treated harshly by

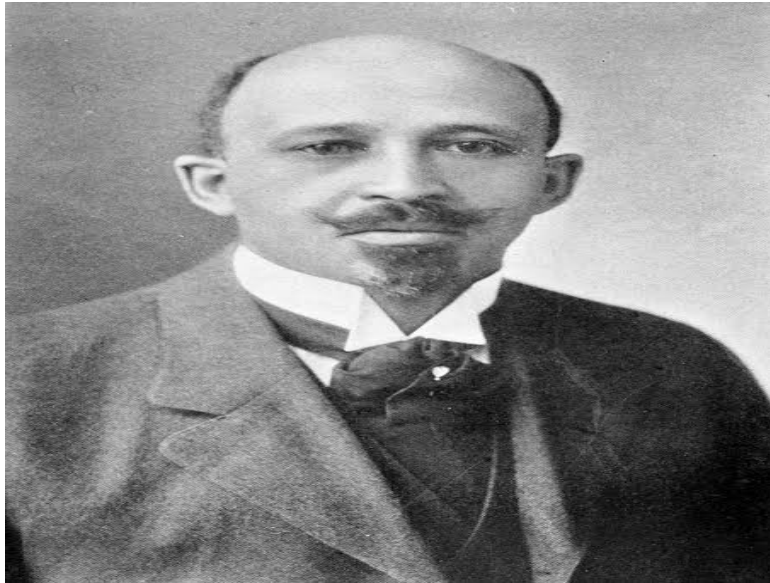
American employers, who are yet certain that the Philippines can work under difficult conditions in their workplaces. The employed Filipinos are prone to harsh working conditions, a quality that they have acquired from their native country. Therefore, there is a need for the government in the united states to improve the working environment of the Filipinos in the US working places. Employers should also be considerate in the manner they treat Filipino workers.

DuBois's Challenge by Yuichiro Onishi



Key Points

In the writing, Yuichiro Onisho takes a deeper look into the publication of W.E.B. Du Bois, *Transpacific Antiracism* which looks into the race contact between Black America and Japan. In the analysis, the major concepts that the Onisho looks into include the Black support towards pro-Japan, Black radicalism and activism on antiracism. Nonetheless, he contradicts some of Du Bois perception by arguing that he was unable to produce an effective strategy of criticism to bring race and empire together. Onisho further reveals Du Bois anti-imperialism thoughts focused more on race. Regardless of their tremendous cultural differences, it became irrefutable that the battle for civil liberties was an undertaking for not only African Americans as well as any culture that was not of European descent.



Social, Political and Intellectual Significance

Yuichiro Onisho takes a deep assessment of racial discourse by trying to analyse the concepts brought about by Du Bois in his writings. In doing so, Onisho brings out another concept

on how the focus on the idea of race has led to political and social differentiation with everyone having their perception towards racism. The politics of race has been focused on so much that every social notion revolves around racism.

Happening Right Now

The oppression of African Americans has become a political topic with many leaders using it to gain the African American votes by promising to fight against it and bring a nation of equality. Over the years, nothing has changed. Despite having an African American president, a major achievement in the American history, racism still dominates in many parts of the country.

Concentration Camps and a Growing Awareness of Race by Diane Fujino.



Key Points

The author describes a case of some minority groups being targeted by the government. There were German, Italian, and Japanese aliens. There was a military and political strategy to remove the Japanese from the west coast. The Japanese were racially discriminated in the name of "fear of Japan." In the spring of 19 February 1942, the government, via executive order: 9066, was signed by President Franklin Roosevelt, which forced removing the Japanese from the west coast. The cover-up was that; the area was intended to be used as one of the newly created military bases for the Army. Finally, another key factor was the formation of Nisei soldiers, which the author is keen to highlight.

Social / Political significance

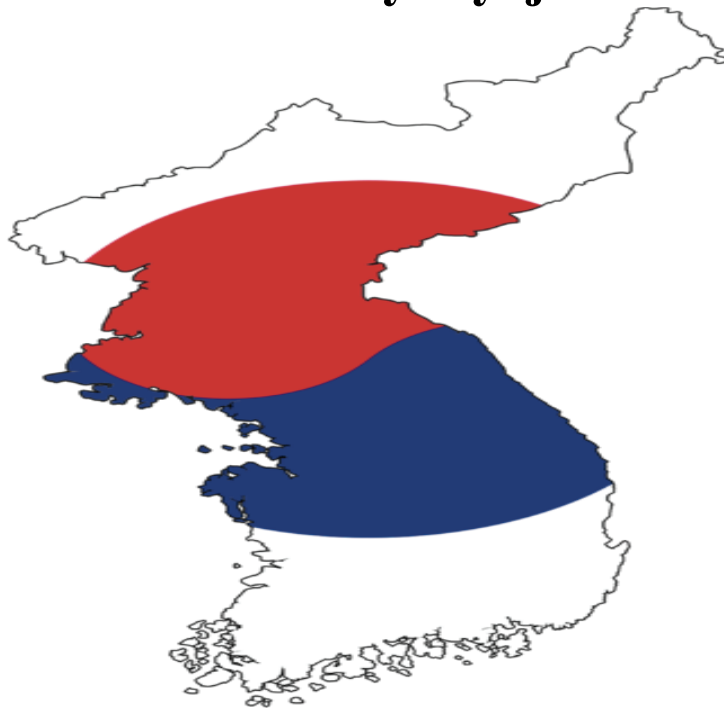
Racial discrimination against the Japanese was evident, and it was among the reasons that led to the executive order to remove them from the west coast. Even though the Japanese were backing the USA military (Nisei soldiers), they were still looked down upon even politically as they had very little representation. The fear for the Japanese in the country was not a secret, leading to chasing the Japanese.

Its significance today

Many people in the USA from different backgrounds have come together and are now full citizens of the great nation. There is diversity and acceptance of the different races. Even though there are still people who judge others racially, there is growth, and people co-exist. The Japanese American have well established themselves and doing great in the country. According to New York Times, Mexican authorities have to conform to their international lawful commitment to release travelers or migrants in the event that they can't at this point be deported to their home country of beginning or are being held in subjective detention. The danger that migrant face in centers incapable to guarantee safety from transmission of the pandemic.



**Militarized Migrations by Crystal Mun-hye Baik.
in our lifetime by Hyejin Shim.**



Key Points.

In the reading, “Militarized Migration”, the author is keen in analyzing the policy decisions, legislative acts and also the cultural discourses that came about between 1945 and 1964 by the U.S and the South Korean government. Throughout the article, the author assesses the factors behind the militarized migration to which he defines as “a term that indexes the racialized, gendered and sexualized conditions underlying Korean diasporic trajectories.” In assessing the subject, the author does so by looking into the life of Johnie M. Morgan and his Korean bride Lee Yong Soon, courtesy of a feature done by Life Magazine in November 1951.

The way the U.S. military remaining parts the main external force in Korea, with 23,468 warriors dispersed across 83 army installations. Seoul became improvised living quarters for American soldiers and the encompassing territories have seen an expansion with shops, cafés, and a wide assortment of diversion obliged warriors. In any case, regardless of the unquestionable U.S. presence in South Korea, there gives off an impression of being a dread of the conceivable rush of transients. To comfort their feelings of dread they upheld the identity demonstration of 1965 which would restrict the quantity of visas to 20,000 and permitted them to publicize that this would make a "blend" inside the United States. As the article finishes up it addresses how the general population responded to transient Asians. The shame was that as long as they didn't wander from and compromise the white, hertonormative, and anticommunist social request.

Social, Political, and Intellectual Significance.

By following through the militarized migration, the author reveals to us the factors resulting in the immigration of Korean civilians into the United States. Some of the factors include the Korean women getting married to the U.S servicemen stationed in South Korea, and the adoption

of Korean women by families in the United States. There is also the issue of mixed-race children conceived between Korean civilians and African American soldiers who are seen as an obstacle in South Korean's ideology of ethnocentric 'pure' blood. In digging deeper in research, the author establishes the negative feelings towards the immigrants with the mixed-race children challenging the all- American milieu. The Korean war was significant because it was the beginning of a proxy war between the Soviets and the United States in a third country. It was also the biggest crisis between the USSR and the USA in the 1950s. The proxy war was meant to be a feature of the oncoming conflicts of the cold war. A good example is a war in Vietnam. The Korean War also established the involvement of the USA in Asian events. The American soldiers remained in South Korea even after the war.

Happening Right Now

Racism is still a major issue in the United States. With protests against racism being held, there is still major concerns on the oppression that African Americans face daily and the need to do away with the notion. On the other hand, marriage has been a major concept for immigrating to America. The Korean war brought about today's alliances. For example, the armistice has been threatened to be dismantled by North Korea as it had been so in history. Another case was witnessed in 2009 when North Korea refused to bind its agreement with South Korea as the later was joining an anti-proliferation plan by the United State.

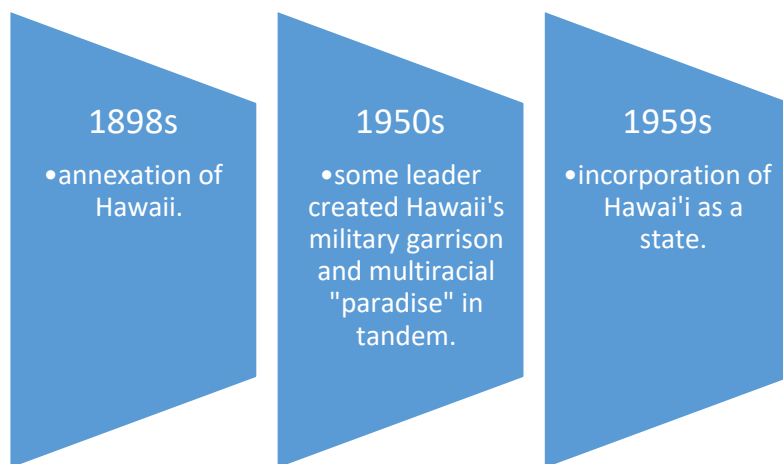
Aloha, Vietnam.



(Race and Empire in Hawaii, Vietnam War):

The author Simeon demonstrates that "racial paradise" and "military garrison" emerged in productive tension in the years surrounding when and if Hawaii would be a state. He describes

the period between the 1950s and 1960s as the time when Hawaii's "paradise" emerged as a civilian mobilization project and a military training exercise place. Statehood materialized after the increase of state violence against indigenous and racialized subjects in the Pacific and specifically, Hawaii. Simeon explains how Racial liberalism was instrumental to US war-making in Asia. Racial liberalism is what led to the emergent of sovereign movements and in the late 1960s and beyond.



The possibility of the U.S. being associated with Hawaii was not a post-world war 2 disclosure but a view as old as the trade routes that connected to Asia. also, supporting the U.S. in war, the United States was additionally enchanted to see that they would reinforce their shipping lanes. All through this development, there were so many logical inconsistencies as to whether Hawaii needed to be a free or independent state, actually, they needed balance, and statehood was the appropriate response.

Social/political significance

The author compares the two periods (after and during the war). During the war period, the Hawaiians were tired of all the restrictions that were put on them. Everything was dwindling in

value due to the war, and there was no possibility of a good economy. After the end of the war, it was evident that prosperity would come very fast. Veterans from both camps came together under one flag to take over the political leadership vacuum brought about by the war.



Its significance today.

Hawaii today is one of the most peaceful places in the world. They mastered the importance of co-existing with every race. It is sporadic to hear cases of racism in Hawaii compared to other states.

Militarized Refuge(es) by Yen Le Espiritu.

Queer” by Martin Manalansan.





Militarized Refugees key points:

The author clearly explains how the refugees were transported from Vietnam to the United States and broke down the stops they made and why they stopped. Also, he discusses the Clark Airforce base (CAB). The vbase was established as a direct consequence of the USA colonial occupation of the Philippines. The Philippines and the USA agreed that the USA would use some parts of the Philippine as its virtual military base. However, the agreement was very much erroneous to the Philippines. The USA could impose its military will only in Guam and no other parts of the Philippines.



Queer key points:

The evolution of the word "queer" and its origin and how it has become a universal term. That gays and lesbianism have been accepted and normal in the USA and Europe at large. Through Gayism, the first world countries are trying to portray the other nations that have not embraced gayism and lesbianism as backward.



Social / Political significance for militarized refugees:

The move to fly in the refugees from Vietnam to the USA was opposed in most states. To be categorical, the then California governor felt the addition would only increase the already large number of minorities. Racial segregation was evident. Due to the intense political scene, the government was forced to spread out the refugees across different states instead of keeping them in one place. Even though the Vietnamese refugees would bring about cheap labor, there was racial hatred at the period.



**Social / Political
significance for queer:**

Increased rights have led to increased visibility and rights for the lesbian and gay community. This subject has led to misogynists and racism—the discord between the behavior and identity of homosexuals by an influx by the AIDS pandemic. There was still disdain of the gays and lesbians as people could not know what to know to make of them. The hate was even more, especially if a person was from one of the minor races. Normalization of lesbianism and gayism has led to the domestication and the acceptance of social inequality.



**Its significance today for
militarized refugees:**

Even though there are a few racially cases here and there, it has improved from what was present back then. Many people in the USA from different backgrounds have come together and are now full citizens of the great nation. It is deemed the land of the free where everyone can

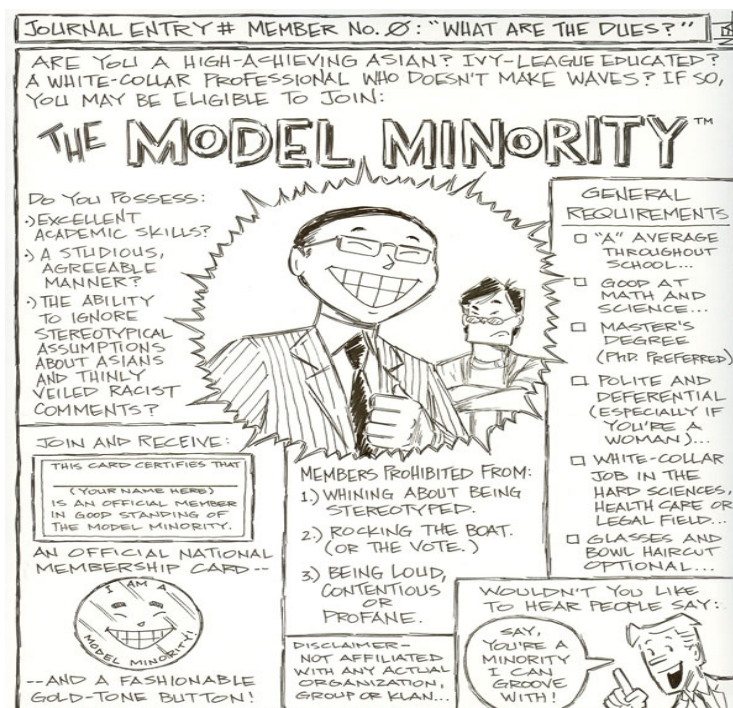
make it. there are different people of Vietnamese origin holding high offices in the country, and that illustrates just how racially acceptable people in the USA have grown.

Its significance today for queers:

Being a lesbian or gay is no longer a queer thing, its normal in Europe, especially in the USA.

Most countries, especially the third world countries still look at lesbianism and gayism as one that is not Godly. Most nations still treat that norm as a crime. It will take a long time for all the nations to agree on the subject.

Chapter 5: The Cold War Origins of the Model Minority Myth. By Robert Lee.



Key points

In chapter 5 of the book, the author describes the racist love of the white people towards Asian Americans since they are not black. The Asian Americans were viewed not to be black since they were both ethnically assimilable and politically silent. Second, the author describes the peril myth of the Second World War as a prelude to the Asian Americans and Japan's attack at the harbor of pearl. Third, the making of the model minority myth including the silent minority is described in the chapter. The author also explains the Fordist compromise as the red menace, the ethnic assimilation as the black menace as well as the nuclear family civil defense as the white menace. Finally, the author describes the Sayonara, which is a drama film by Joshua Logan that describes the interracial romance trials in the era of the cold war.

Social/ political significance

The author views the magnitude of racial disclosure through political and expressive texts to prove the flow of ideas ways that are less regulated. The foundation of the Afro-Asian solidarity is formed by the transpacific antiracism which is found in various freedom and liberation discourses. The article also excavates various Afro-Asian dynamic modes by focusing on the intervention of black thought in black internationalism according to the global aspirations of Japan. Hence, the black intellectualism becomes part of the intellectual tradition globally. As a result, most liberal individuals and groups are impacted.

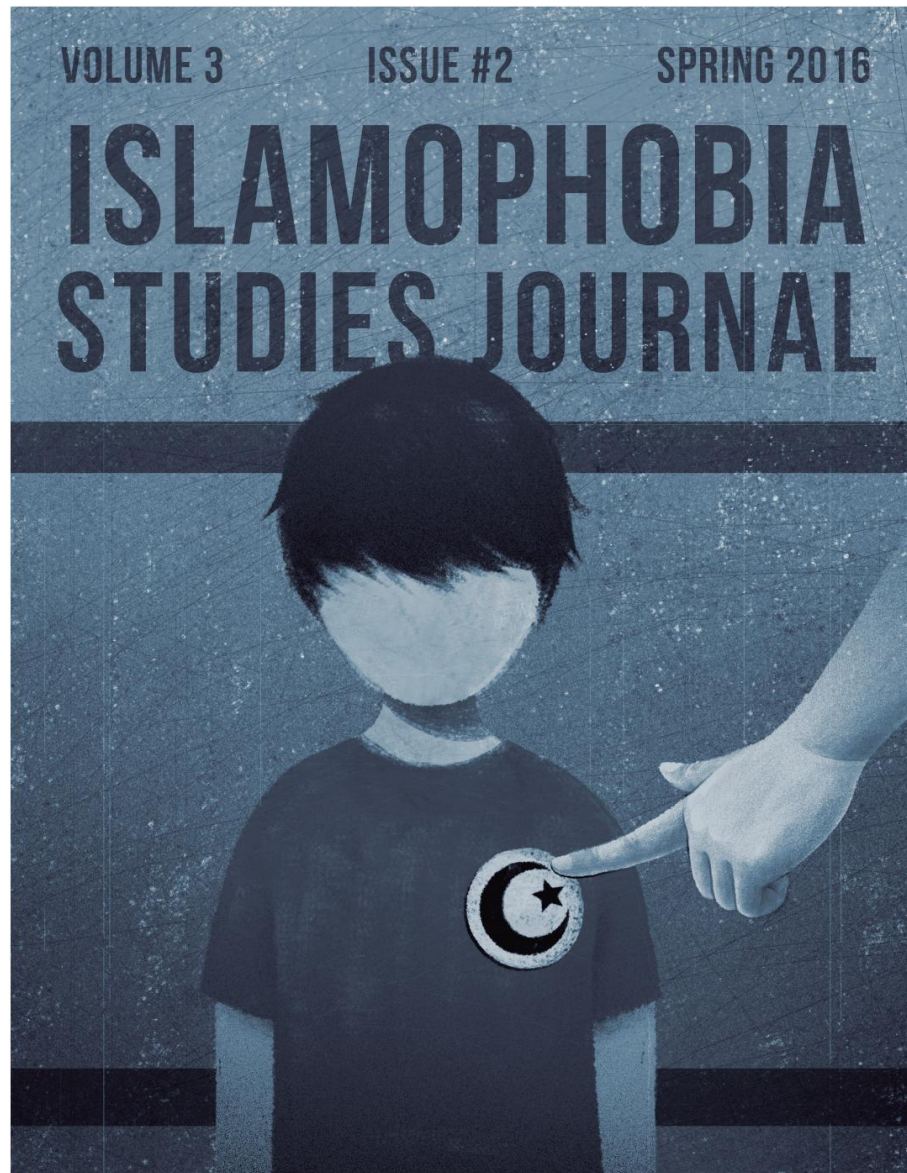
People gain a multifaceted and complex understanding of the solidarity and liberation of international struggles from the traditional antiracism.



Applying it Today

Currently, it is believed that Asian Americans are a burden to society. They have been viewed as evil by most people. Similarly, many films have viewed African Americans as savages, animal-like, immoral, and unconscious people. The Asian Americans experienced the same insults during the 19th and 20th centuries.

The Citizen and Terrorist



- *Key Points*

Leti Volpp in her article analyses the discrimination against the Muslims and persons who appear Arab or Middle Eastern based on the incident that occurred in September 11th, 2001. The act of racial profiling has become dominant against the persons appearing to be Middle Eastern or Arab like. Volpp's article reveals that unfortunately, racial profiling is not only existent among citizens but also within the United States government.



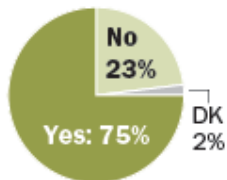
The article highlights the violence against the Middle Eastern and Arab people within America as a consequence of racial profiling with several being killed because of their origins. Although the attack occurred decades ago, racial profiling is still a challenge among the victims as the memories of the attack are still present among the Americans.

- *Social, Political and Intellectual Significance*

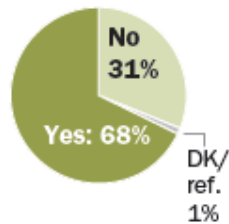
The assessment of racial profiling against the persons from the Middle East and Muslims reveals how challenging it is for them to exist with Americans. The terrible acts of the terrorists are haunting their existence in the United States. In addition to that, it forms a basis of some of the reasons behind increased deportation of non-citizen Middle Eastern persons and also Arabs and Muslims.

Among U.S. Muslims, widespread concern about place in American society

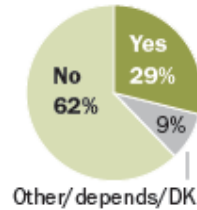
Is there a lot of discrimination against Muslims in the U.S.?



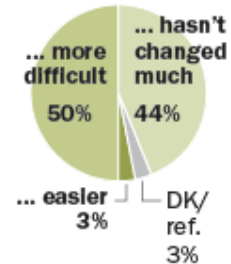
Does Donald Trump make you feel worried?



Do American people see Islam as part of mainstream society?



In recent years, being Muslim in the U.S. has gotten ...



Source: Survey conducted Jan. 23-May 2, 2017.

"U.S. Muslims Concerned About Their Place in Society, but Continue to Believe in the American Dream"

PEW RESEARCH CENTER

○ *Happening Right Now*

Racial profiling has resulted in most of Arabs and people from the Middle East being denied American citizenship with those who are non-citizens being deported back to their countries. Other than African Americans, Muslims and people from the Middle East have been discriminated against for the belief that they are linked to terrorism. Nonetheless, terrorism is still a threat across the world with efforts being put to fight against it.

Neoliberalism and the Philippine Labor Brokerage State



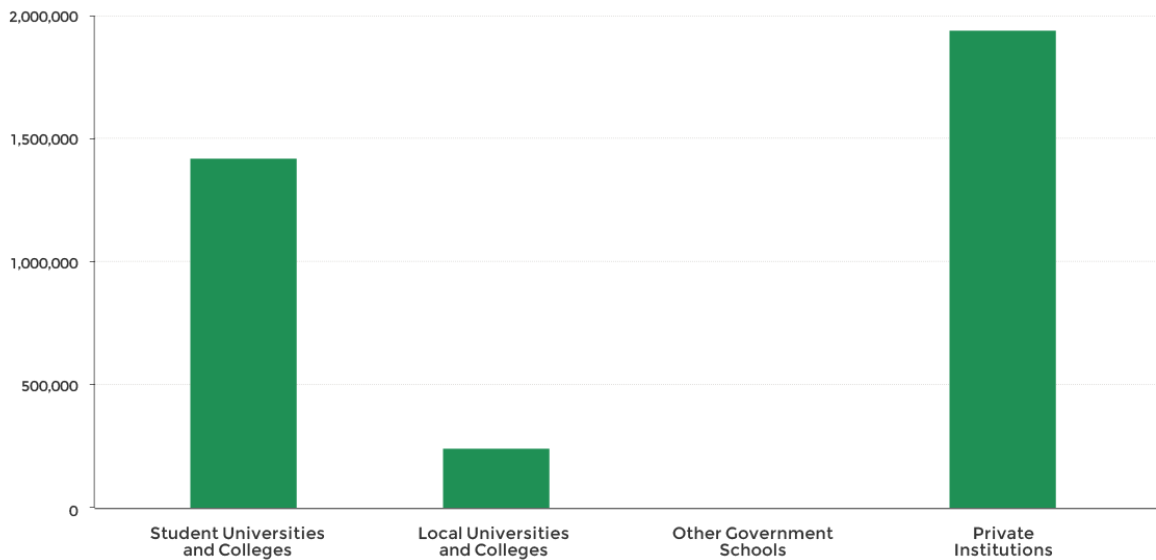
Key Points

From the reading, the author describes the Arroyo's view that the colonial education of America served its purpose adequately and even exceeded it. The American colonial education was offered to the Filipino people as required by the policy of "benevolent assimilation". The Philippines were schooled to become proper colonial subjects after they were violently conquered by the United States. As a result, today's Philippine workers are considered civilized, modern, cheap, and flexible. According to the author, Arroyo relates such a worker as a "CEO" of a profitable enterprise. They are described as foreign workers with mental and physical abilities. The article further describes that the Philippines could be greatly considered if flexible labor is demanded in the global capital.

Intellectual significance

Robyn shows how the United States and other employers benefit from the intellectuality of the Filipino people, who can be relied upon to labor for the U.S empire. They can also work for other countries, earn a profit, and thereafter go back to their families in Philippine. According to the article, the fact that the United States offered American colonial education to the Philippines could not only benefit the Filipino people but could also be a great advantage to the entire American countries. Filipino workers are viewed to have able minds and hands and work to mainly benefit the foreign lands. According to the article, intellectual significance goes to foreign lands and mostly America. In the chart below, it shows how people from Philippines are educated and have big knowledge which benefits the foreign lands like the United State.

Student Enrollments at Public and Private Higher Education Institutions in the Philippines in 2016 / 2017 (Total: 3,589,484)



Source: Commission on Higher Education (CHED)

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Applying it Today

According to the text by Robyn, we get to understand that today's Filipino is a civilized and modern global worker who is prone to flexibility in terms of place of labor as well as circumstances. Filipino workers can work for America and other employees. As evident, the Philippine workers are relied upon by Americans to work for the U.S. empire. They have also played a vital role in rebuilding the Iraq country. The workers from Philippine are always willing to work irrespective of the dangerous or difficult conditions in the places of employment. Moreover, the Philippine government has greatly supported the training of Filipino workers