

Writing Research Papers

- secondary sources and contextualization
 - historiography
- primary sources and analysis
- thesis and organizational structure
- paragraph construction
 - topic sentences
 - evidence
- citations (footnote method)
 - plagiarism

The Second Wave

The Cold War and Asian Americans

The Cold War (1945-1991?)

- “The American Century”
 - U.S. as the most powerful nation in the world after World War II
 - “Sherman was wrong. I’m telling you I find peace is hell.”
 - Truman, 1945
- Political polarization of Communism versus Democratic Capitalism
- Protracted economic, political, and military conflicts around the world

Anti-Colonialism

- Third World national liberation movements
- Disintegration of British, French, Dutch, and Belgian empires
- 1945-60, 40 countries obtained independence
- 25% of world’s population



Mohandas Gandhi

The Asian Front: Fighting Communism or Nationalism?

- **PRC (1949)**
 - \$2 billion to ROC 1945-49
 - Mao’s victory represented “the product of internal Chinese forces, forces which this country tried to influence but could not.” State Department
- **Korean War (1950-1953)**
 - 1st major military conflict of the cold war
 - 1st time integrated American fighting force
 - Rollback and stalemate
 - 54,200 Americans died
 - 2 million Chinese and North Koreans died (majority civilians)



The Vietnam War

- Longest war in U.S. history (1965-1973)
- 6.2 million tons of bombs dropped by U.S.
 - 3x WWII
 - 2x in South Vietnam compared to North Vietnam
- 2.8 million Americans served
- 47,000 died
- 11,000 MIA
- 300,000 wounded
- spent \$150 billion



Legacies of Vietnam

- For Southeast Asia
 - 1.5 million Vietnamese lives lost
 - devastation of physical and economic infrastructure
 - political destabilization
 - 10 million refugees
- U.S. immigration
 - 650,000 Vietnamese
 - 150,000 Laotian
 - 150,000 Cambodians
 - 90,000 Hmong
 - 30,000 Amerasians



War and Racialization:

Who was the Enemy?

- “You never knew who was the enemy and who was the friend. They all looked alike. They were all Vietnamese. Some of them were Vietcong.”
- “It wasn’t like the San Francisco Forty-Niners on one side of the field and the Cincinnati Bengals on the other. The enemy was all around you.”
- “The only thing they told us about the Vietcong was they were gooks. They were to be killed.”
- “If it’s dead and Vietnamese, it’s VC [Vietcong]”
- “I went out and killed one VC and liberated a prisoner. Next day the major called me in and told me that I’d killed fourteen VC and liberated six prisoners. You want to see the medal?”

Cold War (Asian) America

- Political persecution of suspected dissidents
- Confessions Program
- McCarran Internal Security Act (1950)
 - internment of Communists
- Immigration and Nationality Act (1952) (McCarran-Walter)
 - barred people deemed “subversive” or “homosexual” from becoming citizens or visiting the U.S.
 - empowered Attorney General to deport individuals, including citizens
- internal community repression

A Counter Vision:

Immigration and Citizenship

- repeal of exclusion acts and granting of naturalized citizenship status
 - Walter-McCarren (1952) removal of racial prohibition on citizenship
- new Asia-Pacific Triangle
 - India to Japan and all Pacific Islands
 - max. 2,000/year (100/each)
 - race-based counting, not birth-place
- War Brides Act
- refugees from Communism -
 - 1948 Displaced Persons Act
 - 1953 Refugee Relief Act

Why greater racial equality?

- Legacy of World War II
 - fascism and holocaust
- Anti-colonialism, cold war, and U.S. image
 - “winning hearts and minds”
- Civil Rights and Social Liberation Movements

The New Asian Americans

- 1965 Immigration Act
- abolished national quota-system instituted by 1924 Immigration Act (2% of 1890 census)
- 20,000 immigrants per country
- 170,000 from Eastern Hemisphere
- 120,000 from Western Hemisphere
- 1965 1 million (<1%)
- 2000 10-12 million (4%)
- 2050 projected 40 million (10%)

Preference System

- family connections
- occupation
- capital resource
- political refugees
- immediate family members of U.S. citizens exempted from quotas.

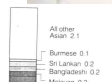
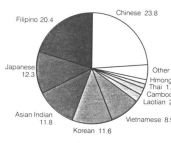
Transformed communities

Population Growth from 1965-1990

Ethnicity	1965	1990	Immigration
Chinese American	360,000 (27%)	1,645,000 (21%)	711,000
Pilipino American	200,000 (20%)	1,400,000 (21%)	982,000
Korean American	45,000 (1%)	800,000 (11%)	620,000
South Asian American	50,000 (1%)	815,500 (10%)	446,000
Vietnamese American	600	614,547 (12%)	
Laotian		149,000 (2.2%)	
Cambodian		147,000 (2.1%)	
Hmong		90,000 (1%)	
Thai			(1%)
Japanese American	500,000 (52%)	847,500 (15%)	116,000

Who are the new immigrants?

Asian Population for Selected Groups: 1990
(Percent distribution)



- ethnic distribution
- immigrant versus American-born
- class diversity - bipolar communities
- gender distribution
- Sojourner versus Settlers? Transnationals?
- political refugees

Motivations for immigration

- Political factors
 - Communism and pro-U.S. dictators
- economic factors
 - “oversupply”
 - poverty and per capita income
- family reunification

Change in Popular Image A Model Minority

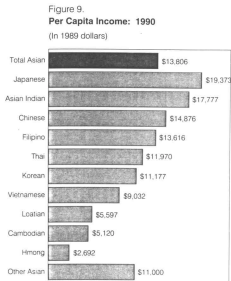
- “Outwhiting the Whites”
 - from unassimilable yellow peril to ultimate Americans
- cultural explanations for success
 - strong family values
 - discipline and hard work
 - not protesting and demanding government assistance
- What does it mean to be a model minority and why was the image created?
 - example of opportunity and social mobility within American society
 - context of American race and gender relations

Reality

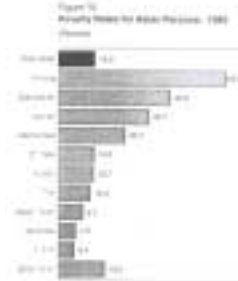
- Higher family median income
- larger families (3.2 national average)
 - 20% AA vs. 13% total U.S. have 3 or more workers
- concentrated in urban areas where cost of living and wages are higher
- lower than white median income per person



Ethnic and Class Differentiation



National per capita \$14,143



National poverty rate 13%

education

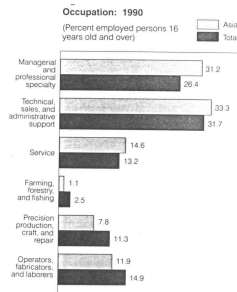
- overseas educational training
- class background
- return on education
- gender and ethnic differences

Table 1
Educational Attainment by Sex: 1990
(Percent 25 years old and over)

	High-school graduate or higher		Bachelor's degree or higher	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
Total population	75.7	74.6	23.3	17.6
Total Asian	81.7	73.9	43.2	32.7
Chinese	77.2	70.2	46.7	35.0
Filipino	84.2	81.4	38.2	47.6
Japanese	89.9	85.6	43.8	28.2
Asian Indian	89.4	79.0	65.7	48.7
Korean	89.1	74.1	48.9	25.9
Vietnamese	88.5	83.3	22.3	12.2
Cambodian	48.2	26.3	8.6	3.2
Hmong	44.1	19.6	7.0	3.0
Laotian	49.4	29.8	7.0	3.5
Thai	86.6	66.2	47.7	24.9
Other Asian	80.8	76.7	47.5	34.2

occupational status

- professional/managerial positions
 - trained abroad
 - glass ceiling
 - perception of model minority hurts chances for promotion
- occupational downgrading
- self-owned businesses
- invisible underclass
- ethnic differences



emotional/psychological costs of “success”

My fellow Japanese Americans and friends, Mr. Chairman, members of the Commission, my name is Yuji Ichioka and I'd like to make a personal statement today. I've been here for three days. I've listened to most of the testimonies and I'd like to talk about what I find significant about the hearings.

At the beginning, when I heard about the hearings, I said, 'To hell with it.' I dismissed it with contempt. I changed my mind after the first day. Not because I saw the Commission as pertinent, but because I heard what the Nisei were saying. And that affected me very, very personally. It made me think about my own family....

I thought of my older sister, Shizuko, whom I had seen on the weekend before and who had said, 'I don't believe in redress and I don't believe in reparation.' This is my own sister, whom I respect and admire. When she came out of camp with my father – we were in Tanforan and Topaz – my father was sixty-two years old. Came back to San Francisco, put my sister in a white home to be a domestic and attend high school at the same time.

My sister, to deal with society and the whole experience, said that she was gonna become a 'Super Jap.' She said: 'I'm going to be so superior and get A's all the way down the line,' so that nobody, nobody, least of all a white person, could say that she was inferior. She went through high school as a live-in maid. Mind you this is the same sister who says, 'I don't believe in redress and I don't believe in reparation.' She went through Cal and graduated in three years as a live-in maid, majoring in biochemistry. This is in the late 40s. She's a woman. That's a man's field – biochemistry. Straight A's. Had a nervous breakdown, but straight A's: Phi Beta Kappa, and right on time."

Policy and social implications: Is there anything wrong with being a Model Minority?

- lack of public programs to address community problems
- active discrimination - quotas on college admission
- recurrence of yellow peril theme

Model Minority yet Perpetual Alien

- "Energy Security Angers Asian-American Lawmaker"
- "The only Chinese-American member of Congress says he was refused entry at the Department of Energy by security guards who repeatedly asked him if he was a U.S. citizen."
- Wu had been invited to address department employees Wednesday during Asian Pacific American Heritage Month. Wu said he was denied access even after showing his congressional identification."
 - CNN May 26, 2001



"The conduct of the DOE guards is both ironic and disturbing....Ironic because I was invited by DOE to speak about the progress Asian Pacific Americans have made in America....I am going to encourage the Department of Energy to redouble its efforts and engage in a true process of soul searching....Do you really ask everyone their citizenship at the door?"

Rep. David Wu, Oregon