

**2021
Archives
Education
Institute
Resource
Packet**



The **Archivists Round Table**
of Metropolitan New York, Inc.

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DOCSTeach

The online tool for teaching with documents, from the National Archives



DocsTeach

Access thousands of primary sources — letters, photographs, speeches, posters, maps, videos, and other document types — spanning the course of American history. We're always adding more!

Borrow from an ever-expanding collection of document-based activities created by the National Archives, and teachers around the world. Copy and modify activities for your students.

Create your own activities using the online tools. It's as simple as: (1) selecting a tool, (2) choosing your primary sources, and (3) customizing instructions.

<https://www.docsteach.org/>

Welcome to MOCA!

欢迎您来到美国华人博物馆!

MO
CA

美
華
博
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館

Museum of Chinese in America



mocanyc.org

MO
CA

Introductions

Lauren Nechamkin

Director of Education

education@mocanyc.org

**Share the subject(s) and
grade(s) you teach and your
school in the chat!**

**Have you been to
MOCA or Manhattan's
Chinatown before?**



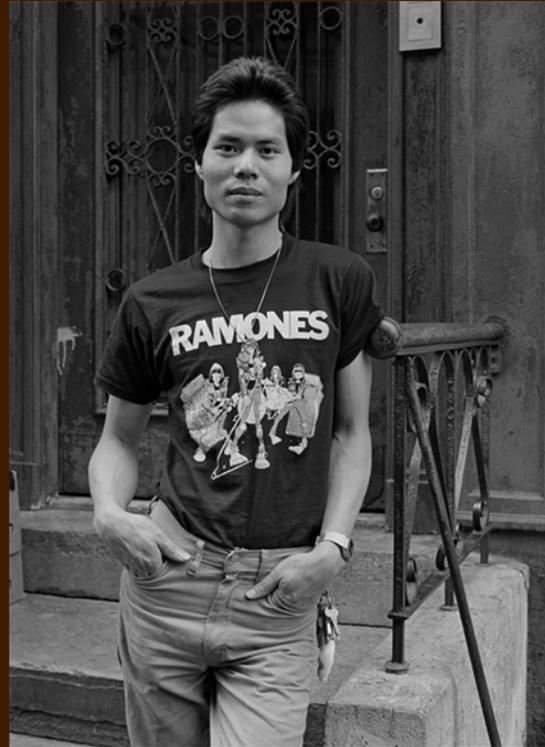
for MOCA



for Chinatown

MOCA: A Little History

- Founded in 1980 as Center of Community Studies. The NY Chinatown History Project was its first project.
- Extensive collections including everyday objects
- Committed to intercultural dialogue and anti-bias education



Beginnings...



Eight Pound Livelihood

1984

NY Chinatown
History Project

We cannot improve the present unless we understand the past. Understanding the community's history, then, is not a luxury that should be left to the few who have the time and inclination, it is a necessity for all who wish to move positively into building a decent future. We wanted the New York Chinatown History Project to create a physical and intellectual space for this learning process.

- Jack Tchen, Co-Founder of the NY Chinatown History Project, what would later turn into MOCA

Beginnings....



Chinatown History Museum

1992

MOCA

215

Weiha Shen

博
物
館
新
國

Museum of Chinese in America





Chinese Community Club



HERIT



New Year

Chinese New Year









Collections @ 3 Howard



MOCA's Mission

To celebrate the living history of the Chinese experience in America, to inspire our diverse communities to contribute to America's evolving cultural narrative and civil society, and to empower and bridge our communities across generations, ethnicities and geography through our dynamic stories.

Education Initiatives

- K-12 School Programs
- Family Programs
 - MOCACREATE at Home
 - MOCAKIDS Storytime at Home
- Teacher Professional Development
- Community Partnerships
- Learning Resources
 - MOCA Heroes Digital Magazines

School Programs

- Happy Lunar New Year at Home! (virtual)
- Customs & Traditions: Dimsum, Dumplings and Duck (virtual)
- Customs & Traditions: Performing Arts (virtual)
- Family Journeys: Meet Kenneth (virtual)
- Family Journeys: Finding a Way (virtual)
- "I am Not a Virus": Revisiting the Perpetual Foreigner Stereotype in the Time of COVID-19 (virtual)
- In-person neighborhood walking tours!
- Self-guided gallery tours (in-person)

Our Collections



Our Collections: What We Have

Permanent Collection:

- Certificates
- Ephemera
- Musical instruments
- Textiles
- Signage

Photographs:

- Prints/Negatives/Slides
- Postcards
- Digital Images

Library:

- Books
- Newspapers
- Magazines/Journals
- Manuscripts

Archives &

Institutional Archive:

- Oral history
- Departmental files
- MOCA Publications
- Institutional photographs

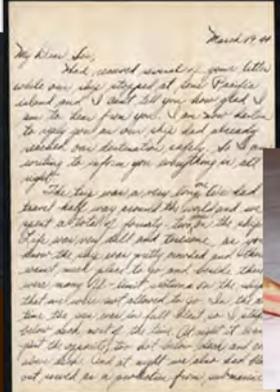
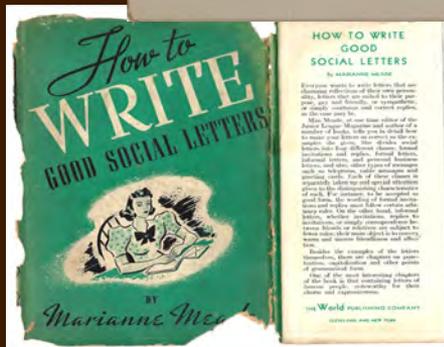
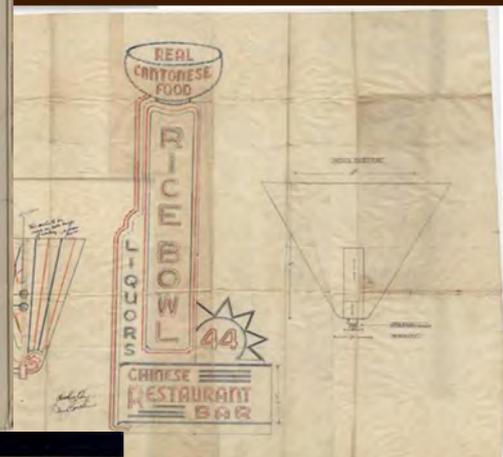


ORAL HISTORIES

- Archeology of Change
- The Chino-Latino project
- Gotta Sing, Gotta dance
- Many Voices, One Humanity
- Sunset park
- 9/11 Chinatown Documentation project

MARCELLA DEAR COLLECTION

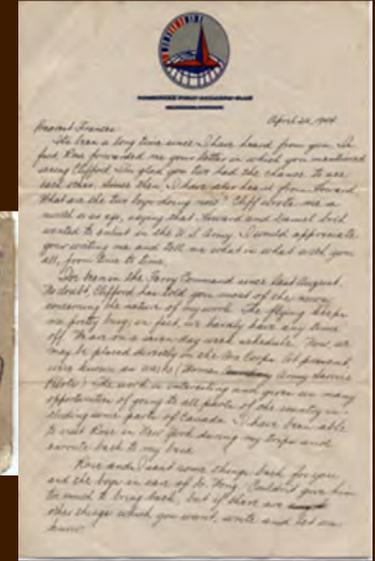
- Photos
- Books (English and Chinese)
- Vinyl Records
- Family Letters
- Rice Bowl Restaurant
- Fine China



Collection Highlights

HAZEL YING LEE

- Photos
- Letters
- Documents
- Medals



CMTA COLLECTION

- Costumes
- Photos



FLY TO FREEDOM

- 123 paper sculptures



BACHELOR'S APARTMENT, 111 MOTT ST

- Over 450 objects salvaged
- Letters
- Household objects
- Books



QIPAO COLLECTION

- 77 dresses donated by Pamela Chen
- 367 dresses donated by Angela King and her sister Fern Tse. 262 donated to the New York Chinese Historical center in 2012
- 10 dresses donated by Anna Pai



Collections Online via PastPerfect

Collections Database

Home

Keyword Search

Advanced Search

Random Images

Archives

Photos

Libraries

Objects

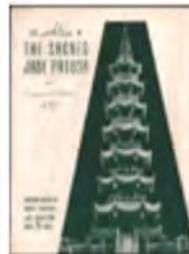
Random Images



View Full Record



View Full Record



2007.032.186



View Full Record



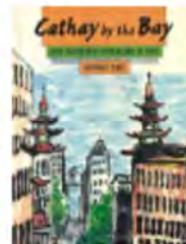
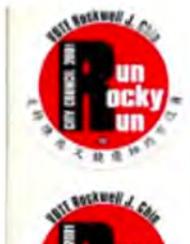
2015.043.167



2006.004.485



1999.010.550



2018.017.333



<http://mocanyc.pastperfectonline.com/>

Oral Histories via OHMS

Oral History Archive Projects

Projects People Subjects

Find an Interview

Search



WAVES OF IDENTITY



JOURNEY WALL



CHINO LATINO



<http://ohms.mocanyc.org/>

The Family Journey of Tzi Ma

2019.038.004 The Family Journey of Tzi Ma

[Projects](#) [People](#) [Subjects](#)

[Find an Interview](#)

[Search](#)



Tzi Ma, pioneering actor whose stage/TV/film performances have delighted audiences worldwide, challenged Hollywood stereotypes and broken down barriers for Asian American/Pacific Islanders. MOCA 2019 Legacy Awards Gala honoree, talks about growing up on Staten Island and working in his parent's restaurant. He goes on to discuss how he got into theater during grade school and how it drove his acting career. The conversation progresses to his acts of activism during his teens and his association with progressive organizations such as

Access here: http://ohms.mocanyc.org/viewer/viewer.php?cachefile=2019_038_004_1592699683.xml

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0:00 - The importance of 10/10, birth and coming to the US (NY), father's decision to open a restaurant, his feelings when he came to the US as a child, working with David Henry Hwang, living in the smith projects as a kid, childhood friends. 双十节的重要性, 出生并赴美(纽约州), 父亲决定开餐厅, 对幼时赴美的感受, 与黄哲伦共事, 幼时居于史密斯项目, 幼时的朋友

12:15 - Learning the English language, getting into trouble as a kid, Chinese food, working at his family's restaurant in Staten Island, how his early experiences influenced his acting. 学习英文, 儿时惹麻烦, 中式食物, 就业于史泰登岛上家中经营的餐厅, 早年经历如何影响他的演员事业

25:14 - Meals while growing up, getting into acting, how acting helped him cope with racism. 成长过程中的一日三餐, 进入演艺圈, 演戏如何协助他面对种族主义

36:18 - Being cast as Buffalo Bill in the school play, Interactions with the black panthers, interactions with the Students for a Democratic Society (SDS). 在校园剧中饰演水牛比尔, 和黑豹的互动, 与学生争取民主社会组织(SDS)的互动

49:57 - Venturing to Chinatown during his teens, movie influences as a teen. 青少年时冒险于唐人街, 青少年期受电影影响

Comments Index

Search this Index

Keyword

Search

MOCA Spike 150 Stories

MOCA SPIKE 150

Running Forward
With Our Stories

15,000 Miles 1,500 Runners 150 Stories 15 Events

Low Family Portrait



Composite photo of the Low Family, Museum of Chinese in America (MOCA) Collection. 刘家的拼接照片，美国华人博物馆 (MOCA) 馆藏。

<https://www.mocanyc.org/collections/stories/low-family-portrait/>



Quilt made by garment workers depicting garment work tasks, 1989, Museum of Chinese in America (MOCA) Collection.

由服装工人制作的被子，描绘了服装工作的各项任务分工，1989年，美国华人博物馆（MOCA）馆藏

<https://www.mocanyc.org/collections/stories/garment-workers/>

Garment Workers Case Study

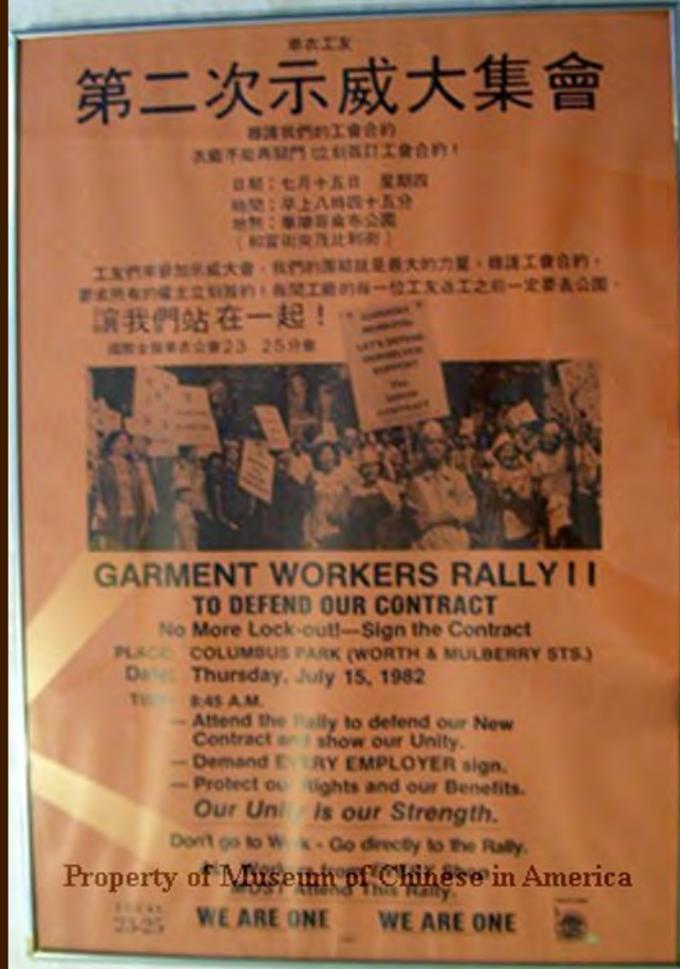
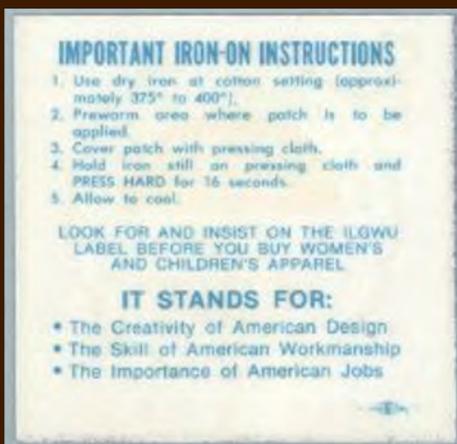
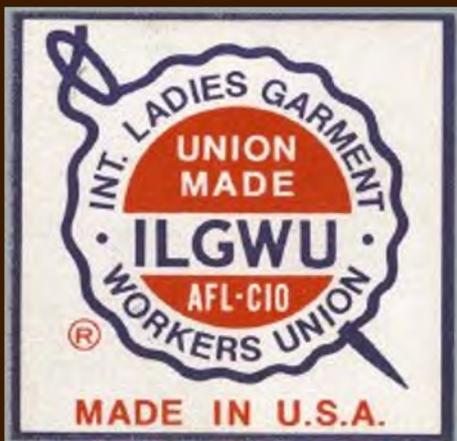


PHOTO: GREGG SEGAL

A woman sewing at a garment factory on Canal Street in Manhattan's Chinatown, while a child plays behind her, circa 1984. Photo by Paul Calhoun, MOCA Collection. Access at: <https://mocanyc.pastperfectonline.com/photo/375A9E90-AFD1-4ECF-90A7-402452939453>



Photograph of the inside of a garment factory on either Centre or Lafayette Street circa 1979-1984. Photograph by Bud Glick. Access at: <https://mocanyc.pastperfectonline.com/photo/BBBE01F9-4E39-4436-8A6C-733727336443>.



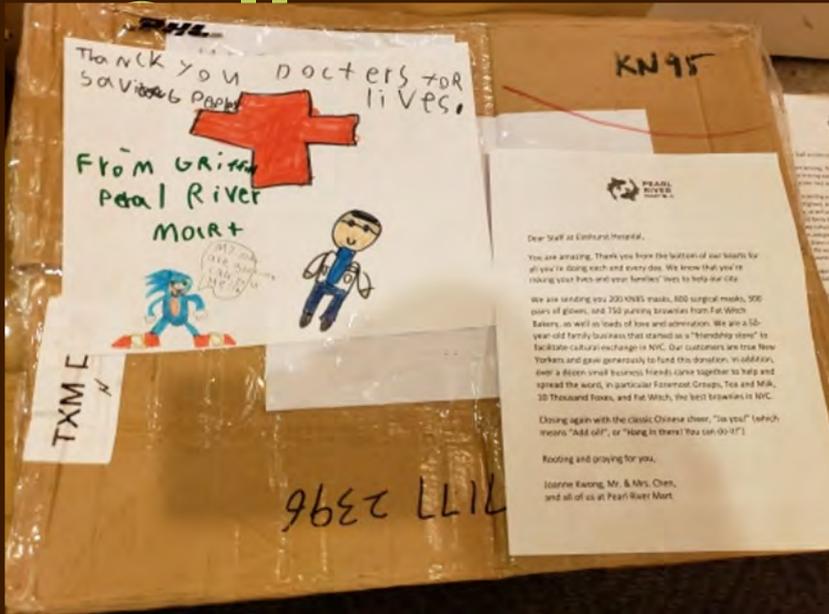
Left: ILGWU (International Ladies Garment Workers Union) iron on patch. MOCA Collection. Access at

<https://mocanyc.pastperfectonline.com/webobject/D22832E1-EC5F-4106-A267-751839554781>

Right: Garment Workers Rally Poster for Thursday, July 15, 1982. Black ink printed on orange-colored background. MOCA Collection. Access at:

<https://mocanyc.pastperfectonline.com/webobject/23558534-7D69-40F6-895C-352776943415>

COVID 19 One World



I am Asian, but I am NOT a virus. Do not blame me for something I did not cause. If you choose to be cruel to me, you will be **reported, found and arrested.**

NYPD and their Hate Crimes Task Force are calling for ALL hate crimes and bias incidents (no matter how minor) be reported ASAP. In NY, some hate crimes are now acts of **domestic terrorism.**

- Victims and kind bystanders:
- 1) Take a picture or video, if safe AND
 - 2) Call 911 and/or contact the NYPD Hate Crimes Task Force at **1-888-440-HATE** or **hctf@nypd.org**

Hate is also a virus, but together we can fight this, too!

Brought to you by Concerned Asian Citizens of NYC



COVID-19 OneWorld Collection Oral Histories



- <https://www.mocanyc.org/get-involved/one-world-oral-histories/oneworld-covid-19-oral-histories-phase-i/>
- <https://www.mocanyc.org/get-involved/one-world-oral-histories/oneworld-covid-19-oral-histories-phase-ii/>
- <https://www.mocanyc.org/get-involved/one-world-oral-histories/oneworld-covid-19-oral-histories-phase-iii/>

Responses: Asian American Voices Resisting the Tides of Racism



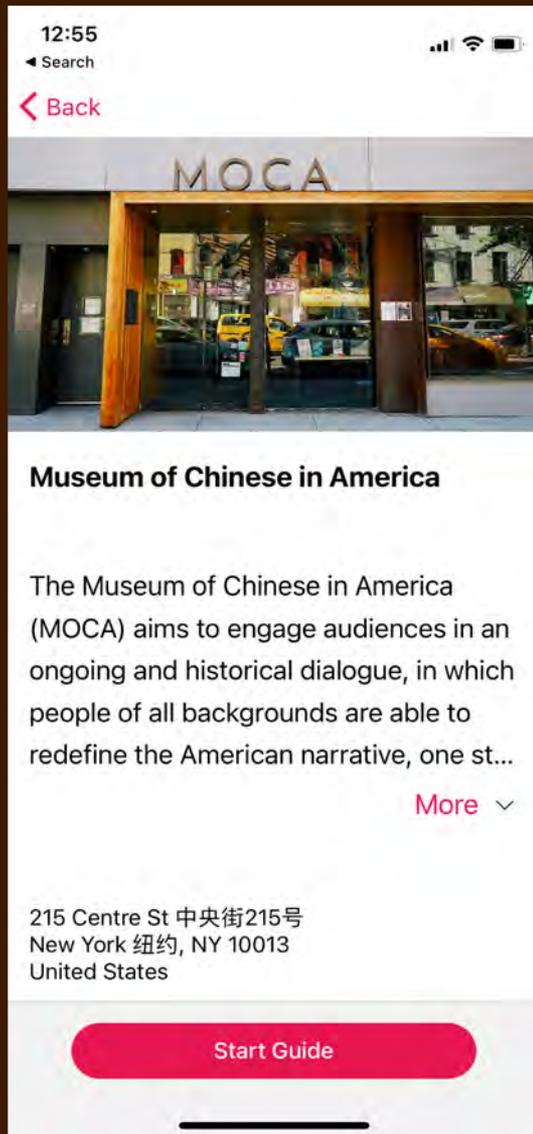
Anti-Asian Hate Rally in Columbus Park, 2021. Photograph by Mary Luke.



Seema Shakti, Solidarity With Our Asian Brothers and Sisters, 2021.

More info here: <https://www.mocanyc.org/event/responses/>

MOCA on Bloomberg Connects App



Download here: <https://www.bloombergconnects.org/>

Exhibition Partnerships



MUSEUM
OF
CHINESE
IN
AMERICA

CENTER
OF
JEWISH
HISTORY

an unlikely photojournalist

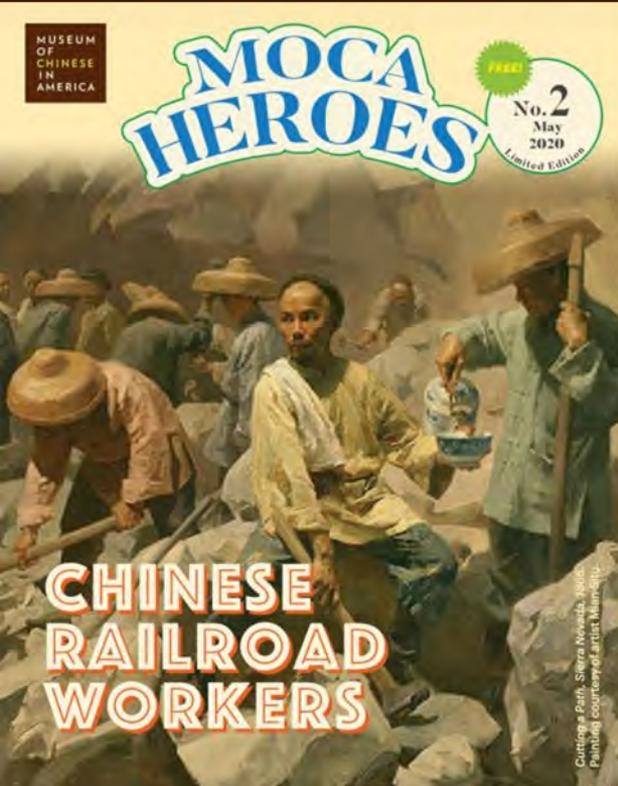
EMILE BOCIAN IN CHINATOWN

Online Exhibition

<https://www.bocian.tk/>

Learning Resources

MOCA Heroes Magazines for Students



THE CHALLENGES OF BEING CHINESE

At first, railroad bosses didn't want to hire Chinese workers because they believed the Chinese weren't strong enough to work on the railroad, but there weren't enough white workers willing to do such backbreaking work. Even when the Chinese workers proved the bosses wrong by working harder and accomplishing more than expected, they still faced threats and discrimination from bosses and other workers. White workers who thought the Chinese were racially inferior, or not as good as they were, yelled at the Chinese workers and sometimes even hurt them.

GLOSSARY

DISCRIMINATION
the unfair treatment of a group of people based on categories like race, gender, religion, and more

What do you think this location might have looked like before the railroad was built?

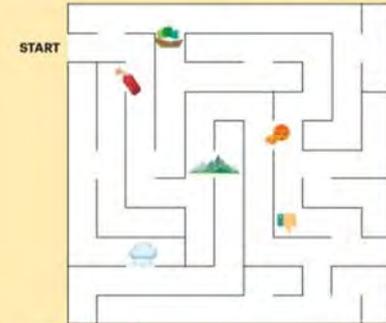
This is a photograph of Chinese railroad workers and the Central Pacific Railroad in 1874. The railroad cuts through the Sierra Nevada Mountains. Workers built through high mountains and over low valleys, changing the natural landscape as they went along. They had to break down and cart away rocks, tree trunks, and other parts of the environment.

Source: Northwestern California Historical Photograph Collection, Hoge Library, California State University, Chico



A CHALLENGING JOURNEY

Chinese railroad workers encountered many obstacles while building the Transcontinental Railroad. Trace your way to the completion of the railroad. Make sure to PASS THROUGH EVERY OBSTACLE.



OBSTACLE KEY:

- The Sierra Nevada Mountains
- Discrimination from bosses
- Bullying by non-Chinese workers
- Harsh winters with blizzards and avalanches
- Dangerous explosives
- 3-week journey from China to the United States

STRIKE!

Despite working longer hours and taking on more difficult tasks, Chinese workers were paid much less than white workers—and they faced more dangerous conditions, too. On June 19th, 1867, there was a terrible accident in one of the tunnels—an explosion that killed one white worker and five Chinese workers. The sound of the blast could be heard for miles.

Chinese workers had had enough. On June 24th—just five days after the explosion—three thousand Chinese railroad workers, standing along thirty miles of track, went on strike: they dropped their tools and refused to work. They demanded equal pay and shorter hours, especially when it came to working in the crowded, dangerous tunnels. Together, they threatened not to work until these demands were heard. Their strike made railroad bosses angry because it cost the companies time and money. Yet the bosses refused to listen, even though they worried about how long the strike would continue.

The strike lasted for a total of eight days. It ended without the immediate changes they wanted, but it showed that when working together, the Chinese workers could have power over their bosses.

GLOSSARY

STRIKE
a highly organized form of protest in which a group of workers all refuse to work in order to get bosses to listen to their needs. There is power in numbers—a single stick can be snapped, but a bundle of many can't be! Can you think of another example of people working together to fight for change?

- 3 out so far, always developing more!
- Current editions: Chinese Railroad Workers, Yung Wing, Maya Lin
- Download here: <https://www.mocanyc.org/learn/learning-resources/>

Virtual Tour for Students



18 minute virtual tour of *With a Single Step: Stories in the Making of America*
Access here: <https://vimeo.com/439377831>

Google Arts & Culture

☰ Google Arts & Culture Home Explore Nearby Favori

The Museum of Chinese in America (MOCA) aims to engage audiences in an ongoing and historical dialogue, in which people of all backgrounds are able to see American history through a critical perspective, to reflect on their own experiences, and to make meaningful connections between: the past and the present, the global and the local, themselves and others....

[Read more](#)

3 stories



ONLINE EXHIBIT
Trial by Fire: The Race to Save 200 Years of Chinese...
Museum of Chinese in America



ONLINE EXHIBIT
My MOCA Story
Museum of Chinese in America



ONLINE EXHIBIT
With a Single Step: Stories in the Making of America
Museum of Chinese in America

Access here: <https://artsandculture.google.com/partner/museum-of-chinese-in-america>

Q&A

Thank you!

谢谢!

education@mocanyc.org

www.mocanyc.org

Museum of Chinese in America Education Offerings & Resources

- 1) Celebrate AAPI heritage with MOCA all year long!
- 2) Support the teaching of anti-Asian violence and racism in your classrooms with a MOCA virtual program.
- 3) Explore MOCA Collections and resources to diversify your curriculum in culturally affirming ways.

Upcoming Events

- 1) MOCAKIDS Author Meet & Greet with Bitty Bao
November 4, 2021, 4:00 pm – 4:30 pm
[Register here!](#)
- 2) Community & Identity: Exploring Chinese American Experiences in Literature Professional Learning Workshop
November 8, 2021, 4:30 pm – 6:00 pm
[Register here!](#)

In-Person Self-Guided Museum Tours

Enjoy the museum's galleries at your own pace. Self-guided groups are welcome to visit our core exhibition, [With a Single Step: Stories in the Making of America](#), as well as our special exhibition, [Responses: Asian American Voices Resisting the Tides of Racism](#), in groups of 15 or less. Age-appropriate worksheets are available upon request. Self-guided visits are available free of charge from Thursday through Sunday, as well as for a small fee on Wednesdays, when the museum is open exclusively for groups.

*****Please visit [Explorable Places](#) where you can read more about our programs and pricing, view our available timeslots, and request a reservation.*****

In-Person Neighborhood Walking Tours

- 1) **Program: Chinatown: A Walk through History** (*offered April – December*)
Grades 6 and up

Description: Uncover the history of one of New York City's oldest neighborhoods! This walking tour focuses on how everyday buildings and places of historical significance reflect and shape a community—from its origins as the Native American Lenape village of Werpoes Hill in 1600 to its present status as one of NYC's most active and vibrant Chinatowns one of the fastest-growing immigrant communities in New York City. Highlighted sites include the oldest streets in Chinatown, a bustling neighborhood park with a layered history a Catholic church, Chinatown's oldest general store, and a Chinese eatery that catered to the needs of Chinatown's turn-of-the-century "bachelor society."

- 2) **Program: Mapping Chinatown** (*offered April – December*)
Grades 2-3

Museum of Chinese in America Education Offerings & Resources

Description: Bring students to New York City’s historic Chinatown for a fun and interactive map-themed trip! Students will explore the landmarks and businesses of Chinatown in person, then create their own maps to record their visits and what they’ve learned about this community.

3) Program: Exploring Chinatown’s Community *(offered April – December)* Grades K-2

Description: Bring students to the Museum of Chinese in America for an in-person exploration of New York City’s vibrant Chinatown. Students will learn about the landmarks, businesses, and people that make up the Chinatown community, and connect them to places and people in their own home neighborhoods.

Booking a Walking Tour

- Neighborhood walking tours are available Tuesdays through Fridays at 10am, 11:30am, and 1pm.
- Tours are 75 minutes long and meet in the lobby of the museum at 215 Centre Street.
- Walking tours are currently capped at 10 people per tour. Groups larger than 10 people will be split into two groups, each with their own educator. Groups will do the tour simultaneously, but may complete stops in a different order and will not necessarily be within eyesight of each other. Please plan accordingly and bring sufficient chaperones if your school requires a teacher to be with students at all times.
- All programs require 1 teacher or chaperone per 10 students.
- Reservations must be made at least two weeks in advance.

*****Please visit [Explorable Places](#) where you can read more about our programs and pricing, view our available timeslots, and request a reservation.*****

Current Virtual School Program Offerings

4) Program: “I am Not a Virus”: Revisiting the Perpetual Foreigner Stereotype in the Time of COVID-19 Grades: 8-12

Description: A remotely guided program using primary and secondary sources from MOCA’s collections and others to analyze the history and impact of the perpetual foreigner stereotype, with an emphasis on how that stereotype has affected, and continues to affect, people of Chinese heritage (or perceived as being Chinese or of Chinese heritage!) in the U.S. during the COVID-19 pandemic.

Objectives: Students will learn about ways that Chinese populations in the United States have been othered and considered “not American enough” from the 1800s through the present day.

Museum of Chinese in America Education Offerings & Resources

Students will be able to:

1. Identify and discuss some stereotypes of Chinese and Chinese Americans.
2. Investigate how these stereotypes were formed, and the ways in which they were and are shared, including through media, popular culture, and legislation.
3. Consider how these stereotypes have affected, and continue to affect, Chinese and Chinese American individuals and communities.
4. Analyze primary sources such as political cartoons, posters, and advertisements.
5. Make connections between past and present by considering ways these stereotypes are still visible today, and ways in which they affect the lived experiences of Chinese and Chinese American individuals and communities.
6. Reflect on ways these stereotypes might affect other Asians and Asian Americans and their lived experiences in the United States.

5) Family Journeys: Finding a Way Grades: 6-8

Description: Through an exploration of a selection of primary and secondary sources about two Chinese Americans -- Kenneth Ang and Hazel Ying Lee -- students will learn about the impact of race and gender discrimination in the past and be guided to make contemporary connections. In particular, students will look closely at how the Chinese Exclusion Act affected would-be immigrants and Chinese Americans.

6) Family Journeys: Meet Kenneth Grades: 3-5

Description: Through an examination of personal artifacts, photographs, and documents from the Museum's collection and others, students will explore the Chinese American experience through the lens of Kenneth, a young Chinese boy who emigrated to the United States via Angel Island. Students will consider what the journey was like, learn about the specific challenges Chinese immigrants faced, investigate the conditions on Angel Island, and reflect on immigration laws like the Chinese Exclusion Act. Interactive activities coupled with close looking will encourage students to make connections between past and present experiences of immigrants to the U.S., and even their own.

Objectives:

Students will be able to:

1. Practice examining and interpreting primary sources including: photographs, documents, and artifacts
2. Use the experience of one Chinese immigrant to the United States to learn about immigration during Chinese Exclusion in America

Museum of Chinese in America Education Offerings & Resources

3. Understand the effects of the Chinese Exclusion Act on would-be immigrants, learn about Angel Island and what happened there, and investigate the practice of “paper sons”
4. Make connections between past, present, and personal experiences of immigrants to the U.S.

7) Customs & Traditions: Dim Sum, Dumplings and Duck

Grades: 2-4

Description: Through an exploration of a selection of popular Chinese and Chinese American foods, students will learn about the diversity and adaptability of Chinese food culture and make connections to their own food customs and traditions. Students will investigate how differences in geography and climate in China have created diverse, regional cuisines. Students will also explore the food customs and traditions Chinese immigrants brought with them and how these customs and traditions have been preserved, changed, or adapted to new circumstances.

8) Customs & Traditions: Performing Arts

Grades: 2-4

Description: Students will gain an appreciation of performing arts by learning about Chinese opera styles and lion dancing. Students will practice deep looking and critical reasoning skills through activities including comparing and contrasting lions and dragons, discussing the symbolism of costumes and gestures, and thinking about how the arts impact people's lives both during celebrations and as part of their everyday activities.

9) Hidden Voices: Wong Chin Foo

Grades: 6-8

Description: Through an examination of personal artifacts, photographs, and documents from the Museum's collection and others, students will explore the Chinese American experience through the lens of Wong Chin Foo, a Chinese American immigrant, journalist, and activist. Students will learn about the specific challenges Chinese immigrants faced when trying to build new homes in America, investigate how they tried to counter stereotypes and advocate for themselves, and reflect on immigration laws like the Chinese Exclusion Act. Interactive activities coupled with close looking will encourage students to make connections between past and present experiences of immigrants to the U.S., and even their own.

10) Experiences for Community Partners

MOCA Education is happy to offer any of our current virtual learning experiences to

Museum of Chinese in America Education Offerings & Resources

qualifying community partners at a reduced rate of \$50 per group or free of charge. Please specify your preferred program when booking.

Virtual Program Fees (per class)

- \$75/ DOE Title 1 School
- \$100/NYC Public School/CUNY/SUNY
- \$125/Independent and Out of State Schools (K-12)

*****Please visit [Explorable Places](#) where you can read more about our programs and pricing, view our available timeslots, and request a reservation.*****

Current Virtual Family Program Offerings

1) MOCACREATE @ Home

Join us for art-making for all ages. New sessions debut every 1st & 3rd Friday and are available anytime, online, in your homes!

Come paint, build, craft, or collage – use familiar materials, or experiment with new! Inspired by the museum’s exhibitions and local artists, MOCACREATE explores different themes every month. While the museum is physically closed, please join us for our free MOCACREATE @ Home series by clicking here:

<https://www.mocanyc.org/mojo/> or checking our [YouTube Channel Museum of Chinese in America](#).

2) MOCAKIDS Storytime @ Home

LIVE every 2nd and 4th Thursday of the month from 4pm-4:30pm via Zoom. Best for kids ages 3-6 and their siblings and care partners! Join us for a song, craft, and special story or puppet performance each session. Check back for upcoming storytimes here:

<https://www.mocanyc.org/calendar/>.

Digital Resources

1. **Take a Virtual Tour of MOCA’s Exhibition, *With a Single Step: Stories in the Making of America* - Anytime, Anywhere! [Click here to explore!](#)**

2. **MOCA Heroes Digital Magazines**

MOCA Heroes is a series of FREE digital, non-fiction magazines that explore the lives of Chinese American trailblazers. Stay tuned for upcoming editions-- share widely! Our next edition will be a magazine for 4-6th graders on Chinese railroad workers.

MOCA Heroes: Yung Wing: [Click here to read!](#)

Museum of Chinese in America Education Offerings & Resources

Who was Yung Wing? Yung Wing (1828-1912) was the first Chinese immigrant to graduate from an overseas college at Yale University! He established the Chinese Education Mission (CEM) to send Chinese students to study in the United States, creating a generation of cultural ambassadors. Learn more by reading the full magazine. Best for grades 6-8.

MOCA Heroes: Chinese Railroad Workers: [Click here to read!](#)

Learn about the lives and experiences of the Chinese railroad workers who built America's first transcontinental railroad.

MOCA Heroes: Maya Lin: [Click here to read!](#)

Maya Lin is a world-famous artist, sculptor, and architect. Read on to learn more about her life and work!

Future guides to be posted here: <https://www.mocanyc.org/learn/learning-resources/>

3. Daisy's Afternoon at MOCA Museum Guides

Meet Daisy and her brother Bowling Ball as they introduce you to the Museum of Chinese in America (MOCA) and all the neat artifacts you can see here on your visit! Consider questions like: What was life like for the first Chinese immigrants who moved to America? What customs and traditions did they bring along with them? How did the Chinese American community come together? What were their struggles and accomplishments?

[Click here to read in English!](#) [Click here to read in Chinese!](#) [Click here to read in Spanish!](#)

小菊在美国华人博物馆的一个下午

让我们一起跟菊菊 (Daisy) 和她弟弟保龄球 (Bowling Ball) 一起探秘美国华人博物馆 (MOCA)。想一想：首批来美国的中国移民他们是怎么生活的。他们带来了哪些风俗和传统？华裔美国人如何团结起来形成自己的社区和团体。他们都遇到了哪些挑战和取得了哪些成就？[阅读小菊的故事!](#)

La Tarde de Margarita en MOCA

Sigue leyendo para explorar el Museo de Chino en América (MOCA) con Daisy y su hermano Bowling Ball. Considere preguntas como: ¿Cómo fue la vida de los primeros inmigrantes chinos que se mudaron a América? ¿Qué costumbres y tradiciones trajeron consigo? ¿Cómo se reunió la comunidad china estadounidense? ¿Cuáles fueron sus

Museum of Chinese in America Education Offerings & Resources

luchas y logros? [¡LEER AQUÍ!](#)

4. [Click here for an annotated selection of resources which explore how to address recent anti-Asian violence and racism with your children at home.](#)
5. [Click here for an annotated selection of resources which explore how to address recent anti-Asian violence and racism in your classrooms.](#)

MOCA Collections & Exhibitions Resources

1. **Explore MOCA's Collections Online using the PastPerfect platform.**
 - a. Access here: <https://mocanyc.pastperfectonline.com/randomimages>
 - b. Use quotation marks to refine your search.
 - c. Key word examples: "Mott St," "Columbus Park," "identification card"
2. **Listen to oral histories from MOCA's oral history archive on our OHMS platform.**
 - a. Access here: <http://ohms.mocanyc.org/>
 - b. Search by project, people, or subjects.
 - c. Some collections highlights:
 - i. The family journey of actor Tzi Ma:
http://ohms.mocanyc.org/viewer/viewer.php?cachefile=2019_038_004_1592699683.xml
 - ii. The family journey of write Maxine Hong Kingston:
http://ohms.mocanyc.org/viewer/render.php?cachefile=2018_033_001_1593006319.xml
 - iii. The family journey of dancer Jadin Wong:
http://ohms.mocanyc.org/viewer/render.php?cachefile=2018_033_001_1593006319.xml
 - iv. The family journey of set designer Ming Cho Lee:
http://ohms.mocanyc.org/viewer/render.php?cachefile=2016_033_001_1593051917.xml
 - v. The experiences of Chinatown resident Herb Leung:
http://ohms.mocanyc.org/viewer/render.php?cachefile=2015_008_005_1530025123.xml
 - vi. The family journey of Chinese Jamaican journalist Paula Madison:
http://ohms.mocanyc.org/viewer/render.php?cachefile=2015_048_011_1592105435.xml
3. **Read 150 bilingual English and Chinese stories about items from the MOCA collection that spotlight significant family stories, events, and people in Chinese American history.**
 - a. Access English versions here: <https://www.mocanyc.org/collections/collection-highlights/moca-spike-150-stories/>
 - b. Access bilingual versions here: <https://spike150.mocanyc.org/stories/>
 - c. Some highlights:

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- i. Low family portrait: <https://www.mocanyc.org/collections/stories/low-family-portrait/>
 - ii. Quilt made by 8 garment workers: <https://www.mocanyc.org/collections/stories/garment-workers/>
 - iii. *A Grain of Sand: Music for the Struggle of Asians in America* album: <https://www.mocanyc.org/collections/stories/a-grain-of-sand/>
 - iv. Paper Son coaching book: <https://www.mocanyc.org/collections/stories/paper-son-coaching-book/>
 - v. Racist Abercrombie and Fitch t-shirt: <https://www.mocanyc.org/collections/stories/abercrombie-and-fitch-wok-n-bowling-t-shirt/>
 - vi. Golden Venture paper sculptures: <https://www.mocanyc.org/collections/stories/golden-venture/>
4. **Listen to and watch oral history videos from MOCA's newest collection, the COVID-19 OneWorld Collection.**
- a. Phase 1: <https://www.mocanyc.org/get-involved/one-world-oral-histories/oneworld-covid-19-oral-histories-phase-i/>
 - b. Phase 2: <https://www.mocanyc.org/get-involved/one-world-oral-histories/oneworld-covid-19-oral-histories-phase-ii/>
 - c. Phase 3: <https://www.mocanyc.org/get-involved/one-world-oral-histories/oneworld-covid-19-oral-histories-phase-iii/>
5. **Peruse the virtual exhibition, An Unlikely Photojournalist: Emile Bocian in Chinatown, a collaboration between MOCA and the Center for Jewish History.**
- a. Access here: <https://www.bocian.tk/>
6. **Explore MOCA's exhibitions on the Bloomberg Connects app and Google Arts & Culture Website.**
- a. Download Bloomberg Connects here: <https://www.bloombergconnects.org/>
 - b. Access Google Arts & Culture here: <https://artsandculture.google.com/partner/museum-of-chinese-in-america>

Responses: Asian American Voices Resisting the Tides of Racism

响应：美国亚裔抵制种族主义浪潮的呼声



Bitter Roots: A Timeline of Anti-Asian Racism in America

苦涩溯源：美国反亚裔种族主义的时间表

Since the beginning of the pandemic, Asian Americans have been blamed for causing and spreading COVID-19; verbally and physically attacked in public spaces; and, in the case of the six women of Asian descent killed in Atlanta, murdered in their place of work and respite. While many of these incidents have been widely reported, for Asian Americans this recent surge in racist violence and hate is nothing new. It is an escalation of the implicit bias, daily discrimination and institutional racism Asian Americans have faced since they began arriving to America's shores in the 19th century.

自新冠病毒大流行开始以来，美国亚裔一直被指责造成并传播了COVID-19：他们在公共场所受到口头和人身攻击；亚特兰大的六名亚裔妇女在工作场所和休息的地方被杀害。虽然许多此类事件被广泛报道，但对于美国亚裔来说，最近种族主义暴力和仇恨的激增并不是什么新鲜事。这是自19世纪美国亚裔移民到美国以来，他们就面临的隐性偏见、日常歧视和体制性种族主义的升级。

This timeline of anti-Asian racism, which was created by MOCA staff, is intended to help us navigate the current moment by situating recent incidents within a historical continuum of discriminatory policies, racial brutality, and damaging perceptions that have shaped the Asian American experience. 这一反亚裔种族主义的时间表是由MOCA工作人员编写的，旨在通过将最近的事件定位在历史的连续体中，对照那些美国亚裔所经历的歧视性政策、种族暴力行为和伤害性观念的历史，帮助我们来驾驭当前的时刻。

I. Colonialism's Gaze: Exoticism and Exploitation

殖民主义的目光：异国情调与剥削

In the 19th century, European and American desire to unlock trade partners and expand markets fueled an era of colonial aggression validated by the characterization of Asia as the origin of a "Yellow Peril" threat to Western civilization. Demeaning stereotypes followed the first waves of Chinese, Japanese, Filipino and South Asian immigrants to the U.S. who were seen, by turns, as exotic, uncivilized carriers of disease and as perpetually foreign, attitudes that continue to shadow Asian Americans today.

在19世纪，欧美希望发掘贸易伙伴和扩大市场，这加速了殖民侵略的步伐，亚洲被定性为“黄祸”的起源威胁了西方文明便是证实。在这样的贬低性成见出现之前，中国、日本、菲律宾和南亚移

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民第一波来到美国，他们轮流被视为异国风情、未开化的疾病携带者和永远的外国人，这种态度在今天持续给美国亚裔蒙上阴影。

1784

After the U.S. and Great Britain sign the Treaty of Paris, U.S. ships can no longer trade with the British West Indies, cutting off America's supply of tea. Robert Morris, a banker, senses a business opportunity, hires a small ship, names it the *Empress of China*, fills it with American ginseng, pepper, animal skins, and cotton, and sets it off to China. The *Empress* returns a year later with Chinese tea, ceramics, silk, and spices, thus opening a new trade channel with China that financed America's first millionaires.

1784

美国和英国签署《巴黎条约》后，美国船只不能再与英西印度群岛进行贸易，切断了美国的茶叶供应。银行家罗伯特·莫里斯（Robert Morris）感觉到了商业机会，他租了一艘小船，把它叫“*中国皇后号*”，船里装满了美国人参、胡椒、动物皮和棉花，并运到中国。一年后，“*中国皇后号*”带着中国茶、陶瓷、丝绸和香料回来了，从而开辟了一条与中国之间新的贸易渠道，为美国第一批百万富翁提供资金。

1834

Afong Moy, the first Chinese woman to come to the United States, is brought to New York by merchants who put her on display as “The Chinese Lady,” highlighting her “Oriental” and petite features in order to increase demand for Chinese goods. Customers could pay a small entrance fee of twenty-five cents to see her on exhibition in an ornamented room of Chinese furniture and other goods.¹

1834

阿芳·莫伊是第一位来到美国的中国女性，她被商人带到纽约，商人把她作为“中国夫人”展出，突出了她的“东方”和娇小的特点，以增加对中国商品的需求。顾客可以支付25美分的少量入场费，在装饰着中国家具和其他商品的展示间里看到她。¹

1839-42, 1856-60

Britain and America's illegal opium trade sets the stage for the Opium Wars, a series of conflicts between China and the West that weakened the Qing dynasty, caused social unrest, and pushed many southern Chinese farmers to seek opportunities abroad.

1839-42, 1856-60

英美非法鸦片贸易为鸦片战争创造了舞台，中西之间的一系列冲突削弱了清朝，引发了社会动荡，并迫使许多华南农民到国外寻找机会。

1870

Bret Harte's poem, *The Heathen Chinee*, is published in *Overland Monthly* and quickly becomes a sensation. The poem describes a Chinese man named Ah Sin playing cards with two white men, and casts him as devious, childlike, and morally depraved. The poem is republished multiple times in the years to come, propagating the idea that Chinese are dangerous heathens.

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1870

布雷特·哈特的诗《希森·奇尼》发表在《陆地月刊》上，并迅速引起轰动。这首诗描述了一个叫阿辛的中国男人和两个白人打牌，并把他塑造成狡猾、孩子气和道德堕落的人。这首诗在未来几年里多次被重新发表，传播了中国人是危险的异教徒的观点。

1893 (January 16)

U.S. troops invade Hawaii and overthrow their constitutional monarchy. Hawaii is formally annexed in 1898 and becomes a state in 1959.²

1893 年 (1月16日)

美军入侵夏威夷，推翻他们的君主立宪制。夏威夷于1898年被正式吞并，于1959年成为美国的一个州。²

1899-1902

After Spain cedes the Philippines, its longstanding colony, to the United States in the Treaty of Paris, fighting breaks out between American forces and Filipino nationalists who sought independence. The ensuing Philippine-American War lasts for three years and results in the death of approximately 20,000 Filipino soldiers and as many as 200,000 Filipino civilians.

1899-1902

西班牙在《巴黎条约》中将其长期殖民地菲律宾割让给美国后，美国军队和寻求独立的菲律宾民族主义者之间爆发了战斗。随后的菲律宾-美国战争持续了三年，导致2万名菲律宾战斗人员和多达20万菲律宾平民死亡。

1904

1,200 people of various indigenous ethnic groups are shipped from the Philippines to the U.S. and put on display as primitive curiosities during the 1904 World's Fair in St. Louis.

1904

1200名不同的土著民族从菲律宾运到美国，在1904年圣路易斯举行的世界博览会上展出，以满足人们对于原始人好奇心。

1929

The film *Mysterious Dr. Fu Manchu* is released. Playing into Yellow Peril stereotypes cultivated during Chinese exclusion, it depicts Chinese as mysterious and sinister, with Swedish actor Warner Oland playing the lead role in yellowface.

1929

电影《神秘的傅满洲博士》上映了。它演进在华人排斥期间培养的黄色危险成见，将中国人描绘成神秘而险恶的人，瑞典演员华纳·奥兰在《亚裔脸庞》中扮演主角。

1937

Casting begins in 1935 for a film adaptation of *The Good Earth*, based off the best-selling novel by Pearl S. Buck about life in a Chinese village. The lead role goes to German actress Luise Rainer who plays O-Lan in yellowface.

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Anna May Wong, a rising Hollywood star, is offered the secondary role of Lotus, but refuses in protest of the film's racist casting.

1937

1935年开始拍摄电影《好地球》，改编自珀尔·巴克的畅销小说《中国村庄的生活》。主角是德国女演员露丝·雷纳，她饰演亚裔脸庞的奥兰。正在崛起的好莱坞影星安娜·梅·黄 (AnnaMaiWong) 被聘为莲花的次要角色，但拒绝对影片的种族主义演员提出抗议。

II. Prelude to Exclusion: Race Riots in the West

排外的前奏：西方种族暴动

Early Asian immigrants were beckoned to America with stories of hope, quick money, and boat tickets bought on credit. However, when they arrived to the dispossessed territory of the American West, Asian immigrants were not welcomed. They were treated like disposable, cheap labor by employers and as unwanted competition by white workers. Across the west coast, Asian communities were terrorized, residents sent fleeing as their houses and businesses burned to the ground by white mobs who saw Asian faces as un-American, un-human, and a threat to be eliminated.

早期的亚洲移民被召唤到美国，吸引他们是希望、快速赚钱和靠信用购买船票的故事。然而，当他们到达美国西部被剥夺的领土时，亚洲移民并不受待见。他们被雇主当作一次性的廉价劳动力对待，被白人工人视为不必要的竞争对手。在整个西海岸、亚裔社区受到恐吓，居民们逃离家园，他们的房屋和企业被白人暴徒烧成灰烬，这些白人认为亚裔面孔是非美国人、非人类，并需要消除的威胁。

1871 (October 24)

During the Chinese Massacre of 1871, nineteen Chinese immigrants in Los Angeles's old Chinatown are killed by a mob of 500 people in what is considered one of the largest mass lynching in U.S. history. While 8 members of the mob were convicted of manslaughter, all convictions were overturned due to technicalities.³

1871年 (10月24日)

在1871年的华人大屠杀中，洛杉矶老唐人街的19名中国移民被一群500人的暴徒杀害，这被认为是美国历史上最大的大规模私刑。虽然10名暴民在法庭上被起诉，但所有定罪都因技术原因被推翻。³

1876

A group of white residents in Los Angeles form the Anti-Chinese Club to “protect the white people residing in America from Chinese labor in any form, to discourage and stop any further Chinese immigration and to urge the withdrawal of the Chinese from the country.”

1876年

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洛杉矶的一群白人居民组成了反华俱乐部，以“保护居住在美国的白人免受任何形式的中国劳工的侵害，阻碍和阻止任何进一步的中国移民，并敦促中国人从这个国家离开。”

1877 (July 1877)

Fueled by resentment towards Chinese laborers for accepting lower wages, a labor strike by white railroad workers turns into a riot, resulting in the burning of homes and businesses in San Francisco Chinatown.⁴

1877 年 (1877年7月)

白人铁路工人的罢工激起了对中国工人接受低工资的不满，演变成一场骚乱，导致旧金山唐人街的房屋和企业被烧毁。⁴

1880

An angry mob numbering in the thousands destroys homes and businesses, and attacks residents in Denver's Chinatown, leading to the death of Look Young and the eventual decline of Denver's Chinese community.

1880

数千人的愤怒暴徒摧毁房屋和企业，袭击丹佛唐人街的居民，导致鲁克·杨的死亡和丹佛华人社区的最终衰落。

1885 (February 7)

Whole Chinese communities in California, Oregon, and Washington, were forcibly and violently expelled in what becomes known as the “Eureka Method,” named for a town that claimed to “peacefully” deport its Chinatown residents by loading them onto steamships bound for San Francisco.

1885 年 (2月7日)

加州、俄勒冈州和华盛顿州的华人社区在被称为“尤里卡计划”的小镇上被强行和暴力驱逐，该镇声称“和平”地将唐人街居民装上开往旧金山的轮船驱逐出境。

1885 (September 2)

Disgruntled after failing to unionize for improved working conditions, white coal miners in Rock Springs, Wyoming blame Chinese miners who were often used as strikebreakers by the Union Pacific railroad company. An attack on Chinese miners kills 28 and injures 15, and an invasion of the Rock Springs Chinatown drives hundreds more out of town.

1885 年 (9月2日)

怀俄明州罗克斯普林斯的白人煤矿工人因未能通过工会改善工作条件而不满，他们指责中国矿工经常被联合太平洋铁路公司用作罢工破坏者。中国矿工遇袭造成28人死亡，15人受伤，石泉唐人街的入侵又将数百人赶出了城市。

1886 (February 6-9)

A local Knights of Labor chapter in Seattle forcibly expels Chinese residents from the city. It takes 20 years for Seattle's Chinese population to return to its 1885 numbers; meanwhile, Seattle's white population grows by more than a factor of 10.⁵

1886 年 (2月6-9日)

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西雅图当地劳工骑士分会强行驱逐了该市的中国居民。西雅图的华人人口需要20年才能恢复到1885年的数字：与此同时，西雅图的白人人口增长了10倍以上。⁵

1887 (May 27-28)

At Deep Creek in Hells Canyon along the Idaho-Oregon border, as many as 34 Chinese gold miners are attacked, robbed of their gold, tortured and killed by a gang of horse thieves and schoolboys.⁶

1887

在爱达荷州-俄勒冈边境地狱峡谷的深溪，多达34名中国金矿工人遭到袭击、被抢走黄金、被一伙盗马贼和学童折磨和杀害。⁶

1907 (September 5)

A mob of 500 white laborers terrorize the South Asian community in Bellingham, Washington, revealing intra-community anxieties surrounding labor competition. Within ten days, all South Asian residents vacate the city.⁷

1907年 (9月5日)

在华盛顿贝灵厄姆，一群500名白人劳工恐吓南亚社区，暴露了社区内部对劳工竞争的焦虑。在十天内，所有南亚居民都离开了这座城市。⁷

1930

Fear of miscegenation and growing animosity over labor competition leads white residents and agricultural workers to carry out a series of attacks on Filipino American residents in Watsonville, California, destroying the homes and public spaces of the Filipino community.⁸ One Filipino man, Fermin Tobera, is killed in the attacks.

1930

对异族通婚的恐惧和对劳工竞争的敌意导致白人居民和农业工人对加利福尼亚州沃森维尔对菲律宾裔美国居民发动了一系列袭击，摧毁了菲律宾社区的家园和公共空间。⁸菲律宾人 Fermin Tobera，在袭击中丧生。

III. Attitudes Become Policy: Institutionalizing Racism

态度成为政策：将种族主义制度化

The 1790 Naturalization Act was intended to create a nation for white culture by restricting citizenship eligibility to “free white persons.” When Asian immigrants began coming in large numbers, this law tagged them immediately as “aliens ineligible for citizenship.” Since then, other legislation around taxation, birthright citizenship, miscegenation, and immigration was written into law to enforce the secondary status of Asians in America and uphold their exploitation.

1790年《归化法》旨在通过将公民资格限制在“自由白人”之上，为白人文化建立一个国家。当亚裔移民开始大量抵达美国，这项法律立即给他们贴上了“没有资格成为公民身份的外国人”的标签

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。此后，有关税收、与生俱来的公民权、异族通婚和移民的其他立法被写入法律，以强制执行亚裔在美国的次要地位，并维持对他们的人身剥削。

1850

The California legislature passes the Foreign Miners Tax, requiring non-citizens to pay a monthly tax of \$20 for the right to mine. Though European immigrant miners also operate in California, the tax is only collected from Chinese and Mexican miners.

1850

加州立法机构通过了外国矿工税，要求非公民每月为采矿权缴纳20美元的税。虽然欧洲移民矿工也在加利福尼亚工作，但该税只从中国和墨西哥矿工那里征收。

1854

After being found guilty of the murder of a Ling Sing, a Chinese miner in Nevada County, through accounts from one white and three Chinese witnesses, George Hall is acquitted in California Supreme Court case *People v. Hall* on the grounds that nonwhite witnesses cannot testify against white defendants in court.

1854

乔治·霍尔因谋杀内华达州一名华裔矿工而被判有罪，根据一名白人和三名华裔证人的陈述，乔治·霍尔在加州最高法院诉霍尔一案中被宣告无罪，理由是非白人证人不能在法庭上对白人被告作证。

1862

To thwart southern landowners during the Civil War, Congress passes the Anti-Coolie Act which sought to bar the Chinese “coolie” (unfree contract labor) trade, a possible replacement to African American slaves who were on the verge of being set free. The law conflates African American slaves with Chinese contract laborers and pits them against each other as competitors for plantation work.

1862

为了在内战期间挫败南方土地所有者，国会通过了《反库利法案》，该法案旨在禁止中国的“库利”（非自由合同劳工）贸易，这可能取代即将获得自由的非洲裔美国奴隶。该法将非裔美国人奴隶与中国合同工混为一团，并把他们作为种植园工作的竞争者相互竞争。

1875

One of the first restrictive federal immigration laws in the United States, the Page Act of 1875 forbids the immigration of unfree laborers and women for “lewd and immoral purposes.” On paper the law is aimed at preventing prostitution, but in practice it is only enforced on East Asian women and normalizes the stereotype that they are all sexually deviant.⁹

1875

1875年的《页法》是美国最早的限制性联邦移民法之一，禁止非自由劳工和妇女出于“猥亵和不道德的目的”移民。从纸面上看，这项法律旨在防止卖淫，但在实践中，它只对东亚妇女执行，使她们都是性的陈规定型观念正常化。⁹

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1880 (May 26)

San Francisco Order No. 1569 is passed and requires the consent of the board of supervisors to operate a laundry in a wooden building. Although 89 percent of the city's laundry businesses are operated by Chinese and Chinese Americans, not a single Chinese owner is granted a permit.

1880年 (5月26日)

旧金山第 1569 号令获得通过，需要监事会同意才能在木结构建筑内经营洗衣房。尽管该市 89% 的洗衣店由华人和华裔美国人经营，但没有一个华人业主获得许可。

1882

Transforming anti-Chinese sentiment into wide-reaching policy, the Chinese Exclusion Act bans immigration of Chinese laborers and denies citizenship, voting rights, property ownership, and interracial marriage to Chinese already living in the United States.

1882

将反华情绪转化为影响广泛的政策，《排华法案》禁止中国劳工移民，并剥夺已经居住在美国的华人的公民身份、投票权、财产所有权和异族通婚权。

1886

After being imprisoned for operating a laundry business without a permit in the wake of Order No. 1569, Lee Yick petitions the Order's discriminatory enforcement in 1885. *Yick Wo v. Hopkins* becomes the first U.S. Supreme Court case legally recognizing that a race-neutral law administered in a prejudicial manner constitutes an infringement of the Equal Protection Clause of the Fourteenth Amendment.

1886

在第1569号法令颁布后，Lee Yick由于无许可证经营洗衣房而被监禁，1885年Lee Yick诉状该法令的歧视性执法。益和诉霍普金斯案成为美国最高法院第一个在法律上承认一个种族中立的法律被以偏见的方式实施，从而构成了违反第十四修正案平等保护条款的案例。

1892 (May 5)

Congress passes the Geary Act, expanding the policies of Chinese Exclusion by requiring Chinese to carry a resident permit or face detention and deportation. The law prompted nation-wide protests and lawsuits, demonstrating the Chinese community's organizing power and political will.

1892年 (5月5日)

国会通过了《Geary法案》，通过要求华人必须持有居留证否则面临拘留和驱逐出境的法规，扩大了排华政策。这项法律引发了全国范围的抗议和诉讼，显示了华人社区的组织力量和政治意愿。

1885

After Mamie Tape is denied admission to the all-white Spring Valley school in 1884, the Tapes sue the public school district and win. The 1885 California Supreme Court case *Tape v. Hurley* finds the exclusion of Chinese students from public schools on the basis of ethnicity unlawful.

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1885

1884年，在玛米·塔佩被拒绝进入白人学校春谷学校后，塔佩起诉公立学校区并获胜。1885年加州最高法院案件认为在这个塔佩起诉赫利案例中，以种族为由将中国学生排除在公立学校之外是非法的。

1897

Wong Kim Ark, a Chinese American born in the United States, is denied re-entry to the U.S. after a trip to China, based on the Chinese Exclusion Act. On March 5th, 1898, the landmark Supreme Court case *United States vs. Wong Kim Ark* asserts the birthright citizenship of children born on U.S. soil to foreign parents, granting Wong Kim Ark American citizenship and the right to enter.

1897

出生于美国的美籍华人 Wong Kim Ark，根据《排华法案》，在访问中国后被拒绝重返美国。1898年3月5日，具有里程碑意义的美国最高法院诉 Wong Kim Ark 一案，给予了生于外籍父母、生在美国土地上的儿童出生公民权，授予 Wong Kim Ark 美国公民身份和入境权。

1909, 1910, 1913, 1917, 1919, 1922

A series of citizenship disputes by South Asian Americans in the early 20th century yield inconsistent legal decisions granting South Asians provisional whiteness on the basis of skin color and class signifiers that distinguish them from other non-White racial groups under the law, particularly Black and Indigenous groups.²⁶

1909, 1910, 1913, 1917, 1919, 1920

20世纪初，南亚裔美国人的一系列公民权纠纷产生了不一致的法律决定，根据肤色和阶级标志，给予南亚人临时白人身份，这一身份将他们与其他非白人种族群体，特别是黑人和土著群体，区分开来。

1913

The California Alien Land Law of 1913 prohibits Asian residents and Asian Americans from owning or operating farmlands, restricting immigrant workers' ability to establish stable residence in the state.

1913

1913年的《加州外国人土地法》禁止亚裔居民和亚裔美国人拥有或经营农田，限制移民工人在该州建立稳定住所的能力。

1917

The Immigration Act of 1917 bars immigration from the "Asiatic Zone," introduces a literacy test to the immigration process, and imposes an \$8 tax on every adult immigrant, building from the legal precedent of restrictive immigration policy established by the Chinese Exclusion Act.

1917

1917年的《移民法》禁止来自“亚洲区”的移民，并在移民过程中引入了读写能力测试，并对每个成年移民征收8美元的税，这是由《排华法案》设立的限制性移民政策的法律先例产生的。

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1923

The Supreme Court finds Baghat Singh Thind ineligible for citizenship on the basis of race, leading to the retroactive denial of citizenship to all Indian Americans. Thind later attained citizenship in New York in 1936, highlighting the significance of local race dynamics in determining legal definitions of race.

1923

最高法院在认定巴哈特·辛格·廷德因种族原因没有资格获得公民身份，这导致了所有印度裔美国人的公民身份被追溯性取消。后来廷德在1936年获得公民身份，这彰显了地方种族动态在确定种族的法律定义上的重要性。

1924

The U.S. Immigration Act, or the Johnson-Reed Act, establishes a national origins quota, allowing entry to two percent of each nationality based on the 1890 census and only those eligible for citizenship. Because the Naturalization Acts of 1790 and 1870 excluded citizenship to people of Asian lineage, the Johnson-Reed Act effectively bans immigration from Asia.

1924

美国移民法，或约翰逊-里德法案，建立了一个国家原籍配额，根据1890年的人口普查，允许每个国籍的百分之二进入。由于1790年和1870年的入籍法案将亚洲血统的人排除在外，约翰逊-里德法案实际上禁止来自亚洲的移民。

IV. Origins of Medical Scapegoating

医疗替罪羊的起源

In the 19th century, a central tenet of justifying the unequal treatment of Chinese in America, and trying to keep them out of the country altogether, was the claim that they bred disease through a diet of exotic animals; lived in cramped, unsanitary quarters; and engaged in vice. These lasting perceptions surfaced during the 2003 SARS outbreak and in the last year of the coronavirus pandemic, led to surges of violence rooted in associating an entire ethnicity with the genesis and spread of disease.

在19世纪，一个核心原则是证明在美国华人受到不平等待遇是正当的，并试图将他们全部拒之门外，声称他们通过吃奇异的动物来滋生疾病：住在狭小、不卫生的宿舍，并拥有不良恶习。这些长期的刻板成见在2003年SARS爆发时和去年新冠病毒大流行期间重新浮出水面，导致暴力激增，其根源在于将整个种族与疾病的成因和传播联系起来。

1870

The 1870 Cubic Air Ordinance requires boarding houses in San Francisco to have 500 cubic square feet of air for each occupant. Leaders in Chinatown encourage violators to accept jail time, instead of paying a fine, to make enforcing the ordinance overly burdensome.

1870

1870年《立方空气条例》规定，旧金山的寄宿房每位住客必须拥有500立方英尺的空气。唐人街鼓励大家不交罚款进监狱，从而使这项法令的执行过于繁重。

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1873

In response to the mass numbers of Chinese accepting jail time following the Cubic Air Ordinance, the Pigtail Ordinance calls for shaving the hair of Chinese prisoners in San Francisco to within an inch of their scalp thereby ridding them of their queue, or traditional braid, a degrading punishment for Chinese men.²⁸

1873

为回应《立方空气条例》造成的大量中国人入狱，《辫子条例》要求将旧金山华裔囚犯的头发剃到距头皮一英寸以内，从而使他们除去辫子或传统的编辫，这是对中国男子的侮辱性惩罚。

1875

Battling smallpox in San Francisco, medical officials blame the outbreak on the Chinese community, labeling Chinatown an unsanitary “laboratory of infection.”

1875

天花在旧金山流行时，医疗官员将疫情归咎于华人社区，称唐人街不卫生，是“感染实验室”。

1889

During the Philippine-American War, the U.S. military quarantines, detains, and deports Chinese, Japanese, and Filipino sex workers fearing transmission of so-called “Asiatic diseases” to American troops.

1889

在菲美战争期间，美国军方因担心将所谓“亚洲疾病”传染给美军，对中国、日本和菲律宾性工作者进行隔离、拘留和驱逐。

1890

The Bingham Ordinance in San Francisco limits where Chinese can live and work to an area reserved for “unhealthful” businesses, creating a legal boundary for the Chinese community.

1890

旧金山的《宾厄姆法令》限制华人可以在为“不健康”企业保留的地区居住和工作，在法律上为华人社区创造了边界。

1900

The San Francisco Board of Public Health quarantines Chinatown and polices Chinese Americans’ movement in and out of the city after Chinese American laborer Chick Gin dies with the first case of bubonic plague in the United States.¹⁰

1900

旧金山公共卫生委员会隔离唐人街，并在美籍华裔劳工奇克·金 (Chick Gin) 死于美国首例腺鼠疫后监管美籍华人在该市的进出。¹⁰

1910

Asian arrivals to Angel Island Immigration Station, established to enforce Chinese exclusion laws, are given a battery of medical examinations to screen for contagious diseases and other illnesses which could be used as justifications to turn them away.

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1910

前往专为执行排华法而设立的天使岛移民站的亚洲人被要求接受一系列体检，以筛查传染病和其他疾病，这些疾病可以作为拒绝他们入境的理由。

1918

The 1918 influenza spreads rapidly, killing an estimated 50 million worldwide. When the virus emerges, most nations suppress coverage of its spread, though Spain does not. Hence, the virus becomes commonly known as the “Spanish Flu.”

1918

1918年的流感大流行迅速蔓延，估计全世界有5 000万人死亡。当病毒出现时，大多数国家都抑制其传播的报道，尽管西班牙没有。因此，该病毒通常被称为“西班牙流感”。

2003

American media coverage of the SARS outbreak in Hong Kong and surrounding countries leads to stigmatization of Asian Americans as vectors of the disease. People avoid Asian-owned shops and restaurants, and treat Asian Americans with disdain and hostility.¹¹

2003

美国媒体关于香港及周边国家的SARS疫情的报道，将亚裔美国人描述成为该病的传播媒介导致亚裔美国人的污名化。人们避开亚裔拥有的商店和餐馆，对亚裔美国人蔑视和敌意。¹¹

V. Aftershocks of Global Conflict: Internment and Displacement

全球冲突余震：政治拘禁和强制迁移

During the mid-20th century, American imperial interests overseas intersected with domestic anti-Asian sentiment, manifesting in parallel violence against Japanese at home and abroad during World War II. In the postwar period, anxiety regarding the spread of communism provided political justification for staging American proxy wars in East and Southeast Asia. Reducing Asian bodies to collateral damage in the fight against communism, American intervention in Asia resulted in mass casualties and left both regions destabilized for decades to come.

20世纪中叶，美国在海外的帝国利益与国内的反亚情绪交织，表现为二战期间国内外对日本人的暴力冲突。战后时期，对共产主义蔓延的焦虑为美国在东亚和东南亚发动代理战争提供了政治理由。在共与产主义的斗争中，削弱亚洲造成附带性伤害，美国对亚洲的干预导致了大规模人员伤亡，并使这两个地区在未来几十年都处于不稳定状态。

1940

The Smith Act, formerly Alien Registration Act of 1940, requires all adult non-citizens to register with the government, and criminalizes political speech advocating against the U.S. government. Data collected through the Smith Act later facilitated the identification of Japanese and Japanese American residents for internment during WWII.

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1940

前身为 1940 年的《外国人登记法案》的《史密斯法案》要求所有成年非公民向政府登记，并将主张反对美国政府的政治言论定罪。通过《史密斯法案》收集的数据后来有助于识别二战期间被拘留的日本人和日裔美国居民。

1942 (February 19)

In response to the bombing of Pearl Harbor during World War II, President Franklin D. Roosevelt signs Executive Order 9066 which authorizes the immediate incarceration of over 120,000 Japanese Americans at detention facilities in remote parts of the American West. The xenophobic action effectively criminalizes being Japanese.

1942 年 (2月19日)

作为对二战期间珍珠港爆炸事件的回应，富兰克林·罗斯福总统签署了第9066号行政命令，要求立即监禁12万多名日裔美国人，关押在美国西部偏远地区的拘留设施。这一仇外行为实际上将生而为日裔美国人定为犯罪。

1943 (February 1)

After restricting recruitment of Japanese Americans into the U.S. military in 1942, Roosevelt activates the 442nd Infantry Regiment, a segregated battalion comprised of Japanese American soldiers commanded by white officers.

1943 年 (2月1日)

在1942年限制招募日裔美国人加入美国军队后，罗斯福宣布成立第442步兵团，这是一个由白人军官指挥的日裔美国人组成的隔离营。

1945 (August 6, August 9)

The U.S. military drops a nuclear bomb on Hiroshima, killing approximately 70,000 people. President Harry S. Truman rejects Japan's conditional surrender and bombs Nagasaki, killing 40,000 more and effectively closing the Pacific theater of World War II.

1945 年 (8月6日 , 8月9日)

美军在广岛投下一枚原子弹，造成约7万人死亡。杜鲁门总统拒绝日本有条件投降轰炸长崎，杀害了4万多人，并有效地关闭了二战的太平洋战区。

1950 (June 27)

Seeking to contain the spread of communism and expand the American model of democratic governance in Asia, President Truman commences U.S. military intervention in Korea.

1950 年 (6月27日)

杜鲁门总统试图遏制共产主义的蔓延，扩大美国在亚洲的民主治理模式，开始了美国对朝鲜的军事干预。

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1954 (June 1)

U.S. Airforce Colonel Edward Lansdale launches The Saigon Military Mission, marking the official start of U.S. military intervention and aggravation in Vietnam, Laos, Burma and Cambodia. This eventually leads to a wave of forced immigration of refugees from Southeast Asia to surrounding nations and the United States in the 1970s.

1954年(6月1日)

美国空军上校爱德华·兰斯代尔发起西贡军事任务，标志着美国在越南、老挝、缅甸和柬埔寨的干预和恶化正式开始。这最终导致20世纪70年代难民被迫从东南亚向周边国家和美国移民的浪潮。

1968 (March 16)

105 American soldiers, known as the Charlie Company, enter Son My on a “search and destroy” mission targeting Viet Cong forces. Though they find no Viet Cong, the soldiers round up and kill over 500 South Vietnamese civilians in what is now known as the My Lai Massacre. Many were raped, beaten, stabbed with bayonets, or tortured before being killed.

1968年(3月16日)

105名美国士兵，被称为“查理公司”，进入 Son My 执行针对越共部队的“搜索和摧毁”任务。虽然他们没有找到越共，但士兵们围捕杀害了500多名南越平民，这也就是现在被称为美莱大屠杀的事件。许多人在被杀前遭到强奸、殴打、刺刀或酷刑。

VI. Yellow Peril Redux: Cold War Suspicions

黄祸重现：冷战猜疑

Following the Communist Party’s rise to power in China in 1949, Chinese in America were treated with suspicion of politically subversive activity. Meanwhile, anti-communist sentiment fueled the rise of surveillance culture broadly, legally supported by public policy developments such as the 1950 McCarran Act. These policy decisions led to the increased policing of Chinese by both the state and fellow American civilians, at times even within Chinese communities; and reinforced Yellow Peril attitudes characterizing Chinese as morally impoverished contaminants of American society.

1949年中国共产党在中国上台后，在美华人被怀疑从事政治颠覆活动。与此同时，反共情绪在1950年《麦卡伦法案》等公共政策发展的法律支持下，推动了监督文化的广泛兴起。这些政策决定加强了政府和美国平民对华人的监管，有时甚至在华人社区内也是如此；这一政策强化了亚裔是“黄祸”的态度，将中国人描述为“美国社会道德贫困的致污物”。

1950 (September 23)

After the Communist Party gains control of China in 1949, U.S. Congress passes the McCarran Internal Security Act which allows for surveillance, arrest and detainment of any persons suspected of engaging in anti-democratic activities. In an intentional program of intimidation, Chinese-run businesses and organizations are raided, and Chinese Americans are detained and interrogated on suspicion of subversive activity.

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1950 年 (9月23日)

1949年中国共产党控制中国后，美国国会通过了《麦卡伦国内安全法》，允许监视、逮捕和拘留任何涉嫌从事反民主活动的人。在蓄意恐吓行动中，华人经营的企业和组织遭到突袭，美籍华人因涉嫌颠覆活动而被拘留和审讯。

1950

President Truman uses the 1917 Trading with the Enemy Act to impose economic sanctions on the People's Republic of China. The economic sanctions also affect thousands of ordinary Chinese Americans who regularly remit money to family in Guangdong.

1950

杜鲁门总统利用1917年《与敌人交易法》对中华人民共和国实施经济制裁。经济制裁还影响到成千上万的经常汇钱给在广东的家人的普通美籍华人。

1955

The U.S. Consulate in Hong Kong uses blood tests, bone X-rays, and extensive interrogations on Chinese immigrants applying for visas to reunite with relatives in America. The tests were implemented to confirm identity and uncover agents of the People's Republic of China. The U.S. consul-general, Everett Drumright, goes on to submit a report to the State Department claiming that the majority of Chinese immigrants are imposters and Chinese already in the U.S. equally fraudulent.²⁷

1955

美国驻香港领事馆对申请与美国亲属团聚签证的中国移民进行血液检查、骨X光检查和广泛审讯。实施这些测试是为了确认身份和发现中华人民共和国的间谍。美国总领事埃弗雷特·德拉姆赖特 (Everett Drumright) 继续向国务院提交一份报告，声称大多数中国移民是冒名顶替者，而已经在美国的中国人同样是欺诈者。²⁷

1956-65

The Chinese Confessions Program is created to allow paper sons and daughters to disclose their false identity, and those of their "paper relatives," in exchange for legal resident status. Established during a moment of anti-communist frenzy that criminalized being Chinese, the program sows paranoia among family, friends and neighbors in the Chinese American community.

1956-65

“中国忏悔计划”旨在让移民文件意义上的儿女披露其自身的虚假身份及其“文件亲属”的虚假身份，以换取合法居民身份。该计划是在将生为中国人定为犯罪的反共狂热时刻建立起来的，其在美籍华人社区中播下互相猜忌怀疑的种子。

1999

A federal grand jury indicts Wen Ho Lee, a Taiwanese American scientist, on charges of gathering national security intelligence about the U.S. nuclear arsenal for China. Federal investigators are unable to prove these accusations, but not until after Lee is accused of being a spy for China's Communist Party.

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1999

一个联邦大陪审团起诉台湾裔美国科学家李文浩，指控他收集有关美国核武库的国家安全情报。直到李文浩被指控为中国共产党的间谍之前，联邦调查人员都无法证实这些指控。

2011

A clause in the 2011 U.S. spending bill prohibits the White House Office of Science and Technology Policy and NASA from collaborating with China or any Chinese-owned companies, citing risks of espionage.

2011

美国支出法案中的一项条款以间谍活动风险为由，禁止白宫科技政策办公室和美国宇航局与中国或任何中国公司进行合作

2014

Sherry Chen, a hydrologist working in the National Weather Service office in Wilmington, Ohio is arrested under suspicion of being a spy for China. In March 2015, federal prosecutors dropped all charges against her without explanation.

2014

在俄亥俄州威尔明顿国家气象局工作的水文学家陈雪莉因涉嫌为中国从事间谍活动而被捕。2015年3月，联邦检察官在没有解释的情况下撤销了对她的所有指控

VII. New Communities, Old Hatreds: A Legacy of Racist Intimidation

新社群，旧敌意：种族主义恐吓的遗留问题

The 1965 Immigration Act opens America's borders to immigrants from Asia, many of whom are escaping countries like Vietnam, Laos and Cambodia that have been ripped apart by wars initiated by U.S. aggression. Asian Americans begin asserting themselves in greater numbers in all facets of American life, from organizing social movements on its college campuses, to voting at its ballot boxes, to living in its quintessential suburbs. New enclaves form in places with little previous Asian presence, creating ripe conditions for a new era of racial strife and violence.

1965年的《移民法》向来自亚洲的移民开放了美国的边界，其中许多人正在逃离越南、老挝和柬埔寨等被美国发动侵略战争支离破碎的国家。美国亚裔开始以更加庞大的数目参与到美国生活的各个方面来维护自己的权益，从在大学校园组织社会运动，到踊跃投票，到生活在典型的市郊。新的聚居区在以前几乎没有亚洲人的地方形成，为新的种族冲突和暴力创造了成熟的条件。

1975

In New York's Chinatown, sparked by the strip search and beating of Peter Yew while in police custody, thousands of protesters consisting of local residents, shop owners and community members, march to City Hall in protest of police brutality against Asian Americans. At the time, it was the largest protest in Chinatown's history.

Responses: Asian American Voices Resisting the Tides of Racism

响应：美国亚裔抵制种族主义浪潮的呼声

1975

在纽约唐人街，由于在警方拘留期间对Peter Yew的脱衣搜查和殴打，数千名抗议者（包括当地居民、店主和社区成员）游行到市政厅，抗议警察对亚裔美国人的暴行。当时，这是唐人街历史上最大的一次抗议活动。

1982 (June 23)

Vincent Chin, a young Chinese American living in Detroit, is mistaken as Japanese and killed by two white men, a manifestation of white anxiety about Japan's rising auto manufacturing industry amidst the decline of America's. The murder and trial, which results in a slap on the wrist for Chin's killers, sets off a second wave of the Asian American movement. Activists successfully pressure federal authorities to pursue a civil rights case against Chin's killers, the first time Asian Americans are protected as a group under civil rights laws.

1982年（6月23日）

居住在底特律的年轻美籍华人Vincent Chin被误认为是日本人，被两名白人杀害，这体现了白人对日本汽车制造业在美国衰落之际崛起的焦虑。这次谋杀的审判掀起了亚裔美国人运动的第二波浪潮。活动人士成功向联邦当局施压，要求其起诉Chin的凶手，这是亚裔美国人首次受到民权法的保护。

1989 (January 17)

Five elementary school children, refugees from Vietnam and Cambodia, are killed by a white domestic terrorist in an elementary school shooting in Stockton, California.¹²

1989年（1月17日）

五名小学生，来自越南和柬埔寨的难民，在加州斯托克顿的一所小学枪击事件中被一名白人家庭恐怖分子杀害。

1992 (April 29)

Long simmering tensions between the African American community and Korean American business owners in South Central Los Angeles boil over following the acquittal of white police officers who bludgeoned Rodney King, a black motorist. Korean-owned businesses become targets in week-long protest riots on South Central streets that are abandoned by law enforcement.

1992 (4月29日)

在洛杉矶中南部的非裔美国社区和韩裔美国人企业主之间长期酝酿的紧张关系，在殴打黑人司机罗德尼·金的白人警官被宣判无罪后沸腾了。在被执法部门抛弃的中南部街道上长达一周的抗议骚乱中，韩国企业成为了袭击目标。

1992 (October 17)

After getting lost with a friend on the way to a Halloween party, Yoshihiro Hattori, a 16-year-old Japanese student attending school in Baton Rouge, Louisiana is fatally shot by a white man, Rodney Pearis, who believed Hattori was trespassing on his property. Pearis is ultimately acquitted.¹³

Responses: Asian American Voices Resisting the Tides of Racism

响应：美国亚裔抵制种族主义浪潮的呼声



1992 年 (10月17日)

在去参加万圣节派对的路上，16岁的日本学生哈托里 (Yoshihiro Hattori) 在去路易斯安那州巴吞鲁日上学的路上迷路后，被一名白人罗德里·皮尔斯开枪打死，他相信哈托里非法侵入了他的财产。皮尔斯最终被宣告无罪。¹³

1992 (October 28)

Yun Geum-i, a young South Korean bar employee and sex worker, is killed by U.S. Forces member Kenneth Markle stationed in Dongducheon, South Korea. Yun's murder represents a symptom of the gendered violence intrinsic to U.S. occupation in the Asia-Pacific.¹⁴

1992 年 (10月28日)

Yun Geum-i，一名年轻的韩国酒吧员工和性工作者，被驻扎在韩国东都川的一名美军士兵杀害。Yun Geum-i 的遇害体现了美国对亚太地区的占领期间有的性别暴力。¹⁴

1995 (March 24)

Yong Xin Huang, a 16-year-old immigrant from China, dies after being shot by a police officer at his friend's house in Sheepshead Bay, New York. The officer escapes indictment. Huang's sister, Qinglan Huang, becomes an advocate for the family of Akai Gurley, who died in a Brooklyn housing project after being hit by a stray bullet fired by officer Peter Liang in 2014.

1995 年 (3月24日)

来自中国的16岁移民黄永新在纽约羊头湾的朋友家中被警察开枪打死。这名警官没有被起诉。黄的姐姐黄青兰成为阿凯·古利家族的代言人：阿凯·古利在2014年被警官梁彼得 (Peter Liang) 发射的流弹击中后，死于布鲁克林的一个住宅中。

1995 (September 4)

Three U.S. Marines stationed in Okinawa kidnap, beat, and rape a 12-year-old Japanese student in a premeditated attack. The incident sparks increased calls in both Japan and the U.S. for American withdrawal from Japan.

1995 年 (9月4日)

驻冲绳的三名美国海军陆战队员在一次有预谋的袭击中绑架、殴打和强奸了一名12岁的日本学生。这一事件在日本和美国引发了越来越多的要求美国从日本撤军的呼声。

1997 (April 29)

In Rohnert Park, California, Kuan-chung Kao is fatally shot in his driveway by a police officer who mistakes Kao's gestures for martial arts moves. Kao's murder sparks organizing efforts among Asian American communities nationwide in the weeks following.¹⁵

1997 年 (4月29日)

在加州罗纳特公园，高光忠在车道上被一名警察开枪打死，该警察误以为高的手势是武术动作。高先生的案例激发了全国亚裔美国人社区在他死后几周内的游行抗议。¹⁵

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2011 (October 3)

Private Danny Chen, a 19-year-old soldier from New York Chinatown, is found dead by self-inflicted gunshot wound at his base in Afghanistan. His suicide follows repeated subjection to racially charged physical and verbal abuse by his superiors and fellow soldiers. This tragedy has eerie echoes to that of Lance Corporal Harry Lew, who kills himself after being hazed and physically attacked by fellow Marines earlier that year.¹⁶

2011年(10月3日)

来自纽约唐人街的19岁士兵丹尼·陈 (Danny Chen) 在阿富汗基地被发现死于自残枪伤，此前他遭到了上级和士兵在身体上和言语上的种族主义虐待。陈的自杀与兰斯下士哈里·卢 (Harry Lew) 的自杀事件有着可怕的呼应，卢在今年早些时候被海军陆战队同伴骚扰和人身攻击后自杀身亡。¹

2017 (November 25)

Yang Song, a 38-year-old Chinese sex worker, jumps to her death on 40th Road in Flushing, New York when an undercover police operation threatens her arrest. A group called Red Canary Song forms to support her family's legal case and grows into a grassroots Chinese massage parlor worker coalition.¹⁷

2017

38岁的中国性工作者宋阳在纽约法拉盛第40路跳楼身亡，当时警方的一次卧底行动威胁逮捕她。为支持她家族的法律诉讼，一个名为“红金丝雀之歌”的团体成立并发展成为一个草根性的中国按摩院工人联盟。¹⁷

2017 (June 9)

Yingying Zhang, a visiting Chinese scholar at the University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign, is abducted by Brendt Allen Christensen, a former physics graduate student, who brutally rapes and murders her.

2017年(6月9日)

伊利诺伊大学厄巴纳-香槟分校访问中国学者张莹莹被前物理系研究生布伦特·艾伦·克里斯滕森绑架，后者残忍地强奸并谋杀了她。

VIII. 9/11 Scapegoats: Terror Against Muslim Americans and South Asians

9/11 替罪羊：针对美国穆斯林和南亚人的恐惧

Following 9/11, societal conflations of Islam and terrorism directly correlated to a sharp increase in violent attacks against Muslims, Sikhs, South Asians and Arabs in America. This general climate of hate and xenophobia permeates into the next two decades, manifesting in implicit biases, aggressive racial profiling, acts of racial terrorism, and the enactment of discriminatory policies and laws.

9/11事件后，伊斯兰教和恐怖主义被混为一谈，直接关系到美国针对穆斯林、锡克教徒、南亚人和阿拉伯人的暴力袭击急剧增加。这种仇恨和仇外情绪普遍渗透到今后二十年中，表现在内隐偏见、咄咄逼人的种族定性、种族恐怖主义行为以及颁布歧视性政策和法律。

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2001 (September 11)

After the destruction of the World Trade Center in New York by al-Qaeda terrorists, reported cases of violence and racial profiling against South Asian Americans spike.

2001年 (9月11日)

在基地组织恐怖分子摧毁纽约世贸中心之后，针对南亚裔美国人的暴力和种族貌相案件激增。

2001 (September 15)

Balbir Singh Sodhi, a Sikh-American gas station owner, is murdered in Mesa, Arizona by Frank Silva Roque, who mistook Sodhi as Arab Muslim. The same day, Roque launched additional attacks on a Lebanese American gas station clerk and a local Afghan American family. He was later found guilty and sentenced to death for his crimes.

2001年 (9月15日)

美国锡克教加油站老板巴尔比尔·辛格·索迪 (Balbir Singh Sodhi) 在亚利桑那州梅萨被弗兰克·席尔瓦·罗克 (Frank Silva Roque) 谋杀，后者误认为索迪是阿拉伯穆斯林。同一天，罗克对一名黎巴嫩裔美国加油站职员和一个当地的阿富汗裔美国人家庭也发动了袭击。后来他被判有罪，并因其罪行被判处死刑。

2001 (September 16)

In the week following 9/11, white supremacist Mark Stroman attacks three South Asian American convenience store clerks in Dallas, Texas, killing Waqar Hassan and Vasudev Patel, and blinding Raisuddin Bhuiyan. Stroman calls the acts a “patriotic” reprisal for the 9/11 attacks.

2001年 (9月16日)

在9/11事件之后的一周里，白人至上主义者马克·斯特罗曼在德克萨斯州达拉斯袭击了三名南亚裔美国便利店店员，杀害了瓦卡尔·哈桑和瓦苏德夫·帕特尔，并残害雷苏丁·布伊扬致盲。斯特罗曼称这些行为是9/11袭击的“爱国”报复。

2002

The Department of Justice launches a program requiring men on non-immigrant visas from 24 Muslim-majority countries, such as Pakistan and Bangladesh, to report to local immigration offices for fingerprinting and interrogation. Over 83,000 individuals registered of which 13,000 individuals were placed in deportation proceedings, but the program failed to uncover any terrorism-related evidence.

2002

司法部启动了一项计划，要求来自巴基斯坦和孟加拉国等24个穆斯林占多数的国家的持有非移民签证的男子向当地移民办公室报告指纹和审讯情况。超过83,000人登记，其中13,000人被置于递解出境程序，但该计划未能发现任何与恐怖主义有关的证据。

2006

An internal New York Police Department intelligence strategy calls for targeted surveillance of Shia Muslims and their mosques in New York, New Jersey, and Connecticut based solely on their ethnicity and religion. In 2011, an AP investigation reveals a joint NYPD and Central Intelligence Agency program of intense surveillance of the Muslim community using informants known as “mosque crawlers.”

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2006

纽约警察局内部的情报战略要求对纽约、新泽西和康涅狄格州的什叶派穆斯林及其清真寺进行有针对性的监视，这完全基于他们的种族和宗教。2011年，美联社的一项调查显示，纽约市警察局和中央情报局联合计划利用被称为“蚊子爬行者”的线人对穆斯林社区进行严密监视。

2012 (August 5)

A domestic terrorist kills six people, all practitioners of Sikhism, and critically injures three at a gurdwara, or place of worship, in Oak Creek, Wisconsin. Witnesses speculate that the attacker conflated Sikhism with Islam.

2012 年 (8月5日)

一名美国国内恐怖分子在威斯康星州橡树溪的古尔德瓦拉 (Oak Creek) 杀害了六人，他们都是锡克教的从业者，另有三人在古尔德瓦拉 (或礼拜场所) 受重伤。目击者推测，袭击者将锡克教与伊斯兰教混为一起。

2017 (February 22)

Adam Purinton shoots two Indian men, Alok Madasani and Srinivas Kuchibhotla, in Olathe, Kansas, killing Kuchibhotla. He allegedly yells “get out of my country” and “terrorist” before firing. Purinton pleads guilty to charges of murder and attempted murder, as well as federal hate-crime charges, and receives three consecutive life-in-prison sentences.

2017 年 (2月22日)

亚当·普林顿在堪萨斯州奥拉特枪击两名印度男子阿洛克·马达萨尼和斯里尼瓦斯·库奇博特拉，杀死了库奇博特拉。据称，他在开火前大喊“滚出我的国家”和“恐怖分子”。普林顿对谋杀和谋杀未遂的指控以及联邦仇恨罪指控认罪，被判三生终身监禁。

2017 (January 27)

President Donald Trump signs Executive Order 13769, titled “Protecting the Nation from Foreign Terrorist Entry into the United States” but also known as the “Muslim Ban.” The order prohibits immigration from Iran, Iraq, Libya, Somalia, Sudan, Syria, and Yemen.

2017 年 (1月27日)

唐纳德·特朗普总统签署第13769号行政命令，名为“保护国家防止外国恐怖分子进入美国”但也被称为“穆斯林禁令”。该命令禁止来自伊朗、伊拉克、利比亚、索马里、苏丹、叙利亚和也门的移民。

2019

SAALT reports 213 incidents of hate violence and 89 instances of xenophobic political rhetoric against South Asian, Muslim, Sikh, Middle Eastern, and Arab Americans in the first year following Donald Trump’s presidential election.¹⁸

2019

SAALT报告了213起仇恨犯罪事件和89起针对南亚、穆斯林、锡克教、中东和阿拉伯裔美国人的仇外政治言论事件，这些事件发生在唐纳德·特朗普总统选举之后的几年里。¹⁸

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IX. Ailing America: The Racialization of COVID-19

患病的美国：新冠病毒的种族化

In troubling echoes of medical scapegoating and discriminatory violence in previous eras, Chinese and Asian Americans have been blamed for COVID-19 by the highest reaches of government, a de facto greenlight to menace and kill Asian Americans. Since early 2020, Asians in America have faced a dual pandemic—the universal anxiety of contracting COVID-19 alongside a constant fear of racialized violence that has only been escalating and intensifying. This section details the traumatic and frenzied events since the coronavirus disrupted normal life and ushered in a turning point in the history of Asian America.

在前几个时代，医疗替罪羊和歧视性暴力的令人不安的回响中，华裔和亚裔美国人被政府最高层指责为COVID-19，事实上是威胁和杀害亚裔美国人的绿灯。自2020年初以来，美国亚裔面临双重大流行——普遍担心感染COVID-19，同时不断担心种族暴力只会升级和加剧。本节详细介绍了自冠状病毒扰乱正常生活并迎来亚裔美国人历史转折点以来的创伤和疯狂事件。

February 22, 2018

U.S. Citizens and Immigration Services changes their mission statement, deleting language that describes the U.S. as “a nation of immigrants.” In 2019, USCIS replaces the term “foreign national” with “alien” in its policy manuals to refer to “any person not a citizen or national of the United States.”

2018年2月22日

美国公民和移民服务局改变了他们的使命宣言，删除了将美国描述为“移民国家”的措辞。2019年，移民局在其政策手册中将“外国国民”一词改为“外国人”，以指“任何不是美国公民或国民的人”

December 31, 2019

Chinese authorities treat dozens of cases of pneumonia of an unknown origin in the city of Wuhan, the capital of Hubei province. China reports its first death from the illness on January 11, 2020.

2019年12月31日

中国当局在湖北省省会武汉市治疗了数十例不明来源的肺炎病例。中国于2020年1月11日报告了首例因该病死亡病例。

January 21, 2020

The United States reports its first case of the coronavirus, a Washington state resident who recently traveled to Wuhan.

2020年1月21日

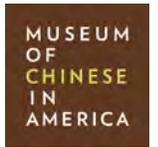
美国报告了首例冠状病毒病例，这是华盛顿州居民，最近前往武汉。

January 23, 2020

Wuhan, a city of 11 million residents, is put on lockdown to contain the spread of the virus. Chinese authorities close Wuhan’s airports, and train and bus stations. Soon, all of Hubei province is locked down.

Responses: Asian American Voices Resisting the Tides of Racism

响应：美国亚裔抵制种族主义浪潮的呼声



2020年1月23日

拥有1100万人口的武汉市被封锁，以遏制病毒的传播。中国当局关闭了武汉的机场、火车站和汽车站。很快，湖北省全都被封锁了。

January 2020

Restaurant and hotel owners in New York's largest Chinese communities report a 40-50% decline in business that they attribute to coronavirus fears in association with Chinese people.

2020年1月

纽约最大的华人社区的餐馆和酒店老板报告说，由于人们将中国人与对冠状病毒的恐惧联系在一起，他们的生意下降了40-50%。

January 2020

A range of conspiracy theories about the virus spread across the internet, many of them perpetuating the idea that it was created as a biological weapon by the Chinese government.¹⁹

2020年1月

一系列关于病毒的阴谋论开始在互联网上传播，其中许多理论延续了中国政府将其作为生物武器制造的想法。¹⁹

February 2, 2020

The first coronavirus death is reported outside of China: a man from Wuhan who traveled to the Philippines. On the same day, the Trump administration severely restricts travel from China.

2020年2月2日

首例冠状病毒死亡病例在中国境外被报道：一名来自武汉的男子前往菲律宾后感染死亡。在同一天，特朗普政府限制从中国出发的旅行，但直到2月27日才禁止来自任何其他国家的旅客。

February 11, 2020

The International Committee on Taxonomy of Viruses officially names the virus SARS-CoV-2. On the same day, the World Health Organization announces an official name for the disease caused by SARS-CoV-2: COVID-19.

2020年2月11日

国际病毒分类委员会正式命名SARS-CoV-2病毒。同一天，世界卫生组织宣布SARS-CoV-2引起的疾病的正式名称为COVID-19。

February 20, 2020

Rong Xin Liao, an 84-year-old Asian American, is viciously kicked out of his seated walker in San Francisco's Tenderloin neighborhood.

2020年2月20日

84岁的亚裔美国人廖荣新 (RongXin Liao) 在旧金山的特温德隆社区被恶毒地踢出他的辅助步行设备。

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February 23, 2020

Ahmaud Arbery, a 25-year-old Black man, is fatally shot and killed while jogging in Glynn County, Georgia. The killers pursue Arbery while driving through the neighborhood, and after an altercation involving the use of racial slurs, Arbery is shot three times.

2020年2月23日

非裔美国人阿莫·阿贝里在佐治亚州格林县慢跑时被枪杀。凶手在开车经过附近时与阿贝里对峙，争吵之后，阿贝里被枪杀了三次。

February 29, 2020

The United States reports its first COVID-19 death in Washington state, although it is later determined that the first death occurred nearly three weeks earlier in California.

2020年2月29日

美国报告了华盛顿州的第一例死亡，但后来确定第一例死亡发生在近三周前的加利福尼亚。

March 1, 2020

Governor Andrew Cuomo announces New York's first confirmed case of COVID-19, a 39-year-old health care worker from Manhattan. The New York Times reports the story with an image taken in Flushing's Chinese community, even though the article does not mention the patient's ethnicity or where she lives.

2020年3月1日

州长安德鲁·库莫宣布了纽约首例确诊的COVID-19病例，他是一名来自曼哈顿的39岁医护人员。

《纽约时报》在报道这一事件时刊登了法拉盛华人社区的照片，尽管文章没有提到病人的种族或居住地。

March 11, 2020

The World Health Organization (WHO) declares the COVID-19 outbreak to be a global pandemic.

2020年3月11日

世界卫生组织（世卫组织）宣布COVID-19疫情为全球大流行。

March 13, 2020

Breonna Taylor, an unarmed African American medical worker in Louisville, Kentucky is shot and killed in her own apartment by police officers conducting a drug-related raid. The officers entered with an approved "no-knock" warrant. In June, the Louisville Metro Council passes an ordinance known as "Breonna's Law," banning no-knock search warrants.

2020年3月13日

肯塔基州路易斯维尔市，一名手无寸铁的非洲裔美国医务工作者布劳娜·泰勒在自己的公寓里被警察开枪打死，当时警察在执行一次与毒品有关的突袭。尽管警官们在进入前必须“敲门并声明”，但他们未能这样做。警察在进入泰勒的公寓时持有“不必敲门”授权令。六月，路易斯维尔市议会通过了“布劳娜法案”，禁止了“不必敲门”的搜查授权令。

Responses: Asian American Voices Resisting the Tides of Racism

响应：美国亚裔抵制种族主义浪潮的呼声



March 14, 2020

A man stabs an Asian American family of three, a father and children aged 2 and 6, in a Sam's Club in Midland, Texas. The attacker believes them to be Chinese, though the father is from Myanmar, citing fear of the COVID-19 outbreak and possible infection as a motive.

2020年3月14日

一名男子在德克萨斯州米德兰的山姆俱乐部刺伤了一个三口之家，一个父亲和2岁和6岁的孩子。尽管该父亲来自缅甸，凶手相信受害者是中国人，并以担心他们带来COVID-19爆发和可能的感染为行凶理由。

March 16, 2020

President Trump first tweets the phrase "Chinese Virus." The following week, Twitter sees an increase in anti-Asian hashtags and a rise in hate crimes. Days later, in a highly publicized speech, Trump refers to SARS CoV-2 as the "Chinese virus."

2020年3月16日

特朗普总统首先在推特上发布了“中国病毒”这个词。接下来的一周，在Twitter上可以看到反亚裔标签的增加和仇恨犯罪的上升。几天后，在一次高度公开的讲话中，特朗普总统将SARS CoV-2称为“中国病毒”。

March 20, 2020

New York, following California's lead, issues a mandatory stay-at-home order. Later that week, The U.S. leads the world in confirmed cases, surpassing China and Italy.

2020年3月20日

纽约在加州的带领下，发布强制性的待在家里的命令。同一周晚些时候，美国在确诊病例方面领先于世界，超过了中国和意大利。

April 17, 2020

The National Republican Senatorial Committee sends GOP campaigns a 57-page document that urges them to blame China for creating the COVID-19 pandemic.²¹

2020年4月17日

全国共和党参议员委员会向共和党运动发送了一份长达57页的文件，敦促他们指责中国制造了COVID-19大流行。²¹

May 25, 2020

In Minneapolis, George Floyd is killed by police officer Derek Chauvin, who is caught on video kneeling on Floyd's neck for over 9 minutes. Massive nationwide Black Lives Matter protests erupt for weeks afterwards in a collective cry for justice and to argue for re-imagining law enforcement.

Responses: Asian American Voices Resisting the Tides of Racism

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2020年5月25日

在明尼阿波利斯，乔治·弗洛伊德被警察德里克·乔文杀死，他被录像捕捉到将膝盖放在弗洛伊德的脖子上超过9分钟。此后数周，大规模的全国性黑人生活问题抗议活动爆发，集体呼吁伸张正义，要求重新构想执法。

June 20, 2020

At his rally in Tulsa, President Trump refers to the Coronavirus as the “Kung Flu.” In July, he claims the Chinese government is “fully responsible for concealing the virus and unleashing it upon the world.”

2020年6月20日

特朗普总统在塔尔萨的集会上称冠状病毒为“功夫流感”。同年7月，他声称中国政府“对隐藏病毒并将其释放给世界有完全的责任”。

September 29, 2020

During the first presidential debate ahead of the 2020 U.S. election, Trump makes inflammatory remarks regarding the COVID-19 pandemic, declaring “It’s China’s fault” and referring to the disease as the “China plague.”

2020年9月29日

在2020年美国大选前的首次总统辩论中，特朗普就COVID-19大流行发表煽动性言论，宣称“这是中国的错”，并将这种疾病称为“中国瘟疫”。

October 2, 2020

Trump is hospitalized for COVID-19. The Anti-Defamation League finds an 85% increase in anti-Asian rhetoric and conspiracy theories on the platform in the 12 hours following the announcement.²³

2020年10月2日

特朗普因感染新冠病毒住院。反诽谤联盟发现，在宣布后12小时内，该平台上的反亚裔言论和阴谋论增加了85%。²³

December 11th, 2020

Just eleven months after scientists began vaccine development, the U.S. Food and Drug Administration issues the first emergency use authorization for a vaccine for the prevention of COVID-19 in individuals 16 years of age and older. The emergency use authorization allows the Pfizer-BioNTech COVID-19 Vaccine to be distributed in the U.S.

2020年12月11日

科学家开始研制疫苗仅仅11个月后，美国食品和药物管理局首次颁发预防16岁及以上个人COVID-19疫苗的紧急使用授权。紧急使用授权允许辉瑞COVID-19疫苗在美国分销。

December 23, 2020

Angelo Quinto, a Filipino Navy veteran going through an episode of paranoia, dies after a California police officer kneels on his neck for several minutes.

Responses: Asian American Voices Resisting the Tides of Racism

响应：美国亚裔抵制种族主义浪潮的呼声



2020年12月23日

菲律宾海军老兵安杰洛·昆托 (Angelo Quinto) 经历了一段偏执狂的发作，被一名加州警官跪在脖子上几分钟后死亡。

December 30, 2020

Christian Hall, a 19-year-old Chinese American, is shot and killed in Monroe County, Pennsylvania, while standing on a bridge in the midst of a mental health crisis.

2020年12月30日

19岁的美籍华人克里斯蒂安·霍尔在宾夕法尼亚州门罗县因精神健康危机站在一座桥上被枪杀。

January 28, 2021

84-year-old Vicha Ratanapakdee, a Thai American, was shoved to the ground and killed in a broad daylight assault in San Francisco while taking his daily walk.

2021年1月28日

84岁的泰国裔美国人维查·拉塔纳帕克迪在旧金山散步时遇袭身亡。

January 31, 2021

A 91-year-old man is shoved to the ground in Oakland Chinatown in an unprovoked attack. The suspect reportedly attacked two other victims that day, also both of Asian descent, shortly after this first attack.

2021年1月31日

一名91岁的男子在奥克兰唐人街被无端推倒在地。据报道，嫌疑人在当天袭击了另外两名受害者，两人也是亚裔。

February 16, 2021

In New York, a 71-year-old Asian woman is attacked on a moving E train. On the same day, a 68-year-old Asian woman is punched on the back of the head early in the morning on a northbound A-train platform.

2021年2月16日

在纽约，一名71岁的亚洲妇女在一辆行驶中的E车地铁上遭到袭击。同日，一名68岁的亚洲女子在北行的A车地铁站台上被拳打在后脑勺上。

February 22, 2021

The U.S. announces its 500,000th death from COVID-19.

2021年2月22日

美国宣布其第50万人死于COVID-19。

February 25, 2021

A 36-year-old Asian man is stabbed in the back in Manhattan's Chinatown in an incident that is not being investigated as a hate crime.

2021年2月25日

一名36岁的亚洲男子在曼哈顿唐人街被刺中背部，这一事件并未被调查为仇恨犯罪。

Responses: Asian American Voices Resisting the Tides of Racism

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February 28, 2021

StopAAPI Hate, a database that collects incidents of anti-Asian harassment, reports 3,795 hate incidents since March 28, 2020, with almost 1500 reports of coronavirus discrimination in Stop AAPI Hate's first month alone.²⁴

2021年2月28日

收集反亚裔骚扰事件的数据库StopAAPI Hate自2020年3月28日以来报告了3,795起仇恨事件。仅在成立的第一个月，该组织就收集了近1500份冠状病毒歧视报告。²⁴

March 16, 2021

Eight people are murdered in a series of mass shootings at three spas and massage parlors in the Atlanta metropolitan area. Six of the victims were women of Asian descent, several of whom were employed at the spas. The tragedy points to the violent and deadly potential of casting Asian American women as hypersexualized. The white suspect, Aaron Long, tells police that he has a "sexual addiction" and carried out the shooting to eliminate his "temptation." The victims are: Xiaojie Tan, Delaina Ashley Yaun, Daoyou Feng, Hyun Jung Grant, Soon Chung Park, Suncha Kim, Yong Ae Yue, Paul Andre Michels

2021年3月16日

在亚特兰大市区的三家水疗中心和按摩院发生的一系列大规模枪击事件中，有八人被谋杀。其中6名受害者是亚裔妇女，其中数人在水疗中心工作。这场悲剧表明，将亚裔美国妇女塑造成过度性化的形象这种行为中蕴含着致命的暴力。白人嫌疑人Aaron Long告诉警方，他有“性瘾”，为了消除他的“诱惑”，他开枪射击。遇难者是：谭小杰、德莱娜·阿什利·雅恩、冯道友、玄贞恩、宋忠朴、金孙查、永爱岳、保罗·安德烈·米歇尔斯

March 21, 2021

Thousands of New Yorkers gather in Manhattan's Columbus Square protesting the recent wave of Anti-Asian racism and hate crimes, specifically the tragic spa shootings in Atlanta earlier that week.

2021年3月21日

数千名纽约人聚集在曼哈顿的哥伦布广场，抗议最近一波反亚裔的种族主义和仇恨犯罪，特别是本周早些时候发生在亚特兰大的悲惨水疗中心枪击案。

March 21, 2021

Over 1000 New Yorkers gather in Union Square for a Black-Asian solidarity rally, marching down Broadway chanting "Black Lives Matter. Asian Lives Matter." This protest is one of many solidarity rallies sweeping the country in the past year, --in Oakland, Philadelphia, Atlanta, and Baltimore, among other cities, connecting the Black Lives Matter movement to the Stop Asian Hate movement.

2021年3月21日

一千多名纽约市民聚集在联合广场参与一场非裔-亚裔团结集会，沿着百老汇大街游行并呼喊“黑人性命攸关，亚裔性命攸关”。这场集会是在过去一年中美国各地发生的团结集会之一，类似的集会横扫了奥克兰、费城、亚特兰大、巴尔的摩等城市，将“黑人性命攸关”运动和“停止亚裔仇恨”运动结合在一起。

Responses: Asian American Voices Resisting the Tides of Racism

响应：美国亚裔抵制种族主义浪潮的呼声



March 29, 2021

A young Asian man is repeatedly beaten on a Manhattan-bound J train and is left unconscious. The event is caught on video and is being investigated as a potential hate crime.

2021年3月29日

一名年轻的亚洲男子在开往曼哈顿的J列车上多次遭到殴打，昏迷不醒。该事件被录下来，正在被调查为潜在的仇恨犯罪。

March 29, 2021

Vilma Kari, a 65-year-old Filipina woman walking to church in Midtown Manhattan, is repeatedly kicked on the ground by a man who repeatedly yells, "You don't belong here!" as witnesses stand by without intervening.

2021年3月29日

65岁的菲律宾妇女维尔玛·卡里 (Vilma Kari) 走到教堂前，被一名男子反复踢倒在地，该男子反复大喊：“你不属于这里！”

March 30, 2021

An Asian-owned convenience store in Charlotte, North Carolina is trashed by a man wielding a metal post and yelling racial slurs.

2021年3月30日

北卡罗来纳州夏洛特市一家亚洲人拥有的便利店被一名挥舞着金属柱子并大喊种族诽谤性语言的男子捣毁。

April 3, 2021

Ke Chieh Meng, a 64-year-old Asian American woman, is stabbed to death walking her two dogs in the La Sierra neighborhood of Riverside, California. A 23-year-old transient woman is taken into custody for suspicion of her murder in what law enforcement describe as a "random" attack.

2021年4月3日

64岁的亚裔美国妇女柯奇萌 (Ke Chieh Meng) 在加利福尼亚州里弗赛德的La Sierra社区遛狗时被刺死。一名23岁的暂住妇女因涉嫌谋杀而被拘留，执法部门称这是一起“随机”袭击。

April 5, 2021

Sofia Enguillado posts a video on TikTok of her 18-year-old son, who is of Filipino descent, being beaten outside of a lounge in San Francisco's North Beach neighborhood. On the same day, a man who threw rocks at an Asian American woman and her six-year-old son in the Los Angeles area is charged with a hate crime. The perpetrator told police that "Koreans in the area were trying to control him."

2021年4月5日

索菲亚·恩吉拉多在TikTok上发布了一段视频，视频中她18岁的儿子是菲律宾后裔，在旧金山北海滩附近的一个休息室外遭到殴打。在同一天，一名男子在洛杉矶地区向一名亚裔美国妇女及其六岁的儿子投掷石块，他被指控犯有仇恨罪。肇事者告诉警方，“该地区的韩国人正试图控制他。”

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响应：美国亚裔抵制种族主义浪潮的呼声



April 15, 2021

A gunman openly fired inside of a FedEx warehouse outside of Indianapolis, killing eight people and then himself. Four of the victims were members of Indianapolis' Sikh community.

2021年4月15日

一名持枪歹徒在印第安纳波利斯郊外的联邦快递仓库内公开开枪，打死8人，然后自杀。其中4名受害者是印第安纳波利斯锡克教社区的成员。



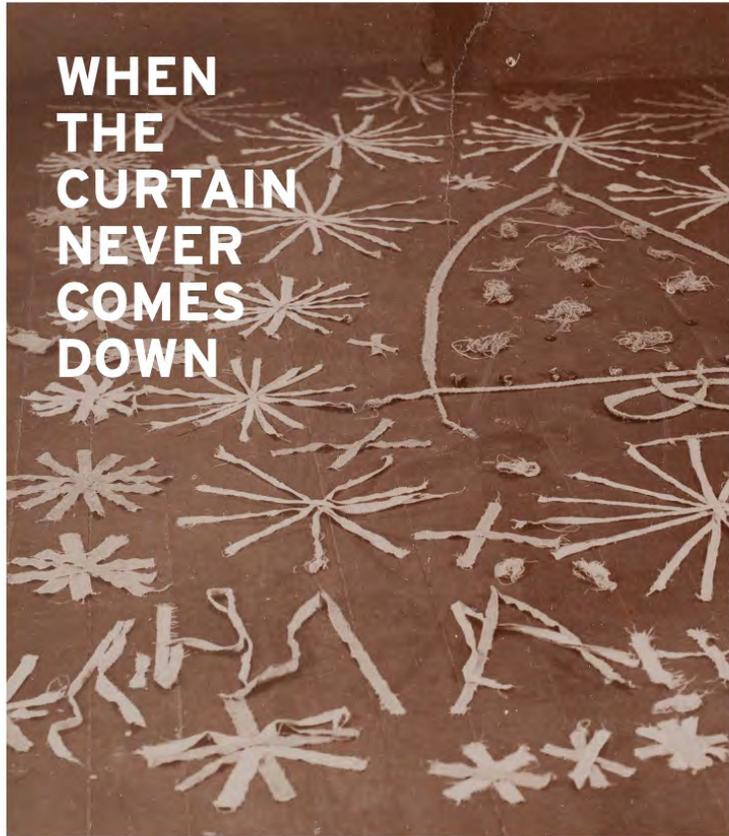
Resources for Educators

- Curriculum Guides
- Online collection
- Archives and Library holdings
- Virtual school visits
- Educator evenings

Since 1961, the American Folk Art Museum has been the leading institution shaping the understanding of art by the **self-taught** through its exhibitions, publications, and educational programs. As a center of scholarship, it showcases the creativity of **individuals whose singular talents have been refined through personal experience rather than formal artistic training**. Its collection includes more than eight thousand works of art from four centuries and nearly every continent—from compelling portraits and dazzling quilts to powerful works by living artists in a variety of mediums.

AFAM Curriculum Guides

8 Downloadable PDFs available online

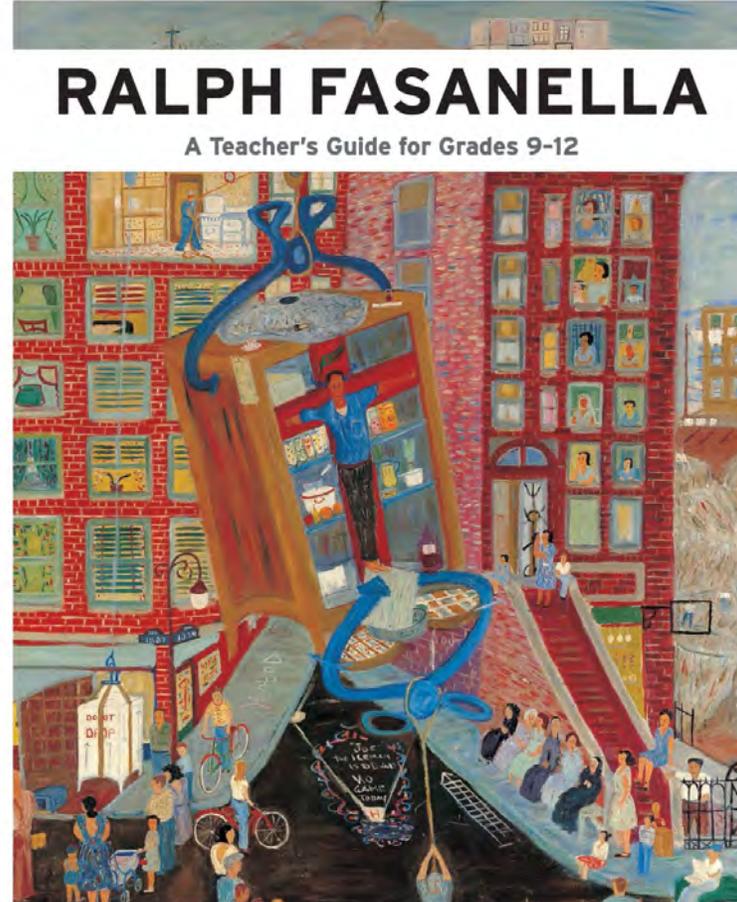


WHEN THE CURTAIN NEVER COMES DOWN

A Teacher's Guide for Middle and High School



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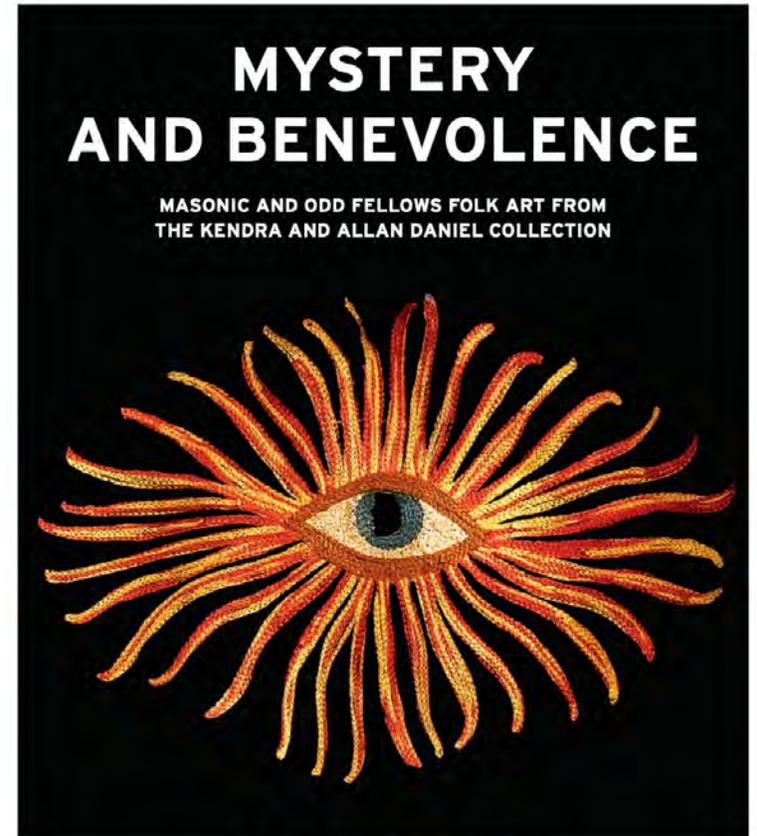


RALPH FASANELLA

A Teacher's Guide for Grades 9-12



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MYSTERY AND BENEVOLENCE

MASONIC AND ODD FELLOWS FOLK ART FROM
THE KENDRA AND ALLAN DANIEL COLLECTION

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QUILTS

EXPLORATION GUIDE

An Educators' Resource for Kindergarten–Grade 12

AMERICAN FOLK ART MUSEUM

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QUILTS IN THE CLASSROOM

Quilts offer multifaceted opportunities for learning at all age levels. Providing colorful glimpses into American culture, quilts tell stories that trace traditions as diverse as their makers' communities across the country and throughout history. While some quilts are born from specific communal traditions, such as Amish quilts, others are highly individualistic, originating from the personal inspiration of their makers.

INTRODUCING QUILTS

From mathematical exercises to sociocultural studies and hands-on artmaking activities, quilts provide multiple avenues for learning, both in and out of the classroom. The following suggestions introduce students of all levels to this art form.

Start by asking students what they already know about quilts.

Do they have quilts at home? What are they like?

Ask students what functions their quilts serve.

While many students will suggest that quilts serve to provide warmth on chilly nights, other ideas might include decorative purposes or family heirlooms passed through the generations.

Define the term quilt.

A quilt is defined as having three layers stitched, or quilted, together: a top layer of fabric, a layer of cotton or wool batting for warmth, and a bottom layer of fabric. Most of the examples included in this Exploration Guide are proper quilts, but examples of just quilt tops (without the bottom two layers) also appear.

Explain that there are many different approaches to quiltmaking.

Some quilts are pictorial, depicting plant shapes, figures, or stories, while others are grounded in geometrical patterns or other abstract designs. Quilts can be produced by an individual or by groups of people working together. Although several long-lived quiltmaking traditions and methods do exist, there are relatively few rules to follow—quiltmakers today are still inventing new designs, employing innovative techniques, and using unconventional materials.

Point out that sometimes we can learn about a time or place based on what we see in a quilt.

Construction methods (e.g., is the quilt hand- or machine-stitched?), fabric qualities, patterns, color palette, and narratives depicted might provide clues to the culture in which a particular quilt was made.



LESSON PLAN 7

FREEDOM QUILT

Jessie B. Telfair (1913–1986)

Parrott, Georgia

Dated 1983

Cotton with pencil

74 x 68"

American Folk Art Museum, gift of Judith Alexander in loving memory of her sister, Rebecca Alexander, 2004.9.1

BACKGROUND INFORMATION

The concept of a “freedom” quilt can be traced at least as far back as the Civil War, when women were urged to subvert the slave-owners’ beliefs by embroidering antislavery slogans and images into their needlework. The existence of Underground Railroad quilts is documented primarily through oral tradition, and the idea that quilts were used to encode paths to freedom has persisted into the present. This *Freedom Quilt*, one of forty-three quilts Jessie B. Telfair created in this design, can be interpreted to have African influences, but the artist gave it a very American meaning: according to Telfair, she stitched these quilts to capture in cloth her feelings about having lost her job after she had tried to register to vote in the 1960s. The quilt evokes the Civil Rights era through the powerful invocation of one word, *FREEDOM*, formed from bold block letters along a horizontal axis. Mimicking the stripes of the American flag, it is unclear whether the use of red, white, and blue is ironic or patriotic—or both.

Elementary Level

QUESTIONS FOR CAREFUL LOOKING

- What is happening in this picture?
- What patterns can you find?
- What can you say about the way this was made? What do you see that makes you say that?
- What can you say about the colors the artist used?

QUESTIONS FOR FURTHER DISCUSSION

- Look carefully at the letters on this quilt. Do they look like they were made by hand, or by a machine? What visual clues give you this idea?
- Some people think that the woman who made this quilt, Jessie Telfair, wanted it to remind us of the American flag. How is it like the U.S. flag? How is it different?
- If you were going to read the words on this quilt out loud, what tone of voice would you use? What do you see in the quilt that helps you choose this voice?

QUESTIONS FOR CONTEXT

- What does the word “freedom” mean to you?
- Jessie Telfair made this quilt after thinking about her experience of losing her job in the 1960s when she attempted to register to vote because her boss didn’t like the idea of African Americans having the right to participate in elections. How would you feel if you were in the same situation?
- Telfair made this quilt to express her feelings about this devastating event in her life. If you were in a similar situation, how would you express your feelings?

SUGGESTED ACTIVITIES

- Have students each select a word that to them has special meaning. Examples might include “family,” “community,” or “friendship.” Using that word in repetition, students can create a paper quilt or collage that expresses their ideas about their chosen words.
- Have students research a civil rights leader. What responses did this leader have to injustices like the one Jessie Telfair experienced?
- Repetition is an important element of the *Freedom Quilt*. Have students experiment with repetition of words or images in a work of art by using stamps or simple printmaking techniques, using printing foam or a potato. How does repeating a word or image over and over again change our perception of that word or image?

Middle and High School Levels

QUESTIONS FOR CAREFUL LOOKING

- What can you say about how this work was made?
- What can you say about the colors the artist used?
- What patterns can you find?
- What more can you find?

QUESTIONS FOR FURTHER DISCUSSION

- How does artist Jessie Telfair communicate her message in the *Freedom Quilt*? Consider her tools for communication. How does repetition affect the visual impact of the piece, as well as its message? How does the color influence your interpretation?
- Telfair was an African American woman who was fired from her job in the 1960s after she had attempted to register to vote. This experience prompted her to create a series of “freedom” quilts, of which this is one, to express her feelings about the event. What is the primary feeling you perceive from the quilt? What do you see that gives you this feeling?
- Do you think the *Freedom Quilt* is an effective means for Telfair to communicate her message? How else might she have expressed these feelings, artistically or otherwise?
- *Freedom Quilt* has been discussed as a protest piece. What do you think the work is protesting? What do you see that gives you this idea?

QUESTIONS FOR CONTEXT

- What are some implications of the word “freedom”? How has the meaning of this word changed or taken on new implications in different periods of American history?
- What is *disenfranchisement*? In the nineteenth and twentieth centuries, who suffered disenfranchisement and who fought it? In what ways is disenfranchisement an issue today?
- Do you think that creating works of art is an effective mode of protest? Why or why not?

SUGGESTED ACTIVITIES

- Ask students to create an homage piece to someone who has fought for a local or national cause, using painting, drawing, or collage techniques. How can you employ either ordered repetition, patterning, or assemblage to make a potent statement that relates to the subject’s plight?
- Have students attend a local protest of either small or large scale. Did they notice any mobile protest art? Using photographic documentation of the event, ask students to recreate the scene they witnessed, using both collage and text.
- Have students select an issue about which they have strong opinions, then ask them to create a work of art expressing their opinions using painting, drawing, photography, or collage techniques.

Collection database

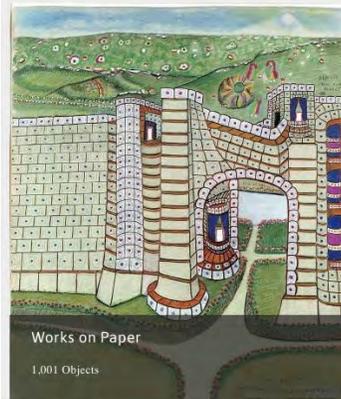
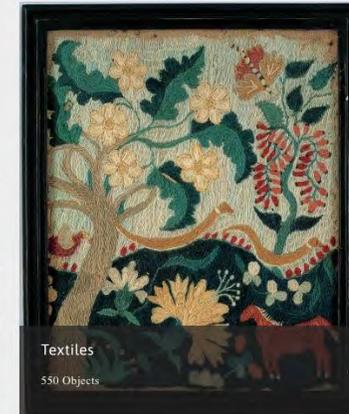
Over 4,000 searchable objects

COLLECTION Browse Collections

Browse Artists

Collection Highlights

Browse All





RESOURCES Research at the Reading Room



The American Folk Art Museum Library and Archives are open to onsite researchers who make an appointment and agree to follow AFAM's COVID-19 protocols. Researchers must show proof of COVID-19 vaccination before entering the building and wear a mask for the duration of their visit. Only one researcher will be allowed in the Reading Room at a time. If you have any questions or a reference inquiry for the Library or Archives, please contact library@folkartmuseum.org or research@folkartmuseum.org, respectively. You can find more information about the Museum's COVID-19 protocols on the [visitor guidelines](#) page.

The American Folk Art Museum Reading Room is located at the museum's Collection and Education Center in Long Island City, Queens. Reading Room hours are Monday through Friday, 10 am–5 pm. Directions to the CEC are [here](#).

The Reading Room is open by appointment only. Please contact research@folkartmuseum.org at least one week before the requested appointment. Users are asked to review the [archival finding aids](#) and the [library catalog](#) pertinent to their research, and to request a specific collection or specific material within a collection when making their research appointment.

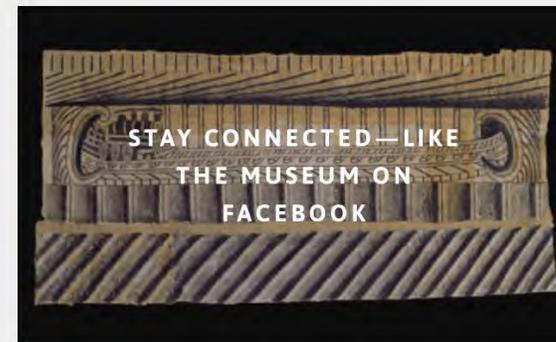
Please read the [Access Policy](#) before requesting an appointment.

Reproductions

Upon approval, digital cameras may be used to create reference copies of material. If approved, the archivist will provide a proper citation that must appear in the image with the material being photographed.

Low- and high-resolution digital reference copies may be ordered and are subject to certain limitations (size, format, and physical condition of originals). There is no self-service photocopying, but photocopy services are available. Costs depend on the format of the originals and include additional service and delivery fees. There is a limit of twenty copies per visit.

For information about reproductions with the intent to publish, please see [Rights and Reproductions](#).

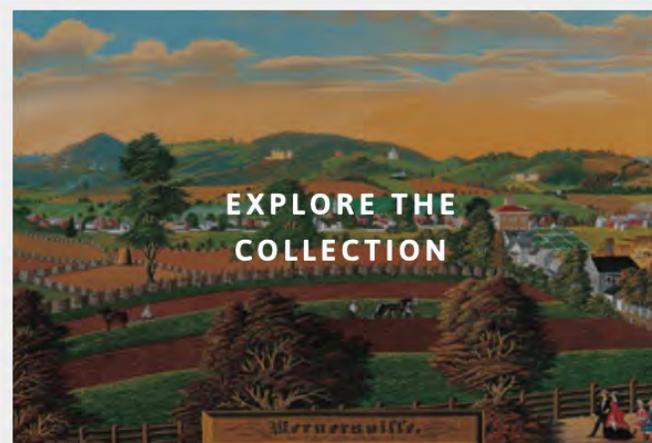


The Ralph Fasanella Collection and Archive at the American Folk Art Museum

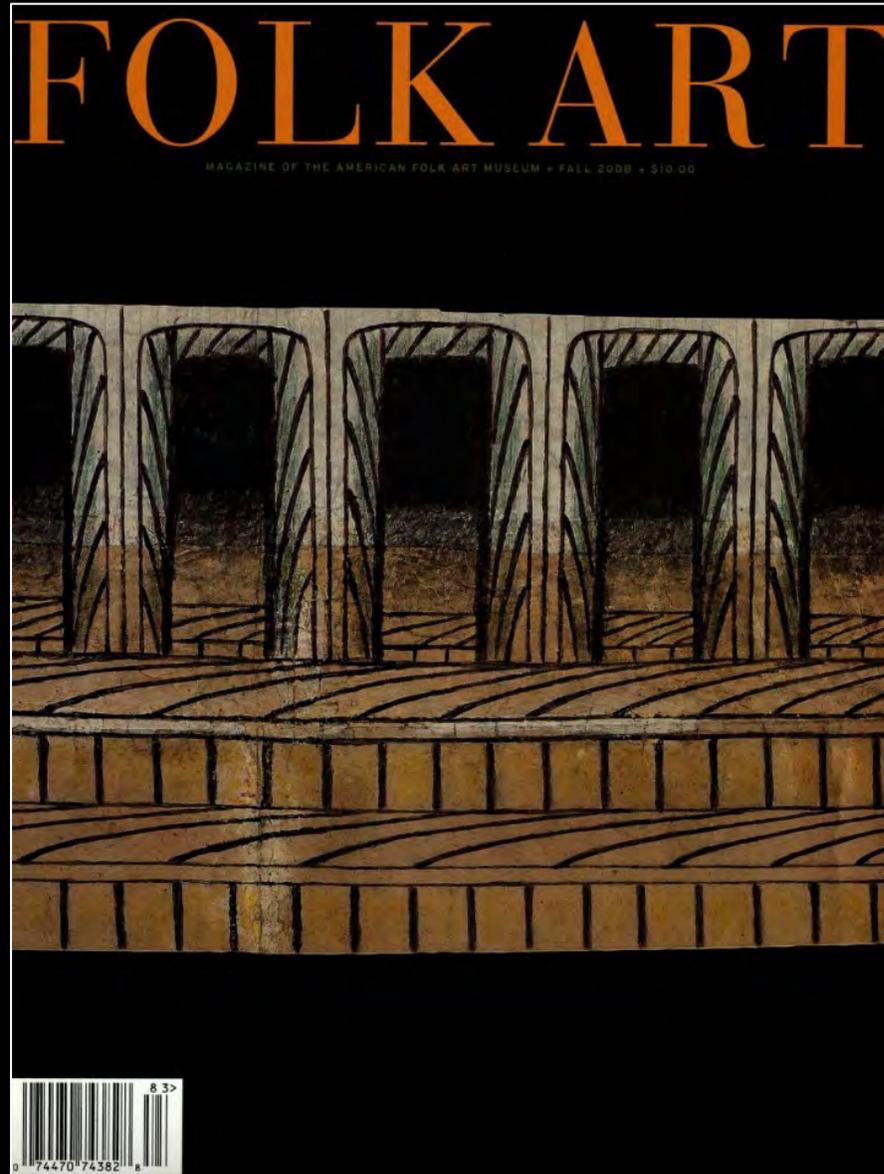


Ralph Fasanella (1914–1997) was a working-class New Yorker and renowned painter of “social reality.” Through his colorful and dense compositions, he depicted complex themes of social and political unrest, historic events, the importance of leisure, and the unique energy of New York City and its citizens.

Born in the Bronx and raised in New York City’s Little Italy, Fasanella was the son of Italian immigrants who, like so many others, left their country in search of a better life. Fasanella’s working-class identity, formed during those early years, was one that endured throughout his life. Raised by a mother who was involved in labor rights and anti-fascist activism, Fasanella himself became an advocate for unionism and worked as an organizer—most notably for the United Electrical, Radio, and Machine Workers of America. Immediately prior to his union organizing, he fought against Franco’s army in the Spanish Civil War, as a member of the all-volunteer Abraham Lincoln Brigade.



Back issues of “The Clarion” and “Folk Art” magazines (1971–2005) available to read via Issu



Virtual classroom visits with AFAM educators



“What I paint is history.”



J'Keira Henry

Chat

Please welcome Ms. Nicole from the American Folk Art Museum!

If you are 16 or older, you can now sign up to get an HEB Vaccine appointment here: <https://vaccine.heb.com/scheduler>

Today's slides: <https://docs.google.com/presentation/d/1cCeDnV4kw3OG0-gi9QQPkq1zP6EJbHVyM3s9vwLkID0/edit?usp=sharing>

Share your online portfolio with me (Instagram, Snapchat, website, etc.) for extra points or to work in place of any missing projects this year! Here's mine: www.instagram.com/barrentineart/

To earn your very best grade, please turn in your completed artwork here: <https://forms.gle/oASoQb7atUGQ7igP8>

Here is the attendance link: <https://forms.gle/CP8C5ko2wM1ZrHpH9>

Sarah Barrentine (she/her) to Everyone 12:27 PM

It looks like a bad relationship between the couple.

Ruben Soriano to Everyone 12:30 PM

money?

Sarah Barrentine (she/her) to Everyone 12:34 PM

It's a very loose and untrained style, but it tells a story about his life.

Aiden Caceres (he/him) to Everyone 12:35 PM

Very child-like so he probably likes to show his past perhaps

To: Everyone



Type message here...

For Youth, By Youth: An Introduction to the Bronx Museum's Teen-Made Archive

Nell Klugman, Education Programs Manager
The Bronx Museum of the Arts

The Bronx Museum of the Arts



The Bronx Museum of the Arts



Teen Council





bronx museum teen council



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Browse channels

RE FROM YOUTUBE

YouTube Premium



Bronx Museum Teen Council

126 subscribers

SUBSCRIBED



HOME

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DISCUSSION

ABOUT



Uploads **PLAY ALL**

SORT BY



Bronx Museum Teen Council interviews Cecile Chong

170 views • 11 months ago



Civic Engagement Project - Bronx Museum Teen Council

73 views • 11 months ago



Credo (after W.E.B. DuBois)

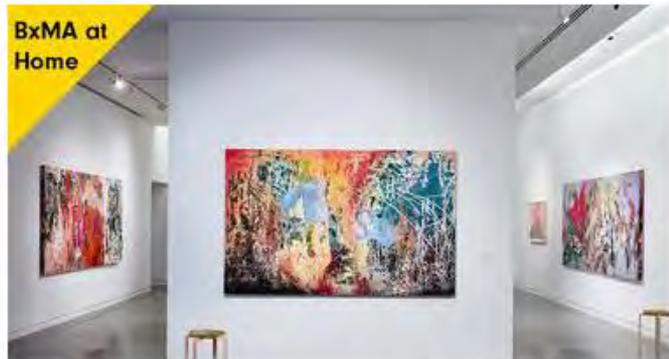
79 views • 1 year ago



The People Make The Bronx: Heart Of The Bronx

155 views • 1 year ago

"The Bronx Museum at Home"



BRONX MUSEUM AT HOME: GUIDED TOURS

[Click here to experience current and past exhibitions](#)



BRONX MUSEUM AT HOME: ART STUDIO

[Click here for short art activities you can do at home](#)



BRONX MUSEUM AT HOME: SHARING STORIES

[Click here to view videos focused on the Bronx and NYC](#)



BRONX MUSEUM AT HOME: MEET THE ARTIST

[Click here to view artist interviews and studio visits](#)

Teen Programs



Teen Programs



Online, we feature teen-created:

-Videos (interviews with artists, teen-led discussions)
BronxMuseum.org and YouTube

-Zines
BronxMuseum.org and issuu.com

-Exhibitions
BronxMuseum.org









HOME

VIDEOS

PLAYLISTS

CHANNELS

DISCUSSION

ABOUT



Home



Trending



Subscriptions



Library



1:07

Meet the Artist: Henry Chalfant (Part 1)

66 views • 1 week ago



3:16

Una visita guiada: Intima Armonía: Arte vs Tránsito y...

4 views • 2 weeks ago



5:32

Art Studio: Straw Painting

2 views • 2 weeks ago



5:05

Art Studio: Body Painting

12 views • 2 weeks ago



2:14

Guided Tour: Manuel Mendive

56 views • 2 weeks ago



3:18

Meet the Artist: Lady K Fever

16 views • 2 weeks ago



7:17

Meet the Artist: Jamel Shabazz

4 views • 2 weeks ago



5:43

Art Studio: Paper Weaving

45 views • 2 weeks ago



3:08

Guided Tour: An Intimate Harmony: Art vs. Transit an...

63 views • 3 weeks ago



4:23

Art Studio: Blackout Poetry

23 views • 3 weeks ago



5:30

Estudio del Arte: crear un collage

34 views • 3 weeks ago



2:29

Visitas Guiadas: José Parlá: It's Yours

19 views • 3 weeks ago



7:00

Art Studio: Paint & Tape

174 views • 1 month ago



10:10

Art Studio: Graffiti Words

96 views • 1 month ago



5:18

Sharing Stories: We Are All Agents Of Change Part 4

4 views • 1 month ago



FOLLOW

Bronx Museum Teen Council

Bronx, US

Designed to make contemporary art and culture accessible to urban youth, the Teen Council is structured around the production of MuseCasts, video podcasts available on YouTube, and MuseZines, a graphic publication of original work and commentary, by a small group of high school students working closely with instructors in the Media Lab. The Bronx Museum of the Arts' Education Programs are made possible with support from Pierre and Tana Matisse Foundation; The Fridolin Charitable Trust; The David Rockefeller Fund; Simón Bolívar Foundation; New York State Council on the Arts with the support of Governor Andrew Cuomo and the New York State Legislature; and New York Yankees Community Council.

<http://bxmateens.tumblr.com>

PUBLICATIONS (36) STACKS (5) FOLLOWERS (5)

Show Stories inside **NEW**



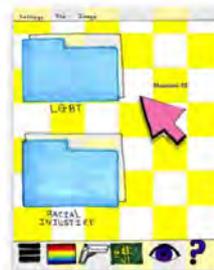
Musezine 28
by Bronx Museum Teen Co...
Published 4 months ago



Musezine 26
by Bronx Museum Teen Co...
Published 9 months ago



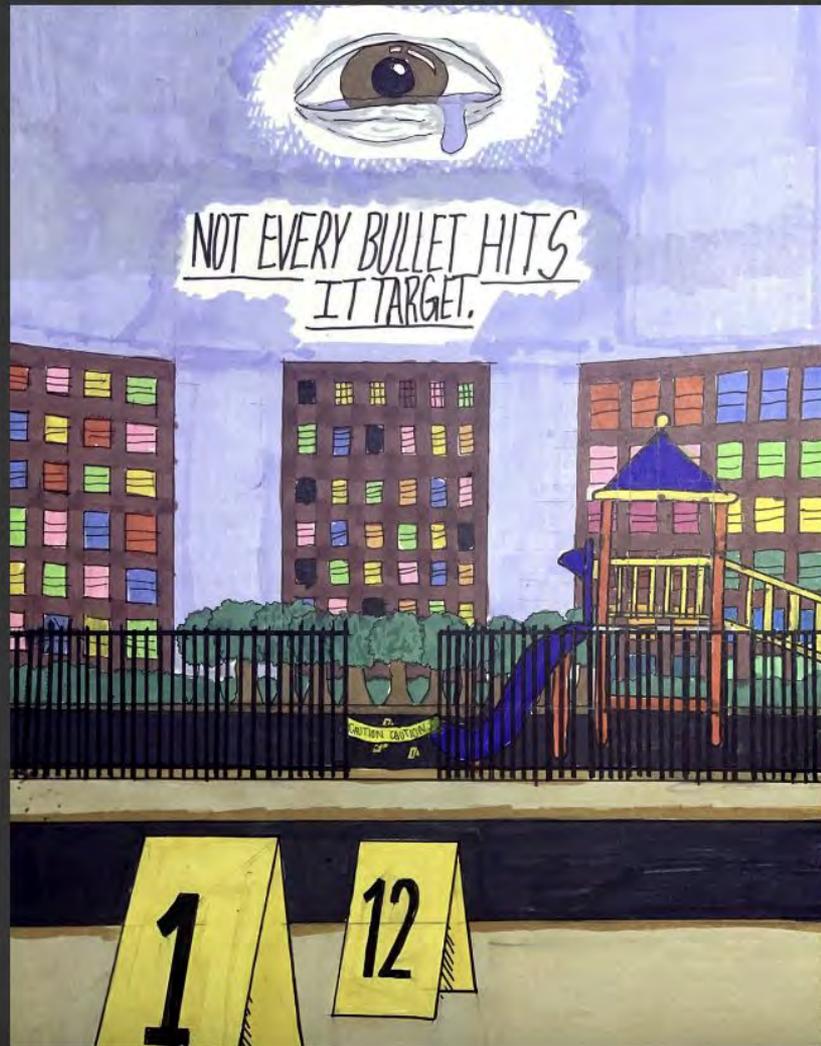
Musezine 27: 24 Reasons
Why My Mom Fears For
My Place In The World



Musezine 25:
Coexistence



Musezine 24: Made Out
of Stardust



Teen Summer

Esther Eboh

Olivia Cruz

Aurora Hidalgo

Faeid Hassan

Kaitlin Russo

Samiha Ahmed

alda garcia

Sachet Broadnax

Ingrid

Manuela iPhone

zuleydominguez

Veronica Johnson

orlane

Ugo Onuorah

Jada

Sammy Broadnax



¡Presente! The Young Lords in New York



< 1/7 >

Maximo Colon
Untitled, c. 1970

Digital print

Courtesy of Maximo Colon



SELECTIONS FROM TEEN SUMMER

This online exhibit presents art created and curated in the 2020 Teen Summer program at The Bronx Museum of the Arts in July-August 2020. Throughout the four weeks of this paid intensive program, two cohorts of 12 teens discussed art, the role of museums in New York City, and their experiences during the coronavirus pandemic, and participated in virtual studio sessions during which these pieces were created.

The exhibition is organized in four sections:
[VIEW EXHIBITION](#)

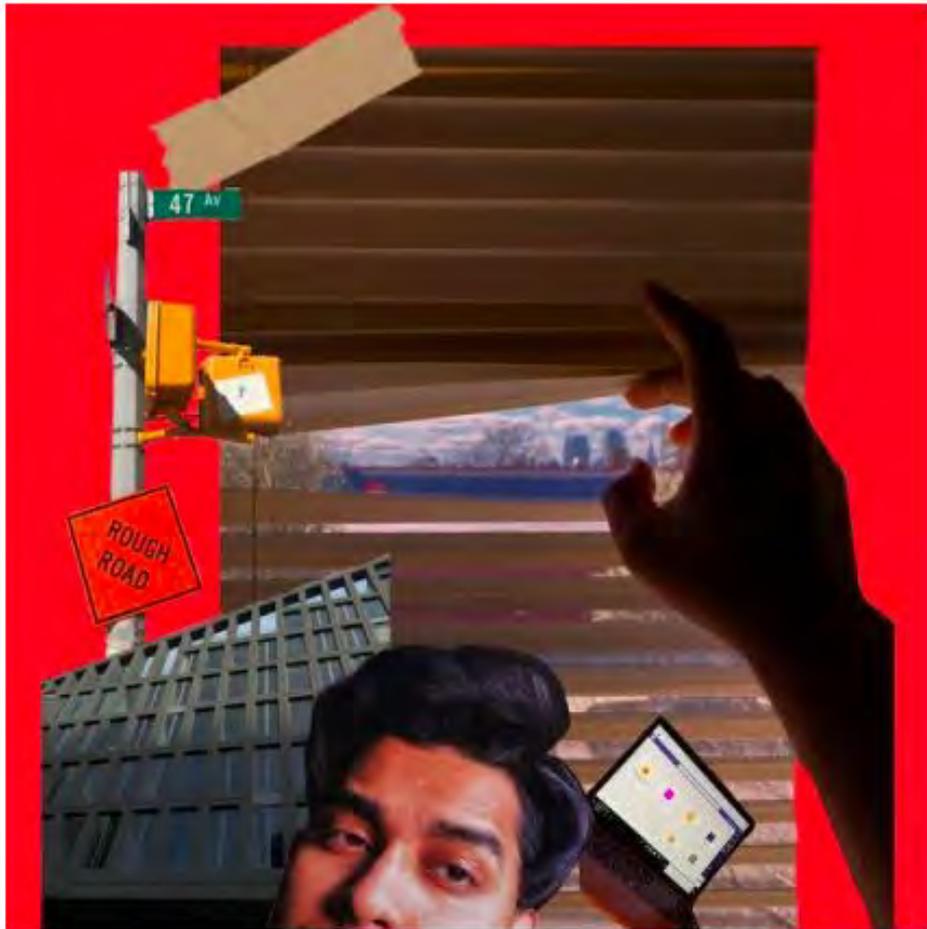
Express Yourself

create a self-portrait with the
Bronx Museum's teen
programs



Notice how these Teen Summer artists used color, lighting, expressions, and background details to show who they are and how they feel.

What would you like to express about your identity? How do you want to represent yourself? You can take a photo with your phone or other camera, make a collage, or use any other materials you want.



BRONX MUSEUM

The Bronx Museum of the Arts

Artist interviews: <http://www.bronxmuseum.org/education/the-bronx-museum-at-home-meet-the-artist>

YouTube channel: https://www.youtube.com/channel/UC1LWUk93tDxy_3K5KOxW8lw

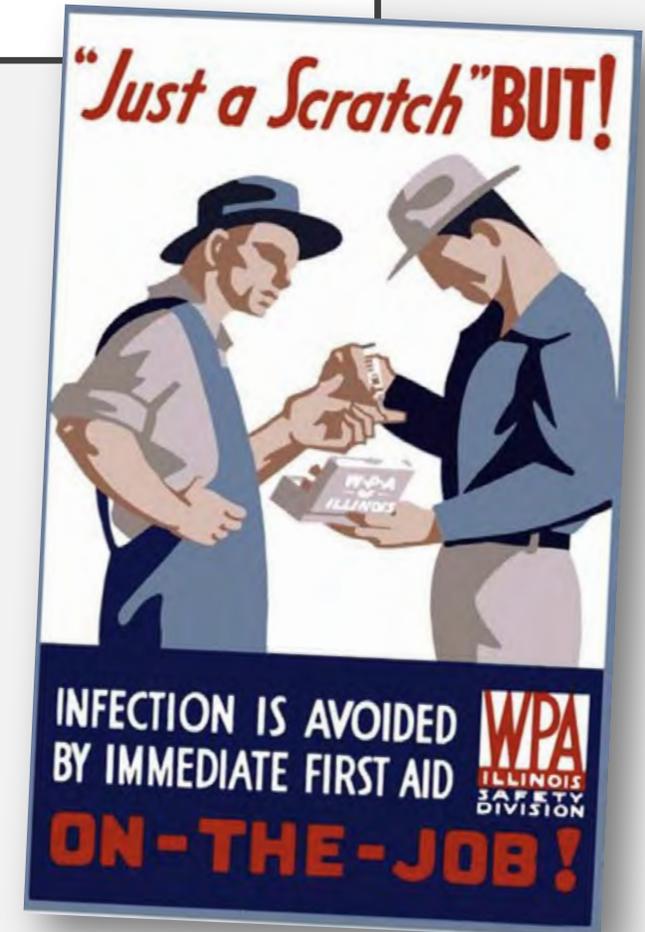
**JESSICA LACHER-FELDMAN
UNIVERSITY OF ROCHESTER**

**AIDS EDUCATION POSTERS
IN THE CLASSROOM:**

**BUILDING LESSONS & BRIDGING
DISCIPLINES FOR K-12 STUDENTS**

**ARCHIVES EDUCATION INSTITUTE
OCTOBER 23, 2021**

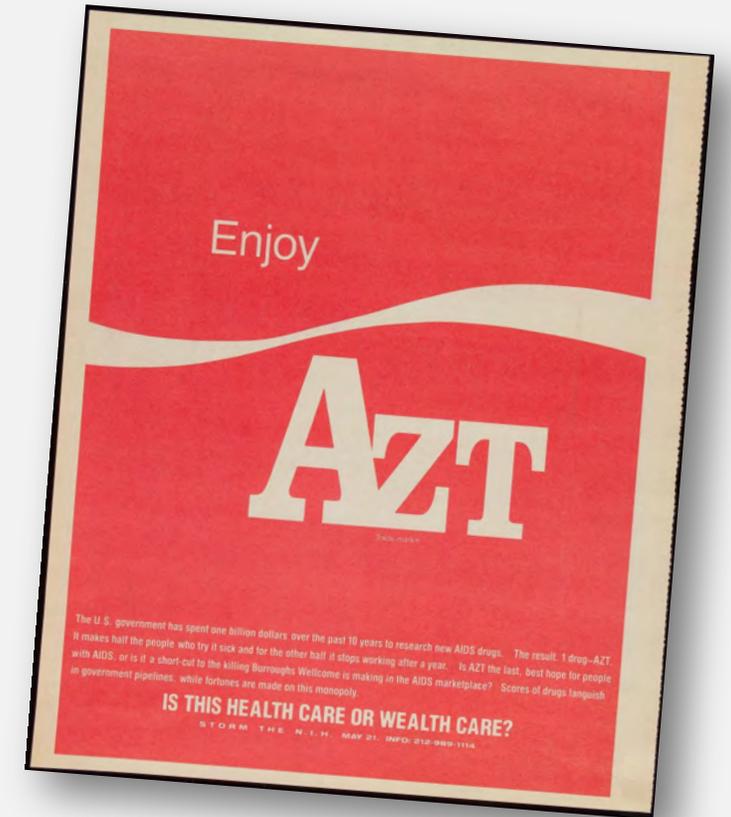
**HEALTH EDUCATION POSTERS:
CONVERGENCE OF POLITICAL ACTIVISM,
PUBLIC HEALTH AND GRAPHIC DESIGN.**



GETTING THE MESSAGE ACROSS

The best posters can reach an expansive audience to teach, provoke dialog and inspire positive change.

That's why they are made.
And they work.



**WHY AIDS EDUCATION
POSTERS?**

ABOUT THE COLLECTION.

OVER 8,000 POSTERS
130 COUNTRIES
76 LANGUAGES AND
DIALECTS

**SUBJECT MATTER:
COMPLICATED (!)
ESPECIALLY FOR
YOUNGER AUDIENCES.**

WHY ARE THEY SO IMPORTANT?

The posters in this collection give us so many windows into the HIV/AIDS crisis and infinite ways to address the crisis through art, activism, mobilization, information sharing, and more.

Prevent AIDS

USE ONE

CONDOM

1-800-235-2331

Executive Office of Human Services • Massachusetts Department of Public Health • Area AIDS Service Providers



**TEACHING WITH THE
POSTERS: NOW AND
IN THE FUTURE**

UNPRECEDENTED ACCESS: SEARCHABLE DOWNLOADABLE

RIVER CAMPUS LIBRARIES
RARE BOOKS AND SPECIAL COLLECTIONS

AIDS EDUCATION POSTERS

ABOUT BROWSE ▾

SEARCH SITE

Welcome to the AIDS Education Posters Collection

More About the Collection:

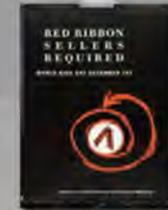
The images and associated metadata represented on this site are digital reproductions of the physical collection of HIV/AIDS Education Posters, donated beginning in 2007 to the University of Rochester's River Campus Libraries Department of Rare Books, Special Collections, and Preservation by Dr. Edward C. Atwater (1926-2019). A visionary collector, physician, and medical historian, Dr. Atwater recognized at the beginning of the AIDS crisis that these posters were representative of social history and they needed to be preserved and made accessible for scholarship and study in order to better understand the enormous cultural and social shifts that HIV/AIDS brought to the forefront across the world. The result of his efforts is this rich collection, the largest of its kind in the world, including over 8000 posters, as well as significant related ephemera and other material that puts the AIDS Crisis in a global context. With Dr. Atwater's passing in 2019, we continue to build and document the HIV/AIDS pandemic in his stead, seeking out posters and related material to continue to strengthen this important collection.

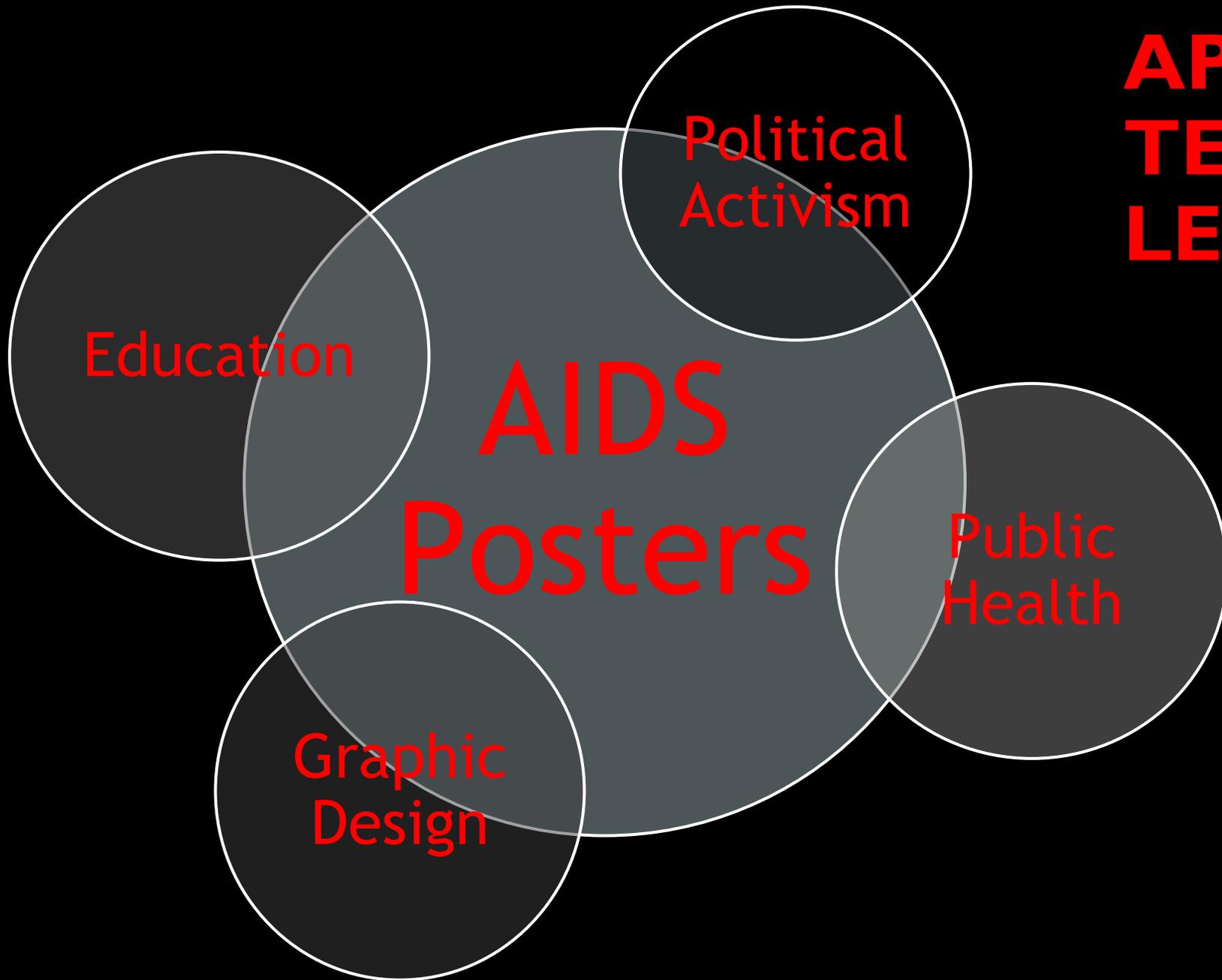
The collection documents efforts to educate and inform groups and individuals about HIV/AIDS in over 130 countries and in over 75 languages and dialects, dating from the very dawn of the global AIDS pandemic in 1982 to the present.

Additionally, this website serves to document **student projects** using the posters, as well as **resources** page, and contact information for users to suggest translations, metadata, image tags and more.

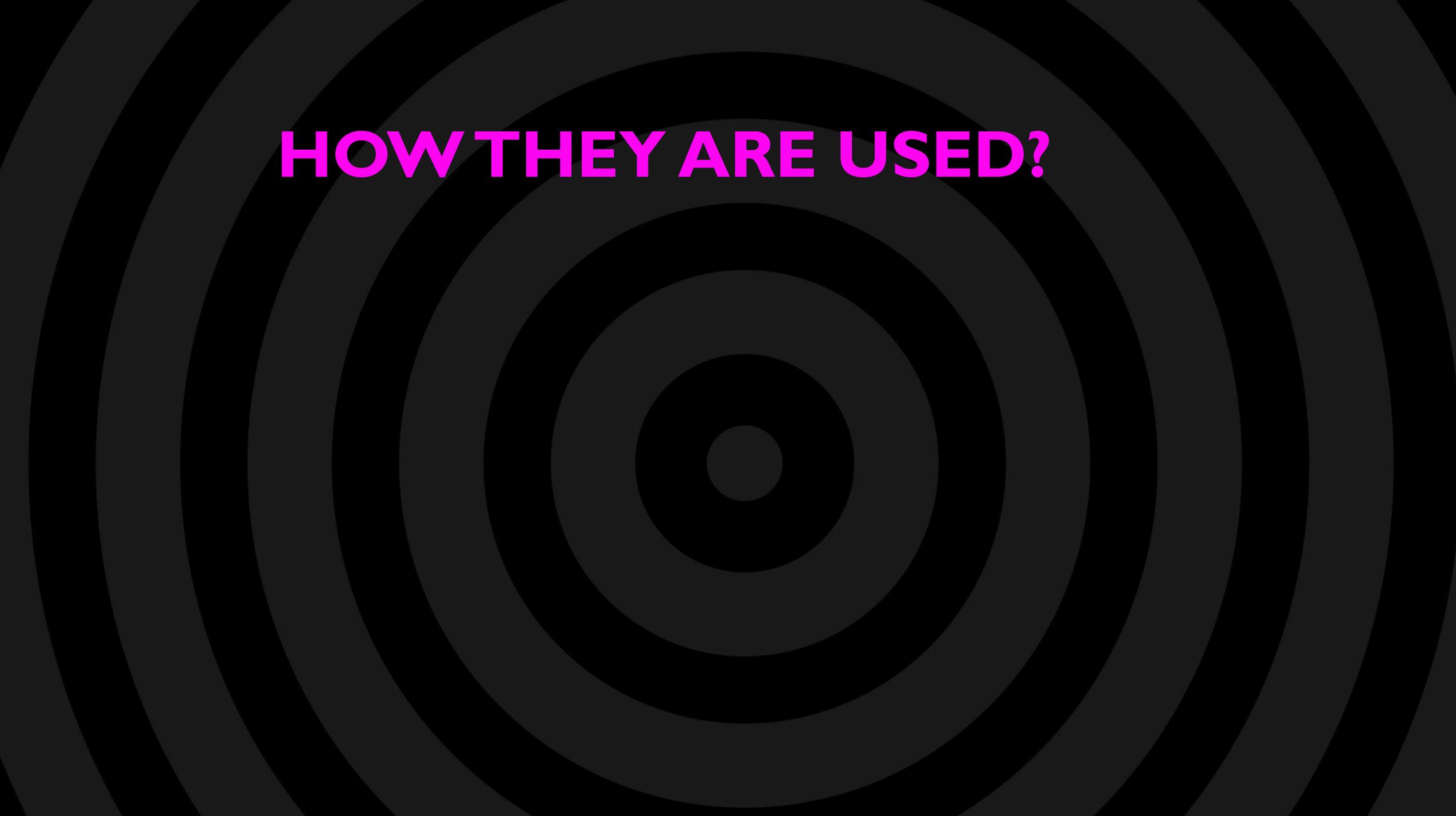
HIV/AIDS, an ongoing global pandemic, touches individuals of all ages. On this website you will find posters which are aimed towards educating young children, the elderly, and everyone in between, about HIV/AIDS prevention, risks, social advocacy, and compassion for those affected. Posters, as an art form and as a medium of communication are graphic. As long as HIV/AIDS continues to affect people of all ages around the world, the purposes for which these posters were originally created will continue to be relevant.

The collection is the basis for the major exhibition, **Up Against the Wall: Art, Activism, and the AIDS Poster** to be held March 6-June 19, 2022 at the Memorial Art Gallery, University of Rochester.





APPROACHING TEACHING AND LEARNING

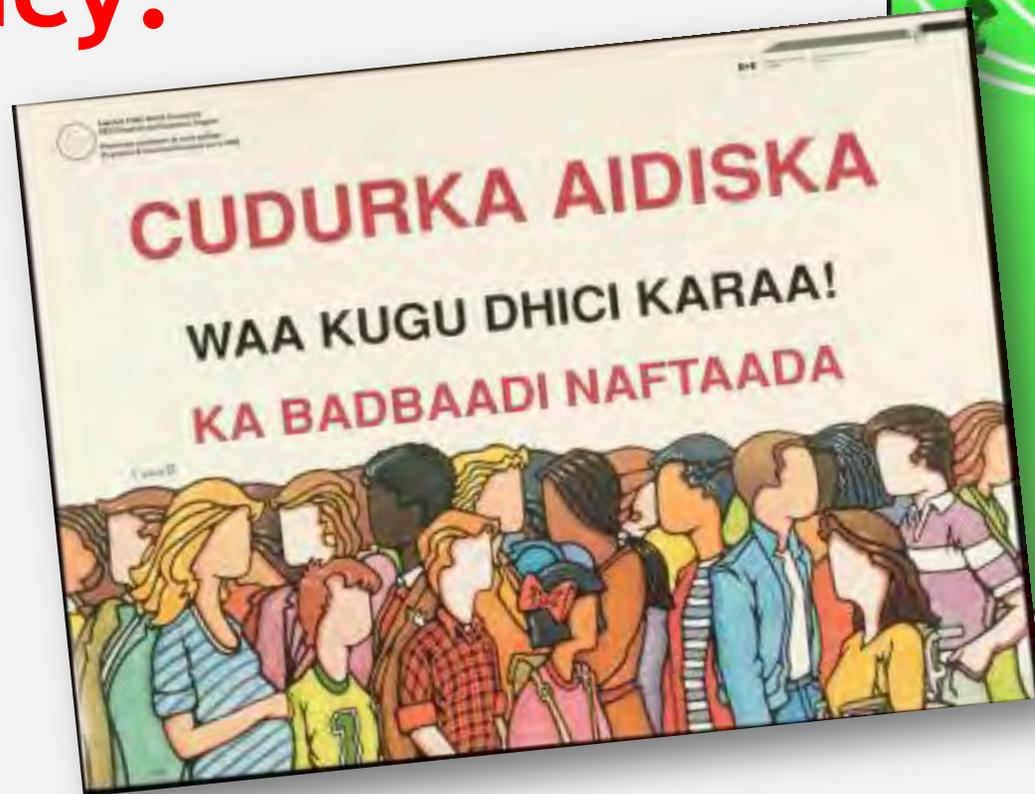


HOW THEY ARE USED?

STUDENT PROJECTS: TRANSLATION AND LINGUISTIC INTERPRETATION

C	D
<p>please!" Just to ask is enough.</p>	<p>Transcription English to Russian "Здравствуйте Коробку Презервативов, Пожалуйста!" Достаточно</p>
<p>ts. y f</p>	<p>СПИД - Случайные Связи. вы меня услышали сегодня?</p>
<p>ner, a friend. I maintain my household. I work, feedm my family and</p>	<p>Нет - прав - нет жизни. Я - мать, дочь, сестра, партнер, друг.</p>
<p>making people smile. I am HIV positive and I live among you. For me</p>	<p>Я веду домашнее хозяйство. Я работаю, кормлю свою семью, во</p>
<p>upport and respect.</p>	<p>улыбались. Я инфицирована ВИЧ и я живу среди вас. Чтобы все</p>
<p>upport and respect.</p>	<p>й уважение.</p>
<p>most stubborn thing in the world. Woland Fact№1</p>	<p>Это Факт. А Факт - Самая Упрямая В Мире Вещь. Воланд Факт №</p>
<p>cy Virus) is a virus that targets various cells of a human body,</p>	<p>ВИЧ (Вирус Иммунодефицита Человека) – это вирус, который уни</p>
<p>system responsible for fighting off the diseases. But HIV is also called</p>	<p>числе, клетки иммунной системы, отвечающие за борьбу с болезн</p>
<p>e infected with HIV are called HIV-infected (which is not the same as</p>	<p>зараженных ВИЧ, называют ВИЧ-инфицированными (это не одно</p>
<p>ciency Syndrome (syndrome – a set of symptoms). This diagnosis is</p>	<p>Факт №2 СПИД – Синдром Приобретенного Иммуно Дефицита человека (с</p>
<p>one of the diseases that progress only when the immune system is</p>	<p>при наличии ВИЧ и одного из тех заболеваний, которые прогресс</p>
<p>e called opportunistic. The person who has been diagnosed with AIDS</p>	<p>системы. Такие заболевания называют оппортунистическими. Че</p>
<p>an HIV-infected person contain the virus. However, only blood, sperm</p>	<p>называют больным спидом. Факт №3 ВИЧ содержится во многих тканях и жидкостях ВИЧ-инфицирова</p>
<p>l-infected person are able to transmit the virus to another person.</p>	<p>представляют только кровь, сперма и вагинальный секрет. Это оз</p>
<p>nfected with HIV only if one of the fluids of an HIV-infected person</p>	<p>в организм попадает одна из названных жидкостей ВИЧ-инфици</p>
<p>em.</p>	<p>Факт №4 ВИЧ передается: В результате практики незащищенного секса (л</p>

Visual literacy.
Cultural
competency.
Diversity.
Inclusion.



AIDS
CAN HAPPEN TO YOU!
Protect
YOURSELF

BỆNH AIDS
CÓ THỂ XẢY ĐẾN VỚI BẠN
BẠN PHẢI TỰ PHÒNG NGŨA

CUDURKA AIDISKA
WAA KUGU DHICI KARAA!
KA BADBAADI NAFTAADA

EL SIDA
¡USTED TAMBIEN PUEDE
CONTRAERLO!
¡PROTEJASE!

"SIDA"
ÇA PEUT VOUS ARRIVER!
Protégez-vous

एड्स की बिमारी
आपको भी लग सकती है
अपना बचाव करें

SIDA
OUMENM TOU,
OU KAPAB PRAN LI...
SE VEYE ZO W'!

الأيديز/السيدا
مرض يمكنك الإصابة به
احم نفسك

სიდიზი
მაცდით ყველასაც შეიძლება დაეჭვო
სუფთა მტკიცება

ኤ.ዲ.ድ.ስ
በእርስዎም ላይ ሊደርስ
ይችላል!
ጥንቃቄ ያድርጉ

بیماری ایڈز
شما نیز در معرض
ایڈز هستید!
از خود مراقبت تمامید

愛滋病
可發生在你身上
保護你自己

CUDURKA AIDISKA
WAA KUGU DHICI KARAA!
KA BADBAADI NAFTAADA

BUILDING CONVERSATIONS: GOING PAST THE EMOJI CULTURE



hear no evil, see no evil, speak no evil emoji



This is the way
many people deal
with HIV.

A lot of people think they have to worry about HIV. But the truth is, anyone can get HIV infection if they are sharing drug needles and syringes or having sex with an infected person. Call your State or local AIDS hotline. Or call the National AIDS Hotline at 1-800-45-AIDS. Call 1-800-451-2869 (TTY) for deaf access.

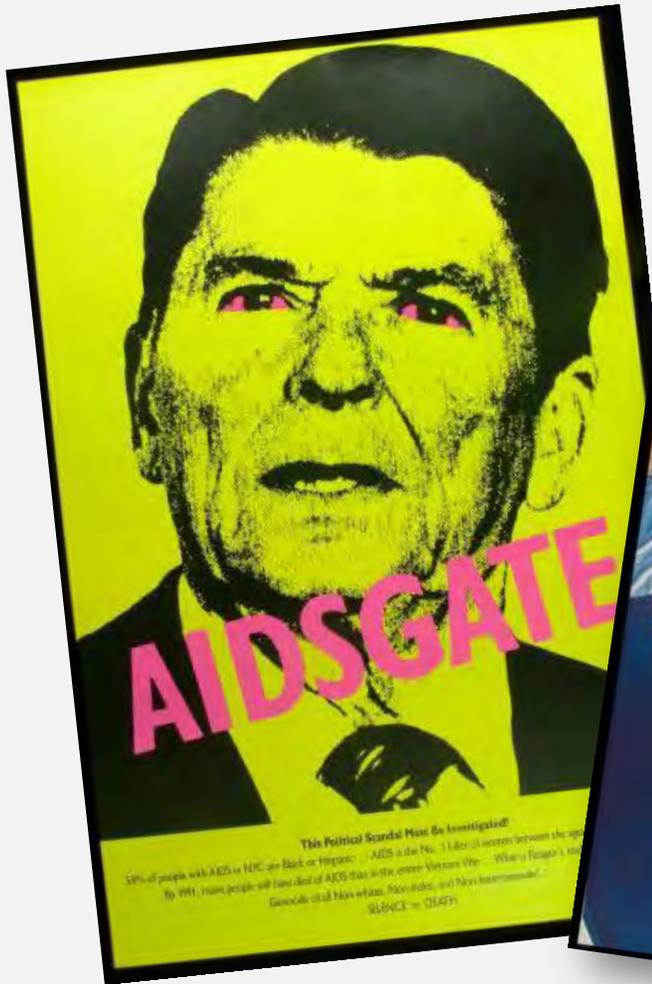
CDC



HIV is the virus that causes AIDS.



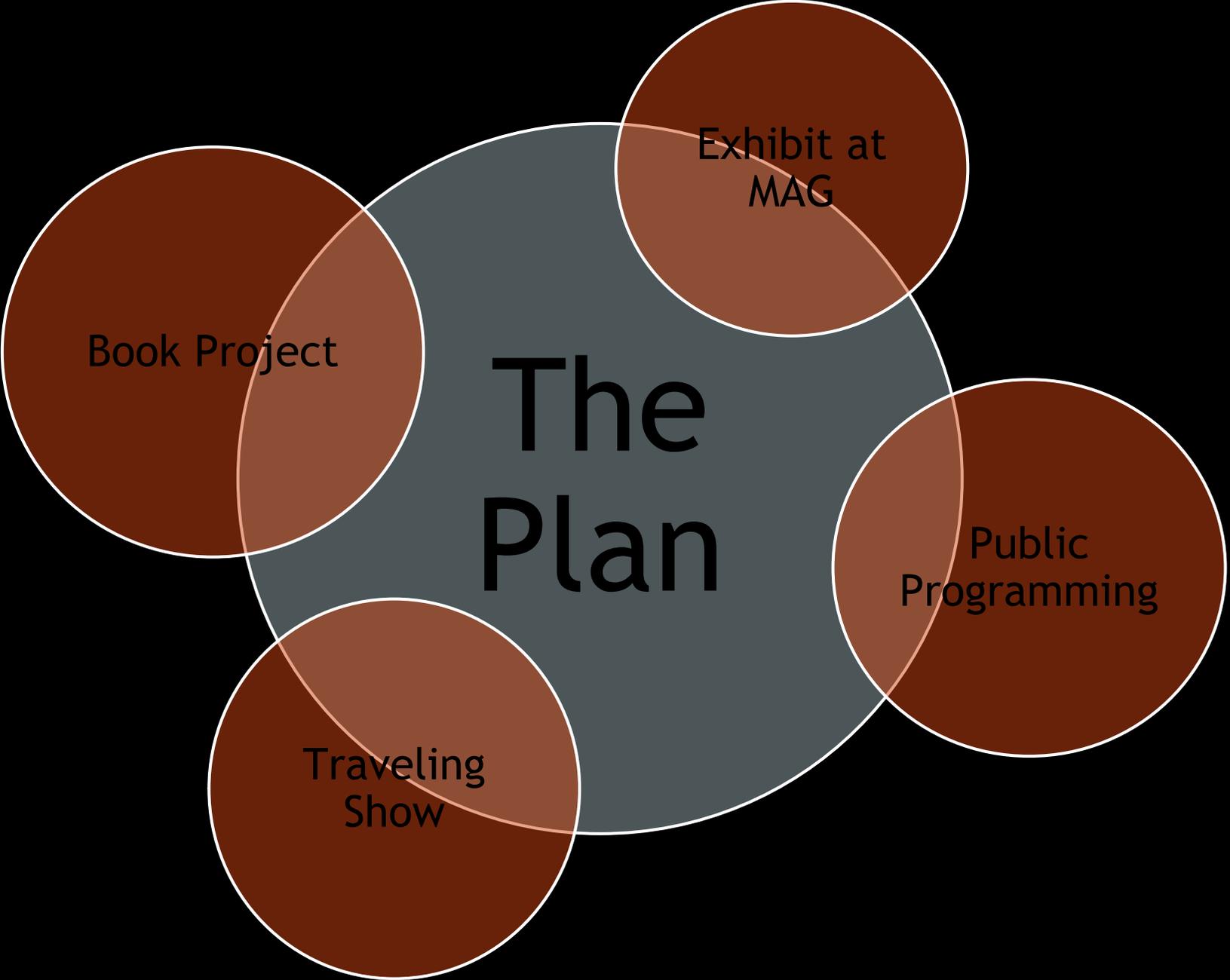
UPCOMING MAJOR EXHIBITION



The background of the image features a series of concentric circles in shades of gray and black, creating a tunnel-like or ripple effect. The circles are centered on the left side and expand towards the right.

Up Against the Wall

**Art, Activism,
and the AIDS Poster**



Book Project

Exhibit at
MAG

Public
Programming

Traveling
Show

The Plan

COMMUNICATING THROUGH THE VISUAL: HOW ARE THE **MESSAGES** CONVEYED?

- ▶ Humor
- ▶ Scare tactics
- ▶ Iconic art
- ▶ Eroticism
- ▶ Shock value
- ▶ Compassion
- ▶ More...





**WHAT ARE THE MESSAGES?
CHALLENGING CONVERSATIONS**

MYTHS AND MISINFORMATION: CORRECTING THE MISCONCEPTIONS

Another Myth Down The Drain.

AIDS isn't transmitted by drinking from the same water fountain as an AIDS victim*. Protect yourself against unnecessary fear, and real dangers--learn all you can about AIDS.

Creators / Group: West Virginia State Department of Health, 1800 Washington Street East, Charleston, WV.

Date: 1988

Language: English

Locale: West Virginia, USA

Dimensions: 56 x 43 cm.

Identifier: AP1749.jpg



MYTHS & MISINFORMATION: CORRECTING MISCONCEPTIONS AIDS DOES NOT DISCRIMINATE

After Devastating The Entire Gay Community Of This Country, AIDS Is Looking For Something A Little Bit Different.

"Deep down inside, you may think only gay people can really get AIDS. Or prostitutes. IV drug users. People from Haiti. Well, now the target has gotten a little bigger than that. Now it's everybody. Doctors, lawyers, housewives--the only thing you need to be is human. As you know, AIDS can't be cured. But it can be prevented with the right precautions. If you're not familiar with all of them, call AID Atlanta at 876-9944 or 1-800-551-2728. The more you think you can't get AIDS the sooner you should probably call us.

AID Atlanta

The people above are professional models. Not people with AIDS."

Description: A studio portrait of a straight, white family with two young children and a golden retriever occupies the top of the page. Underneath the photograph sits two blocks of text, which warn viewers that AIDS does not discriminate.

Creators / Group: AID Atlanta

Language: English

Locale: Atlanta, Georgia, USA

Dimensions: 46 x 29 cm.



After Devastating
The Entire Gay Community
Of This Country, AIDS Is
Looking For Something
A Little Bit Different.

Deep down inside, you may think only gay people can really get AIDS. Or prostitutes. IV drug users. People from Haiti. Well, now the target has gotten a little bigger than that. Now it's everybody. Doctors, lawyers, housewives--the only thing you need to be is human. As you know, AIDS can't be cured. But it can be prevented with the right precautions. If you're not familiar with all of them, call AID Atlanta at 876-9944 or 1-800-551-2728. The more you think you can't get AIDS the sooner you should probably call us.

AIDAtlanta

CULTIVATING COMPASSION

I Have AIDS Please Hug Me

"I can't make you sick."

"AIDS Hot Line For Kids"

"Center for Attitudinal Healing"

"19 Main St. Tiburon, CA 94920, (415) 435-5022"

Description: A child's drawing of himself with child-like writing.

Series: I have AIDS.

Artist: Keeler, Jack.

Creators / Group: Center for Attitudinal Healing

Date: 1987

Language: English

Locale: Tiburon, California, USA

Dimensions: 38 x 28 cm.

Identifier:

AP183.jpg



AIDS IS A WOMEN'S ISSUE

AIDS Is A Women's Issue

Description: Illustration of a woman reading a book, cityscape out her window. Plate with food on a table in front of her.

Series: AIDS is a Women's Issue

Artist: Everitt, Betsy

Creators / Group: New York City Department of Health

Date: 1990-1993

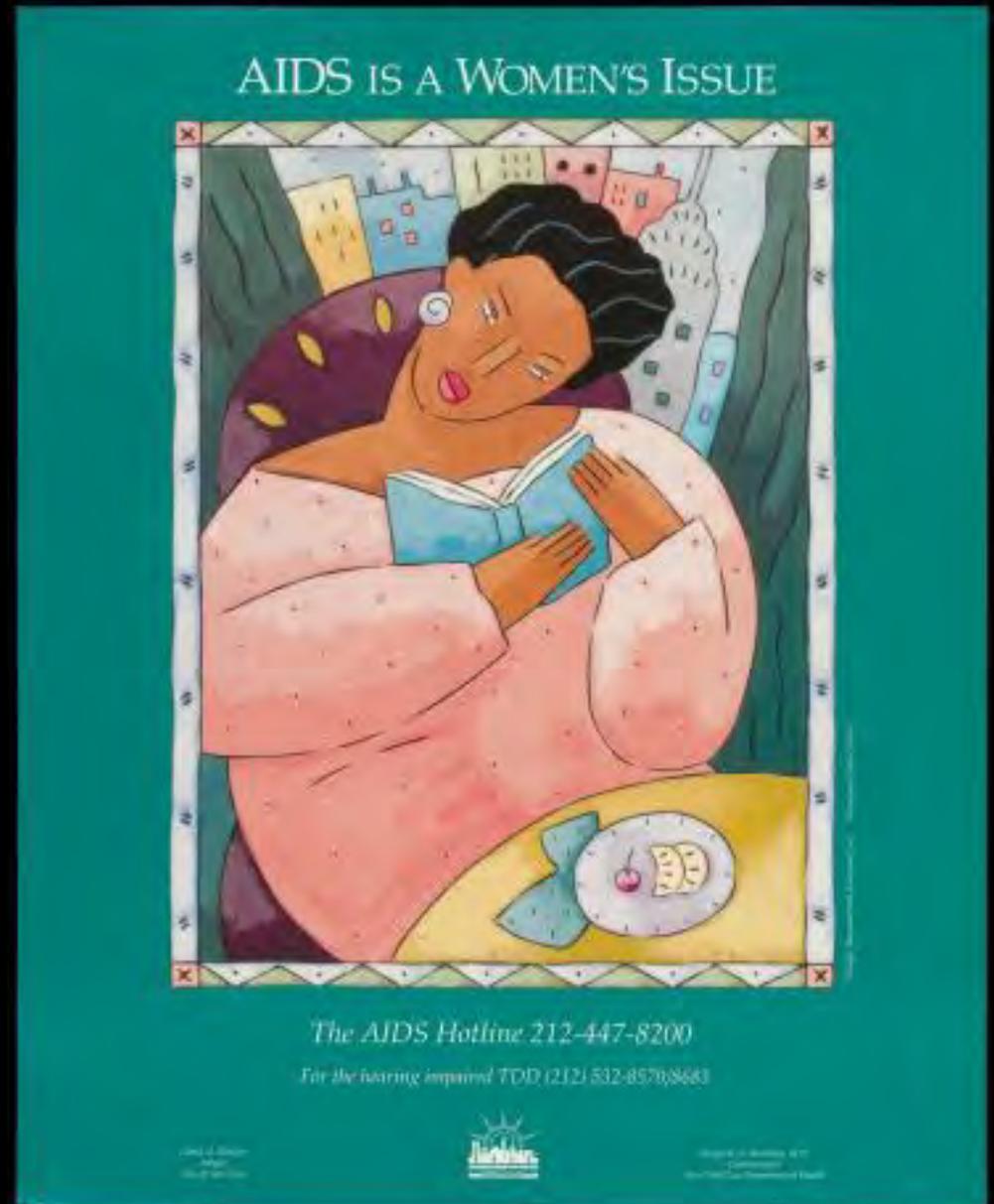
Language: English

Locale: New York, New York, USA

Dimensions: 28 x 71 cm.

Identifier:

AP1072.jpg



PROMOTING SAFE BEHAVIOR: HIV/AIDS AND COVID-19 PARALLELS



Condoman Says: Don't Be Shame, Be Game. Protect Yourself.

"Aboriginal Health Workers of Australia (Queensland)"

Description: Comic style image of Condoman in a superhero costume, in an island setting; holding a condom package.

Creators / Group: Australia. Department of Community Services and Health

Date: 1991

Language: English

Locale: Woden, Australia

Dimensions: 42 x 28 cm

Identifier:

AP3264.jpg



DRUG USE AND CLEAN NEEDLES

AIDS Can Blow Your High

"If you're not going to stop, at least use clean needles."

Description: Text and illustration of a syringe with blood at its tip.

Creators / Group: HERO (Health Education Resource Organization)

Date: 1987

Language: English

Locale: Baltimore, Maryland, USA

Dimensions: 43 x 28 cm.

Identifier:

AP733.jpg



POLITICS, GOVERNMENT, RELIGION, PROTEST MOVEMENTS

Unsafe

"North Carolina Republican JESSE HELMS is the chief philistine, misogynist, homophobe, and AIDS bigot in the United States Senate. He has lead the right-wing legislative attack on freedom of expression, on the National Endowment of the Arts, on reproductive rights, on protecting lesbians and gay men from hate crimes, and on health care and human rights for people with AIDS. Helms' largest corporate political donor is Philip Morris Companies, Inc. manufacturer of Marlboro cigarettes. BOYCOTT MARLBORO!"

Description: Large black-and-white newspaper portrait of Jesse Helms.

Series: Safe / Unsafe

Creators / Group: Boy With Arms Akimbo / Girl With Arms

Akimbo

Date: 1990

Language: English

Locale: San Francisco, California, USA

Dimensions: 43 x 38 cm.

Identifier:

AP82.jpg



HIV/AIDS IS A (CONTINUING) GLOBAL CRISIS

AIDS Still Kills. Think, Feel, Act.

Demand action from your government. Sign the petition at www.globalprogressiveforum.org.

Description: Drawing of a bubble, a heart, and a pointing hand with words on them.

Series: [AIDS still kills.](#)

Creators / Group: [Party of European Socialists. Global Progressive Forum.](#)

Language: [English](#)

Locale: [Brussels, Belgium](#)

Identifier:

AP11206_01.jpg

AIDS STILL KILLS

THINK

FEEL

ACT

DEMAND ACTION
FROM YOUR GOVERNMENT
SIGN THE PETITION AT
WWW.GLOBALPROGRESSIVEFORUM.ORG



CULTURAL COMPETENCY AND DISCUSSIONS

AIDS Kills.

Description: Illustration of a landscape and a pole with feather at the top stuck into a coffin.

Creators / Group: South Dakota Division of Education,
Department of Health, 523 East Capitol Pierre, SD.

Language: English

Locale: Pierre, South Dakota, USA

Dimensions: 55 x 45 cm.

Identifier:

AP1646.jpg



**DELIVERING THE
MESSAGE: IMAGERY
HUMOR
(AS A SPRINGBOARD FOR
DIFFICULT CONVO)**



An Elephant never forgets!



WISE UP! NO GO OVA' BOARD, EH!

**CALL THE HAWAII AIDS/STD HOTLINE:
922-1313 (OAHU)
1-800-321-1555 (NEIGHBOR ISLANDS)**

DELIVERING THE MESSAGE: IMAGERY ICONIC ART

Cuide-Se - Take Care - Fais Gaffe.

Translation: Take care.

Description: God is passing a condom to Adam in the Michelangelo fresco from the Sistine Chapel.

Artist: Michelangelo Buonarroti, 1475-1564.

Creators / Group: Grupo pela Vidda (Rio de Janeiro, Brazil)

Language: Portuguese, English, French

Locale: Brazil

Identifier:

AP10334_01.jpg



DELIVERING THE MESSAGE: IMAGERY CONTEMPORARY ART AND ARTISTS

Ignorance=Fear. Silence=Death. Fight AIDS. Act Up.

Description:

Illustration of three figures with hands over their eyes, ears and mouth, representing not seeing, not hearing, not speaking.

Artist: Haring, Keith

Creators / Group: ACT UP

Date: 1989

Language: English

Locale: New York, USA

Dimensions: 109 x 61 cm.

Identifier:

AP6911.jpg



SOCIAL MOVEMENTS AND ACTIVISM

Ignorance=Fear. Silence=Death. Fight AIDS. Act Up.

Description:

Illustration of three figures with hands over their eyes, ears and mouth, representing not seeing, not hearing, not speaking.

Artist: Haring, Keith

Creators / Group: ACT UP

Date: 1989

Language: English

Locale: New York, USA

Dimensions: 109 x 61 cm.

Identifier:

AP6911.jpg

**THE GOVERNMENT HAS
BLOOD ON ITS HANDS**



**ONE AIDS DEATH
EVERY HALF HOUR**

NATIONAL AND INTERNATIONAL AWARENESS

Ignorance=Fear. Silence=Death. Fight AIDS. Act Up.

Description:

Illustration of three figures with hands over their eyes, ears and mouth, representing not seeing, not hearing, not speaking.

Artist: Haring, Keith

Creators / Group: ACT UP

Date: 1989

Language: English

Locale: New York, USA

Dimensions: 109 x 61 cm.

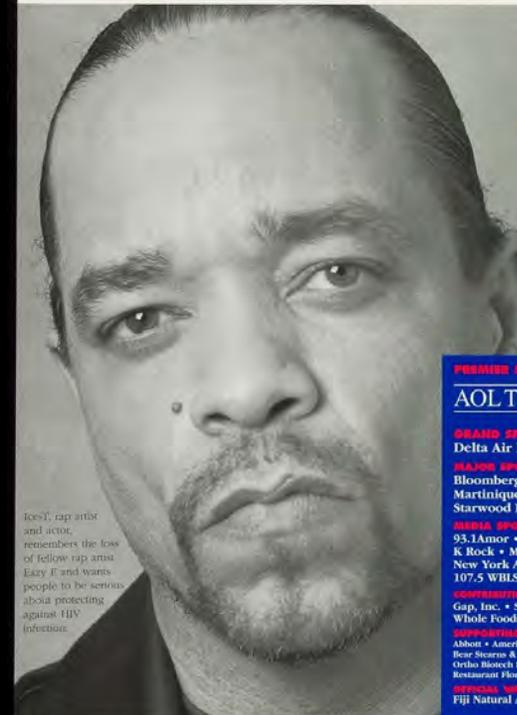
Identifier:

AP6911.jpg

“I walk because...
losing my friend
Eazy E to AIDS was
a wake-up call.”

17th ANNUAL
AIDS WALK
NEW YORK
SUNDAY • MAY 19
2002

Why will you walk?



Ice Cube, rap artist and actor, remembers the loss of fellow rap artist Eazy E and wants people to be serious about protecting against HIV infection.

A Ten Kilometer
Fundraising Walkathon
Starting at 9 a.m. in Central Park

Benefiting
GMHC and other tri-state area
AIDS organizations

www.aidswalk.net

In cooperation with the City of New York
Parks and Recreation.
Created by MZA Events, Inc./Craig R. Miller, Producer

To register call
212-807-WALK

PREMIER SPONSOR
AOL Time Warner

PRINCIPAL SPONSORS
4th NBC Joan & Bob Tisch

GRAND SPONSOR
Delta Air Lines, Inc.

MAJOR SPONSORS
Bloomberg • Bud Light/Anheuser-Busch
Martinique on Broadway • Pfizer, Inc.
Starwood Hotels of New York

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K Rock • Mega 97.9 FM • New Country Y-107
New York Amsterdam News • The Village Voice
107.5 WBLS FM • 1010 WINS • 1190 WLBB FM

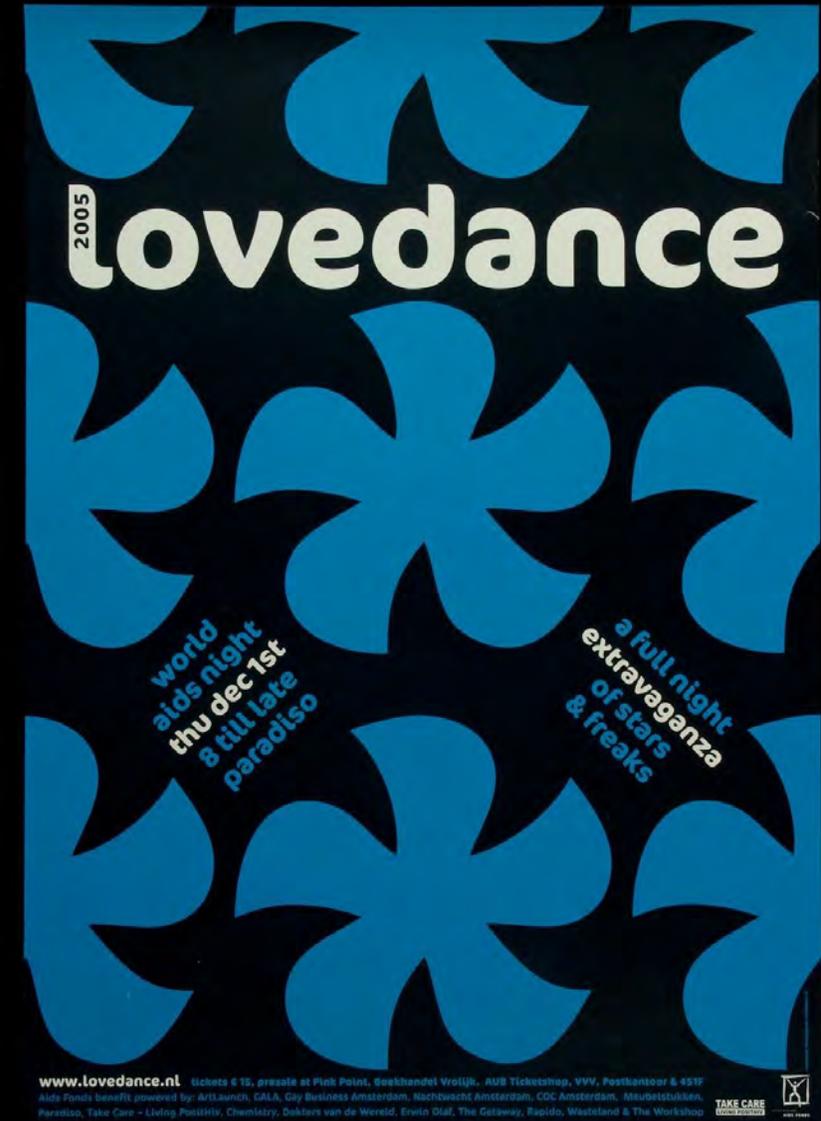
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Restaurant Florent • Roche • ABLE USA Mutual Life Insurance Company, Inc.

OFFICIAL WATER SPONSOR
Fiji Natural Artesian Water

Photo by Paul G. Collins

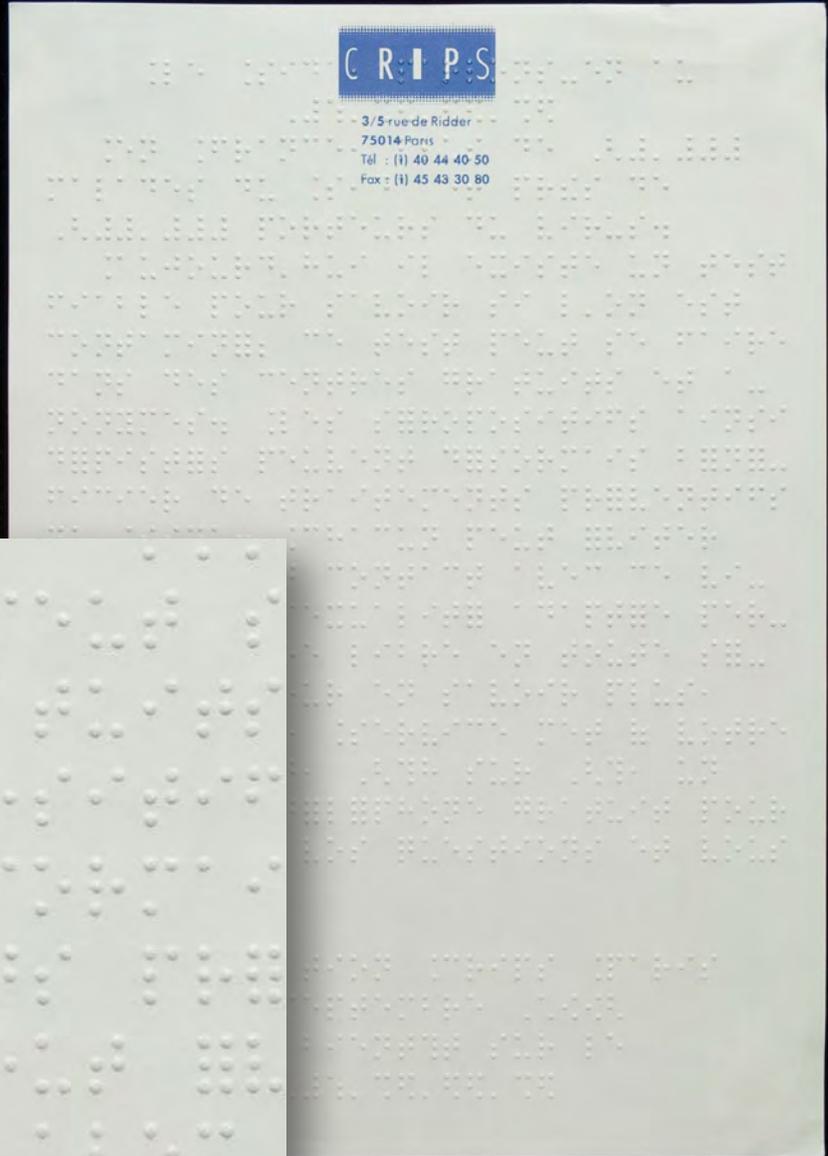
**AS A STARTING
POINT FOR
APPROACHES TO
ART/ART HISTORY
GRAPHIC DESIGN**



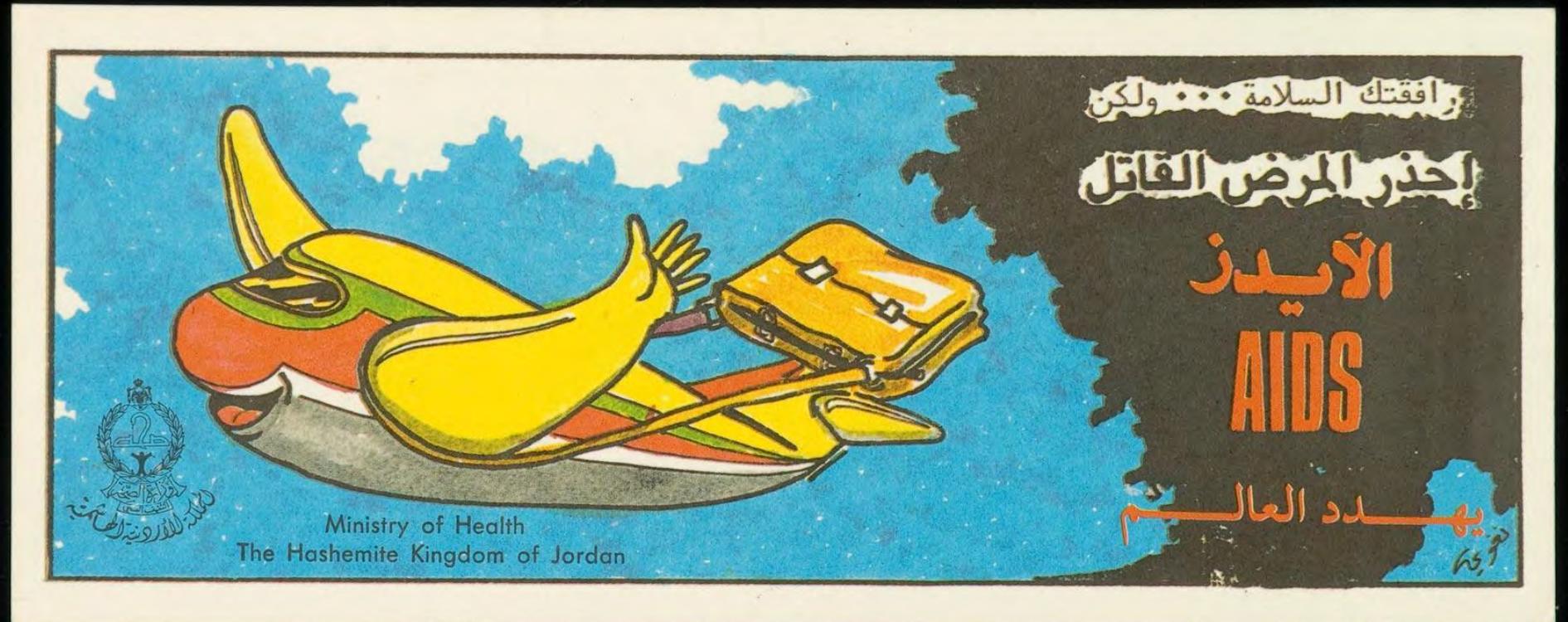
DIVERSITY, ACCESSIBILITY, AND COMMUNICATION TECHNIQUES

CRIPS

3/5 rue de Ridder
75014 Paris
Tél : (1) 40 44 40 50
Fax : (1) 45 43 30 80



GEOGRAPHIC APPROACH TO UNDERSTANDING HIV/AIDS POSTERS

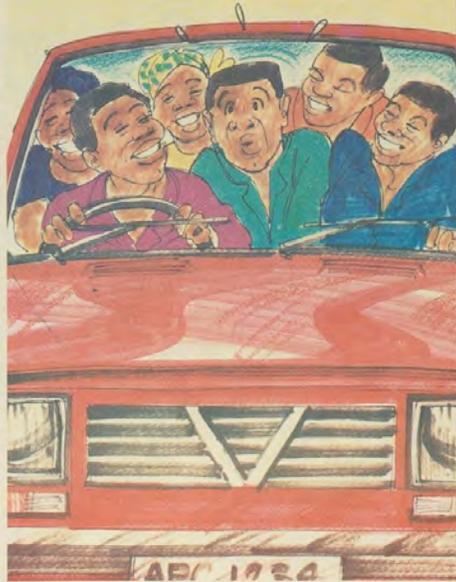


AIDS - What to know

**Mosquito
bites don't
cause AIDS**



**You don't
get AIDS
in public
places.**



Ministry of Health, Nairobi, Kenya

WHAT'S NEXT:

**INTERDISCIPLINARY
CURRICULUM GUIDE
AVAILABLE ONLINE VIA
AEP.LIB.ROCHESTER.EDU/**

**ACCOMPANYING MAJOR
EXHIBITION, POSSIBLE
TRAVELING SHOW**

**LECTURES, FILM SERIES,
POSTER CONTEST (!)**

**AS ALWAYS THE COLLECTION
IS ONLINE AND IT IS EASY TO
CAPTURE POSTERS FOR
CLASSROOM USE.**



THANK YOU!

I am always available to consult about approaches to using the collection in the classroom. Email: JLF@rochester.edu

RESOURCES:

[HTTPS://AEP.LIB.ROCHESTER.EDU/HOME](https://aep.lib.rochester.edu/home)

CURRICULUM GUIDE AND ADDITIONAL RESOURCES WILL BE ADDED AND UPDATED ON TABS AT BOTTOM OF SITE.

RECOMMENDED NYC-CENTRIC DOC FILM VIEWING FOR HIGH SCHOOL:

[HTTPS://WWW.UNITEDINANGER.COM/](https://www.unitedinanger.com/)

CONTACT ME WITH ANY QUESTIONS ANYTIME.

NOTE: EXPLICIT MATERIAL ON WEBSITE – NOT SUITABLE FOR YOUNGER (OR EVEN HS) STUDENT BROWSING....

POSTERS CAN EASILY BE DOWNLOADED FOR PRESENTATION/LESSONS





This is one red ribbon that can do something about AIDS.

AIDS WALK
WASHINGTON
SAT. SEPT 23 1995
A PLEDGEWALK SPONSORED BY
WHITMAN-WALKER CLINIC
TO REGISTER CALL
202-332-WALK

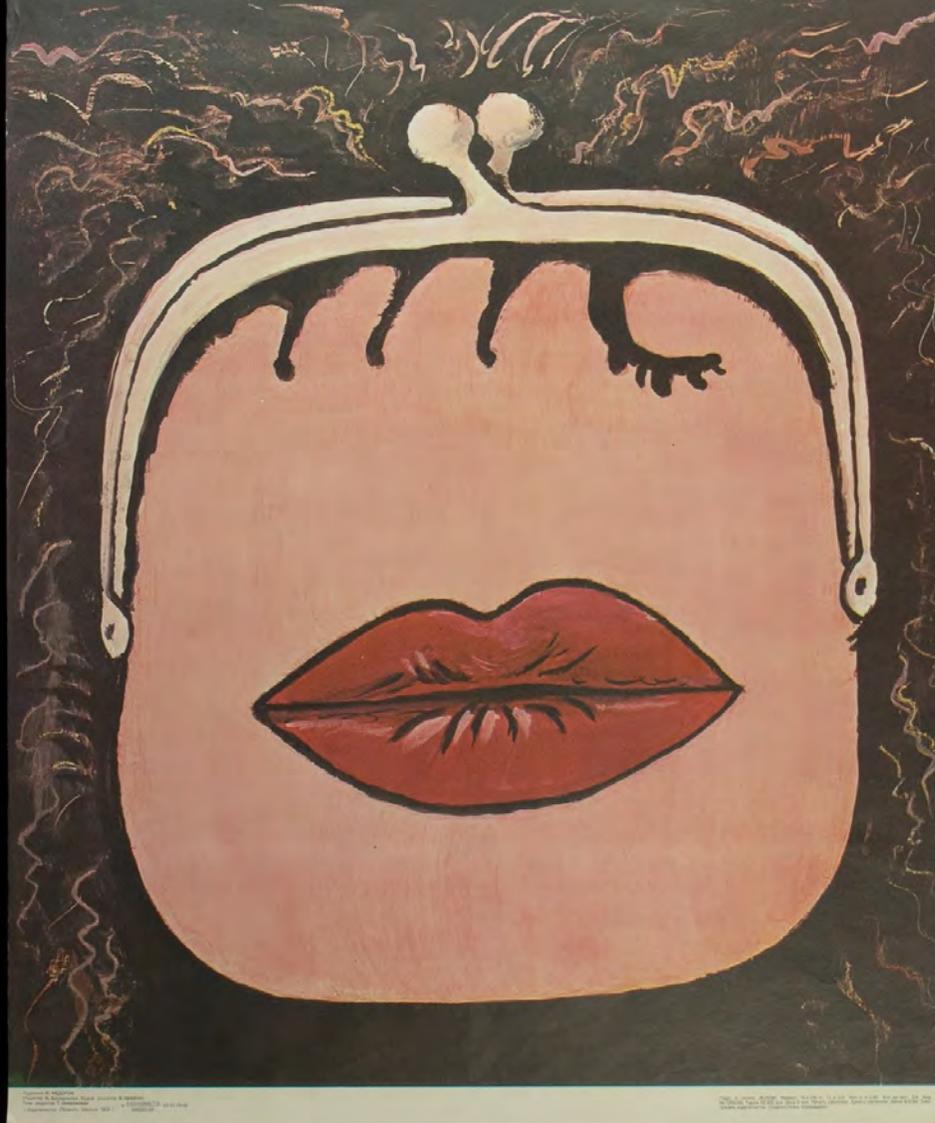
Support **AIDSWALK** Washington on **September 23**. Helping people with AIDS is as simple as collecting pledges. If 20,000 walkers collect just \$100, we'll reach our goal of \$2 million.
Call 202-332-WALK today.
We can't do this without you.

PHOTO: ANNE ADICHAIVANICH DESIGN: AUBREY DENSON

LAGNIAPPE

СПИД

за минуты удовольствия расплата - жизнь



СПИД: За Минуты Удовольствия Расплата - Жизнь

Translation:

AIDS. Minutes of pleasure at the expense of life.

Description:

Coin purse with lips.

Date:

1989

Language:

Russian

Locale:

Russia

Dimensions:

67 x 48 cm.

Keywords: Risk-taking (Psychology), Prostitution, Money

Identifier:

AP5422.jpg



Issued by: 37 MILITARY HOSPITAL - ACCRA, HEALTH DIVISION OF GHANA ARMED FORCES.
Designed and Produced by Apple Pie Publicity Ltd - Accra

Master, Make We Go Now! OK... But With Condom!

"Issued by: 37 Military Hospital - Accra, Health Division of Ghana Armed Forces. Designed and produced by Apple Pie Publicity Ltd. - Accra"

Description:

Woman in a short dress talking to a man in dressed in military clothing.

Series:

37 Military Hospital

Creators / Group:

National AIDS/STD Control Programme (Ghana)

Language:

English

Locale:

Accra, Ghana

Dimensions:

28 x 22 cm.

Keywords: Conversation, Men, Promiscuity, Prostitution, Safe sex in AIDS prevention, Condoms, Women, Armed Forces

Identifier:

AP5988.jpg



KEITH HARING
The Keith Haring Altarpiece: An AIDS Memorial Chapel Project
Grace Cathedral, San Francisco



**The Keith Haring Altarpiece: An AIDS Memorial Chapel Project
"Grace Cathedral, San Francisco"**

Description:

Illustration of a red angel with wings with radiating lines.

Artist:

Haring, Keith

Creators / Group:

The McGraw Foundation Benefitting AIDS Charities

Language:

English

Locale:

San Francisco, California, USA

Dimensions:

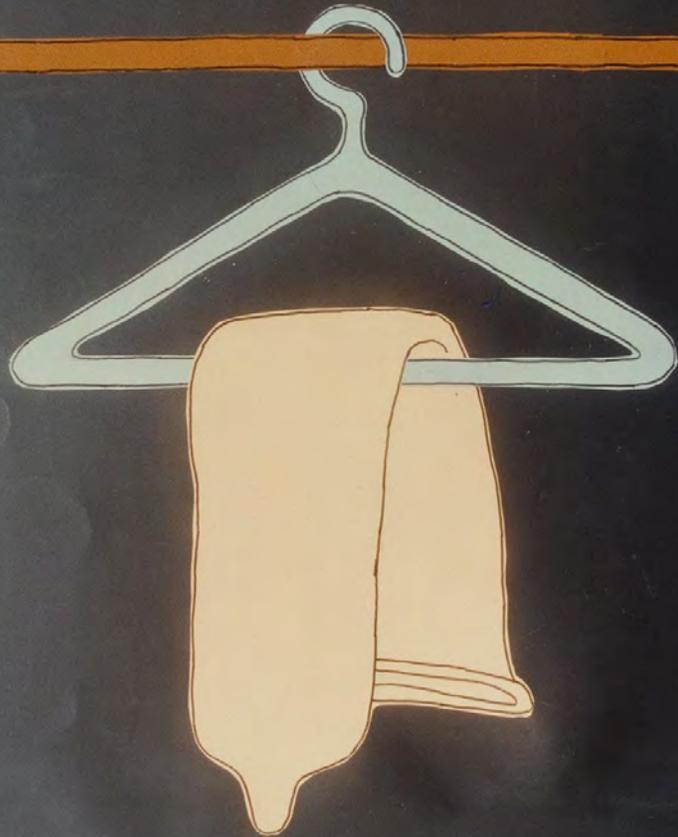
92 x 62 cm.

Keywords: Memorials, Religion, Angels

Identifier:

AP5213.jpg

דאג להיות לבוש !



דאג להיות לבוש!

Suggest or improve a translation

Translation:

Make sure you're well dressed!

Description:

Illustration showing a clothes hanger with an unrolled condom hanging over it.

Date:

1991

Language:

Hebrew

Locale:

Israel

Dimensions:

79 x 51 cm.

Keywords: Condoms, Clothing and dress, AIDS (Disease)--Prevention

Identifier:

AP3692.jpg

**VANESSA WAS IN A FATAL CAR ACCIDENT LAST NIGHT.
ONLY SHE DOESN'T KNOW IT YET.**



Every year, thousands of young people die in car accidents caused by drugs and alcohol. But now you can wreck your life without hitting the gas pedal. The number of reported AIDS cases among teenagers has increased by 96% in the last two years. If you get high and forget, even for a moment, how risky sex can be, you're putting your life on the line. Call 1-800-662-HELP for help and information.

Photo by Ken Nahoum



AIDS. ANOTHER WAY DRUGS CAN KILL.

National Institute on Drug Abuse

U.S. Department of Health and Human Services • Public Health Service • Alcohol, Drug Abuse, and Mental Health Administration



Vanessa Was In A Fatal Car Accident Last Night. Only She Doesn't Know It Yet.

"Every year, thousands of young people die in car accidents caused by drugs and alcohol. but now you can wreck your life without hitting the gas pedal. The number of reported AIDS cases among teenagers has increased by 96% in the last two years. If you get high and forget, even for a moment, how risky sex can be, you're putting your life on the line. AIDS. Another way drugs can kill."

Description:

Photograph of a man and woman kissing in a car.

Series:

AIDS: Another Way Drugs Can Kill

Artist:

Nahoum, Ken

Creators / Group:

National Institute on Drug Abuse

Language:

English

Locale:

District of Columbia, USA

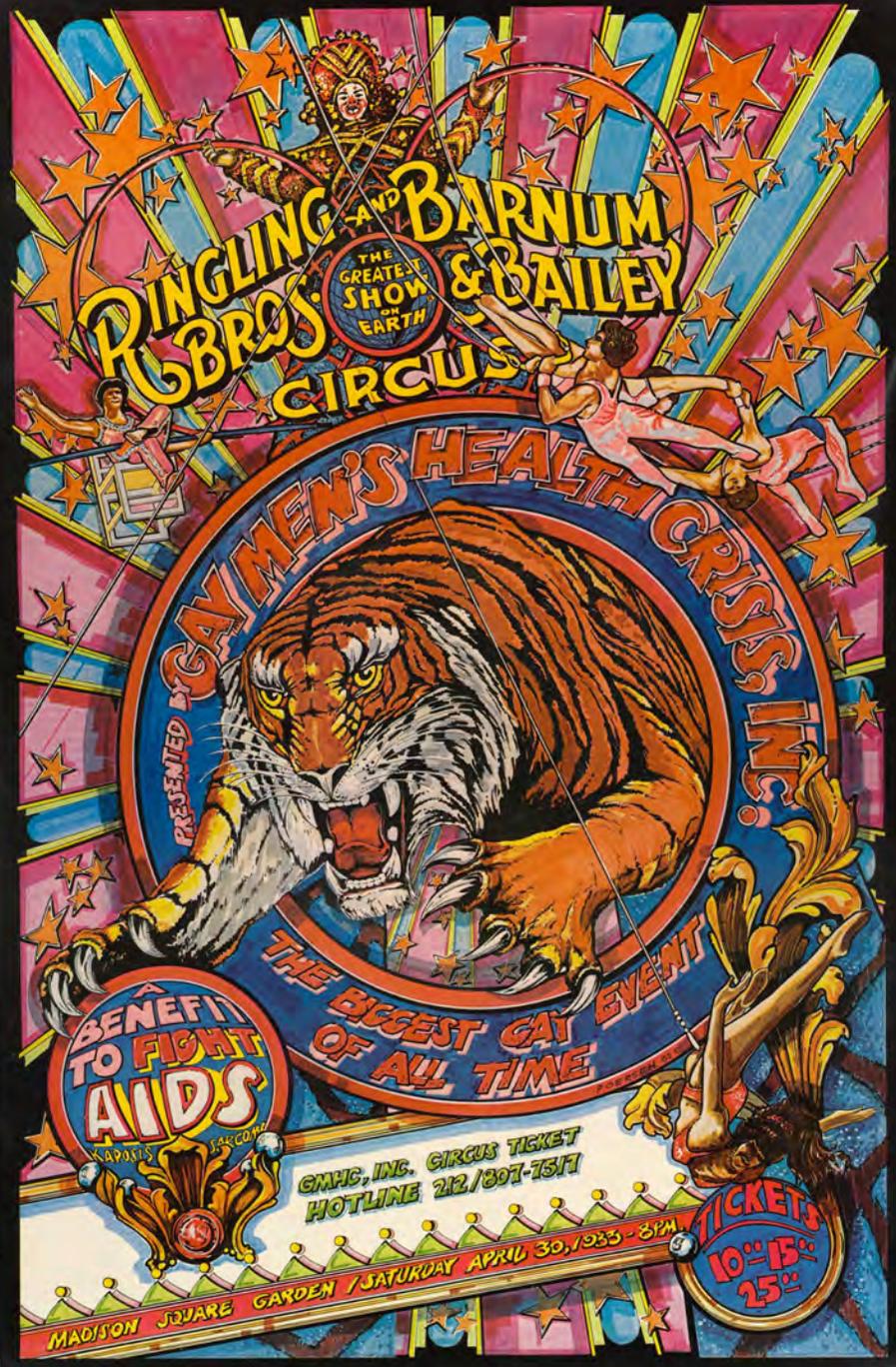
Dimensions:

56 x 43 cm.

Keywords: Automobiles, Heterosexuals, Drug abuse, HIV infections, Kissing, Men, Youth, Women, AIDS (Disease) in adolescents, AIDS (Disease)--Prevention, Risk-taking (Psychology)

Identifier:

AP511.jpg



Ringling Bros. And Barnum & Bailey Circus: A Benefit To Fight AIDS

"Presented by Gay Men's Health Crisis, Inc. The biggest gay event of all time. GMHC, Inc. Circus ticket. Hotline 212/807-7517. Madison Square Garden / Saturday April 30, 1983 - 8 PM. Tickets 10- 15- 25-."

Description:

A poster for a circus-themed benefit for AIDS prevention. A tiger jumps through the center circle and acrobats are suspended near the top. A marquee appears in the lower part, advertising the date of the event.

Artist:

Poersch, Enno

Creators / Group:

Gay Men's Health Crisis, Inc.

Date:

1983

Language:

English

Locale:

New York, New York, USA

Keywords: Circus, Tiger, Fund raising, Parties, AIDS (Disease)--Prevention

Identifier:

50005.jpg

Doin' What Comes Natur'illy!

TO BENEFIT
GAY MEN'S
HEALTH CRISIS

An All-Star Tribute to

Ethel Merman

FEATURING*

Lainie Kazan

Patti LuPone

Andrea Martin

Elaine Stritch

with Special Guest

Bette Midler

DIRECTED BY **SCOTT WITTMAN** PRODUCED IN ASSOCIATION WITH **LAINIE KAZAN**
WRITTEN BY **BRUCE VILANCH** MUSICAL DIRECTOR **DAVID CHASE** CHOREOGRAPHY BY **JERRY MITCHELL**

7:00PM • SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 1, 1998 • RICHARD RODGERS THEATRE • 226 W. 46TH ST.

FOR TICKETS OR FURTHER INFORMATION CALL 212-367-1111.

*CAST SUBJECT TO CHANGE

GAY MEN'S HEALTH CRISIS (GMHC), THE NATION'S OLDEST AND LARGEST AIDS ORGANIZATION, PROVIDES DIRECT SERVICES TO THOUSANDS OF MEN, WOMEN AND CHILDREN WITH HIV AND AIDS IN NEW YORK CITY, AND REACHES TENS OF THOUSANDS MORE THROUGH ITS EDUCATION AND ADVOCACY PROGRAMS.

GMHC

Doin' What Comes Natur'illy! An All-Star Tribute To Ethel Merman

"To Benefit Gay Men's Health Crisis."

"Featuring: Lainie Kazan, Patti LuPone, Andrea Martin, Elaine Stritch, with special guest Bette Midler."

"Directed by Scott Wittman. Produced in Association with Lainie Kazan.

Written by Bruce Vilanch. Musical director David Chase. Choreography by Jerry Mitchell."

"7:00PM, Sunday, February 1, 1998, Richard Rodgers Theatre, 226 W. 26th St. For tickets or further information call 212-367-1111."

"Gay Men's Health Crisis (GMHC), the nation's oldest and largest AIDS organization, provides direct services to thousands of men, women and children with HIV and AIDS in New York City, and reaches tens of thousands more through its education and advocacy programs."

Description:

Classic photo of singer and actress Ethel Merman singing against a white background with red roses.

Creators / Group:

[Gay Men's Health Crisis](#)

Date:

1998

Language:

[English](#)

Locale:

[New York, New York, USA](#)

Dimensions:

56 x 36 cm.

Keywords: [Celebrities](#), [Concert](#), [Fund raising](#)

Identifier:

AP1232.jpg

MURDERER, LIAR



& DRUG CO. PIMP

AP13544a

Murderer, Liar, & Drug Co. Pimp

Description:

Drawing of a man's head (Dr. Anthony Fauci) in front of crossbones and pill capsules. San Francisco: ACT UP, [1996-?]. handbill leaflet. 8.5x11 inch handbill, portrait of Fauci modified into skull and crossbones with backdrop of AZT pills in the background on one side, dense small-font text on the other side, very good. on green stock. Distributed by the local ACT UP group which split off from the national ACT UP organization and articulated an AIDS conspiracy line, alleging that it was not a real disease but an invention of the drug companies seeking to profit from peddling pharmaceuticals. This leaflet appears to have been distributed at a banquet honoring Fauci for his research on HIV. It argues that instead of being hosted at a banquet, "You should be put before a firing squad." Accuses Larry Kramer and ACT UP / Golden Gate (the mainstream ACT UP group in SF) of "selling out" for shifting from calling Fauci a murderer to being willing to work with him.

Creators / Group:

ACT UP San Francisco

Language:

English

Locale:

San Francisco, CA

Dimensions:

30 x 22 cm.

Keywords: **Death**, **AZT (Drug)**, **Money**, **Fauci, Anthony S., 1940-**, **Kramer, Larry**

Identifier:

AP13544a.jpg

Go ahead! Spread the word!
You can't get AIDS
from Alaska's state bird!



AIDS

**ISN'T SPREAD BY
MOSQUITOS**

Contact your local Public Health
representative or call 561-4406.
AIDS poster ideas developed by
ALASKAN TEENS through the
4-H Youth Development Program.

Funded by the Alaska AIDS Prevention Project, Alaska Department of Health and Social Services. Sponsored by the Cooperative Extension Service, University of Alaska.

**Go Ahead! Spread The Word! You Can't Get AIDS From
Alaska's State Bird!**

"AIDS isn't spread by mosquitos. Contact your local Public Health representative or call 561-4406. AIDS post ideas developed by Alaskan teens through the 4-H Youth Development Program. Information is your weapon. Funded by the Alaska AIDS Prevention Project, Alaska Department of Health and Social Services. Sponsored by the Cooperative Extension Service, University of Alaska."

Description:

Multicolored illustration of a mosquito wearing a t-shirt with blue map of the state of Alaska on his chest.

Creators / Group:

Alaska Department of Health, AIDS Prevention Project.

Language:

English

Locale:

Alaska, USA

Dimensions:

43 x 28 cm.

Keywords: Insects, AIDS (Disease)--Transmission

Identifier:

AP09.jpg